# System analysis

# Final2023

**1- ............ provide direction, necessary resources, and performance feedback to supervisors and team leaders.**

A) Top Managers

B) Operational

<mark>C) Middle Managers</mark>

D) Users

**2- ............... include users who rely on transaction processing systems to enter and receive data they need to perform their jobs.**

A) Top Managers

<mark>B) Operational</mark>

C) Middle Managers

D) Knowledge Workers

**3-............... develop long-range plans, called strategic plans, which define the company's overall mission and goals.**

<mark>A) Top Managers</mark>

B) Operational

C) Middle Managers

D) Knowledge Workers

**4- Top Managers develop long-range plans, called ..............., which define the company's overall mission and goals.**

A) Current plan

B) Business Model Canvas

<mark>C) Strategic plan</mark>

D) Routine plan

**5- Consists of everything in the physical layer of the information system.**

<mark>A) Hardware</mark>

B) Software

C) People

D) Procedures

**6- ........... is a traditional method for system development that is still widely used**.

<mark>A) Structured analysis</mark>

B) O-O analysis

C) Agile Analysis

D) Both 1 and 2

**7-What are the right words you can use at the analysis phase?**

   A) Implementation and testing.

   B) Understanding and specifying.

   C) Prototyping and wireframing.

   D) Securing and maintaining.

**8) Structured walk-throughs take place throughout the SDLC and is called ……….. in maintenance phase.**

A) Code review

B) Test review

C) Design review

D) Planning phase

**9) Structured walk-throughs take place throughout the SDLC and is called ……….. in implementation phase.**

A) Code review

B) Test review

C) Design review

D) Planning phase

**10) Structured walk-throughs take place throughout the SDLC and is called ……….. in Design phase.**

A) Code review

B) Test review

C) Design review

D) Planning phase

**11) Programmers will use it to transform the logical design into program modules and code.**

A) UML

B) Use case diagram

C) Application architecture

D) Sequence diagram

**12) The deliverable for the system design phase is the …………**

A) System requirements document

B) System Design Specification

C) Functioning system

D) Fully operational system

**13) The deliverable for the system analysis phase is the
…………..**
A) System requirements document

B) System Design Specification

C) Functioning system

D) Fully operational system

**14) …………… is a traditional systems development
technique that is time-tested and easy to understand.**
A) Structured analysis

B) OOA

C) Agile Analysis

D) RAD

**15) Imagine building a house what is the phase of SDLC an
considering not a step of creating a house, but it's necessary for
the health and to keep the project in a strategic fit.**
A) Analysis

B) Planning

C) Support and Security

D) Design

**16) Is the process of identifying long-term organizational
goals, strategies and resources.**
A) System planning

B) System analysis

C) System design

D) System implementation

**17) Who plan, develop, and maintain information systems.**
A) System designer

B) System analyst

C) Information system

D) Both 1 and 2

**18) Combines information technology, people and data to support
business requirements.**
A) Information system

B) System analysis

C) System analysis & design

D) Both 1 and 2

**19) SWOT analysis is an abbreviation for**
A) Study, Weakness, Opportunity, Threat
B) Strength, Weakness, Opportunity, Threat
C) Strength, Weakness, Object, Treat
D) Strength, Weakness, Object, Threat

**20) An ………. is a recognizable reference point that can be used to monitor progress.**
A) Task
B) Milestone
C) Activity
D) User story

**21) A ……….. is any work that has a beginning and an end and requires the use of company resources such as people, time, or money.**
A) Task
B) Milestone
C) Activity
D) User story

**22) …………. Is a bottom-up technique because it analysis a large, complex project as a series tasks.**
A) WBS
B) Pert/CPM
C) Gantt chart
D) Fishbone

**23) …………. Is a horizontal bar figure that represents a set of tasks.**
A) WBS

1    A)WBS
B) Pert/CPM
C) Gantt chart
D) Fishbone

**24) …………. Involves breaking a project down into a series of smaller tasks.**
A) WBS
B) Pert/CPM
C) Gantt chart
D) Fishbone

