

SYSTEM ANALYSIS (MCQ)

1.1 Information is

- a. Data b. Processed Data c. Manipulated input d. Computer output

1.2 Data by itself is not useful unless

- a. It is massive b. It is processed to obtain information
c. It is collected from diverse sources d. It is properly stated

1.3 For taking decisions data must be

- a Very accurate b Massive
c Processed correctly d Collected from diverse sources

1.4 Strategic information is needed for

- a Day to day operations b Meet government requirements
c Long range planning d Short range planning

1.5 Strategic information is required by

- a Middle managers b Line managers c Top managers d All workers

1.6 Tactical information is needed for

- a Day to day operations b Meet government requirements
c Long range planning d Short range planning

1.7 Tactical information is required by System Analysis and Design / Data and

- a Middle managers b Line managers c Top managers d All workers

1.8 Operational information is needed for

- a Day to day operations b Meet government requirements
c Long range planning d Short range planning

1.9 Operational information is required by

- a Middle managers b Line managers c Top managers d All workers

1.10 Statutory information is needed for

- a Day to day operations b Meet government requirements
c Long range planning d Short range planning

1.11 In motor car manufacturing the following type of information is strategic

- a Decision on introducing a new model b Scheduling production
c Assessing competitor car d Computing sales tax collected

1.12 In motor car manufacturing the following type of information is tactical

- a Decision on introducing a new model
- b Scheduling production
- c Assessing competitor car
- d Computing sales tax collected

1.13 In motor car manufacturing the following type of information is

- a Decision on introducing a new model
- b Scheduling production
- c Assessing competitor car
- d Computing sales tax collected

1.14 In motor car manufacturing the following type of information is statutory

- a Decision on introducing a new model
- b Scheduling production
- c Assessing competitor car
- d Computing sales tax collected

1.15 In a hospital information system the following type of information is strategic

- a Opening a new children's ward
- b Data on births and deaths
- c Preparing patients' bill
- d Buying an expensive diagnostic system such as CAT scan

1.16 In a hospital information system the following type of information is tactical

- a Opening a new children's ward
- b Data on births and deaths
- c Preparing patients' bill
- d Buying an expensive diagnostic system such as CAT scan

1.17 In a hospital information system the following type of information is operational

- a Opening a new children's ward
- b Data on births and deaths
- c Preparing patients' bill
- d Buying an expensive diagnostic system such as CAT scan

1.18 In a hospital information system the following type of information is statutory

- a Opening a new children's ward
- b Data on births and deaths
- c Preparing patients' bill
- d Buying an expensive diagnostic system such as CAT scan

1.19 A computer based information system is needed because

- (i) The size of organization have become large and data is massive
 - (ii) Timely decisions are to be taken based on available data
 - (iii) Computers are available
 - (iv) Difficult to get clerks to process data
- a (ii) and (iii)
 - b (i) and (ii)
 - c (i) and (iv)
 - d (iii) and (iv)

1.20 Volume of strategic information is

- a Condensed b Detailed c Summarized d Irrelevant

1.21 Volume of tactical information is

- a Condensed b Detailed c Summarized d relevant

1.22 Volume of operational information is

- a Condensed b Detailed c Summarized d Irrelevant

1.23 Strategic information is

- a Haphazard b Well organized c Unstructured d Partly structured

1.24 Tactical information is

- a Haphazard b Well organized c Unstructured d Partly structured

1.25 Operational information is

- a Haphazard b Well organized c Unstructured d Partly structured

1.26 Match and find best pairing for a Human Resource Management System

- (i)Policies on giving bonus (iv)Strategic information
(ii)Absentee reduction (v)Tactical information
(iii)Skills inventory (vi)Operational Information

- a (i) and (v)
b (i) and (iv)
c (ii) and (iv)
d (iii) and (v)

1.27 Match and find best pairing for a Production Management System

- (i) Performance appraisal of machines (iv)Strategic information to decide on replacement
(ii)Introducing new production (v)Tactical information technology
(iii)Preventive maintenance schedules (vi)Operational information for machines

- a (i) and (vi)
b (ii) and (v)
c (i) and (v)
d (iii) and (iv)

1.28 Match and find best pairing for a Production Management System

- (i) Performance appraisal of machines
- (ii) Introducing new production
- (iii) Preventive maintenance schedules
- (iv) Strategic information to decide on replacement
- (v) Tactical information technology
- (vi) Operational information for machines

- a (iii) and (vi)
- b (i) and (iv)
- c (ii) and (v)
- d None of the above

1.29 Match and find best pairing for a Materials Management System

- (i) Developing vendor performance
- (ii) Developing vendors for critical
- (iii) List of items rejected from a vendor
- (iv) Strategic information measures
- (v) Tactical information items
- (vi) Operational information

- a (i) and (v)
- b (ii) and (v)
- c (iii) and (iv)
- d (ii) and (vi)

1.30 Match and find best pairing for a Materials Management System

- (i) Developing vendor performance
- (ii) Developing vendors for critical
- (iii) List of items rejected from a vendor
- (iv) Strategic information measures
- (v) Tactical information items
- (vi) Operational information

- a (i) and (iv)
- b (i) and (vi)
- c (ii) and (iv)
- d (iii) and (v)

1.31 Match and find best pairing for a Materials Management System

- (i) Developing vendor performance
- (ii) Developing vendors for critical
- (iii) List of items rejected from a vendor
- (iv) Strategic information measures
- (v) Tactical information items
- (vi) Operational information

- a (i) and (vi)
- b (iii) and (vi)
- c (ii) and (vi)
- d (iii) and (iv)

1.32 Match and find best pairing for a Finance Management System

- | | |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| (i) Tax deduction at source report | (iv) Strategic information |
| (ii) Impact of taxation on pricing | (v) Tactical information |
| (iii) Tax planning | (vi) Operational information |

- a (i) and (v)
- b (iii) and (vi)
- c (ii) and (v)
- d (ii) and (iv)

1.33 Match and find best pairing for a Finance Management System

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| (i) Budget status to all managers | (iv) Strategic information |
| (ii) Method of financing | (v) Tactical information |
| (iii) Variance between budget and | (vi) Operational information expenses |

- a (i) and (v)
- b (iii) and (vi)
- c (ii) and (v)
- d (ii) and (iv)

1.34 Match and find best pairing for a Marketing Management System

- | | |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| (i) Customer preferences surveys | (iv) Strategic information |
| (ii) Search for new markets | (v) Tactical information |
| (iii) Performance of sales outlets | (vi) Operational information |

- a (i) and (iv)
- b (ii) and (v)
- c (iii) and (vi)
- d (ii) and (v)

1.35 Match and find best pairing for a Marketing Management System

- | | |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| (i) Customer preferences surveys | (iv) Strategic information |
| (ii) Search for new markets | (v) Tactical information |
| (iii) Performance of sales outlets | (vi) Operational information |

- a (iii) and (iv)
- b (i) and (vi)
- c (i) and (v)
- d (iii) and (v)

1.36 Match and find best pairing for a Research and Development Management System

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| (i) Technical collaboration decision | (iv) Strategic information |
| (ii) Budgeted expenses Vs actuals | (v) Tactical information |
| (iii) Proportion of budget to be | (vi) Operational information allocated to various projects |

- a (i) and (iv)
- b (ii) and (v)
- c (iii) and (vi)
- d (iii) and (iv)

1.37 Match and find best pairing for a Research and Development Management System

System

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| (i) Technical collaboration decision | (iv) Strategic information |
| (ii) Budgeted expenses Vs actuals | (v) Tactical information |
| (iii) Proportion of budget to be | (vi) Operational information allocated |

to

various projects

- a (i) and (v)
- b (iii) and (v)
- c (ii) and (v)
- d (i) and (vi)

1.38 Organizations are divided into departments because

- a it is convenient to do so
- b each department can be assigned a specific functional responsibility
- c it provides opportunities for promotion
- d it is done by every organization

1.39 Organizations have hierarchical structures because

- a it is convenient to do so
 - b it is done by every organization
 - c specific responsibilities can be assigned for each level
 - d it provides opportunities for promotions
- System Analysis and Design / Data and Information Multiple Choice Questions

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1.40 Which of the following functions is the most unlikely in an insurance company.

- a Training
- b giving loans
- c bill of material
- d accounting

1.41 Which of the following functions is most unlikely in a university

- a admissions
- b accounting
- c conducting examination
- d marketing

1.42 Which of the following functions is most unlikely in a purchase section of an organization.

- a Production planning
- b order processing
- c vendor selection
- d training

1.43 Which is the most unlikely function of a marketing division of an organization.

- a advertising

- b sales analysis
- c order processing
- d customer preference analysis

1.44 Which is the most unlikely function of a finance section of a company.

- a Billing
- b costing
- c budgeting
- d labor deployment

1.45 Match quality of information and how it is ensured using the following list

QUALITY	HOW ENSURED
(i) Accurate	(iv) Include all data
Design / Data and Information	System Analysis and Multiple Choice Questions

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- | | |
|---------------|--|
| (ii) Complete | (v) Use correct input and processing rules |
| (iii) Timely | (vi) Include all data up to present time |
- a (i) and (v)
 - b (ii) and (vi)
 - c (iii) and (vi)
 - d (i) and (iv)

1.46 Match quality of information and how it is ensured using the following list

QUALITY	HOW ENSURED
(i) Accurate	(iv) Include all data
(ii) Complete	(v) Use correct input and processing rules
(iii) Timely	(vi) Include all data up to present time

- a (ii) and (v)
- b (ii) and (vi)
- c (ii) and (iv)
- d (iii) and (iv)

1.47 Match quality of information and how it is ensured using the following list

QUALITY	HOW ENSURED
(i) Up-to-date	(iv) Include all data to present time
(ii) Brief	(v) Give at right time
(iii) Significance	(vi) Use attractive format and

understandable

graphical charts

- a (i) and (v)
- b (ii) and (vi)
- c (iii) and (vi)
- d (i) and (vi)

1.48 Match quality of information and how it is ensured using the following list

QUALITY	HOW ENSURED
(i) Up- to-date	(iv) Include all data to present time
(ii) Brief	(v) Give at right time
Design / Data and Information	System Analysis and Multiple Choice Questions

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(iii) Significance

(vi) Use attractive format and understandable graphical charts

a (i) and (iv)

b (ii) and (v)

c (iii) and (iv)

d (ii) and (iv)

1.49 Match quality of information and how it is ensured using the following list

QUALITY

HOW ENSURED

(i) Brief

(iv) Unpleasant information not hidden

(ii) Relevant

(v) Summarize relevant information

(iii) Trustworthy

(vi) Understands user needs

a (i) and (iv)

b (ii) and (v)

c (iii) and (vi)

d (i) and (v)

1.50 Match quality of information and how it is ensured using the following list

QUALITY

HOW ENSURED

(i) Brief

(iv) Unpleasant information not hidden

(ii) Relevant

(v) Summarize relevant information

(iii) Trustworthy

(vi) Understands user needs

a (ii) and (vi)

b (i) and (iv)

c (iii) and (v)

d (ii) and (iv)

1.51 The quality of information which does not hide any unpleasant information is known as

a Complete

b Trustworthy

c Relevant

d None of the above

1.52 The quality of information which is based on understanding user needs

Multiple

Choice Questions

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a Complete

b Trustworthy

c Relevant

d None of the above

1.53 Every record stored in a Master file has a key field because

a it is the most important field

b it acts as a unique identification of record

c it is the key to the database

d it is a very concise field

1.54 The primary storage medium for storing archival data is
a floppy disk
b magnetic disk
c magnetic tape
d CD- ROM

1.55 Master files are normally stored in
a a hard disk
b a tape
c CD – ROM
d computer's main memory

1.56 Master file is a file containing
a all master records
b all records relevant to the application
c a collection of data items
d historical data of relevance to the organization

