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प्रश्नपुस्तिका क्रमांक
Question Booklet No.

706755

प्रश्नपुस्तिका सीरीज
Question Booklet Series

C

BBA (Sixth Semester) Examination, July-2022

BBA-604(N)

Management Information System

Time : 1:30 Hours

Maximum Marks-100

जब तक कहा न जाय, इस प्रश्नपुस्तिका को न खोलें

- निर्देश : -**
1. परीक्षार्थी अपने अनुक्रमांक, विषय एवं प्रश्नपुस्तिका की सीरीज का विवरण यथारथान सही- सही भरे, अन्यथा मूल्यांकन में किसी भी प्रकार की विसंगति की दशा में उसकी जिम्मेदारी स्वयं परीक्षार्थी की होगी।
 2. इस प्रश्नपुस्तिका में 100 प्रश्न हैं, जिनमें से केवल 75 प्रश्नों के उत्तर परीक्षार्थियों द्वारा दिये जाने हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न के चार वैकल्पिक उत्तर प्रश्न के नीचे दिये गये हैं। इन चारों में से केवल एक ही उत्तर सही है। जिस उत्तर को आप सही या सबसे उचित समझते हैं, अपने उत्तर पत्रक (O.M.R. ANSWER SHEET) में उसके अक्षर वाले वृत्त को काले या नीले बाल प्वाइंट पेन से पूरा भर दें। यदि किसी परीक्षार्थी द्वारा किसी प्रश्न का एक से अधिक उत्तर दिया जाता है, तो उसे गलत उत्तर माना जायेगा।
 3. प्रत्येक प्रश्न के अंक समान हैं। आप के जितने उत्तर सही होंगे, उन्हीं के अनुसार अंक प्रदान किये जायेंगे।
 4. सभी उत्तर केवल ओ०एम०आर० उत्तर पत्रक (O.M.R. ANSWER SHEET) पर ही दिये जाने हैं। उत्तर पत्रक में निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा अन्यत्र कहीं पर दिया गया उत्तर मान्य नहीं होगा।
 5. ओ०एम०आर० उत्तर पत्रक (O.M.R. ANSWER SHEET) पर कुछ भी लिखने से पूर्व उसमें दिये गये सभी अनुदेशों को सावधानीपूर्वक पढ़ लिया जाय।
 6. परीक्षा समाप्ति के उपरान्त परीक्षार्थी कक्ष निरीक्षक को अपनी ओ०एम०आर० शीट उपलब्ध कराने के बाद ही परीक्षा कक्ष से प्रस्थान करें।
 7. निगेटिव मार्किंग नहीं है।

महत्वपूर्ण : -

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

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1. Which type of database stores data in two-dimensional tables?
 - (A) Network
 - (B) Hierarchical
 - (C) Table
 - (D) Relational
2. More than one of the same component is an example of a _____ system.
 - (A) Scalable
 - (B) Redundant
 - (C) RAID
 - (D) Back up
3. A storage device that is connected directly to a network is an example of _____.
 - (A) Network attached storage
 - (B) Storage area network
 - (C) Direct attached storage
 - (D) RAID
4. _____ is the capability to continue as if nothing has happened, even after a major component failure.
 - (A) Redundancy
 - (B) Interoperability
 - (C) Fault tolerance
 - (D) Back up
5. An intranet that is accessible by outside workers:
 - (A) Firewall
 - (B) Extranet
 - (C) management information system
 - (D) P2PN

6. The expert system uses a (n) _____ to select the most appropriate response.
- (A) Inference
 - (B) Decision support system
 - (C) Knowledge base
 - (D) Data source
7. The _____ can help you choose a product.
- (A) Office automation system
 - (B) Management information system
 - (C) Transaction processing
 - (D) Decision support system
8. _____ involves using multi-sensory human-computer interface that enable human users to experience computer-simulated objects, spaces, activities, and "words" as if they actually exist.
- (A) Virtual office
 - (B) Virtual reality
 - (C) Real reality
 - (D) Reality
9. _____ is a field of science and technology based on disciplines such as computer science, biology, psychology, linguistics, mathematics and engineering.
- (A) Natural intelligence
 - (B) Artificial intelligence
 - (C) Articulate intelligence
 - (D) None of the above
10. Which of the following level of managers develop short-and medium-range plans, schedules, and budgets and specify the policies, procedures, and business objectives for their sub- units of the company?
- (A) Strategic
 - (B) Tactical
 - (C) Operational
 - (D) Front Line

