

SYSTEM ANALYSIS AND DESIGN

BCA Multiple choice questions

IV Sem

Q. 1 is an important factor of management information system.

- A) System
- B) Data
- C) Process
- D) All

ANS: **A) System**

Q.3 level supply information to strategic tier for the use of top management.

- A) Operational
- B) Environmental
- C) Competitive
- D) Tactical

ANS: **D) Tactical**

Q.4 In a DFD external entities are represented by a

- A) Rectangle
- B) Ellipse
- C) Diamond shaped box
- D) Circle

ANS: **A) Rectangle**

Q.5 can be defined as data that has been processed into a form that is meaningful to the recipient and is of real or perceived value in current or prospective decisions.

- A) System
- B) Information
- C) Technology
- D) Service

ANS: **B) Information**

Q.6 Use the new system at the same time as the old system to compare the results. This is known as

.....

- A) Procedure Writing
- B) Simultaneous processing
- C) Parallel Operation

D) File Conversion

ANS: C) Parallel Operation

Q.7 After the design phase the document prepared is known as.....

A) system specification

B) performance specification

C) design specification

D) None of these

ANS: C) design specification

Q.8 A data flow can

A) Only emanate from an external entity

B) Only terminate in an external entity

C) May emanate and terminate in an external entity

D) May either emanate or terminate in an external entity but not both

ANS: C) May emanate and terminate in an external entity

Q. 9 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

ANS: A) System Analysis

Q.10 SDLC stands for

A) System Development Life Cycle

B) Structure Design Life Cycle

C) System Design Life Cycle

D) Structure development Life Cycle

ANS: A) System Development Life Cycle

11. Which of the following is / are the Characteristics of information?

A) Accuracy and Relevance

B) Form of information and Timeliness

C) Completeness and Purpose

D) All A, B & C

ANS: D) All A, B & C

12. The data Flow Diagram is the basic component of system

A) Conceptual

- B) Logical
- C) Physical
- D) None of the above

ANS: **B) Logical**

13. Data cannot flow between two data stores because

- A) it is not allowed in DFD
- B) a data store is a passive repository of data
- C) data can get corrupted
- D) they will get merged

ANS: **D) they will get merged**

14. The characteristics of well designed system are

- a) Practical b) Effective c) Secure d) Reliable e) Flexible f) Economical
- A) a, b, c and d
- B) a, c, d and e
- C) a, b, c, d and e
- D) a, b, c, d, e and f

ANS: . **D) a, b, c, d, e and f**

15. gives defining the flow of the data through and organization or a company or series of tasks that may or may not represent computerized processing.

- A) System process
- B) System flowchart
- C) System design
- D) Structured System

ANS: **B) System flowchart**

16. In the Analysis phase, the development of the _____ occurs, which is a clear statement of the goals and objectives of the project.

- A. documentation
- B. flowchart
- C. program specification
- D. design

ANS: **C. program specification**

17. Actual programming of software code is done during the _____ step in the SDLC.

- A. Maintenance and Evaluation
- B. Design

- C. Analysis
- D. Development and Documentation

ANS: **D. Development and Documentation**

18. Enhancements, upgrades, and bug fixes are done during the _____ step in the SDLC.

- A. Maintenance and Evaluation
- B. Problem/Opportunity Identification
- C. Design
- D. Development and Documentation

ANS: **A. Maintenance and Evaluation**

19. HIPO stand for

- A) Hierarchy input process output
- B) Hierarchy input plus output
- C) Hierarchy plus input process output
- D) Hierarchy input output Process

ANS: **A) Hierarchy input process output**

20. Advantages of system flowcharts

- A) Effective communication
- B) Effective analysis
- C) Quasier group or relationships
- D) All A, B, C

ANS: **D) All A, B, C**

21. 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

ANS: **A) Decision tables**

22. The approach used in top-down analysis and design is

- A. to identify the top level functions by combining many smaller components into a single entity
- B. to prepare flow charts after programming has been completed
- C. to identify a top level function and then create a hierarchy of lower-level modules and components.
- D. All of the above

ANS: **Option C**

23. Documentation is prepared

- A. at every stage
- B. at system design
- C. at system analysis
- D. at system development

ANS: **A. at every stage**

24. Decision tree uses

- A. pictorial depiction of alternate conditions
- B. nodes and branches
- C. consequences of various depicted alternates
- D. All of the above

ANS: **D. All of the above**

25. Problem analysis is done during

- A. system design phase
- B. systems analysis phase
- C. before system test
- D. All of the above

ANS: **B. systems analysis phase**

26. A decision table facilitates conditions to be related to

- A. Actions
- B. Programs
- C. Tables
- D. Operation

ANS: **A. Actions**

27. A _____ is an outline of a process that keeps develop successful information systems

- A. System Development Life Cycle
- B. CASE tool
- C. Phased Conversion
- D. Success Factors

