BI Unit I
Unit I Syllabus

Business intelligence:

Effective and timely decisions, Data, information and knowledge, The role of mathematical models, Business intelligence architectures, Ethics and business intelligence

Decision support systems:

Definition of system, Representation of the decision-making process, Evolution of information systems, Definition of decision support system, Development of a decision support system

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1. **Business intelligence system provides tools and methodologies to knowledge workers to help them to take_____.**

A. Effective decision.

B. Timely decision

C. Both 1 and 2.

D. Efficient Decision.

Ans: 3

2. **_____ is the outcome of extraction and processing activities carried out on data.**

A. Knowledge

B. Information

C. Data

D. Raw Data

Ans: 2

3. **The objective of B.I is**

A. To support decision-making and complex problem solving.

B. To support information gathering.

C. To support data collection.

D. To support data analysis.

Ans: A

4. Which of the following is not a component of business intelligence analysis cycle?

A. Analysis

B. Insight

C. Decision

D. Design

Ans: D

5. In BI Architecture, It is used to gather and integrate the data stored in various primary and secondary sources.

A. Data Warehouse

B. Data mart

C. Data Sources

D. None of the above.

Ans: C

6. Extraction of information and knowledge from data is known as

A. Data mining

B. Optimisation

C. Data exploration

D. Data mart

Ans: A

7. Following are the phases of Development of a business intelligence system.

A. Analysis and Design

B. Planning

C. Implementation and Control

D. All of the above

Ans: D

8. Decision making process is of _____ phases.

A. Three

B. Five

C. Two

D. Six

Ans: B

9. Well defined and recurring decision making procedure is called

A. Structured

B. Semi-structured

C. Operational

D. Unstructured

Ans: A

10. In _____ approach, a decision maker considers economic, tactical legal, ethical, procedural and political factors.

A. Absolute rationality approach

B. Bounded rationality approach

C. Rational approach

D. None of the above.

Ans: C

Q1. a) Data mart is a subset of data warehouse.

b) Data marts contain repositories of summarized data collected for analysis on a specific section or unit within an organization.

a) Only a is correct

b) Only b is correct

c)Both are correct

d)Both are wrong.

Ans: c

Q2. _____is the outcome of extraction and processing activities carried out on data.

a) Data

b) Information

c) Knowledge

d) Wisdom

Ans: b

Q3. In ETL 'E' stands for

a) External

b) Extraction

c) Extreme

d) None of the above

Ans: b

Q4. DSS stands for:

a) Decision Support System.

b) Definition support System.

c) Data sub system

d) Data storage system.

Ans: a

Q5. _____represent the real problem situations.

a) Data

b) Models

c) Tools

d) Information

Ans: a

Q6. During the _____ phase, additional data conversion occurs to performed to obtain the summaries that will reduce the response time.

a) Loading.

b) Extraction.

c) Transformation

d) Performance Evaluation.

Ans: c

Q7. Optimization is:

a) Determine the best solution.

b) Successful marketing approaches to achieve the optimum outcome.

c) Getting the greatest return for the least expenditure of time, effort, manpower.

d) All the above.

Ans: d

Q8. (a)A decision support system helps in decision making but does not necessarily give a decision itself.

(b) decision support system is a computer-based application that collects organizes and analyses business data to facilitate quality business decision making for management, operations, and planning.

a) only a is correct.

b) only b is correct

c) both are correct.

d) both are wrong.

Ans: c

Q9. _____measurements express the level of conformity of a given system to the objectives for which it was designed.

a) Effectiveness

b) Efficiency

c) Evaluation

d) Feedback

Ans: a

Q10. _____is the first stage in developing in decision support system.

a) Analysis

b) Design

c) Knowledge Acquisition

d) Planning

Ans: c

Submitted By: Megha Sharma.

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Q11.Data by itself is not useful unless

A. It is massive

B. It is processed to obtain information

C. It is collected from diverse sources

D. It is properly stated

ANSWER: B

12.Decision support systems are used for

A. Management decision making

B. Providing tactical information to management

C. Providing strategic information to management

D. Better operation of an organization

ANSWER: C

13.. Business intelligence (BI) is a broad category of application programs which includes :

A. Decision support

B. Data mining

C. OLAP

D. All of the mentioned

ANSWER: D

14.Decision support systems are used by

A. Line managers.

B. Top-level managers.

C. Middle level managers.

D. System users

ANSWER: B

15.Which of following is not phase of decision making process

A. Design

B. Analysis

C. Intelligence

D. Choice

ANSWER:B

16._____is a broad category of applications and technologies for gathering, storing, analyzing, and providing access to data to help enterprise users make better business decisions.

