B. B. A. (Sixth Semester) EXAMINATION, 2022-23

MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM

Paper Code

B	B	A	6	0	4	N

Questions Booklet Series

A

Time : 1:30 Hours]

[*Maximum Marks : 75*

Instructions to the Examinee :

1. Do not open the booklet unless you are asked to do so.

2. The booklet contains 100 questions. Examinee is required to answer 75 questions in the OMR Answer-Sheet provided and not in the question booklet. All questions carry equal marks.

3. Examine the Booklet and the OMR Answer-Sheet very carefully before you proceed. Faulty question booklet due to missing or duplicate pages/questions or having any other discrepancy should be got immediately replaced.

परीक्षार्थियों के लिए निर्देश :

1. प्रश्न-पुस्तिका को तब तक न खोलें जब तक आपसे कहा न जाए।

2. प्रश्न-पुस्तिका में 100 प्रश्न हैं। परीक्षार्थी को 75 प्रश्नों को केवल दी गई OMR आन्सर-शीट पर ही हल करना है, प्रश्न-पुस्तिका पर नहीं। सभी प्रश्नों के अंक समान हैं।

3. प्रश्नों के उत्तर अंकित करने से पूर्व प्रश्न-पुस्तिका तथा OMR आन्सर-शीट को सावधानीपूर्वक देख लें। दोषपूर्ण प्रश्न-पुस्तिका जिसमें कुछ भाग छपने से छूट गए हों या प्रश्न एक से अधिक बार छप गए हों या उसमें किसी अन्य प्रकार की कमी हो, तो उसे तुरन्त बदल लें।

(Remaining instructions on the last page)

(शेष निर्देश अन्तिम पृष्ठ पर)

(Only for Rough Work)

1. By the 1960's .... were used to generate a limited range of pre-defined reports including income statements, balance sheets and sales reports
   (A) MIS
   (B) ERP
   (C) KIS
   (D) VB

2. 1990's saw the introduction of the .... information systems.
   (A) Strategic
   (B) GUI
   (C) Decision
   (D) Executive

3. .... is often called the father of computers.
   (A) Babbage
   (B) Blaise
   (C) Hobbyists
   (D) Dovis

4. .... is the act of informing or the state of being informed.
   (A) Data
   (B) System
   (C) Management
   (D) Information

5. Payroll Data includes wage structures, benefits, deductions and ....
   (A) Allowances
   (B) Bribe
   (C) Lose
   (D) Cheque

6. Information systems that monitor the elementary activities and transactions of theorganizations are :
   (A) Management-level system
   (B) Operational-level system
   (C) Knowledge-level system
   (D) Strategic-level system

7. Projections and responses to queries are information output characteristics associated with a(n) :
   (A) DSS
   (B) MIS
   (C) ESS
   (D) TPS

8. Summary transaction data, high-volume data, and simple models are information inputs characteristic of a(n) :
   (A) DSS
   (B) MIS
   (C) ESS
   (D) TPS

9. Which of the following individuals typically have less formal, advanced educational degreesand tend to process rather than create information ?
   (A) Knowledge workers
   (B) Executives
   (C) System analysts
   (D) Data workers

10. Management information systems usually :

(A) Serve managers interested in weekly, monthly, and yearly results, not day-to-dayactivities.

(B) Help managers make decisions that are unique, rapidly changing, and not easily specified in advance.

(C) Provide managers with a generalized computing and telecommunications capacity that can be applied to a changing array of problems.

(D) Perform and record the daily routine transactions necessary to the conduct of business.

11. Decision support systems usually :

(A) Serve managers interested in weekly, monthly, and yearly results, not day-to-dayactivities.

(B) Help managers make decisions that are unique, rapidly changing, and not easily specified in advance.

(C) Provide managers with a generalized computing and telecommunications capacity that carte applied to a changing array of problems.

(D) Perform and record the daily routine transactions necessary to the conduct of business.

12. Identifying customers and markets using data on demographics, markets, consumer behavior, and trends is an example of a(n) :

(A) Operational-level sales and marketing information system.

(B) Knowledge-level sales and marketing information system.

(C) Management-level sales and marketing information system.

(D) Strategic-level sales and marketing information system.

