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## Chapter 01: Rest-Begikningste Finst-atna lysis-iand febstens in all disangli Design rld-7e-satzinger

	a.	e software, the database, and the True	
	b.	False	
ANSWER:			True
POINTS:			1
REFERENCES:			p4
2. Systems analysis is so	ometimes referred t	o as "understanding and specific	ation "
2. Dystems anarysis is st	a.	True	ation.
	b.	False	
ANSWER:			True
POINTS:			1
REFERENCES:			p4
3. Systems design consi	sts of activities to d	lescribe the solution to the proble	em.
, ,	a.	True	
	b.	False	
ANSWER:			True
POINTS:			1
REFERENCES:			p5
4 Systems develonmen	t is always a formal	activity with a beginning and ar	n end
4. Dysicins developilien	a.	True	i Ciid.
	b.	False	
ANSWER:	<b>.</b> .	1 010 0	False
POINTS:			1
REFERENCES:			p6
5. The SDLC means the	e Systems Design L	ife Cvcle.	
	a.	True	
	b.	False	
ANSWER:			False
POINTS:			1
REFERENCES:			<b>p</b> 7
6. Agile Development re	efers to the flexibili	ty that programmers have in taki	ing on various assignment
-	a.	True	-
	b.	False	
ANSWER:			False
POINTS:			1
REFERENCES:			p8
7. Iterative developmen	t is the same as Agi	le development.	
	a.	True	
	b.	False	

#### Chapter 01: From Beginning to End: An Overview of Systems Analysis and Design ANSWER: False **POINTS:** 1 REFERENCES: **p8** 8. In iterative development the system is grown organically. True b. False ANSWER: True **POINTS:** REFERENCES: **p8** 9. The first core process is to plan the project. True b. False ANSWER: False **POINTS:** 1 REFERENCES: **p8** 10. In iterative development, an iteration usually lasts about six weeks. True a. b. False ANSWER: False **POINTS:** 1 REFERENCES: p10 11. The System Vision Document is usually developed before the project actually begins. a. True False b. ANSWER: True **POINTS:** 1 REFERENCES: p12 12. The project plan is required to get the project approved. True False b. ANSWER: False **POINTS:** 1 REFERENCES: p12 13. A Work Breakdown Structure is the first step in building a project schedule. True a. False h. ANSWER: True POINTS: 1

REFERENCES:

p14

14. During analysis acti	vities the project te a.	am build two types of diagra  True	ams: Use Case diagram and Package diagram
	а. b.	False	
ANSWER:	0.	Taise	False
POINTS:			1
REFERENCES:			p17-18
15. The purpose of a wo	orkflow diagram is	to document the internal step	ps of a use case.
	a.	True	
	b.	False	
ANSWER:			True
POINTS:			1
REFERENCES:			p19
16. The ovals in a work	flow diagram repre	sent tasks.	
	a.	True	
	b.	False	
ANSWER:			True
POINTS:			1
REFERENCES:			p19-20
17. The database is desi	gned using informa	ation from the class diagram.	
	a.	True	
	b.	False	
ANSWER:			True
POINTS:			1
REFERENCES:			p22
18. All the classes in the	e Design Class Dia	gram are used to define the o	database tables.
	a.	True	
	b.	False	
ANSWER:			False
POINTS:			1
REFERENCES:			p24
19. A package diagram	is useful to docume	ent the various subsystems in	n a system.
	a.	True	•
	b.	False	
ANSWER:			True
POINTS:			1
REFERENCES:			p24-25
20. Usually the final ste	p in a given iteration	on is to deploy part of the sys	stem.
<del>-</del>	a.	True	

False

b.

#### ANSWER: False **POINTS:** 1 REFERENCES: p27 21. One approach to the SDLC can be described using five core processes. True a. b. False ANSWER: False 1 **POINTS:** REFERENCES: **p**7 22. An iteration normally only includes three or four of the core processes. True b. False ANSWER: False **POINTS:** 1 REFERENCES: **p8** 23. Sometimes the activities within Core Process one are completed before the actual project starts. True b. False ANSWER: True POINTS: 1 REFERENCES: p11 24. An information system consists of software, database, and manual processes software, hardware, and network b. software, hardware, and database c. applications, screens, and database d. ANSWER: a **POINTS:** 1 REFERENCES: **p4** 25. A person that functions as an architect to plan, capture the vision, and understand the needs for a new system is often called a programmer analyst a. software engineer b. systems analyst c. d. software developer ANSWER: c **POINTS:** 1 REFERENCES: **p6**

