1. The ____ symbol is used in a flowchart to represent a step that gets information from the user.
   A. Process                     B. Start/Stop
   C. Input/Output                D. Selection/repetition
   Answer: C

2. System Study involves
   A. identifying current deficiencies and establishing new goals
   B. documenting the existing system
   C. study of an existing system
   D. all of the above
   Answer: D

3. The primary tool used in structured design is a:
   A. module
   B. structure chart
   C. data-flow diagram
   D. program flowchart
   Answer: B

4. In a ____ one module of the new information system is activates at a time.
   A. CASE tool
   B. Success factors
   C. Phased Conversion
   D. System Development Life Cycle
   Answer: C

5. In Prototyping
   A. 4GLs are used
   B. BASIC is used
   C. COBOL is used
   D. system is documented
   Answer: A

6. In Prototyping
   A. 4GLs are used
   B. BASIC is used
   C. COBOL is used
   D. system is documented
   Answer: A
7. The step-by-step instructions that solve a problem are called _____.
A. A list  B. A plan  C. An algorithm  D. A sequential structure

Answer: C

8. Acceptance testing is
A. running the system with line data by the actual user  B. testing changes made in an existing or a new program  
C. is checking the logic of one or more programs in the candidate systems  D. making sure that the new programs do in fact process certain transactions according to Specifications

Answer: A

9. The records in a file or magnetic tape
A. are meant for backup  B. can only be accessed serially  
C. cannot be transferred to a disk file  D. have to be arranged in a key sequence

Answer: B

10. The starting point for development of an MIS is;
A. purchase of a mini computers  B. a distributed database management  
C. the system has a large number of PCs and a LAN  D. identification of business processes that are the essence of the business

Answer: D

11. The approach used in top-down analysis and design is
A. to prepare flow charts after programming has been completed  B. to identify the top level functions by combining many smaller components into a single entity

Answer: A
C. to identify a top level function and then create a hierarchy of lower-level modules and components

D. All of the above

Answer: C

12. Which of the following is not a factor in the failure of the systems developments projects?
A. size of the company
B. failure of systems integration
C. inadequate user involvement
D. continuation of a project that should have been cancelled

Answer: A

13. A Ring, refers to a record chain, the last of which refers to the first record, in the chain, is called a/an
A. loop
B. pointer
C. location
D. addressing

Answer: B

14. The primary tool used in structured design is a:
A. module
B. structure chart
C. data-flow diagram
D. program flowchart

Answer: B

15. A problem’s _____ will answer the question, “What information will the computer need to know in order to either print or display the output times?”
A. Input
B. Output
C. Purpose
D. Processing

Answer: A

16. Back-up procedure helps in
A. restoring the operation whenever there is a disk failure  
B. restoring the data files whenever there is a system crash  
C. restoring both application and system software whenever there is disk corruption  
D. All of the above

Answer: D

17. Which are the tools not used for System Analysis
A. Flowcharts  
B. Decision table  
C. System - test data  
D. Data Flow Diagram

Answer: C

18. The rule(s) to follow in constructing decision tables is (are):
A. a decision should be given a name  
B. standardized language must be used consistently  
C. the logic of the table is independent of the sequence in which conditions rules are written, but the action takes place in the order is which the events occur  
D. All of the above

Answer: D

19. Management's decision to rent a computer system may be based upon
A. tax advantages  
B. desire to avoid a large one-time payment  
C. operational flexibility in changing hardware  
D. All of the above

Answer: D

20. Indexed-Sequential organization
A. uses an index for each key type  
B. has records placed randomly throughout the file  
C. stores records sequentially but uses an index to locate records  
D. means storing records in contiguous blocks according to a key

Answer: C
21. Which of the following statements, is (are) not true for the lease option
A. Insurance, maintenance and other expenses are included in the rental charge
B. Lease charges are lower than rental charges for the same period and are also tax deductible
C. Lease may be written to show higher payments is early years to reflect the decline in value of the system
D. All of the above

Answer: A

22. The two classifications of inputs are
A. products and waste
B. maintenance and waste
C. maintenance and signal
D. energies and maintenance

Answer: C

23. Documentation is prepared
A. at every stage
B. at system design
C. at system analysis
D. at system development

Answer: A

24. System Implementation Phase entails
A. Pilot run
B. Parallel runs
C. System check outs
D. All of the above

Answer: C

25. Which of the following is not true of the conversion phase of the development life cycle?
A. documentation should be emphasized
B. steps must be taken to phase out the old system
C. the user and systems personnel must work closely together
D. the non machine components of the system should be considered