13. Deciding where to locate new production facilities is a(n) example of a manufacturingand production information system operating at the :

(A) Operational level

(B) Management level

(C) Knowledge level

(D) Strategic level

14. Preparing short-tern, budgets is an example of finance and accounting information system at the :

(A) Operational level

(B) Management level

(C) Knowledge level

(D) Strategic level

15. Tracking employee training, skills, and performance appraisals is an example of a human resource information system operating at the :
(A) Operational level
(B) Management level
(C) Knowledge level
(D) Strategic level

16. When data changes in multiple lists and all lists are not updated, this causes ?
(A) Data redundancy
(B) Data inconsistency
(C) Duplicate data
(D) Information overload

17. An application where only one user accesses the database at a given time is an example of a(n) ....
(A) Single-user database application
(B) Multiuser database application
(C) E-commerce database application
(D) Data mining database application

18. Databases overall structure is maintained in a file called :
(A) Control file
(B) Data file
(C) Redolog file
(D) None of these

19. A tuple is a :
(A) row of a table
(B) key of a table
(C) column of a table
(D) two-dimensional table

20. The following are components of a database except ....
(A) reports
(B) indexes
(C) metadata
(D) user data

21. In an E-R diagram double rectangle represents ....
(A) Entity class
(B) Weak entity
(C) Relationship
(D) Attribute

22. In an E-R diagram an ellipse represents ....
(A) Weak entity
(B) Relationship
(C) Attribute
(D) Entity class

23. In an E-R diagram a relationship is represented by :
(A) Ellipse
(B) Rectangle
(C) Rectangle with rounded corners
(D) Diamond

24. An attribute which consists of a group of attributes is called :
(A) Composite attributes
(B) Multi-valued attributes
(C) Composite identifiers
(D) Identifiers

25. Which is not included in the definition of an entity ?

(A) Person

(B) Object

(C) Concept

(D) Action

26. Which is not an example of a strong entity type ?

(A) Course

(B) Department

(C) Student_Id

(D) Student

27. A meaningful association between entity types is ....

(A) Relationship type

(B) Entity identifier

(C) Relationship instance

(D) Associative entity

28. An entity type whose existence depends on another entity type is called .... entity.

(A) Strong

(B) Weak

(C) Dependent

(D) Variant

29. A person name, birthday and social security number are all examples of ....

(A) Entities

(B) Attributes

(C) Relationships

(D) Descriptors

30. An example of a multi-valued attribute might be ....

(A) Student_Address

(B) College_Degree

(C) Student_GPA

(0) ID_Number

31. The linear sequential model of software development is :

(A) A reasonable approach when requirements are well defined.

(B) A good approach when a working program is required quickly.

(C) The best approach to use for projects with large development teams.

(D) An old-fashioned model that cannot be used in a modern context.

32. The linear sequential model of software development is also known as the :

(A) Classical life cycle model

(B) Fountain model

(C) Spiral model

(D) Waterfall model

33. The incremental model of software development is :

(A) A reasonable approach when requirements are well defined.

(B) A good approach when a working core product is required quickly.

(C) The best approach to use for projects with large development teams.

(D) A revolutionary model that is not used for commercial products.

34. The rapid application development model is :

(A) Another name for component-based development.

(B) A useful approach when a customer cannot define requirements clearly.

(C) A high-speed adaptation of the linear sequential model.

(D) All of the above.

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

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.

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

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.

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.

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

41. The analysis and design of application systems are the responsibility of a ....

   (A) Computer Operator

   (B) Programmer

   (C) System Analyst

   (D) Data entry operator

42. The DBA is :

   (A) a person

   (B) a computer device

   (C) a communication technique

   (D) All of the above

43. A constraint that does not affect the feasible solution region is known as :

   (A) redundant constraint

   (B) unbounded solution

   (C) slack variable

   (D) surplus variable

44. Computer support to the manager has been least in :

   (A) alternative identification

   (B) alternative selection

   (C) problem identification

   (D) alternative evaluation

45. A .... is a brief message to an operator that describes what data are to be entered.

   (A) prompt

   (B) passwords

   (C) MIS

   (D) tactical

46. If a university sets up a web-based information system that faculty could access to record student grades and to advise students, that would be an example of a/an :

   (A) CRM

   (B) Intranet

   (C) ERP

   (D) None of the above

47. Which of the following is not a technology driver for an information system ?

   (A) Enterprise applications

   (B) Object technologies

   (C) Knowledge asset management

   (D) Collaborative technologies

48. Which of the following is a deliverable of the system implementation phase in a formal system development process ?

(A) Technical hardware and software solution for the business problem

(B) Business problem statement

(C) Statement of the system users' business requirements

(D) Technical blueprint and specifications for a solution that fulfills the businessrequirements

