**IS622**

**Chapter 4**

**Pervasive computing**

**1. The modulation technique used for mobile communication systems during world war II was**

**a.** Amplitude modulation  
**b.** Frequency modulation  
**c.** ASK  
**d.** FSK

**ANSWER: Frequency modulation**

LEVEL: EASY

**2)   ———– introduced Frequency Modulation for mobile communication systems in 1935.**

**a.** Edwin Armstrong  
**b.** Albert Einstein  
**c.** Galileo Galilei  
**d.** David Bohm

**ANSWER: Edwin Armstrong**

LEVEL: EASY

**3)   The early FM push-to-talk telephone systems were used in**

**a.** Simplex mode  
**b.** Half duplex mode  
**c.** Full duplex mode  
**d.** None of the above

**ANSWER: Half duplex mode**

LEVEL: EASY

**4)   DECT stands for**

**a.** Digital European Cellular Telex  
**b.** Digitized Emergency Cellular Telephone  
**c.** Digital European Cordless Telephone  
**d.** Digital European Cellular Telephone

**ANSWER: Digital European Cordless Telephone**

LEVEL: EASY

**5)   World’s first cellular system was developed by**

**a.** Nippon Telephone and Telegraph (NTT)  
**b.** Bellcore and Motorola  
**c.** AT&T Bell Laboratories  
**d.** Qualcomm

**ANSWER: Nippon Telephone and Telegraph (NTT)**

LEVEL: EASY

**6)   Paging systems were based on**

**a.** Simplex systems  
**b.** Half duplex systems  
**c.** Full duplex systems  
**d.** None of the above

**ANSWER: Simplex systems**

LEVEL: EASY

**7)   Paging systems could be used to**

**a.** Send numeric messages  
**b.** Send alphanumeric messages  
**c.** Voice message  
**d.** All of the above

**ANSWER: All of the above**

LEVEL: EASY

**8)   Garage door opener is a**

**a.** Transmitter  
**b.** Receiver  
**c.** Transceiver  
**d.** None of the above

**ANSWER: Transmitter**

LEVEL: EASY

**9)   Carrier frequency of a TV remote control is in the range**

**a.** of Infra red  
**b.** < 100 MHz  
**c.** < 1 GHz  
**d.** < 2 GHz

**ANSWER: of Infra red**

LEVEL: EASY

**10)   Half duplex system for communication has**

**a.** Communication in single direction  
**b.** Communication in single direction at a time  
**c.** Communication in both directions at the same time  
**d.** None of the above

**ANSWER: Communication in single direction at a time**

LEVEL: EASY

**11)   MIN stands for**

**a.** Mobile Identification Number  
**b.** Mobile Internet  
**c.** Mobility In Network  
**d.** None of the above

**ANSWER: Mobile Identification Number**

LEVEL: EASY

**12)   The process of transferring a mobile station from one base station to another is**

**a.** MSC  
**b.** Roamer  
**c.** Hand off  
**d.** Forward channel

**ANSWER: Hand off**

LEVEL: EASY

**13)   PCN is**

**a.** Wireless concept of making calls  
**b.** For receiving calls  
**c.** Irrespective of the location of the user  
**d.** All of the above

**ANSWER: All of the above**

LEVEL: EASY

**14)   IMT-2000 is a digital mobile system that functions as**

**a.** Pager  
**b.** Cordless  
**c.** Low earth orbit satellites  
**d.** All of the above

**ANSWER: All of the above**

LEVEL: EASY

**15)   The 2G cellular network uses**

**a.** TDMA/FDD  
**b.** CDMA/FDD  
**c.** Digital modulation formats  
**d.** All of the above

**ANSWER: All of the above**

LEVEL: EASY

**16)   NADC is a 2G standard for**

**a.** TDMA  
**b.** CDMA  
**c.** Both a & b  
**d.** None of the above

**ANSWER: TDMA**

LEVEL: EASY

**17)   2G CDMA standard – cdma one supports up to**

**a.** 8 users  
**b.** 64 users  
**c.** 32 users  
**d.** 116 users

**ANSWER: 64 users**

LEVEL: EASY

**18)   2G standards support**

**a.** Limited internet browsing  
**b.** Short Messaging Service  
**c.** Both a & b  
**d.** None of the above

**ANSWER: Both a & b**

LEVEL: EASY

**19)   The 2G GSM technology uses a carrier separation of**

**a.** 1.25 MHz  
**b.** 200 KHz  
**c.** 30 KHz  
**d.** 300 KHz

**ANSWER: 200 KHz**

LEVEL: EASY

**20)   3G W-CDMA is also known as**

**a.** UMTS  
**b.** DECT  
**c.** DCS-1800  
**d.** ETACS

**ANSWER: UMTS**

LEVEL: AVERAGE

**21)   Commonly used mode for 3G networks is**

**a.** TDMA  
**b.** FDMA  
**c.** TDD  
**d.** FDD

**ANSWER: FDD**

LEVEL: AVERAGE

**22)   The minimum spectrum allocation required for W-CDMA is**

**a.** 5MHz  
**b.** 2MHz  
**c.** 500KHz  
**d.** 100KHz

**ANSWER: 5MHz**

LEVEL: AVERAGE

**23)   CDMA2000 1xEV provides high speed data access with channel allocation of**

**a.** 5 MHz  
**b.** 50 MHz  
**c.** 1.25 MHz  
**d.** 4 MHz

**ANSWER: 1.25 MHz**

LEVEL: AVERAGE

**24)   In TD-SDMA, there is a frame of \_\_\_\_\_milliseconds and the frame is divided into \_\_\_\_\_ time slots.**

**a.** 5, 7  
**b.** 7, 5  
**c.** 2, 5  
**d.** 5, 2

**ANSWER: 5, 7**

LEVEL: AVERAGE

**25)   The interference between the neighboring base stations is avoided by**

**a.** Assigning different group of channels  
**b.** Using transmitters with different power level  
**c.** Using different antennas  
**d.** All of the above