1.57 Edit program is required to
a authenticate data entered by an operator
b format correctly input data
c detect errors in input data
d expedite retrieving input data

1.58 Data rejected by edit program are
a corrected and re- entered
b removed from processing
c collected for later use
d ignored during processing

System Analysis and Design / Data and Information
Multiple Choice Questions
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b removed from processing
c collected for later use
d ignored during processing

1.59 Online transaction processing is used because
a it is efficient
b disk is used for storing files
c it can handle random queries.
d Transactions occur in batches

1.60 On-line transaction processing is used when
i) it is required to answer random queries
ii) it is required to ensure correct processing
iii) all files are available on-line
iv) all files are stored using hard disk

a i ,ii
b i, iii
c ii ,iii, iv
d i , ii ,iii

1.61 Off-line data entry is preferable when
i) data should be entered without error
ii) the volume of data to be entered is large

- iii) the volume of data to be entered is small
- iv) data is to be processed periodically

- a i, ii
- b ii, iii
- c ii, iv
- d iii, iv

1.62 Batch processing is used when

- i) response time should be short
- ii) data processing is to be carried out at periodic intervals
- iii) transactions are in batches
- iv) transactions do not occur periodically

/ Data and Information

Multiple Choice Questions

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- a i, ii
- b i, iii, iv
- c ii, iii
- d i, ii, iii

1.63 Batch processing is preferred over on-line transaction processing when

- i) processing efficiency is important
- ii) the volume of data to be processed is large
- iii) only periodic processing is needed
- iv) a large number of queries are to be processed

- a i, ii
- b i, iii
- c ii, iii
- d i, ii, iii

1.64 A management information system is one which

- a is required by all managers of an organization
- b processes data to yield information of value in tactical management
- c provides operational information
- d allows better management of organizations

1.65 Data mining is used to aid in

- a operational management
- b analyzing past decision made by managers
- c detecting patterns in operational data
- d retrieving archival data

1.66 Data mining requires

- a large quantities of operational data stored over a period of time
- b lots of tactical data
- c several tape drives to store archival data
- d large mainframe computers

1.67 Data mining can not be done if

- a operational data has not been archived

b earlier management decisions are not available System Analysis and Design /
Data and Information Multiple Choice Questions

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c the organization is large

d all processing had been only batch processing

1.68 Decision support systems are used for

a Management decision making

b Providing tactical information to management

c Providing strategic information to management

d Better operation of an organization

1.69 Decision support systems are used by

a Line managers.

b Top-level managers.

c Middle level managers.

d System users

1.70 Decision support systems are essential for

a Day-to-day operation of an organization.

b Providing statutory information.

c Top level strategic decision making.

d Ensuring that organizations are profitable. System Analysis and Design / Data
and Information Multiple Choice Questions

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Key to Objective Questions

1.1 b 1.2 b 1.3 c 1.4 c 1.5 c 1.6 d

1.7 a 1.8 a 1.9 b 1.10 b 1.11 a 1.12 c

1.13 b 1.14 d 1.15 d 1.16 a 1.17 c 1.18 b

1.19 b 1.20 a 1.21 c 1.22 b 1.23 c 1.24 d

1.25 b 1.26 b 1.27 c 1.28 a 1.29 a 1.30 c

1.31 b 1.32 c 1.33 d 1.34 c 1.35 c 1.36 a

1.37 b 1.38 b 1.39 c 1.40 c 1.41 d 1.42 a

1.43 c 1.44 d 1.45 a 1.46 c 1.47 c 1.48 a

1.49 d 1.50 a 1.51 b 1.52 c 1.53 b 1.54 c

1.55 a 1.56 b 1.57 c 1.58 a 1.59 c 1.60 b

1.61 c 1.62 c 1.63 d 1.64 b 1.65 c 1.66 a

1.67 a 1.68 c 1.69 b 1.70 c

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Systems Analysis and Design Life Cycle

2.1 The major goal of requirement determination phase of information system development is

- a. determine whether information is needed by an organization
- b. determine what information is needed by an organization
- c. determine how information needed by an organization can be provided
- d. determine when information is to be given

2.2 Information requirements of an organization can be determined by

- a. interviewing managers and users and arriving at the requirements based on consensus
- b. finding out what similar organizations do
- c. telling organization what they need based on your experience
- d. sending a questionnaire to all employees of the organization

2.3 It is necessary to prioritize information requirements of an organization at the requirements determination phase as

- a. it is always good to prioritize
- b. there are conflicting demands from users
- c. there are constraints on budgets, available time, human resource and requirement
- d. all good organizations do it

2.4 Requirement specification is carried out

- a. after requirements are determined
- b. before requirements are determined
- c. simultaneously with requirements determination
- d. independent of requirements determination

2.5 The role of a system analyst drawing up a requirements specification is similar to

- a. architect designing a building
- b. a structural engineer designing a building
- c. a contractor constructing a building

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d. the workers who construct a building

2.6 It is necessary to consult the following while drawing up requirement specification

- a. only top managers
- b. only top and middle management
- c. only top, middle and operational managers
- d. top, middle and operational managers and also all who will use the system

2.7 In order to understand the working of an organization for which a computer based system is being designed, an analyst must

- a. look at only current work and document flow in the organization
- b. discuss with top level and middle level management only
- c. interview top, middle, line managers and also clerks who will enter data and use the system
- d. only clerical and middle level staff who have long experience in the organization and will be users of the system

2.8 A feasibility study is carried out

- a. after final requirements specifications are drawn up
- b. during the period when requirements specifications are drawn up
- c. before the final requirements specifications are drawn up
- d. at any time

2.9 The main objective of feasibility study is

- a. to assess whether it is possible to meet the requirements specifications
- b. to assess if it is possible to meet the requirements specified subject to constraints of budget, human resource and hardware
- c. to assist the management in implementing the desired system
- d. to remove bottlenecks in implementing the desired system

2.10 It is necessary to carry out a feasibility study as

- a. top management can not ensure that a project is feasible before calling a system analyst
- b. top management is not sure what they want from the system

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- c. even though top management is in favor of the system, technology may not be mature for implementation
- d. all organizations do it

2.11 Feasibility study is carried out by

- a. managers of the organization
- b. system analyst in consultation with managers of the organization
- c. users of the proposed system
- d. systems designers in consultation with the prospective users of the system

2.12 Initial requirements specification is

- a. not changed till the end of the project
- b. continuously changed during project implementation
- c. only a rough indication of the requirement
- d. changed and finalized after feasibility study

2.13 Final specifications are drawn up by

- a. system analyst in consultation with the management of the organization
- b. the managers of user organization
- c. system analyst in consultation with programmers
- d. system designers along with users

2.14 The main goal of arriving at a final specification is

- a. to tell the organization's managers how the system will function
- b. to tell the organization's managers what the proposed system will achieve in a language understood by them
- c. to compute the cost of implementing the system
- d. to assist in designing the system

2.15 The final specifications are arrived at

- a. after feasibility study
- b. during feasibility study
- c. just before implementation phase
- d. when the system is being designed

2.16 System approval criteria are specified

- a. when the final specifications are drawn up
- System Analysis and Design/Information Gathering Multiple Choice Questions

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- b. during feasibility study
- c. during the requirements specifications stage
- d. during system study stage

2.17 System test plan is specified

- a. when the final specifications are drawn up
- b. during feasibility study
- c. during the requirements specifications stage
- d. during system study stage

2.18 Hardware study is required

- a. to find out cost of computer system needed
- b. to determine the type of computer system and software tools needed to meet the final system specification
- c. to make sure that the system does not become obsolete
- d. to find how to implement the system

2.19 Hardware study is carried out

- a. after the final system is specified
- b. at the requirements specification stage
- c. before the requirements are specified
- d. whenever management decides it is necessary

2.20 System design is carried out

- a. as soon as system requirements are determined
- b. whenever a system analyst feels it is urgent
- c. after final system specifications are approved by the organization
- d. whenever the user management feels it should be done

2.21 The primary objective of system design is to

- a. design the programs, databases and test plan
- b. design only user interfaces
- c. implement the system
- d. find out how the system will perform

2.22 The primary objective of system implementation is

i) to build a system prototype System Analysis and Design/Information Gathering Multiple Choice Questions

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ii) to train users to operate the system

iii) to implement designed system using computers

iv) write programs, create databases and test with live data

a. i, iii

b. i, ii, iii

c. ii, iii

d. ii, iv

2.23 During system implementation the following are done

i) programs are written and tested with operational data

ii) user documentation is created and users trained

iii) programmers are recruited and trained

iv) the system is tested with operational data

a. i and iii

b. ii and iii

c. ii and iv

d. i, ii & iv

2.24 System evaluation is carried out

a. after the system has been operational for a reasonable time

b. during system implementation

c. whenever managers of user organization want it

d. whenever operational staff want it

2.25 The main objective of system evaluation is

a. to see whether the system met specification

b. to improve the system based on operational experience for a period

c. to remove bugs in the programs

d. to assess the efficiency of the system

2.26 Systems are modified whenever

a. user's requirements change

b. new computers are introduced in the market

c. new software tools become available in the market System Analysis and

Design/Information Gathering Multiple Choice Questions

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d. other similar organization modify these system

2.27 The main objective of system modification is

a. to use the latest software tools

b. to meet the user's new/changed needs

c. to use the latest hardware

d. to have the most modern system

2.28 To easily modify the existing system it is necessary to

a. use good software tools

b. use the best hardware available

c. design the system which can be changed at low cost
d. keep the programming team happy
2.29 It is necessary to design an information system to easily accommodate change, because

- a. new computers are introduced every year
- b. new computer languages become popular every year
- c. organizations' requirements change over a period of time
- d. systems need continuous debugging

2.30 Changing an operational information system is

- a. impossible
- b. expensive and done selectively
- c. never required
- d. usually done

2.31 System analysts have to interact with

- i) managers of organizations
- ii) users in the organization
- iii) programming team
- iv) data entry operator

Gathering Multiple Choice Questions

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- a. iii and iv
- b. i, ii and iii
- c. ii, iii and iv
- d. ii and iii

2.32 The primary responsibility of a systems analyst is to

- a. specify an information system which meets the requirements of an organization
- b. write programs to meet specifications
- c. maintain the system
- d. meet managers of the organization regularly

2.33 The responsibilities of a system analyst include

- i) defining and prioritizing information requirement of an organization
- ii) gathering data, facts and opinions of users in an organization
- iii) drawing up specifications of the system for an organization
- iv) designing and evaluating the system

- a. i and ii
- b. i, ii and iv
- c. i, ii, iii and iv
- d. i, ii and iii

2.34 The most important attribute of a systems analyst is

- a. excellent programming skills
- b. very good hardware designing skills
- c. very good technical management skills
- d. very good writing skills

2.35 Among the attributes of a good systems analyst the following are essential

- i) knowledge of organization
- ii) analytical mind
- iii) ability to communicate orally
- iv) excellent mathematical abilities

a. i and ii

b. i, ii and iii System Analysis and Design/Information Gathering

Multiple Choice Questions

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c. i, ii and iv

d. i, iii and iv

2.36 Among the attributes of a systems analyst the following are most important

- i) knowledge of computer systems and currently available hardware
- ii) good interpersonal relations
- iii) broad knowledge about various organizations
- iv) very good accountancy knowledge

a. i, iii and iv

b. i and iii

c. i, ii and iv

d. i, ii and iii

2.37 Managers in organizations should not design their own systems as

a. systems have to interact with other systems

b. they do not have the special skills necessary to design systems

c. it is not their job

d. they are always very busy

2.38 Systems analyst should use software tools in their work as

a. all analysts use them

b. they assist in systematic design of systems

c. they are inexpensive

d. they are easily available System Analysis and Design/Information Gathering

Multiple Choice Questions

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Key to Objective Questions

2.1 b 2.2 a 2.3 c 2.4 a 2.5 a 2.6 d

2.7 c 2.8 c 2.9 b 2.10 c 2.11 b 2.12 c

2.13 a 2.14 b 2.15 a 2.16 a 2.17 a 2.18 b

2.19 a 2.20 c 2.21 a 2.22 d 2.23 d 2.24 a

2.25 b 2.26 a 2.27 b 2.28 c 2.29 c 2.30 b

2.31 b 2.32 a 2.33 d 2.34 c 2.35 b 2.36 d

2.37 b 2.38 b

System Analysis and Design/ Feasibility Analysis Choice Questions

Multiple

4.1 Pick quantified goals from those given below

- (i) payment should be made promptly
- (ii) payment should be made before 5

th

of every month

- (iii) the age of the persons should be below 35
- (iv) the person to be recruited should be middle age