49. An information system that supports the planning and assessment needs of executive management is :

(A) DSS

(B) TPS

(C) MIS

(D) None of the above

50. The application of information to scan an organisation's environment is :

(A) External communication

(B) Information overload

(C) Sensing

(D) Internal communication

51. When a bank uses information to launch a personalized credit card product this :

(A) Manages risks

(B) Creates a new opportunity

(C) Adds value

(D) Reduces costs

52. When a bank uses business performance management software to monitor its performance in differences regions this :

(A) Reduces costs

(B) Manages risks

(C) Adds value

(D) Creates a new opportunity

53. When a bank offers web self-service for customers to answer their questions, the primary outcome is :

(A) Adds value

(B) Manages risks

(C) Reduces costs

(D) Creates a new opportunity

54. The general transformation cycle for information is :

(A) Information to data to knowledge

(B) Knowledge to data to information

(C) Data to knowledge to information

(D) Data to information to knowledge

55. A person machine-system and a highly integrated grouping of information-processing functions designed to provide management with a comprehensive picture of specific operation is called :

(A) DSS

(B) MIS

(C) IIS

(D) All of the above

56. Managers who are potential users of the MIS :

(A) Describe information needs

(B) Identify alternate equipment configurations

(C) Evaluate alternate equipment configurations

(D) Select the optimum equipment configurations

57. Top level Managers use :

(A) Strategic information

(B) Tactical information

(C) Operational information

(D) None of the above

58. Which one of the following is not an approach for development of MIS ?

(A) Hierarchical approach

(B) Integrative approach

(C) Modular approach

(D) Elective approach

59. Which one of the following is not a business driver for an information system ?

(A) Business process redesign

(B) Knowledge asset management

(C) Proliferation of networks and the Internet

(D) Security and privacy

60. HRIS stands for ....

(A) Human Resource Information System

(B) HUDA Reserve Information System

(C) Human Refraction Information System

(D) Human Resource Institution System

61. Management information systems (MIS) :

(A) create and share documents that support day-today office activities

(B) process business transactions (e.g.), time cards, payments, orders, etc.

(C) capture and reproduce the knowledge of an expert problem solver

(D) use the transaction data to produce information needed by managers to run the business

62. The term used to describe those people whose jobs involve sponsoring and funding the project to develop, operate, and maintain the information system is :

(A) information worker

(B) internal system user

(C) systems owner

(D) external system user

63. The person who ensures that systems are developed on time, within budget, and with acceptable quality is a :

(A) systems designer

(B) project manager

(C) systems owner

(D) external system user

64. A task of developing a technical blueprint and specifications for a solution that fulfills the business requirements is undertaken in the following phase of the system development process :

(A) system initiation

(B) system implementation

(C) system analysis

(D) system design

65. Decision makers who are concerned with tactical (short-term) operational problems and decision making are :

(A) middle managers

(B) executive managers

(C) supervisors

(D) mobile managers

66. The most important attribute of information quality that a manager requires is ....

(A) relevance

(B) media

(C) presentation

(D) timeliness

67. To improve the performance of a business process, which of the following is most relevant ?

(A) Input

(B) Processing

(C) All of the above

(D) Control and feedback

68. Monitoring the legal constraints, which a company operates under, requires review of :

(A) a company's customers

(B) a company's outputs

(C) a company's macro-environment

(D) a company's micro-environment

69. The majority of publically available Internet information sources are :

(A) created in XML

(B) structured information

(C) normal information

(D) unstructured information

70. A web blue print depicts :

(A) the layout of an individual web page

(B) the layout of the home page

(C) the layout of an index page

(D) the layout of a website

71. Which of the following is not a class of information system applications ?

(A) Database management system

(B) Decision support system

(C) Expert system

(D) Management information system

72. Who are the people that actually use the system to perform or support the work to be completed ?

(A) System analysts

(B) System designers

(C) System owners

(D) None of the above

73. Which is not a typical business function ?

(A) Sales

(B) Service

(C) Manufacturing

(D) Benefits and Compensation

74. Which one is NOT a phase of the systems development life cycle ?

(A) Problem analysis

(B) Scope definition

(C) Requirements analysis

(D) Post-implementation review

75. An ongoing activity of systems support is :

(A) assisting users

(B) adapting the system to new requirements

(C) fixing software defects

(D) All of the above

76. Rapid Application Development (RAD) strategy includes all of the following, except :

(A) actively involves system users in the analysis, design, and construction activities.

(B) uses waterfall development approach to evolve system concept.

