

Information System

Q:1 Summery transaction data, high volumn data & simple models are information inputs characteristics of ____.

- a Decision Support System(DSS)
- b Management Information System(MIS)
- c Executive Support System(ESS)
- d Transaction Processing System(TPS)

Ans b

Q:2 ____ system can be any organized combination of people, hardware, software, communication networks and data resources that collects, transforms and disseminates in an organization.

- a Information
- b Integrated
- c Horizontal
- d Vertical

Ans a

Q:3 The ____ will make the automated inventory system understandable to everyone.

- a Statement
- b Program
- c Document
- d Block

Ans c

Q:4 The major drawbacks in decision making by MIS is difficult due _____ for business problems.

- a structure
- b rules
- c strategy
- d conditions

Ans b

Q:5 The effectiveness of Marketing Information system depends to a large extent of ____ from market place to the firm.

- a marketing
- b advertising
- c feedback
- d promoting

Ans c

Q:6 Accounting, Finance , marketing & human resources are known as ____.

- a Executive Information System
- b Functional Business areas
- c Geographic information system
- d Local information system

Ans b

Q:7 The starting point of MIS planning is general _____ planning.

- a objective
- b managers
- c business
- d firms

Ans c

Q:8 The MIS receives input from the _____.

- a EIS
- b ES
- c DSS
- d TPS

Ans d

Q:9 To improve the performance of a business process, which of the following is most relevant?

- a Input
- b Processing
- c Control & Feedback
- d Output

Ans c

Q:10 Which of the following is not a class of information system applications?

- a database management system
- b decision support system
- c expert system
- d management information system

Ans a

Q:11 _____ is the fact that are properly arranged, classified & organised.

- a Data
- b Events
- c Statements
- d Information

Ans d

Q:12 Management Information Systems usually _____.

- a Serve managers interested in weekly, monthly, & yearly results, not day to day activities.
- b Help managers make decisions that are unique, rapidly changing & not easily specified in advance.
- c Provides managers with a generalised computing & telecommunications capacity that can be applied to a changing array of problems.
- d Perform & record the daily routine transaction necessary to the conduct of business.

Ans a

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Q:13 A system is called when the inputs, process and the outputs are known with certainty.

- a Probablistics
- b Deterministic
- c Open
- d Close

Ans b

Q:14 MIS is designed to provide information needed for effective decision making by?

- a Consumers
- b Workers
- c Foremen
- d Managers

Ans d

Q:15 Which of the following is NOT an objective of MIS?

- a Facilitate the decisions-making process
- b Provide requisite information at each level of management
- c Support decision-making
- d recruit people for system

Ans d

Q:16 After validation, the data is accepted but processing may be performed either immediately or at a subsequent time. Which system possesses this feature?

- a On line real time system
- b Distributed system
- c Batch system
- d On line system

Ans a

Q:17 GDSS is the short form of

- a Group Discussion Support System
- b Group Discussion Support Source
- c Group Decision Service System
- d Group Decision Support System

Ans d

Q:18 Technology no longer protected by copyright, available to everyone

- a Proprietary
- b Open
- c Private
- d Either a or b

Ans b

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Q:19 Which of the following is a program that models the pattern recognition capabilities of the human brain.

- a An expert system
- b Artificial Intelligence
- c Neural network
- d Development engine

Ans c

Q:20 MIS plays a vital role in _____

- a Policy formulation
- b Decision making
- c Planning
- d Controlling

Ans b

Q:21 Which category of computer-based information systems is concerned with supporting the functional areas of an organisation?

- a Strategic information systems
- b Business information systems
- c Expert systems
- d End user computing systems

Ans b

Q:22 Which category of computer-based information systems is concerned with improving efficiency by applying information technology to common administrative tasks, such as creating business documents?

