1. . . . is an important factor of management information system

   (*a*) system (*b*) data (*c*) process

2. . . . level supply information to strategic teri for the use of top management

   (*a*) Operational (*b*) Environmental (*c*) Competitive (*d*) Tactitcal

3. In a DFD external entities are represented by . . .

   (*a*) rectangle (*b*) ellipse (*c*) diamond shaped box (*d*) circle

4. . . . can be defined as data that has been processed into a form that is meaningful to the recipient and is of real or perceived value in current or prospective decision

   (*a*) system (*b*) Information (*c*) Technology (*d*) Service

5. Use the new system at the same time as the old system to compare the results

   (*a*) procedure writing (*b*) simultaneous processing (*c*) Parallel Operation (*d*) File conversion

6. After the design phase the document prepared is know as . . .

   (*a*) System specification (*b*) performance specification
   (*c*) design specification (*d*) None of these

7. A data flow can . . .

   (*a*) only emanate from an external entity (*b*) only terminate in an external entity (*c*) may emanate and terminate in an external entity (*d*) my either emanate or terminate in an external entity but not both

8. . . . can be defined as most recent and perhaps the most comprehensive technique for solving computer problems

   (*a*) System Analysis (*b*) System data (*c*) System procedure (*d*) System record

9. Which of the following is /are characteristics of Information?

   (*a*) Accuracy and relevance (*b*) Form of information and timeliness
   (*c*) completeness and purpose (*d*) (a), (b), and (c)

10. The data flow diagram is the basic component of . . . system

    (*a*) conceptual (*b*) logical (*c*) physical (*d*) none of the previous

11. Data can't flow between two data store because

    (*a*) it's now allowed in DFD (*b*) A data store is a passive repository of data (*c*) Data can get corrupted (*d*) They will get merged

12. The characteristics of well design system are

    (*I*) Practical (*II*) effective (*III*) Secure
    (*IV*) reliable (*V*) flexible (*VI*) economic

    (*a*) (I), (II), (III), and (IV) (*b*) (I), (III), (IV), and (V)
    (*c*) (I), (II), (III), (IV), and (V) (*d*) (I), (II),(III),(IV),(V) and (VI)

13. . . . gives defining the flow of the data through an organization or a company or series of tasks that may or may not represent computerized processing.

    (*a*) system process (*b*) System flowchart (*c*) System design (*d*) Structured System

14. In the analysis phase, the development of the . . . occurs, which is a clear statement of the goals and objectives of the project.

    (*a*) documentation (*b*) flowchart (*c*) Program specification (*d*) design

15. Actual programming of software code is done during the . . . stop in the **SDLC**

(*a*) Maintenance and Evaluation
(*b*) Design
(*c*) Analysis
(*d*) Development and documentation

16. enhancements, upgrades, and bug fixes are done during the . . . step in the **SDLC**

(*a*) Maintenance and Evaluation
(*b*) Problem/Opportunity Identification
(*c*) Design
(*d*) Development and documentation

17. **HIPO** stands for . . .

(*a*) Hierarch input process output
(*b*) Hierarchy input plus output
(*c*) Hierarchy plus input process output
(*d*) Hierarchy input output Process

18. Advantages of system flowcharts . . .

(*a*) Effective communication
(*b*) Effective analysis
(*c*) Queasier group or relationships
(*d*) all the previous

19. . . . is a tabular method for describing the logic of the decision to be taken

(*a*) Decision tables (*b*) Decision Tree (*c*) Decision method (*d*) Decision data

20. The approach used in top-down analysis and design is . . .

(*a*) to identify the top level function by combining many smaller components into a single entity
(*b*) to prepare flowcharts after programming has been completed
(*c*) to identify a top level function and then create a hierarchy of lower-level modules and components
(*d*) all of the previous

21. documentation is prepared . . .