LEVEL: AVERAGE

**ANSWER: Assigning different group of channels**

**26)   Radio capacity may be increased in cellular concept by**

**a.** Increase in radio spectrum  
**b.** Increasing the number of base stations & reusing the channels  
**c.** Both a & b  
**d.** None of the above

**ANSWER: Increasing the number of base stations & reusing the channels**

LEVEL: AVERAGE

**27)   The shape of the cellular region for maximum radio coverage is**

**a.** Circular  
**b.** Square  
**c.** Oval  
**d.** Hexagon

**ANSWER: Hexagon**

LEVEL: AVERAGE

**28)   Hexagon shape is used for radio coverage for a cell because**

**a.** It uses the maximum area for coverage  
**b.** Fewer number of cells are required  
**c.** It approximates circular radiation pattern  
**d.** All of the above

**ANSWER: All of the above**

LEVEL: AVERAGE

**29)   Centre excited hexagonal cells use**

**a.** Sectored directional antennas  
**b.** Omni directional antennas  
**c.** Yagi uda antennas  
**d.** None of the above

**ANSWER: Omni directional antennas**

LEVEL: AVERAGE

**30)   Spectrum Efficiency of a cellular network is**

**a.** The traffic carried by whole network  
**b.** The traffic carried per cell divided by the bandwidth of the system and the area of a cell  
**c.** Expressed in Erlang /MHz /km2  
**d.** Both b and c  
**e.** Both a and c

**ANSWER: Both b and c**

LEVEL: AVERAGE

**31)   The advantage of using frequency reuse is**

**a.** Increased capacity  
**b.** Limited spectrum is required  
**c.** Same spectrum may be allocated to other network  
**d.** All of the above

**ANSWER: All of the above**

LEVEL: AVERAGE

**32)   The strategies acquired for channel assignment are**

**a.** Fixed  
**b.** Dynamic  
**c.** Regular  
**d.** Both a and b  
**e.** Both b and c

**ANSWER: Both a and b**

LEVEL: AVERAGE

**33)   In a fixed channel assignment strategy, if all the assigned channels are occupied, the call**

**a.** Gets transferred to another cell  
**b.** Gets blocked  
**c.** Is kept on waiting  
**d.** All of the above

**ANSWER: Gets blocked**

LEVEL: AVERAGE

**34)   In a fixed channel assignment strategy**

**a.** Each cell is assigned a predetermined set of frequencies  
**b.** The call is served by unused channels of the cell  
**c.** The call gets blocked if all the channels of the cell are occupied  
**d.** All of the above

**ANSWER: All of the above**

LEVEL: AVERAGE

**35)   In a dynamic channel assignment strategy,**

**a.** Voice channels are not permanently assigned  
**b.** The serving base station requests for a channel from MSC  
**c.** MSC allocates the channel according to the predetermined algorithm  
**d.** All of the above

**ANSWER: All of the above**

LEVEL: AVERAGE

**36)   Advantage of using Dynamic channel assignment is**

**a.** Blocking is reduced  
**b.** Capacity of the system is increased  
**c.** Both a & b  
**d.** None of the above

**ANSWER: Both a & b**

LEVEL: AVERAGE

**37)   Disadvantage of using Dynamic channel assignment is**

**a.** More storage required  
**b.** Calculations and analysis is increased  
**c.** Both a & b  
**d.** None of the above

**ANSWER: Both a & b**

LEVEL: AVERAGE

**38)   In Dynamic channel assignment, any channel which is being used in one cell can be reassigned simultaneously to another cell in the system at a reasonable distance.**

**a.** True  
**b.** False

**ANSWER: True**

LEVEL: AVERAGE

**39)   In Handoff**

**a.** Process of transferring the call to the new base station  
**b.** Transfers the call  
**c.** New channel allocation is done  
**d.** All of the above

**ANSWER: All of the above**

LEVEL: AVERAGE

**40)   Delay in handoffs is caused due to**

**a.** Week signal conditions  
**b.** High traffic conditions  
**c.** Un availability of the channel  
**d.** All of the above

**ANSWER: All of the above**

LEVEL: ADVANCE

**41)   Inter system Handoffs are done**

**a.** When mobile station moves in two cellular systems with different MSC  
**b.** When mobile station moves between two cellular systems  
**c.** When mobile station receives more power from other base station than the serving base station  
**d.** All of the above

**ANSWER: All of the above**

LEVEL: ADVANCE

**42)   When a fraction of assigned channel is reserved for handoffs, it is**

**a.** Guard channel concept  
**b.** Fixed channel assignment  
**c.** Dynamic channel assignment  
**d.** None of the above

**ANSWER: Guard channel concept**

LEVEL: ADVANCE

**43)   While handoffs, the termination of call may be avoided by**

**a.** Providing Guard channel  
**b.** Queuing of handoffs  
**c.** Both a & b  
**d.** None of the above

**ANSWER: Both a & b**

LEVEL: ADVANCE

**44)   Dwell time is the time for**

**a.** A call within the cell  
**b.** Hand off  
**c.** Waiting for channel allocation  
**d.** None of the above

**ANSWER: A call within the cell**

LEVEL: ADVANCE

**45)   Dwell time depends upon**

**a.** Interference  
**b.** Distance between the subscriber and the base station  
**c.** Propagation of call  
**d.** All of the above

**ANSWER: All of the above**

LEVEL: ADVANCE

**46)   In Mobile Assisted Handoff (MAHO), the handoff takes place when**

**a.** The power received by the mobile station from other base station is more than the serving base station  
**b.** The channel allocated is not available  
**c.** The mobile station has no signal  
**d.** All of the above