- a Expert systems
- b Office automation system
- c Business information systems
- d Strategic information systems

Ans b

Q:23 Information systems that monitor the elementary activities and transactions of the organizations are:

- a Management-level System
- b Operational-level systems
- c Knowledge-level systems
- d Strategic-level systems

Ans b

Q:24 Projections and responses to queries are information output characteristics associated with a(n):

- a DSS
- b MIS
- c ESS
- d TPS

Ans c

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Q:25 Identifying customers and markets using data on demographics, markets, consumer behaviour, and trends is an example of a(n)

- a Operational-level sales and marketing information system
- b Knowledge-level sales and marketing information system
- c Management-level sales and marketing information system
- d Strategic-level sales and marketing information system

Ans b

Q:26 Deciding where to locate new production facilities is a(n) example of a manufacturing and production information system operating at the

- a Operational level
- b Management level
- c Knowledge level
- d Strategic level

Ans d

Q:27 Preparing short-term budgets is an example of a finance and accounting information system operating at the

- a Operational level
- b Management level
- c Knowledge level
- d Strategic level

Ans b

Q:28 Decision-Table is a way

- a Of representing multiple conditions
- b Of representing the information flow
- c To get an accurate picture of the system
- d All of these

Ans a

Q:29 Information systems support an organization's business operations, managerial decision making and strategic competitive advantage. Such system is called

- a Business process reengineering
- b Globalization
- c Roles of information systems
- d Competitive advantage

Ans c

Q:30 Generally, the top management of an organization is more interested in

- a Tactical decisions
- b Day-to-day operations
- c Strategic decisions
- d All of these

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Ans c

Q:31 Which of the following steps is/are the implementation plans involved in MIS?

- i) Preparing organizational plans
- ii) Planning of work flow
- iii) Training of personnel
- iv) Development of software
- v) Acquiring computer hardware

- a i, ii and iii only
- b i, ii, iii and iv only
- c i, ii, iv and v only
- d All i, ii, iii, iv and v

Ans d

Q:32 The is defined as a set of activities performed across the organization creating as **output of value to the customer.**

- a development process
- b business process
- c quality process
- d customer focus

Ans b

Q:33 is the process of defining the current problem, determining why a new system is **needed, identifying the objectives of the proposed system.**

- a Feasibility analysis
- b System Analysis
- c System Definition
- d System Requirements

Ans c

Q:34 Which of the following are the main software components of DSS?

- i) database management system (DBMS)
- ii) model management system
- iii) support tools
- iv) internet

- a Only i, ii, and iii
- b Only ii, iii and iv
- c Only i, iii and iv
- d All i, ii, iii, and iv

Ans a

Q:35 **Management information systems (MIS)**

- a create and share documents that support day-today office activities
- b process business transactions (e.g., time cards, payments, orders, etc.)

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- c capture and reproduce the knowledge of an expert problem solver
- d use the transaction data to produce information needed by managers to run the business

Ans d

Q:36 The term used to describe those people whose jobs involve sponsoring and funding the project to develop, operate, and maintain the information system is

- a Information Worker
- b Internal System User
- c System Owner
- d System Builder

Ans c

Q:37 The person who ensures that systems are developed on time, within budget, and with acceptable quality is a

- a System Designer
- b Project Manager
- c System Owner
- d External System User

Ans b

Q:38 Which one of the following is not a business driver for an information system?

- a business process redesign
- b knowledge asset management
- c proliferation of networks and the Internet
- d security and privacy

Ans c

Q:39 The general transformation cycle for information is:

- a information to data to knowledge
- b knowledge to data to information
- c data to knowledge to information
- d data to information to knowledge

Ans d

Q:40 To improve the performance of a business process, which of the following is most relevant?

- a Input
- b Processing
- c Control and feedback
- d All of the above

Ans c

Q:41 Which of the following is part of a static view of information?

- a Logical data model
- b Meta data

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- c Data flow model
- d Information process model

Ans c

Q:42 Information systems that support the business functions that reach out to suppliers are known as:

- a back office information systems
- b expert information systems
- c decision support systems
- d front office information systems

Ans a

Q:43 Which of the following is not a class of information system applications?

- a database management system
- b decision support system
- c expert system
- d management information system

Ans a

Q:44 To produce a computer-based information system, we must together

- a 5 parts
- b 3 parts
- c 2 parts
- d 4 parts

Ans a

Q:45 The process of modifying information system to meet changing needs is called _____.

- a System upkeep
- b System maintenance
- c System modification
- d System management

Ans b

Q:46 Phase of information development which is concerned with the specification of system's goal is known as

- a System analysis
- b System design
- c System development
- d System implementation

Ans a

Q:47 Anis a set of processes and procedures that transform data into information and knowledge.

- a Knowledge system
- b Information system
- c Database system

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d Computer system

Ans b

Q:48 Which of the following is NOT an objective of MIS?

- a Facilitate the decisions-making process
- b Provide requisite information at each level of management
- c Support decision-making
- d recruit people for system

Ans d

Q:49 In MIS system design, the sources of information may be categorized as ... and ..