(*a*) At every stage (*b*) at system design (*c*) at system analysis (*d*) at system development

22. Decision trees uses

(*a*) pictorial depictions of alternate conditions
(*b*) Nodes and branches
(*c*) consequences of various depicted alternates
(*d*) All of the previous

23. Problem analysis is done during . . .

(*a*) System design phase (*b*) systems analysis phase (*c*) Before system test (*d*) all of the previous

24. A decision table facilitates conditions to be related to

(*a*) actions (*b*) Programs (*c*) Tables (*d*) Operation

25. A . . . is an outline of a process that keeps developing successful information systems

(*a*) System development life cycle
(*b*) CASE Technology
(*c*) Phase conversion
(*d*) Success factors

26. An appraisal, of a system's performance after it has been installed, is called system

(*a*) planning (*b*) review (*c*) Maintenance (*d*) batch processing

27. An example of a hierarchical data structure is

(*a*) Array (*b*) Linked list (*c*) Tree (*d*) all of the previous

28. Which of the following is not a characteristic of good test data

(*a*) users do not participate at the preliminary stage
(*b*) should be comprehensive
(*c*) every statement should be executed
(*d*) all of the previous

29. In the system concepts, term integration

(*a*) implies structure and order

(*b*) refers to the manner in which each component functions with other components of the system

(*c*) means that parts of the computer system depend on one another

(*d*) refers to the holism of the system

30. The rule(s) to follow in constructing decision tables

(*a*) a decision should be given a name

(*b*) The logic of the table is independent of the sequence in which condition rules are written, but the actions takes place in the order in which the events occur.

(*c*) Standardized language must be used consistently

(*d*) All of the previous

31. . . . is a group of interested components working together towards a common goal by accepting inputs and producing outputs in an organized transformation process

(*a*) System (*b*) Network (*c*) Team (*d*) System unit

32. A rectangle in a DFD represents

(*a*) a process (*b*) data store (*c*) external entity (*d*) input unit

33. external entities may be a

(*a*) source of input data only (*b*) source of input data or destination of results (*c*) destination of results only (*d*) repository of data

34. The major goal of requirement determination phase of Information system development is

(*a*) Determine whether information is needed by an organization

(*b*) Determine what information is needed by an organization

(*c*) Determine how information needed by an organization can be provided

(*d*) Determine when Information is to be given

35. It's necessary to prioritize information requirements of an organization at the requirements determination phase as . . .

(*a*) It's always good to prioritize

(*b*) There are conflicting demands from users

(*c*) There are constraints on budges, vaailable time, human resources, and requirement

(*d*) all good organization do it

36. requirement specification is carried out

(*a*) After requirements are determined

(*b*) before requirements are determined

(*c*) simultaneously with requirements determination

(*d*) independent of requirements determination

37. The role of a system analyst drawing up a requirements specification is similar to

(*a*) architect designing a building

(*b*) A structural engineer designing a building

(*c*) a contractor constructing a building

(*d*) the workers who construct a building

38. It's necessary to consult the following while drawing up requirement specification

(*a*) only top management

(*b*) only top and middle management

(*c*) only top, middle and operation management

(*d*) top, middle and operation management, and also users

39. in order to understand the working of an organization for which a computer based system is being designed, an analyst must

(*a*) look at only current work and document flow in the organization

(*b*) discuss with top level and middle level management only

(*c*) interview top, middle, line managers and also clerks who will enter data and use the system

(*d*) only clerical and middle level staff who have long experience in the organization and will be users of the system

40. A feasibility study is carried out

(*a*) after final requirements specification are drawn upgrades
(*b*) during the period when requirements specifications are drawn up
(*c*) before the final requirements specifications are drawn up
(*d*) at any time

41. The main objective of feasibility study is

(*a*) to assess whether it is possible to meet the requirements specifications
(*b*) to assess if it is possible to meet the requirements specified subject to constraints of budget, human resource and hardware
(*c*) to assist the management in implementing the desired system
(*d*) to remove bottlenecks in implementing the desired system

42. It is necessary to carry out a feasibility study as

(*a*) top management cannot ensure that a project is feasible before calling a system analyst
(*b*) top management is not sure what they want from the system
(*c*) even though top management is in favour of the system, technology may not be mature for implementation
(*d*) all organizations do it

43. Feasibility study is carried out by

(*a*) managers of the organization
(*b*) system analyst in consultation with managers of the organization
(*c*) users of the proposed system
(*d*) systems designers in consultation with the prospective users of the system

