BBA (Sixth Semester) Examination, July-2022

BBA-604(N)

Management Information System

Time : 1:30 Hours   **Maximum Marks-100**

जब तक कहा न जाय, इस प्रश्नपुस्तिका को न खोलें

K-357

निर्देश :—
1. परीक्षार्थी अपने अनुक्रमांक, विषय एवं प्रश्नपुस्तिका की सीरीज का विवरण यथास्थान सही– सही भरें, अन्यथा मूल्यांकन में किसी भी प्रकार की विसंगति की दशा में उसकी जिम्मेदारी स्वयं परीक्षार्थी की होगी।

2. इस प्रश्नपुस्तिका में 100 प्रश्न हैं, जिनमे से केवल 75 प्रश्नों के उत्तर परीक्षार्थियों द्वारा दिये जाने है। प्रत्येक प्रश्न के चार वैकल्पिक उत्तर प्रश्न के नीचे दिये गये हैं। इन चारों में से केवल एक ही उत्तर सही है। जिस उत्तर को आप सही या सबसे उचित समझते हैं, अपने उत्तर पत्रक (O.M.R. ANSWER SHEET) में उसके अक्षर वाले वृत्त को काले या नीले बाल प्वांइट पेन से पूरा भर दें। यदि किसी परीक्षार्थी द्वारा किसी प्रश्न का एक से अधिक उत्तर दिया जाता है, तो उसे गलत उत्तर माना जायेगा।

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

4. सभी उत्तर केवल ओ०एम०आर० उत्तर पत्रक (O.M.R. ANSWER SHEET) पर ही दिये जाने हैं। उत्तर पत्रक में निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा अन्यत्र कहीं पर दिया गया उत्तर मान्य नहीं होगा।

5. ओ०एम०आर० उत्तर पत्रक (O.M.R. ANSWER SHEET) पर कुछ भी लिखने से पूर्व उसमें दिये गये सभी अनुदेशों को सावधानीपूर्वक पढ़ लिया जाय।

6. परीक्षा समाप्ति के उपरान्त परीक्षार्थी कक्ष निरीक्षक को अपनी ओ०एम०आर० शीट उपलब्ध कराने के बाद ही परीक्षा कक्ष से प्रस्थान करें।

7. निगेटिव मार्किंग नहीं है।

महत्वपूर्ण :— प्रश्नपुस्तिका खोलने पर प्रथमतः जॉच कर देख लें कि प्रश्नपुस्तिका के सभी पृष्ठ भलीभॉति छपे हुए हैं। यदि प्रश्नपुस्तिका में कोई कमी हो, तो कक्ष निरीक्षक को दिखाकर उसी सीरीज की दूसरी प्रश्नपुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

1. The information of MIS comes from the boot _____ source.

   (A) Internal

   (B) External

   (C) Superficial

   (D) Internal and external

2. The Management Information System receives input from the _____.

   (A) SSL

   (B) GPS

   (C) TPS

   (D) LMS

3. Management information system is _____ human-machine based system.

   (A) An interpreted

   (B) An interstellar

   (C) An integrated

   (D) An interdependent

4. Information technology is the combination of computer science and _____.

   (A) Telecommunications

   (B) Electronics

   (C) Digital marketing

   (D) Networking

5. A digital firm is one where organization's operations are _____.

   (A) Completely mobilized

   (B) Digitally enabled

   (C) Digitally marketed

   (D) Highly outsourced

6. E-business is not possible without _____ .

   (A) Intranet

   (B) Extranet

   (C) Internet

   (D) PC

7. _____ is the real world object.

   (A) Records

   (B) Attribute

   (C) Characteristic

   (D) Entity

8. _____ is the first step in the SDLC.