Ans: **A. System Development Life Cycle**

28. An appraisal, of a system's performance after it has been installed, is called system

- A. planning
- B. review
- C. maintenance
- D. batch Processing

ANS: **B. review**

29. An example of a hierarchical data structure is

- A. Array
- B. Linked list
- C. Tree
- D. All of the above

ANS: **C. Tree**

30. Which of the following is not a characteristic of good test data

- A. users do not participate at this preliminary stage
- B. should be comprehensive
- C. every statement should be executed
- D. All of the above

ANS: **A. users do not participate at this preliminary stage**

31. In the system concepts, term Integration

- A. implies structure and order
- B. refers to the manner in which each component functions with other components of the system.
- C. means that parts of the computer system depend on one another.
- D. refers to the holism of system

ANS: **D. refers to the holism of system**

32. The rule(s) to follow in constructing decision tables is (are):

- A. a decision should be given a name
- B. the logic of the table is independent of the sequence in which conditions rules are written, but the action takes place in the order in which the events occur.
- C. standardized language must be used consistently.
- D. All of the above

ANS: **D. All of the above**

33. is a group of interested components working together towards a common goal by accepting inputs and producing outputs in an organized transformation process.

- A) System
- B) Network
- C) Team
- D) System Unit

Ans: **A) System**

34. A rectangle in a DFD represents

- A) a process

- B) a data store
- C) an external entity
- D) an input unit

ANS: C) an external entity

35. External Entities may be a

- A) Source of input data only
- B) Source of input data or destination of results
- C) Destination of results only
- D) Repository of data

ANS: B) Source of input data or destination of results

36. The major goal of requirement determination phase of information system development is

- a) determine whether information is needed by an organization
- b) determine what information is needed by an organization
- c) determine how information needed by an organization can be provided
- d) determine when information is to be given

ANS : b) determine what information is needed by an organization

37. It is necessary to prioritize information requirements of an organization at the requirements determination phase as

- a) it is always good to prioritize
- b) there are conflicting demands from users
- c) there are constraints on budgets, available time, human resource and requirement
- d) all good organization do it

ANS: c) there are constraints on budgets, available time, human resource and requirement

38. Requirement specification is carried out

- a) after requirements are determined
- b) before requirements are determined
- c) simultaneously with requirements determination
- d) independent of requirements determination

ANS: a) after requirements are determined

39. The role of a system analyst drawing up a requirements specification is similar to

- a) architect designing a building
- b) a structural engineer designing a building
- c) a contractor constructing a building
- d) the workers who construct a building

ANS: a) architect designing a building

40. It is necessary to consult the following while drawing up requirement specification

- a) only top managers
- b) only top and middle management
- c) only top, middle and operational managers
- d) top, middle and operational managers and also all who will use the system

ANS: d) top, middle and operational managers and also all who will use the system

41. In order to understand the working of an organization for which a computer based system is being designed, an analyst must

- a) look at only current work and document flow in the organization
- b) discuss with top level and middle level management only
- c) interview top, middle, line managers and also clerks who will enter data and use the system
- d) only clerical and middle level staff who have long experience in the organization and will be users of the system

ANS: c) interview top, middle, line managers and also clerks who will enter data and use the system

42. A feasibility study is carried out

- a) after final requirements specifications are drawn up
- b) during the period when requirements specifications are drawn up
- c) before the final requirements specifications are drawn up
- d) at any time

ANS: c) before the final requirements specifications are drawn up

43. The main objective of feasibility study is

- a) to assess whether it is possible to meet the requirements specifications
- b) to assess if it is possible to meet the requirements specified subject to constraints of budget, human resource and hardware
- c) to assist the management in implementing the desired system
- d) to remove bottlenecks in implementing the desired system

ANS: b) to assess if it is possible to meet the requirements specified subject to constraints of budget, human resource and hardware

44. It is necessary to carry out a feasibility study as

- a) top management cannot ensure that a project is feasible before calling a system analyst

- b) top management is not sure what they want from the system
- c) even though top management is in favour of the system, technology may not be mature for implementation
- d) all organizations do it

ANS: c) even though top management is in favour of the system, technology may not be mature for implementation

45. Feasibility study is carried out by

- a) managers of the organization
- b) system analyst in consultation with managers of the organization
- c) users of the proposed system
- d) systems designers in consultation with the prospective users of the system

ANS: b) system analyst in consultation with managers of the organization

46. Initial requirements specification is

- a) not changed till the end of the project
- b) continuously changed during project implementation
- c) only a rough indication of the requirement
- d) changed and finalized after feasibility study

ANS: c) only a rough indication of the requirement

47. Final specifications are drawn up by

- a) system analyst in consultation with the management of the organization
- b) the managers of user organization
- c) system analyst in consultation with programmers
- d) system designers along with users

ANS: a) system analyst in consultation with the management of the organization

48. The main goal of arriving at a final specification is

- a) to tell the organization's managers how the system will function
- b) to tell the organization's managers what the proposed system will achieve in a language understood by them
- c) to compute the cost of implementing the system
- d) to assist in designing the system

ANS: b) to tell the organization's managers what the proposed system will achieve in a language understood by them