**ANSWER: The power received by the mobile station from other base station is more than the serving base station**

LEVEL: ADVANCE

**47)   Mobile Assisted Handoff (MAHO) provides**

**a.** Faster handoffs  
**b.** Suitability for frequent handoffs  
**c.** MSC need not monitor the signal strength  
**d.** All of the above

**ANSWER: All of the above**

LEVEL: ADVANCE

**48)   Trunking in a cellular network refers to**

**a.** Termination of a call  
**b.** Spectrum unavailability  
**c.** Accommodating large number of users in limited spectrum  
**d.** All of the above

**ANSWER: Accommodating large number of users in limited spectrum**

LEVEL: ADVANCE

**49)   When all of the radio channels are in use in a trunking system**

**a.** The user is blocked  
**b.** The access to the system is denied  
**c.** The queue may be provided  
**d.** All of the above

**ANSWER: All of the above**

LEVEL: ADVANCE

**50)   Umbrella cell approach**

**a.** Uses large and small cells  
**b.** Uses different antenna heights  
**c.** Is used for high speed users with large coverage area and low speed users with small coverage area  
**d.** All of the above

**ANSWER: All of the above**

LEVEL: ADVANCE

51.Features like web and e-mail access, special software, special hardware etc are included by

1. laptops
2. notepads
3. tablets
4. smart phones

ANSWER: D

LEVEL: ADVANCE

52.Phones that offer advanced features not typically found in cellular phones, and are called

1. DSLRs
2. smart phones
3. tablets
4. notepads

ANSWER: B

LEVEL: ADVANCE

53.Which of the following is not an appropriate way of targeting a mobile phone for hacking?

a) Target mobile hardware vulnerabilities  
b) Target apps’ vulnerabilities  
c) Setup Keyloggers and spyware in smart-phones  
d) Snatch the phone

ANSWER: D

LEVEL: ADVANCE

54.Which of the following is not an OS for mobile?  
a) Palm  
b) Windows  
c) Mango  
d) Androi

ANSWER: C

LEVEL: ADVANCE

55.Mobile Phone OS contains open APIs that may be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ attack.  
a) useful for  
b) vulnerable to  
c) easy to  
d) meant for

ANSWER: B

LEVEL: ADVANCE

56.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ gets propagated through networks and technologies like SMS, Bluetooth, wireless medium, USBs and infrared to affect mobile phones.  
a) Worms  
b) Antivirus  
c) Malware  
d) Multimedia file

ANSWER: C

LEVEL: ADVANCE

57.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the protection of smart-phones, phablets, tablets, and other portable tech-devices, & the networks to which they connect to, from threats & bugs.  
a) OS Security  
b) Database security  
c) Cloud security  
d) Mobile security

ANSWER: D

LEVEL: ADVANCE

58. Mobile security is also known as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
a) OS Security  
b) Wireless security  
c) Cloud security  
d) Database security

ANSWER: B

LEVEL: ADVANCE

CHAPTER FIVE

Systems Analysis

1. Material Requirement Planning(MRP) utilizes software applications for scheduling \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. sales management.

B. production processes.

C. marketing techniques.

D. human resource management.

ANSWER: B

LEVEL: EASY

2. ERP supports \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ currency value.

A. multiple.

B. single.

C. three.

D. five.

ANSWER: A

LEVEL: EASY

3. ERP package will handle \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ business functionalities.

A. one.

B. two.

C. three.

D. all.

ANSWER: D

LEVEL: EASY

4. The most important step of ERP implementation is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ phase.

A. installing.

B. training.

C. gap analysis.

D. testing.

ANSWER: C

LEVEL: EASY

5. An enterprise is a group of people with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. common goal.

B. separate goal for each department.

C. multiple goals.

D. two or more goals.

ANSWER: A

LEVEL: EASY

6. In \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, entire organization is considered as a system and the departments are its subsystem.

A. business way.

B. general.

C. enterprise way.

D. planning.

ANSWER: C

LEVEL: EASY

7. An information system produces information using the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ cycle.

A. data analysis.

B. input-process-output.

C. input-output.

D. process-input-output.

ANSWER: B

LEVEL: EASY

8. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ used to support the old process to become useful in the new process, involves reducing some

requirements while expanding others.

A. Transitioning the information.

B. software management.

C. front-office software.

D. information system.

ANSWER: A

LEVEL: EASY

9. The traditional business system is called as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. modern method.

B. advanced method.

C. effective method.

D. legacy method.

ANSWER: D

LEVEL: EASY

10. Which of the following method is used to produce reports about data.

A. Decision Support Systems.

B. Executive Information Systems.

C. Query/Report Writing Tool.

D. All the above.

ANSWER: D

LEVEL: EASY

11. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ approaches reduces data redundancy and provide update information.

A. Legacy system.

B. Information system.

C. Integrated data model.

D. Data base.

ANSWER: C

LEVEL: EASY

12. The elapsed time between placing an order and it receiving it is also known as \_\_\_\_\_.

A. elapsed time.

B. waiting time.

C. time interval.

D. expected time.

ANSWER: A

LEVEL: EASY

13. In order to reduce the lead times, the organization should have an efficient \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ system.

A. purchasing.

B. production planning.

C. inventory.

D. integrated inventory.

ANSWER: D

LEVEL: EASY

14. Customer specific products are also known as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. make-to-stock.

B. make-to-order.

C. goods.

D. expected products.

ANSWER: B

LEVEL: EASY

15. Using \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ system, business can gain effective control over engineering change orders.

A. engineering change control.

B. engineering change order.

C. inventory.

D. production planning.

ANSWER: A

LEVEL: EASY

16. In the case of make-to-order items, the ERP systems save time by integrating with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ systems.

