

Management Information System**7:00pm to 9:00pm****Semester – II****June 9, 2011****Section - A
(1 mark each)**

1. Do you think Brand Equity of a company can be increased by using MIS?
a. No
b. Yes
2. MIS provides a valuable function in that they can collate into coherent reports unmanageable volumes of data that would otherwise be broadly useless to decision makers. Do you agree with the above statement?
a. Yes
b. No
3. MIS helps in secure & seamless transformation of information between the intended parties be it within or outside the organization thereby ensuring that no 3rd party can corrupt, divulge or modify the information.
a. True
b. False
4. The more you climb the organizational ladder more the information gets pre-specified, ad-hoc, scheduled & detailed.
a. False
b. True
5. Purpose of TPS (Transaction Processing System) is to capture, store and process data pertaining to all transaction.
a. True
b. False
6. A cross-functional information system that crosses boundaries of several business functions does not fall within the purvey or category of a management Information system.
a. False
b. True
7. Information management has been defined as the organization-wide capability of creating, maintaining, retrieving and making immediately available the right information, in the right place, at the right time, in hands of the right people, at the lowest cost, in the best media, for use in decision making. Is the above statement correct?
a. No
b. Yes
8. Sporadic information is such that which is non-uniform, unscheduled & generated on an ad-hoc basis. Is the above statement correct?
a. Yes
b. No
9. The heart of an effective MIS, therefore, is a carefully conceived, designed and executed database. Its level corresponds to adaptive decisions.

Is the above statement correct?

a. Yes

b. No

10. Generic methodology that identifies and defines IS development projects based upon solving operational business problems or taking advantage of some business opportunities. Is the above statement a definition of Top-down planning?

a. Yes

b. No

11. Business planning = The process of identifying the firm's goals, objectives, and priorities + developing action plans for accomplishing them.

a. False

b. True

12. The use of Matrices in Several techniques of multi-criteria decision could be applied to select IS that satisfies the company's current needs & is synchronized with the company's current processes.

a. False

b. True

13. Resource management means developing strategic plans for managing or outsourcing a company's IT resources, including IS personnel, hardware, software, data and network resources.

a. True

b. False

14. It views a firm as a series, chain, or network of basic activities that add value to its products & services thereby adding a margin of value both to the firm & its customers.

a. True

b. False

15. Aggregation & Summarization occurs in the Process phase of the MIS architecture.

a. False

b. True

16. 'The structure of components in an enterprise, their interrelationships, and the principles and guidelines governing their design and evolution over time' is the definition of Enterprise Architecture. Is the above statement wrong or right?

a. Wrong

b. Right

17. Management Information System (MIS) forms part of the Transaction processing system (TPS).

a. True

b. False

18. Documentation is crucial regardless of the type of model chosen or devised for any application, and is usually done in parallel with the development process.

a. False

b. True

19. All the data and the findings must be documented in the form of detailed data flow diagrams (DFDs), data dictionary, logical data structures and miniature specification after the system has been studied in detail.

Do you agree with the above statement?

- a. No
- b. Yes**

20. Deficiencies can be identified within the existing system by only interviewing the users of the system & the support personnel'.

Do you agree with the above statement?

- a. No**
- b. Yes

21. The coding phase comes before the system analysis phase in case of a general System Development Life Cycle (SDLC) model.

- a. True
- b. False**

22. The Maintenance stage is the short stage of the process of system developed through the Waterfall Model.

- a. True
- b. False**

23. Waterfall model has no difficulty in accommodating the uncertainty that exists at the beginning of a project.

- a. True
- b. False**

24. The Waterfall model of system development is most suitable for manufacturing & construction industries where after-the-fact changes are prohibitively costly.

- a. Incorrect
- b. Correct**

25. Detailed documentation from the design phase can significantly reduce the coding effort.'

- a. Incorrect
- b. Correct**

26. Insufficient Analysis of the main project & hence concentrating more on the Prototype can lead to deterioration of the quality of the original system being developed.

- a. True**
- b. False

27. The initial prototype only includes user interfaces.

- a. False
- b. True**

28. Prototyping model has no means or ways of improving the quality of requirements and specifications provided to the developers.

