

# **MOCK MCQ TEST**

**SUBJECT: INFORMATION  
SYSTEMS MANAGEMENT (ISM)**

**PAPER CODE: MS 205**

DELHI INSTITUTE OF ADVANCED STUDIES

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- Q 1. By the 1960's \_\_\_\_\_ were used to generate a limited range of pre-defined reports including income statements, balance sheets and sales reports
- MIS
  - ERP
  - KIS
  - VB
- Q 2. 1990's saw the introduction of the \_\_\_\_\_ information systems.
- Strategic
  - GUI
  - Decision
  - Executive
- Q 3. \_\_\_\_\_ is often called the father of computers.
- Babbage
  - Blaise
  - Hobbyists
  - Dovis
- Q 4. \_\_\_\_\_ is the act of informing or the state of being informed.
- Data
  - System
  - Management
  - Information
- Q 5. Payroll Data includes wage structures, benefits, deductions and \_\_\_\_\_.
- Allowances
  - Bribe
  - Lose
  - Cheque
- Q 6. HRIS stands for \_\_\_\_\_
- Human Resource Information System.
  - HUDA Reserve Information System
  - Human Refraction Information System
  - Human Resource Institution System

Q 7. Advantages of HR Database are\_\_\_\_\_

- a) Sharing of Data
- b) Improved Security
- c) Data Consistency
- d) All of the above

Q 8. Information systems that monitor the elementary activities and transactions of the organizations are:

- a) Management-level system
- b) Operational-level system
- c) Knowledge-level system
- d) Strategic level system

Q 9. Projections and responses to queries are information output characteristics associated with a(n):

- a) DSS
- b) MIS
- c) ESS
- d) TPS

Q 10. Summary transaction data, high-volume data, and simple models are information inputs characteristic of a(n):

- a) DSS
- b) MIS
- c) ESS
- d) TPS

Q 11. Which of the following individuals typically have less formal, advanced educational degrees and tend to process rather than create information?

- a) Knowledge workers
- b) Executives
- c) System analysts
- d) Data workers

Q 12. Management information systems usually:

- a) Serve managers interested in weekly, monthly, and yearly results, not day-to-day activities.
- b) Help managers make decisions that are unique, rapidly changing, and not easily specified in advance.
- c) Provide managers with a generalized computing and telecommunications capacity that can be applied to a changing array of problems.
- d) Perform and record the daily routine transactions necessary to the conduct of business.

Q 13. Decision support systems usually:

- a) Serve managers interested in weekly, monthly, and yearly results, not day-to-day activities.
- b) Help managers make decisions that are unique, rapidly changing, and not easily specified in advance.
- c) Provide managers with a generalized computing and telecommunications capacity that can be applied to a changing array of problems.
- d) Perform and record the daily routine transactions necessary to the conduct of business.

Q 14. Identifying customers and markets using data on demographics, markets, consumer behavior, and trends is an example of a(n):

- a) Operational-level sales and marketing information system.
- b) Knowledge-level sales and marketing information system.
- c) Management-level sales and marketing information system.
- d) Strategic-level sales and marketing information system.

Q 15. Deciding where to locate new production facilities is a(n) example of a manufacturing and production information system operating at the:

- a) Operational level
- b) Management level
- c) Knowledge level
- d) Strategic level

Q 16. \_\_\_\_\_ are numbers or letters assigned in a specific order.

- a) Category codes
- b) Alphabetic codes
- c) Block sequence codes
- d) Sequence codes

Q 17. Which of the following is not an external factor that will affect a project?

- a) Customers
- b) Existing Systems
- c) Economy
- d) Technology

Q 18. Which of the following is not a main reason for a system request?

- a) Improved service
- b) Support for new products and services
- c) Better performance
- d) Technology

Q 19. Which of the following is not considered when analyst analyze risk

- a) Probability
- b) Financial impact of the risk.
- c) Risk nature
- d) Reliability

Q 20. Risk management can be defined as the art and science of \_\_\_\_\_ risk factors throughout the life cycle of a project.