A. engineering change control.

B. engineering change order.

C. CAD and CAM.

D. CAD.

ANSWER: C

LEVEL: EASY

17. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ planning features of most ERP systems offer, both rough cut and detailed capacity planning.

A. capacity.

B. production.

C. marketing.

D. test.

ANSWER: A

LEVEL: EASY

18. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the process by which different functional areas can work together to design and develop a product

that meets the needs of the customer.

A. Software Engineering.

B. Concurrent Engineering.

C. Knowledge Engineering.

D. Database.

ANSWER: B

LEVEL: EASY

19. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a key issue in the formation of strategic plans in companies.

A. Computerized.

B. Quantity.

C. Quality.

D. Flexibility.

ANSWER: D

LEVEL: EASY

20. The business information has \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ fundamental characteristics.

A. 1

B. 2

C. 3

D. many

ANSWER: C

LEVEL: EASY

21. The CRM system consist of \_\_\_\_ components.

A. 2.

B. 3.

C. 5.

D. many.

ANSWER: B

LEVEL: AVERAGE

22. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the first phase in BPR.

A. Begin organizational change.

B. Identifying BPR opportunities.

C. Reengineering the process.

D. Blueprint the new business system.

ANSWER: A

LEVEL: AVERAGE

23. The first step in business strategy is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. planning.

B. develop blueprint.

C. marketing.

D. assessment.

ANSWER: D

LEVEL: AVERAGE

24. During the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ session the reengineering must also consider new technologies.

A. planning

B. implementing.

C. brainstorming.

D. training.

ANSWER: C

LEVEL: AVERAGE

25. The reengineering team must consider \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the redesign of a process.

A. all resources.

B. all process stakeholders.

C. existing system.

D. legacy system.

ANSWER: B

LEVEL: AVERAGE

26. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ contains models of the redesigned organizational structure.

A. planning report.

B. blueprint.

C. marketing strategy.

D. implementation report.

ANSWER: B

LEVEL: AVERAGE

27. Transforming the workforce will require a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. array of activities.

B. blueprint.

C. training and education.

D. planning.

ANSWER: A

LEVEL: AVERAGE

28. The primary concept of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is that storing huge amount of data.

A. data mining.

B. OLAP.

C. supply chain management.

D. data warehousing.

ANSWER: D

LEVEL: AVERAGE

29. A data warehouse is a collection of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that is critical to the successful execution of enterprise initiatives.

A. raw data.

B. tables.

C. computer based information.

D. reports.

ANSWER: C

LEVEL: AVERAGE

30. W.H.Inmon is credited as the father \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ concepts.

A. Data mining.

B. Data warehouse.

C. BPR.

D. OLAP.

ANSWER: B

LEVEL: AVERAGE

31. The heart of data warehouse is its \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ where the bulk of data resides.

A. current data.

B. raw data.

C. new data.

D. reports.

ANSWER: A

LEVEL: AVERAGE

32. The data warehouse archives contain \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of significant, continuing interest and value to the enterprise.

A. new data.

B. current data.

C. old data.

D. meta data.

ANSWER: C

LEVEL: AVERAGE

33. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ oversee the day-to-day operations of respective functional areas during ERP implementation.

A. Consultant.

B. Package vendor.

C. End users.

D. Functional managers

ANSWER: D

LEVEL: AVERAGE

34. Data mining is a powerful new technology to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from large databases.

A. extraction of hidden predictive information.

B. generating reports.

C. retrieving data.

D. show result.

ANSWER: A

LEVEL: AVERAGE

35. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is used to produce reports about data.

A. Data access. .

B. DSS,EIS and query writing tools.

C. DSS

D. Query writing tools

ANSWER: B

LEVEL: AVERAGE

36. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ used by the data mining for the creation of information about data.

A. data verification.

B. data validation.

C. discovery model.

D. analysis model.

ANSWER: C

LEVEL: AVERAGE

37. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the task of identifying a finite set of most categories the data set.

A. Predicting.

B. Classification.

C. Deviation detection.

D. Clustering.

ANSWER: D

LEVEL: AVERAGE

38. The OLAP concept has \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ rules.

A. 12

B. 10

C. 5

D. 50

ANSWER: A

LEVEL: AVERAGE

39. OLAP transforms data warehouse data into \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. reports.

B. strategic information.

C. existing data.

D. tables.

ANSWER: B

LEVEL: AVERAGE

40. A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ provides more than the ability to "slice and dice".

A. single dimensional view of data.

B. reports.

C. multi dimensional view of data.

D. forms.

ANSWER: C

LEVEL: AVERAGE

41) This phase of the SDLC is known as the “ongoing phase” where the system is periodically evaluated and updated as needed.

A. preliminary investigation

B. system design

C. system implementation

D. system maintenance

ANSWER: D

LEVEL: AVERAGE

42) ………. includes the existing system, the proposed system, system flow charts, modular design of the system, print layout charts and data file designs.

A. Feasibility Report

B. Functional Specification Report

C. Design Specification Report

D. Terms of Reference

ANSWER: C

LEVEL: ADVANCE

43) After implementation of the system, system maintenance could be done for

A. Minor changes in the processing logic

B. Errors detected during the processing

C. Revision of the formats of the reports

D. All of the above

ANSWER: D

LEVEL: ADVANCE

44) The final step of the system analysis phase in the SDLC is to

A. gather data

B. write system analysis report

C. propose changes

D. analyze data

ANSWER: B

LEVEL: ADVANCE

45) The different phases for development and testing of the systems includes

i) Development and testing of the individual programs

ii) Development and testing of the system modules as a part of the major subsystems

iii) Development and testing of the major subsystems as a part of the proposed system

A. i and ii only

B. ii and iii only

C. i and iii only

D. All i, ii and iii

ANSWER: D

LEVEL: ADVANCE

46) The electronic data processing department has specific functions to be performed which includes

i) System department and programming

ii) Computer system operation

iii) Control over data, reports and files

iv) Data preparation

A. i, ii and iii only

B. i, iii and iv only

C. ii, iii and iv only

D. All i, ii, iii and iv

ANSWER: D

LEVEL: ADVANCE

47) A feasibility study is used to determine the proposed systems

A. resource requirements

B. costs and benefits

C. availability of hardware and software

D. all of the above

ANSWER: D

LEVEL: ADVANCE

48) Breaking the system modules into smaller programs and allocating these programs to the members of the system development team is the activity involved in …………..

