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SKU: 9781394331765-TEST-BANK

Chapter 1 Introduction to Systems Analysis and Design
Test Bank

Multiple Choice

1. The process of understanding how an information system can support business needs, design the system, build it, and deliver it to users is the _____.
a. analysis phase of the SDLC
b. object oriented approach
c. rule for creating a CASE tool
d. systems development life cycle
e. waterfall development methodology

Ans: d

2. The person that identifies opportunities for improvements and designs an information system to implement them is called a(n) _____.
a. computer programmer
b. end-user
c. systems analyst
d. systems specialist
e. technical writer

Ans: c

3. The primary goal of the systems analyst is to _____.
a. acquire a working tool
b. create a wonderful system
c. create value for the organization
d. establish the phases of the SDLC
e. identify opportunities for improvement

Ans: c

4. Developing an information system is similar to building a house because you have to

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a. start with a basic idea of what is needed
b. create simple drawings of what is needed and allow the customer to provide feedback
c. develop a detailed set of blueprints
d. actually build the project, often with some changes directed by the customer
e. all of the above

Ans: e

5. The four phases of the Systems Development Life Cycle are _____.
a. analysis, gathering, modeling, and diagramming
b. construction, installation, testing, and converting
c. initiating, planning, controlling, and implementing
d. planning, analysis, design, and implementation
e. system request, feasibility, staffing, and construction

Ans: d

6. Understanding why an information system should be built and determining how the project team will build it is part of the _____ phase of the SDLC.
a. analysis
b. system request
c. gathering
d. initiating
e. planning

Ans: e

7. The _____ is generated by the department or person that has an idea for a new information system.
a. economic feasibility analysis
b. requirements document
c. project charter
d. system request
e. project plan

Ans: d

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8. The project sponsor is the _____.
a. lead systems analyst on the project team
b. person or department that requested the system
c. lead computer programmer charged with writing the code for the system
d. project team leader in charge of developing the system
e. any of these choices may fill the role of the project sponsor

Ans: b

9. Feasibility analysis examines several questions, including "_____?"
a. Can it be built (technical feasibility)
b. Do we have the right people to build it (organizational feasibility)
c. If we build it, can our computers handle the load (operational feasibility)
d. Can we get afford it (economic feasibility)
e. all of these

Ans: a

10. The project plan is the document that is used to _____.
a. describe how the project team will go about developing the proposed system
b. outline the tasks to be addressed in developing the proposed system and develop a time estimate for each task.
c. outline the technical, economic, and organizational feasibility of the proposed system
d. summarize the business need and explain how the proposed system supports that need and creates value
e. all of these

Ans: a

11. In which phase of the SDLC is the project plan developed?
a. analysis
b. design
c. implementation
d. planning
e. reconstruction

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Ans: d

12. In which phase of the SDLC is the system proposal developed?
a. analysis
b. design
c. implementation
d. planning
e. system delivery

Ans: a

13. The analysis phase of the SDLC answers which questions?
a. Who will create the system and when will it be used?
b. Who will the system be for, what the system will do, when will it be used, and where will it be used?
c. Why build the system, what the system will be, and how the system will work?
d. Why build the system, who will the system be for, when will it be used, and how the system will work?
e. Why build the system, who will the system be for, when will it be used, and where will it be used?

Ans: b

14. Deciding how the hardware, software, and network infrastructure will operate occurs during the _____ phase of the SDLC.
a. analysis
b. design
c. implementation
d. planning
e. strategy

Ans: b

15. In which phase of the SDLC is the system specification developed?
a. analysis
b. design

c. implementation
d. planning
e. system delivery

Ans: b

16. Interfaces (e.g., menus, reports, forms) are specified during the _____ phase of the SDLC.
a. analysis
b. design
c. implementation
d. planning
e. system delivery

Ans: b

17. The phase of the SDLC when the system is actually built or purchased is the _____.
a. analysis
b. construction
c. design
d. implementation
e. planning

Ans: d

18. A development methodology that focuses on the processes as the core of the system is said to be _____.
a. vacation-oriented
b. structure-oriented
c. process-centered
d. object-oriented
e. data-centered

Ans: c

19. _____ development is a structured design methodology that proceeds in a sequence from one phase to the next.
a. Parallel
b. Phased
c. Agile
d. Rapid Application
e. Waterfall

Ans: e

20. Any modern object-oriented approach to software development must be use case driven, _____, and iterative and incremental.

a. user-centric
b. architecture-centric
c. requirements-driven
d. model-driven
e. object-centric