- a. i and ii
- b. i and iii
- c. ii and ii
- d. ii and iv

4.2 Quantification of goals is required because

- a. without quantification no work can be done
- b. When goals are quantified it is possible to verify unambiguously whether they have been fulfilled
- c. Goals have to be quantified for a good system
- d. it facilitates designing a good system

4.3 Quantification of goals is done by

- a. converting subjective goal statements to ones with numbers
- b. converting subjective goal statements to objective goal statements
- c. converting objective goal statements to subjective goal statements
- d. removing all adjectives in a goal statement

4.4 Quantified version of the statement: "The inventory should be reduced substantially" is

- a. the inventory should be reduced effectively
- b. the inventory should be reduced significantly
- c. the inventory should be reduced very much
- d. the inventory should be reduced by 25%

4.5 Goals are identified by

- a. finding the deficiencies in the current system
- b. observing the current system
- c. analyzing competitor's system
- d. finding the advantages in the current system

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Feasibility Analysis Multiple Choice Questions

4.6 Deficiencies in a system are pinpointed by identifying

- (i) missing function
- (ii) excessive cost of operation
- (iii) poor management
- (iv) poor operation

- a. i and iii
- b. i and ii

- c. i and iv
- d. ii and iii

4.7 Goals are identified by

- a. discussion with all concerned
- b. pinpointing unsatisfactory performance
- c. finding poor management
- d. examining a variety of documents

4.8 Characteristics of good goals are that they

- (i) are quantified
- (ii) improve quality
- (iii) are realizable within the constraints of the organization
- (iv) aim at an ideal system

- a. i and ii
- b. ii and iv
- c. ii and iii
- d. i and iii

4.9 Goals should be agreeable to

- a. top management
- b. project leader
- c. all concerned, both management and operational staff
- d. programmers

4.10 Goals should be broken down to sub-goals as it

- a. expedites system design
- b. provides a convenient target to aim at during system design

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Feasibility Analysis Multiple Choice Questions

- c. is recommended by experienced analysts
- d. is good idea to use

4.11 During feasibility analysis it is necessary to examine several alternative solutions because

- (i) a comparison of alternatives will lead to a cost-effective solution
- (ii) a pre-conceived single solution may turn out to be unimplementable
- (iii) it is always good to examine alternatives
- (iv) management normally looks at alternatives

- a. i and iii
- b. i and iv
- c. i and ii
- d. ii and iv

4.12 A computer-based information system

- a. may require some tasks to be done manually
- b. should not have any manual tasks
- c. is always fully automated

d. may use only computers

4.13 Among alternative solutions for an information system one may consider

a. PC based solutions only

b. an improved manual system

c. only client-server based solutions as they are popular now-a-days

d. whatever management decides

4.14 By technical feasibility of a solution we mean that

a. technology is available to implement it

b. persons are available to implement it

c. persons have technical ability to implement it

d. funds are available to implement it

4.15 By operational feasibility we mean

a. the system can be operated nicely

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Feasibility Analysis Multiple Choice Questions

b. the system is unusable by operators

c. the system can be adapted by an organization without major disruptions

d. the system can be implemented

4.16 By economic feasibility of a system we mean that

a. it is economical to operate

b. it is expensive to operate

c. it will be cost-effective if implemented

d. finances are available to implement the system and it will be cost-

4.17 A solution is said to be feasible for implementation if

(i) it is cost-effective and finance is available to implement it

(ii) technology is available to implement it

(iii) it can be adapted to work in an organization's

environment

(iv) it has been implemented in another organization

a. ii and iii

b. i, ii and iii

c. i and iv

d. i, ii and iv

4.18 A cost-benefit analysis is performed to assess

a. economic feasibility

b. operational feasibility

c. technical feasibility

d. all of the above

4.19 The primary objective of cost-benefit analysis is

a. to find out direct and indirect cost of developing the information system

b. to determine the tangible benefits of the information system

c. to determine if it is economically worthwhile to invest in developing the information system

d. to determine the intangible benefits of the information system

4.20 A cost-benefit analysis is performed as a part of
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- a. system design
- b. system specification
- c. system performance assessment
- d. feasibility analysis

4.21 A cost benefit analysis consists of

- (i) finding the direct and indirect cost of developing, implementing and running the system
- (ii) finding out the tangible and intangible benefit of the system
- (iii) finding the investment to be made in the system
- (iv) finding the profit which will accrue from the system

- a. iii and iv
- b. i and iv
- c. ii and iii
- d. i and ii

4.22 The tangible benefits in the following list are

- (i) savings due to reducing investment
- (ii) savings due to sending bills faster and consequent early collection
- (iii) providing better service to the customers
- (iv) improving quality of company's products

- a. i and ii
- b. ii and iii
- c. iii and iv
- d. i and iii

4.23 The intangible benefits in the following list are

- (i) savings due to reducing investment
- (ii) savings due to sending bills faster and consequent early collection
- (iii) providing better service to the customers
- (iv) improving quality of company's products

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- a. i and ii
- b. ii and iii
- c. iii and iv
- d. i and iii

4.24 Intangible benefits are

- a. not very important
- b. as important as tangible benefits
- c. the most important benefits

d. irrelevant in feasibility study

4.25 Pick the indirect cost from the following

- a. cost of new forms
- b. cost of training analysts and users
- c. cost of software to be brought
- d. cost of fact gathering

4.26 In payback method one finds out

- a. the period necessary to invest the cost of the system
- b. the time required for the full benefits to accrue
- c. the time at which benefits exceed cost
- d. whether the system is able to payback amount invested

4.27 In simple payback method one

- a. accounts for interest payments on benefits
- b. ignores interest payments
- c. only accounts for interest on capital investments
- d. only accounts for interest on recurring expenses

4.28 In designing a system it is found that the cost of the system was Rs

1,50,000 and the benefit is Rs 10,000 per month. The interest is 1% per month; the payback period using payback method with interest is

- a. 14 months
- b. 17 months
- c. 15 months
- d. 20 months

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4.29 In designing a system it is found that the cost of the system was Rs

1,50,000 and the benefit is Rs 10,000 per month. The interest is 1% per month; the payback period using the present value method is

- a. 14 months
- b. 17 months
- c. 15 months
- d. 20 months

4.30 In present value method one has to account for

- a. interest rate prevalent at a given time
- b. exchange rate prevalent at a given time
- c. sales tax rate prevalent at a given time
- d. both income and sales tax rates prevalent at a given time

4.31 At the end of the feasibility study the systems analyst

- a. meets the users for a discussion
- b. gives a summary feasibility report to the management
- c. gives a systems proposal to management
- d. tells the top management if the system is not feasible

4.32 The most important parts of a feasibility report are

(i) cost-benefit analysis

- (ii) statement of the objective of the proposed system
- (iii) who will supply equipment for implementing the system
- (iv) organizational changes needed to successfully

implement the

system

- a. i and ii
- b. i, ii and iii
- c. i and iv
- d. i, ii and iv

4.33 A detailed system proposal is prepared by a systems analyst

- a. management is not clear about what the system will do
- b. the analyst feels it is necessary to convince the management
- c. management approves the feasibility report

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d. the analyst feels it will be a challenging system to implement

4.34 The main objectives of a detailed system proposal are to

(i) convince management about the benefits of the proposed system

(ii) explain in detail to the management what to expect from

the

system and at what cost

(iii) have a detailed plan on what the system will do and

how it will

be implemented

(iv) make sure that it is possible to implement the system

- a. i and ii
- b. ii and iii
- c. i and iv
- d. ii and iv

4.35 The following are the most important points of a detailed system proposal

(i) who will supply and install the required equipment

(ii) cost-benefit analysis

(iii) comparison of alternative solutions

(iv) implementation plan

- a. i, ii and iii
- b. i, iii and iv
- c. ii, iii and iv
- d. ii and iii

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Feasibility Analysis Multiple Choice Questions

Key to Objective Questions

4.1 c 4.2 b 4.3 a 4.4 d 4.5 a 4.6 b

4.7 b 4.8 d 4.9 c 4.10 b 4.11 c 4.12 a
4.13 b 4.14 a 4.15 c 4.16 d 4.17 b 4.18 a
4.19 c 4.20 d 4.21 d 4.22 a 4.23 c 4.24 b
4.25 d 4.26 c 4.27 b 4.28 c 4.29 b 4.30 a
4.31 b 4.32 d 4.33 c 4.34 b 4.35 c

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System Analysis and Design / Tools for Systems Analysts

Multiple Choice Questions

5.1.1 In a DFD external entities are represented by a

- (a) rectangle
- (b) ellipse
- (c) diamond shaped box
- (d) circle

5.1.2 A data flow can

- (a) only emanate from an external entity
- (b) only terminate in an external entity
- (c) may emanate and terminate in an external entity
- (d) may either emanate or terminate in an external entity but not both

5.1.3 A rectangle in a DFD represents

- (a) a process
- (b) a data store
- (c) an external entity
- (d) an input unit

5.1.4 External Entities may be a

- (a) source of input data only
- (b) source of input data or destination of results
- (c) destination of results only
- (d) repository of data

5.1.5 By an external entity we mean a

- (a) unit outside the system being designed which can be controlled by an analyst
- (b) unit outside the system whose behavior is independent of the system being designed
- (c) a unit external to the system being designed
- (d) a unit which is not part of a DFD

5.1.6 A data store in a DFD represents

- (a) a sequential file
- (b) a disk store
- (c) a repository of data
- (d) a random access memory

5.1.7 A data flow can

- (a) only enter a data store
- (b) only leave a data store
- (c) enter or leave a data store
- (d) either enter or leave a data store but not both

5.1.8 A data cannot flow between a store and

- (i) a store
 - (ii) a process
 - (iii) an external entity
- (a) i and iii
 - (b) i and ii

(c) ii and iii

(d) ii

5.1.9 Data cannot flow between two data stores because

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Tools for Systems Analysts Multiple Choice Questions

(a) it is not allowed in a DFD

(b) a data store is a passive repository of data

(c) data can get corrupted

(d) they will get merged

5.1.10 Data cannot flow from an external entity to an external entity because

(a) it will get corrupted

(b) it is not allowed in DFD

(c) an external entity has no mechanism to read or write

(d) both are outside the context of the system

5.1.11 The following portion of a DFD is not correct as

(a) there is no output data flow from the process

(b) there are three data flow inputs to the process

(c) there is no external entity

(d) there is no data store

Cost/unit

Quantity

4.0

Billing

Process

Discount

5.1.12 The following portion of a DFD is not correct as

(a) there are many data flows out of the process

(b) there are no input data flows to the process

(c) the output does not go to an external entity

(d) there is no data store

Order to

vendor

Out of stock

4.0

Billing

Process

Too much stock

5.1.13 The following portion of DFD is wrong as

(a) it has only one input

(b) it writes and reads from the same data store

(c) the process name is missing

(d) output data flows to two external entities

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Invoice
Supplier
Advice
Book
bill Customer
Inventory