   (A) Design Development

   (B) Data Analysis

   (C) Documentation

   (D) Problem Identification

9. AI stands for _____ .

   (A) Artificial Internet

   (B) Artificial Intelligence

   (C) Analytical Intelligence

   (D) Actual Intelligence

10. The full form of IoT is _____ .

    (A) Internet of technology

    (B) Interconnection of things

    (C) Internet operating technology

    (D) Internet of things

11. Mainframe computer is for _____.

    (A) Defense dept. only

    (B) MSME enterprises

    (C) Large corporates

    (D) Soloprenuers

12. When a bank uses information to launch a personalized credit card product _____.

    (A) This reduces costs

    (B) This adds value

    (C) This manages risk

    (D) Creates opportunity

13. For a manager, the most important attribute of information quality is _____.

    (A) Media

    (B) Presentation

    (C) Relevance

    (D) Manipulation

14. The back bone of any organization is:

    (A) Information

    (B) Employee

    (C) Management

    (D) Capital

15. The flow of information through MIS is:

    (A) Need dependent

    (B) Organization dependent

    (C) Information dependent

    (D) Management dependent

16. MIS normally found in a manufacturing organization will not be suitable in the_____.

(A) Service sector

(B) Banking sector

(C) Agriculture sector

(D) All of the above

17. The basic component(s) of DSS is (are):

(A) Database

(B) Model base

(C) DSS software system

(D) All of the above

18. GDSS is the short form of:

(A) Group decision support system

(B) Group discussion support system

(C) Group decision service system

(D) Group discussion support source

19. 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

20. Which of the following is NOT a goal of transaction processing systems?

(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

21.	_____ is factors that are essential to the success of certain functional areas of an organization.

   (A) Mission-critical factors

   (B) Critical success factors

   (C) Performance objectives

   (D) Strategic factors

22.	Critical information for top management is provided by _____ information system.

   (A) Expert

   (B) Executive

   (C) Decision

   (D) Managerial

23.	_____ sub system covers granting of credit and cost management.

   (A) Accounting

   (B) Purchase

   (C) Personnel

   (D) Sales

24.	_____ processing is considered as the classical method of processing data.

   (A) Batch

   (B) Group

   (C) Sequence

   (D) Real

25.	In _____ type of processing, data is processed immediately after a transaction occurs.

   (A) Batch

   (B) Parallel

   (C) Sequence

   (D) Real time

26. In database handling _____ reports used by software for data.

    (A) Condition

    (B) Specific

    (C) Periodic

    (D) Demand

27. SCM stands for _____.

    (A) Supply chain method

    (B) Supply collection management

    (C) Supply chain management

    (D) Search chain management

28. _____ means that information must reach the recipients within the prescribe timer frame.

    (A) Duration

    (B) Period

    (C) Timeliness

    (D) Time

29. Customer numbers and their names would be an example of the _____ component of an order management information system.

    (A) Software

    (B) Hardware

    (C) Data

    (D) Procedure

30. What are the qualities of a good software?

    (A) Reusability

    (B) Portability

    (C) Inter-operability

    (D) All of the above

31. Which of the following is not a characteristic of good information?

(A) Interchangeability

(B) Relevance

(C) Cost effectiveness

(D) Timeliness

32. _____ is an awareness and understanding of a set of information and ways that information can be made useful to support a specific task or reach a decision.

(A) Knowledge

(B) Data

(C) Feedback

(D) A process

33. The translation of strategic and organizational goals into system development initiatives is called _____.

(A) System development

(B) Information systems planning

(C) Project planning

(D) Project definition

34. Information systems that monitor the elementary activities and transactions of the organizations are _____.

(A) Management-level systems

(B) Operational-level systems

(C) Knowledge-level systems

(D) Strategic systems

35. _____ system is concerned with the way information is used for purpose of control and applied technologies.

(A) Feedback

(B) Interview

(C) Interaction

(D) Conference

36. The information generated at regular intervals is a _____ information.

   (A) Depositing

   (B) Saving

   (C) Recurring

   (D) Collecting

37. The _____ information system deals with the flow of information about people working in the organization.

   (A) Record

   (B) Transaction

   (C) Personnel

   (D) Blocked

38. The direct, computer-to-computer exchange of standardized, common business transaction documents between business partners, suppliers, and customers is ____.

   (A) edi

   (B) es

   (C) eis

   (D) erp

39. _____ 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

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

   (A) Model

   (B) System parameter

   (C) System performance standard

   (D) System

41. _____ is the fact that are properly arranged, classified and organized.