A. best practice

B. data mart

C. business information warehouse

D. business intelligence

ANSWER: D

17.Organizations have hierarchical structures because

A. it is convenient to do so

B. it is done by every organization

C. specific responsibilities can be assigned for each level

D. it provides opportunities for promotions

ANSWER: C

18.Strategic information is needed for

A. Day to day operations

B. Meet government requirements

C. Long range planning

D. Short range planning

ANSWER: C

19.Decision support systems are essential for

A. Day–to-day operation of an organization.

B. Providing statutory information.

C. Top level strategic decision making.

D. Ensuring that organizations are profitable.

ANSWER: C

20.Computer information system are most successful in providing information for:

A. Control decisions

B. Planning decision

C. Strategic decision

D. None of the above

ANSWER: A

By Priyanka, Pillai HOC college

BI Unit II
Use the following format

Topic Name

Q. Type our question here
1.
2.
3.
4.
Correct answer

Paste Your questions here (Questions from Reference books)

Unit II Syllabus

Mathematical models for decision making:

Structure of mathematical models, Development of a model, Classes of models

Data mining: Definition of data mining, Representation of input data , Data mining process, Analysis methodologies

Data preparation: Data validation, Data transformation, Data reduction

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Topic : Mathematical models for decision making, Data Mining and Data Preparation

Q. 1 What is a model ?

A. a selective abstraction of real world
B. a selective imagination of 1st world
C. a selective proposal of real world
D. a selective example of second word

Correct answer: A

Q. 2 A material representation of a real system, whose behaviour is imitated for the the purpose of the analysis is called as ?

A. Analogical Model

B. Iconic Model
C. Symbolic Model
D. Static Model

Correct answer: B

Q. 3 In which model some input information represents random events characterized by a probability distribution?

A. Stochastic
B. Iconic
C. Symbolic
D. Static

Correct answer: A

Q.4 What is allowed by Sensitivity and Scenario analyses be assessed ?

A. the robustness of optimal decisions from variations in the input parameters.
B. the robustness of optimal decisions to variations into input parameters.
C. the robustness of optimal decisions to variations in the input data.
D. the robustness of optimal decisions to variations in the input parameters.

Correct answer: D

Q. 5 Which model observes the status of a system only at the beginning or at the end of discrete intervals ?

A. Discrete-time dynamic models
B. Static-time dynamic models
C. Symbolic -time dynamic models
D. Iconic-time dynamic models

Correct answer: A

Q. 6 The purpose of explanatory models is to functionally identify a possible relationship between a dependent variable and _____ ?

A. a set of positive attributes
B. a set of negative attributes

C. a set of neutral attributes
D. a set of independent attributes

Correct answer: D

Q. 7 Which is one of the primary objective of mathematical models ?

A. to identify regular patterns in the data
B. to identify irregular patterns in the data
C. to identify negative patterns in the data
D. to identify neutral patterns in the data

Correct answer: A

Q.8 The conceptual paradigm outlined determines a wide and popular class of mathematical models for decision making, represented by _____models

A. optimization models
B. stochastic models
C. supervised models
D. iconic models
E.

Correct answer: A

Q.9 What is the aim of Data Mining?

A. extracting information and knowledge
B. useful for knowledge workers in decision making
C. extracting raw data
D. Both A & B

Correct answer: D

Q.10 On which learning methods the Data Mining method is based?

A. inductive learning methods
B. deductive learning methods
C. basic learning methods

D. comprehensive learning methods

Correct answer: A

Q.11 What is the purpose of Interpretation?

A. to identify regular patterns in the data
B. to express the rules and criteria for easy understanding
C. to identify irregular patterns in the data
D. Both A & B

Correct answer: D

Q.12 Classification Trees or Association Rules are also called as?