49. The final specifications are arrived at

- a) after feasibility study
- b) during feasibility study

- c) just before implementation phase
- d) when the system is being designed

ANS: a) after feasibility study

50. System approval criteria are specified

- a) when the final specifications are drawn up
- b) during feasibility study
- c) during the requirements specifications stage
- d) during system study stage

ANS: a) when the final specifications are drawn up

51. Hardware study is required

- a) to find out cost of computer system needed
- b) to determine the type of computer system and software tools needed to meet the final system specification
- c) to make sure that the system does not become obsolete
- d) to find how to implement the system

ANS: b) to determine the type of computer system and software tools needed to meet the final system specification

52. Hardware study is carried out

- a) after the final system is specified
- b) at the requirements specification stage
- c) before the requirements are specified
- d) whenever management decides it is necessary

ANS: a) after the final system is specified

53. System design is carried out

- a) as soon as system requirements are determined
- b) whenever a system analyst feels it is urgent
- c) after final system specifications are approved by the organization
- d) whenever the user management feels it should be done

ANS: c) after final system specifications are approved by the organization

54. The primary objective of system design is to

- a) design the programs, databases and test plan
- b) design only user interfaces
- c) implement the system
- d) find out how the system will perform

ANS: a) design the programs, databases and test plan

55. The primary objective of system implementation is

- i) to build a system prototype
- ii) to train users to operate the system
- iii) to implement designed system using computers
- iv) write programs, create databases and test with live data

i, iii b) i, ii, iii c) ii, iii d) ii, iv

ANS: d) ii, iv

56. During system implementation the following are done

- i) programs are written and tested with operational data
- ii) user documentation is created and users trained
- iii) programmers are recruited and trained
- iv) the system is tested with operational data

a) i and iii b) ii and iii c) ii and iv d) i, ii & iv

ANS: d) i, ii & iv

57. System evaluation is carried out

- a) after the system has been operational for a reasonable time
- b) during system implementation
- c) whenever managers of user organization want it
- d) whenever operational staff want it

ANS: a) after the system has been operational for a reasonable time

58. The main objective of system evaluation is

- a) to see whether the system met specification
- b) to improve the system based on operational experience for a period
- c) to remove bugs in the programs
- d) to assess the efficiency of the system

ANS: b) to improve the system based on operational experience for a period

59. Systems are modified whenever

- a) user's requirements change
- b) new computers are introduced in the market
- c) new software tools become available in the market
- d) other similar organization modify these system

ANS: a) user's requirements change

60. The main objective of system modification is

- a) to use the latest software tools
- b) to meet the user's new/changed needs

- c) to use the latest hardware
- d) to have the most modern system

ANS: b) to meet the user's new/changed needs

61. To easily modify the existing system it is necessary to

- a) use good software tools
- b) use the best hardware available
- c) design the system which can be changed at low cost
- d) keep the programming team happy

ANS: c) design the system which can be changed at low cost

62. It is necessary to design an information system to easily accommodate change, because

- a) new computers are introduced every year
- b) new computer languages become popular every year
- c) organizations' requirements change over a period of time
- d) systems need continuous debugging

ANS: c) organizations' requirements change over a period of time

63. Changing an operational information system is

- a) impossible
- b) expensive and done selectively
- c) never required
- d) usually done

ANS: b) expensive and done selectively

64. System analysts have to interact with

- i) managers of organizations
 - ii) users in the organization
 - iii) programming team
 - iv) data entry operator
- a) iii and iv b) i, ii and iii c) ii, iii and iv d) ii and iii

ANS: b) i, ii and iii

65. The primary responsibility of a systems analyst is to

- a) specify an information system which meets the requirements of an organization
- b) write programs to meet specifications
- c) maintain the system
- d) meet managers of the organization regularly

ANS: a) specify an information system which meets the requirements of an organization

66. The responsibilities of a system analyst include

- i) defining and prioritizing information requirement of an organization
- ii) gathering data, facts and opinions of users in an organization
- iii) drawing up specifications of the system for an organization
- iv) designing and evaluating the system

a) i and ii b) i, ii and iv c) i, ii, iii and iv d) i, ii and iii

ANS: d) i, ii and iii

67. The most important attribute of a systems analyst is

- a) excellent programming skills
- b) very good hardware designing skills
- c) very good technical management skills
- d) very good writing skills

ANS: c) very good technical management skills

68 Among the attributes of a good systems analyst the following are essential

- i) knowledge of organization
 - ii) analytical mind
 - iii) ability to communicate orally
 - iv) excellent mathematical abilities
- i and ii b) i, ii and iii c) i, ii and iv d) i, iii and iv

ANS: b) i, ii and iii

69. Among the attributes of a systems analyst the following are most important

- i) knowledge of computer systems and currently available hardware
- ii) good interpersonal relations
- iii) broad knowledge about various organizations
- iv) very good accountancy knowledge

a) i, iii and iv b) i and iii c) i, ii and iv d) i, ii and iii

ANS: d) i, ii and iii

70 . Managers in organizations should not design their own systems as

- a) systems have to interact with other systems
- b) they do not have the special skills necessary to design systems
- c) it is not their job
- d) they are always very busy