   (A) Data

   (B) Events

   (C) Statements

   (D) Information

42. The _____ component plays a decision rule for the computer.

   (A) Program

   (B) Statements

   (C) Input data

   (D) Conditions

43. Prototype is a:

   (A) Working model of existing system

   (B) Mini model of existing system

   (C) Mini model of processed system

   (D) None of the above

44. Deciding where to locate new production facility is an example of a manufacturing and production information system operating at the:

   (A) Operational level

   (B) Management level

   (C) knowledge level

   (D) Strategic level

45. Enterprise systems support:

   (A) Manufacturing processes

   (B) Financial and accounting processes

   (C) Human resource processes

   (D) All of the above

46. 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

47. In the spiral model risk analysis is performed:

(A) In the first loop

(B) In the first and second loop

(C) In every loop

(D) Before using spiral model

48. Which phase in not available in software life cycle?

(A) Coding

(B) Testing

(C) Maintenance

(D) Abstraction

49. _____ is the information about data.

(A) Data

(B) Meta-data

(C) Entity

(D) Relations

50. The advantages of creating a prototype are:

(A) It allows developers to experiment with number of different design options

(B) It can serve as means of communication between developers and customers

(C) Both (A) and (B)

(D) None of the above

51. CASE Tool is:

   (A) Computer aided software engineering

   (B) Component aided software engineering

   (C) Constructive aided software engineering

   (D) Computer analysis software engineering

52. RAD stands for:

   (A) Rotate application development

   (B) Register application development

   (C) Related application development

   (D) Rapid application development

53. Which is the most popular database model?

   (A) Network model

   (B) Relational model

   (C) Hierarchical model

   (D) Object oriented

54. Assembling a product, identifying customers and hiring employees are:

   (A) Transactions

   (B) Phases

   (C) Business processes

   (D) Business functions

55. The component of a decision support system that provides decision makers access to a variety of models and assists them in decision making is called the _____.

   (A) Model base

   (B) Model management software

   (C) Database

   (D) Dialogue manager

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

 (A) Accumulation processing

 (B) Batch processing

 (C) Data collection

 (D) Data collection

57. _____ gives the computer the ability to make suggestions and act like an expert in a particular field.

 (A) Decision support systems

 (B) Virtual reality systems

 (C) Management information systems

 (D) Expert systems

58. The project team is composed of the system professionals who are directly responsible for _____ the system.

 (A) Testing

 (B) Building

 (C) Deleting

 (D) Innovating

59. The accounting system is _____ whereas the demand forecasting system is _____.

 (A) Deterministic, probabilistic

 (B) probabilistic, deterministic

 (C) Open, close

 (D) Close, open

60. The Management Information System receives input from the:

 (A) eis.

 (B) es.

 (C) dss.

 (D) tps.

61. Projections and responses to queries are information output characteristics associated with:

(A) dss

(B) mis

(C) ess

(D) tps

62. During software development which factor is most crucial?

(A) People

(B) Process

(C) Product

(D) Project

63. Identifying customers and markets using data on demographics, markets, consumer behaviour, and trends is an example of:

(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

64. _____ 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

65. _____ is 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

66. In general, the information system can also be described in terms of _____.

(A) Operations

(B) Functions

(C) Events

(D) Tasks

67. _____ 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

68. Information systems that support the firm in its interaction with its environment are said to be performing within the _____.

(A) Workgroup sphere of influence

(B) Global sphere of influence

(C) Enterprise sphere of influence

(D) Individual sphere of influence

69. The current major stage in the business use of IS is oriented towards _____.

(A) Cost reduction and Productivity

(B) Gaining competitive advantage

(C) Strategic advantage and costs

(D) Improved customer relationship management

70. Problems that are routine and have well- defined relationships are called _____.

(A) Structured problems

(B) Programmed decisions

(C) Simple problems

(D) Heuristics

71. GUI stands for _____.

   (A) Graphical user interface

   (B) Graphical user interactive

   (C) Graphical user integration

   (D) Graphical user inference

72. Data encryption concept is used for _____ purposes.

   (A) Data hidden

   (B) Data display

   (C) Data processing

   (D) Data transfer

73. Accounting, finance, marketing and human resources are known as _____.

   (A) Executive information systems

   (B) Functional business areas

   (C) Geographic information system

   (D) Local information system

74. A combination of a MIS and DSS is called _____ which helps top managers make decisions.

   (A) GIS

   (B) EIS

   (C) EPI

   (D) CAM

75. The most creative and challenging phase of system life cycle is:

   (A) Feasibility study

   (B) Maintenance

   (C) Design

   (D) None of the above

76. Which of these items is a major component of today's IT infrastructure?

   (A) Data management technology

   (B) Networking

   (C) Technology services

   (D) All of the above

77. _____ converts cipher text back into plaintext.

