PT&TKHT

Trang1:

Câu 1: A problem soling technique that decomposes a system its component parts while focusing on the business problem independent of technology is:
a. Cause-and-effect analysis.
b. System design.
c. Joint application design(JAD).
d. Systems analysis.

Câu 2: A database is an organized collection of _____ related data.
a. None of the others answers.
b. logically.
c. not.
d. physically.

Câu 3: A technique for organizing and documenting a system's data is called:
a. Physical modeling.
b. Logical model.
c. Attribute modeling.
d. Data modeling.

Câu 4: A software's documentation is:
a. the instructions for using the software.
b. the data that user's input into the computer when running the software.
c. the program code written by the computer programmer.
d. the purchase agreement for the software.

Câu 5: A description of a system that fouses on how the system will be materially constructed refers to:
a. restricted view.
b. physiological reference.
c. logical system description.
d. physical system description.

Câu 6: All of the following are resources for a project EXCEPT which one?
a. people.

b. services.
c. materials.
d. land.

Câu 7: An interview report is prepared in which step of the interview process?
a. selecting an interview.
b. designing interview questions.
c. preparing for the interview.
d. conducting the interview.

Câu 8: Consulting people who have expertise in the companies operations is part of which step in the data modeling process?
a. validating the model.
b. creating the data model.
c. planning the project.
d. determining system requirements.

Câu 9: Determining system requirements is:
a. a step in the physical data modeling.
b. a step in the data modeling process.
c. none of these answers.
d. a step in the logical data modeling.

Câu 10: During project inception the intent of the tasks are to determine
a. basic problem understanding.
b. nature of the solution needed.
c. people who want a solution.
d. All of these answers.

Câu 11: During business process engineering, three different architectures are examined.
A. application, data, technology infrastructure.
B. communications, organization, financial infrastructure.
C. network, database, reporting structure.
D. systems, requirements, data structure.

Câu 12: During which development phase of building a database system do we build the data model?
a. requirements.
b. design.
c. application.
d. implementation.

Câu 13: During an interview, the following question is asked; "How many times during a typical week does a customer complain about inadequate service following a sale?" This question is an example of a(n) _____ question.

a. open-ended.
b. probing.
c. opinion.
d. closed-ended.

Câu 14: Everything external to a system that interacts with the system best defines
a. constraint.
b. process.
c. environment.
d. interface.

Câu 15: Gathering the information you need for data modeling by review specific business documents handled within the system describes the:
a. investigative approach.
b. business approach.
c. top-down approach.
d. bottom-up approach.

Câu 16: A system that is cut off from its enviroment and does not interact with its enviroment is a :
a. unresponsive system.
b. closed system.
c. entropic system.
d. open system.

Câu 17: Primary goal of system requirement analysis phase is :
a. to create a detailed Functional.
b. to create a detailed structure.
c. to create a detailed diagram.
d. all of these answers.

Câu 18: Project planning includes _____.
a. establishing methods to ensure consistent results.
b. obtaining project authorization, defining the project scope.
c. All of the other answersare steps in project planning.
d. building the project team.

Câu 19: Purpose of System Requirements Analysis :
A. is obtain a thorough and detailed understanding of the business need as defined in Project Origination and captured in the Business Case.
B. break it down into discrete requirements
C. clearly defined, reviewed and agreed upon with the Customer Decision-Makers.
D. all of these answers

Câu 20: Question that have a simple, definitive answer are called
a. opinion questions.

b. multiple choice questions.

c. open-ended questions.

d. closed-ended questions.

Câu 21: RAD stands for:

a. Readily available deliveries.

b. Rapid Application Development.

c. Rapid Application Data.

d. Real Analogy Data.

Câu 22: Sara would like to give the interviewee more control over the interview and to gather rich information. She should ask _____ questions.

a. open-ended opinion.

b. inappropriate.

c. probing

d. closed-ended

Câu 23: select the true option

a. Software engineers do not need to consider hardware when designing a computer-based systems.

b. By following modern system engineering practices simulation of reactive system is no longer necessary

c. The goal of product engineering is to translate the customer's desire for a set of defined capabilities into working product.

d. All of are true.