ANS: b) they do not have the special skills necessary to design systems

71. Systems analyst should use software tools in their work as

- a) all analysts use them

- b) they assist in systematic design of systems
- c) they are inexpensive
- d) they are easily available

ANS: **b) they assist in systematic design of systems**

72. Which of the model is used for system components?

- (a) PERT chart
- (b) Gantt chart
- (c) Organizational hierarchy chart
- (d) DFD

ANS: **(d) DFD**

73. Which of the following does not occur in phase - 4 of the system development life cycle (SDLC)

- A. conduct interviews
- B. train users
- C. acquire hardware and software
- D. test the new system

ANS: **A. conduct interviews**

74. The structure chart is

- A. a document of what has to be accomplished
- B. a statement of information processing requirement
- C. a hierarchical partitioning of the program
- D. All of the above

ANS: **C. a hierarchical partitioning of the program**

75. Programmers use _____ to organize and summarize the results of their problem analysis.

- A. Flowcharts
- B. Input charts
- C. HIPO
- D. Output charts

ANS: **C. HIPO**

76. Changes made periodically to a system, after its implementation, is known as system

- A. Analysis
- B. design
- C. development
- D. maintenance

ANS: **D. maintenance**

77. The first step in systems Development Life Cycle is

- A. database design
- B. system design
- C. preliminary investigation and analysis
- D. graphical user interface

ANS: **C. preliminary investigation and analysis**

78. Graphic representation of the control logic of processing functions or modules representing a system, is known as:

- A. Structured analysis
- B. Structured chart
- C. Structured English
- D. System Flow chart

ANS: **B. Structured chart**

79. An open rectangle

- A. defines a source or destination of system data
- B. identifies data flow
- C. represents a process that transforms incoming data flow(s) into outgoing data flows
- D. is a data store-data at rest, or a temporary repository of data

ANS: **D. is a data store-data at rest, or a temporary repository of data**

80. Difference between Decision - Tables and Decision Trees is (are)

- A. value to end user
- B. form of representation
- C. one shows the logic while other shows the process
- D. All of the above

ANS: **B. form of representation**

81. Coding and testing are done In a

- A. top-down manner
- B. bottom-up manner
- C. ad hoc manner
- D. cross sectional manner

ANS: **A. top-down manner**

82. The first step in the problem-solving process is to _____.

- A. Plan the algorithm
- B. Analyze the problem
- C. Desk-check the algorithm
- D. Evaluate and modify (if necessary) the program

ANS: **B. Analyze the problem**

83. All of the following tools are used for process descriptions except:

- A. structured english
- B. decision tables
- C. pseudocode
- D. data dictionaries

ANS: **D. data dictionaries**

84. System design aid should primarily

- A. help analyse both data and activities
- B. help in documentation
- C. help in programming

D. generate code

ANS: **A. help analyse both data and activities**

85. Mistakes made in the system analysis stage show up in :

A. implementation

B. system design

C. system developments

D. All of the above

ANS: **A. implementation**

86. HIPO means

A. is a forms-driven technique in which standard forms are used to document the information

B. consists of a hierarchy chart and an associated set of input/process/ output charts

C. captures the essence of top down decomposition.

D. All of the above

ANS: **D. All of the above**

87. Which of the following activities, does not belong to the Implementation phase of the SDLC?

A. File conversion

B. Program testing

C. User training

D. All of the above

ANS: **B. Program testing**

88. During what phase, the requirement analysis is performed?

A. system design phase

B. system development phase

C. system analysis phase

D. system investigation phase

ANS: **C. system analysis phase**

89. The requirements report includes

A. a hierarchy chart showing the top-level modules

B. a list of alternative solutions considered

C. a data flow diagram describing the proposed new system.

D. All of the above

ANS: **C. a data flow diagram describing the proposed new system.**

90. During the system study, analysts determine manager's information needs by

A. conducting tours of a nearby computer center

B. asking questions

C. showing samples of computer reports

D. teaching short courses in programming languages

ANS: **B. asking questions**

91. A feasibility study

A. includes a statement of the problems

B. considers a single solutions

C. both (a) and (b)

D. a list of alternative solution considered

ANS: **A. includes a statement of the problems**

92. Which of the following is (are) the characteristic(s) of a system?

- A. organization
- B. Interaction
- C. Interdependence
- D. All of the above

ANS: **D. All of the above**

93. A graphic representation of an information system is called

- A. flow chart
- B. pictogram
- C. data flow diagram
- D. histogram

ANS: **C. data flow diagram**

94. In data-flow diagrams, an originator or receiver of the data is usually designated by

- A. a circle
- B. an arrow
- C. a square box
- D. a rectangle

ANS: **C. a square box**

95. To which phase of SDLC, is file conversion related?

- A. System Implementation
- B. System analysis
- C. System development
- D. System design