A. System Design Phase

B. System Development Phase

C. System Analysis Phase

D. System Implementation Phase

ANSWER: B

LEVEL: ADVANCE

49) ………….. has responsibilities for all aspects of data processing, operation research, organization and method, system analysis and design investment etc.

A. Management Services Director

B. Data Processing Manager

C. System Analyst

D. Senior Systems Analyst

ANSWER: A

LEVEL: ADVANCE

50) During which phase of the SDLC are users trained to use the new system?

A. preliminary investigation

B. systems implementation

C. systems development

D. systems maintenance

ANSWER: B

LEVEL: ADVANCE

51) Which of the following are the basic activities involved in system development phase….

i) Preparing the documentation for each one of the programs

ii) Receiving the user data for acceptance testing

iii) Getting the user sign-off after the acceptance testing

iv) Operation and testing of software and hardware

A. i, ii and iv only

B. ii, iii and iv only

C. i, ii and iii only

D. All i, ii, iii and iv

ANSWER: C

LEVEL: ADVANCE

52) …….. is responsible for the efficient running of the department and must therefor to be a good administrator as well as having some knowledge.

A. Management Services Director

B. Data Processing Manager

C. System Analyst

D. Senior Systems Analyst

ANSWER: B

LEVEL: ADVANCE

53) Using the ………. approach, a new system is tested in one part of the organization before being implemented in others.

A. direct

B. parallel

C. phased

D. pilot

ANSWER: D

LEVEL: ADVANCE

54) For development of the proposed system, it is important that all possible support should be provided to the development team. This support includes availability of

A. Office space

B. Relevant Data

C. Secretarial Assistance

D. All of the above

ANSWER: D

LEVEL: ADVANCE

55) Assessing the effectiveness of file maintenance procedures and suitability of file security procedures is the main duties of ………

A. Management Services Director

B. Data Processing Manager

C. System Analyst

D. Senior Systems Analyst

ANSWER: B

LEVEL: ADVANCE

56) During a systems audit, the system performance is compared to

A. similar systems

B. newer systems

C. the design specifications

D. competing systems

ANSWER: C

LEVEL: ADVANCE

57) The final output of ……… phase is a fully developed and tested software system along with complete documentation and testing results.

A. system analysis

B. system design

C. system development

D. system implementation

ANSWER: C

LEVEL: ADVANCE

58) System analyst are progress through three levels during their career the begin as “analyst” become “Senior Systems Analyst” after they have gained the requisite experience and finally are appointed as ………….

A. main system analyst

B. director of system analyst

C. chief system analyst

D. system analyst manager

ANSWER: C

LEVEL: ADVANCE

59) State whether the following statements are True or False.

i) A grid chart shows the relationship between input and output documents.

ii) A decision table shows the various rules that apply to a decision when certain conditions exist.

A. i-True, ii-True

B. i-True, ii-False

C. i-False, ii-True

D. i-False, ii-False

ANSWER: A

LEVEL: ADVANCE

60) The system implementation phase of SDLC includes the following activities

i) Planning for implementation

ii) Preparing the schedule for implementation

iii) Procurement of hardware

iv) Installation of software

A. i, ii and iv only

B. ii, iii and iv only

C. i, ii and iii only

D. All i, ii, iii and iv

ANSWER: D

LEVEL: ADVANCE

CHAPTER 6

Systems Designed, Privacy and Ethical Issues

Q. 1 …………………………. is an important factor of management information system.

A) System

B) Data

C) Process

D) All

ANS: A) System

LEVEL: EASY

3. Near the end of the design stage, an organisation prohibits further changes in the design of the system. This is called

1. User documentation
2. Interactive design
3. Network analyst
4. Freezing design specifications

Answer: Freezing design specifications

Level: Average

Q.3 ………………………….. level supply information to strategic tier for the use of top management.

A) Operational

B) Environmental

C) Competitive

D) Tactical

ANS: D) Tactical

LEVEL: EASY

Q.4 In a DFD external entities are represented by a

A) Rectangle

B) Ellipse

C) Diamond shaped box

D) Circle

ANS: A) Rectangle

LEVEL: EASY

Q.5 …………… can be defined as data that has been processed into a form that is meaningful to the recipient and is of real or perceive value in current or prospective decisions.