Câu 24: Select the false statement:

a. Requirements engineering is a generic process that does not vary from one software project to another.

b. It is relatively common for different customers to propose conflicting requirements, each arguing that his or her version is the right one.

c. A stakeholder is anyone who will purchase the completed software system under development.

d. None of these answers.

Câu 25: Select the true statement :

A. System Requirements Analysis can be a challenging phase, because all of the major Customers and their interests are brought into the process of determining requirements (I)

B. System Requirements Analysis can't be a challenging phase, because all of the major Customers and their interests are brought into the process of determining requirements.

C. The quality of the final product is highly on the effectiveness of the requirements identification process (II)

D. (I) and (II)

Câu 26: : Select the true option:
A. The interviews are two types namely structured and unstructured.
B. User interviews are source for data modeling.
C. Interview is very important data gathering technique as in this the analyst directly contacts system and the potential user of the proposed system.
D. All of these answers.
Câu 27: Software tools that provide automatied support for some portion of the systems development process defines.
a. CAUSE.
b. Gantt
c. project management.
d. NOS.

Câu 28: Specifications that preserve the integrity of the logical data model are:
a. integrity restrictions.
b. requirements specifications.
c. business rules.
d. business limitations.

Câu 29: System study is the _____ stage of system development
a. First.
b. Second .
c. Last .
d. None of these answers.

Câu 30: Team reviews and user reviews are par of which step in the data modeling process?
a. creating the data model.
b. planning the project.
c. determining system requirements.
d. validating the model.

Câu 31: The optimistic duration best described as which of the following
a. the estimated maximum amount of time to complete a task
b. the estimated amount of time required to complete a task
c. the estimated minimum amount of time needed to complete a task.
d. an estimated amount of time required to complete a task based on a weighted average.

Câu 32: The method that is used to assess economic feasibility is called:
a. cost/ benefit analysis.
b. development cost analysis.
c. sources and uses of funds analysis.
d. analysis of the time value of money

Câu 33: The most important role of a system analysis in business is
a. special programming skills.
b. problem solving.
c. technical understanding of information systems.
d. knowing that data needs to be stored and used.

Câu 34: The architecture components for product engineering are:
a. data, hardware, software, people.
b. data, documentation, hardware, software.
c. data, hardware, software, procedures.
d. documentation, hardware, people, procedures.

Câu 35: The information gathering technique that enables the anlyst to collect facts and opinions from a wide range of geographically dispersed people quikly and with the least expense is the ____.
a. observation.
b. questionnaire.
c. document analysis.
d. interview.

Câu 36: The system engineering process usually begins with the :
A. detailed view.
B. domain view.
C. element view.
D. world view.

Câu 37: The use of traceability tables helps to:
a. debug programs following the detection of run-time errors.
b. determine the performance of algorihm implementations.
c. identify, control, and track requirements changes.
d. none of the above.

Câu 38: The best way to conduct a requirements validation review is to :
a. examine the system model for errors.
b. have the customer look over the requirements.
c. send them to the design team and see if they have any concerns.
d. use a checklist of questions to examine each requirement.

Câu 39: The top level of the hierarchical model of a system is known as the:
a. AFD
b. DFD
c. SCD
d. SFD

Câu 40: The system specification describes the:
a. Function, perfomance and constraints of a computer-based system.
b. implementation of each allocated system.
c. element software architecture.
d. time required for system simulation.

Câu 41: The result of the requirements engineering elaboration task is an analysis model that defines which of the following problem domain(s) ?
A. information.
B. functional.
C. behavioral.
D. all of the above.

Câu 42: The project team:
a. all of these answers.
b. may consult people who process the system.
c. may consult people who use the system.
d. may consult people who have expertise in the company's operations while determining systems rewuirements during the data modeling process.

Câu 43: The complex organization process through which computer-based information systems are developed and maintained best defines:?
a. Information systems analysis design.
b. None of the others answers.
c. Prototyping.
d. Joint application design.

Câu 44: The first sub-phase of analysis is
a. requirements determination.
b. requirements structuring.
c. designing the human interface.
d. systems planning and selection.

Câu 45: The analysis of document can help you identify:
a. problems with existing systems.
b. the organizational direction that can information system requirements.
c. special information processing circumstances that occur irregularly and may not be identified any other requirements determination technique.
d. the reason why current systems are designed the way they are.