ANS: **A. System Implementation**

96. Which of the following is not considered as a tool at the system design phase?

- A. piechart
- B. data-flow diagram
- C. decision table
- D. systems flowchart

ANS: **A. piechart**

97. A Decision table

- A. represents the information flow
- B. documents rules, that select one or more actions, based on one or more conditions, from a set of possible conditions.
- C. gets an accurate picture of the system
- D. shows the decision paths

ANS: **B. documents rules, that select one or more actions, based on one or more conditions, from a set of possible conditions.**

98. Which are the tools not used for System Analysis

- A. System - test data
- B. Decision table
- C. Data Flow Diagram

D. Flowcharts

ANS: **A. System - test data**

99. The code used for the validation purpose is known

- A. Self checking code
- B. Sequence code
- C. Alpha numeric code
- D. Group classification code

ANS: **A. Self checking code**

100. Problem analysis is done during

- A. system design phase
- B. systems analysis phase
- C. before system test
- D. All of the above

ANS: **B. systems analysis phase**

101. A data dictionary has consolidated list of data contained in

- (i) dataflows (ii) data stores
- (iii) data outputs (iv) processes

- a. (i) and (iii)
- b. (i) and (ii)
- c. (ii) and (iv)
- d. (i) and (iv)

ANS: **b (i) and (ii)**

102. A data dictionary is useful as

- (i) it is a documentation aid
- (ii) it assists in designing input forms
- (iii) it contains all data in an application including temporary data used in processes
- (iv) it is a good idea in system design

- a. (i) and (ii)
- b. (i) and (iv)
- c. (i),(ii) and (iii)
- d. (i) and (iv)

ANS : **c (i),(ii) and (iii)**

103. By metadata we mean

- a. very large data
- b. data about data
- c. data dictionary

d. meaningful data

ANS: **b data about data**

104. A data dictionary is usually developed

- a. At requirements specification phase
- b. During feasibility analysis
- c. When DFD is developed
- d. When a database is designed

ANS: *c) When DFD is developed*

105 A data dictionary has information about

- a. every data element in a data flow
- b. only key data element in a data flow
- c. only important data elements in a data flow
- d. only numeric data elements in a data flow

ANS: a

106 A data element in a data dictionary may have

- a. only integer value
- b. no value
- c. only real value
- d. only decimal value

ANS: b

107. A concise code is necessarily

- a. Precise
- b. Meaningful
- c. Comprehensive
- d. Difficult

ANS: a

108. Serial numbers used as codes are

- (i) concise
 - (ii) meaningful
 - (iii) expandable
 - (iv) comprehensive
- a. i and ii
 - b. ii and iii
 - c. ii and iv
 - d. i and iii

ANS: d

109. Block codes are

- (i) concise
- (ii) meaningful
- (iii) expandable
- (iv) comprehensive

- a. i and ii
- b. ii and iii
- c. iii and iv
- d. i and iii

ANS: b

110. Group classification codes are

- (i) concise
- (ii) meaningful
- (iii) expandable
- (iv) comprehensive

- a. i and ii
- b. i, ii and iii
- c. ii, iii and iv
- d. i, ii and iv

ANS: c

111. Significant codes are

- (i) concise
- (ii) meaningful
- (iii) expandable
- (iv) comprehensive

- a. i and ii
- b. i, ii and iii
- c. ii, iii and iv
- d. i, ii and iv

ANS: c

112. In significant codes some or all parts of the code

- a. are meaningful
- b. are usable
- c. are significant

d. represent values

ANS: d

113. Sequence numbering of records is used to

- (i) Identify each record uniquely
- (ii) Track a missing record in a batch of records
- (iii) Count number of records
- (iv) Sort the records

a. i, ii

b. i, ii, iii

c. i, ii, iii, iv

d. i and iv

ANS: OPTION C

114. Study involves

- a. study of an existing system
- b. System documenting the existing system.
- c. identifying current deficiencies and establishing new goals
- d. All of the above

ANS:D

115. The primary tool used in structured design is a:

- A. structure chart
- B. structure chart
- C. program flowchart
- D. module

ANS: A

116. How many steps are in the systems development life cycle (SDLC)?

A. 4

B. 5

C. 6

D. 10

ANS: A

117. The first step in the systems development life cycle (SDLC) is:

- A. Analysis.
- B. Design.
- C. Problem/Opportunity Identification.
- D. Development and Documentation.

ANS: C

118. Most modern software applications enable you to customize and automate various features using small custom-built “miniprograms” called:

- A. macros.
- B. code.
- C. routines.
- D. subroutines.

ANS: A

119. The organized process or set of steps that needs to be followed to develop an information system is known as the:

- A. analytical cycle.
- B. design cycle.
- C. program specification.
- D. system development life cycle.

ANS: D

120. The final step in the System development life cycle (SDLC)?

- A. Analysis
- B. Operational
- C. Development
- D. Design

ANS: B

121. The make-or-buy decision is associated with the _____ step in the SDLC.

- A. Problem/Opportunity Identification
- B. Design
- C. Analysis
- D. Development and Documentation

ANS: B

122. In the Analysis phase, the development of the _____ occurs, which is a clear statement of the goals and objectives of the project.