A) System

B) Information

C) Technology

D) Service

ANS: B) Information

LEVEL: EASY

Q.6 Use the new system as the same time as the old system to compare the results. This is known as ……

A) Procedure Writing

B) Simultaneous processing

C) Parallel Operation

D) File Conversion

ANS: C) Parallel Operation

LEVEL: EASY

Q.7 After the design phase the document prepared is known as………………

A) system specification

B) performance specification

C) design specification

D) None of these

ANS: C) design specification

LEVEL: EASY

Q.8 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

ANS: C) May emanate and terminate in an external entity

LEVEL: EASY

Q. 9 …………… 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

ANS: A) System Analysis

LEVEL: EASY

Q.10 SDLC stands for

A) System Development Life Cycle

B) Structure Design Life Cycle

C) System Design Life Cycle

D) Structure development Life Cycle

ANS: A) System Development Life Cycle

LEVEL: EASY

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

A) Accuracy and Relevance

B) Form of information and Timeliness

C) Completeness and Purpose

D) All A, B & C

ANS: D) All A, B & C

LEVEL: EASY

12. The data Flow Diagram is the basic component of …………… system

A) Conceptual

B) Logical

C) Physical

D) None of the above

ANS: B) Logical

LEVEL: EASY

13. 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

ANS: D) they will get merged

LEVEL: EASY

14. The characteristics of 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

ANS: . D) a, b, c, d, e and f

LEVEL: EASY

15. …………….. gives defining the flow of the data through and 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

ANS: B) System flowchart

LEVEL: EASY

16. 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

ANS: C. program specification

LEVEL: EASY

17. 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

ANS: D. Development and Documentation

LEVEL: EASY

18.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

ANS: A. Maintenance and Evaluation

LEVEL: EASY

19. HIPO stand for

A) Hierarchy input process output

B) Hierarchy input plus output

C) Hierarchy plus input process output

D) Hierarchy input output Process

ANS: A) Hierarchy input process output

LEVEL: EASY

20. Advantages of system flowcharts ………………….

A) Effective communication

B) Effective analysis

C) Queasier group or relationships

D) All A, B, C

ANS: D) All A, B, C

LEVEL: EASY

21. ……………… is a tabular method for describing the logic of the decisions to be taken.

A) Decision tables

B) Decision tree

C) Decision Method

D) Decision Data

ANS: A) Decision tables

LEVEL: AVERAGE

22. The approach used in top‐down analysis and design is

A. to identify the top level functions by combining many smaller components into a single entity

B. to prepare flow charts after programming has been completed

C. to identify a top level function an d then create a hierarchy of lower‐level modules and components.

D. All of the above

ANS: Option C

LEVEL: AVERAGE

23. Documentation is prepared

A. at every stage

B. at system design

C. at system analysis

D. at system development

ANS: A. at every stage

LEVEL: AVERAGE

24. Decision tree uses

A. pictorial depictation of alternate conditions

B. nodes and branches

C. consequences of various depicted alternates

D. All of the above

ANS: D. All of the above

LEVEL: AVERAGE

25. Problem analysis is done during

A. system design phase

B. systems analysis phase

C. before system test

D. All of the above

ANS: B. systems analysis phase

LEVEL: AVERAGE

26. A decision table facilitates conditions to be related to

A. Actions

B. Programs

C. Tables

D. Operation

ANS: A. Actions

LEVEL: AVERAGE

27. A \_\_\_\_\_ is an outline of a process that keeps develop successful information systems

A. System Development Life Cycle

B. CASE tool

C. Phased Conversion

D. Success Factors

Ans: A. System Development Life Cycle

LEVEL: AVERAGE

28. An appraisal, of a system's performance after it has been installed, is called system

A. planning

B. review

C. maintenance

D. batch Processing

ANS: B. review

LEVEL: AVERAGE

29. An example of a hierarchical data structure is

A. Array

B. Linked list

C. Tree

D. All of the above

ANS: C. Tree

LEVEL: AVERAGE

30. Which of the following is not a characteristic of good test data

A. users do not participate at this preliminary stage

B. should be comprehensive

C. every statement should be executed

D. All of the above

ANS: A. users do not participate at this preliminary stage

LEVEL: AVERAGE

31. 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 system

ANS: D. refers to the holism of system

LEVEL: AVERAGE

32. The rule(s) to follow in constructing decision tables is (are):

A. a decision should be given a name

B. the logic of the table is independent of the sequence in which conditions rules are written, but the action takes place in the order is which the events occur.

C. standardized language must be used consistently.

D. All of the above

ANS: D. All of the above

LEVEL: AVERAGE

33. …………………. 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

Ans: A) System

LEVEL: AVERAGE

34. A rectangle in a DFD represents

A) a process

B) a data store

C) an external entity

D) an input unit

ANS: C) an external entity

LEVEL: AVERAGE

35. 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

ANS: B) Source of input data or destination of results

LEVEL: AVERAGE

36. 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

ANS : b) determine what information is needed by an organization

LEVEL: AVERAGE

37. It is necessary to prioritize information requirements of an organization at the

requirements determination phase as

a) it is always good to prioritize

b) there are conflicting demands from users

c) there are constraints on budgets, available time, human resource and requirement

d) all good organization do it

ANS: c) there are constraints on budgets, available time, human resource and requirement

LEVEL: AVERAGE

38. 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

ANS: a) after requirements are determined

LEVEL: AVERAGE

39. 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

ANS: a) architect designing a building

LEVEL: AVERAGE

40. It is necessary to consult the following while drawing up requirement

specification

a) only top managers

b) only top and middle management

c) only top, middle and operational managers

d) top, middle and operational managers and also all who will use the system

ANS: d) top, middle and operational managers and also all who will use the system

LEVEL: ADVANCE

41. 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

ANS: c) interview top, middle, line managers and also clerks who will enter data and use the system

LEVEL: ADVANCE

42. A feasibility study is carried out

a) after final requirements specifications 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

ANS: c) before the final requirements specifications are drawn up

LEVEL: ADVANCE

43. 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

ANS: b) to assess if it is possible to meet the requirements specified subject to constraints of budget, human resource and hardware

LEVEL: ADVANCE

44. 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

ANS: c) even though top management is in favour of the system, technology may not be mature for implementation