5.1.14 The following process diagram in a DFD is incorrect because

- (a) the process is a single decision
- (b) the process is not specified correctly
- (c) there are too many input data flows
- (d) the process does not refer to a data store

Minimum
taxable pay
Gross pay
Gross pay \leq Min. taxable pay
Gross pay $>$ Min. taxable pay

2.0

Compare

5.1.15 The following portion of a DFD is incorrect because

- (a) the processes do not refer to a data store
- (b) there is a loop between the two processes
- (c) the processes are not specified correctly
- (d) this structure is disallowed in a DFD

Deductions
Employee record

2.0

Calculate
tax
Get next record
Tax deduction
statement

1.0

Find next

pay
Gross pay

5.1.16 Data flow in a DFD must have

- (i) an arrow showing direction of flow of data
- (ii) a meaningful name
- (iii) a label such as: xyz
- (iv) no arrows as they are confusing

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- (a) i and iii
- (b) ii and iv

(c) iii and iv

(d) i and ii

5.2.1 A context diagram

(a) describes the context of a system

(b) is a DFD which gives an overview of the system

(c) is a detailed description of a system

(d) is not used in drawing a detailed DFD

5.2.2 A context diagram is used

(a) as the first step in developing a detailed DFD of a system

(b) in systems analysis of very complex systems

(c) as an aid to system design

(d) as an aid to programmers

5.2.3 By levelling a DFD we mean

(a) splitting it into different levels

(b) make its structure uniform

(c) expanding a process into one with more sub-processes giving more detail

(d) summarizing a DFD to specify only the essentials

5.2.4 A DFD is normally levelled as

(a) it is a good idea in design

(b) it is recommended by many experts

(c) it is easy to do it

(d) it is easier to read and understand a number of smaller DFDs than one large DFD

5.2.5 A DFD is levelled by

(a) examining complex processes in a DFD and expanding them into new DFDs with

more processes which are easy to understand

(b) merging a number of simple processes in a DFD into a complex processes in a

new DFD

(c) expanding the functions of a number of external entities into simpler functions

(d) splitting a number of data flows into simpler data flows

5.2.6 When a DFD is levelled no new

(a) data stores may appear

(b) external entities may appear

(c) processes may appear

(d) data flows may appear

5.2.7 When a DFD is levelled

(a) new external entities may be required

(b) no new processes are allowed

(c) no new data flows are allowed

(d) new data stores may be necessary and are allowed

5.2.8 When a DFD is levelled it is a good idea not to

(a) be concerned about the number of new processes at the next level

(b) allow more than 5 to 10 new processes at the next level for each expanded process

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(c) allow new data stores at the next level

(d) allow any new processes at the next level

5.2.9 When a process is expanded during levelling

(a) data flows entering it are replaced

(b) all data stores used by it are replaced

(c) all data flows entering it must also enter the levelled DFD

(d) all external entities used by it are replaced

5.3.1 Before developing a logical DFD it is a good idea to

a) develop a physical DFD

b) develop a system flow chart

c) determine the contents of all data stores

d) find out user's preferences

5.3.2 A physical DFD specifies

(a) what processes will be used

(b) who generates data and who processes it

(c) what each person in an organization does

(d) which data will be generated

5.3.3 A physical DFD

(a) has no means of showing material flow

(b) does not concern itself with material flow

(c) can show only stored material

(d) can show the flow of material

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KEY TO OBJECTIVE QUESTIONS

5.1.1 a 5.1.2 c 5.1.3 c 5.1.4 b 5.1.5 c 5.1.6 c

5.1.7 c 5.1.8 a 5.1.9 d 5.1.10 d 5.1.11 a 5.1.12 b

5.1.13 c 5.1.14 a 5.1.15 b 5.1.16 d 5.2.1 b 5.2.2 a

5.2.3 c 5.2.4 d 5.2.5 a 5.2.6 b 5.2.7 d 5.2.8 b

5.2.9 c 5.3.1 a 5.3.2 b 5.3.3 d

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System Analysis and Design/Data Oriented Systems Design

Multiple Choice Questions

7.1 A data dictionary has consolidated list of data contained in

- (i) dataflows
- (ii) data stores
- (iii) data outputs
- (iv) processes

- a. (i) and (iii)
- b. (i) and (ii)
- c. (ii) and (iv)
- d. (i) and (iv)

7.2 A data dictionary is useful as

- (i) it is a documentation aid
- (ii) it assists in designing input forms
- (iii) it contains all data in an application including temporary data

used in

- processes
- (iv) it is a good idea in system design

- a. (i) and (ii)
- b. (i) and (iv)
- c. (i),(ii) and (iii)
- d. (i) and (iv)

7.3 By metadata we mean

- a. very large data
- b. data about data
- c. data dictionary
- d. meaningful data

7.4 A data dictionary is usually developed

- a. At requirements specification phase
- b. During feasibility analysis
- c. When DFD is developed
- d. When a database is designed

7.5 A data dictionary has information about

- a. every data element in a data flow
- b. only key data element in a data flow
- c. only important data elements in a data flow
- d. only numeric data elements in a data flow

7.6 A data element in a data dictionary may have

- a. only integer value
- b. no value
- c. only real value
- d. only decimal value

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7.7 A data element in a data flow

- (i) may be an integer number

- (ii) may be a real number
- (iii) may be binary
- (iv) may be imaginary

- a. (i),(ii),(iv)
- b. (iii),(iv),(ii)
- c. (i),(ii),(iii)
- d. (i) and (ii)

7.8 It is necessary to carefully design data input to a computer based system because

- a. it is good to be careful
- b. the volume of data handled is large
- c. the volume of data handled is small
- d. data entry operators are not good

7.9 Errors occur more often when

- a. data is entered by users
- b. data is entered by operators
- c. when data is handwritten by users and entered by an operator
- d. the key board design is bad

7.10 Good system design prevents data entry errors by

- (i) Designing good forms with plenty of space to write in block capitals
- (ii) By giving clear instructions to a user on how to fill a

form

- (iii) Reducing keystrokes of an operator
- (iv) Designing good keyboard

- a. i, ii, iii
- b. i, ii, iv
- c. i, ii
- d. iii and iv

7.11 In on-line data entry it is possible to

- a. Give immediate feedback if incorrect data is entered
- b. Eliminate all errors
- c. Save data entry operators time
- d. Eliminate forms

7.12 The main problems encountered in off-line data entry are:

- (i) Data are entered by operators

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(ii) Data entered by hand in forms batched and forms may be missed

or misread

- (iii) Errors are detected after a lapse of time
- (iv) Data are entered by users

- a. i and ii

- b. i and iii
- c. ii and iii
- d. iii and iv

7.13 In interactive data input a menu is used to

- a. enter new data
- b. add/delete data
- c. select one out of many alternatives often by a mouse click
- d. detect errors in data input

7.14 In interactive data input a template is normally used to

- a. enter new data
- b. add/delete data
- c. select one out of many alternatives often by a mouse click
- d. detect errors in data input

7.15 In interactive data input terminal commands are normally used to

- a. enter new data
- b. add/delete data
- c. select one out of many alternatives often by a mouse click
- d. detect errors in data input

7.16 Data inputs which required coding are

- a. fields which specify prices
- b. key fields
- c. name fields such as product name
- d. fields which are of variable length

7.17 Key fields are normally coded

- a. i and ii
- b. i and iv
- c. ii and iii
- d. i and iii

7.18 A code is useful to represent a key field because

- a. it is a concise representation of the field
- b. it is usually done by all
- c. it is generally a good idea
- d. it is needed in database design

7.19 By the term "concise code" we understand that the code

- a. conveys information on item being coded
- b. is of small length
- c. can add new item easily
- d. includes all relevant characteristics of item being coded

7.20 By the term "expandable code" we understand that the code

- a. conveys information on item being coded
- b. is of small length
- c. can add new item easily

d. includes all relevant characteristics of item being coded

7.21 By the term “meaningful code” we understand that the code

a. conveys information on item being coded

b. is of small length

c. can add new item easily

d. includes all relevant characteristics of item being code

7.22 By the term “comprehensive code“ we understand that the code

a. conveys information on item being coded

b. is of small length

c. can add new item easily

d. includes all relevant characteristics of item being coded

7.23 A concise code is necessarily

a. Precise

b. Meaningful

c. Comprehensive

d. Difficult

7.24 Serial numbers used as codes are

(i) concise

(ii) meaningful

(iii) expandable

(iv) comprehensive

a. i and ii

b. ii and iii

c. ii and iv

d. i and iii

7.25 Block codes are

(i)concise

(ii)meaningful

(iii)expandable

(iv)comprehensive

a. i and ii

b. ii and iii

c. iii and iv

d. i and iii

7.26 Group classification codes are

(i)concise

(ii)meaningful

(iii) expandable

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Design/Data Oriented Systems Design

Multiple Choice Questions

(iv)comprehensive

a. i and ii

b. i, ii and iii

c. ii, iii and iv

d. i, ii and iv

7.27 Significant codes are

- (i) concise
- (ii) meaningful
- (iii) expandable
- (iv) comprehensive

a. i and ii

b. i, ii and iii

c. ii, iii and iv

d. i, ii and iv

7.28 In significant codes some or all parts of the code

a. are meaningful

b. are usable

c. are significant

d. represent values

7.29 Errors in codes are detected by

a. proper design of code

b. introducing redundant digits/characters designed to detect errors

c. making the code concise

d. making the code precise

7.30 Design of error detecting codes requires good

a. knowledge of mathematics

b. statistical mechanics

c. statistics of errors normally committed during data entry

d. Boolean algebra

7.31 A modulus-11 check digit is used to detect error in

a. alphanumeric codes

b. numeric codes

c. hexadecimal codes

d. serial number code

7.32 A modulus-11 check digit will detect

(i) single transcription errors

(ii) single transposition errors

(iii) multiple digit transcription errors

(iv) and correct a single error

a. i and iii

b. i and iv

c. i and ii

d. iii and iv

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7.33 A modulus-17 check will detect single transcription errors in

a. alphanumeric codes

b. hexadecimal codes

c. decimal numerical codes

d. serial number codes

7.34 For modulus-11 check digit to detect a single transposition errors

a. weights should all be distinct

b. weights may all be equal and > 0

c. weights should be less than 8

d. weights should all be > 0 and distinct

7.35 For modulus-11 check digit to detect a single transcription errors

a. weights should all be distinct

b. weights may all be equal and > 0

c. weights should be less than 8

d. weights should all be > 0 and distinct

7.36 Modulus-11 check digit for the code 45672 is

a. 0

b. 1

c. 2

d. 3

7.37 Modulus-11 check digit for the code 85672 is

a. 0

b. 1

c. X

d. 3

7.38 For modulus-11 check digit to detect single transposition or single transcription error the number of digits in the codes should not exceed

a. 9

b. 10

c. 11

d. 99

7.39 Modulus-17 check character for the hexadecimal code AB4567 is

a. F

b. D

c. 1

d. 0

7.40 Sequence numbering of records is used to

(i) Identify each record uniquely

(ii) Track a missing record in a batch of records

(iii) Count number of records

(iv) Sort the records

a. i, ii

b. i, ii, iii

c. i, ii, iii, iv

d. i and iv

7.41 A batch control record uses

- (i) Batch totals of selected fields
- (ii) A simple count of number of records in a batch
- (iii) Modulus-11 check digit of each key field
- (iv) Totals of selected fields of record totalled for the batch

- a. i and ii
- b. i, ii, iv
- c. i, ii, iii, iv
- d. iii and iv

7.42 A record total uses

- a. batch totals of selected fields
- b. count of numbers of records
- c. modulus-11 check digit sum of all fields
- d. total of selected fields of a record