11. Which computer based model is developed after human brain?
(A) Fuzzy logic
(B) Neural Network
(C) Virtual Reality
(D) All of the above
12. Which is not a domain of Artificial Intelligence?
(A) Virtual Reality
(B) Intelligent Agents
(C) Expert system
(D) None of the above
13. Data mining cannot be done if:
(A) Operational data has not been archived
(B) Earlier management decisions are not available
(C) The organization is large
(D) All processing had been only batch processing
14. A human order taker can be by passed when using a (n) _____.
(A) Office automation system
(B) Management information system
(C) Transaction processing system
(D) Decision support system
15. If you are a _____ recipients of sensitive information, such as might be overheard or contained in a misdirected email, this would not be illegal, but might be unethical to use it.
(A) Active
(B) Passive
(C) Proper
(D) Business

16. Customer numbers and their names would be an example of the _____ component of an order management information system.
- (A) Software
 - (B) Hardware
 - (C) Data
 - (D) Procedure
17. Information systems can facilitate supply chain management by:
- (A) Tracking the status
 - (B) Rapidly communicating orders
 - (C) Providing product specifications
 - (D) Doing all of the above
18. Tracking employee training, skills, and performance appraisals is an example of a human resource information system operating at the:
- (A) Operational-level
 - (B) Management-level
 - (C) Knowledge-level
 - (D) Strategic-level
19. Information system that monitor the elementary activities and transactions of the organizations are:
- (A) Management-level system
 - (B) Operational-level system
 - (C) Knowledge-level system
 - (D) Strategic-level system
20. The full form of DDL:
- (A) Dynamic Data Language
 - (B) Detailed Data Language
 - (C) Data Definition Language
 - (D) Data Derivation Language

21. A DBMS query language is designed to:
- (A) Support end users who use English-like commands
 - (B) Support in the development of complex applications software
 - (C) Specify the structure of a database
 - (D) All of the above
22. The database schema is written in:
- (A) HLL
 - (B) DML
 - (C) DDL
 - (D) DCL
23. DML is provided for:
- (A) Description of logical structure of database
 - (B) Addition of new structure in the database system
 - (C) Manipulation & processing of database
 - (D) Definition of physical structure of database system
24. _____ converts cipher text back into plaintext.
- (A) Encryption
 - (B) A firewall
 - (C) Decryption
 - (D) An encoder
25. Which of these items is a major component of today's IT infrastructure?
- (A) Data management technology
 - (B) Networking
 - (C) Technology services
 - (D) All of the above

26. The most creative and challenging phase of system life cycle is:
 (A) Feasibility study
 (B) Maintenance
 (C) Design
 (D) None of the above
27. A combination of a MIS and DSS is called _____ which helps top managers make decisions.
 (A) GIS
 (B) EIS
 (C) EPI
 (D) CAM
28. Accounting, finance, marketing and human resources are known as _____.
 (A) Executive information systems
 (B) Functional business areas
 (C) Geographic information system
 (D) Local information system
29. Data encryption concept is used for _____ purposes.
 (A) Data hidden
 (B) Data display
 (C) Data processing
 (D) Data transfer
30. GUI stands for _____.
 (A) Graphical user interface
 (B) Graphical user interactive
 (C) Graphical user integration
 (D) Graphical user inference

31. Problems that are routine and have well- defined relationships are called _____.
(A) Structured problems
(B) Programmed decisions
(C) Simple problems
(D) Heuristics
32. The current major stage in the business use of IS is oriented towards _____.
(A) Cost reduction and Productivity
(B) Gaining competitive advantage
(C) Strategic advantage and costs
(D) Improved customer relationship management
33. Information systems that support the firm in its interaction with its environment are said to be performing within the _____.
(A) Workgroup sphere of influence
(B) Global sphere of influence
(C) Enterprise sphere of influence
(D) Individual sphere of influence
34. _____ is a collection of single-application software packages in a bundle designed to work similarly so that once you learn the basics for one application, the other applications are easy to learn and use.
(A) Bundled software
(B) Software suite
(C) Productivity applications
(D) General purpose software
35. In general, the information system can also be described in terms of _____.
(A) Operations
(B) Functions
(C) Events
(D) Tasks

36. _____ is software programs that were developed for a general market and that can be purchased in a store.
- (A) Proprietary software
 - (B) Off-the -shelf software
 - (C) Contract software
 - (D) Application software
37. _____ is any business-related exchange such as payments to employees, sales to customers, or payments to suppliers.
- (A) Data
 - (B) E-commerce
 - (C) A transaction
 - (D) Input
38. Identifying customers and markets using data on demographics, markets, consumer behaviour, and trends is an example of:
- (A) Operational-level sales and marketing information system
 - (B) Knowledge-level sales and marketing information system
 - (C) Management-level sales and marketing information system
 - (D) Strategic-level sales and marketing information system
39. During software development which factor is most crucial?
- (A) People
 - (B) Process
 - (C) Product
 - (D) Project
40. Projections and responses to queries are information output characteristics associated with:
- (A) dss
 - (B) mis
 - (C) ess
 - (D) tps