- A. documentation
- B. flowchart
- C. program specification
- D. design

ANS: C

123. Actual programming of software code is done during the _____ step in the SDLC.

- A. Maintenance and Evaluation
- B. Design
- C. Analysis
- D. Development and Documentation

ANS:D

124. Enhancements, upgrades, and bug fixes are done during the _____ step in the SDLC.

- A. Maintenance and Evaluation
- B. Problem/Opportunity Identification
- C. Design
- D. Development and Documentation

ANS:A

125. The _____ determines whether the project should go forward.

- A. feasibility assessment
- B. opportunity identification
- C. system evaluation
- D. program specification

ANS:A

126. Technical writers generally provide the _____ for the new system.

- A. programs
- B. network
- C. analysis
- D. documentation

ANS:D

127. _____ design and implement database structures.

- A. Programmers
- B. Project managers
- C. Technical writers
- D. Database administrators

ANS:D

128. _____ spend most of their time in the beginning stages of the SDLC, talking with end-users, gathering information, documenting systems, and proposing solutions.

- A. Systems analysts
- B. Project managers
- C. Network engineers
- D. Database administrators

ANS:A

129. _____ manage the system development, assign staff, manage the budget and reporting, and ensure that deadlines are met.

- A. Project managers
- B. Network engineers
- C. Graphic designers
- D. Systems analysts

ANS:A

130. _____ is the process of translating a task into a series of commands that a computer will use to perform that task.

- A. Project design
- B. Installation
- C. Systems analysis
- D. Programming

ANS:D

131. Debugging is:

- A. creating program code.
- B. finding and correcting errors in the program code.
- C. identifying the task to be computerized.
- D. creating the algorithm.

ANS:B

132. Translating the problem statement into a series of sequential steps describing what the program must do is known as:

- A. coding.
- B. debugging.
- C. creating the algorithm.
- D. writing documentation.

ANS:C

133. Translating the algorithm into a programming language occurs at the _____ step of the PDLC.

- A. Debugging
- B. Coding
- C. Testing and Documentation
- D. Algorithm Development

ANS:B

134. The problem statement should include all of the following EXCEPT:

- A. input.
- B. output.
- C. processing.
- D. storage.

ANS:D

135. The problem statement includes the _____, which lists specific input numbers a program would typically expect the user to enter and precise output values that a perfect program would return for those input values.

- A. testing plan
- B. error handler
- C. IPO cycle
- D. input-output specification

ANS:A

136. The major goal of requirement determination phase of information system development is

- a) determine whether information is needed by an organization
- b) determine what information is needed by an organization
- c) determine how information needed by an organization can be provided
- d) determine when information is to be given

ANS: b

137. Information requirements of an organization can be determined by

- a) interviewing managers and users and arriving at the requirements based on consensus
- b) finding out what similar organizations do
- c) telling organization what they need based on your experience
- d) sending a questionnaire to all employees of the organization

ANS: a

138. It is necessary to prioritize information requirements of an organization at the requirements determination phase as

- a) it is always good to prioritize
- b) there are conflicting demands from users
- c) there are constraints on budgets, available time, human resource and requirement
- d) all good organization do it

ANS: c

139. Requirement specification is carried out

- a) after requirements are determined
- b) before requirements are determined
- c) simultaneously with requirements determination
- d) independent of requirements determination

ANS: a

140. The code is developed with the measurable properties of an item is known

- a) Group classification code
- b) Self checking code
- c) Significant digit code
- d) Numeric code

ANS: c

141. It is necessary to consult the following while drawing up requirement specification

- a) only top managers
- b) only top and middle management
- c) only top, middle and operational managers
- d) top, middle and operational managers and also all who will use the system

ANS: d

142. In order to understand the working of an organization for which a computer based system is being designed, an analyst must

- a) look at only current work and document flow in the organization
- b) discuss with top level and middle level management only
- c) interview top, middle, line managers and also clerks who will enter data and use the system
- d) only clerical and middle level staff who have long experience in the organization and will be users of the system

ANS: c

143. A feasibility study is carried out

- a) after final requirements specifications are drawn up
- b) during the period when requirements specifications are drawn up
- c) before the final requirements specifications are drawn up
- d) at any time

ANS: c

144. The main objective of feasibility study is

- a) to assess whether it is possible to meet the requirements specifications
- b) to assess if it is possible to meet the requirements specified subject to constraints of budget, human resource and hardware
- c) to assist the management in implementing the desired system
- d) to remove bottlenecks in implementing the desired system

ANS: b

145. It is necessary to carry out a feasibility study as

- a) top management can not ensure that a project is feasible before calling a system analyst
- b) top management is not sure what they want from the system
- c) even though top management is in favor of the system, technology may not be mature for implementation
- d) all organizations do it

ANS: c

146. Feasibility study is carried out by

- a) managers of the organization
- b) system analyst in consultation with managers of the organization
- c) users of the proposed system
- d) systems designers in consultation with the prospective users of the system

ANS: b

147. Initial requirements specification is

- a) not changed till the end of the project
- b) continuously changed during project implementation
- c) only a rough indication of the requirement
- d) changed and finalized after feasibility study