- a internal, external
- b personal, organizational
- c useful, unuseful
- d constructive, destructive

Ans a

Q:50 What among the following are the primary characteristics that information must process?

- a Relevance
- b Availability
- c Timeliness
- d Accuracy

Ans a

Q:51 The back bone of any organization is

- a Information
- b Employee
- c Management
- d Capital

Ans a

Q:52 The flow of information through MIS is

- a need dependent
- b organization dependent
- c information dependent
- d management dependent

Ans a

Q:53 Decision trees could be represented in different ways such as

- a Bottom to top
- b Left to right
- c Top to bottom
- d All of the above

Ans d

Q:54 ___details are given by Management to Marketing Service System.

- a Customer
- b Employee
- c Supplier
- d None of the above

Ans c

Q:55 A ___ would help provide the information a sales manager needs to determine how high to set yearly sales quotas based on increased sales & lowered production costs?

- a TPS
- b DSS
- c MIS
- d None of the above

Ans b

Q:56 Which is used to provide the right information to the right person at the right time for proper decision making?

- a DBMS
- b MIS
- c ISO
- d PSO

Ans b

Q:57 The type of system that would not interact with customers or managers or anyone else is referred to as a(n):

- a Open system
- b Open-loop system
- c Closed system
- d Closed loop system

Ans c

Q:58 which management function do managers at the operational control level spend the most time on?

- a planning
- b organizing
- c directing
- d staffing

Ans c

Q:59 Which management level includes the President & vice-president of the firm?

- a Strategic planning level
- b Management control level
- c Tactical planning level
- d Operational control level

Ans a

Q:60 The system that allows managers to use technology to self - manage some of the clerical tasks that supported a manager in the 1960s is referred to as :

- a DSS
- b MIS
- c AI
- d PPS

Ans d

Q:61 The activity of providing machines as computers with the ability to display behavior similar to that of an intelligent human is referred to as:

- a AI
- b GDSS
- c DSS
- d MIS

Ans a

Q:62 In an MIS model, which of the following components does information not flow through?

- a Database
- b Information processor
- c Report writing software
- d Mathematical models

Ans b

Q:63 Which of the following component is not part of making up information system?

- a People
- b Data
- c Software
- d knowledge

Ans d

Q:64 What role do people play in information system?

- a Help desk supporter
- b System analyst
- c Programmer
- d All of the above

Ans d

Q:65 _____ is a series of steps undertaken to achieve a desired outcome or goal.

- a Process
- b Information
- c Knowledge
- d Data

Ans a

Q:66 An ____ system is a software application with a centralized database that is implemented across the entire organization.

- a DSS
- b ERP
- c MIS
- d TPS

Ans b

Q:67 ____ is a piece of facts & statistics with no context.

- a Information
- b Knowledge
- c Data
- d None of the above

Ans c

Q:68 ____ can be qualitative & quantitative.

- a Data
- b Information
- c Knowledge
- d Process

Ans a

Q:69 ____ is information that has been aggregated & analyzed & can be used for making decisions.

- a Data
- b Information
- c Knowledge
- d Process

Ans c

Q:70 ____ data is numeric, the result of the measurement, count or some other mathematical calculation.

- a Quantitative
- b Qualitative
- c Both a & b
- d None of the above

Ans a

Q:71 ____ data is descriptive.

- a Quantitative
- b none of the above
- c Both a & b
- d None of the above

Ans b

Q:72 System is an important factor of MIS. There are various types of system. Which one of the following is not a system?

- a Physical system
- b Integrated system
- c Open system
- d Probabilistic system

Ans b

Q:73 Which one of the following is not an approach for development of MIS?

- a Hierarchical approach
- b Integrative approach
- c Modular approach
- d Elective approach

Ans b

Q:74 In management information system which is the correct order of the reference of activities that the managers processes?

- a Planning, organizing, staffing, coordinating, directing, controlling
- b Planning, staffing, coordinating, organizing, directing, controlling
- c Planning, organizing, staffing, coordinating, controlling, directing
- d Planning, directing, organizing, staffing, coordinating, controlling

Ans a

Q:75 Management is linked to information by

- a Decision
- b Data
- c Both a & b
- d None of the above

Ans c

Q:76 Managers who are potential users of the MIS

- a Describe information needs
- b Identify alternate equipment configurations
- c Evaluate alternate equipment configurations
- d Select the optimum equipment configurations

Ans a

Q:77 A person machine system & a highly integrated grouping of information processing functions designed to provide management with a comprehensive picture of specific operation is called

- a DSS
- b MIS
- c IIS
- d All of the above

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Ans b

Q:78 Which one of the following is not an important characteristic of useful & effective information?