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26. Those activities that enable a person to describe in the detail the system that solves the need is called

#### Chapter 01: From Beginning to End: An Overview of Systems Analysis and Design architectural design a. b. systems design systems analysis c. d. high-level design ANSWER: b **POINTS:** 1 REFERENCES: p5 27. SDLC stands for what? a. Software Design Life Cycle Systems Design Life Cycle b. Software Development Life Cycle c. Systems Development Life Cycle d. ANSWER: d POINTS: 1 REFERENCES: **p**7 28. An information system development process that emphasizes flexibility to embrace change is called Iterative project planning a. Adaptive development projects b. Iterative development c. Agile development d. ANSWER: d POINTS: 1 REFERENCES: **p8** 29. When a system is partitioned into pieces, each piece is referred to as a application a. package b. subsystem c. d. program ANSWER: c POINTS: 1 REFERENCES: p12-13 30. Two important goals or steps within Core Process one are and . identify the problem; choose the project manager identify the solution objective;

identify the iterations
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obtain project approval describe the solution; obtain project approval estimate the cost;

#### Chapter 01: From Beginning to End: An Overview of Systems Analysis and Design ANSWER: b **POINTS:** 1 REFERENCES: p12 31. Determine the major subsystems and assigning them to an iteration is done in which Core Process? a. b. 2 3 c. d. 4 5 e. f. ANSWER: b POINTS: REFERENCES: p12 32. Determining team members and assigning responsibilities is done in which Core Process? 2 b. 3 c. d. 4 e. 5 f. ANSWER: b POINTS: 1 REFERENCES: p12 33. Two of the primary elements that are included in a Work Breakdown Structure include: subsystem iteration assignments and estimated effort b. sequence of tasks and estimated effort list of tasks and assigned resources list of tasks and estimated effort ANSWER: d **POINTS:** 1 REFERENCES: p14 34. The primary difference between a work breakdown structure and a work sequence draft is that the work sequence draft shows the additionally deployment tasks a. the estimated effort of tasks b. the day to day assignments c. d. the sequence of tasks ANSWER: d **POINTS:** 1 REFERENCES: p15

#### Chapter 01: From Beginning to End: An Overview of Systems Analysis and Design 35. The purpose of a *use case* is to . . Identify a sequence of steps to process a user function Identify a business event that requires system action b. Identify a useful objective for the new system c. d. Identify a user and describe one user procedure ANSWER: b **POINTS:** 1 REFERENCES: p116-17 36. The purpose of a class diagram is to . . document the hierarchy of class relationships b. document the methods of classes in the new system document all of the programming classes document the information requirements in the new system ANSWER: d POINTS: 1 REFERENCES: p117-18 37. The boxes on a class diagram can be thought of as a particular . set of relationships b. set of attributes set of objects c. set of procedures d. ANSWER: c POINTS: 1 REFERENCES: p18 38. The diagram that is most effective in describing the internal steps of a use case is . . . a package diagram a. b. a workflow diagram a use case diagram c. d. a class diagram ANSWER: b **POINTS:** 1 REFERENCES: p19-20 39. Performing in-depth fact finding to understand details is done as part of which Core Process? 1 2 b. 3 c. 4 d.

e. f. 5

c 1

POINTS:
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ANSWER:

REFEREN	CES:			p18-19	
40. In a wo	orkflow di	iagram,	the arrows that cross the c	enter line are used to identify what?	
	a. l	Relation	ships between objects		
	b	Actor an	d use case relationships		
	c.	User key	strokes		
	d.	Screens	and Reports		
ANSWER:					d
POINTS:					1
REFEREN	CES:				p20
41. Design	ing the da	atabase s	schema is included in whi	ch Core Process?	
			a.	1	
			b.	2	
			c.	3	
			d.	4	
			e.	5	
			f.	6	
ANSWER:					d
POINTS:					1
REFEREN	CES:				p21
					•
42. Detaile	ed design	is the th	ought process of how to p	rogram each	
		a.	use case		
		b.	screen or report		
		c.	package		
		d.	subsystem		
ANSWER:					a
POINTS:					1
REFEREN	CES:				p23
43. Anothe	er name fo	or a worl	xflow diagram is a(n)	diagram.	
		a.	use case		
		b.	activity		
		c.	class		
		d.	work sequence		
ANSWER:			•		ь
POINTS:					1
REFEREN	CES:				p19
44 T 1	. ,1 1	. 1	1	11.1.1.	
44. 10 desi	_			which diagram is the most important?	
	a. L		etwork diagram		
	b.	_	ackage diagram		
	с. 1		esign class diagram		
	d.	c	ass diagram		

