MCQ

Module 3 – OOSAD using UML
Chapter 01: Information Systems – What Are They?

Q1. Which one, you think, has brought immense change to the scope an nature of information systems?
- A. The application of Internet
- B. The application high-speed communication
- C. The application of information technology (IT)
- D. The rise of global market in modern times

Answer: C [See page 1 for details]

Q2. Which of the following is or are the elements of an IS?
- A. A human activity that needs information
- B. Some stored data
- C. An input method for entering data
- D. Some process that turns the data into information
- E. An output method for representing information
- F. Human operators to operate and make the system functional

Answer: A, B, C, D, E [Some IS run without human operators]

Q3. Which of the following is or are the typical advantages of using computers in a IS?
- A. High speed
- B. Low cost
- C. Low risk
- D. Reliability

Answer: A, B, D [Computers bring risks in new dimension, see slide 5 of chapter 01]

Q4. All useful systems _____ their inputs into useful outputs.
Which one best fits the blank space?
- A. deliver
- B. calculate
- C. transform
- D. magnify

Answer: C [We build the system for this transformation]

Q5. Which one is most important element of a system that endures?
- A. Boundary
- B. Environment
- C. Control mechanism
- D. Input

Answer: C [All reliable and durable system has a control mechanism of some kind. See page 6]

Q6. _____ allows communication between two systems.
Pick the most appropriate for the blank.
- A. An interface
- B. A control
- C. A subsystem
- D. A feedback loop

Answer: A

Q7. A system receives inputs from its _____.
Pick the most appropriate for the blank.
- A. environment
- B. boundary
- C. subsystems
- D. control mechanism

Answer: A

Q8. Many systems have a specialist sub-system whose function is to control the operation of the system as a whole. What do we call this type of sub-system?
- A. Control sub-system
- B. Balancing sub-system
- C. Interface
- D. Boundary

Answer: A

Q9. In some approach, inputs are fed into the system and outputs are delivered to the environment but internal processing is hidden. What do we call this type of approach?
- A. Hidden approach
- B. Sand-box approach
- C. Black-box approach
- D. Encapsulation approach

Answer: C

Q10. Control in a system relies on either _____ or_____.
- A. Checking
- B. Balancing
- C. Feedback

D. Feed-forward

Answer: C, D

Q11. Which of the following is or are the typical advantages of computers?

A. High speed
B. Low cost
C. Reliability
D. Intelligence

Answer: A, B, C

Q12. _____ assist or control business operations.

A. Operational systems
B. Real-time control systems
C. Management support systems
D. Control Systems

Answer: A

Q13. Which one of the following is responsible for identifying the hardware components and configuration for implementing an IS strategy in an organization?

A. Business strategy
B. IS strategy
C. IT strategy
D. IS modeling

Answer: C

Q14. All useful systems transform their inputs into useful outputs. This transformation is the whole reason for building and operating the system.
Do you agree?

A. Yes
B. No

Answer: A

Q15. A system contains a set of subsystems. Each subsystem is a system of its own right. Is it true?

A. Yes
B. No

Answer: A

Q16. Which type of control mechanism samples system's input rather than output?

A. Feedback
B. Feed-forward

Answer: A

Q17. Which of the following is or the role of a computer in an IS?

A. Storage
B. Display
C. Calculation
D. Communication

Answer: A, B, C, D

Q18. Which one correctly defines the **black box** approach?

A. It treats a system an opaque box whose inputs and outputs are not known
B. It treats a system an opaque box whose internal workings are hidden completely hidden
C. It treats a system as an opaque box which takes inputs but delivers no outputs
D. It treats a system as an opaque box which takes no inputs but delivers outputs

Answer: B [Encapsulation in OOP is an example of black box approach]

Q19. Some features of a system does not present in any of its component but in the whole system. What do we call this type of properties?

A. Control property
B. Emergent property
C. Feedback
D. Feed-forward

Answer: B

Q20. _____typically operate physical equipment, often in safety-critical settings.
Which one best fits the blank.

A. Operational Systems
B. Management support Systems
C. Real-time Control Systems
D. Security Systems

Answer: C