- a Accuracy
- b Timeliness
- c Completeness
- d Economy

Ans d

Q:79 The most important reason for failure of MIS is

- a use of improper tools for design
- b Non involvement of end-user
- c Improper specification
- d None of the above

Ans b

Q:80 Who plays an important role in the success of products & services & in increasing the marketing share of the firm in business?

- a Functional level managers
- b Corporate level managers
- c Business level managers
- d All of the above

Ans c

Q:81 What is the task of Finance manager?

- a Investment decision
- b Dividend decision
- c Management of income
- d All of the above

Ans d

Q:82 An information system that supports the planning & assessment needs of executive management is

- a MIS
- b ERP
- c DSS
- d None of the above

Ans d

Q:83 Information system that support the business functions that reach out to suppliers are known as:

- a Back office information systems
- b Front office information systems
- c Decision support systems
- d Expert information systems

Ans a

Q:84 ____ is the use of a model in an attempt to identify and/or reflect the behaviour of a real person, process or system.

- a simulation
- b decision
- c plan
- d none of the above

Ans a

Q:85 ____ decision concern the execution of specific tasks to assure that they are carried out efficiently & effectively.

- a tactical
- b strategic
- c operational
- d management

Ans c

Q:86 Error reports are an example of

- a schedule report
- b demand report
- c management report
- d exception report

Ans d

Q:87 The online, softcopy display of a customer's charge account to respond to an inquiry is an example of a(n):

- a regularly schedule report
- b on demand report
- c exception report
- d none of the above

Ans b

Q:88 Data has to be _____ before it can be converted into information.

- a transformed
- b processed
- c changed
- d engineered

Ans b

Q:89 The operations file is updated by the

- a Production control system
- b MRP system
- c Shipping system
- d All of the above

Ans d

Q:90 Which of the following is not a key component of the evaluation process in building a DSS?

- a criteria for evaluation
- b means of measuring system-development time spent on the project
- c means of monitoring the progress of the DSS
- d formal review process

Ans b

Q:91 The use of computers in data processing has had several impacts on business. Which of the following is not one of them?

- a easier business growth
- b fewer clerical workers
- c increased data-processing costs
- d more and better information

Ans c

Q:92 In which way is a managerial information system (MIS) superior to electronic data processing (EDP)?

- a It is batch oriented
- b It is most cost effective
- c It provides summary reports without details
- d All of the above

Ans c

Q:93 A central purpose of most decision-support systems is

- a to build a model of the decision-making problem
- b to design a data-base management system
- c to build an expert system
- d to determine the key decisions in the problem area

Ans a

Q:94 One of the purchases order system's procedure sets is

- a automatic purchase order writing
- b receiving
- c accounts payable
- d All of the above

Ans a

Q:95 Which of the following is considered to be an interface between the functional applications and the data base?

- a management information systems
- b data-base management systems
- c decision-support systems
- d data-processing systems

Ans b

Q:96 The MIS consists of

- a the central processing unit of the computer and input/output units only
- b the central processing unit of the computer, input/output units, and data storage units only
- c All of the above
- d None of the above

Ans d

Q:97 Which of the following is not true about expert systems?

- a Expert systems are collections of human knowledge
- b Export systems are expensive to design.
- c export systems are usually designed to run on small general-purpose computers
- d Maintenance support may be difficult to obtain for an expert system.

Ans d

Q:98 A spreadsheet package is one type of _____ support tool.