Ans: b

21. Iterative and incremental development means that
a. the team is using a prototyping methodology
b. the system will be developed through versions
c. the system will be developed in phases
d. the system will undergo continuous testing and refinement
e. the team is using an agile methodology

Ans: d

22. In the Enhanced Unified Process, the inception phase involves several workflows including _____.
a. analysis
b. design
c. implementation
d. all of these
e. none of these

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Ans: d

23. In the Enhanced Unified Process, the production phase involves several workflows including _____.
a. analysis
b. design
c. implementation
d. all of these
e. none of these

Ans: e

24. Overall, the consistent notation, integration among the diagramming techniques, and application of the diagrams across the entire development process makes _____ a powerful and flexible tool set for analysts and developers.
a. CASE
b. UML
c. DFDs
d. EPCs
e. Flow Charts

Ans: b

25. According to the creators of the Unified Modeling Language (UML) and the Unified Process (UP), any modern approach to developing information systems must be which of the following:
a. Non-interative.
b. Use-cash-driven.
c. Restructured.
d. Incremental.
e. Flow-critical.

Ans: d

26. Which is true of the phases of the Unified Process?

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a. During inception, test and deployment workflows are typically ignored.
b. During the transition, programming the information system is the primary focus.
c. During elaboration, testing beyond basics is the primary focus.
d. During devops, extensive interviews should be conducted.
e. None of the above accurately captures workflow in the correct phase.

Ans: a

27. _____ is an example of functional requirements.
a. The system should work with any web browser
b. The system should load any web page within 3 seconds
c. Customers should be able to see their orders after authentication
d. The system should comply with the company's policy of buying all PCs and servers from Dell
e. The system should be able to search all available inventory in order to determine whether a product can be made by a given date

Ans: e

28. Understanding the as-is system, identifying improvements, and developing requirements for the to-be system are the steps of the _____ phase.
a. analysis
b. design
c. implementation
d. planning
e. SDLC

Ans: a

29. The most comprehensive and complete deliverable of the analysis phase is _____.
a. project work plan
b. system proposal
c. behavioral models for the to-be system
d. functional models for the to-be system
e. structural models for the to-be system

Ans: b

True/False

1. The primary objective of the systems analyst is to create a wonderful system.

Ans: False

2. The planning phase is the fundamental process of understanding how an information system should be built and determining who on the project team will build it.

Ans: False

3. During the analysis phase of the SDLC the systems analyst will decide how the hardware, software and network infrastructure, user interface, forms and reports will be used.

Ans: False

4. The new information system is purchased or built during the implementation phase of the SDLC.

Ans: True

5. The infrastructure analyst is responsible for the design of the new business policies and processes.

Ans: False

6. The role of the project manager includes managing the team members, developing the project plan, assigning resources and serving as the primary point of contact for people outside the project team.

Ans: True

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7. The role of the change management analyst includes ensuring that adequate documentation and support are available to the users.

Ans: True

8. The business analyst is responsible for ensuring that the project is completed on time and within budget and that the system delivers all benefits that were intended by the project sponsor.

Ans: False

9. The project manager develops ideas and suggestions for how to improve business processes, designs new business processes, and identifies the business value the new system will create.

Ans: False

10. Determining who will use the system, what the system will do, and where and when it will be used is performed during the analysis phase of the SDLC.

Ans: True

11. A weakness of the Unified Process is that none of the following concerns are addressed within this process: budgets, maintenance, and support.

Ans: True

12. Three different approaches that programming languages can support looping over are: Do-Before, Do-While, and Recursion.

Ans: False

13. Kim repeatedly performs the analysis, design, and implementation phases concurrently in a cycle until the system is completed. She then goes back and from scratch does a thorough

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design and implementation to complete the project. She is following a throwaway prototype methodology.

Ans: True

14. Throwaway prototyping balances the benefits of well-thought-out analysis and design phases with the advantages of using prototypes to refine key issues before the system is built.

Ans: True

15. The creation of a design prototype that is not a working information system, but represents a part of the system that needs additional refinement happens with the prototyping methodology.

Ans: False

16. Parallel development relies on only one iteration of the analysis phase.

Ans: True

17. An analyst with business skills that understands the business issues surrounding a system is commonly called a project manager.

Ans: False

18. An analyst that focuses on the IS issues in a system, and who represents the interests of the IS department is called a systems analyst.

Ans: True

19. The analyst that develops ideas and suggestions to improve the application of information technology is commonly called a systems analyst.

Ans: True