A. machine learning
B. knowledge discovery in databases
C. deep learning
D. A & B

Correct answer: D

By ArchanaPatil

Which is the last Phases of mathematical models for decision making

(a) Problem Identification
(b) Implementation and Testing
(c) Model Formation
(d) Development of Algorithm

Answer b

Which mathematical model aims at understand the mechanisms that regulate the development of intelligence, ability to extract knowledge from past experience in order to apply it in the future.

a. Risk analysis models
b. Optimization models
c. Pattern recognition Models
d. Waiting line models

Answer C
In which Mathematical mode the decision maker is required to choose among a number of available alternatives

a. Risk analysis models
b. Optimization models
c. Pattern recognition Models
d. Waiting line models

Answer A
Which of the statement is not true about Data Mining?

a) The term data mining refer to the overall process consisting of data gathering and analysis, development of inductive learning models and adoption of practical decisions and consequent actions based on the knowledge acquired.
b) Data mining analysis is to draw a fresh conclusion without investigating the past data, observations and interpretations
c) Data mining activities can be subdivided into two major investigation streams, interpretation and prediction.
d) The data mining process is based on inductive learning methods

Answer b
Which is not the Phase of data Mining Process

A. Data Gathering
B. Selection of Attributes
C. Prediction and interpretation
D. Data Discarding

Answer D

Data Inception Means

(a) inspection of each missing value
(b) identify missing values
(c) replacement of missing Data
(d) discard all records

Answer a
Data Elimination Means

(a) inspection of each missing value
(b) identify missing values
(c) replacement of missing Data
(d) discard all records

Answer d
Data mining activities can be subdivided into two major investigation streams , which are
a. Interpretation and Sampling
b. Interpretation and Prediction.
c. Forecast and Prediction
d. Forecast and Interpretation

Answer b.
Which is the Application of Data Miming

a. Fraud Detection
b. Risk Analysis
c. Both a & b
d. Only b

Answer C
_____ learning analyses are not guided by a target attribute.
a. Supervised
b. Guided
c. Unguided
d. Unsupervised

Answer d

BI Unit III
Use the following format

Topic Name

Q. Type our question here
1.
2.
3.
4.

Correct answer

Paste Your questions here (Questions from Reference books)

Unit III Syllabus
Classification:
Classification problems, Evaluation of classification models, Bayesian methods, Logistic regression, Neural networks, Support vector machines
Clustering:
Clustering methods, Partition methods, Hierarchical methods, Evaluation of clustering models
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Topic :
By Sarojini
Business intelligence system provides tools and methodologies to knowledge workers to help them to take_____.
A. Effective decision.
B. Timely decision
C. Both 1 and 2.
D. Efficient Decision.
Ans: 3
_____ is the outcome of extraction and processing activities carried out on data.
A. Knowledge
B. Information
C. Data
D. Raw Data
Ans: 2
The objective of B.I is
A. To support decision-making and complex problem solving.
B. To support information gathering.

C. To support data collection.
D. To support data analysis.
Ans: A
Which of the following is not a component of business intelligence analysis cycle?
A. Analysis
B. Insight
C. Decision
D. Design
Ans: D
In BI Architecture, It is used to gather and integrate the data stored in various primary and secondary sources.
A. Data Warehouse
B. Data mart
C. Data Sources
D. None of the above.
Ans: C
Extraction of information and knowledge from data is known as
A. Data mining
B. Optimisation
C. Data exploration
D. Data mart
Ans: A
Following are the phases of Development of a business intelligence system.
A. Analysis and Design
B. Planning
C. Implementation and Control
D. All of the above
Ans: D
Decision making process is of _____ phases.
A. Three
B. Five
C. Two
D. Six
Ans: B
Well defined and recurring decision making procedure is called
A. Structured
B. Semi-structured
C. Operational
D. Unstructured
Ans: A
In _____ approach, a decision maker considers economic, tactical legal, ethical, procedural and political factors.
A. Absolute rationality approach
B. Bounded rationality approach
C. Rational approach
D. None of the above.

Ans: C

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1. Which of the following is finally produced by Hierarchical Clustering?

a) final estimate of cluster centroids

b) tree showing how close things are to each other

c) assignment of each point to clusters

d) all of the mentioned

Answer: b

Explanation: Hierarchical clustering is an agglomerative approach.

2. Which of the following is required by K-means clustering?

a) defined distance metric

b) number of clusters

c) initial guess as to cluster centroids

d) all of the mentioned

Answer: d

Explanation: K-means clustering follows partitioning approach.

3. Point out the wrong statement.

a) k-means clustering is a method of vector quantization

b) k-means clustering aims to partition n observations into k clusters

c) k-nearest neighbor is same as k-means

d) none of the mentioned

Answer: c

Explanation: k-nearest neighbor has nothing to do with k-means.