LEVEL: ADVANCE

45. 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

ANS: b) system analyst in consultation with managers of the organization

LEVEL: ADVANCE

46. 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

ANS: c) only a rough indication of the requirement

LEVEL: ADVANCE

47. 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

ANS: a) system analyst in consultation with the management of the organization

LEVEL: ADVANCE

48. 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

ANS: b) to tell the organization’s managers what the proposed system will achieve in a

language understood by them

LEVEL: ADVANCE

49. 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

ANS: a) after feasibility study

LEVEL: ADVANCE

50. 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

ANS: a) when the final specifications are drawn up

LEVEL: ADVANCE

51. 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

ANS: b) to determine the type of computer system and software tools needed to meet the final system specification

LEVEL: ADVANCE

52. 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

ANS: a) after the final system is specified

LEVEL: ADVANCE

53. 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

ANS: c) after final system specifications are approved by the organization

LEVEL: ADVANCE

54. 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

ANS: a) design the programs, databases and test plan

LEVEL: ADVANCE

55. The primary objective of system implementation is

i) to build a system prototype

ii) to train users to operate the system

iii) to implement designed system using computers

iv) write programs, create databases and test with live data

i, iii b) i, ii, iii c) ii ,iii d) ii, iv

ANS: d) ii, iv

LEVEL: ADVANCE

56. During system implementation the following are done

i) programs are written and tested with operational data

ii) user documentation is created and users trained

iii) programmers are recruited and trained

iv) the system is tested with operational data

a)i and iii b) ii and iii c) ii and iv d) i, ii & iv

ANS: d) i, ii & iv

LEVEL: ADVANCE

57. System evaluation is carried out

a) after the system has been operational for a reasonable time

b) during system implementation

c) whenever managers of user organization want it

d) whenever operational staff want it

ANS: a) after the system has been operational for a reasonable time

LEVEL: ADVANCE

58. The main objective of system evaluation is

a) to see whether the system met specification

b) to improve the system based on operational experience for a period

c) to remove bugs in the programs

d) to asses the efficiency of the system

ANS: b) to improve the system based on operational experience for a period

LEVEL: ADVANCE

59.Systems are modified whenever

a) user’s requirements change

b) new computers are introduced in the market

c) new software tools become available in the market

d) other similar organization modify these system

ANS: a) user’s requirements change

LEVEL: ADVANCE

60. The main objective of system modification is

a) to use the latest software tools

b) to meet the user’s new/changed needs

c) to use the latest hardware

d) to have the most modern system

ANS: b) to meet the user’s new/changed needs

LEVEL: ADVANCE

61. To easily modify the existing system it is necessary to

a) use good software tools

b) use the best hardware available

c) design the system which can be changed at low cost

d) keep the programming team happy

ANS: c) design the system which can be changed at low cost

LEVEL: ADVANCE

62 .It is necessary to design an information system to easily accommodate change,

because

a) new computers are introduced every year

b) new computer languages become popular every year

c) organizations’ requirements change over a period of time

d) systems need continuous debugging

ANS: c) organizations’ requirements change over a period of time

LEVEL: ADVANCE

63. Changing an operational information system is

a) impossible

b) expensive and done selectively

c) never required

d) usually done

ANS: b) expensive and done selectively

LEVEL: ADVANCE

64. System analysts have to interact with

i) managers of organizations

ii) users in the organization

iii) programming team

iv) data entry operator

a)iii and iv b) i, ii and iii c) ii, iii and iv d) ii and iii

ANS: b) i, ii and iii

LEVEL: ADVANCE

65. The primary responsibility of a systems analyst is to

a) specify an information system which meets the requirements of an organization

b) write programs to meet specifications

c) maintain the system

d) meet managers of the organization regularly

ANS: a) specify an information system which meets the requirements of an organization

LEVEL: ADVANCE

66. The responsibilities of a system analyst include

i) defining and prioritizing information requirement of an organization

ii) gathering data, facts and opinions of users in an organization

iii) drawing up specifications of the system for an organization

iv) designing and evaluating the system

a) i and ii b) i, ii and iv c) i, ii, iii and iv d) i, ii and iii

ANS: d) i, ii and iii

LEVEL: ADVANCE

67. The most important attribute of a systems analyst is

a) excellent programming skills

b) very good hardware designing skills

c) very good technical management skills

d) very good writing skills

ANS: c) very good technical management skills

LEVEL: ADVANCE

68 Among the attributes of a good systems analyst the following are essential

i) knowledge of organization

ii) analytical mind

iii) ability to communicate orally

iv) excellent mathematical abilities

i and ii b) i, ii and iii c) i, ii and iv d) i, iii and iv

ANS: b) i, ii and iii

LEVEL: ADVANCE

69. Among the attributes of a systems analyst the following are most important

i) knowledge of computer systems and currently available hardware

ii) good interpersonal relations

iii) broad knowledge about various organizations

iv) very good accountancy knowledge

a)i, iii and iv b) i and iii c) i, ii and iv d) i, ii and iii

ANS: d) i, ii and iii

LEVEL: ADVANCE

70 . Managers in organizations should not design their own systems as

a) systems have to interact with other systems

b) they do not have the special skills necessary to design systems

c) it is not their job

d) they are always very busy

ANS: b) they do not have the special skills necessary to design systems

LEVEL: ADVANCE

71. Systems analyst should use software tools in their work as

a) all analysts use them

b) they assist in systematic design of systems

c) they are inexpensive

d) they are easily available

ANS: b) they assist in systematic design of systems

LEVEL: ADVANCE

72.Which of the model is used for system components?