(C) reduces the amount of time that passes before the users begin to see a working system.

(D) accelerates the requirements analysis and design phases.

77. Which of the following is(are) an input process method(s) ?

(A) smart card

(B) biometric

(C) point-of-sale

(D) All of the above

78. If you need a student to select from a list of eighty courses of the university's on-line catalogue, your best choice for a GUI control would be :

(A) checkbox

(B) radio buttons

(C) drop-down list

(D) Internet hyperlink

79. Optical character recognition :

(A) is less prevalent than optical mark recognition

(B) is used on forms for subjective-based questions on exams

(C) requires the user to carefully handwrite input data on a business form

(D) Both (A) and (C)

80. A listing of the names and addresses of all the employees for an organization would be an example of a(n) :

(A) detailed report

(B) summary report

(C) external report

(D) exception report

81. Which of the following is not a characteristic of MIS (Management Information System) ?

(A) Management Directed

(B) Management Oriented

(C) Common Data Flow

(D) Management Non-Interference

82. A top-down approach of MIS design represents :

(A) An entire system is partitioned into a hierarchy of subsystems

(B) Divided into a number of other subsystems

(C) Overall system is divided into a number of subsystems

(D) All of the above mentioned

83. Which one of the following is! are the characteristics of Strategic Management Information System ?

(A) Helps to prepare a product or service in the industry

(B) It provides operating productivity, improved benefit

(C) It includes interlinking of the activities of a firm that acquires, collects and provides information

(D) All of the above mentioned

84. Which process flow is correct with respect to a Transaction Processing System ?

(A) Processing → Data → Report

(B) Data → Processing → Report

(C) Report → Processing → Data

(D) None of the above

85. Basic component of DSS is :

(A) Database

(B) An application software for DSS

(C) Model

(D) All of the above

86. Which of the following is a major use of management-level systems of an organization ?

(A) Supporting long-range financial and resource planning activities

(B) Supporting the monitoring, controlling, decision-making and administrative activities of middle management

(C) Supporting knowledge workers and data workers

(D) Monitor the elementary activities and transactions

87. Which of the following is a component of Management Information System ?

(A) Enquiry processing

(B) Data Entry

(C) External Database

(D) Knowledge Engine

88. Which of the following is not the goal of Management Information System ?

(A) Assist in the decision making process

(B) Recruitment of people for the organization

(C) Providing necessary information at all levels of management

(D) Facilitate the decision making process

89. .... focuses on planning, policies and procedures regarding the use of corporate data and information

(A) CIO

(B) Systems Analyst

(C) Database Administrator

(D) System Operator

90. .... is any business-related exchange such as payments to employees, sales to customers or payments to suppliers

(A) Data

(B) E-Commerce

(C) A Transaction

(D) Input

91. .... are software programs that were developed for a general market and that can be purchased in a store.

(A) Proprietary software

(B) Off-the-shelf software

(C) Contract Software

(D) Application Software

92. .... converts cipher text back into plain text.

(A) Encryption

(B) A firewall

(C) Decryption

(D) An encoder

93. Using .... a decision maker can make hypothetical changes to problem data and observe the impact on the results.

(A) Simulation

(B) What-if-analysis

(C) Optimization

(D) Goal-Seeking Analysis

94. The first stage in the problem solving process is called the .... stage. During this stage, potential problems or opportunities are identified and defined.

(A) Choice

(B) Design

(C) Monitoring

(D) intelligence

95. Which of the following is not a goal of Transaction Processing System ?

(A) Capture, process and store transactions

(B) Produce a variety of documents related to routine business activities

(C) Reduce manual effort associated with processing business transactions

(D) Produce standard reports used for management decision making

96. .... organizational structure employs individuals, groups or complete business units in geographically dispersed areas who may never meet face to face in the same room.

(A) Traditional

(B) Virtual

(C) Multidimensional

(D) Matrix

97. .... is a collection of single-application software packages in a bundle designed to work similarly so that once you learn the basics for one application, the other applications are easy to learn and use.

(A) Bundled Software

(B) Software Suite

(C) Productivity Applications

(D) General Purpose Software

98. The data processing activity that involves rekeying miskeyed or misscanned data is called ....

(A) Editing

(B) Data Storage

(C) Data Correction

(D) Data Collection

99. .... is a form of transaction processing in which all the transactions are collected into a group and processed together.