4. Which of the following function is used for k-means clustering?

a) k-means

b) k-mean

c) heatmap

d) none of the mentioned

Answer: a

Explanation: K-means requires a number of clusters.

5. Which of the following clustering requires merging approach?

a) Partitional

b) Hierarchical

c) Naive Bayes

d) None of the mentioned

Answer: b

Explanation: Hierarchical clustering requires a defined distance as well.

6. Which of the following gave rise to need of graphs in data analysis?

a) Data visualization

b) Communicating results

c) Decision making

d) All of the mentioned

Answer: d

Explanation: A picture can tell better story than data.

7. Which of the following is characteristic of exploratory graph?

a) Made slowly

b) Axes are not cleaned up

c) Color is used for personal information

d) All of the mentioned

Answer: c

Explanation: A large number of exploratory graphs are made.

8. Which of the following information is not given by five-number summary?

a) Mean

b) Median

c) Mode

d) All of the mentioned

Answer: c

Explanation: The mode is the value that appears most often in a set of data.

9. Which of the following graph can be used for simple summarization of data?

a) Scatterplot

b) Overlaying

c) Barplot

d) All of the mentioned

Answer: c

Explanation: A

bar chart or bar graph is a chart that presents Grouped data with rectangular bars with lengths proportional to the values that they represent.

10. Which of the following problem is solved by reproducibility?

a) Scalability

b) Data availability

c) Improved data analysis

d) None of the mentioned

Answer: b

Explanation: More transparency is achieved with reproducibility.

Questions

Classify variable which is not continuous.

a. age

b. height

c. gender

d. revenue of medical shop

_____ are supervised learning methods for predicting the value of a categorical target attribute.

a) Classification

b) Clustering

c) Regression

d) Customization

Neural Networks are methods of ?

a) Regression

b) Clustering

c) Classification

d) Customization

The development of classification model consists of main phases: Training phase, _____,Prediction phase.

a) Dividing Phase

b) Combining Phase

c) Testing Phase

d) Sorting Phase

_____ methods make use of classification methods based on simple and intuitive algorithms.

a) Separation

b) Regression
c) Probabilistic
d) Heuristic
_____ model is used for prediction of continuous target variables

a) Probabilistic
b) Regression
c) Separation
d) Heuristic
The _____ method involves subdividing the m observations available into two disjoint subsets.
a) Holdout
b) Repeated random sampling
c) Cross validation
d) Confusion matrix

Decision tree initially starts with ?
a) Root
b) Leaf
c) Terminal
d) Branch
The purpose of clustering is the identification of homogenous groups called _____.

a) Records
b) Pairs
c) Clusters
d) Observations

_____ develops a subdivision of given dataset into pre-determined number of non-empty subsets.

a) Partition methods
b) Hierarchical methods
c) Density Based methods
d) Grid methods

_____ is also called as single linkage criterion.

a) Minimum Distance
b) Maximum Distance
c) Mean Distance
d) Distance between centroids

1. _____ is also called as complete linkage criterion.

a) Minimum Distance

b) Maximum Distance
c) Mean Distance
d) Distance between centroids

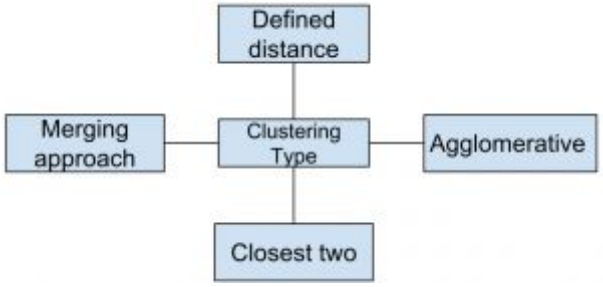
Agglomerative methods are _____ techniques.

a) Top-Down
b) Left-Right
c) Right-Left
d) Bottom-Up

Divisive methods are _____ techniques.

a) Top-Down
b) Left-Right
c) Right-Left
d) Bottom-Up

By Sadaf
Which of the following clustering type has characteristic shown in the below figure?



