INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY FOR MANAGEMENT

• -----is one of the output devices.

	1) Mouse
	2) Scanner
	3) VDU
	4) Keyboard
•	Input Output devices need to be plug and play.
1)	True
2)	False
СНАРТ	ΓER 2
•	Assembly language is superior to machine language.
1)	True
2)	False
•	The original IBM PC was CPU.
1) 8	B bit
2) 1	16 bit
	16 bit 32 bit
3) 3	
3) 3	32 bit
3) 3	32 bit

	1)	group
	2)	array
	3)	bundle
	4)	none of above
•	For key	yboard there are types of keys
	1)	Various
	2)	unlimited
	3)	3
	4)	4
СНАР	TER 4	
•	5.25" d	liskettes were having capacity.
1)	1 MB	
2)	160 K	В
3)	64 ME	3
4)	160Ml	В
•	CD RC disks.	OMs have lesser storage space & transfer rate as compared to floppy
1)	True	
2)	False	
СНАР	TER 5	
•	the con	is indeed an electronic circuit in the form of a card which is fitted into nputer.
1)	Netwo	ork Internet Card
2)	Netwo	ork Interface Card

3)	Net word Interact Card	
4) None Of Above		
Identify from following Network Operating System:		
1) Novell		
2)	Window NT	
3)	UNIX	
4)	All of above	
СНАРТ	• The utility software are nonspecific to the operating system.	
1)	Yes	
2)	No	
• 5	Software has to be distributed at the:	
1)	server end	
2)	middle tier	
3)	client end	
1)	option 1,2,3	
2) o	option 2	
3) o	option 3,2	
4) (option 1	
СНАРТ	TER 7	
	The combined effort of 7 layers conceptual model constitute results in networking and communication.	
1) softw	are	

2) hardware			
3) medium			
4) none of above			
• ISO has defined a 5 layer conceptual model of a network			
1) yes			
2) no			
files are suited idea for most business applications which work in an on-line mode			
1) serial			
2) sequential			
3) random			
4) indexed			
CHAPTER 8			
 helps in developing powerful transaction processing applications around a DBMS. 			
1) 3GL			
2) 4GL			
3) SQL			
4) Combination of 3GL and SQL			
• Types of knowledge work:			
1) organizing & scheduling			
2) system development			
3) authoring & presentation			
4) all of above			

•	is the amount of information carried by a message and is a term derived from communication theory.
1) carrying capacity
2) information capacity
3) information content
4) none of above
•	The ideal archiving solution must guarantee
1) to retain the referential integrity
2) to retain the business context of archived data
3	provide for easy access
4) all of above
CHA •	PTER 2 The sequencing of data into the logical seuence needed for output is termed as
1) sequentialization
2) sorting
3) capturing
4) sharing
•	The setting of targets in a top-down and bottom-up method is means of ensure that there is buy in at all levels for the target . this process is known as
1) economy
2) budgeting
3) financing
4) goals

•	Managers need information for:
1)	self control
2)	To manage performance of others
3)	Report performance to superiors
4)	All of above
•	Based on e-business models information system can be classified on:
1)	E2C
2)	C2E
3)	C2C
4)	B2E
CHAP	TER 4
•	Enterprise planning system is an example of
1)	Enterprise wide system
2)	Functional system
3)	Enterprise wise system
4)	Extra organizational system
•	DSS can be constructed using
1)	Artificial Intelligence
2)	Expert System
3)	ESS
4)	EIS

•	Desktop reporting for functional users is created on a basis.
1)	want
2)	need
3)	must
4)	general
•	Methods for analysis of information system are
1)	Decision analysis
2)	Object analysis
3)	Data flow method
4)	Activity analysis
CHAP	TER 6
•	There is an standard for preparing an system requirement specification document.
1)	IEE
2)	IEEE
3)	IIE
4)	IIEE]
СНАР	TER 7
•	Grid chart summarizes inter-relationship between any
1)	1 set of things
2)	2 sets of things
3)	number of sets
4)	3 sets of things

•	The purpose of data flow diagram is to provide semantic bridge between users and
1)	data
2)	clients
3)	system developers
4)	none of above
•	A thumb rule is that the first cut DFD even for the most complex system would typically have perhaps processes and not more.
1)	20-30
2)	10-20
3)	100
4)	20-40
СНАР	TER 10
•	The cardinality can also be termed as
1)	business decision
2)	business trend
3)	business rule
	business i die
4)	business object
•	
ĺ	business object
•	business object A student feeling hungry or sleepy during the class is an example of
• 1)	business object A student feeling hungry or sleepy during the class is an example of External environment effect

	•	Methods to assign the system are:		
	1)	CSF method		
	2)	Alfred Chandler's strategy Trilogy		
	3)	Herbert Simon model		
	4)	None of above		
	•	197) The of alignment is to take a top down approach to determine need.		
	1)	goal		
	2)	key		
	3)	essence		
	4)	base		
СН	IAP	TER 12		
	•	If the system is functionally complete in terms of their basic functional features as well as technically sound, system would be rate in, this is an ideal place for all system.		
	1)	(9,0)		
	2)	(9,9)		
	3)	(0,0)		
	4)	(0,9)		
	•	for aligning system CSF/KPI is a		
	1)	simple, imperative and effective method		
	2)	intuitive but complex method		
	3)	complex but effective method		
	4)	very simple .intuitive but effective method		

• Franchising is usually used as option for a growth so as to reduce
required.
1) efforts
2) consistency
3) redundancy
4) investments
Normally management theory speaks of
1) Span of continuity
2) Span of control
3) Span of plan
4) All of above
CHAPTER 14
• IT has helped in improving productivity of knowledge work.
1) True
2) False
With more complex storage architectures such as, it is possible to store Giga & Tera Bytes on-line
1) SAN
2) NAS
3) Option 1,2 both
4) None of above

CHAPTER 15

• The limitation of waterfall method is that :

- 1) no scope for going back from next to previous stage
- 2) as size and complexity of system increases it becomes difficult for analyst to fully grasp it
- 3) option 1,2 both
- 4) none of above
- Benefits of Evolutionary model:
- 1) constant flow of delivered software products to the end user.
- 2) Reduces burden on developer to assimilate and design software
- 3) Reduces risk in software
- 4) All of above

- The ATM system has negative effects as:
- 1) The ATM would pose a limit for withdrawal at one time
- 2) ATM provides privacy in terms of transaction.
- 3) No need to go to the branch
- 4) ATM is very impersonal.
- Testing is a
- 1) process of ensuring that the software solution performs desired function
- 2) process of uncovering the defects of any kind
- 3) option 1,2 both
- 4) none of above

•	is a way of checking the limits in terms of users and number of		
	transactions which an application can take.		
1)	Black box testing		
2)	Stress testing		
3)	User testing		
4)	Unit testing		
•	means correctness and validity of information stored or processed.		
1)	Integrity		
2)	confidentiality		
3)	availability		
4)	none of above		
CHAP	TER 18		
•	Man made threats include		
1)	bugs		
2)	hacking		
3)	virus		
4)	theft		
•	Some of the conceptual models for planning of the information systems are:		
1)	Gartner's Hype curve		
2)	Cash and McFarlane's strategic grid		
3)	3) CSR method		
4)	all of the above		

•	• Word processing is an example of		
	1)	Support Application	
	2)	Factory Application	
	3)	Turnaround Application	
	4)	None of above	
•		MRP II, most Admin application such as payroll etc. are examples of application .	
1)	strate	egic	
2)	facto	ory	
3)	turna	nround	
4)	none	of above	