**MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM**

1. Accounting systems are designed to

A. analyze and interpret information

B. allow managers to manage by exception

C. provide information required to support decisions

D. record and report business transactions

1-D

2. Which is not a primary function of an AIS transaction processing system?

A. converting economic events into financial transactions

B. distributing financial information to operations personnel to support

their daily operations

C. monitoring external economic events

D. recording financial transactions in the accounting records

2-C

3. Computer systems are becoming more vulnerable to unauthorized access because

A. hardware design consideration have declined

B. software cannot be readily written to control access

C. systems documentation must be available to all users

D. access can be gained electronically without physical entry to the facilities

3-D

4. Which of the following statements most likely represents a disadvantage for an

entity that keeps microcomputer-prepared data files rather than manually prepared files?

A. Random error associated with processing similar transactions in different ways

is usually greater.

B. It is usually more difficult to compare recorded accountability with physical

count of assets.

C. Attention is focused on the accuracy of the programming process rather than

errors in individual transactions.

D. It is usually easier for unauthorized persons to access and alter the files.

4-D

5. When designing a computer-based information system, the initial step in the

systems design process is to determine

A. the required output .

B. the source documents that serve as the basis for input

C. the processing required

D. the decisions for which data will be required

5-D

6. Characteristics of an accounting application that might influence the selection

of data entry devices and media for a computerized accounting system s are

A. timing of feedback needs relative to input, need for documentation of an

activity, and the necessity for reliability and accuracy.

B. cost considerations, volume of input, complexity of activity, and liquidity of

assets involved.

C. need for documentation, necessity for accuracy and reliability, volume of

output, and cost considerations.

D. type of file used, reliability of manufacturer's service, volume of output, and

cost considerations.

6-A

7. The representation of the flow of data through a sales of operations in an automated data processing system is a

A. document flowchart C. micro flowchart

B. system flowchart D. program flowchart

7-B

8. The representation of the flow of forms through an organization for a transaction is a

A. document flowchart C. micro flowchart

B. system flowchart D. program flowchart

8-A

9. A diagramming tool used to represent the logical elements of a system is a

A. programming flowchart C. document flowchart

B. entity relationship diagram D. data flow diagram

9-C

10.The representation of the sequence of the logical operations performed by a

computer m executing a program is a

A. document flowchart C. micro flowchart

B. system flowchart D. program flowchart

10-D

11.A systems tool that depicts the flow of information relating to a particular

transaction through an organization is a

A. document flowchart C. decision table

B. program flowchart D. work distribution analysis

11-A

12.Turnaround documents

A. are generated by the computer and eventually return to it

B. generally circulate only within the computer center

C. are only used internally in an organization

D. can be read and processed only by the computer

12-A

13.Which of the following files is a temporary file?

A. transaction file C. reference file

B. master file D. standing file

13-A

14.All activity related to a particular application in a manual system is recorded

in a journal. The name of the corresponding item in a computerized system is a

A. master file C. transaction file

B. year-to-date file D. current balance file

14-C

15.In a computerized billing system, the computer generates a form that has two

parts. The first part is the bill that a customers are to retain and the second part is to be returned by customers with their payments. The return portion of the form is referred to as a(n)

A. master document C. point-of-sale document

B. turnaround document D. transaction document

15-B

16.In a manual system, records of current activity ate posted from a journal to a

ledger in a computer system, current records from a(an)

A. index file are updated to a master file

B. transaction file are updated to a m aster file

C. master file are updated to a year-to-date file

D. current balance file are updated to an index file

16-B

17.A current trend regarding input forms in computer system is

A. the use of less preprinting on such forms

B. more reliance on punched card stock

C. the gradual reduction in the use of the multiple-part style

D. the elimination of the form itself

17-D

18.The batch processing of business transactions can be the appropriate mode when

A. the sequence of master file records is not relevant

B. timeliness is a major issue

C. a single handling of the data is desired

D. economy of scale can be gained because of high volumes of transactions

18-D

19.A decision table indicates me

A. persons who are primarily responsible for each step of the system analysis and

design process.