- a) researching, reviewing, and acting on
- b) identifying, analyzing, and responding to
- c) reviewing, monitoring, and managing
- d) identifying, reviewing, and avoiding

Q 21. Risk Management includes all of the following processes except:

- a) Risk Monitoring and Control
- b) Risk Identification
- c) Risk Avoidance
- d) Risk Response Planning

Q 22. A risk response which involves eliminating a threat is called:

- a) Mitigation
- b) Deflection
- c) Avoidance
- d) b and d

Q 23. When should a risk be avoided?

- a) When the risk event has a low probability of occurrence and low impact
- b) When the risk event is unacceptable -- generally one with a very high probability of occurrence and high impact
- c) When it can be transferred by purchasing insurance

Q 24. An example of risk mitigation is:

- a) Using proven technology in the development of a product to lessen the probability that the product will not work
- b) Purchasing insurance
- c) Accepting a lower profit if costs overrun
- d) a and b

Q 25. Risk mitigation involves all but which of the following:

- a) Developing system standards (policies, procedures, responsibility standards)
- b) Obtaining insurance against loss
- c) Identification of project risks
- d) Performing contingent planning

Q 26. Mitigating risk could involve

- a) identifying risks, obtaining insurance and developing alternatives
- b) contracting and quality assurance
- c) developing standards, buying insurance, and planning for contingencies and
- d) re-scoping the project and reassessing requirements

Q 27. Suppose a project has many hazards that could easily injure one or more persons and there is no method of avoiding the potential for damages. The project manager should consider \_\_\_\_\_ as a means of deflecting the risk.

- a) abandoning the project
- b) buying insurance for personal bodily injury
- c) establishing a contingency fund
- d) establishing a management reserve

Q 28. The \_\_\_\_\_ design of an information system is a plan for the actual implementation of the system.

- a) physical
- b) logical
- c) vertical
- d) horizontal

Q 29. Report that trace the entry of and changes to critical data values are called \_\_\_\_\_ and are essential in every system

- a) Risk
- b) audit trails
- c) undo transactions
- d) ROI

Q 30. The focus on defining the activities associated with the system is a \_\_\_\_\_ methodology.

- a) data centered
- b) life cycle
- c) object-oriented
- d) process centered

Q 31. The linear sequential model of software development is

- a) A reasonable approach when requirements are well defined.
- b) A good approach when a working program is required quickly.
- c) The best approach to use for projects with large development teams.
- d) An old-fashioned model that cannot be used in a modern context.

Q 32. The linear sequential model of software development is also known as the

- a) Classical life cycle model
- b) Fountain model
- c) Spiral model
- d) Waterfall model

Q 33. The incremental model of software development is

- a) A reasonable approach when requirements are well defined.
- b) A good approach when a working core product is required quickly.
- c) The best approach to use for projects with large development teams.
- d) A revolutionary model that is not used for commercial products.

Q 34. The rapid application development model is

- a) Another name for component-based development.
- b) A useful approach when a customer cannot define requirements clearly.
- c) A high-speed adaptation of the linear sequential model.
- d) All of the above.



Q 35. Evolutionary software process models

- a) Are iterative in nature
- b) Can easily accommodate product requirements changes
- c) Do not generally produce throwaway systems
- d) All of the above

Q 36. The prototyping model of software development is

- a) A reasonable approach when requirements are well defined.
- b) A useful approach when a customer cannot define requirements clearly.
- c) The best approach to use for projects with large development teams.
- d) A risky model that rarely produces a meaningful product.

Q 37. The spiral model of software development

- a) Ends with the delivery of the software product
- b) Is more chaotic than the incremental model
- c) Includes project risks evaluation during each iteration
- d) All of the above

Q 38. The concurrent development model is

- a) Another name for the rapid application development model.
- b) Often used for the development of client/server applications.
- c) Only used for development of parallel or distributed systems.
- d) Used whenever a large number of change requests are anticipated.

Q 39. The component-based development model is

- a) Only appropriate for computer hardware design.
- b) Not able to support the development of reusable components.
- c) Works best when object technologies are available for support.
- d) Not cost effective by known quantifiable software metrics.