a) Partitional
b) Hierarchical
c) Naive bayes
d) None of the mentioned
Answer: b
Which of the following is required by K-means clustering?
a) defined distance metric
b) number of clusters
c) initial guess as to cluster centroids
d) all of the mentioned
Answer: d

k-means clustering is also referred to as
a. Non-hierarchical clustering
b. Optimizing partitioning
c. Divisive clustering

d. Agglomerative clustering
Answer: a

Which statement is not true about cluster analysis?
a. Objects in one cluster are similar to each other and dissimilar to objects in the other clusters.
b. Cluster analysis is also called classification analysis or numerical taxonomy.
c. Groups or clusters are suggested by the data, not defined a priori.
d. Cluster analysis is a technique for analysing data when the criterion or dependent variable is categorical and the independent variables are interval in nature.
Answer: d

Clustering is what type of learning?
a. Supervised
b. Unsupervised
c. Semi-supervised
d. None of the above
Answer: b

Which method of analysis does not classify variables as dependent or independent?
a. regression analysis
b. discriminant analysis
c. analysis of variance
d. cluster analysis
Answer: d

In the K-means clustering algorithm the distance between cluster centroid to each object is calculated using ....method.
a. Cluster distance
b. Euclidean distance
c. Cluster width
d. None of above
Answer: b

Which of the following clustering algorithms suffers from the problem of convergence at local optima?
a. K- Means clustering
b. Hierarchical clustering
c. Diverse clustering
d. All of the above
Answer: d

A perceptron is:
a) a single layer feed-forward neural network with pre-processing
b) an auto-associative neural network
c) a double layer auto-associative neural network

d) a neural network that contains feedback
Answer: a
Automated vehicle is an example of
a) Supervised learning
b) Unsupervised learning
c) Active learning
d) Reinforcement learning
Answer: a

Questions Answers
Classify variable which is not continuous.
a. age
b. height
c. gender
d. revenue of medical shop
Ans : c

_____ are supervised learning methods for predicting the value of a categorical target attribute.

a) Classification
b) Clustering
c) Regression
d) Customization A

Neural Networks are methods of ?

a) Regression
b) Clustering
c) Classification
d) Customization C

The development of classification model consists of main phases: Training phase, _____,Prediction phase.

a) Dividing Phase
b) Combining Phase
c) Testing Phase
d) Sorting Phase
c
_____ methods make use of classification methods based on simple and intuitive algorithms.

a) Separation
b) Regression
c) Probabilistic

d) Heuristic D

_____ model is used for prediction of continuous target variables

a) Probabilistic
b) Regression
c) Separation
d) Heuristic b

The _____ method involves subdividing the m observations available into two disjoint subsets.

a) Holdout
b) Repeated random sampling
c) Cross validation
d) Confusion matrix

A

Decision tree initially starts with ?

a) Root
b) Leaf
c) Terminal
d) Branch A

The purpose of clustering is the identification of homogenous groups called _____.

a) Records
b) Pairs
c) Clusters
d) Observations

c

_____ develops a subdivision of given dataset into pre-determined number of non-empty subsets.

a) Partition methods
b) Hierarchical methods
c) Density Based methods
d) Grid methods

A

_____ is also called as single linkage criterion.

a) Minimum Distance
b) Maximum Distance
c) Mean Distance
d) Distance between centroids

A

1. _____ is also called as complete linkage criterion.

a) Minimum Distance
b) Maximum Distance
c) Mean Distance

d) Distance between centroids

B

Agglomerative methods are _____ techniques.

a) Top-Down
b) Left-Right
c) Right-Left
d) Bottom-Up

d

Divisive methods are _____ techniques.

a) Top-Down
b) Left-Right
c) Right-Left
d) Bottom-Up

a

When data are classified according to a single characteristic, it is called:
(a) Quantitative classification (b) Qualitative classification
(c) Area classification (d) Simple classification
Answer d
Cluster is

A.
Group of similar objects that differ significantly from other objects
B.
Operations on a database to transform or simplify data in order to prepare it for a machine-learning algorithm
C.
Symbolic representation of facts or ideas from which information can potentially be extracted
D.
None of these
Answer A
Which of the following statements about Naive Bayes is incorrect?

a) Attributes are equally important.

b) Attributes are statistically dependent of one another given the class value.

c) Attributes are statistically independent of one another given the class value.

d) Attributes can be nominal or numeric

Answer B

Suppose we would like to perform clustering on spatial data such as the geometrical locations of houses. We wish to produce clusters of many different sizes and shapes. Which of the following methods is the most appropriate?

