



P:- I (A)

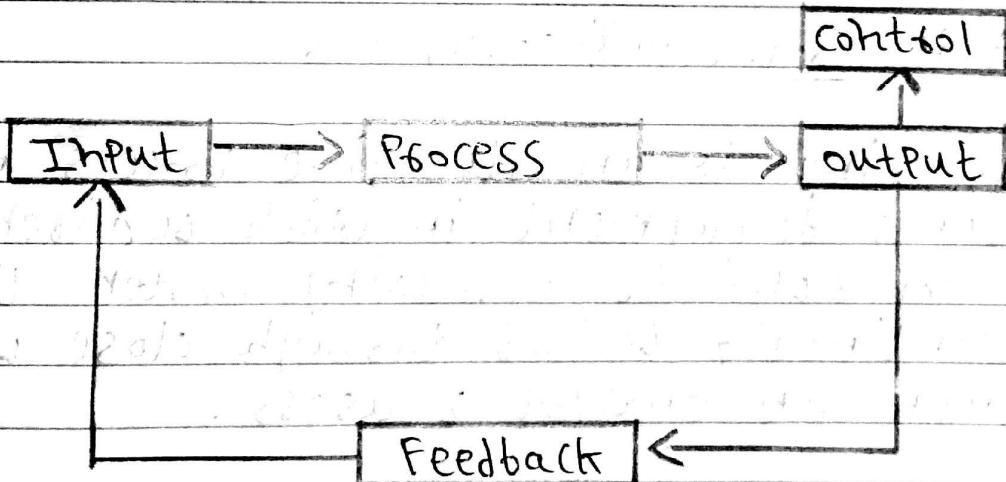
1) What are the types of output? 2023

→ These are 5 types of output:-

- 1) External outputs
- 2) Internal output
- 3) Operational output
- 4) Interactive output
- 5) Telecommunications output

2) Draw general mode of system? 2023

→



2023, 2026

3) Data validation:- It is a process of ensuring that a program operates on clean, correct & reliable data to useful data. It is called data validation.

Q:-1 (A)

1) What is System? - 2024, 2026

→ A collection of parts that work together to achieve a goal or task is known as System.

2) Black box :- A black box is a device, system or object which can be viewed in terms of its inputs & output without any knowledge of its internal workings.

3) What is Prototype? - 2024, 2026

→ Prototyping is an iterative process of systems development in which requirements are converted to a working system that is continually revised through close work between an analyst & users.

4) Deterministic System :- It is a system in which no randomness is involved in the development of future states of the system.

2024

- 5) Interface :- It is a set of dials, commands, graphical display formats, etc. ... & other devices provided by a computer or a program to allow the user to communicate & use the computer or program.

2024, 2026

- 6) Decision Tree :- It is a diagram that separates conditions & action sequence thus it shows which condition to occur first, second & so on.

2024, 2026

- 7) Subsystem :- A big system may be seen as a set of interacting smaller systems known as subsystem.

2016, 2013 (Q-4(B))
(2)

- 8) Logical DFD :- It is also an implementation-independent view of system, focusing on the flow of data between processes without regard for the specific devices, storage location or people in the system.

Q) List out the symbol of DFD. (5)

→ These 5 symbols are used in DFD:

1) Process

2) External Entity

3) A Data Flow

4) A Data Store

5) Repository

Q) What are the symbols used in DFD? (5)

Ans: 1) Process

2) External Entity

3) Data Flow

4) Data Store

5) Repository

Q:- 2 (A) :- I.I. stated to

2023 information to 2023 with

2023, 2023 output.

1) Integration :- The process of bringing together the component of Sub-System into one System & ensuring that the Sub-System function together as a System.

2) Input :- It is the raw data that is processed to produce output.

2023
2) Input design :- It involves capturing of data as well as inputting it to the computer.

2023
3) Data dictionary :- A data dictionary is a catalog, a repository of the elements in a system.

