

(2)

- (b) Determining if employees, managers and clients will resist a proposed new system is part of this feasibility study :
 - (i) Technical Feasibility
 - (ii) Economic Feasibility
 - (iii) Organizational Feasibility
 - (iv) Operational Feasibility
- (c) The process of converting a new or revised system design into an operational one is known as :
 - (i) Testing
 - (ii) Implementation
 - (iii) Quality Assurance
 - (iv) System Analysis
- (d) System design is carried out :
 - (i) as soon as system requirements are determined
 - (ii) whenever a system analyst feels it is urgent
 - (iii) after final system specifications are approved by the organization
 - (iv) whenever the user management feels it should be done

(3)

(e) Enhancements, upgrades and bug fixes are done during the step in the SDLC.

(i) Maintenance and Evaluation

(ii) Problem/Opportunity Identification

(iii) Design

(iv) Development and Documentation

(f) A management information system is the one which :

(i) is required by all managers of an organization

(ii) processes data to yield information of value in tactical management

(iii) provides operational information

(iv) allows better management of organizations

(g) refers to the number of connections between a 'calling' and 'called' module and the complexity of these connections.

(i) Coupling

(ii) Transaction

(iii) Evaluation

(iv) Cohesion

(4)

(h) Cost-benefit analysis :

- (i) evaluates the tangible and non-tangible factors
- (ii) compares the cost, with the benefits of introducing a computer-based system
- (iii) estimates the hardware and software costs
- (iv) All of the above

(i) System testing implies :

- (i) Testing changes made in an existing or a new program
- (ii) Making sure that the new programs do in fact process certain transactions according to specifications
- (iii) Running the system with live data by the actual user
- (iv) Executing a program to check logic changes made in it and with the intention of finding errors making the program fail

(j) In the analysis phase the development of the occurs, which is a clear statement of the goals and objectives of the project.

- (i) documentation

(5)

- (ii) flowchart
- (iii) program specification
- (iv) design
- (k) The process of converting a new or revised system design into an operational one is known as :
 - (i) Testing
 - (ii) Implementation
 - (iii) System Design
 - (iv) System Analysis
- (l) After implementation of the system, system maintenance could be done for :
 - (i) Minor changes in the processing logic
 - (ii) Errors detected during the processing
 - (iii) Revision of the formats of the reports
 - (iv) All of the above
- (m) During a system's audit, the system performance is compared to :
 - (i) similar systems
 - (ii) newer systems
 - (iii) the design specifications
 - (iv) competing systems

(6)

- (n) An appraisal, of a system's performance after it has been installed, is called system :
 - (i) planning
 - (ii) review
 - (iii) maintenance
 - (iv) batch processing
- (o) Data store in a DFD represents :
 - (i) a sequential file
 - (ii) a disk store
 - (iii) a repository of data
 - (iv) a random access memory

Section-B

Unit-I

- 2. Explain system development life cycle in detail. 14
- 3. Write short notes on the following : 14
 - (a) MIS
 - (b) Prototyping

Unit-II

- 4. Explain data dictionary and decision tree with suitable example. 14

(7)

5. What is feasibility study? Why is feasibility study required? Describe various types of feasibility studies. 14

Unit-III

6. What is System Design? List and explain various design methodologies in brief. 14
7. Explain the importance of input and output design. 14

Unit-IV

8. What is system testing? Why is system testing done? Explain the pvarious types of system tests in brief. 14
9. Explain various levels of Quality Assurance. 14

Unit-V

10. Write short notes on the following : 14
(a) Software maintenance
(b) System security
11. Describe disaster recovery planning. 14