(A) Accumulation Processing

(B) Batch Processing

(C) Data Correction

(D) Data Collection

100. A .... is an abstraction or an approximation that is used to represent reality.

(A) Model

(B) System Parameter

(C) System Performance Standard

(D) System

4. Four alternative answers are mentioned for each question as—A, B, C & D in the booklet. The candidate has to choose the correct answer and mark the same in the OMR Answer-Sheet as per the direction :

Example :

Question :

Q. 1 Ⓐ ● Ⓒ Ⓓ
Q. 2 Ⓐ Ⓑ ● Ⓓ
Q. 3 Ⓐ ● Ⓒ Ⓓ

Illegible answers with cutting and over-writing or half filled circle will be cancelled.

5. Each question carries equal marks. Marks will be awarded according to the number of correct answers you have.

6. All answers are to be given on OMR Answer sheet only. Answers given anywhere other than the place specified in the answer sheet will not be considered valid.

7. Before writing anything on the OMR Answer Sheet, all the instructions given in it should be read carefully.

8. After the completion of the examination candidates should leave the examination hall only after providing their OMR Answer Sheet to the invigilator. Candidate can carry their Question Booklet.

9. There will be no negative marking.

10. Rough work, if any, should be done on the blank pages provided for the purpose in the booklet.

11. To bring and use of log-book, calculator, pager and cellular phone in examination hall is prohibited.

12. In case of any difference found in English and Hindi version of the question, the English version of the question will be held authentic.

Impt. : On opening the question booklet, first check that all the pages of the question booklet are printed properly. If there is ny discrepancy in the question Booklet, then after showing it to the invigilator, get another question Booklet of the same series.

4. प्रश्न-पुस्तिका में प्रत्येक प्रश्न के चार सम्भावित उत्तर— A, B, C एवं D हैं। परीक्षार्थी को उन चारों विकल्पों में से सही उत्तर छाँटना है। उत्तर को OMR आन्सर-शीट में सम्बन्धित प्रश्न संख्या में निम्न प्रकार भरना है :

उदाहरण :

प्रश्न :

प्रश्न 1 Ⓐ ● Ⓒ Ⓓ
प्रश्न 2 Ⓐ Ⓑ ● Ⓓ
प्रश्न 3 Ⓐ ● Ⓒ Ⓓ

अपठनीय उत्तर या ऐसे उत्तर जिन्हें काटा या बदला गया है, या गोले में आधा भरकर दिया गया, उन्हें निरस्त कर दिया जाएगा।

5. प्रत्येक प्रश्न के अंक समान हैं। आपके जितने उत्तर सही होंगे, उन्हीं के अनुसार अंक प्रदान किये जायेंगे।

6. सभी उत्तर केवल ओ. एम. आर. उत्तर-पत्रक (OMR Answer Sheet) पर ही दिये जाने हैं। उत्तर-पत्रक में निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा अन्यत्र कहीं पर दिया गया उत्तर मान्य नहीं होगा।

7. ओ. एम. आर. उत्तर-पत्रक (OMR Answer Sheet) पर कुछ भी लिखने से पूर्व उसमें दिये गये सभी अनुदेशों को सावधानीपूर्वक पढ़ लिया जाये।

8. परीक्षा समाप्ति के उपरान्त परीक्षार्थी कक्ष निरीक्षक को अपनी OMR Answer Sheet उपलब्ध कराने के बाद ही परीक्षा कक्ष से प्रस्थान करें। परीक्षार्थी अपने साथ प्रश्न-पुस्तिका ले जा सकते हैं।

9. निगेटिव मार्किंग नहीं है।

10. कोई भी रफ कार्य, प्रश्न-पुस्तिका के अन्त में, रफ-कार्य के लिए दिए खाली पेज पर ही किया जाना चाहिए।

11. परीक्षा-कक्ष में लॉग-बुक, कैलकुलेटर, पेजर तथा सेल्युलर फोन ले जाना तथा उसका उपयोग करना वर्जित है।

12. प्रश्न के हिन्दी एवं अंग्रेजी रूपान्तरण में भिन्नता होने की दशा में प्रश्न का अंग्रेजी रूपान्तरण ही मान्य होगा।

महत्वपूर्ण : प्रश्नपुस्तिका खोलने पर प्रथमतः जाँच कर देख लें कि प्रश्न-पुस्तिका के सभी पृष्ठ भलीभाँति छपे हुए हैं। यदि प्रश्नपुस्तिका में कोई कमी हो, तो कक्षनिरीक्षक को दिखाकर उसी सिरीज की दूसरी प्रश्न-पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।