- a operational
- b decision
- c success
- d simulation

Ans b

Q:99 Data base preparation would be most difficult in a(n)

- a college or university
- b supermarket
- c bank
- d hospital

Ans c

Q:100 MIS constraints are imposed by

- a the firm's managers
- b the firm's finance
- c the environment
- d All of the above

Ans d

Q:101 Which of the following usually receives formal education on their role in the MIS

- a government
- b stockholders
- c both (a) and (b)
- d neither (a) nor (b)

Ans d

Q:102 A person who has the responsibility for development of a new product (such a instant coffee) in a firm

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is called a

- a brand manager
- b project manager
- c deveopment manager
- d market manager

Ans b

Q:103 The subsystem appearing in each of the functional information systems is the

- a internal accounting subsystem
- b environmental intelligence subsystem
- c information processor subsystem
- d system analysis subsystem

Ans a

Q:104 In Decision Tables three are:

- a tabulated decisions
- b decisions
- c condition stubs and action stubs
- d decision hierarchy

Ans c

Q:105 An MIS provides

- a past information
- b present information
- c future information
- d All of the above

Ans d

Q:106 A system must be composed of more than one

- a subsystem
- b element
- c super system
- d All of the above

Ans b

Q:107 Most of the flow of physical resources occurs on the

- a top management level
- b middle management level
- c lower management level
- d All of the above

Ans c

Q:108 As a general rule.

- a MIS performance criteria determine management information needs, and these needs determine

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the objectives of the firm.

- b the firm's objective determine management information needs, and these needs determine MIS performance criteria
- c management information needs determine MIS performance criteria, and these criteria determine the firm's objectives
- d the firm's objectives determine MIS performance criteria, and these criteria determine management information needs.

Ans b

Q:109 The physical system of the firm may be regarded as a flow of

- a manpower, machines, material, and money
- b information only
- c manpower, machines, material, money, and information
- d manpower, machines, material, money, and data

Ans a

Q:110 Computing systems can provide strategic information by

- a making decision analysis possible
- b providing corporate models for long-range planning
- c causing managers to think
- d All of the above

Ans d

Q:111 Benefits from a computerised MIS include:

- a higher returns on short-term investments
- b less frequent and smaller short-term loans
- c lower rates of interest
- d All of the above

Ans d

Q:112 An inventory management system should answer the questions

- a What and why
- b When and how much
- c Who and why
- d Where and why

Ans b

Q:113 Credit checking is done in the

- a order processing system
- b quotation system
- c order entry system
- d any of the above

Ans c

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Q:114 Functional information subsystems can be classified into

- a input and output subsystems
- b processing and output subsystems
- c input and processing subsystems
- d input, processing, and output subsystems

Ans a

Q:115 Which of the following is requirement to develop a successful management information system?

- a a staff of technical specialists with the skills necessary to develop the computer based parts of the system
- b the development of a short-range goal for the system
- c the development of a long-range goal for the system
- d All of the above

Ans d

Q:116 A periodic report can facilitate management by exception by

- a including complete alphabetic descriptions for each numeric entry
- b including only those transactions that fall within predetermined limits of acceptable performance
- c consolidation of multiple transactions into a summary form
- d comparing actual performance with acceptable standards

Ans d

Q:117 A question that MIS designers must consider is whether to use "top_____ " or "bottom-up" development approach.

- a down
- b level
- c bottom
- d All of the above

Ans a

Q:118 Which of the following is not a primary reason for the popularity of decision support systems?

- a declining cost of computer hardware
- b advent of data-base management systems
- c increased number of programmers
- d management trained in analytic techniques

Ans c

Q:119 Which of the following is not a level of information handling:

- a Decision Support System
- b Operations Assistance System
- c Transaction Processing System
- d Office Automation System.

Ans b

Q:120 Decisions can be classified on three levels : strategic, _____ and operational.

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- a prompt
- b passwords
- c MIS
- d tactical

Ans d

Q:121 Which of the following statements is the most accurate?

- a The degree to which information needs to be summarized increases as one moves up through the management levels
- b Low-level managers made unstructured decisions
- c Upper managers make unstructured decisions
- d Middle managers make unstructured decisions

Ans a

Q:122 As opposed to detailed transaction information, the management information system (MIS) responds to the need for

- a electronic data processing
- b managerial information
- c accounting application
- d utility billing information

Ans b

Q:123 The type of model that helps the manager forecast future events is the

- a physical model
- b graphical model
- c narrative model
- d None of the above

Ans d

Q:124 We combine hardware, software, people, procedures, and data to create an _____

- a people
- b icons
- c information system
- d online

Ans c

Q:125 The type of information most restricted by a poor interface between generalized data base management systems and special computing system languages is

- a supervisory
- b planning
- c priority setting
- d limitation

Ans b

Q:126 Which of the following is not the component of information?

