

**BBA-IV**  
**INFORMATION SYSTEM MANAGEMENT**  
**MCQs**

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

7. Projections and responses to queries are information output characteristics associated with a(n):  
(A) DSS  
(B) MIS  
(C) ESS  
(D) TPS
8. Summary transaction data, high-volume data, and simple models are information inputs characteristic of a(n):  
(A) DSS  
(B) MIS  
(C) ESS  
(D) TPS
9. Which of the following individuals typically have less formal, advanced educational degrees and tend to process rather than create information?  
(E) Knowledge workers  
(F) Executives  
(G) System analysts  
(H) Data workers
10. 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.
11. 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.
12. 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.

13. 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
  
14. Preparing short-term budgets is an example of finance and accounting information system operating at the:
  - (A) Operational level
  - (B) Management level
  - (C) Knowledge level
  - (D) Strategic level
  
15. Tracking employee training, skills, and performance appraisals is an example of a human resource information system operating at the:
  - (A) Operational level
  - (B) Management level
  - (C) Knowledge level
  - (D) Strategic level
  
16. When data changes in multiple lists and all lists are not updated, this causes
  - (A) Data redundancy
  - (B) Data inconsistency
  - (C) Duplicate data
  - (D) Information overload
  
17. An application where only one user accesses the database at a given time is an example of a(n)\_\_\_\_
  - (A) Single-user database application
  - (B) Multiuser database application
  - (C) E-commerce database application
  - (D) Data mining database application
  
18. Databases overall structure is maintained in a file called
  - (A) Control file
  - (B) Data file
  - (C) Redolog file
  - (D) None of these
  
19. A tuple is a
  - (A) row of a table
  - (B) key of a table
  - (C) column of a table
  - (D) two-dimensional table

20. The following are components of a database except \_\_\_\_\_
- (A) reports
  - (B) indexes
  - (C) metadata
  - (D) user data
21. In an E-R diagram double rectangle represents \_\_\_\_\_?
- (A) Entity class
  - (B) Weak entity
  - (C) Relationship
  - (D) Attribute
22. In an E-R diagram an ellipse represents \_\_\_\_\_?
- (A) Weak entity
  - (B) Relationship
  - (C) Attribute
  - (D) Entity class
23. In an E-R diagram a relationship is represented by \_\_\_\_\_?
- (A) Ellipse
  - (B) Rectangle
  - (C) Rectangle with rounded corners
  - (D) Diamond
24. An attribute which consists of a group of attributes is called \_\_\_\_\_?
- (A) Composite attributes
  - (B) Multi-valued attributes
  - (C) Composite identifiers
  - (D) Identifiers
25. Which is not included in the definition of an entity?
- (A) Person
  - (B) Object
  - (C) Concept
  - (D) Action
26. Which is not an example of a strong entity type?
- (A) Course
  - (B) Department
  - (C) Student\_Id
  - (D) Student
27. A meaningful association between entity types is \_\_\_\_\_?
- (A) Relationship type
  - (B) Entity identifier
  - (C) Relationship instance
  - (D) Associative entity

28. An entity type whose existence depends on another entity type is called \_\_\_\_\_ entity?
- (A) Strong
  - (B) Weak
  - (C) Dependent
  - (D) Variant
29. A person name, birthday and social security number are all examples of \_\_\_\_\_?
- (A) Entities
  - (B) Attributes
  - (C) Relationships
  - (D) Descriptors
30. An example of a multi-valued attribute might be \_\_\_\_\_?
- (A) Student\_Address
  - (B) College\_Degree
  - (C) Student\_GPA
  - (D) ID\_Number
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.
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
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.
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.
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

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.

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

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.

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.

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

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

42. The DBA is

- (A) a person
- (B) a computer device
- (C) a communication technique
- (D) All of the above

- 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
- 44 Computer support to the manager has been least in  
(A) alternative identification  
(B) alternative selection  
(C) problem identification  
(D) alternative evaluation
- 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
46. If a university sets up a web-based information system that faculty could access to record student grades and to advise students, that would be an example of a/an  
(A) CRM  
(B) Intranet  
(C) ERP  
(D) None of the above
47. Which of the following is not a technology driver for an information system?  
(A) Enterprise applications  
(B) Object technologies  
(C) Knowledge asset management  
(D) Collaborative technologies
48. Which of the following is a deliverable of the system implementation phase in a formal system development process?  
(A) Technical hardware and software solution for the business problem  
(B) Business problem statement  
(C) Statement of the system users' business requirements  
(D) Technical blueprint and specifications for a solution that fulfills the business requirements
49. An information system that supports the planning and assessment needs of executive management is  
(A) DSS  
(B) TPS  
(C) MIS

(D) None of the above

50. The application of information to scan an organisation's environment is:

- (A) External communication.
- (B) Information overload.
- (C) Sensing.
- (D) Internal communication.

51. When a bank uses information to launch a personalised credit card product this:

- (A) Manages risks.
- (B) Creates a new opportunity.
- (C) Adds value.
- (D) Reduces costs.

52. When a bank uses business performance management software to monitor its performance in differences regions this:

- (A) Reduces costs.
- (B) Manages risks.
- (C) Adds value.
- (D) Creates a new opportunity.

53. When a bank offers web self-service for customers to answer their questions, the primary outcome is:

- (A) Adds value.
- (B) Manages risks.
- (C) Reduces costs.
- (D) Creates a new opportunity.

54. The general transformation cycle for information is:

- (A) Information to data to knowledge.
- (B) Knowledge to data to information.
- (C) Data to knowledge to information.
- (D) Data to information to knowledge.

55. A person machine-system and a highly integrated grouping of information-processing functions designed to provide management with a comprehensive picture of specific operation is called

- (A) DSS
- (B) MIS
- (C) IIS
- (D) All of the above

56. Managers who are potential users of the MIS

- (A) Describe information needs
- (B) Identify alternate equipment configurations
- (C) Evaluate alternate equipment configurations



(D) Select the optimum equipment configurations

57. Top level Managers use

- (A) Strategic information
- (B) Tactical information
- (C) Operational information
- (D) None of these

58. Which one of the following is not an approach for development of MIS ?

- (A) Hierarchical approach
- (B) Integrative approach
- (C) Modular approach
- (D) Elective approach

59. Which one of the following is not a business driver for an information system?

- (A) business process redesign
- (B) knowledge asset management
- (C) proliferation of networks and the Internet
- (D) security and privacy

60. HRIS stands for \_\_\_\_\_

- (A) Human Resource Information System.
- (B) HUDA Reserve Information System
- (C) Human Refraction Information System
- (D) Human Resource Institution System

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