**25) The project management phase that project manager can create of a specific timetable and use Gantt charts and PERT/CPM charts**

A) Planning

B) Scheduling

C) Monitoring

D) Reporting

**26) The project management phase that project manager can identify all project tasks and estimate the completion time and cost of each.**

A) Planning

B) Scheduling

C) Monitoring

D) Reporting

**27) If you need it good and cheap, you would make it ……………**

A) Not fast

B) Fast

C) Scaled

D) Not scaled

**28) If you need it good and fast, you would make it ……………**

A) scaled

B) cheap

C) expensive

D) Not scaled

**29) If you need it cheap and fast, you would make it ……………**

A) Not good

B) good

C) Scaled

D) Not scaled

**30) Project management for IT professionals includes all of the above except ………….**

A) Planning

B) Scheduling

C) Monitoring

D) Merging code

**31) A …………… is someone who is responsible for overseeing all relevant tasks.**

A) Tester

B) Project Manager

C) Analyst

D) Developer

**32) The project management phase that project manager can extract and evaluate reports to management, users, and the project team itself.**

A) Planning

B) Scheduling

C) Monitoring

D) Reporting

## True/False:

**1) An agile approach requires intense interactivity between developers and individual users, and does not begin with an overall objective.  T**

**2) In waterfall model when we end a phase we cannot go back and edit it again.  T**

**3) Preliminary investigation is an important fact-finding tool during the systems analysis phase. Is a planned meeting during which the analyst obtains information from another person.  F**

**4) Fact-finding means collecting information using interviews or other techniques.  T**

**5) RAD systems can be developed more quickly with significant cost savings. T**

**6) JAD is more expensive and can be cumbersome if the group is too large relative to the size of the project.  T**

**7) JAD can result in a more accurate statement of system requirements, a better understanding of common goals, an a stronger commitment to the success of the new system.  T**

﴿ لَّقَدْ كَانَ لَكُمْ فِي رَسُولِ اللَّهِ أُسْوَةٌ حَسَنَةٌ لِّمَن كَانَ يَرْجُو اللَّهَ وَالْيَوْمَ الْآخِرَ وَذَكَرَ اللَّهَ كَثِيرًا ﴾

# Final2022

**1- The project management phase that project manager can extract and evaluate reports to management, users, and the project team itself**

A) Planning

B) Scheduling

C) Monitoring

D) Reporting

**2- The project management phase that project manager can guide, supervise, and coordinate the project team's workload and monitor the progress, evaluate the results, and take corrective action.**

A) Planning

B) Scheduling

C) Monitoring

D) Reporting

**3- The project management phase that project manager can create of a specific timetable and use Gantt charts and PERT/CPM charts.**

A) Planning

B) Scheduling

C) Monitoring

D) Reporting

**4- The project management phase that project manager can identify all project tasks and estimate the completion time and cost of each.**

A) Planning

B) Scheduling

C) Monitoring

D) Reporting

**5- If you need it good and cheap, you would make it…………**

A) Not fast

B) Fast

C) Scaled

D) Not scaled

**6- If you need it good and fast, you would make it………**

A) Scaled

B) Cheap

C) Expensive

D) Not scaled

**7- If you need it cheap and fast, you would make it………..**

A) Not good

B) Good

C) Scaled

D) Not scaled

**8- A …………….. is someone who is responsible for overseeing all relevant tasks.**

A) Tester

B) Project manager

C) Analyst

D) Developer

**9- ………….. methods attempt to develop a system incrementally, by building a series of prototypes and constantly adjusting them to user requirements.**

A) Agile

B) JAD

C) O-O

D) RAD

**10- ………….. is a popular fact-finding technique that brings users into development process as active participants.**

A) RAD

B) JAD

C) Interview

D) Observation

**11- ………………… analysis combines data and the processes that act on the data into things called objects.**

A) Agile

B) Object-Oriented

C) Structured

D) RAD

**12- ……………….. analysis identifies the data flowing into a process, the business rules that transform the data, and the resulting output data flow.**

