Paper Code : DMDS-239

Roll No :.....

Examination : DECEMBER 2020

2nd Year

System Analysis & Design

Time : 1 Hours] [Max. Marks : 60

Instructions :-

- Attempt All Questions. All questions carry equal marks.
- Fill the 'Bubble' available in OMR Sheet to mark your Answer.
- Only one option is correct out of all available option.
- There is 1 mark for correct answer.
- There is No Negative marking for incorrect answer.

1. **A data flow can**
   (A) only enter a data store
   (B) only leave a data store
   (C) enter or leave data store
   (D) either enter or leave a data store but not both
2. **Some of the tools which are available with the system analysis are**
   (A) Review of Documentation & Observation of the situation
   (B) Conducting Interviews & Questionnaire Administration
   (C) Both A & B
   (D) Review of Procedure & Conducting Interviews
3. **A rectangle in a DFD represents**
   (A) a process
   (B) a data store
   (C) an external entity
   (D) an input unit
4. **MDP stands for**
   (A) Master Development Plan
   (B) Master Design Program
   (C) Mandatory Database Program
   (D) Master Database Plan
5. **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
6. **To create a vehicle of information to provide evidence in the development process and to monitor the process. This is one of the objectives of**
   (A) Analysis
   (B) Design
   (C) Development
   (D) Documentation
7. **By an external entity, we mean a**

(A) The unit outside the system being designed which can be controlled by an analyst.
(B) The unit outside the system whose behavior is independent of the system is designed
(C) A unit external to the system is designed
(D) A unit which is not part of a DFD

8. Which of the following shows levels of management and formal lines of authority?

(A) Organization chart
(B) decision table
(C) pyramid diagram
(D) grid chart

9. Advantages of system flowcharts…..

(A) Effective communication
(B) Effective analysis
(C) Queasier group or relationships
(D) All of the above

10. A list of questions used in the analysis is called a(n)

(A) organization chart
(B) interview guideline
(C) grid table
(D) checklist

11. 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 the programmer

12. What type of analysis starts with the “big picture” and then breaks it down into smaller pieces?

(A) financial
(B) reverse
(C) top-down
(D) executive

13. DDS stands for

(A) Data Data Systems
(B) Data Digital System
(C) Data Dictionary Systems
(D) Digital Data Service

14. Which of the following is used to show the rules that apply to a decision when one or more conditions apply?

(A) system flowchart
(B) decision table
(C) grid chart
(D) checklist

15. Data cannot flow between two data stores because

(A) it is not allowed in DFD
(B) a data store is a passive repository of data
(C) data can get corrupted
(D) they will get merged

16. A DFD is normally leveled as

(A) It is a good idea in design
(B) It is recommended by many experts
(C) It is easy to do it
(D) is easier to read and understand a number of smaller DFDs than one large DFD

17. Which of the following tools shows the data or information flow within an information system?

(A) grid chart
(B) decision table
(C) system flowchart
(D) data flow diagram

18. Which of the following is not found in a data flow diagram?

(A) entities
(B) process
(C) offline storage
(D) file

19. 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

20. CASE stands for

(A) Computer analysis and system engineering
(B) Computer-aided software engineering
(C) Computer-aided system engineering
(D) The computer analyzed system engineering

21. HIPO stands for

(A) Hierarchy input process output
(B) Hierarchy input plus output
(C) Hierarchy plus input process output
(D) Hierarchy input-output process

22. Which of the diagram shows interactions between objects?

(A) Activity diagram
(B) Class diagram
(C) Sequence diagram
(D) Component diagrams

23. System design consists of preliminary investigation and feasibility study, detailed investigation consisting of: i) fact finding. ii) data analysis and evaluation. iii) estimating the cost and benefits. iv) preparation of system proposal

(A) i,ii and iii only
(B) ii, iii and iv only
(C) i, iii and iv only
(D) All i, ii, iii and iv

24. A state chart diagram describes…

(A) attributes of objects
(B) nodes of the system

(C) operations executed on a thread

(D) events triggered by an object

25. Which of the following tool is not used to organize the system projects

(A) System flowchart

(B) Decision Tables

(C) System Trees

(D) Organization chart

26. The four parts of decision tables are: i) condition stub. ii) decision stub. iii) condition entry. iv) action stub. v) action entry

(A) i, ii, iii and iv only

(B) ii, iii, iv and v only

(C) i, iii, iv and v only

(D) i, ii, iv and v only

27. The activity diagram…

(A) focuses on flows driven by internal processing

(B) models the external events simulating one object

(C) focuses on the transitions between states of a particular object

(D) models the interaction between objects

28. Unified process is a software development methodology which is…

(A) use case driven

(B) component driven

(C) related to extreme programming

(D) none in only one iteration

29. System flowchart mainly consists of: i) the source from which input data is prepared and the medium or devices used. ii) the processing steps or sequence of operations involved.