44. Initial requirements specification is

(*a*) not changed till the end of the project
(*b*) continuously changed during project implementation
(*c*) only a rough indication of the requirement
(*d*) changed and finalized after feasibility study

45. Final specifications are drawn up by

(*a*) system analyst in consultation with the management of the organization
(*b*) the managers of user organization
(*c*) system analyst in consultation with programmers
(*d*) system designers along with users

46. The main goal of arriving at a final specification is

(*a*) to tell the organization's managers how the system will function
(*b*) to tell the organization's managers what the proposed system will achieve in a language understood by them
(*c*) to compute the cost of implementing the system
(*d*) to assist in designing the system

47. The final specifications are arrived at

(*a*) after feasibility study
(*b*) during feasibility study
(*c*) just before implementation phase
(*d*) when the system is being designed

48. System approval criteria are specified

(*a*) when the final specifications are drawn up
(*b*) during feasibility study
(*c*) during the requirements specifications stage
(*d*) during system study stage

49. Hardware study is required

(*a*) to find out cost of computer system needed
(*b*) to determine the type of computer system and software tools needed to meet the final system specification
(*c*) to make sure that the system does not become obsolete
(*d*) to find how to implement the system

50. Hardware study is carried out

(*a*) after the final system is specified
(*b*) at the requirements specification stage
(*c*) before the requirements are specified
(*d*) whenever management decides it is necessary

51. System design is carried out

(*a*) as soon as system requirements are determined
(*b*) whenever a system analyst feels it is urgent
(*c*) after final system specifications are approved by the organization
(*d*) whenever the user management feels it should be done

52. The primary objective of system design is to

(*a*) design the programs, databases and test plan
(*b*) design only user interfaces
(*c*) implement the system
(*d*) find out how the system will perform

53. System evaluation is carried out

(*a*) after the system has been operational for a reasonable time
(*b*) during system implementation
(*c*) whenever managers of user organization want it
(*d*) whenever operational staff want it

54. The main objective of system evaluation is

(*a*) to see whether the system meets specification
(*b*) To imporve the system based on operational experience for a period
(*c*) to remove bugs in the programs
(*d*) to asses the efficiency of the system

55. Systems are modified whenever

(*a*) User's requirements change
(*b*) new computers are introduced in the market
(*c*) new software tools become available in the market
(*d*) other similar organization modified these systems

56. The main objective of system modification is

(*a*) to use the latest software tools
(*b*) to meet the user's new/changed needs
(*c*) to use latest hardware
(*d*) to have the most modern system

57. to easily modify the existing system it's necessary to

(*a*) use good software tools
(*b*) use the best hardware available
(*c*) design the system which can be chaned at low cost
(*d*) keep the programming team happy

58. By an external entity we mean a . . .

(*a*) unit outside the system begin designed which can be controlled by an analyst
(*b*) unit outside the system whose behavior is independent of the system being designed
(*c*) a unit external to the system being designed
(*d*) A unit which is not part of a **DFD**

59. A data store in a DFD represents

(*a*) a sequential File
(*b*) a disk store
(*c*) a repository of data
(*d*) a random access memory

60. A data flow can

(*a*) only enter a data store
(*b*) only leave a data store
(*c*) enter or leave a data store
(*d*) either enter or leave a data store but not both

61. Data cannot flow between a store and

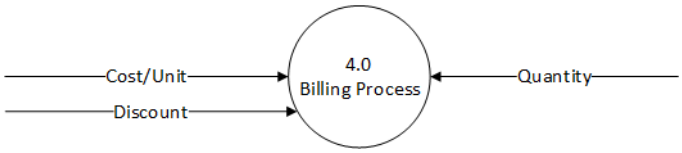
(*I*) a store (*II*) a process (*III*) an external entity

(*a*) (I) and (III) (*b*) (I) and (II) (*c*) (II) and (III) (*d*) (II)