- a accurate
- b concise
- c simulation
- d complete

Ans c

Q:127 Distinguishing between the different levels of management can be accomplished by analyzing,

- a types of decision made
- b frequency with which decisions are made
- c types of report information needed to make decisions
- d all of the above

Ans d

Q:128 Data is gathered, describing what is happening in the

- a input area
- b transformation
- c output area
- d All of the above

Ans d

Q:129 Which of the following is not part of the decision-making process?

- a problem identification
- b alternative selection
- c problem avoidance
- d problem recognition

Ans c

Q:130 A greater proportion of time spent in directing on the

- a top management level
- b middle management level
- c lower management level
- d All of the above

Ans c

Q:131 In applying the systems approach, the manager proceeds from the

- a super system to the system to the subsystem level
- b system to the supersystem to the subsystem level
- c subsystem to the system to the supersystem level
- d supersystem to the supersystem to the system level.

Ans a

Q:132 Many organisations have developed MIS _____ plans.

- a master

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- b decision
- c plan
- d control

Ans a

Q:133 Systems that supply data for operations execution or supervision all concern

- a exception reports
- b computing systems
- c orders
- d All of the above

Ans c

Q:134 In computer based information system (CBIS), DFD stands for:

- a dotted flow diagram
- b data flow diagram
- c data flow descent
- d None of the above

Ans b

Q:135 What general type of DSS would include file drawer systems, data warehouses, on-line analytical processing (OLAP) systems, and Executive Information Systems?

- a Communications-Driven DSS
- b Data-Driven DSS
- c Document-Driven DSS
- d knowledge-Driven DSS

Ans b

Q:136 What category of software technology enables analysts, managers and executives to gain insight into data through fast, consistent, interactive access to a wide variety of possible views of information that has been transformed from raw data to reflect the real dimensionality of the enterprise as understood by the user

- a Data Warehouse software.
- b On-line Analytical Processing (OLAP) software.
- c On-line Transaction Processing (OLTP) software.
- d None of the above

Ans b

Q:137 Information that is outdated, inaccurate, or hard to understand would be very meaningful, useful, or valuable to you or other business professionals.

- a TRUE
- b FALSE
- c May be
- d None of the above

Ans a

Q:138 Information has three dimensions. There are

- a Time, consent, and form
- b Time, content, and form
- c Cost, content, and form
- d Time, content, and Value

Ans b

Q:139 Which of the following involves analyzing complex relationships among thousands or even millions of data items stored in data marts, data warehouses, and other multidimensional databases to discover patterns, trends, and exception conditions?

- a OLTP
- b OLAP
- c OISE
- d OLALA

Ans b

Q:140 _____ represent complex data using interactive three- dimensional graphical forms such as charts, graphs, and maps

- a Data Entry Systems
- b Database Management
- c Data Analysis systems
- d Data visualization systems

Ans d

Q:141 _____ involves using multi-sensory human- computer interfaces that enable human users to experience computer-simulated objects, spaces, activities, and “worlds” as if they actually exist.

- a Virtual office
- b Virtual reality
- c Real reality
- d Reality

Ans b

Q:142 The components of an expert system include a _____ that perform inferences on the knowledge in the knowledge base and communicate answers to a user’s questions.

- a Database and software modules
- b Communication base and software modules
- c knowledge base and software modules
- d knowledge base and interactive device

Ans c

Q:143 A decision-support system is intended to produce information to suport which type of decisions?

- a well-structured
- b unstructured

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- c anticipated
- d routine

Ans b

Q:144 Computer information systems are most successful in providing information for:

- a control decisions
- b planning decisions
- c strategic decisions
- d nonprogrammable decisions

Ans a

Q:145 The characteristics of strategic decisions include all of the following except:

- a they are structured
- b they are future oriented
- c they have a high level of uncertainty
- d All of the above are characteristics

Ans a

Q:146 Which of these applications is most likely to be implemented using an online transaction processing system?

- a payroll processing
- b Airline reservations
- c Bank check processing
- d none of the above

Ans b

Q:147 The decision-making environment of an executive level manager can be characterized as:

- a structured
- b unstructured
- c semistructured
- d none of the above

Ans b

Q:148 The decision-making environment of an operational level manager can be characterized as:

- a structured
- b unstructured
- c semistructured
- d none of the above

Ans a

Q:149 A decision support system uses _____ to manipulate data.