Answer: A

26. In the system concepts, term Integration
27. Which of the following is not a characteristic of good test data
A. should be comprehensive
B. every statement should be executed
C. users do not participate at this preliminary stage
D. All of the above

Answer: C

28. On a systems flowchart, the online manual keeping of input data is identified by using the
A. manual operation symbols
B. keeping operation symbols
C. Online keyboard symbol
D. Online storage symbol

Answer: C

29. An example of a hierarchical data structure is
A. tree
B. array
C. link list
D. All of the above

Answer: A

30. Which of the following appropriately explains the desirable characteristic of good system design?
A. Conversion
B. Long discussions
C. Modular approach
D. Proper documentation

Answer: C

31. In phase 1 of the system development life cycle, which of the following aspects are usually analyzed?

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

Answer: B
A. input (transactions)  B. input (transactions)
C. controls                      D. All of the above

Answer: D

32. Data Definition Language (DDL)
A. specifies for the DBMS what is required; the techniques used to process data
B. determine how data must be structured to produce the user's view
C. describes how data are structured in the database
D. All of the above

Answer: C

33. Positive testing is
A. running the system with line data by the actual user
B. testing changes made in an existing or a new program
C. is checking the logic of one or more programs in the candidate system
D. making sure that the new programs do in fact process certain transactions according to Specifications

Answer: D

34. Elapsed time, between initiating a query and receiving a response is called
A. Turnaround time
B. Processing time
C. Response time
D. Waiting time

Answer: A

35. During the system study, the executive vice-president and the other managers exercise their responsibility of
A. planning
B. organizing
C. directing
D. controlling

Answer: D

36. Which of the following is (are) not a tool for Application Prototyping?
A. screen generators
B. report generators

C. application generators                                      D. third generation language
Answer: D

37. Data manipulation language (DML)
   A. describes how data are structured in the data base
   B. determine how data must be structured to produce the user's view
   C. specifies for the DBMS what is required; the techniques used to process data
   D. All of the above

Answer: C

38. The set of instructions for how to tie a bow is an example of the ____ Structure.
   A. Control                                              B. Selection
   C. Sequence                                             D. Repetition

Answer: C

39. Top-down programming is
   A. a group of related fields                            B. a map of the programmer's view of the data
   C. a series or group of components that perform one or more operations of a more complex system
   D. an approach in which the top module is first tested then program modules are added from the highest level to the lowest level

Answer: D

40. Problem analysis is done during
   A. before system test                                    B. system design phase
   C. systems analysis phase                                D. All of the above

Answer: C

41. Decision tree uses
   A. nodes and branches                                    B. pictorial depiction of alternate conditions
42. The mistake, committed by interchanging two digits in a numeric held, during data entry, is called
A. Beta testing error  
B. Alpha testing error  
C. Transcription error  
D. Transposition error  
Answer: D

43. To run the old system and the new system at the same time for a specified period, the system implementation approach used is
A. pilot  
B. direct  
C. phased  
D. parallel  
Answer: D

44. A decision table facilitates conditions to be related to
A. tables  
B. actions  
C. operation  
D. programs  
Answer: B

45. On the feasibility committee, department representatives serve as:
A. liaison to their departments  
B. ready sources of information  
C. direct users of the new system  
D. All of the above  
Answer: D

46. A _____ is an outline of a process that keeps develop successful information systems
A. CASE tool  
B. Success Factors  
C. Phased Conversion  
D. System Development Life Cycle  
Answer: D
47. A branch office, location or other data processing centres, where a newly developed system is used under normal operating conditions for several months, to test it, is called
A. beta test data
B. alpha test data
C. string test data
D. system test data
Answer: A

48. An appraisal, of a system's performance after it has been installed, is called system
A. review
B. planning
C. maintenance
D. batch Processing
Answer: A

49. In top down analysis and design
A. each succeeding phase is as detailed as the phase before it.
B. each succeeding phase is less detailed than the phase before it
C. each succeeding phase is more detailed than the phase before it
D. all of the above
Answer: C

50. The _____ symbol is used in a flowchart to represent a calculation task.
A. Start
B. Input
C. Output
D. Process
Answer: D

51. System prototyping helps the designer in
A. communicating to the user, quickly, how the system, when developed, will look like and get a feedback.
B. giving a demo of the software, to the system manager to whom he reports
C. making the programmers understand how
D. None of these
the system will function.