2023, 2023
4) Conversion :- It is a hardware or software migration method that involves rolling out the new system to a small group of users for testing & evaluation.

Conversion means converting old system to new system.

2023, 2026

5) Cohesion: - It refers to the degree to which the elements of a module belong together.

2024, 2016

6) case tools :- case tools are set of software applications programs, which are used to automate SDLC activities.

- CASE:- Computer - Aided Software Engineering

2014, 2016
16

7) Faceted code: - certain kinds of classification codes are known as Faceted codes. This kind of code represents different facets of the decoded item.

8) Data capture:- Data capture covers all the stages from the recording of basic data to the feeding of this data into the computer.

9) List out the medias of output? 2014, 2016

→ These are 6 types of output medias:-

- 1) Printed output
- 2) Visual output
- 3) Telecommunications output
- 4) Secondary storage output
- 5) Microfilm output
- 6) Audio Response output.

10) List out the types of Form? 2014

→ These are 3 types of Form:-

- 1) Activity Forms
- 2) Records Memory
- 3) Reports.

11) Pay slips are External outputs? 2014, 2016

→

True

Q:-3(A)

2023, 2024, 2026

1) Coupling :- Coupling refers to the strength of the relationship between modules in a system.

2023

2) Washies-off :- A washies-off diagram is a style of diagram which is extremely useful for describing complex processes & objects.

2023

3) Data verification :- It helps to determine whether data was accurately transferred when data is transferred from one source to another, is complete & supports processes in the new system.

2023

4) SSADM :- Structured System Analysis and Design Method.

5) List out the types of documentation? 2013

→ There are 3 types of documentation:-

- 1) Decision trees
- 2) Decision tables
- 3) Structure English

2013, 2014

6) Testing :- Testing is to detect software failures so that defects may be uncovered & corrected.

7) Washietz - off diagram is also known as logical construction of system. 2014

2014, 2016

8) Peak load testing :- It is the process of putting demand on a system or device & measuring its response.

2014, 2016

9) NTOC :- visual Table of contents.

10) Training is useless process for trainees? 2014

→ False

11) Parallel operation method runs new system & old system concurrently. 2024, 2026

2026
↓
12) Pilot System:- A system for evaluating new procedures for handling data in which a sample that is representative of the data to be handled is processed.

2025
13) ~~Data aliases~~ in dictionary means other names for the data item.

Q:-4 (A)

2023
↓

1) Data aliases in dictionary means other names for the data item.

2) List out types of Feasibilities? 2023

→ These are 4 types of Feasibilities:-

- 1) Operational Feasibility
- 2) Technical " "
- 3) Economic " "
- 4) Schedule " "

3) Elements of data dictionary? 2023

→ These are 5 elements in data dictionary:-

- 1) Manage detail
- 2) Communicate meaning
- 3) Document System Features
- 4) Facilitate analysis
- 5) Locate errors & omissions.

4) Difference between ~~physical~~ logical & physical DFD (Data Flow diagram)? 2014, 2016

→	<u>Logical DFD</u>	<u>Physical DFD</u>
-	It is independent view of the System.	It is dependent view of the current System.
-	Not concerned about how the System is or will be constructed.	Show how the System is or will be constructed.
-	Data Flow names describe the data they contain.	Data Flow names includes the implementation Facts as names, numbers, etc....
-	Flexibility & maintenance.	Identifying temporary data stores.

2014
5) Feedback Control: - It is one in which the output signal is sampled & then fed back to the input to form an error signal that drives the system.

2014

6) Difference between open & close system?

→ open Systemclose System

- | | |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">- A system that interacts freely with its environment, taking input & returning output.- First law of thermodynamics is associated with open systems.- It states about the internal energy of an open system. | <ul style="list-style-type: none">- A system that is disconnect from its environment & does not interact with it.- The matter inside a closed system is always the same.- The system can expand, or it can transfer energy to the surrounding if it is at a lower temperature. |
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