- a algorithms
- b formulas
- c heuristics
- d models

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Ans d

Q:150 In an expert system, the process of matching a question to the information in the knowledge base is called:

- a inferencing
- b deduction
- c inclusion
- d none of the above

Ans a

Q:151 In TPS systems, an output that signifies that a specific transaction has taken place is called a(n):

- a action document
- b detail document
- c exception report
- d summary document

Ans a

Q:152 Which of the following are true of Exception Reports?

- a They list unusual transactions or results.
- b They document errors in transactions.
- c They report unacceptable transactions.
- d All of the above

Ans d

Q:153 Which of the following are used to support decision making in situations in which the situation is only partly structured or known in advance?

- a Decision support system
- b Executive support system
- c Transaction processing system
- d Management information system

Ans a

Q:154 Which of the following information systems allows people who are not together to work as a group is called:

- a decision support system
- b Group support system
- c Transaction processing system
- d Management information system

Ans b

Q:155 Which of the following is NOT true of Group Support System(GSS) systems?

- a They emphasize communication and generation of ideas and information of group members
- b They limit collaboration among team members if they are at different locations
- c They involve a facilitator who keeps the group focused on the problem at hand and draws ideas out of group members
- d All of the above

Ans b

Q:156 Employee's name and number of hours worked in a week, inventory part numbers or sales orders are the example of ____.

- a knowledge
- b information
- c data
- d none of the above

Ans c

Q:157 Which of the following is/are the type of data?

- a Video data
- b Audio data
- c Alphanumeric data
- d All of the above

Ans d

Q:158 Turning data into information is called ____.

- a Process
- b Steps
- c Evaluation
- d None of the above

Ans a

Q:159 The process of defining relationship among data to create useful information requires ____.

- a Process
- b information
- c knowledge
- d All of the above

Ans c

Q:160 ____ is the awareness & understanding of a set of information & the ways that information can be made useful to support a specific task or reach a decision.

- a Process
- b knowledge
- c Only a
- d Both a & b

Ans b

Q:161 Which of the following are the characteristics of valuable information system?

- a Economical
- b Flexible
- c Variable
- d All of the above

Information System

Ans d

Q:162 "students are not having access to the information of question bank, they cannot perform any modification in online examination system." - defines which of the following characteristics of Information system.

- a Variable
- b Timely
- c Secure
- d Simple

Ans c

Q:163 "Knowing last week's weather conditions will not help when trying to decide what coat to wear today." - defines which of the following characteristics of Information system.

- a Variable
- b Timely
- c Secure
- d Simple

Ans b

Q:164 ____ depends on the source of information.

- a Accurate
- b Timely
- c Reliable
- d Simple

Ans c

Q:165 ____ information is error free information.

- a Accurate
- b Accessible
- c Simple
- d Economical

Ans a

Q:166 The number of hours worked for every employee must be collected before paycheck can be calculated or printed - is the example of which of the following component of information system.

- a Input
- b Output
- c Processing
- d Feedback

Ans a

Q:167 In information system, output involves producing useful information, usually in the form of documents & reports.

- a Input
- b Output

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- c Processing
- d Feedback

Ans b

Q:168 In information system, feedback is output that is used to make changes to input or processing activities.

- a Input
- b Output
- c Processing
- d Feedback

Ans d

Q:169 _____ is a set of elements or components that interact to accomplish goals.

- a Process
- b Program
- c System
- d Service

Ans c

Q:170 Which of the following is not the example of Information System?

- a Physical & Abstract system
- b Open & Close system
- c Alpha & Beta System
- d Man-made Information system

Ans c

Q:171 Which systems are tangible entities that may be static or dynamic in operation?

- a Abstract System
- b Physical System
- c Deterministic System
- d Probabilistic System

Ans b

Q:172 _____ is an orderly arrangement of interdependent ideas or constructs, which may or may not have any counterpart in the real world.

- a Abstract System
- b Physical System
- c Deterministic System
- d Probabilistic System

Ans a

Q:173 _____ permits interaction across its boundary, receives input from and delivers output to the outside.

- a Abstract System
- b Physical System
- c open System

Information System

d close System

Ans c

Q:174 ____ systems are isolated from the environment in which it works.

- a Abstract System
- b Physical System
- c open System
- d close System

Ans d

Q:175 The solar system is an example of _____ system.

- a open System
- b close System
- c Deterministic System
- d Probabilistic System

Ans c

Q:176 Sales forecasting, Budgetary Planning, Revenue Projection are the example of _____ system.