(A) i-True, ii-False

(B) i-False, ii-True

(C) i-True, ii-True

(D) i-False, ii-False

30. To construct data flow diagram, we use: i) arrows. ii) circles. iii) open-ended boxes. iv) squares

(A) i, ii and iii

(B) ii, iii and iv

(C) i, iii and iv

(D) ll i, ii, iii and iv

31. Which of the following are the advantages of decision table: i) Complex tables can easily be split into simpler tables. ii) They are of standard format. iii) They do not depict the flow of logic of problem solution

(A) i and ii only

(B) i and iii only

(C) ii and iii only

(D) All i, ii and iii

32. Which of the following are the drawbacks of decision tables: i) It depict the flow of logic of a problem solution. ii) Decision tables are quite far away from programming high level languages. iii) It there is a large number of alternatives, it may be imp

(A) i and ii only

(B) i and iii only

(C) ii and iii only

(D) All i, ii and iii

33. State the following statements are True or False: i) The drawing of flow charts is greatly facilitated by use of decision tables. ii) Decision tables are better documentation for users, tabular representation may be more compact and easy to understand

(A) i-True, ii-False

(B) i-True, ii-True

(C) i-False, ii-True

(D) i-False, ii-False

34. Which of the following statements about Data Flow Diagram are True: i) Arrows should not cross each other. ii) Squares, circles, and rules must bear names. iii) Decomposed data flows must not bear names

(A) i and ii only

(B) ii and iii only

(C) i and iii only

(D) All i, ii and iii

35. Which of the following is/are the symbols used in the conditions entries of limited entry decision table are

(A) Y

(B) N

(C) – or blank

(D) All of the above

36. State whether the following information are True or False: i) No two data flows, squares or circles can have the same name. ii) Decomposed data flows must be balanced

(A) i-True, ii-True

(B) i-False, ii-True

(C) i-True, ii-False

(D) i-False, ii-False

37. The major symbols used in data dictionary are: i) = , ii) + , iii) { } , iv) ()

(A) i, ii and iv

(B) ii, iii and iv

(C) i, iii and iv

(D) All i, ii, iii and iv

38. Datastore in a DFD represents

(A) a sequential file

(B) a disk store

(C) a repository of data

(D) a random access memory

39. Changing the relationship with and services provided to customers in such a way that they will not think of changing suppliers is called ……

(A) Lock in customers

(B) Lockout customers

(C) Lock in competitors

(D) Lockout competitors

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

(A) Information

(B) Data collection

(C) Internal data

(D) Sample data

41. 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

42. HIPO stand for

(A) Hierarchy input process output
(B) Hierarchy input plus output
(C) Hierarchy plus input process output
(D) Hierarchy input-output Process

43. Statement of scope and objectives, opportunities and performance criteria …….

(A) Problem definition
(B) System analysis
(C) System Design
(D) Documentation

44. Based on the identification of objectives, input, output and file content, the vital document is called …

(A) System Definition
(B) System Document
(C) System Requirement Document
(D) System Subject

45. Which of the following is/are the sources for the project requests?

(A) Request from Department managers
(B) Request from senior executives
(C) Request from system Analyst
(D) All of the above

46. State True or False: 1. The term of reference is the final output of the Feasibility Study, 2. Design specification report is the final output of System Analysis

(A) 1-true, 2-true
(B) 1-false, 2-true
(C) 1-true, 2-false
(D) 1-false, 2-false

47. The key considerations involved in the feasibility analysis is include: i) Economical ii) Technical iii) Behavioral iv) Personal

(A) i, ii, iv
(B) i, ii, iii
(C) ii, iii, iv
(D) All of the above

48. Which of the following is/are the Characteristics of information?

(A) Accuracy and Relevance
(B) The form of information and Timeliness
(C) Completeness and Purpose
(D) All A, B & C

49. State True or False: i) Master Development Plan basically is a schedule of various applications to be comprised., ii) It consists of start and finishes dates of a system analysis, design implementation and

maintenance activities.

(A) i-True, ii-True
(B) i-False, ii-True
(C) i-True, ii-False
(D) i-False, ii-False

50. The characteristics of a well-designed system are: a) Practical b) Effective c) Secure d) Reliable e) Flexible f) Economical

(A) a, b, c and d
(B) a, c, d and e
(C) a, b, c, d and e
(D) a, b, c, d, e and f

51. In order to obtain financing for the analysis phase, the systems analyst must

(A) prepare a preliminary investigation report
(B) justify the expense of upgrading
(C) consider abandoning the project
(D) train users on the new system

52. State whether the following statements are True. i) A conceptual model is no more than an idea. ii) The Data Flow Diagram (DFD), Flow chart are the basic components of the logical models.

(A) i only
(B) ii only
(C) Both i and ii
(D) None of the above

53. The key considerations involved in the feasibility analysis is/are

(A) Economic
(B) Technical
(C) Behavioral
(D) All of the above

54. After designing alternative systems, the system analyst must

(A) prepare a system design report
(B) diagram the system
(C) prepare a data flow diagram
(D) select the best alternative

55. The first step of system development is to purchase or custom design

(A) software
(B) a network
(C) hardware
(D) training materials

56. The fundamental activities involved in the system analysis are: i) Definition of the overall system. ii) Separation of the system into smaller and manageable parts. iii) finding programming errors in the existing system

(A) i and ii only
(B) ii and iii only
(C) i and iii only
(D) All i, ii and iii

57. The old and new systems run side by side for a period of time when using the …….. approach to implementation.

(A) direct
(B) parallel
(C) phased
(D) pilot

58. Some of the tools which are available with the system analysis are: i) review of documentation. ii) observation of the situation. iii) conducting interviews. iv) questionnaire administration

(A) i, ii and iii only
(B) ii, iii and iv only
(C) i, iii and iv only
(D) all i, ii, iii and iv

59. In this phase of the SDLC, the new information systems are installed and adapted to the new system, and people are trained to use them.

(A) preliminary investigation
(B) system analysis
(C) system design
(D) system development

60. The first step of the systems analysis phase of the SDLC is to

(A) propose changes
(B) analyze data
(C) gather data
(D) write system analysis report