41. The Management Information System receives input from the:
- (A) eis.
 - (B) es.
 - (C) dss.
 - (D) tps.
42. The accounting system is _____ whereas the demand forecasting system is _____.
- (A) Deterministic, probabilistic
 - (B) probabilistic, deterministic
 - (C) Open, close
 - (D) Close, open
43. The project team is composed of the system professionals who are directly responsible for _____ the system.
- (A) Testing
 - (B) Building
 - (C) Deleting
 - (D) Innovating
44. _____ gives the computer the ability to make suggestions and act like an expert in a particular field.
- (A) Decision support systems
 - (B) Virtual reality systems
 - (C) Management information systems
 - (D) Expert systems
45. _____ is a form of transaction processing in which all transactions are collected into a group and processed together.
- (A) Accumulation processing
 - (B) Batch processing
 - (C) Data collection
 - (D) Data collection

46. The component of a decision support system that provides decision makers access to a variety of models and assists them in decision making is called the _____.
(A) Model base
(B) Model management software
(C) Database
(D) Dialogue manager
47. Assembling a product, identifying customers and hiring employees are:
(A) Transactions
(B) Phases
(C) Business processes
(D) Business functions
48. Which is the most popular database model?
(A) Network model
(B) Relational model
(C) Hierarchical model
(D) Object oriented
49. RAD stands for:
(A) Rotate application development
(B) Register application development
(C) Related application development
(D) Rapid application development
50. CASE Tool is:
(A) Computer aided software engineering
(B) Component aided software engineering
(C) Constructive aided software engineering
(D) Computer analysis software engineering

51. The advantages of creating a prototype are:
- (A) It allows developers to experiment with number of different design options
 - (B) It can serve as means of communication between developers and customers
 - (C) Both (A) and (B)
 - (D) None of the above
52. _____ is the information about data.
- (A) Data
 - (B) Meta-data
 - (C) Entity
 - (D) Relations
53. Which phase is not available in software life cycle?
- (A) Coding
 - (B) Testing
 - (C) Maintenance
 - (D) Abstraction
54. In the spiral model risk analysis is performed:
- (A) In the first loop
 - (B) In the first and second loop
 - (C) In every loop
 - (D) Before using spiral model
55. An application where only one user accesses the database at a given time is an example of a (n):
- (A) Single-user database application
 - (B) Multiuser database application
 - (C) E-commerce database application
 - (D) Data mining database application

56. Enterprise systems support:
- (A) Manufacturing processes
 - (B) Financial and accounting processes
 - (C) Human resource processes
 - (D) All of the above
57. Deciding where to locate new production facility is an example of a manufacturing and production information system operating at the:
- (A) Operational level
 - (B) Management level
 - (C) knowledge level
 - (D) Strategic level
58. Prototype is a:
- (A) Working model of existing system
 - (B) Mini model of existing system
 - (C) Mini model of processed system
 - (D) None of the above
59. The _____ component plays a decision rule for the computer.
- (A) Program
 - (B) Statements
 - (C) Input data
 - (D) Conditions
60. _____ is the fact that are properly arranged, classified and organized.
- (A) Data
 - (B) Events
 - (C) Statements
 - (D) Information

61. A _____ is an abstraction or an approximation that is used to represent reality.
- (A) Model
 - (B) System parameter
 - (C) System performance standard
 - (D) System
62. _____ organizational structure employs individuals, groups, or complete business units in geographically dispersed areas who may never meet face to face in the same room.
- (A) Traditional
 - (B) Virtual
 - (C) Multidimensional
 - (D) Matrix
63. The direct, computer-to-computer exchange of standardized, common business transaction documents between business partners, suppliers, and customers is _____.
- (A) edi
 - (B) es
 - (C) eis
 - (D) erp
64. The _____ information system deals with the flow of information about people working in the organization.
- (A) Record
 - (B) Transaction
 - (C) Personnel
 - (D) Blocked
65. The information generated at regular intervals is a _____ information.
- (A) Depositing
 - (B) Saving
 - (C) Recurring
 - (D) Collecting

66. _____ system is concerned with the way information is used for purpose of control and applied technologies.
- (A) Feedback
 - (B) Interview
 - (C) Interaction
 - (D) Conference
67. Information systems that monitor the elementary activities and transactions of the organizations are _____.
- (A) Management-level systems
 - (B) Operational-level systems
 - (C) Knowledge-level systems
 - (D) Strategic systems
68. The translation of strategic and organizational goals into system development initiatives is called _____.
- (A) System development
 - (B) Information systems planning
 - (C) Project planning
 - (D) Project definition
69. _____ is an awareness and understanding of a set of information and ways that information can be made useful to support a specific task or reach a decision.
- (A) Knowledge
 - (B) Data
 - (C) Feedback
 - (D) A process
70. Which of the following is not a characteristic of good information?
- (A) Interchangeability
 - (B) Relevance
 - (C) Cost effectiveness
 - (D) Timeliness