ANS: c

148. Final specifications are drawn up by

- a) system analyst in consultation with the management of the organization
- b) the managers of user organization
- c) system analyst in consultation with programmers
- d) system designers along with users

ANS: a

149. The main goal of arriving at a final specification is

- a) to tell the organization's managers how the system will function
- b) to tell the organization's managers what the proposed system will achieve in a language understood by them
- c) to compute the cost of implementing the system
- d) to assist in designing the system

ANS: b

150. The final specifications are arrived at

- a) after feasibility study
- b) during feasibility study
- c) just before implementation phase
- d) when the system is being designed

ANS: a

151. System approval criteria are specified

- a) when the final specifications are drawn up
- b) during feasibility study
- c) during the requirements specifications stage
- d) during system study stage

ANS: a

152. System test plan is specified

- a) when the final specifications are drawn up
- b) during feasibility study
- c) during the requirements specifications stage
- d) during system study stage

ANS: a

153. Hardware study is required

- a) to find out cost of computer system needed
- b) to determine the type of computer system and software tools needed to meet the final system specification

- c) to make sure that the system does not become obsolete
- d) to find how to implement the system

ANS: b

1 54. Hardware study is carried out

- a) after the final system is specified
- b) at the requirements specification stage
- c) before the requirements are specified
- d) whenever management decides it is necessary

ANS: a

1 55. System design is carried out

- a) as soon as system requirements are determined
- b) whenever a system analyst feels it is urgent
- c) after final system specifications are approved by the organization
- d) whenever the user management feels it should be done

ANS: c

156. The primary objective of system design is to

- a) design the programs, databases and test plan
- b) design only user interfaces
- c) implement the system
- d) find out how the system will perform

ANS: a

157. The primary objective of system implementation is

- i) to build a system prototype
 - ii) to train users to operate the system
 - iii) to implement designed system using computers
 - iv) write programs, create databases and test with live data
- i, iii b) i, ii, iii c) ii ,iii d) ii, iv

ANS: d

158. During system implementation the following are done

- i) programs are written and tested with operational data
 - ii) user documentation is created and users trained
 - iii) programmers are recruited and trained
 - iv) the system is tested with operational data
- i and iii b) ii and iii c) ii and iv d) i, ii & iv

ANS: d

159. System evaluation is carried out

- a) after the system has been operational for a reasonable time
- b) during system implementation
- c) whenever managers of user organization want it
- d) whenever operational staff want it

ANS: a

160. The main objective of system evaluation is

- a) to see whether the system met specification
- b) to improve the system based on operational experience for a period
- c) to remove bugs in the programs
- d) to assess the efficiency of the system

ANS: b

161. Systems are modified whenever

- a) user's requirements change
- b) new computers are introduced in the market
- c) new software tools become available in the market
- d) other similar organization modify these system

ANS: a

162. The main objective of system modification is

- a) to use the latest software tools
- b) to meet the user's new/changed needs
- c) to use the latest hardware
- d) to have the most modern system

ANS: b

163. To easily modify the existing system it is necessary to

- a) use good software tools
- b) use the best hardware available
- c) design the system which can be changed at low cost
- d) keep the programming team happy

ANS: c

164. It is necessary to design an information system to easily accommodate change, because

- a) new computers are introduced every year
- b) new computer languages become popular every year
- c) organizations' requirements change over a period of time
- d) systems need continuous debugging

ANS: c

165. Changing an operational information system is

- a) impossible
- b) expensive and done selectively
- c) never required
- d) usually done

ANS: b

166. System analysts have to interact with

- i) managers of organizations
 - ii) users in the organization
 - iii) programming team
 - iv) data entry operator
- iii and iv b) i, ii and iii c) ii, iii and iv d) ii and iii

ANS: b

167. The primary responsibility of a systems analyst is to

- a) specify an information system which meets the requirements of an organization
- b) write programs to meet specifications
- c) maintain the system
- d) meet managers of the organization regularly

ANS: a

168. The responsibilities of a system analyst include

- i) defining and prioritizing information requirement of an organization
 - ii) gathering data, facts and opinions of users in an organization
 - iii) drawing up specifications of the system for an organization
 - iv) designing and evaluating the system
- a) i and ii b) i, ii and iv c) i, ii, iii and iv d) i, ii and iii

ANS: d

169. The most important attribute of a systems analyst is

- a) excellent programming skills
- b) very good hardware designing skills
- c) very good technical management skills
- d) very good writing skills

ANS: c

170 Among the attributes of a good systems analyst the following are essential

- i) knowledge of organization

- ii) analytical mind
- iii) ability to communicate orally
- iv) excellent mathematical abilities
- a) i and ii b) i, ii and iii c) i, ii and iv d) i, iii and iv

ANS: b

171. Among the attributes of a systems analyst the following are most important

- i) knowledge of computer systems and currently available hardware
- ii) good interpersonal relations
- iii) broad knowledge about various organizations
- iv) very good accountancy knowledge
- i, iii and iv b) i and iii c) i, ii and iv d) i, ii and iii

ANS: d

172. Managers in organizations should not design their own systems as

- a) systems have to interact with other systems
- b) they do not have the special skills necessary to design systems
- c) it is not their job
- d) they are always very busy

ANS: b

173. Systems analyst should use software tools in their work as

- a) all analysts use them
- b) they assist in systematic design of systems
- c) they are inexpensive
- d) they are easily available

ANS: b

174. Structured charts are a product of

- (A) requirements gathering
- (B) requirements analysis
- (C) design
- (D) coding

Ans: C

175. includes review of the existing procedures and information flow.

