MCQ

Chapter 03: Avoiding the Problems

Q1. Which of the following is or are the main categories of the problems found in an IS project?
A. Problems those relate to the management IS project
B. Problems those relate to the quality in the delivered product
C. Problems those relate to the skills of the people involved in IS project
D. Problems those arise from bad relationship between the developer team and the owner of the project
Answer: A, B [A: Productivity problem B: Quality problem]

Q2. Which are the main areas to focus on to produce IS within budget, on time and providing required functionality?
A. Management of the IS project
B. Quality of the product
C. Skills of the people involved in IS project
D. Relationship of the developer with the owner of the project
Answer: A, B [Page 45]

Q3. Arrange the phases of a general problem solving process in order?
A. Problem Redefinition
B. Finding ideas
C. Data gathering
D. Finding solutions
E. Implementation
Answer: C --> A --> B --> D --> E

A. **Data gathering**
B. **Problem Redefinition**
C. **Finding ideas**
D. **Finding solutions**
E. **Implementation**

Q4. From a general perspective, building computerized information system can be viewed as a form of _____.
Which is the appropriate for the blank?
A. engineering process
B. craftsmanship
C. problem solving process
D. developing software
Answer: C

Q5. Which following are the main tasks of any information system development process?
A. Identifying what is required
B. Planning how to deliver what is required
C. Estimating cost of delivering what is required
D. Delivering what is required
Answer: A, B, D

Q6. Which of the following are the phases of a development process according to Larmen?
A. Plan
B. Elaborate
C. Evaluate
D. Build and Deploy
Answer: A, B, D [Larmen (1998) suggests three phases: Plan, Elaborate, and Build and Deploy. See page 46]

Q7. Which of the following is or are the advantages of subdividing the development process?
A. Techniques and skills specific to the different phases can be identified
B. Teams of developers specific skills can be allocated to a particular phase
C. Smaller tasks can be managed more easily with appropriate quality standard
D. Developers feel comfortable with smaller tasks and works happily
Answer: A, B, C

Q8. Which of the following is/are the benefits of subdividing the developments process?
A. Techniques and skills required to the different phases can be identified.
B. Developers with specialized skills can be allocated to the particular phase maximizing quality the chance that the activities are completed as soon as possible
C. Smaller tasks can be managed easily and with quality
D. Smaller tasks can be managed staying within allocated resources
Answer: A, B, C, D

Q9. Building software system is _____ from building any other system.
A. Different
B. Similar
Answer: A

Q10. Subdividing software developments project is known as a _____.

A. Information System Development Cycle
B. Software Project Development
C. Information System Cycle
D. Life cycle
Answer: D

Q11. Which of the following two activities precede the information system development process to ensure that the information system that is to be developed is appropriate to the organization?

A. Strategic business planning
B. Strategic information systems planning
C. Business modeling
D. Activity modeling
Answer: B, C [Page 47]

Q12. Strategic business planning and business modeling are very important for Systems that are _____.
A. commercially oriented
B. not commercially oriented
Answer: A

Q13. There is a distinction between system development and software development.
A. true
B. false
Answer: B [there is a difference]

Q14. What is the objective of business modeling?

A. To determine feasibility of an information system
B. To determine justification of an information system
C. To determine how an information system can support a particular business activity
D. To determine the requirements of an information system
Answer: C

Q15. The traditional life cycle for the information system development model is known as _____.
A. Waterfall life cycle model
B. Incremental development model
C. Unified software development model
D. Prototyping model
Answer: A

Q16. Which of the following is/are the deliverable of the system engineering phase?

A. High-level architectural specification
B. Software architecture specification
C. Functional specification
D. Design specification
Answer: A

Q17. In which phase various fact-finding techniques are used?
A. System Engineering
B. Requirement analysis
C. Maintenance
D. Testing
Answer: B

Q18. Which of the following is or are disadvantages of the traditional life cycle (TLC)?

A. Activities can not be repeated easily
B. Unresponsive to the change to the client requirements
C. A simple sequential life cycle model and activities do not overlap
D. Each phase has defined deliverables

Answer: A, B, C [D is an advantage]

Q19. In software development a prototype is a _____.

A. Partially completed system to explore some aspect of the systems' requirement
B. Tested and final system
C. System for testing and discarded after testing
D. None of the above

Answer: A

Q20. Which of the following can be purpose of construction a prototype?

A. to explore some aspect of the systems' requirement
B. to determine whether a particular implementation platform can support certain processing requirement
C. the feasibility and usefulness of the system can be tested, even though, by its very nature, the prototype is incomplete
D. to analyze the user requirements easily and test for errors early

Answer: A, B, C

Q21. A prototype is intended as the final working system.
Do you agree?

A. Yes
B. No

Answer: B

Q22. Through which of the following ways, users can be involved in an information system development project?

A. As part of the development team
B. In fact gathering
C. Via a consultative approach
D. As a interface designer

Answer: A, B, C

Q23. Which one is **Upper-CASE** tool?

A. A CASE tool that provide support for the analysis and design
B. A CASE too that that provides support for the construction and maintenance of software

Answer: A

Q24. Which one is **Lower-CASE** tool?

A. A CASE tool that provide support for the analysis and design
B. A CASE too that that provides support for the construction and maintenance of software

Answer: B