a) Decision Trees b) Density-based clustering

c) Model-based clustering d) K-means clustering

Answer b
Bayesian classifiers is

A.)
A class of learning algorithm that tries to find an optimum classification of a set of examples using the probabilistic theory.
B.)
Any mechanism employed by a learning system to constrain the search space of a hypothesis
C.)
An approach to the design of learning algorithms that is inspired by the fact that when people encounter new situations, they often explain them by reference to familiar experiences, adapting the explanations to fit the new situation.
D.)
None of these
Answe A
Classification is

A.) A subdivision of a set of examples into a number of classes
B.)A measure of the accuracy, of the classification of a concept that is given by a certain theory
C.)The task of assigning a classification to a set of examples
D.)None of these
Answer A
Classification of data according to location or areas is called:
(a) Qualitative classification (b) Quantitative classification
(c) Geographical classification (d) Chronological classification
Answer c
In classification, the data are arranged according to:
(a) Similarities (b) Differences
(c) Percentages (d) Ratios

Answer a
Which of the following curve analysis is conducted on each predictor for classification?
a) NOC b) ROC
c) COC d) All of the mentioned

Answer b

What is formed by K-means Algorithum

a) Line b) cluster

c) Patches d) Systems

Answer c

BI Unit IV

Use the following format

Topic Name

Q. Type our question here
1.
2.
3.
4.

Correct answer

Paste Your questions here (Questions from Reference books)

Unit IV Syllabus

Business intelligence applications
Marketing models:
Relational marketing, Sales force management
Logistic and production models:
Supply chain optimization, Optimization models for logistics planning, Revenue management systems.
Data envelopment analysis:
Efficiency measures, Efficient frontier, The CCR model, Identification of good operating practices
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Topic :

Question
Which of the following is not a component of Relational Marketing
a. Organisation b. BI and Data Mining
c. Technology d. Fund
Which of the following is true:
a. Intensity of Relation is low for B2C
b. Intensity of Relation is low for B2B
c. Intensity of Relation is high for B2C
d. Does not depend on whether it is B2B or B2C.
Which of the following is not included in Cycle of Relational Marketing Analysis:

a. Collecting information on Customers
b. Identifying their needs
c. Paying them
d. Planning based on knowledge

Which of the following is not a stage in “Lifetime of a Customer”
a. Acquisition
b. Cross/Up Selling
c. Retention
d. Bargaining

Which of the following is not part of Web Mining:
a. Content Mining
b. Structure Mining
c. Database Mining
d. Usage Mining

Which of the fallowing is False for Supply Chain
a. It is network of connected and inter dependent organizational units
b. Strong Coordination is required
c. It improves flow of materials if it is effective
d. Suppliers are given priority

Which of the following is not an optimization model?
a. Extra Capacity
b. Maximum Fixed Cost
c. Backlogging
d. Multiple Plants

It is a managerial Policy whose purpose is to maximize profit through an optimal balance between demand and supply.
a. Management insight
b. Economic System
c. Sales System
d. Revenue Management System

CCR Model stands for:
a. Charnes-Cooper-Rhodes
b. Charley-Common-Rules
c. Challenging-Common-Rules
d. Cooper-Common-Rules

The _____ expresses relationship between the Inputs utilized and Outputs Produced:
a. Efficiency Function
b. Effective Frontier
c. Efficient Frontier
d. Effective Fact

BIUnit V

Use the following format

Topic Name

Q. which one of the following is not a type of Knowledge
1. Declarative Knowledge
2.
3.
4.

Correct answer

Paste Your questions here (Questions from Reference books)

Unit V Syllabus
Knowledge Management:
Introduction to Knowledge Management, Organizational Learning and Transformation, Knowledge Management Activities, Approaches to Knowledge Management, Information Technology (IT) In Knowledge Management, Knowledge Management Systems Implementation, Roles of People in Knowledge Management
Artificial Intelligence and Expert Systems:
Concepts and Definitions of Artificial Intelligence, Artificial Intelligence Versus Natural Intelligence, Basic Concepts of Expert Systems, Applications of Expert Systems, Structure of Expert Systems, Knowledge Engineering, Development of Expert Systems

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Topic :

BI
UNIT V

Q1. Which among these are the key stages for managing organisational transformation

a) **Break with the past**
b) **Manage the future**
c) **Both**
d) **None of the above**

Ans: a

Q2. _____ represent how you increase the ability of individuals within the organisations to influence others with the knowledge.

a) People
b) Processes
c) Technology
d) Culture

Ans: a

Q3. It addresses how you choose, configure and utilise tools and automation to enable knowledge management.

