Roll No. ....

MSc.(IT)-10 (Master of Science in Information Technology)

Second Semester, Examination-2014

MIT-2002

SAD & MIS

Time Allowed : Three Hours

Maximum Marks : 60

Note : This paper is of sixty (60) marks divided into three (03) sections. Learners are required to attempt the questions contained in these sections according to the detailed instructions given therein.

Section - A

(Long answer type Questions)

Note : Section 'A' contains four (04) long-answer-type questions of fifteen (15) marks each. Learners are required to answer any two (02) questions only.   (2×15=30)

1.   What are different phases in SDLC ? What is need of System Analysis ? Explain the role of System Analyst.

2.   With the help of a diagram, explain the steps in physical and logical design.

3.   Describe the various levels and components of MIS. Also explain how MIS is different from Decision Support System.

4.   Explain about the role of MIS in Management. What are the impacts of Management Information System? Differentiate internal information from external information

Section - B

(Short answer type Questions)

Note : **Section 'B' contains eight (08) short-answer-type questions of five (05) marks each. Learners are required to answer any four (04) questions only.** **(4×5=20)**

1. What is Cost Benefit Analysis ? Why Cost-Benefit Analysis is required ? Explain.

2. Develop and SRS for inventory management system.

3. Why is feasibility study an considered an important task in system development ?

4. Differentiate between decision tree and decision table.

5. Give steps in output report design. Classify reports.

6. What do you mean by Simon's Model of Decision Making ? Explain.

7. Briefly explain the different types of tools available in Transaction Processing System.

8. What is the difference between Batch Processing and online system ? Explain.

Section - C

(Objective type Questions)

Note : **Section 'C' contains ten (10) objective-type questions of one (01) mark each. All the questions of this section are compulsory.** **(10×1=10)**

1. Information systems 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

2. Projections and responses to queries are information output characteristics associated with a(n):

   a. DSS   b. MIS

   c. ESS   d. TPS

3. Summary transaction data, high-volume data, and simple models are information inputs characteristic of a(n):

   a. DSS   b. MIS

   c. ESS   d. TPS

4. Which of the following individuals typically have less formal, advanced educational degrees and tend to process rather than create information?

   a. Knowledge workers

   b. Executives

   c. System analysts

   d. Data workers

5. Management information systems usually:

   a. Serve managers interested in weekly, monthly, and yearly results, not day-to-day activities.

   b. Help managers make decisions that are unique, rapidly changing, and not easily specified in advance.

   c. Provide managers with a generalized computing and telecommunications capacity that can be applied to a changing array of problems.

   d. Perform and record the daily routine transactions necessary to the conduct of business.

6. Which of the following strategies are adopted if information requirements are not well-defined?

   a. Rapid application development method

   b. Structured analysis development method

c. Systems development life cycle method

d. Prototyping method

7. Which of the following statements is false with respect to a Data Dictionary?

a. It is a repository of the elements in a system.

b. Data dictionary and data store both are same

c. It manages detail

d. It communicates the common meanings for system elements and activities.

8. Which of the following is not a fact-finding technique?

a. Third party enquiry

b. Interview

c. Questionnaire

d. Record reviews

9. Structured Programming involves:

a. functional modularization

b. localization of errors

c. decentralized programming

d. stress on analysis

10. Which of the following technique detects transposition errors?

a. check digit

b. automatic correction

c. existence test

d. duplicate processing