7.43 If a field is known to represent an angle of a triangle, radix used to check should be

- a. 90
- b. 60
- c. 180
- d. 360

7.44 If a field is known to represent days of a month, radix used to check should

- a. 30
- b. 31
- c. 28
- d. 29

7.45 Radix check for a field representing year is

- a. Possible
- b. not possible
- c. not relevant
- d. may be tried

7.46 An appropriate range check for marks in an examination paper whose maximum marks 100 is

- a. 100
- b. 0 to 100
- c. - 99 to +99
- d. 99

7.47 An appropriate range check for month field in a date is

- a. 12
- b. -12 to 12
- c. 1 to 12
- d. 0 to 12

7.48 An appropriate range check of age of a tenth standard student in a high school

- a. 5 to 15

b. 10 to 25

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c. 8 to 20

d. 3 to 18

7.49 Reasonableness checks for monthly mess bill of a student if daily rate is Rs. 40 is

a. 1200

b. 12000

c. 120

d. 2400

7.50 Batch control totals will detect

(i) incorrect data entry of a field

(ii) missing record

(iii) data records out of order

(iv) inconsistent data

a. i and ii

b. i, ii and iii

c. ii, iii and iv

d. iii and iv

7.51 If records are out-of-order then error may be detected by

a. batch control totals

b. radix check

c. sequence number check

d. range check

7.52 In payroll record a reasonable inter-field relationship check is to relate salary field with

a. age field

b. department field

c. designation field

d. increment field

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Key to Objective Questions

7.1 b 7.2 c 7.3 b 7.4 c 7.5 a 7.6 b

7.7 c 7.8 b 7.9 c 7.10 a 7.11 a 7.12 c 7.13

c 7.14 a 7.15 b 7.16 b 7.17 d 7.18 a

7.19 b 7.20 c 7.21 a 7.22 d 7.23 a 7.24

d 7.25 b 7.26 c 7.27 c 7.28 d 7.29 b 7.30

c 7.31 b 7.32 c 7.33 b 7.34 d 7.35 b 7.36 b

7.37 c 7.38 b 7.39 b 7.40 c 7.41 b 7.42 d

7.43 c 7.44 b 7.45 b 7.46 b 7.47 c 7.48 c 7.49 d

7.50 a 7.51 c 7.52 c

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System Analysis and Design/ Logical Database Design

Multiple Choice Questions

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8.1.1 An entity is

- (a) a collection of items in an application
- (b) a distinct real world item in an application
- (c) an inanimate object in an application
- (d) a data structure

8.1.2 Pick entities from the following:

- (i) vendor
- (ii) student
- (iii) attends
- (iv) km/hour
- (a) i, ii, iii (b) i, ii, iv
- (c) i and ii (d) iii and iv

8.1.3 A relationship is

- (a) an item in an application
- (b) a meaningful dependency between entities
- (c) a collection of related entities
- (d) related data

8.1.4 Pick the relationship from the following:

- (a) a classroom
- (b) teacher
- (c) attends
- (d) cost per dozen

8.1.5 Pick the meaningful relationship between entities

- (a) vendor supplies goods
- (b) vendor talks with customers
- (c) vendor complains to vendor
- (d) vendor asks prices

8.1.6 The entity set is a

- (a) set of entities
- (b) collection of different entities
- (c) collection of related entities
- (d) collection of similar entities

8.1.7 Pick entity set from the following

- (a) all vendors supplying to an organization
- (b) vendors and organizations they supply
- (c) vendors and transporters
- (d) a vendor supplying to many organizations

8.1.8 Attributes are

- (i) properties of relationship
- (ii) attributed to entities
- (iii) properties of members of an entity set

- (a) i (b) i and ii
- (c) i and iii (d) iii

8.1.9 The attributes of relationship teaches in teacher teaches course should be
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- (a) teacher code, teacher name, dept, phone no
- (b) course no, course name, semester offered, credits
- (c) teacher code, course no, semester no
- (d) teacher code, course no, teacher name, dept, phone no

8.1.10 The expansion of E-R diagram is

- (a) Entity-Relationship diagram
- (b) Entity-Relative diagram
- (c) Entity-Relation diagram
- (d) Entity-Rationalized diagram

8.1.11 In an E-R diagram entities are represented by

- (a) circles
- (b) rectangles
- (c) diamond shaped box
- (d) ellipse

8.1.12 In an E-R diagram relationship is represented by

- (a) circles
- (b) rectangles
- (c) diamond shaped box
- (d) ellipse

8.1.13 Entities are identified from the word statement of a problem by

- (a) picking words which are adjectives
- (b) picking words which are nouns
- (c) picking words which are verbs
- (d) picking words which are pronouns

8.1.14 Relationships are identified from the word statement of a problem by

- (a) picking words which are adjectives
- (b) picking words which are nouns
- (c) picking words which are verbs
- (d) picking words which are pronouns

8.1.15 One entity may be

- (a) related to only one other entity
- (b) related to itself
- (c) related to only two other entities
- (d) related to many other entities

8.2.1 By relation cardinality we mean

- (a) number of items in a relationship
- (b) number of relationships in which an entity can appear
- (c) number of items in an entity

(d) number of entity sets which may be related to a given entity

8.2.2 If an entity appears in only one relationship then it is

- (a) a 1:1 relationship
- (b) a 1:N relationship
- (c) a N:1 relationship

(d) a N:M relationship System Analysis and Design/ Logical Database Design

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8.2.3 If an entity appears in N relationships then it is

- (a) a 1:1 relationship
- (b) a 1:N relationship
- (c) a N:1 relationship
- (d) a N:M relationship

8.2.4 If an entity appears in not more than 5 relationships then it is a

- (a) 1:1 relationship
- (b) 1:5 relationship
- (c) 5:1 relationship
- (d) 5:5 relationship

8.2.5 A pilot can fly three types of planes and a plane can be piloted by any qualified

pilot. The pilot-plane type relationship is

- (a) N:3
- (b) 3:N
- (c) 1:3
- (d) 3:1

8.2.6 A student can take not more than 5 subjects in a semester. The number of students allowed in a subject in a semester is not more than 40. The student – subject relationship is:

- (a) 5:40
- (b) 40:5
- (c) N:5
- (d) 40:M

8.2.7 The following E-R diagram is interpreted as follows:

- (a) A doctor treats upto N patients
- (b) A doctor treats exactly N patients
- (c) A doctor may treat upto N patients; Some doctors may not treat any patients
- (d) A doctor will treat patients based on some conditions

Doctor

Treat

Patients System Analysis and Design/ Logical Database Design

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8.2.8 A relation is

- (a) an entity
- (b) a relationship
- (c) members of a relationship set
- (d) members of an entity set or a relationship set

8.2.9 Rows of a relation are called

- (a) tuples
- (b) a relation row
- (c) a data structure
- (d) an entity

8.2.10 The rows of a relation

- (a) must be in specified order
- (b) may be in any order
- (c) in ascending order of key
- (d) in descending order of key

8.2.11 The columns of a relation

- (a) must be in specified order
- (b) may be in any order
- (c) with key field in first column
- (d) with largest width column last

8.2.12 Relations are used in logical database design because

- (i) sound theory of relations facilitates systematic design of relational databases
 - (ii) they are very popular
 - (iii) they are flat files and easy to store and retrieve from computer's memory
 - (iv) E-R diagrams allow design of relations
- (a) i and ii (b) i and iii
(c) ii and iii (d) iii and iv

8.3.1 Normalization is a process of restructuring a relation to

- (a) minimize duplication of data in a database
- (b) maximize duplication of data to ensure reliability
- (c) make it of uniform size
- (d) allow addition of data

8.3.2 Normalization of database is essential to

- (i) avoid accidental deletion of required data when some data is deleted
 - (ii) eliminate inconsistencies when a data item is modified in the database
 - (iii) allows storage of data in a computer's disk
 - (iv) use a database management system
- (a) i and iii (b) i and ii
(c) ii and iii (d) ii and iv

8.3.3 The process of normalization

- (a) is automatic using a computer program

(b) requires one to understand dependency between attributes System Analysis and Design/ Logical Database Design Multiple Choice Questions

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(c) is manual and requires semantic information

(d) is finding the key of a relation

8.3.4 The following relation is not normalized because

Roll no Name Courses taken

Course No Dept Sem

4568 A.B Moni CS 101 C.S. 1

EE 545 E.E. 2

Phy 325 Physics 1

4894 R. Chamnlal Phy 101 Physics 1

Chem202 Chemistry 2

Math 103 Math. 1

CS 101 C.S. 1

4954 R. Gupta CS 101 C.S. 1

(a) It is difficult to store due to non-uniform size of the attributes
(b) Roll no. 4568 have 3 course line whereas Roll no. 4954 has only one course line

(c) The composite attribute (CS 101, C.S., 1) is repeated

(d) Some item lines have composite attributes

8.3.5 The relation given in Exercise 10.4.4 may be converted to 1 NF relation by

(a) eliminating composite attributes
(b) eliminating common attributes
(c) duplicating common attributes as many times as lines in corresponding attributes

(d) putting composite attributes in a separate table

8.3.6 A relation is said to be in 1NF if

(a) there is no duplication of data
(b) there are no composite attributes in the relation
(c) there are only a few composite attributes
(d) all attributes are of uniform type

8.3.7 The number of normal forms which has been proposed and discussed in the book are

(a) 3 (b) 4
(c) 5 (d) 6

8.3.8 A relation which is in a higher normal form

(a) implies that it also qualifies to be in lower normal form
(b) does not necessarily satisfy the conditions of lower normal form
(c) is included in the lower normal form
(d) is independent of lower normal forms

8.3.9 Given an attribute x, another attribute y is dependent on it, if for a given x

(a) there are many y values

- (b) there is only one value of y
 - (c) there is one or more y values
 - (d) there is none or one y value
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8.3.10 An attribute y may be functionally dependent on

- (i) a composite attribute x,y
- (ii) a single attribute x
- (iii) no attribute

- (a) i and ii (b) i and iii
- (c) ii and iii (d) iii

8.3.11A second Normal Form (2 NF) relation should

- (a) be in 1 NF
- (b) not have a composite key
- (c) not have attributes dependent on key attribute
- (d) not have attributes dependent on one another

8.3.12 A relation is said to be in 2 NF if

- (i) it is in 1 NF
- (ii) non-key attributes dependent on key attribute
- (iii) non-key attributes are independent of one another
- (iv) if it has a composite key, no non-key attribute should be dependent on part of the composite key

- (a) i, ii, iii (b) i and ii
- (c) i, ii, iv (d) i, iv

8.3.13 Given the following relation

vendor order (vendor no, order no, vendor name, qty supplied, price/unit) it is not in 2 NF because

- (a) it is not in 1 NF
- (b) it has a composite key
- (c) non-key attribute vendor name is dependent on vendor no. which is one part of the composite key
- (d) Qty supplied and price/unit are dependent

8.3.14 Given the following relation

vendor order (vendor no, order no, vendor name, qty supplied , price/unit) the second normal form relations are

- (a) vendor (vendor no, vendor name)
qty (qty supplied, price/unit)
order (order no, qty supplied)
- (b) vendor (vendor no, vendor name)
order (order no, qty supplied, price/unit)
- (c) vendor (vendor no, vendor name)
order (order no, qty supplied, price/unit)
vendor order (vendor no, order no)

(d) vendor (vendor no, vendor name, qty supplied, price/unit)
vendor order (order no, vendor no)

8.3.15A third Normal Form (3 NF) relation should

- (a) be in 2 NF
- (b) not have complete key
- (c) not be 1 NF

(d) should not have non-key attributes depend on key attribute System Analysis and Design/ Logical Database Design Multiple Choice Questions

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8.3.16A relation is said to be in 3 NF if

- (i) it is in 2 NF
 - (ii) non-key attributes are independent of one another
 - (iii) key attribute is not dependent on part of a composite key
 - (iv) has no multi-valued dependency
- (a) i and iii (b) i and iv
(c) i and ii (d) ii and iv