(a)

PERT chart

(b)Gantt chart

(c)

Organizational hierarchy chart

(d)DFD

ANS: (d) DFD

LEVEL: ADVANCE

73. Which of the following does not occur in phase - 4 of the system development life cycle (SDLC)

A. conduct interviews

B. train users

C. acquire hardware and software

D. test the new system

ANS: A. conduct interviews

LEVEL: ADVANCE

74. The structure chart is

A. a document of what has to be accomplished

B. a statement of information processing requirement

C. a hierarchical partitioning of the program

D. All of the above

ANS: C. a hierarchical partitioning of the program

LEVEL: ADVANCE

75. Programmers use \_\_\_\_\_ to organize and summarize the results of their problem analysis.

A. Flowcharts

B. Input charts

C. HIPO

D. Output charts

ANS: C. HIPO

LEVEL: ADVANCE

76. Changes made periodically to a system, after its implementation, is known as system

A. Analysis

B. design

C. development

D. maintenance

ANS: D. maintenance

LEVEL: ADVANCE

77. The first step in systems Development Life Cycle is

A. database design

B. system design

C. preliminary investigation and analysis

D. graphical user interface

ANS: C. preliminary investigation and analysis

LEVEL: ADVANCE

78. Graphic representation of the control logic of processing functions or modules representing a system, is known as:

A. Structured analysis

B. Structured chart

C. Structured English

D. System Flow chart

ANS: B. Structured chart

LEVEL: ADVANCE

79. An open rectangle

A. defines a source or destination of system data

B. identifies data flow

C. represents a process that transforms incoming data flow(s) into outgoing data flows

D. is a data store-data at rest, or a temporary repository of data

ANS: D. is a data store-data at rest, or a temporary repository of data

LEVEL: ADVANCE

80. Difference between Decision - Tables and Decision Trees is (are)

A. value to end user

B. form of representation

C. one shows the logic while other shows the process

D. All of the above

ANS: B. form of representation

LEVEL: ADVANCE

81. Coding and testing are done In a

A. top-down manner

B. bottom-up manner

C. ad hoc manner

D. cross sectional manner

ANS: A. top-down manner

LEVEL: ADVANCE

82. The first step in the problem-solving process is to \_\_\_\_\_.

A. Plan the algorithm

B. Analyze the problem

C. Desk-check the algorithm

D. Evaluate and modify (if necessary) the program

ANS: B. Analyze the problem

LEVEL: ADVANCE

83. All of the following tools are used for process descriptions except:

A. structured english

B. decision tables

C. pseudocode

D. data dictionaries

ANS: D. data dictionaries

LEVEL: ADVANCE

84. System design aid should primarily

A. help analyse both data and activities

B. help in documentation

C. help in programming

D. generate code

ANS: A. help analyse both data and activities

LEVEL: ADVANCE

85. Mistakes made in the system analysis stage show up in :

A. implementation

B. system design

C. system developments

D. All of the above

ANS: A. implementation

LEVEL: ADVANCE

86. HIPO means

A. is a forms-driven technique in which standard forms are used to document the information

B. consists of a hierarchy chart and an associated set of input/process/ output charts

C. captures the essence of top down decomposition.

D. All of the above

ANS: D. All of the above

LEVEL: ADVANCE

87. Which of the following activities, does not belong to the Implementation phase of the SDLC?

A. File conversion

B. Program testing

C. User training

D. All of the above

ANS: B. Program testing

LEVEL: ADVANCE

88. During what phase, the requirement analysis is performed?

A. system design phase

B. system development phase

C. system analysis phase

D. system investigation phase

ANS: C. system analysis phase

89. The requirements report includes

LEVEL: ADVANCE

A. a hierarchy chart showing the top-level modules

B. a list of alternative solutions considered

C. a data flow diagram describing the proposed new system.

D. All of the above

ANS: C. a data flow diagram describing the proposed new system.

LEVEL: ADVANCE

90. During the system study, analysts determine manager's information needs by

A. conducting tours of a nearby computer center

B. asking questions

C. showing samples of computer reports

D. teaching short courses in programming languages

ANS: B. asking questions

LEVEL: ADVANCE

91. A feasibility study

A. includes a statement of the problems

B. considers a single solutions

C. both (a) and (b)

D. a list of alternative solution considered

ANS: A. includes a statement of the problems

LEVEL: ADVANCE

92. Which of the following is (are) the characteristic(s) of a system?

A. organization

B. Interaction

C. Interdependence

D. All of the above

ANS: D. All of the above

LEVEL: ADVANCE

93. A graphic representation of an information system is called

A. flow chart

B. pictogram

C. data flow diagram

D. histogram

ANS: C. data flow diagram

LEVEL: ADVANCE

94. In data-flow diagrams, an originator or receiver of the data is usually designated by

A. a circle

B. an arrow

C. a square box

D. a rectangle

ANS: C. a square box

LEVEL: ADVANCE

95. To which phase of SDLC, is file conversion related?

A. System Implementation

B. System analysis

C. System development

D. System design

ANS: A. System Implementation

LEVEL: ADVANCE

96. Which of the following is not considered as a tool at the system design phase?

A. piechart

B. data-flow diagram

C. decision table

D. systems flowchart

ANS: A. piechart

LEVEL: ADVANCE

97. A Decision table

A. represents the information flow

B. documents rules, that select one or more actions, based on one or more conditions, from a set of possible conditions.

C. gets an accurate picture of the system

D. shows the decision paths

ANS: B. documents rules, that select one or more actions, based on one or more conditions, from a set of possible conditions.

LEVEL: ADVANCE

98. Which are the tools not used for System Analysis

A. System - test data

B. Decision table

C. Data Flow Diagram

D. Flowcharts

ANS: A. System - test data

LEVEL: ADVANCE

99. The code used for the validation purpose is known

A. Self checking code

B. Sequence code

C. Alpha numeric code

D. Group classification code

ANS: A. Self checking code

LEVEL: ADVANCE

100. Problem analysis is done during

A. system design phase

B. systems analysis phase

C. before system test

D. All of the above

ANS: B. systems analysis phase

ANS) B)User need

LEVEL: ADVANCE