



DELHI INSTITUTE OF ADVANCED STUDIES

Plot No. 6, Sector-25, Rohini, Delhi-110085

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MOCK MCQ TEST

SUBJECT: INFORMATION SYSTEMS MANAGEMENT

PAPER CODE: BCOM 305

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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



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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



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Q 12. Management information systems usually:

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

Q 13. Decision support systems usually:

- Serve managers interested in weekly, monthly, and yearly results, not day-to-day activities.
- Help managers make decisions that are unique, rapidly changing, and not easily specified in advance.
- Provide managers with a generalized computing and telecommunications capacity that can be applied to a changing array of problems.
- 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):

- Operational-level sales and marketing information system.
- Knowledge-level sales and marketing information system.
- Management-level sales and marketing information system.
- 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:

- Operational level
- Management level
- Knowledge level
- Strategic level

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

- Category codes
- Alphabetic codes
- Block sequence codes
- Sequence codes



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- Q 17. Which of the following is not an external factor that will affect a project?
- Customers
 - Existing Systems
 - Economy
 - Technology
- Q 18. Which of the following is not a main reason for a system request?
- Improved service
 - Support for new products and services
 - Better performance
 - Technology
- Q 19. Which of the following is not considered when analyst analyze risk
- Probability
 - Financial impact of the risk.
 - Risk nature
 - Reliability
- Q 20. Risk management can be defined as the art and science of _____ risk factors throughout the life cycle of a project.
- researching, reviewing, and acting on
 - identifying, analyzing, and responding to
 - reviewing, monitoring, and managing
 - identifying, reviewing, and avoiding
- Q 21. Risk Management includes all of the following processes except:
- Risk Monitoring and Control
 - Risk Identification
 - Risk Avoidance
 - Risk Response Planning
- Q 22. A risk response which involves eliminating a threat is called:
- Mitigation
 - Deflection
 - Avoidance
 - b and d



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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



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- Q 29. Report that trace the entry of and changes to critical data values are called _____ and are essential in every system
- Risk
 - audit trails
 - undo transactions
 - ROI
- Q 30. The focus on defining the activities associated with the system is a _____ methodology.
- data centered
 - life cycle
 - object-oriented
 - process centered
- Q 31. The linear sequential model of software development is
- A reasonable approach when requirements are well defined.
 - A good approach when a working program is required quickly.
 - The best approach to use for projects with large development teams.
 - 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
- Classical life cycle model
 - Fountain model
 - Spiral model
 - Waterfall model
- Q 33. The incremental model of software development is
- A reasonable approach when requirements are well defined.
 - A good approach when a working core product is required quickly.
 - The best approach to use for projects with large development teams.
 - A revolutionary model that is not used for commercial products.
- Q 34. The rapid application development model is
- Another name for component-based development.
 - A useful approach when a customer cannot define requirements clearly.
 - A high-speed adaptation of the linear sequential model.
 - All of the above.



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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



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- Q 41. The analysis and design of application systems are the responsibility of a _____
- Computer Operator
 - Programmer
 - System Analyst
 - Data entry operator
- Q 42. The DBA is
- a person
 - a computer device
 - a communication technique
 - All of the above
- Q 43. A constraint that does not, affect the feasible solution region is known as
- redundant constraint
 - unbounded solution
 - slack variable
 - surplus variable
- Q 44. Computer support to the manager has been least in
- alternative identification
 - alternative selection
 - problem identification
 - alternative evaluation
- Q 45. A _____ is a brief message to an operator that describes what data are to be entered.
- prompt
 - passwords
 - MIS
 - Tactical
- Q 46. The funds management subsystem attempts to
- increase cash input
 - decrease cash output
 - balance cash inflow with outflow
 - All of the above



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- 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.
- DDS
 - DBMS
 - MIS
 - Control
- Q 48. Which of the following is not true about expert systems?
- Expert systems are collections of human knowledge
 - Expert systems are expensive to design.
 - expert systems are usually designed to run on small general-purpose computers
 - Maintenance support may be difficult to obtain for an expert system.
- Q 49. The executive vice-president usually has responsibility for the
- physical system of the firm
 - conceptual information system of the firm
 - vice-president of finance
 - All of the above
- Q 50. General ledger is also referred to as:
- extra ledger
 - main ledger
 - nominal ledger
 - All of the above
- Q 51. In system the interaction between various subsystems cannot be defined with certainty
- Open System
 - Closed System
 - Deterministic System
 - Probabilistic System
- Q 52..... is a tabular method for describing the logic of the decisions to be taken.
- Decision tables
 - Decision tree
 - Decision Method
 - Decision Data



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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



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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