62. Data cannot flow from an external entity to an external entity because

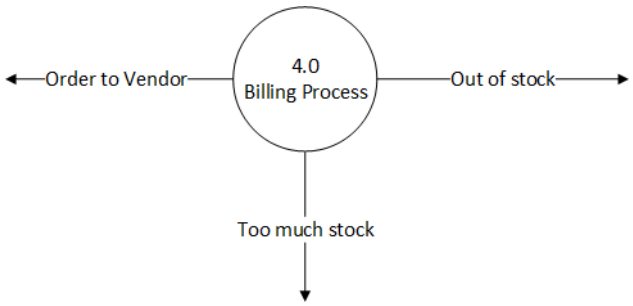
(*a*) it will get corrupted
(*b*) it is not allowed in DFD
(*c*) an external entity has no mechanism to read or write
(*d*) both are outside the context of the system

63. The following portion of a DFD is not correct as



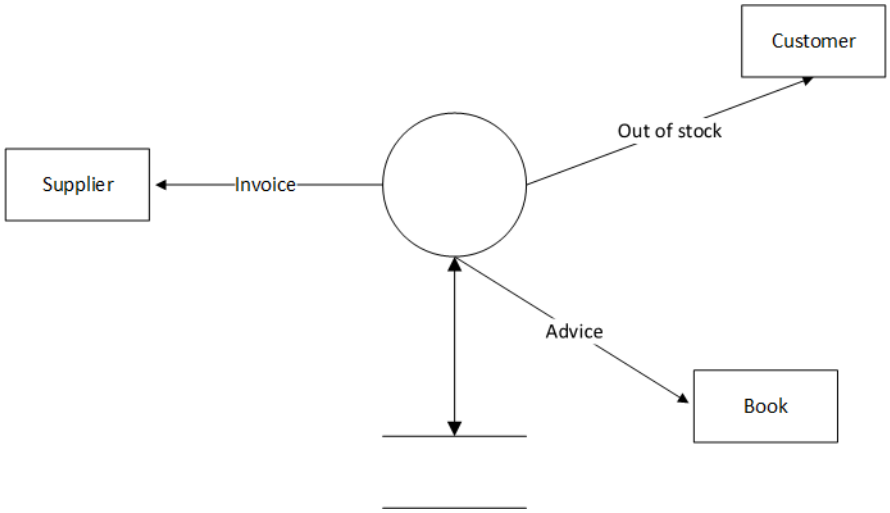
(*a*) there is no output data flow from the process
(*b*) there are three data flow inputs to the process
(*c*) there is no external entity
(*d*) there is no data store

64. The following portion of a DFD is not correct as



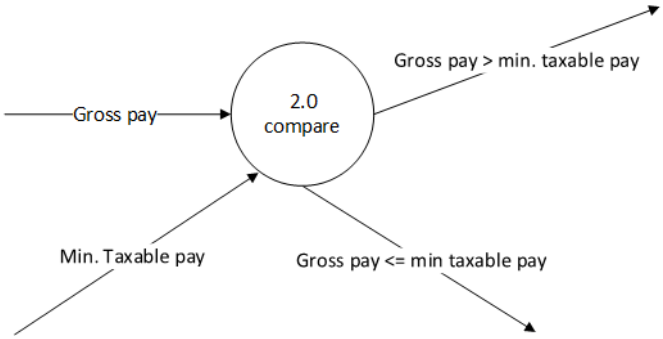
(*a*) there are many data flows out of the process
(*b*) there are no input data flows to the process
(*c*) the output does not go to an external entity
(*d*) there is no data store

65. The following portion of DFD is wrong as



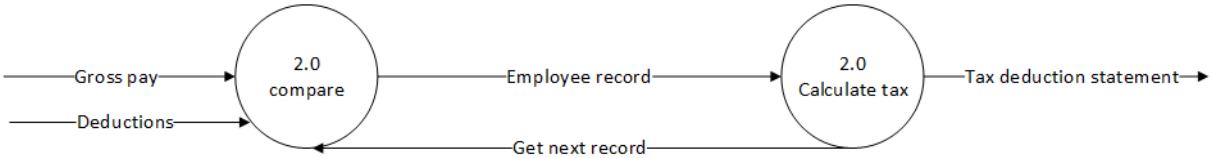
(*a*) it has only one input
(*b*) it writes and reads from the same data store
(*c*) the process name is missing
(*d*) output data flows to two external entities

66. The following process diagram in a DFD is incorrect because



(*a*) the process is a single decision
(*b*) the process is not specified correctly
(*c*) there are too many input data flows
(*d*) the process does not refer to a data store