8.3.17 Given the following relation it is not 3 NF because

Student (roll no, name, course no, course max. marks, year of study, address)

- (a) it is not in 2 NF
- (b) it does not have composite key
- (c) non-key attributes course no and course max. marks are functionally dependent
- (d) it has more than 3 non-key attributes

8.3.18 Given the following relation

Student (roll no, name, course no, course max. marks, year of study, address)

The corresponding 3 NF relations are

- (a) student (roll no, name, year of study, address)
course (course no, course max. marks)
- (b) student (roll no, name, year of study, address)
student (roll no, course no)
course (course no, course max. marks)
- (c) student (roll no , name, address)
year (roll no, year of study)
course (course no, course max. marks)
- (d) student (roll no, name, address)
course (course no, course max. marks, year of study)

8.3.19 Boye Codd Normal Form (BCNF) is needed when

- (a) two non-key attributes are dependent
- (b) there is more then one possible composite key
- (c) there are two or more possible composite overlapping keys and one attribute of a composite key is dependent on an attribute of another composite key
- (d) there are two possible keys and they are dependent on one another

8.3.20 A relation is said to be in BCNF when

- (a) it has overlapping composite keys
- (b) it has no composite keys
- (c) it has no multivalued dependencies
- (d) it has no overlapping composite keys which have related attributes

8.3.21 A 3 NF relation is converted to BCNF by

- (a) removing composite keys
 - (b) removing multivalued dependencies
 - (c) dependent attributes of overlapping composite keys are put in a separate relation
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(d) dependent non-key attributes are put in a separate table

8.3.22 BCNF is needed because

- (a) otherwise tuples may be duplicated
- (b) when a data is deleted tuples may be lost
- (c) updating is otherwise difficult
- (d) when there is dependent attributes in two possible composite keys one of the attributes is unnecessarily duplicated in the tuples

8.3.23 Given the relation

Supplier(s_id, p_order, s_name, qty)

Given that there is a unique s_name for each s_id and that s_id, p_order is a composite key, find the correct statement among the following:

- (i) this relation is a BCNF
 - (ii) this is 3 NF relation
 - (iii) this is a 2 NF relation
 - (iv) this is a 1 NF relation
- (a) i and ii (b) ii and iii
 - (c) i and iv (d) i and iii

8.3.24 Given the relation of Exercise 10.7.5 it is reduced to the following BCNF relation

- (a) Supplier (s_ids, s_name)
Purchase (s_id, p_order, qty)
- (b) Supplier (s_id, s_name)
Purchase (p_order, qty)
- (c) Purchase (s_id, p_order)
Supplier (s_name, qty)
- (d) Supplier (s_id, s_name, qty)
Purchase (s_id, p_order)

8.3.25 Fourth normal form (4 NF) relations are needed when

- (a) there are multivalued dependencies between attributes in composite key
- (b) there are more than one composite key
- (c) there are two or more overlapping composite keys
- (d) there are multivalued dependency between non-key attributes

8.3.26 A 3 NF relation is split into 4 NF

- (a) by removing overlapping composite keys
- (b) by splitting into relations which do not have more than one independent multivalued dependency
- (c) removing multivalued dependency
- (d) by putting dependent non-key attribute in a separate table

8.3.27 A relation project guidance

Project Guidance(professor, project, student no. st-name, dept)

A professor can give many projects to many students

A project will have many students

A project may be guided by many professors

The 4 NF relation corresponding to this are System Analysis and Design/ Logical Database Design Multiple Choice Questions

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(a) Prof_Project (professor, st_name, dept)

Proj_stud (project, student no.)

(b) Prof_stud (professor, student no)

Proj_stud (project, student no)

Student (student no, st_name, dept)

(c) Student (student no, st_name, dept)

Professor(professor, project)

(d) Professor(professor, project, dept)

Student (student no, st_name, dept)

8.3.28 The project guidance relation of Exercise 10.8.3 needs further normalization

to 5 NF because

- (a) There are too many multivalued dependencies
- (b) Multivalued dependency and simple dependency are mixed in the 4 NF relation
- (c) Spurious tuples got introduced when the 4 NF relations are combined due to the fact that a professor can guide only specified projects
- (d) 4 NF relations have composite keys

8.3.29 5 NF relations equivalent to the relation of Exercise 10.8.3 are

(a) Prof_stud (professor, student_no)

Proj_stud (project, student_no)

Prof_proj (professor, project)

Student (student_no, st_name, dept)

(b) Professor (professor, professor details)

Student (student_no, st_name, dept)

Project (project no, project details)

(c) Prof_stud (professor, student_no)

Prof_proj (professor, project)

(d) Prof_stud (professor, student_no)

Stud_proj (student_no, project)

Student (student_no, st_name, dept)

8.4.1 The ORDER PLACED FOR relation in Mini-case example 1 has the composite key order no, item code because

- (a) item code has a multivalued dependency with order no.
- (b) the non-key attributes are dependent on the composite key order no, item code
- (c) if order no is the only key we cannot find qty. ordered, price/unit, delivery time
- (d) if item code is the only key we cannot find order no. uniquely

8.4.2 The relation SUPPLIES in Mini-case example 1 of Section 10.10 requires normalization because

- (a) it has a composite key with three attributes
- (b) the non-key attributes are dependent on part of composite key
- (c) the attributes item code and order no of the composite key have multivalued dependency
- (d) vendor code and order no have a multivalued dependency

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8.4.3 TEACHES-COURSES relation in Mini-case example 2 is in

- (a) 3 NF. Does not need any further normalization
- (b) BCNF
- (c) 4 NF
- (d) unnormalized form

8.4.4 TEACHER-STUDENT relation in Mini-case example 2 is required because

- (a) it is in 3 NF
- (b) it has a multivalued key
- (c) it has a composite key with multivalued dependency relation
- (d) Without this relation database is incomplete and some queries cannot be answered

8.5.1 By redundancy in a file based system we mean that

- (a) unnecessary data is stored
- (b) same data is duplicated in many files
- (c) data is unavailable
- (d) files have redundant data

8.5.2 Data integrity in a file based system may be lost because

- (a) the same variable may have different values in different files
- (b) files are duplicated
- (c) unnecessary data is stored in files
- (d) redundant data is stored in files

8.5.3 Data availability is often difficult in file based system

- (a) as files are duplicated
- (b) as unnecessary data are stored in files
- (c) as one has to search different files and these files may be in different update

states

(d) redundant data are stored in files

8.5.4 Management policy changes are difficult to implement in a file based system

because

(a) relating data in different files is difficult

(b) files are duplicated

(c) redundant data are stored

(d) unnecessary data is stored

8.5.5 Some of the objectives of a database management system are to

(i) minimize duplication of data

(ii) ensure centralized management control of data

(iii) ease retrieval of data

(iv) maintain a data dictionary

(a) i and ii (b) i, ii and iv

(c) i and iii (d) i, ii and iii

8.5.6 A database is a

(a) collection of files

(b) collection of inputs and outputs of application

(c) collection of related data necessary to manage an organization

(d) data resource of an organization System Analysis and Design/ Logical Database Design

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8.5.7 A database models data so that it is

(a) appropriate for application

(b) independent of application program

(c) optimized for most frequent applications

(d) optimized for all applications

8.5.8 A database should be designed to allow providing

(a) different views of portions of data requested by an application

(b) data only to selected applications as decided by an organization

(c) a uniform view of data to all applications

(d) data to all applications

8.5.9 The abbreviation DBMS stands for

(a) Data Base Manipulation System

(b) Data Bank Manipulating System

(c) Data Base Management System

(d) Data Bank Management System

8.5.10 A DBMS is

(a) another name for database system

(b) independent of a database

(c) dependent on application programs

(d) is a set of procedures which manage a database

8.5.11 A DBMS

- (a) is a set of procedures
- (b) manages a database
- (c) is a set of procedures to manage a database to provide data as required by applications
- (d) provides data to applications

8.5.12 One of the main objectives of a DBMS is to

- (a) Create a database for an organization
- (b) Facilitate sharing of a database by current and future applications
- (c) Allow sharing application programs
- (d) Replace file based systems

8.5.13 Database is

- (a) an important resource of an organization
- (b) not relevant to existing programs
- (c) not relevant for future programs
- (d) not as good as files as there is redundancy

8.5.14 By data independence we mean application programs

- (a) do not need data
- (b) may be developed independent of data
- (c) may be developed without knowing the organization of data
- (d) may be developed with independent data

8.5.15 Data independence allows

- (i) no changes in application programs
 - (ii) change in database without affecting application programs
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- (iii) hardware to be changed without affecting application programs
 - (iv) system software to be changed without affecting application programs
- (a) i, ii (b) ii, iii
 - (c) ii, iii, iv (d) i, ii, iv

8.5.16 Data independence allows

- (a) sharing the same database by several applications
- (b) extensive modification of applications
- (c) no data sharing between applications
- (d) elimination of several application programs

8.5.17 Among objectives of DBMS are ensuring

- (i) data integrity
 - (ii) data redundancy
 - (iii) data security
 - (iv) easy data retrieval
- (a) i, ii (b) i, iii
 - (c) i, iii, iv (d) i, ii, iii

8.5.18 DBMS

- (a) does not allow replication of data
- (b) allows controlled replication of data if it improves performance

- (c) does not allow common data to be duplicated
- (d) does not allow replication as it adversely affects reliability

8.5.19 By data integrity we mean

- (a) maintaining consistent data values
- (b) integrated data values
- (c) banning improper access to data
- (d) not leaking data values

8.5.20 Data integrity is ensured by

- (a) good data editing
- (b) propagating data changes to all data items
- (c) preventing unauthorized access
- (d) preventing data duplication

8.5.21 By data security in DBMS we mean

- (a) preventing access to data
- (b) allowing access to data only to authorized users
- (c) preventing changing data
- (d) introducing integrity constraints

8.5.22 DBMS must implement management controls to

- (i) control access rights to users
 - (ii) implement audit trail when changes are made
 - (iii) allow data to be used extensively in the organization
 - (iv) duplicate databases
- (a) i, ii (b) ii, iii
 - (c) iii, iv (d) i, iv

8.6.1 An E-R modelling for given application leads to System Analysis and Design/
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- (a) conceptual data model
- (b) logical data model
- (c) external data model
- (d) internal data model

8.6.2 A conceptual data model is converted using a Relational Database Management System to a

- (a) logical data model
- (b) external data model
- (c) internal data model
- (d) an entity-relation data model

8.6.3 A subset of logical data model accessed by programmers is called a

- (a) conceptual data model
- (b) external data model
- (c) internal data model
- (d) an entity-relation data model

8.6.4 When a logical model is mapped into a physical storage such as a disk store the

resultant data model is known as

- (a) conceptual data model
- (b) external data model
- (c) internal data model
- (d) disk data model

8.6.5A DBMS has the following components

- (i) a data definition language
- (ii) a query language
- (iii) a security system
- (iv) audit trail

- (a) i, ii (b) i, ii, iii
- (c) i, ii, iii, iv (d) i, ii, iv

8.6.6A check pointing system is needed

- (a) to ensure system security
- (b) to recover from transient faults
- (c) to ensure system privacy
- (d) to ensure system integrity

8.6.7 A database administrator

- (a) administers data in an organization
- (b) controls all inputs and all outputs of programs
- (c) is controller of data resources of an organization
- (d) controls all data entry operators

8.6.8 The responsibilities of a database administrator includes

- (i) maintenance of data dictionary
- (ii) ensuring security of database
- (iii) ensuring privacy and integrity of data
- (iv) obtain an E-R model

- (a) i, ii (b) i, ii, iii System Analysis and Design/ Logical Database Design

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- (c) i, ii, iii, iv (d) ii, iii, iv

8.6.9 Access right to a database is controlled by

- (a) top management
- (b) system designer
- (c) system analyst
- (d) database administrator

