

1. ... is an important factor of management information system
 - (a) system
 - (b) data
 - (c) process
2. ... level supply information to strategic level for the use of top management
 - (a) Operational
 - (b) Environmental
 - (c) Competitive
 - (d) Tactical
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 known 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) may 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 data store because
 - (a) it's not 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 ... step 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 budes, 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 up
 - (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

Answers

1. (a) system
2. (d) Tactical
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 budget, available 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
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51. (c) after final system specifications are approved by the organization
52. (a) design the programs, databases and test plan