A) Agile

B) Object-Oriented

C) Structured

D) RAD

**13- A ……………….. is a review of a project team member's work by other members of the team.**

A) Structured walk-through

B) Unstructured-line

C) Typical-walk throw

D) FDD

**14- A complex task pattern is a chain of multiple patterns, if it complete for a project it called a ……………**

A) WBS

B) Network

C) Gantt chart

D) Fishbone

**15- A ………………… is a horizontal bar figure that represents a set of tasks.**

A) WBS

B) PERT/CPM

C) Gantt chart

D) Fishbone

**16- A ………………….. involves breaking a project down into a series of smaller tasks.**

A) WBS

B) Pert/CPM

C) Burn Down

D) Fishbone

**17- Effective ………………. Requires strong communication skills and a sense of what others want and need to know about the project.**

A) Planning

B) Scheduling

C) Monitoring

D) Reporting

**18- Systems development projects tend to be ………………. Because you can't control every leg of project.**

A) Agile

B) Obsolete

C) Dynamic

D) Fast

**19- Project management for IT professionals includes all of the above except ……………..**

A) Planning

B) Scheduling

C) Monitoring

D) Merging code

**20- …………………. Emphasize interactivity among the phases.**

A) Spiral model

B) Waterfall model

C) Parallel model

D) All of the above

**21- Imagine building a house what is the phase of SDLC an consider starting with a basic idea.**

A) Analysis

B) Planning

C) Implementation

D) Design

**22- Top Managers develop long-range plans, called ……………. , which define the company's overall missions and goals.**

A) Current plan

B) Business model canvas

C) Strategic plan

D) Routine plan

**23- People who have an interest in an information system are called ……………**

A) Users

B) IT Engineers

C) Stakeholders

D) Manager

**24- ………………. Consists of everything in the physical layer of the information system**

A) Hardware

B) Software

C) People

D) Procedures

**25- The objective during ……………. phase is to maximize return on the IT investment (ROI).**

A) Analysis

B) Planning

C) Support and security

D) Implementation

**26- ……………… step aims to correct errors and adapt to changes in the environment.**

A) Analysis

B) Maintenance

C) Evaluation

D) Implementation

**27- ……………………. tests system concepts and provides an opportunity to examine input, output, and user interfaces before final decisions are made.**

A) Modeling

B) CASE Tools

C) Prototype

D) Low fidelity

**28 The basic operation to get a clear profile is the …………..**

**A) Business profile**

B) BPMN

C) BPM

D) Fact-finding

**29. ……………. is many times greater. Industry observers predict that sales will increase sharply as more firms seek to improve efficiency and reduce costs.**

A) C2C

B) B2B

C) B2C

D) None of them

**30- It is a problem-solving technique that improves the system and ensures that all the components of the system work efficiently to accomplish their purpose.**

A) Implementation

B) Design

C) Analysis

D) Planning

**31- What are the right words you can use at the analysis phase?**

A) Implementation and testing

B) Understanding and specifying

C) Prototyping and wireframing

D) Securing and maintaining

**True/False:**

**1) In waterfall model when we end a phase we can not go back and edit it again. T**

**2) Agile methods typically use a spiral model, which represents a series of iterations, or revisions, based on user feedback. T**

**3) Only one Sprint is planned at a time. T**

**4) RAD helps a development team design a system that requires a highly interactive or complex user interface. T**

**5) RAD stresses the mechanics of the system itself and does not emphasize the company's strategic business needs. A system might work well in the short term. T**

**6) JAD allows key users to participate effectively in the requirements modeling process. T**

**7) JAD is more expensive and can be cumbersome if the group is too large relative to the size of the project. T**

**8) Preliminary investigation is an important fact-finding tool during the systems analysis phase. is a planned meeting during which the analyst obtains information from another person. F**

{ وما كان الله معذبهم وهم يستغفرون }