1. Globalization is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**The integration and interdependence of economic, social, cultural, and ecological facets of life, enabled by rapid advances in information technology**

1. What information about individuals should be kept in databases, and how secure is the information there?

**Privacy issues**

1. Enterprise Architecture Planning (EAP) is the process of defining architectures for the use of information in support of the business but not the plan for implementing those architectures.

**FALSE**

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ knowledge is possessed by a large number of individuals and can be transfererred easily across individuals

**General**

1. Online Analytical Processing (OLAP)is online processing of business transactions as soon as they occur.

**FALSE**

1. The Zachman Framework is not a methodology in that it does not imply any specific method or process for collecting, managing, or using the information that it describes

**TRUE**

1. Whitman and Mattord (2003) classified threats into the following general categories, **except:**

**Lack of Management Support**

1. Tacit knowledge relates to a knowledge that is more objective, rational, and technical knowledge than explicit knowledge

**FALSE**

1. An organization’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a high-level map or plan of the information assets in an organization

**Information Technology architecture**

1. **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** means a determination of who is responsible for actions that were taken.

**Accountability**

1. The process by which an organization assesses the value of each asset being protected, estimates the probability that each asset will be compromised, and compares the probable costs of the asset’s being compromised with the costs of protecting that asset, is:

**Risk analysis**

1. Authorization determines the identity of the person requiring access, and authentication determines which actions, rights, or privileges the person has, based on verified identity.

**FALSE**

1. The supply chaining, occurs when \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Their suppliers, and their companies and customers collaborate and share information**

1. TOGAF has the applications Architecture Views that shows the base architecture, it contains architectural segments along with their interrelationships that suits the organization’s business processes.

**TRUE**

1. The organization identifies security deficiencies and calculates the costs of implementing adequate control measures

**Control Evaluation**

1. If data management is the logistics of data, then data governance is the strategy of data.

**TRUE**

1. The following are some examples of primary activities, **except**

**Procurement**

1. Tacit knowledge is the cumulative store of subjective of experimental learning.

**TRUE**

1. Enterprise Architecture is designed to:

**Ensures alignment between the business and IT strategies, operating model, guiding principles, and the software development projects and service delivery**

1. Friedman noted that ten forces, or “flatteners,” contributed to the emergence of era 3.0 and the flat world, which are following, **except:**

**Downloading**

1. A/An \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a statement that identifies a business’s strategies to compete, its goals, and the plans and policies that will be required to carry out those goals.

**Competitive Strategy**

1. The following factors are contributing to the increasing vulnerability of organizational information assets, **except:**

**Increasing skills necessary to be a computer hacker**

1. A data warehouse is a database, which is kept separate from the organization’s operational database.

**TRUE**

1. Designer’s View in Zachman Framework outlines how the system will satisfy the organization’s information needs. The representation is free from solution specific aspects or production specific constraints.

**TRUE**

1. The functional area Information Systems provide information mainly to lower and middle level managers in the functional areas. They use the information to help them plan, organizae, and control operations.

**TRUE**

1. Information systems that support all managers of the organization by providing rapid access to timely information and direct access to structured information in the form of reports, is

**Digital dashboard**

1. Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) is the integrated management of main business processes, often in real time and mediated by software and technology.

**TRUE**

1. Data Governance (DG) refers to the overall management of the availability, usability, integrity, and security of the data used in an organization

**TRUE**

1. Organizations use Porter’s value chain model to :

**Identify specific activities where they can use competitive strategies for greatest impact**

1. A process that identifies, controls, and minimizes the impact of threats, in an effort to reduce risk to manageable levels, is

**Risk Management**

1. Knowledge that is easy to articulate, write down, and share.

**Explicit Knowledge**

1. Ethical issues which revolve around who should have access to information and whether they should have to pay for this access, is

**Accessibility issues**

1. There are various definitions of data governance, **except:**

**An administrative process that includes acquiring, validating, storing, protecting, and processing required data to ensure the accessibility, reliability, and timeliness of the data for its users**

1. Supplier power is low when buyers have few choices from whom to buy and high when buyers have many choices.

**FALSE**

1. The Zachman Framework comes with a set of rules, one of which is:

**The logic is recursive**

1. Property issues involve collecting, storing, and disseminating information about individuals.

**FALSE**

1. TOGAF ADM phase:

**Preliminary Phase – Architecture Vision – Business Architecture – Information Systems Architectures – Technology Architecture – Opportunities & Solutions – Migration planning – Implementation Governance – Architecture Change Management**

1. In an organization, explicit knowledge consists of the policies, products, strategies, goals, core competencies of the enterprise, and the IT Infrastructure

**TRUE**

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ prevent unauthorized individuals from gaining access to a company’s facilities.

**Physical controls**

1. The rows of Zachman Framework consist of a set of artifacts which are description of the enterprise from specific viewpoint of a group of stakeholders

**FALSE**

1. How can we ensure that the information will be processed properly and presented accurately to users?

**Accuracy issues**

1. Among the strategies organizations continually try to develop to counter Porter’s five competitive forces are the following, **except:**

**Marketing strategy**

1. Benefits of Enterprise Architecture are following, **except:**

**Increased gaps and architecture conflicts**

1. Computer based Information Systems is a systems that deal with the planning for, development, management, and use of information technology tools to help people perform all tasks related to information processing and management.

**FALSE**

1. Types of business pressures that organizations face is/are:

**Market, Technology, and Societal pressures.**

1. The skill to create an innovative desing or artwork

**Tacit Knowledge**

1. Sensitive data gathered on individuals should be verified before they are entered into the database, Is an example of privacy policy guidelines for

**Data Accuracy**

1. A/An \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ supports the moitoring, collection, storage, and processing of data from the organization’s basic business transactions, each of which generates data.

**Transaction Processing System (TPS)**

1. Management failures involve a lack of funding for information security efforts and a lack of interest in those efforts.

**TRUE**

1. The Enterprise Architecture is an anlysis tool to clearly plot the key relationships and dependencies between the business services, business processes, applications and technology

**TRUE**