71. What are the qualities of a good software?
- (A) Reusability
 - (B) Portability
 - (C) Inter-operability
 - (D) All of the above
72. Customer numbers and their names would be an example of the _____ component of an order management information system.
- (A) Software
 - (B) Hardware
 - (C) Data
 - (D) Procedure
73. _____ means that information must reach the recipients within the prescribe timer frame.
- (A) Duration
 - (B) Period
 - (C) Timeliness
 - (D) Time
74. SCM stands for _____.
- (A) Supply chain method
 - (B) Supply collection management
 - (C) Supply chain management
 - (D) Search chain management
75. In database handling _____ reports used by software for data.
- (A) Condition
 - (B) Specific
 - (C) Periodic
 - (D) Demand

76. In _____ type of processing, data is processed immediately after a transaction occurs.
- (A) Batch
 - (B) Parallel
 - (C) Sequence
 - (D) Real time
77. _____ processing is considered as the classical method of processing data.
- (A) Batch
 - (B) Group
 - (C) Sequence
 - (D) Real
78. _____ sub system covers granting of credit and cost management.
- (A) Accounting
 - (B) Purchase
 - (C) Personnel
 - (D) Sales
79. Critical information for top management is provided by _____ information system.
- (A) Expert
 - (B) Executive
 - (C) Decision
 - (D) Managerial
80. _____ is factors that are essential to the success of certain functional areas of an organization.
- (A) Mission-critical factors
 - (B) Critical success factors
 - (C) Performance objectives
 - (D) Strategic factors

81. Which of the following is NOT a goal of transaction processing systems?
- (A) Capture, process, and store transactions
 - (B) Produce a variety of documents related to routine business activities
 - (C) Reduce manual effort associated with processing business transactions
 - (D) Produce standard reports used for management decision making
82. Using _____ a decision maker can make hypothetical changes to problem data and observe the impact on the results.
- (A) Simulation
 - (B) What-if analysis
 - (C) Optimization
 - (D) Goal-seeking analysis
83. GDSS is the short form of:
- (A) Group decision support system
 - (B) Group discussion support system
 - (C) Group decision service system
 - (D) Group discussion support source
84. The basic component(s) of DSS is (are):
- (A) Database
 - (B) Model base
 - (C) DSS software system
 - (D) All of the above
85. MIS normally found in a manufacturing organization will not be suitable in the _____.
- (A) Service sector
 - (B) Banking sector
 - (C) Agriculture sector
 - (D) All of the above

86. The flow of information through MIS is:
- (A) Need dependent
 - (B) Organization dependent
 - (C) Information dependent
 - (D) Management dependent
87. The back bone of any organization is:
- (A) Information
 - (B) Employee
 - (C) Management
 - (D) Capital
88. For a manager, the most important attribute of information quality is ____.
- (A) Media
 - (B) Presentation
 - (C) Relevance
 - (D) Manipulation
89. When a bank uses information to launch a personalized credit card product ____.
- (A) This reduces costs
 - (B) This adds value
 - (C) This manages risk
 - (D) Creates opportunity
90. Mainframe computer is for ____.
- (A) Defense dept. only
 - (B) MSME enterprises
 - (C) Large corporates
 - (D) Soloprenuers

91. The full form of IoT is _____.
(A) Internet of technology
(B) Interconnection of things
(C) Internet operating technology
(D) Internet of things
92. AI stands for _____.
(A) Artificial Internet
(B) Artificial Intelligence
(C) Analytical Intelligence
(D) Actual Intelligence
93. _____ is the first step in the SDLC.
(A) Design Development
(B) Data Analysis
(C) Documentation
(D) Problem Identification
94. _____ is the real world object.
(A) Records
(B) Attribute
(C) Characteristic
(D) Entity
95. E-business is not possible without _____.
(A) Intranet
(B) Extranet
(C) Internet
(D) PC

96. A digital firm is one where organization's operations are _____.
(A) Completely mobilized
(B) Digitally enabled
(C) Digitally marketed
(D) Highly outsourced
97. Information technology is the combination of computer science and _____.
(A) Telecommunications
(B) Electronics
(C) Digital marketing
(D) Networking
98. Management information system is _____ human-machine based system.
(A) An interpreted
(B) An interstellar
(C) An integrated
(D) An interdependent
99. The Management Information System receives input from the _____.
(A) SSL
(B) GPS
(C) TPS
(D) LMS
100. The information of MIS comes from the boot _____ source.
(A) Internal
(B) External
(C) Superficial
(D) Internal and external

Rough Work / रफ कार्य

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