



System analysis



Lecture3

Business planning

1- What does the term "business case" refer to in the context of an IT proposal ?

- A) The estimated project budget
- B) The team members involved
- C) The reasons or justification for a proposal
- D) The timeline for project completion

2- Why must the IT team review a proposal carefully?

- A) To understand and support the company's long-term strategic goals
- B) To identify errors in the proposal
- C) To determine the proposal's timeline
- D) To allocate resources for the proposal

3- What is the primary goal of the IT team reviewing a proposal?

- A) To verify technical specifications
- B) To determine if it presents a strong business case
- C) To finalize project deadlines
- D) To approve team members for the project

4- What is the primary purpose of strategic planning?

- A) To address daily operational issues
- B) To identify short-term tasks and goals
- C) To determine long-term organizational goals and strategies
- D) To manage employee performance reviews



5- What does a strategic plan primarily focus on?

- A) Immediate daily activities
- B) Short-term goals for the next month
- C) Long-term goals, typically three, five, ten, or more years
- D) One-step-ahead planning

6- In strategic planning, thinking about the next 10 moves ahead in a chess game is an analogy for what business concept?

- A) Analyzing past performance
- B) Focusing on long-term goals and outcomes
- C) Preparing for the immediate next step
- D) Following daily routine tasks

7- What analogy is drawn between the stonecutters and information technology analysts?

- A) Both are focused on details.
- B) Both have the same job description.
- C) Perspectives on work can vary
- D) Both are unaware of their impact.

8- What does a SWOT analysis focus on?

- A) Only financial performance
- B) Specific products, divisions, or the entire company
- C) Competitor analysis
- D) Market trends

9- What is the overall aim of a SWOT analysis?

- A) To maximize employee satisfaction
- B) To avoid unrealistic, unprofitable, or unachievable goals



10- Which element is NOT included in a SWOT analysis?

- A) Strengths
- B) Weaknesses
- C) Strategies**
- D) Opportunities

11- helpful+external

- A) Strengths
- B) Weaknesses
- C) Threats
- D) Opportunities**

12- harmful+external

- A) Strengths
- B) Weaknesses
- C) Threats**
- D) Opportunities

13- harmful+internal

- A) Strengths
- B) Weaknesses**
- C) Threats
- D) Opportunities

14- Which of the following best describes a systems request?

- A) An informal conversation about IT needs
- B) A formal document requesting IT assistance**
- C) A project completion report



15- Which of the following is considered an internal factor

- A) The Economy
- B) Customers
- C) Top Managers**
- D) Technology

16- Which of the following is considered an External factor

- A) The Economy
- B) Customers
- C) User Requests
- D) A&B**

17- Which term is commonly used to refer to the group responsible for evaluating systems requests?

- A) Technical advisory board
- B) Systems review committee**
- C) IT governance board
- D) Project management team

18 - What is the main purpose of assessing the feasibility of each systems request?

- A) To determine the cost of the request
- B) To ensure alignment with business strategy
- C) To answer key questions regarding the request**
- D) To prioritize requests based on urgency



19- Who typically comprises the systems review committee?

- A) Only IT staff members
- B) A group of key managers and users**
- C) External consultants
- D) Senior executives only

20- Systems requests must pass several tests , called a feasibility study

- A) True**
- B) False

21- Which of the following is NOT one of the four main yardsticks used in a feasibility study?

- A) Operational Feasibility
- B) Economic Feasibility
- C) Environmental Feasibility**
- D) Technical Feasibility

22- Intangible benefits are benefits that can be measured in dollars.