Q 40. The formal methods model of software development makes use of mathematical methods to

- a) Develop defect free computer-based systems
- b) Define the specification for computer-based systems
- c) Verify the correctness of computer-based systems
- d) All of the above

Q 41. The analysis and design of application systems are the responsibility of a \_\_\_\_\_

- a) Computer Operator
- b) Programmer
- c) System Analyst
- d) Data entry operator

Q 42. The DBA is

- a) a person
- b) a computer device
- c) a communication technique
- d) All of the above

Q 43. A constraint that does not, affect the feasible solution region is known as

- a) redundant constraint
- b) unbounded solution
- c) slack variable
- d) surplus variable

Q 44. Computer support to the manager has been least in

- a) alternative identification
- b) alternative selection
- c) problem identification
- d) alternative evaluation

Q 45. A \_\_\_\_\_ is a brief message to an operator that describes what data are to be entered.

- a) prompt
- b) passwords
- c) MIS
- d) Tactical

Q 46. The funds management subsystem attempts to

- a) increase cash input
- b) decrease cash output
- c) balance cash inflow with outflow
- d) All of the above

Q 47. A \_\_\_\_\_ is a program that serves as an interface between application program and a Set of coordinated and integrated files called a database.

- a) DDS
- b) DBMS
- c) MIS
- d) Control

Q 48. Which of the following is not true about expert systems?

- a) Expert systems are collections of human knowledge
- b) Export systems are expensive to design.
- c) export systems are usually designed to run on small general-purpose computers
- d) Maintenance support may be difficult to obtain for an expert system.

Q 49. The executive vice-president usually has responsibility for the

- a) physical system of the firm
- b) conceptual information system of the firm
- c) vice-president of finance
- d) All of the above

Q 50. General ledger is also referred to as:

- a) extra ledger
- b) main ledger
- c) nominal ledger
- d) All of the above

Q 51. In \_\_\_\_\_ system the interaction between various subsystems cannot be defined with certainty

- a) Open System
- b) Closed System
- c) Deterministic System
- d) Probabilistic System

Q 52. \_\_\_\_\_ 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

Q 53. SDLC stands for

- a) System Development Life Cycle
- b) Structure Design Life Cycle
- c) System Design Life Cycle
- d) Structure development Life Cycle

Q 54. .... 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

Q 55. A DFD is normally leveled as

- a) It is a good idea in design
- b) It is recommended by many experts
- c) it is easy to do it
- d) It is easier to read and understand a number of smaller DFDs than one large DFD

Q 56. Decision making model was proposed by .....

- a) Harry Goode
- b) Herbert A Simon
- c) Recon Michal
- d) None of this

Q 57. A context diagram

- a) Describes the context of a system
- b) is a DFD which gives an overview of the system
- c) is a detailed description of a system
- d) is not used in drawing a detailed DFD

Q 58. In the preliminary investigation phase of the SDLC, which of the following tasks would not be included?

- a) briefly defining the problem
- b) suggesting alternative solutions
- c) gathering the data
- d) preparing a short report

Q 59. A manager and the head of engineering discuss a change to a major work package. After the meeting, the manager contacts you and tells you to complete the paperwork to make the change. This is an example of:

- a) Management attention to scope management.
- b) Management planning.
- c) A project expediter position.
- d) A change control system.

Q 60. Which of the following processes has the Risk Register as the primary output?

- a) Perform Qualitative Risk Analysis
- b) Monitor and Control Risks
- c) Plan Risk Management
- d) Identify Risks

**Answer Key**

1	A	11	D	21	C	31	A	41	C	51	A
2	B	12	A	22	A	32	D	42	A	52	A
3	A	13	B	23	A	33	B	43	C	53	A
4	D	14	B	24	D	34	C	44	A	54	A
5	A	15	D	25	C	35	D	45	A	55	D
6	A	16	D	26	D	36	B	46	C	56	B
7	D	17	B	27	B	37	C	47	B	57	B
8	B	18	D	28	A	38	D	48	D	58	B
9	C	19	D	29	A	39	C	49	A	59	C
10	A	20	A	30	D	40	C	50	C	60	D