“Systems Analysis and Design” Online Course

Example of Pretest/Posttest for Class # 1 (Pretest/Posttest Learning Object)

Examples of True-False Questions

1. The analysis and design of information systems is driven from a technical perspective.

2. Information systems analysis and design is an organizational improvement process.

3. The total information system includes hardware, system and application software, documentation and training materials, specific job roles associated with the overall system, controls, and the people who use the software along with their work methods.

4. Techniques are comprehensive, multiple-step approaches to systems development that guide an analyst’s work and influence the quality of the final product.

5. A knowledge engineer is the organizational role most responsible for the analysis and design of information systems.

6. The systems development environment in the late 1990s focused on systems integration.

7. In many instances, organizations are not developing applications in-house, choosing instead to use an application on a per-use basis by accessing through an application service provider.

8. Data, information, and data flow are the three key information system components.

9. Information refers to raw facts about people, objects, and events in an organization.

10. Processing logic describes the steps that transform the data and the events that trigger these steps.

11. The data logic approach concentrates on the flow, use, and transformation of data in an information system.

12. The data-oriented approach views data as secondary to the application.
Examples of Multiple Choice Questions

1. The complex organizational process through which computer-based information systems are developed and maintained best defines:
   a. information systems analysis and design
   b. joint application design
   c. prototyping
   d. none of the above

2. Software designed to support the payroll function would best be classified as:
   a. application software
   b. system software
   c. design software
   d. analysis software

3. Computer software designed to support organizational functions or processes best defines:
   a. system software
   b. application software
   c. design software
   d. analysis software

4. Comprehensive, multiple-step approaches to systems development that will guide your work and influence the quality of your final product defines:
   a. techniques
   b. tools
   c. methodologies
   d. data flows

5. The particular processes that an analyst will follow to help ensure that his work is complete, well-done, and understood by project team members best defines:
   a. techniques
   b. tools
   c. methodologies
   d. data flows

6. The person in an organization who has the primary responsibility for systems analysis and design is:
   a. the systems analyst
   b. the end user
   c. the internal auditor
   d. the business manager
7. Which of the following is not one of the three key information system components that must be clearly understood by anyone who analyzes and designs systems?

   a. processing logic  
   b. inheritance  
   c. data flows  
   d. data

8. Raw facts that describe people, objects, and events in an organization best defines:

   a. data  
   b. data flows  
   c. information  
   d. processes

9. Data that have been processed and presented in a form suitable for human interpretation, often with the purpose of revealing trends or patterns best defines:

   a. data structure  
   b. data  
   c. information  
   d. data flows

10. The steps by which data are transformed or moved and a description of the events that trigger the occurrence of these steps best defines:

    a. processing logic  
    b. data flow  
    c. flow conversion  
    d. data steps
Examples of Fill In the Blanks

1. ___________________________________ is the complex organizational process whereby computer-based information systems are developed and maintained.

2. ___________________________________ is computer software designed to support organizational functions or processes.

3. ___________________________________ is the organizational role most responsible for the analysis and design of information systems.

4. _________________ are raw facts about people, objects, and events in an organization.

5. _________________ is data that have been processed and presented in a form suitable for human interpretation, often with the purpose of revealing trends or patterns.
Examples of Matching Questions

1.  
a. data  
b. information  
c. data flow  
d. processing logic  
e. database

A group of data that move through an information system and a description of the sources and destinations for each.
Raw facts about people, objects, and events in an organization.
Data that have been processed and presented in a form suitable for human interpretation, often with the purpose of revealing trends or patterns.
The steps by which data are transformed or moved and a description of the events that trigger the occurrence of these steps.
A shared collection of logically related data designed to meet the information needs of multiple users in an organization.

2.  
a. maintenance  
b. design  
c. analysis  
d. implementation  
e. project initiation and planning  
f. project identification and selection

The first phase of the SDLC in which an organization's total information system needs are identified, analyzed, prioritized, and arranged.
The second phase of the SDLC in which a potential information systems project is explained and an argument for continuing or not continuing with the project is presented; a detailed plan is also developed for conducting the remaining phases of the SDLC for the proposed system.
The third phase of the SDLC in which the current system is studied and alternative replacement systems are proposed.
The fourth phase of the SDLC in which the description of the recommended solution is converted into logical and then physical system specifications.
The fifth phase of the SDLC, in which the information system is coded, tested, installed, and supported in the organization.
The final phase of the SDLC in which an information system is systematically repaired and improved.