- a Deterministic System
- b Probabilistic System
- c open System
- d close System

Ans b

Q:177 ____ system has many elements or components, and are highly related with each other.

- a complex system
- b open System
- c close System
- d man-made information system

Ans a

Q:178 "A company which changes their production as per the demand of customer."-example of which system?

- a man-made information system
- b complex system
- c non-adaptive system
- d adaptive system

Ans d

Q:179 ____ system is not able to change in response to their change in the environment.

- a man-made information system
- b complex system
- c non-adaptive system
- d adaptive system

Ans c

Q:180 ____ system undergoes rapid and constant changes over the time.

- a complex system
- b dynamic system
- c stable system
- d artificial system

Ans b

Q:181 Solar system, water system and human being as a system are example of ____ system.

- a complex system
- b natural system
- c stable system
- d artificial system

Ans b

Q:182 Business organization, computer system, air conditioning system, social system, management information system are example of ____ system.

- a complex system
- b natural system
- c stable system
- d artificial system

Ans d

Q:183 Real-time monitoring of business functions, permits timely analysis of...

- a quality
- b availability
- c performance
- d All of the above

Ans d

Q:184 Business, not-for-profit organizations, governments, and other large entities utilize ____.

- a ERP
- b DSS
- c MIS
- d none of the above

Ans a

Q:185 Manufacturing, Supply Chain, Financials, CRM, Human Resources, and Warehouse Management are the examples of module in ____.

- a ERR
- b EPR
- c ERP
- d REP

Ans c

Q:186 ____ sources of data can include customers, suppliers, competitors and stockholders whose data is not already captured by the transaction processing system

- a Internal
- b External
- c Both a & b
- d None of the above

Ans b

Q:187 ____ reports can summarize inventory levels, production activity, sales volume and the like.

- a Schedule report
- b Demand report
- c Key indicator report
- d Drill down report

Ans c

Q:188 The use of drill down reports, analysis can see data at a high level first, then at a more detailed level and then at a very detailed level.

- a Schedule report
- b Demand report
- c Key indicator report
- d Drill down report

Ans d

Q:189 ____ management information system supports managerial activities in product development distribution, pricing decision, promotional effectiveness & sales forecasting.

- a Financial
- b Production
- c Marketing
- d none of the above

Ans c

Q:190 Sales managers may want to plot total sales for each country in the states they serve. -is example of which type of information system?

- a Geographic
- b Management
- c Human Resource Management
- d Accounting

Ans a

Q:191 ____ DSS were primarily stand-alone systems isolated from major organization information system that used for some type of model to perform “what-if” and other kinds of analysis.

- a Model-driven
- b Data-driven

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- c Both a & b
- d None of the above

Ans a

Q:192 Recruitment Policy, Promotion Policy, Production policy etc... are the example of ____ transactions.

- a iternal
- b iterative
- c internal
- d initial

Ans c

Q:193 The primary inputs for a ____ are the numbers of employee hours worked during the week and pay rate.

- a Payroll transaction processing system
- b Decision support system
- c Transaction processing system
- d Management information system

Ans a

Q:194 ____ represent the application of information concepts and technology to routine, repetitive and usually ordinary business transactions but transactions that are critical to the daily functions of that business.

- a Management information system
- b Payroll transaction processing system
- c Decision support system
- d Transaction processing system

Ans d

Q:195 Which of the following is not part of Transaction Processing cycle?

- a Data editing
- b Data correlation
- c Data manipulation
- d Data storage

Ans b

Q:196 Traditional Transaction Processing system includes which of the following application?

- a Order processing
- b Purchasing
- c Accounting
- d All of the above

Ans d

Q:197 Which of the following is/are the features of Batch Processing?

- a Processing large volumn of simillar data at lower costs.
- b Processing a batch may take several minuets, hours or days.
- c Involves a large batch of an identical data type.

d All of the above

Ans d

Q:198 Which of the following is not the example of Batch Transaction Processing System?

- a cheque
- b bill generate
- c credit cards
- d printing of the documents

Ans b

Q:199 Which of the following are the main concerns for Online Transaction Processing System(OLAP)?

- a Concurrency
- b Atomicity
- c Both a & b
- d None of the above

Ans c

Q:200 "Ensures that all of the steps involved in a transaction are completed successfully. If any step fails the system become incomplete." - defines which property of OLAP?

- a failure
- b atomicity
- c concurrency
- d Both b & c

Ans b