Câu 46: The fists step in the interview process is to
a. select interviewees.
b. intimidate client(show your technical knowledge)
c. conduct the interview.

d. design interview questions.

Câu 47: The most important reason for investigating the current system and the needs for the new system is to _____.
A. ensure that the requirements are understood before moving into the implementation phase.
B. ensure that the key requirements are understood before moving into the design phase.
C. demonstrate progress to the project sponsor.
D. fulfill a step on the project workplan.

Câu 48: The most commonly used information-gathering technique is _____
a. interviewing.
b. joint application design (JAD) sessions.
c. questionnaires.
d. document analysis.

Câu 49: Three things that make requirements elicitation difficult problems of
a. scope.
b. understanding.
c. volatility.
d. all of these answers.

Câu 50: To construct a system model he engineer should consider which of the following restraining factors?
a. assumptions (I)
b. budget.
c. constraints (II).
d. (I) and (II).

Câu 51: To do fact finding, the analyst does the following
a. Interviews personnel, prepares questionnaires, observes current system.
   Gathers forms and documents currently in use.
b. All of the other answer.
c. Cost-benefit analys
   Testing system.
d. Cost-benefic analysis
   Developping system.

Câu 52: Traditional methods of collecting systems requirements include:
A. interview groups of people.

B. survey people via questionnaires.
D. individually interview people.
D. All of the others answers.

Câu 53: What is the first step in the data modeling process ?
a. validate model.
b. all of the others answers.
c. detemine requirements .
d. plan project.

Câu 54: What is a model ?
a. an object manages information and usually has one or more objects that depend on that information to provide the required behavior.
b. an object that supplies information and usually has one or more objects that depend on that information to provide the required behavior.
c. a textual description of an interaction with user interface.
d. none of these answers.

Câu 55: What is the difference between a model and a specification (or a software system) ?
A. A model an abstract representation of a specification of a software system, from a particular point of view. A specification is a description of the tasks that a software system should be designed to carry out.
B. A model an abstract representation of a specification of a hardware system, from a particular point of view. A specification is a description of the tasks that a software system should be designed to carry out.
C. A model an abstract representation of a specification of a software system, from a particular point of view. A specification is a description of the tasks that a hardware system should be designed to carry out.
D. None of these answers.

Câu 56: What is NOT the relationship between requirements analysis and design?
a. During the design process, the requirements document can be modified.
b. Code is never written during either phase.
c. Requirements deal with "what?" and design deals with "how?"
d. Both invole inspections and test planning.

Câu 57: What is slack time?
a. time allowed by the project manager for the team members to take off before the start of a project.
b. amount of delay that can be tolerated between the starting and end points of a project.

c. amount of delay past the agreed due date that is used to calculate the reduction in pay of the system analyst.
d. None of the above.

Câu 58: What are some of the ways cost estimation results are commonly used?
a. Determining how long a project will take
   Determining whether any of the project should be outsourced or not.
b. Determining what tasks are to be done
   Determining how many people using this system.
c. Determining what tasks are done
   Determining what type of computer using this system.
d. Determining what type of operation system will be installed on this system
   Determining how many people using this system.

Câu 59: What is the distinction between analysis and design in software development?
a. Analysis involves significant discussion with the customer about the detailed meaning of what the system implies.
b. Analysis involves significant discussion with the customer about the detailed meaning of what the system implies.
c. Design is about deciding on structures which can be justified as being necessary in terms of efficiency, flexibility, re-use, and other factors, that is, in design, there is a significant choice in the structures we produce.
d. All of these answers.

Câu 60: When discussing a data model under construction, users will speak in terms of the _____ schema that they work with, which database developers must translate into a _____ schema.
a. external, conceptual.
b. internal, implementation.
c. internal, conceptual.
d. conceptual, implementation.

Câu 61: When of the following is false statement?
a. One of the most important steps in processing a data modeling process is to plan the project.
b. In order to satisfy customer requirements, a project manager should allow as many change requests as possible, during the software development phase.
c. The phases of building a database system are the requirements, design, implementarion and application phases.
d. Going into design, most designers do not have a clear picture of what the customer really wants.