- A) True
- B) False**

23- Tangible benefits in a feasibility study are defined as:

- A) Benefits that are intangible and difficult to quantify
- B) Benefits that can be measured in dollars**

24- Schedule feasibility focuses on:

- A) The economic impact of the project
- B) The time required to complete the project**
- C) The organizational capability to execute the project
- D) The technical specifications needed for the project



- 25- What is the primary purpose of evaluating the feasibility of system requests?**
- A) To understand the benefits of implementing all requests
 - B) To identify and eliminate requests that are not feasible**
 - C) To implement the system requests as soon as possible
 - D) To enhance the complexity of system requests
- 26- Why might a system request that is not feasible now be resubmitted later?**
- A) To change the project objectives
 - B) To improve project team collaboration
 - C) New hardware, software, or expertise may become available**
 - D) The organization has excess resource
- 27- Which type of project is implemented based on management's choice?**
- A) Nondiscretionary Project
 - B) Discretionary Project**
- 28-Projects where no choice exists for implementation are called:**
- A) Discretionary Projects
 - B) Nondiscretionary Projects**
- 29- What does the "importance" metric measure in process evaluation?**
- a) Resource allocation
 - b) Process impact on strategic objectives**
 - c) Efficiency of processes
 - d) Cost of implementation



30- The first step in feasibility evaluation is to eliminate unfeasible system requests

- A) False **B) True**

31- The health metric assesses which of the following?

- a) Feasibility of the process
- b) processes are in deepest trouble**
- c) Resources available
- d) Strategic value of a process

32- It is possible to find a request that has low health impact, high feasibility, and is important

- A) False **B) True**

33- What is the first step a systems analyst should take during a preliminary investigation?

- A) Evaluate feasibility
- B) Understand your problem or opportunity**
- C) Define project scope and constraints
- D) Conduct user surveys

34- What should a systems analyst do after completing the preliminary investigation?

- A) Implement the solution immediately
- B) Present recommendations to management**
- C) Begin the detailed design of the system
- D) Develop a project timeline

35- When might a systems analyst need to develop a business profile?

- A) When updating a software application
- B) When the company wants to change its logo
- C) When there is a new information system or a substantial change in an existing system**



36- What does project scope primarily define?

- A) The budget of the project
- B) The timeline for project completion
- C) The specific boundaries and extent of the project
- D) The technology stack to be used

37- What type of projects are at risk of experiencing project creep?

- A) Projects with well-defined scopes
- B) Projects with very general scope definitions
- C) Projects with strict timelines
- D) Projects with limited resources

38- What is the term for when a project's scope gradually expands without specific authorization?

- A) Project scope
- B) Project constraint
- C) Project creep
- D) Project deliverable

39- A constraint on a system refers to:

- A) A feature that the system could potentially have.
- B) A requirement that the system must satisfy.
- C) condition that the system must satisfy
- D) B&C

40- If a constraint is determined to be "Internal," it means that it:

- a) Originates within the organization
- b) Is not essential to meet
- c) Must be postponed until later
- d) Must be met immediately

41- What is the primary objective of fact-finding in systems analysis?

- A. To develop coding standards
- B. To gather data on project usability



42- Which of the following is NOT typically a fact-finding technique used by analysts?

- A. Conducting interviews
- B. Reviewing current documentation
- C. Developing software prototypes**
- D. Observing operations

43- What type of chart is mentioned as useful for tracking issues arranged in descending order?

- A. Gantt Char
- B. Flowchart
- C. Pareto Chart**
- D. Organizational Chart

44- What type of data is gathered to prepare Financial analysis and impact statements?

- A) Market trends and customer feedback
- B) Sales and marketing data
- C) Cost and benefit data**
- D) Only cost data

.45- Identify the hardware, software, and network resources required to develop, install, and operate the system

- A. Technical Feasibility**
- B. Operational Feasibility
- C. Schedule Feasibility



46- Financial analysis tools assess feasibility Based on cost-benefit data for management decisions

- A. Technical Feasibility
- B. Operational Feasibility
- C. Schedule Feasibility
- D. Economic feasibility

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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**

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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

﴿وَمَنْ أَرَادَ الْآخِرَةَ وَسَعَىٰ لَهَا سَعْيَهَا وَهُوَ مُؤْمِنٌ فَأُولَٰئِكَ كَانَ سَعْيُهُمْ مَّشْكُورًا﴾

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