a) People
b) Processes
c) Technology
d) Culture

Ans: c

Q4. It directs how you transform organizational structures to facilitate and encourage cross discipline awareness and expertise.

a) Binding
b) Context
c) Structure
d) Association

Ans: c

Q5. Characteristics of expert systems
a)High Performance
b)Demonstrating
c)Advising
d)Diagnosing
Ans: a

Q6. Capabilities of expert systems.
a) Reliable
b) Demonstrating
c) High Responsive
d) Understandable
Ans: b

Q7. In-capabilities of expert systems.
a) Advising
b) Diagnosing
c) Interpreting input

d) Refining their own knowledge
Ans: d

Q8. Strategy followed for finding cause or reasons.

a) Backward Chaining
b) Forward Chaining
c) Facts
d) Decisions

Ans: a

Q9. Strategy followed for working on conclusion, results or effects.

e) Backward Chaining
f) Forward Chaining
g) Facts
h) Decisions

Ans: b

Q10. Levels in ES technology

a) Shells
b) Design
c) Both
d) None

Ans:a

Questions
Knowledge Management Activity aims at

a) Total turning test
b) The rational agent approach
c) To build knowledge infrastructure
d) Thinking humanly

Answer: c
The challenges faced by Knowledge Management System are

a) Psychology
b) Communication and Collaboration
c) Control theory and cybernetics
d) Computer Engineering

Answer: b

Which of the following is not a Capabilities of Expert Systems?
a) Advising
b) Demonstrating
c) Explaining
d) Expanding

Answer : d

What is the form of Knowledge representation?
a) IF-THEN
b) IF-THEN-ELSE
c) IF-ELSE
d) ELSE

Answer: b
Which of the following is not a benefits of Expert Systems?
a) Availability
b) Speed
c) Time
d) Less Error Rate

Answer: c
Which is the key area in which Knowledge Management is applied
a) Technological Advances
b) Inference Engine
c) Globalization of Business
d) a & c

Answer: d

The advantage of AI over Natural Intelligence are
a) Fabulous speed
b) Less baised
c) Error prone
d) a & b
Answer: d
Data, information, and past experience combined together are termed as _____.
a) Inference
b) Acquisition
c) vision
d) knowledge

Answer: d
A _____ is nothing but an expert system without knowledge base.
a)Tools
b)Expert System
c) shell
d) knowledge

Answer: c

What kind of signal is used in speech recognition?
a)Electromagnetic signal
b) Electric signal
c) Acoustic signal
d) Radar

Answer: c

UNIT 5 BI

BY HIRAL PARAKHIYA (GOKHALE COLLEGE)

Q1. which one of the following is not a type of Knowledge

A. Declarative Knowledge

B. Procedural Knowledge

C. Tactic Knowledge

D. Collective Knowledge

Correct answer D

Q2. KDD Stands for :

A. Knowledge Discovery Data

B. Knowledge Discovery in Database

C. Knowledge Database Discovery

D. Knowledge Data Discovery

Answer D

Q3. Who introduced the term "Artificial Intelligence"

A. Arthur Samule

B. Marvin Lee Minsky

C. Jhon McCarthy

D. E. F. Codd

Correct answer C

Q4. In which of the following steps of expert system development, the knowledge should be represented in IF-THEN-ELSE rules form?

A. System Design

B. Expert System Development and Completion

C. Prototype Development

D. Problem Domain Identification

Correct answer C

Q5. Forward Chaining Strategy is used by _____ to recommend a solution.

A. Inference Engine

B. Knowledge Engine

C. Expert Engine

D. Forward Engine

Correct answer A

Q6. _____ is required to exhibit intelligence.

A. Data

B. Knowledge

C. Information

D. High-quality data

Correct answer B

Q7. Which of the following is not a component of ES .

A. Knowledge Base

B. Inference Engine

C. User Interface

D. High-level Data

Correct answer D

Q8. Human use content memory and thinking whereas, robots are using the _____, designed by scientists.

A. Knowledge

B. Data

C. built-in instruction

D. High Level Information

Correct answer C

Q9. Knowledge is _____ resource.

A. Replaceable

B. Draining

C. Exhaustible

D. Depleting

Correct answer A

Q10. Who is the person who is responsible for making knowledge management effort in an organization .

A. CIO

B. CEO

C. CKO

D. CKE

Correct answer C