B. sequence of logical operation in a system.

C. sequence of operation in a system.

D. alternative logic conditions and actions to be taken in a program.

19-D

20.An integrated group of programs that supervises and support the operations of a

computer system as it executes users application programs is called a(n)

A. operating system C. utility programs

B. data base management system D. language program

20-A

21.A system flowchart

A. is synonymous with a program flowchart.

B. is necessary for only computer processes.

C. shows general flow and sequence but not processing details

D. is necessary for only manual processes.

21-C

22.The type of data processing in which remote terminals provide direct access to

the computer is

A. on-line processing C. batch processing

B. remote processing D. central processing

22-B

23. A systems program

A. manipulates application programs

A. employs complex mathematics algorithms

B. is written in a high level language

C. is used in systems analysis and design activities

23-A

24. An operating system is

A. the assembler program including the source and object program

B. all hardware and software needed to operate the computer system

C. the programs that manage the processing operations of the computer

D. only the hardware of the computer system

24-C

25. A computer system that allows for immediate updating of files is referred to as

A. on-line processing C. instantaneous processing

B. a mainframe processing D. batch processing

25-A

26. Which of the following comprises all of the data components of the data processing cycle?

A. Batching, processing, output.

B. Collection, refinement, processing, maintenance, output.

C. Input, classifying, batching, verification, transmission

D. Collection, refinement, storing, output.

26-B

27. The main components of the central processing unit (CPU) of a computer include only

A. control, arithmetic/logic, and memory

B. input, processing, and output

C. software, register, and primary memory

D. memory, processing, and register

27-A

28. A compiler is

A. a procedure oriented language

B. a symbolic language

C. a machine that translates the assembler program to machine language

D. a program that converts procedure oriented language to machine language

28-D

29. The amount of useful work performed by a computer system during a given period of time is referred to as

A. overlap C. input/output

B. overload D. throughput

29-D

30. A data base is

A. essential for storage of large data sets C. a real-time system

B. a collection of related files D. a network of computer terminals

30-B

31. When viewed from the highest to most elemental level, the data hierarchy is

A. attribute, record, file C. file, record, attribute

B. file, record, key D. record, attribute, key

31-C

32. Reviewing data base authority tables is a(n)

A. access control C. data resource control

B. organizational access control D. operating resource control

32-A

33. One of the first steps in the creation of a database is to

A. define common variables and fields used throughout the firm

B. increase the secondary dotage capacity.

C. obtain software that will facilitate data retrieval.

D. integrate the accounting system into the data base.

33-A

34. The primary responsibility of a database administrator is to

A. decide who is to use the database.

B. maintain the database software.

C. design, maintain, and enforce standards for the database.

D. hire and supervise the application programmers.

34-C

35. If a data base has integrity, the

A. software was implemented after extensive acceptance testing.

B. data base has only consistent data.

C. data base is secure form accidental entry.

D. data base and the system have been reviewed by an external auditor.

35-B

36. The installation of a data base management system is not likely to have any direct impact on

A. data redundancy within files.

B. sharing of common data

C. inconsistencies within common data fields.

D. the logic needed to solve a problem in an application program.

36-D

37. A fundamental purpose of a database management system is to

A. store all data or an organization in multiple files.

B. reduce data redundancy

C. use physical data organization concepts instead of logical data

D. change the manner in which application programs access individual data elements

37-B

38. The primary functions of a computerized information system include

A. input, processing, and output

B. input, processing, output, and storage

C. input, processing, output and control

D. input, processing, output, storage, and control

38-D

39. Microcomputer systems have enhanced use with systems software and application software. Which one of the following statements concerning microcomputer systems is false?

A. Database management systems ate available for microcomputer systems.

B. An operating system program is a critical software package for microcomputers.

C. Language translator programs are applicable for microcomputers.

D. Integrated packages are examples of operating system s for microcomputers.

39-D

40. Which of the following is not an advantage of direct access files over sequential files?

A. shorter record access time

B. elimination of automatic file backup

C. less unnecessary rewriting of unchanged records

D. they are all advantages

40-B

41. Sequential access means that

A. data are stored on magnetic tape

B. the address of the location of data is found through the use of either an algorithm or an index

C. each record can be accessed in the same amount of time

D. to read record 500, records 1 through 499 must be read first

41-D

42. Devices that are used only to perform sequential file processing will not permit

A. data to be edited on a separate compute run

B. the use of a data base structure

C. data to be edited in an off-line m ode

D. data to be edited on a real-time basis

42-D

43. A major objective of database management system is to reduce considerably

A. systems analysis and design activities C. data redundancy

B. the need of application programmers D. data entry complexity

43-C

44. In an inventory system on a data base management system, one stored record contains part number, part name, part color, and part weight. These individual items are called