67. The following portion of a DFD is incorrect because



(*a*) the processes do not refer to a data store
(*b*) there is a loop between the two processes
(*c*) the processes are not specified correctly
(*d*) this structure is disallowed in a DFD

68. Data flow in a DFD must have

(*I*) an arrow showing direction of flow of data
(*II*) a meaningful name
(*III*) a label such as: xyz
(*IV*) no arrows as they are confusing

(*a*) (I) and (III) (*b*) (II) and (IV) (*c*) (III) and (IV) (*d*) (I) and (II)

69. A context diagram . . .

(*a*) describes the context of a system

(*b*) is a DFD which gives an overview of the system

(*c*) is a detailed description of a system

(*d*) is not used in drawing a detailed DFD

70. A context diagram is used . . .

(*a*) as the first step in developing a detailed DFD of a system

(*b*) in systems analysis of very complex systems

(*c*) as an aid to system design

(*d*) as an aid to programmers

Answers

1. (*a*) system
2. (*d*) Tactitcal
3. (*a*) rectangle
4. (*b*) Information
5. (*c*) Parallel Operation
6. (*c*) design specification
7. (*c*) may emanate and terminate in an external entity
8. (*a*) System Analysis
9. (*d*) (a), (b), and (c)
10. (*b*) logical
11. (*d*) They will get merged
12. (*d*) (I), (II),(III),(IV),(V) and (VI)
13. (*b*) System flowchart
14. (*c*) Program specification
15. (*d*) Development and documentation
16. (*a*) Maintenance and Evaluation
17. (*a*) Hierarch input process output
18. (*d*) all the previous
19. (*a*) Decision tables
20. (*c*) to identify a top level function and then create a hierarchy of lower-level modules and components
21. (*a*) At every stage
22. (*d*) All of the previous
23. (*b*) systems analysis phase
24. (*a*) actions
25. (*a*) System development life cycle
26. (*b*) review
27. (*c*) Tree
28. (*a*) users do not participate at the preliminary stage
29. (*d*) refers to the holism of the system
30. (*d*) All of the previous
31. (*a*) System
32. (*c*) external entity
33. (*b*) source of input data or destination of results
34. (*b*) Determine what information is needed by an organization
35. (*c*) There are constraints on budges, vaailable time, human resources, and requirement
36. (*a*) After requirements are determined
37. (*a*) architect designing a building
38. (*d*) top, middle and operation management, and also users
39. (*c*) interview top, middle, line managers and also clerks who will enter data and use the system
40. (*c*) before the final requirements specifications are drawn up
41. (*b*) to assess if it is possible to meet the requirements specified subject to constraints of budget, human resource and hardware
42. (*c*) even though top management is in favour of the system, technology may not be mature for implementation
43. (*b*) system analyst in consultation with managers of the organization
44. (*c*) only a rough indication of the requirement
45. (*a*) system analyst in consultation with the management of the organization
46. (*b*) to tell the organization's managers what the proposed system will achieve in a language understood by them
47. (*a*) after feasibility study
48. (*a*) when the final specifications are drawn up
49. (*b*) to determine the type of computer system and software tools needed to meet the final system specification
50. (*a*) after the final system is specified
51. (*c*) after final system specifications are approved by the organization
52. (*a*) design the programs, databases and test plan
53. (*a*) after the system has been operational for a reasonable time
54. (*b*) To imporve the system based on operational experience for a period
55. (*a*) User's requirements change
56. (*b*) to meet the user's new/changed needs
57. (*c*) design the system which can be chaned at low cost
58. (*c*) a unit external to the system being designed
59. (*c*) a repository of data
60. (*c*) enter or leave a data store
61. (*a*) (I) and (III)
62. (*d*) both are outside the context of the system
63. (*a*) there is no output data flow from the process
64. (*b*) there are no input data flows to the process
65. (*b*) it writes and reads from the same data store
66. (*a*) the process is a single decision
67. (*b*) there is a loop between the two processes
68. (*d*) (I) and (II)
69. (*b*) is a DFD which gives an overview of the system
70. (*a*) as the first step in developing a detailed DFD of a system