Answer: A

52. Which of the following systems implementation approaches should be used if you want to run the old system and the new system at the same time for a specified period?
A. pilot  B. direct  
C. parallel  D. phased

Answer: C

53. Main characteristic of "ring", in Data structure, is
A. Many records point to one record  B. Last record points to the first record  
C. Each record points to all other records  D. First record points only to the last record

Answer: B

54. Mistakes made in the requirements analysis stage show up in
A. System testing  B. System design  
C. System development  D. System implementation

Answer: D

55. A system analyst designs a new system by
A. propose alternatives to the current system  B. developing the system as a large, single unit  
C. adopting a developed system to the present environment  D. identifying sub systems and the interfaces between sub systems

Answer: D

56. A Decision - Table is
A. a way of representing multiple conditions  B. a way of representing the information flow  
C. a ways to get an accurate picture of the system  D. All of the above
57. Backup and recovery procedures are primarily implemented to
A. to provide data redundancy
B. to show different versions of data and programs
C. handle the contingency when a file gets corrupted
D. All of the above

Answer: C

58. Which of the following is not considered as a tool at the system design phase?
A. piechart
B. decision table
C. systems flowchart
D. data-flow diagram

Answer: A

59. To avoid errors in transcription and transposition, during data entry, the System Analyst should
A. provide batch totals
B. provide for a check digit
C. provide for a hash totals
D. All of the above

Answer: D

60. Sequential or series testing is
A. running the system with line data by the actual user
B. testing changes made in an existing or a new program
C. is checking the logic of one or more programs in the candidate system
D. making sure that the new programs do in fact process certain transactions according to Specifications

Answer: C

61. A consideration evaluated by management when planning to convert to a computer system is:
A. maintenance
B. CPU sized speed
C. available software
D. All of the above
62. Direct-access organization
A. uses an index for each key type  
B. has records placed randomly throughout the file
C. stores records sequentially but uses an index to locate records  
D. means storing records in contiguous blocks according to a key

Answer: B

63. Data structuring is refined through a process called
A. normalization  
B. structuring process
C. relation structure  
D. hierarchical structure

Answer: A

64. The records in a file on magnetic tape
A. are meant for backup  
B. can only be accessed serially
C. cannot be transformed to a disk file  
D. have to be arranged in a key sequence

Answer: B

65. Which of the following is used to derive the address, of a record from the record key
A. field  
B. comma
C. hashing  
D. variable

Answer: C

66. A checksum digit is used for detecting Errors in
A. Logical operations  
B. Data transmission
C. Arithmetic operations  
D. All of the above

Answer: B
67. Unit testing is
A. running the system with line data by the actual user
B. testing changes made in an existing or a new program
C. is checking the logic of one or more programs in the candidate system
D. making sure that the new programs do in fact process certain transactions according to Specifications
Answer: B

68. A system design aid should primarily
A. generate code
B. help in documentation
C. using a graphical user interface
D. help analyse both data and activities
Answer: D

69. Structured Programming involves
A. localisation of errors
B. functional modularisation
C. decentralisation of program activity
D. All of the above
Answer: B

70. To reconstruct a system, which of the following key element(s) must be considered :
A. outputs and inputs
B. control and processors.
C. feedback and environment
D. All of the above
Answer: D

71. The conditions immediately outside a system is called
A. The interface
B. The protocols
C. The boundary
D. The environment
Answer: D

72. A feasibility document should contain all of the following except :
A. project name  
B. feasible alternative  
C. data-flow diagrams  
D. problem descriptions  

Answer: D

73. Reverse video is a technique of  
A. emphasizing data by reversing the foreground and background  
B. showing data upside down on the screen  
C. hiding confidential data on the screen  
D. showing data with half brightness  

Answer: A

74. Structured design methodology is an approach to design that adheres to rules based on principles such as  
A. bottom-up design  
B. data flow analysis  
C. top-down refinement  
D. All of the above  

Answer: B

75. The background and experience of analyst include;  
A. a background in systems theory and organization behavior  
B. competence in system tools and methodologies and a practical knowledge of one or more programming and data base languages.  
C. familiarity with the makeup and inner workings of major application areas such as financial accounting, personnel administration, marketing and sales, operations management, model building, and production control.  
D. All of the above  