A. fields C. bytes

B. stored files D. occurrences

44-A

45. An interactive system environment is best characterized by

A. data files with records that are arranged sequentially.

B. processing groups of data at regular intervals.

C. sorting the transaction file before processing.

D. processing data immediately upon input.

45-D

46. Remote batch processing avoids the need of having

A. terminals of each user location.

B. printers at each user location.

C. a central processing unit (CPU) at each location.

D. well-designed and executed procedures at each user location.

46-C

47. An edit of individual transaction in a direct access file processing system usually

A. takes place in a separate computer run.

B. takes place in an online mode as transactions are edited

C. takes place during a back up procedures

D. is not performed due to time constraints

47-B

48. A major disadvantage of distributed data processing is

A. the increased time between job request and job completion.

B. the potential for hardware and software incompatibility among users.

C. The disruption caused when the mainframe goes down.

D. that data processing professionals may not be properly involved.

48-D

49. An advantage of decentralizing data processing facilities is

A. economics of scale obtainable through the use of microcomputer.

B. that all similar activities are better handled at a local level.

C. that system failure is of lesser significance.

D. the higher level of control that can be exercised.

49-C

50. An organization employs multiple central processors to serve multiple real-time applications and multiple classes of users. Data processing jobs are completed by the processor that is best designed to perform the job efficiently. The processors are at different locations and are connected by data communication lines. The organization is employing a systems configuration referred to as a

A. simplex system

B. duplex system

C. distributed data processing system

D. communication (front end) processor system

50-C

51. A system with several computers that are connected for communication and data transmission purposes but that permits each computer to process its own data is a

A. distributed data processing network C. decentralized network

B. centralized network D. multidrop network

51-A

52. Import ant types of control systems and procedures for accounting information systems are feedback, feed forward, and preventive control systems. Which of the following accomplish them, respectively?

A. Cost accounting variances, separation of duties, and cash planning.

B. Cost accounting variances, cash budgeting, and organizational independence.

C. Cash budgeting, cost accounting variances, and separation of duties.

D. Inventory control, capital budgeting, and hiring qualified employees.

52-B

53. A modem is a device that

A. allows computer signals to be sent ova a telephone line

B. is used to aid in backup procedures

C. packs data in a disk file

D. speeds up on-line printing

53-A

54. A partial set of standard characteristics of a real-time system is

A. batched input, on-line files, and an extensive communication network.

B. reliance upon sequential files, prompt input from users, and interactive programs.

C. on-line files, prompt input users, and an extensive communication network,

D. the use of high-level language and the major need being for historical reports

54-C

55. An advantage of having a computer maintain an automated error log in conjunction with computer edit programs is that

A. reports can be developed that summarize the errors by type, cause, and person responsible

B. less manual work is required to determine how to correct errors

C. better editing techniques will result

D. the audit trail is maintained

55-A

56. Flexibility is an advantage of developing application programs within a user organization. However, a package of programs purchased from a software vendor provides a potential advantage of

A. greater operating efficiency C. an earlier installation date

B. satisfying unique customers needs D. ease of program maintenance

56-C

57. Choosing existing employees and providing them with the necessary technical training is preferred to hiring data processing specialist from the outside because

A. the technical training needed is not extensive.

B. using newly hired people tends to slow down programming efforts.

C. existing employees are not likely to resist any changes that result from computerization.

D. existing employees are knowledgeable about the company's business.

57-D

58. A program that converts a source program into instruction code that central processing unit can execute is called a(n)

A. object programs C. utility programs

B. database management system D. language processor

58-D

59. Specialized programs that are made available to users of computer systems to perform routine and repetitive functions are referred to as

A. operating system C. utility programs

B. database management system D. language program

59-C

60. The role of an information system steering committee should be to

A. initiate all computer applications, set computer applications priorities, control access to the computer room, and keep the computer file library.