   (A) Encryption

   (B) A firewall

   (C) Decryption

   (D) An encoder

78. DML is provided for:

   (A) Description of logical structure of database

   (B) Addition of new structure in the database system

   (C) Manipulation & processing of database

   (D) Definition of physical structure of database system

79. The database schema is written in:

   (A) HLL

   (B) DML

   (C) DDL

   (D) DCL

80. A DBMS query language is designed to:

   (A) Support end users who use English-like commands

   (B) Support in the development of complex applications software

   (C) Specify the structure of a database

   (D) All of the above

81. The full form of DDL:

(A) Dynamic Data Language

(B) Detailed Data Language

(C) Data Definition Language

(D) Data Derivation Language

82. Information system that monitor the elementary activities and transactions of the organizations are:

(A) Management-level system

(B) Operational-level system

(C) Knowledge-level system

(D) Strategic-level system

83. 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

84. Information systems can facilitate supply chain management by:

(A) Tracking the status

(B) Rapidly communicating orders

(C) Providing product specifications

(D) Doing all of the above

85. Customer numbers and their names would be an example of the _____ component of an order management information system.

(A) Software

(B) Hardware

(C) Data

(D) Procedure

86. If you are a _____ recipients of sensitive information, such as might be overheard or contained in a misdirected email, this would not be illegal, but might be unethical to use it.

(A) Active

(B) Passive

(C) Proper

(D) Business

87. A human order taker can be by passed when using a (n) _____.

(A) Office automation system

(B) Management information system

(C) Transaction processing system

(D) Decision support system

88. Data mining cannot be done if:

(A) Operational data has not been archived

(B) Earlier management decisions are not available

(C) The organization is large

(D) All processing had been only batch processing

89. Which is not a domain of Artificial Intelligence?

(A) Virtual Reality

(B) Intelligent Agents

(C) Expert system

(D) None of the above

90. Which computer based model is developed after human brain?

(A) Fuzzy logic

(B) Neural Network

(C) Virtual Reality

(D) All of the above

91. Which of the following level of managers develop short-and medium-range plans, schedules, and budgets and specify the policies, procedures, and business objectives for their sub- units of the company?

(A) Strategic

(B) Tactical

(C) Operational

(D) Front Line

92. _____ is a field of science and technology based on disciplines such as computer science, biology, psychology, linguistics, mathematics and engineering.

(A) Natural intelligence

(B) Artificial intelligence

(C) Articulate intelligence

(D) None of the above

93. _____ involves using multi-sensory human-computer interface that enable human users to experience computer-simulated objects, spaces, activities, and "words" as if they actually exist.

(A) Virtual office

(B) Virtual reality

(C) Real reality

(D) Reality

94. The _____ can help you choose a product.

(A) Office automation system

(B) Management information system

(C) Transaction processing

(D) Decision support system

95. The expert system uses a (n) _____ to select the most appropriate response.

(A) Inference

(B) Decision support system

(C) Knowledge base

(D) Data source

96. An intranet that is accessible by outside workers:

    (A) Firewall

    (B) Extranet

    (C) management information system

    (D) P2PN

97. _____ is the capability to continue as if nothing has happended, even after a major component failure.

    (A) Redundancy

    (B) Interoperability

    (C) Fault tolerance

    (D) Back up

98. A storage device that is connected directly to a network is an example of _____.

    (A) Network attached storage

    (B) Storage area network

    (C) Direct attached storage

    (D) RAID

99. More than one of the same component is an example of a _____ system.

    (A) Scalable

    (B) Redundant

    (C) RAID

    (D) Back up

100. Which type of database stores data in two-dimensional tables?

    (A) Network

    (B) Hierarchical

    (C) Table

    (D) Relational

******

Rough Work / रफ कार्य

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