- A) Feasibility Study
- B) Feasibility report
- C) System Design
- D) System analysis

ANS: A) Feasibility Study

176. Organization chart is a type of

- A) basic chart
- B) IPO chart
- C) Hierarchical chart
- D) step chart

ANS: C) Hierarchical chart

177. refers to the collection of information pertinent to systems Project.

- A) Data transfer
- B) Data gathering
- C) Data Embedding
- D) Data Request

ANS: B) Data gathering

178. means coordinated effort, to communicate the information of the system written form.

- A) System documentation
- B) Resource required
- C) Development schedule
- D) User Document

ANS: A) System documentation

179. It specifies the structure of an organization

- A) Organization chart
- B) DFD
- C) Flowchart
- D) IPO chart

ANS: A) Organization chart

180. External Entities may be a

- A) Source of input data only
- B) Source of input data or destination of results
- C) Destination of results only
- D) Repository of data

ANS: B) Source of destination of results

181. is a group of interested components working together towards a common goal by accepting inputs and producing outputs in an organized transformation process.

- A) System
- B) Network
- C) Team
- D) System Unit

ANS: A) System

182. To create vehicle of information to provide evidence in the development process and to monitor the process. This is one of the objectives of

- A) Analysis
- B) Design
- C) Development
- D) Documentation

ANS: D) Documentation

183. A System is no more than idea

- A) Conceptual
- B) Logical
- C) Physical
- D) All of the above

ANS: A) Conceptual

184. By an external entity we mean a

- A) Unit outside the system being designed which can be controlled by an analyst.
- B) Unit outside the system whose behavior is independent of the system being designed
- C) A unit external to the system being designed
- D) A unit which is not part of a DFD

ANS: C) A unit external being designed

185. Error report is an example of

- A) Output process
- B) Input process
- C) Process
- D) None of these

ANS: : A) Output process

186. Data store in a DFD represents.

- A) a sequential file
- B) a disk store
- C) a repository of data
- D) a random access memory

ANS: C) a repository of data

187. system consists of programs, data files and documentation

- A) Conceptual
- B) Logical
- C) Physical
- D) None of the above

ANS: C) Physical

188. is a good example of deterministic system.

- A) Life cycle
- B) Computer Program
- C) Software Program
- D) None of the above

ANS: B) Computer Program

189. The main ingredient of the report documenting the is the cost benefit analysis.

- A) System Analysis
- B) Feasibility Study
- C) System Analyst
- D) System Design

ANS: B) Feasibility Study

190. A data flow can

- A) Only a data store
- B) Only leave a data store
- C) Enter or leave a data Store
- D) Either enter or leave a data store but not both

ANS: C) Enter or leave a data Store

191. Changing the relationship with and services provided to customers in such a way that they will not think of changing suppliers is called

- A) Lock in customers
- B) Lock out customers
- C) Lock in competitors
- D) Lock out competitors

ANS: A) Lock in customers

192. can be defined as data that has been processed into a form that is meaningful to the recipient and is of real or perceived value in current or prospective

decisions.

- A) Information
- B) Data collection
- C) Internal data
- D) Sample data

ANS: A) Information

193. Increased volume of sales is an example of Benefit. Reduction of bad debts is an example of

- A) Tangible, Intangible
- B) Tangible, Tangible
- C) Intangible, Tangible
- D) Intangible, Intangible

ANS: D) Intangible, Intangible

194. A data cannot flow between a store and

- i) a store ii) a process iii) an external entity

- A) i and iii
- B) i and ii
- C) ii and iii
- D) ii

ANS: A) i and iii

195. In ISR which field indicates the purpose of job

- A) Objective
- B) Anticipated benefits
- C) Output description
- D) None of these

ANS) A) Objective

196. After Development phase, a document is prepared

- A) Program specification
- B) Design specification
- C) System specification
- D) None of these

ANS) C) System specification

197. In DFD which symbol represents the process

- A) Circle
- B) Rectangle

C) Square

D) Open ended rectangle

ANS) A) Circle

198. The document prepared after study phase is known as

A) Performance specification

B) Design specification

C) System specification

D) None of these

ANS) A) Performance specification

199. In which activity the management approve the requirements of the customer

A) Study phase report

B) Study phase review

C) Feasibility study

D) None of these

ANS) B) Study phase review

200. In study phase activities, which activity filled the ISR by user

A) User review

B) User need

C) Initial investigation

D) System review

ANS) B) User need