8.6.10 The sequence followed in designing a DBMS are

- (a) physical model conceptual model logical model
- (b) logical model physical model conceptual model
- (c) conceptual model logical model physical model
- (d) conceptual model physical model logical model

8.6.11 Designing physical model of DBMS requires information on

- (i) data volume
- (ii) frequency of access to data

- (iii) programming language used
- (iv) secondary memory characteristics
- (a) i, ii (b) i, ii, iii
- (c) i, ii, iii, iv (d) i, ii, iv

8.6.12A good database design

- (i) caters primarily to current needs
- (ii) caters to current and future needs as organizations grow
- (iii) has to be modified when hardware is upgraded
- (iv) ensures data security
- (a) i, ii (b) i, ii, iii
- (c) ii, iv (d) iii, iv

8.6.13 A good database design

- (i) is expandable with growth and changes in organization
- (ii) easy to change when software changes
- (iii) ensures data integrity
- (iv) allows access to only authorized users
- (a) i, ii (b) ii, iii
- (c) i, ii, iii, iv (d) i, ii, iii

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Key To Objective Questions

- 8.1.1 b 8.1.2 c 8.1.3 b 8.1.4 c 8.1.5 a 8.1.6 d
 8.1.7 a 8.1.8 c 8.1.9 c 8.1.10 a 8.1.11 b 8.1.12 c
 8.1.13 b 8.1.14 c 8.1.15 d 8.2.1 b 8.2.2 a 8.2.3 b
 8.2.4 b 8.2.5 a 8.2.6 b 8.2.7 c 8.2.8 d 8.2.9 a
 8.2.10 b 8.2.11 b 8.2.12 b 8.3.1 a 8.3.2 b 8.3.3 b
 8.3.4 d 8.3.5 c 8.3.6 b 8.3.7 d 8.3.8 a 8.3.9 b
 8.3.10 a 8.3.11 a 8.3.12 c 8.3.13 c 8.3.14 c 8.3.15 a
 8.3.16 c 8.3.17 c 8.3.18 b 8.3.19 c 8.3.20 d 8.3.21 c
 8.3.22 d 8.3.23 d 8.3.24 a 8.3.25 a 8.3.26 b 8.3.27 b
 8.3.28 c 8.3.29 a 8.4.1 a 8.4.2 c 8.4.3 a 8.4.4 d
 8.5.1 b 8.5.2 a 8.5.3 c 8.5.4 a 8.5.5 d 8.5.6 c
 8.5.7 b 8.5.8 a 8.5.9 c 8.5.10 d 8.5.11 c 8.5.12 b
 8.5.13 a 8.5.14 c 8.5.15 c 8.5.16 a 8.5.17 c 8.5.18 b
 8.5.19 a 8.5.20 b 8.5.21 b 8.5.22 a 8.6.1 a 8.6.2 a
 8.6.3 b 8.6.4 c 8.6.5 c 8.6.6 b 8.6.7 c 8.6.8 b
 8.6.9 d 8.6.10 c 8.6.11 d 8.6.12 c 8.6.13 c

System Analysis and Design/ Object-Oriented System Modeling Multiple Choice Questions

9.1 Computer systems are designed by

- a. simplifying requirements of system
- b. breaking of the system into smaller self-contained co-operating subsystems
- c. breaking up the systems into independent parts
- d. modular design

9.2 Functions and procedures are

- a. not useful in designing computer systems
- b. old fashioned and they are not useful
- c. useful in designing computer systems
- d. have side effects which require special care if they are used as subsystems

9.3 A subsystem of a complex system must specify

- a. what task it performs
- b. how it performs a task
- c. with which subsystems it co-operates
- d. how it co-operates with other systems

9.4 A subsystem of a complex system must

- a. ii, iii
- b. ii, iv
- c. iii, iv

9.5 A subsystem of a complex system

(i) should be reusable in other complex system

(ii) must not be able to inherit the properties of

other

subsystems

(iii) must have clearly specified responsibilities

(iv) must know the stimuli to which it should respond

- a. i, ii, iii
- b. ii, iii, iv
- c. i, iii, iv
- d. i, ii, iv

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Object-Oriented System Modeling Multiple Choice Questions

9.6 By polymorphism of a subsystem we mean

- a. it should be reusable
- b. it should have polymorphic data types
- c. it should accept generic commands and interpret appropriately
- d. it should morph polygons

9.7 The advantages of object-oriented modelling are

- a. i, ii
- b. i, iii

c. ii, iii

d. i, iv

9.8 Objects are

(i) tangible entities

(ii) intangible entities

(iii) transient entities

(iv) uniquely identifiable

a. i, ii

b. i, ii, iii

c. i, ii, iii, iv

d. i, ii, iv

9.9 A class is

a. a group of objects

b. template for objects of a particular type

c. a class of objects

d. a classification of objects

9.10 All objects have

(i) attributes

(ii) states

(iii) a set of operations

(iv) a unique identity

a. i, ii, iii

b. ii, iii, iv

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Object-Oriented System Modeling Multiple Choice Questions

c. i, iii, iv

d. i, ii, iii, iv

9.11 In UML diagram of a class

a. state of object cannot be represented

b. state is irrelevant

c. state is represented as an attribute

d. state is represented as a result of an operation

9.12 Attributes are assigned value

a. when operations are performed on an object

b. when instances of objects are defined

c. when methods are invoked

d. when classes are identified

9.13 The following are intangible entities which can be defined as objects

(i) a motor car

(ii) a bank account

(iii) an aircraft

(iv) a linked list

a. i, ii

b. ii, iv

c. iii, iv

d. ii, iii, iv

9.14 A query operation on a object

a. has side effect

b. has no side effects

c. changes the state of an object

d. is not allowed

9.15 An instance of an object is created by a

a. query operation

b. update operation

c. constructor operation

d. open operation

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Object-Oriented System Modeling Multiple Choice Questions

9.16 An update operation in an object instance

a. updates the class

b. has no side effects

c. deletes an instance

d. alters values of attribute(s) of an object instance

9.17 In object-oriented design

a. operations and methods are identical

b. methods specify algorithms whereas operations only state what is to be done

c. methods do not change values of attributes

d. methods and constructor are same

9.18 By abstraction in object-oriented modelling we mean picking

a. only attributes appropriate to model an object

b. only operations

c. both operation and attributes with operations appropriate to model an object

d. the appropriate abstract data type

9.19 By encapsulation in object-oriented modelling we mean

a. encapsulating data and programs

b. hiding attributes of an object from users

c. hiding operations on object from users

d. hiding implementation details of methods from users of objects

9.20 Encapsulation in object-oriented modelling is useful as

a. it allows improving methods of an object independent of other parts of system

b. it hides implementation details of methods

c. it allows easy designing

d. encapsulates attributes and operations of object

9.21 Objects may be viewed as

a. clients in a system

b. servers in a system

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Object-Oriented System Modeling Multiple Choice Questions

c. as both clients and servers in a system

d. neither as clients nor as servers in a system

9.22 Inheritance in object-oriented system is used to

a. create new classes from existing classes

b. add new operations to existing operations

c. add new attributes to existing attributes

d. add new states to existing states

9.23 Inheritance in object-oriented modelling can be used to

a. generalize classes

b. specialize classes

c. generalize and specialize classes

d. create new classes

9.24 When a subclass is created using inheritance the resulting class

a. may have only attributes of parent class

b. may have only operations of parent class

c. may have new operations only in addition to those in parent class

d. may have new attributes and new operations in addition to those of the parent class

9.25 By polymorphism in object-oriented modelling we mean

a. the ability to manipulate objects of different distinct classes

b. the ability to manipulate objects of different distinct classes knowing only their common properties

c. use of polymorphic operations

d. use of similar operations to do similar things

9.26 A polymorphic operation

a. has same name

b. has same name but uses different methods depending on class

c. uses different methods to perform on the same class

d. uses polymorphic method

9.27 Given a word statement of a problem potential objects are identified by selecting

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Object-Oriented System Modeling Multiple Choice Questions

a. verb phrases in the statement

b. noun phrases in the statement

c. adjectives in the statement

d. adverbs in the statement

9.28 Given a word statement of problem potential operations appropriate for objects are identified by selecting

a. verb phrases in the statement

b. noun phrases in the statement

c. adjectives in the statement

d. adverbs in the statement

9.29 Objects selected to model a system

(i) must be essential for functioning of the system

(ii) must have all attributes which are invariant during operations of a system

(iii) must have attributes relevant for performing services

of

object

(iv) must be able to perform assigned services

a. i, ii, iii

b. ii, iii, iv

c. i, iii, iv

d. i, ii, iii, iv

9.30 An object is selected for modelling a system provided

a. its attributes are invariant during operation of the system

b. its attributes change during operation of the system

c. it has numerous attributes

d. it has no attributes relevant to the system

9.31 An object is considered an external entity in object-oriented modelling

a. its attributes are invariant during operation of the system

b. its attributes change during operation of the system

c. it has numerous attributes

d. it has no attributes relevant to the system

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Object-Oriented System Modeling Multiple Choice Questions

9.32 Object-oriented system modelling using CRC method gives

a. Java programs for the system

b. C++ programs for the system

c. Classes of the system, their responsibilities and collaborating classes

d. Objective C programs for the system

9.33 The expansion of the acronym CRC is

a. Collecting Responsibilities Classes

b. Collaborating with Relevant Classes

c. Class Responsibilities and Collaborators

d. Creating Relevant Classes

9.34 In CRC based design a CRC team consists of

(i) one or two user's representatives

(ii) several programmers

(iii) project coordinators

(iv) one or two system analysts

a. i, ii

b. i, iii

c. i, iii, iv

d. i, ii, iii, iv

9.35 A class index card contains besides class name

- (i) superclasses and subclasses
- (ii) short description of class
- (iii) collaborators
- (iv) private responsibilities of class
- (v) contract(s) with collaborators

a. i, ii, iii

b. i, iii, iv, v

c. i, ii, iii, iv

d. i, ii, iii, iv and v

9.36 The CRC modeling primarily requires

- (i) identifying classes and their responsibilities

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Object-Oriented System Modeling Multiple Choice Questions

- (ii) identifying collaborators of each class and their responsibilities

- (iii) developing a collaboration graph

a. i, ii

b. i, iii

c. ii, iii

d. i, ii, iii

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Object-Oriented System Modeling Multiple Choice Questions

Key to Objective Questions

9.1 b 9.2 d 9.3 c 9.4 c 9.5 c 9.6 c
9.7 a 9.8 d 9.9 b 9.10 d 9.11 c 9.12 b
9.13 b 9.14 b 9.15 c 9.16 d 9.17 b 9.18 c
9.19 d 9.20 a 9.21 c 9.22 a 9.23 c 9.24 d
9.25 b 9.26 b 9.27 b 9.28 a 9.29 c 9.30 b
9.31 a 9.32 c 9.33 c 9.34 c 9.35 d 9.36 d

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System Analysis and Design/ Designing Outputs Choice Questions

Multiple

10.1 A line printer

- (i) prints an entire line at a time
- (ii) is a non-impact printer
- (iii) allows multiple copies to be taken at a time
- (iv) prints one character at a time

- a. i and ii
- b. i and iii
- c. iii and iv
- d. ii and iii

10.2 A dot matrix printer

- (i) prints an entire line at time
- (ii) is a non-impact printer
- (iii) allows multiple copies to be taken at a time
- (iv) prints one character at a time

- a. i and ii
- b. i and iii
- c. iii and iv
- d. ii and iii

10.3 An inkjet printer

- (i) prints an entire line at time
- (ii) is a non-impact printer
- (iii) allows multiple copies to be taken at a time
- (iv) prints one character at a time

- a. i and ii
- b. i and iii
- c. iii and iv
- d. ii and iii

10.4 A laser printer

- (i) prints an entire line at a time
- (ii) is a non-impact printer
- (iii) allows multiple copies to be taken at a time
- (iv) prints one character at a time