- a. False**
- b. True

29. 'A data-flow diagram (DFD) is a graphical representation of the "flow" of data through an information system & they can also be used for the visualization of data processing (structured design)'.

Is the above statement valid?

- a. No
- b. Yes**

30. DFDs allow us to picture a system as a network of functional processes, connected to one another by "pipelines" and "holding tanks" of data.

- a. True**
- b. False

31. External entities within DFDs cannot be duplicated.

- a. True
- b. False**

32. Data stores are permanent depository of data & stores data that is flowing between processes.

- a. True
- b. False**

33. The context level diagram is the representation of higher level DFD.

- a. True
- b. False**

34. The System Level Diagram represents the highest level view of the functions within the system as well as the major interfaces between those functions.

- a. False
- b. True**

35. Further levels can be decomposed after to any depth 2 preliminary levels by expanding individual processes

- a. False
- b. True**

36. Processes that have no inputs & no outputs cannot be considered as DFD.

- a. False
- b. True**

37. It is the process by which the structure and allocation of jobs are determined. The above is the process of Organizing.

- a. False
- b. True**

38. Satisficing is a decision-making strategy that attempts to meet criteria for an optimal solution, rather than to identify the adequacy of the solution.

- a. True
- b. False**

39. The user interface controls the interaction between the users of the system and the DSS software tools.

- a. True**

b. False

40. A problem is a situation which is experienced by an agent as different from the situation which the agent ideally would like to be in.

a. **True**

b. False

Section - B
(2 marks each)

41. Daily or Weekly sales analysis reports & monthly financial statements.' What type of report is the above report?

a. Exception report

b. **Periodic Scheduled report**

c. Push Report

d. None of the above

42. One of these is not an application of MIS:

a. Implementation of Management by Objectives methodology

b. Strategic support

c. **Intelligent reports that provides managers with an optimum solution of a certain problem**

d. Data Processing

43. Before the advent of Management Information Systems (MIS) what was the way internal reporting was made?

a. **Manually & periodically as a by product of accounting System or any other system**

b. None of the above

c. Manually but not periodically that only by demand

d. Automatically through Database Query Systems

44. Which one of these is considered as a disadvantage of MIS?

a. Information Corruption

b. Information Scrambling

c. All of the above

d. **Information Overload**

45. Which one of these is not an objective of MIS?

a. Help in highlighting the critical factors to be closely monitored for successful functioning of the organization.

b. Provide requisite information at each level of management to carry out their functions.

c. **None of the above**

d. Support decision-making in both structured and unstructured problem environments.

46. Which one of the following is not a functional element of the MIS?

a. Recording

b. Transmission

c. **None of the above**

d. Perception

47. These are the types of Information which are generated on a daily, weekly or monthly basis, on a regular schedule for an organization. What type of information is the above statement talking about?

- a. Sporadic
- b. Spontaneous
- c. Routine**
- d. Burst

48. Which one of these is not included in the principle of IS planning?

- a. Include the depreciation effects of long term fixed assets**
- b. Recognize life cycle costs, not just acquisition costs
- c. Support the firm's business strategy with appropriate technical architecture
- d. Evaluate technology as a component of a larger system

49. Which one of these is not a key activity of IS planning activities?

- a. None of the above**
- b. Describing the Current Situation
- c. Developing a Transition Plan and Strategy
- d. Describing the Target (or Future) Situation

50. What is meant by a virtual company?

- a. A company that uses e-commerce to cater to its customers
- b. A company that does not have a set office premise & there is no restriction from where the employees should work.
- c. All of the above**
- d. A company that extensively uses Internet, Intranet & Extranets to organize clusters of processes & cross-functional teams to link customers, suppliers, subcontractors & competitors.