Answer: D

76. _____ use standardized symbols to represent an algorithm.  
A. IPO charts  
B. Flowcharts  
C. Pseudocharts  
D. Flow diagrams  

Answer: B
77. The two classification of inputs are:
A. products and waste  
B. maintenance and waste  
C. maintenance and signal  
D. energies and maintenance

Answer: C

78. Which of the following is used when a company goes outside its organization to develop a new system?
A. project dictionary  
B. data flow diagram  
C. systems flowchart  
D. request for proposal

Answer: D

79. Which of the following is not a characteristic of a system
A. operates for some purpose  
B. operates within a boundary  
C. has interacting components  
D. has homogeneous components

Answer: D

80. Which of the following is not considered a tool at the system Design phase?
A. Pie chart  
B. Decision Table  
C. System Flowchart  
D. Data-Flow Diagram

Answer: A

81. Which of the following is a graphic representation of the modules in the System and the interconnection between them
A. Pie chart  
B. Flow chart  
C. System chart  
D. Structural chart

Answer: D
82. A group of related fields, is known as
A. file  B. tuple  C. records  D. schema
Answer: B

83. Tracing, of any input record or process, performed on a system, back to its original source, is an
A. audit trial  B. conversion  C. batch processing  D. report generation
Answer: A

84. Which of the following is used when a company goes outside its organization to develop a new system?
A. project directory  B. data flow diagram  C. systems flowchart  D. request for proposal
Answer: D

85. In functional decomposition, the data flow diagram
A. is ignored  B. is partitioned according to the logical "closeness" of the actigrams  
C. is partitioned according to the "closeness" of the datagrams and data storage items  D. None of these
Answer: B

86. The approach used in top-down analysis and design is
A. to prepare flowcharts after programming has been completed
B. to identify the top level functions by combining many smaller components into a single entity
C. to identify a top level function and then create a hierarchy of lower level modules and components
D. All of the above
Answer: C
87. In the system concepts, term organization
A. implies structure and order
B. refers to the holism of systems
C. means that parts of the computer system depend on one the another
D. refers to the manner in which each component functions with other components of the system

Answer: A

88. Which of the following is a function of the process step of data processing?
A. index
B. protect
C. update
D. retrieval

Answer: D

89. Top Management is more interested in
A. tactical decision
B. strategic decisions
C. both (a) and (b)
D. day-to-day operations

Answer: C

90. The structure chart is:
A. a hierarchical partitioning of the program
B. a document of what has to be accomplished
C. a statement of information-processing requirements
D. All of the above

Answer: A

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

Answer: D

92. Advantages of data base system is (are)
A. all applications share centralized files
B. storage space duplication is eliminated

Answer: A
C. data are stored once in the database and are easily accessible when needed

Answer: D

93. In a Decision tree
A. the root is drawn on the left and is the starting point on the decision sequence
B. the branch, to be followed, depends on the conditions and decisions, to be made
C. the nodes represent the conditions, with the right side of the tree listing the actions to be taken
D. All of the above

Answer: D

94. A file containing multiple indices to the data is called a/an
A. indexed file
B. inverted file
C. sequential file
D. indexed-sequential file

Answer: D

95. The short statements that represent the steps the computer needs to follow to solve a problem are called
A. IPO charts
B. Flowcharts
C. Pseudocode
D. Pseudocharts

Answer: C

96. Which of the following is not a factor in the failure of a systems development project?
A. size of company
B. failure of systems integration
C. inadequate user involvement
D. continuation of a project that should have been cancelled

Answer: A
97. Most algorithms follow the format of
A. Entering the input items, then processing the input items, and then displaying the output items
B. Entering the input items, then displaying the input items, and then processing the output items
C. Entering the input items, then processing the output items, and then displaying the output items
D. Entering the output items, then displaying the output items, and then processing the output items

Answer: A

98. Which of the following file types has the least life
A. Work file
B. Master file
C. Program file
D. Transaction file

Answer: A

99. A Pseudocode is
A. a flow chart
B. a random number
C. a machine-level code
D. structured English to communicate the logic of a program

Answer: D

100. On-line data entry is most suitable in the case of
A. updating payroll master
B. entering monthly journal entries
C. processing payment of cheque in a bank
D. All of the above

Answer: C