B. prepare control totals, maintain systems documentation, and perform follow-up on errors.

C. assign duties to systems personnel, prepare and monitor systems implementation plans, and prepare flowcharts of systems applications.

D. decide on specific information needs, prepare detailed plans for systems evaluations, set priorities for writing programs, and decide which equipment will be purchased.

60-D

61. Documentation of a computerized business system should begin

A. when computer programs ate being written

B. as soon as the proposed systems flowcharts have been completed

C. once a smooth conversion has been assured

D. at the time of the original analysis

61-D

62. The analysis tool for the systems analyst and steering committee to use in selecting the best systems option is

A. cost-benefit analysis C. decision tree analysis

B. systems design D. user selection

62-A

63. A major advantage of obtaining a package of applications programs from a software vendor is

A. the likelihood of reducing the time span from planning to implementation.

B. the ability to more easily satisfy the unique needs of users

C. greater operating efficiency from the computer

D. the assurance the programs will be written in a high-level language

63-A

64. In determining the need for system changes, several types of feasibility studies can be made. The most commonly recognized feasibility studies are

A. legal, environmental, and economic

B. technical, economic, legal, and practical

C. technical, operational, and economic

D. practical, technical, and operational

65. The Kesta Company is doing a systems development study. The study started with broad organizational goals and the types of decisions made by organizational executives. This study supports a model of information flow and, ultimately, design requirements. This approach to systems development is called

A. bottom-up C. top-down

B. network D. strategic

65-C

66. What-if analysis is best conducted with

A. a decision support system C. an expert system

B. a neural network system D. a traditional programming application

66-A

67. In the context of a feasibility study, technical feasibility refers to whether

A. a proposed system is attainable, given the existing technology.

B. the systems manager can coordinate and control the activities of the systems department

C. an adequate computer site exists for the proposed system.

D. the proposed system will produce economic benefits exceeding its costs.

67-A

68. For an automated system to provide for continuity and effective control over the proposed data processing activities, the systems development process should be performed in a certain order. Which of the following sequences lists the computer systems development phases in the order in which they should be performed?

A. implementation planning development user specifications, system planning, and programming.

B. development of user specifications, development of technical specifications, implementations, planning, and programming.

C. Training of user department personnel, implementation planning, and system testing.

D. Implementation planning, programming, conversion, and systems testing.

68-B

69. The stage of a systems study that would include up-to date organization charts, description of the present system; complete flowcharts for the present system; forms and layouts of all input and output documents (along with samples) used in the present systems; and summaries of interviews, review sessions, and personal observations regarding the present system is

A. problem definition C. system design

B. problem analysis D. program analysis

69-B

70. The process of learning the current system functions, determining the need of user, and developing the logical requirements of a proposed system is referred to as

A. system analysis C. systems maintenance

B. system feasibility study D. systems implementation

70-A

71. The process of developing specifications for hardware, software, personnel hours, data resources, and information products required to develop a system is referred to as

A. systems analysis C. systems design

B. systems feasibility D. systems maintenance

71-C

72. While systems analysis focuses on information needs and objectives, system design concentrates on

A. writing programs C. providing for controls

B. testing completed modules D. what to do and how to do it

72-D

73. The least risky strategy for converting from a manual to a computerized accounts receivable system would be a

A. direct conversion C. pilot conversion

B. parallel conversion D. data base conversion

73-B

74. The most important factor in planning for system change is

A. having an auditor as member of the design lean.

B. using state-of-the-art techniques.

C. concentrating on software rather than hardware.

D. involving top management and people who use the system.

74-D

75. A positive alternative to parallel operation when converting to a new system is

A. to perform a walk through.

B. the involvement of auditors in system design.

C. the use of embedded logic and other self-checking features

D. a pilot operation.

75-D

76. Errors are most costly to correct during

A. programming C. analysis

B. implementation D. detailed design

76-B

77. User acceptance is part of which phase of the system development life cycle?

A. implementation

B. general systems design

C. program specification and implementation planning

D. detailed systems design

77-A

78. A program that attaches to another legitimate program but does not replicate itself is called

A. virus C. Trojan horse

B. worm D. logic bomb

78-C