51. Basic strategies in the business use of Information Technology are:

- a. Differentiate
- b. Lower costs
- c. All of the above**
- d. Promote growth

52. What is meant by Business Scope Redefinition?

- a. Extending the market or product set, based on information or changing the role of the organization in the industry.**
- b. Using IS to realign business activities and their relationships to achieve performance breakthroughs.
- c. None of the above
- d. Changing the way information is used by the organization and its trading partners

53. Which one of these is not a potential impact of IS on business units?

- a. The product and customer portfolios of the business units and the contributions to revenues and profits
- b. None of the above**
- c. The business units and their relationships to each other and to the corporate body
- d. The stage of maturity of the industry or industries within which the businesses compete

54. Information systems in finance consist of

- a. All of the above**

- b. Financial planning
- c. Investment Management
- d. Cash Management

55. Which one of these is not an essential reason for developing Enterprise Architecture?

- a. Alignment
- b. Time-to-market
- c. **None of the above**
- d. Integration

56. Machine control, Robotics control & Process control are all part of

- a. None of the above
- b. **Manufacturing Execution systems**
- c. Engineering systems
- d. Manufacturing resource Planning systems

57. Which one of these are not the main objectives of Feasibility analysis

- a. To identify the responsible users.
- b. **None of the above**
- c. To determine objectives of the proposed system.
- d. To identify the deficiencies in the current system.

58. The review of the system is done during the maintenance for

- a. Studying the performance.
- b. **All of the above**
- c. knowing the full capabilities of the system
- d. knowing the required changes or the additional requirements

59. The software engineer in the System Design phase is more concerned with:

- a. Software architecture
- b. Data structure
- c. Algorithm detail
- d. **All of the above**

60. What type of Prototype Model is discarded rather than be part of the final delivered software?

- a. Evolutionary prototype
- b. Incremental prototype
- c. Extreme prototype
- d. **Throwaway Prototype**

Section - C
(4 marks each)

61. Extreme Prototype models are used for developing:

- a. Cookies
- b. Podcasts
- c. **Web applications**
- d. None of the above

62. The main purpose of creating a Prototype Model before the start of the actual project development process is

- a. To test which hardware & software are most compatible with each other before the original system is developed.
- b. To increase the flexibility of the development process by allowing the client to interact and experiment with a working representation of the product.**
- c. To create a working model where errors can be identified with given input prior the development of the original system
- d. None of the above
63. DFD is a type of :
- a. Data Modeling tool
- b. Transcript Modeling tool
- c. Functional Modeling tool
- d. System Modeling tool**
64. In what way a Flow chart is different from a Data flow Diagram?
- a. In a flow chart data is shown to move through processes in a sequential manner**
- b. In a flow chart the flow of control is through an Algorithm
- c. None of the above
- d. In a flow chart data moves typically downward from top level entities to lower level entities.
65. The number of levels in a DFD is dependent on:
- a. None of the above
- b. The system modularity
- c. The system specification
- d. The system complexity**
66. Which model of decision making is used as a model in the psychology of judgment and decision making?
- a. Recognition heuristics**
- b. None of the above
- c. Semi-lexicographic strategy
- d. Lexicographic strategy
67. Decisions which are put on hold until the decision maker thinks that the right time has come are called:
- a. Delayed**
- b. Reversible
- c. None of the above
- d. Irreversible
68. Which one these is not falling within the category of 'Controlling' – a managerial function.
- a. Corrective action
- b. Standards
- c. Information
- d. None of the above**
69. The essential features of solving a problem is:
- a. All of the above**
- b. Operator Application
- c. Sub-goal Decomposition

d. Goal Directedness

70. Who are the typical users of DSS?

- a. **Mid level managers**
- b. Low level managers
- c. None of the above
- d. High level managers

71. Which one of these is not a trend in business & management?

- a. Blurring of industry boundaries
- b. Development of an information society
- c. Deregulation of industries
- d. **None of the above**

72. The main benefits of Object Oriented Programming are:

- a. Modularity
- b. Simplicity
- c. **All of the above**
- d. Modifiability

73. Objects have:

- a. Class, subclass & methods
- b. **State, behaviour & identity**
- c. Both of the above
- d. None of the above

74. A primary rule of object oriented programming for a user is that:

- a. Partly the user needs to know
- b. A user must know what is there inside the object
- c. Partly the user needs to know
- d. **A user never needs to know what is there inside the object**

75. Extended Enterprise Architecture does not provide these benefits:

- a. Show the complexity of elements to be addressed.
- b. **None of the above**
- c. Show the people to be involved in the process.
- d. Shows the relations and dependencies.