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Designing Outputs Multiple Choice Questions

- a. i and ii
- b. i and iii
- c. iii and iv
- d. ii and iii

10.5 A laser printer

- (i) gives a better quality printout compared to inkjet printer
- (ii) is less expensive than an inkjet printer
- (iii) is more expensive than a dot matrix printer

(iv) gives a better quality printout compared to dot matrix

printer

- a. i and ii
- b. ii and iii
- c. i, ii, iv
- d. i, iii, iv

10.6 An audio output unit

- a. can speak out small range of digits and specified words
- b. is not used in information system
- c. is very expensive and is thus not used
- d. is normally used to give only background music

10.7 While designing output report it is important to keep the following in mind:

- (i) volume of output
- (ii) potential users
- (iii) current users

(iv) periodicity of output

- a. i, ii, iii
- b. ii, iii, iv
- c. i, ii, iv
- d. i, ii, iii, iv

10.8 Outputs needed by top-managers are

- a. summary reports with good grouping

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Designing Outputs Multiple Choice Questions

- b. exception reports
- c. detailed reports
- d. expected reports

10.9 Outputs needed by middle level managers are

- a. summary reports with good grouping
- b. exception reports
- c. detailed reports
- d. expected reports

10.10 Outputs needed by operational managers are

- a. summary reports with good grouping
- b. exception reports
- c. detailed reports
- d. expected reports

10.11 Reports headings are used as

- a. it is good practice
- b. it helps in reading and understanding a report
- c. it is required by management
- d. it is a good documentation aid

10.12 Report footing is

- a. same as report heading
- b. the label printed at the end of each page
- c. the label printed at the end of each control group
- d. the label printed at the end of a report

10.13 Page footing is

- a. same as report heading
- b. the labels printed at the end of each page
- c. the labels printed at the end of each control group
- d. the labels printed at the end of a report

10.14 Control footing is

- a. same as report heading
- b. the labels printed at the end of each page

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Designing Outputs Multiple Choice Questions

- c. the labels printed at the end of each control group
- d. the labels printed at the end of a report

10.15 Control footings are printed because

- a. it is required in documentation
- b. it is suggested by management
- c. it summarizes information in logically grouped items
- d. it is necessary for error detection

10.16 Good report allows one to

- (i) read it from left to right and top to bottom
- (ii) read it from any point
- (iii) find out easily the beginning and end of the report
- (iv) printed it in one page

- a. i and ii
- b. i and iii
- c. ii and iii
- d. iii and iv

10.17 Print chart is

- a. a printed chart
- b. one which is filled in by an analyst while formatting a report
- c. prepared by users
- d. printed by computer

10.18 Screens normally have

- a. 70 columns and 24 lines
- b. 80 columns and 20 lines
- c. 80 columns and 24 lines
- d. 72 columns and 22 lines

10.19 Designing screens uses principles

- a. which are unique
- b. similar to those used for printed reports
- c. different from those used for printed reports

d. which are well specified

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Designing Outputs Multiple Choice Questions

10.20 Buttons which can be clicked using a mouse are placed in screens as

- a. they are convenient to use
- b. it is the modern trend
- c. large number of buttons can be used
- d. using a keyboard is error prone

10.21 Bar charts are used when

- a. it is required to illustrate geographical distribution of data
- b. relative distribution of data in specified categories is to be shown
- c. percent use of resources under various heads is to be shown
- d. trends as a function of time is to be illustrated

10.22 Pie charts are normally used when

- a. it is required to illustrate geographical distribution of data
- b. relative distribution of data in specified categories is to be shown
- c. percent use of resources under various heads is to be shown
- d. trends as a function of time is to be illustrated

10.23 X-Y graphs are normally used when

- a. it is required to illustrate geographical distribution of data
- b. relative distribution of data in specified categories is to be shown
- c. percent use of resources under various heads is to be shown
- d. trends as a function of time is to be illustrated

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Designing Outputs Multiple Choice Questions

Key to Objective Questions

10.1 b 10.2 c 10.3 a 10.4 a 10.5 d 10.6 a

10.7 d 10.8 a 10.9 b 10.10 c 10.11 b 10.12 d

10.13 b 10.14 c 10.15 c 10.16 b 10.17 b 10.18 c

10.19 b 10.20 a 10.21 b 10.22 c 10.23 d

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System Analysis and Design/Documents On Web Choice Questions

Multiple

11.1 Internet is

- a. a local computer network
- b. a world wide network of computers
- c. an interconnected network of computers
- d. a world wide interconnected network of computers which use a common protocol to communicate with one another

11.2 The facilities available in the internet are

- (i) electronic mail
- (ii) remote login
- (iii) file transfer
- (iv) word processing

- a. i, ii
- b. i, ii, iii
- c. i, ii, iv
- d. ii, iii and iv

11.3 Internet requires

- a. an international agreement to connect computers
- b. a local area network
- c. a commonly agreed set of rules to communicate between computers
- d. a World Wide Web

11.4 Each computer connected to the internet must

- a. be an IBM PC
- b. have a unique IP address
- c. be internet compatible
- d. have a modem connection

11.5 IP address is currently

- a. 4 bytes long

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- b. available in plenty

- c. 6 bytes long

- d. not assigned as it is all used up

11.6 IP addresses are converted to

- a. a binary string
- b. alphanumeric string
- c. a hierarchy of domain names
- d. a hexadecimal string

11.7 Internet addresses must always have at least

- (i) a country name or organization type
- (ii) internet service provider's name
- (iii) name of organization
- (iv) name of individual

(v) type of organization

- a. i, ii, iii
- b. ii, iii, iv
- c. i, iii
- d. ii, iii, iv, v

11.8 Internet uses

- a. Packet switching
- b. Circuit switching
- c. Telephone switching
- d. Telex switching

11.9 Internet data is broken up as

- a. fixed length packets
- b. variable length packets
- c. not packetized

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d. 64 bytes packets

11.10 Internet packet data structure consists of

- (i) source address
- (ii) destination address
- (iii) serial number of packets
- (iv) message bytes
- (v) Control bits for error checking
- (vi) Path identification bits

- a. i, ii, iii
- b. i, ii, iii, iv
- c. i, ii, iii, iv, v
- d. i, ii, iii, iv, v, vi

11.11 The packets of an internet message

- a. take a predetermined path
- b. take a path based on packet priority
- c. go along different paths based on path availability
- d. take the shortest path from source to destination

11.12 The time taken by internet packets

- a. can be predetermined before transmission
- b. may be different for different packets
- c. is irrelevant for audio packets

11.13 By an intranet we mean

- a. a LAN of an organization
- b. a Wide Area Network connecting all branches of an organization
- c. a corporate computer network
- d. a network connecting all computers of an organization and using the internet protocol

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11.14 By an extranet we mean

- a. an extra fast computer network
- b. the intranets of two co-operating organizations interconnected via a secure leased line
- c. an extra network used by an organization for higher reliability
- d. an extra connection to internet provided to co-operating organization

11.15 World Wide Web

- a. is another name for internet
- b. world wide connection for computers
- c. a collection of linked information residing on computers connected by the internet
- d. a collection of world wide information

11.16 Among services available on the World Wide Web are

- (i) Encryption
- (ii) HTTP
- (iii) HTML
- (iv) Firewalls

- a. i and ii
- b. ii and iii
- c. iii and iv
- d. i and iv

11.17 A world wide web contains web pages

- a. residing in many computers
- b. created using HTML
- c. with links to other web pages
- d. residing in many computers linked together using HTML

11.18 A web page is located using a

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- a. Universal Record Linking
- b. Uniform Resource Locator
- c. Universal Record Locator
- d. Uniformly Reachable Links

11.19 A URL specifies the following:

- (i) protocol used
- (ii) domain name of server hosting web page
- (iii) name of folder with required information
- (iv) name of document formatted using HTML
- (v) the name of ISP

- a. i, ii, iii, iv
- b. ii, iii, iv, v
- c. i, iii, iv

d. i, ii, iii, v

11.20 A search engine is a program to search

a. for information

b. web pages

c. web pages for specified index terms

d. web pages for information using specified search terms

11.21 HTML stands for

a. Hyper Text Making Links

b. Hyper Text Markup Language

c. Higher Textual Marking of Links

d. Hyper Text Mixer of Links

11.22 HTML is similar to a

a. word processing language

b. screen editor

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c. scripting language

d. search engine

11.23 Desirable properties of a website are

(i) a meaningful address

(ii) Help and search facilities

(iii) Links to related sites

(iv) Features to allow users to give feedback

(v) Hosting on a mainframe

a. i, ii, iii

b. i, ii, iii, iv

c. i, ii, iii, iv, v

d. i, ii, iii, v

11.24 HTML uses

a. pre-specified tags

b. user defined tags

c. tags only for linking

d. fixed tags defined by the language

11.25 HTML tags define

a. The data types of elements of document

b. Presentation of specified elements of a document

c. The contents of the document

d. The structure of the document

11.26 The tag used in HTML to link it with other URL's is:

a. <A>

b. <H>

c. <U>

d. <L>

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11.27 The tags used for specifying fonts in HTML are

- (i)
- (ii) <I>
- (iii) <U>
- (iv) <L>

- a. (i) and (ii)
- b. (i) and (iii)
- c. (ii) and (iv)
- d. (i),(ii) and (iii)

11.28 It is possible to display pictures (i.e, images) in HTML specification by using the tag.

- a. <GR src = Picture file>
- b. <PIC src =Picture file>
- c.
- d. <GIF src=Picture file

11.29 SGML stands for

- a. Standard Generalized Markup Language
- b. Structured General Markup Language
- c. Standard Graphics Mapping Language
- d. Standard General Markup Link

11.30 HTML and XML are markup languages

- a. Specially development for the web
- b. Are based on SGML
- c. Are versions of SGML
- d. Independent of SGML

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11.31 XML stands for

- a. Extra Markup Language
- b. Excellent Markup Links
- c. Extended Markup Language
- d. Extended Marking Links

11.32 XML uses

- a. user define tags
- b. pre-defined tags
- c. both predefined and user-defined tags
- d. Extended tags used in HTML and makes them powerful

11.33 In order to interpret XML documents one should

- a. Use standardized tags
- b. Have a document type definition which defines the tags
- c. Define the tags separately
- d. Specify tag filename

11.34 The advantages of XML over HTML are

- (i) It allows processing of data stored in web-pages
- (ii) It uses meaningful tags which aids in understanding the nature of a document
- (iii) Is simpler than HTML
- (iv) It separates presentation and structure of document

- a. (i),(ii) and (iii)
- b. (i),(ii) and(iv)
- c. (ii),(iii) and (iv)
- d. (i),(iii) and (iv)

11.35 XSL definition is used along with XML definition to specify

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- a. The data types of the contents of XML document
- b. The presentation of XML document
- c. The links with other documents
- d. The structure of XML document

11.36 XLL definition is used along with XML to specify

- a. The data types of the contents of XML document
- b. The presentation of XML document
- c. The links with other documents
- d. The structure of XML document

11.37 DTD definition is used along with XML to specify

- a. The data types of the contents of XML document
- b. The presentation of XML document
- c. The links with other documents
- d. The structure of XML document

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Key to Objective Questions

- 11.1 d 11.2 b 11.3 c 11.4 b 11.5 a 11.6 c
11.7 c 11.8 a 11.9 b 11.10 c 11.11 c 11.12 c
11.13 d 11.14 b 11.15 c 11.16 b 11.17 d 11.18 b
11.19 a 11.20 d 11.21 b 11.22 a 11.23 b 11.24 d
11.25 b 11.26 a 11.27 a 11.28 c 11.29 a 11.30 b
11.31 c 11.32 a 11.33 b 11.34 b 11.35 b 11.36 c
11.37 a

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