#### Chapter 01: From Beginning to End: An Overview of Systems Analysis and Design ANSWER: d **POINTS:** 1 REFERENCES: p22 45. Method signatures are included in which diagram? Activity diagram a. b. Package diagram c. class diagram Design class diagram d. ANSWER: d POINTS: 1 REFERENCES: p24 46. A diagram that shows the overall structure of a system as it exists after it is deployed is called what? Software components diagram b. Architectural class diagram System and subsystem diagram c. d. Design class diagram ANSWER: a **POINTS:** 1 *REFERENCES*: p23 47. Programming is included in which Core Process? 1 b. 2 3 c. 4 d. 5 e. f. 6 ANSWER: e POINTS: 1 REFERENCES: p25-26 48. Overall functional testing is included in which Core Process? 1 a. 2 b. 3 c.

d. 4 e. 5

f. 6

ANSWER:

POINTS:

1

REFERENCES:

p26

49. What is the purpose of an iteration recap?

#### Chapter 01: From Beginning to End: An Overview of Systems Analysis and Design To ensure the correct deliverable was produced a. b. To review the project processes c. To give performance reviews to the programmers d. To rework the project schedule ANSWER: b POINTS: 1 REFERENCES: p27 50. What is the single activity that usually requires the most time during a project? Programming h. Acceptance testing c. Meeting with users d. Design the screens and reports ANSWER: a **POINTS:** 1 REFERENCES: p15 51. What is usually the end result of an iteration? A piece of working code a. b. A project plan c. A set of specifications d. The final system ANSWER: a POINTS: 1 REFERENCES: **p8** 52. Which two answers identify the two middle core processes, i.e. core process 3 and 4? (choose two) Design the components a. b. Plan and monitor the project Build and test the system c. Understand the details of the problem d. ANSWER: a, d **POINTS:** 1 REFERENCES: **p**7 53. Two of the primary benefits of iterative development include (choose two). early deployment of part of the system easier to get user involvement b. project team can adjust the work schedules c. d. high risk elements done first

54. What are the three parts of a System Vision Document? (choose three)

ANSWER:

**POINTS:** 

REFERENCES:

a, d

1

**p9** 

#### Chapter 01: From Beginning to End: An Overview of Systems Analysis and Design Solution description a. b. Estimated project costs c. Project timetable or schedule d. Problem description System capabilities e. f. Business benefits ANSWER: d, e, f **POINTS:** 1 REFERENCES: p13 55. A work sequence draft provides three benefits to a project. Which of the following are included in those benefits? Assign resources to tasks a. b. Provide task descriptions Measure progress c. d. Add missing tasks e. Anticipate resource needs f. Schedule user involvement ANSWER: c, e **POINTS:** 1 REFERENCES: p16 56. What are the first two models, e.g. diagrams that include the entire system, that are built during the Core Process to discover and understand the details? Workflow diagram b. Work sequence diagram Use case diagram c. d. Class diagram e. Package diagram f. Screen layouts ANSWER: c, d **POINTS:** 1 REFERENCES: p17-19 57. Another term that is used to define a computer application is ANSWER: app App **POINTS:** 2 REFERENCES: p4 58. Those skills, steps, guides, and tools that support and lead up to the actual programming of the system are referred to

SA&D

2

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ANSWER:

**POINTS:** 

REFERENCES:	p5-6	
59. A planned undertaking th	nat has a beginning and an end and produc	ces some result is called a
ANSWER:		project
POINTS:		2
REFERENCES:		p7
60. What is the term that is u	sed to describe all the activities to build,	launch, and maintain an information system?
ANSWER:	SDLC	
	Systems Development Life (	•
	Systems development life cy systems development life cy	
POINTS:	2	Cic
REFERENCES:		
REFERENCES.	p7	
	where the system is grown piece by piece	
ANSWER:	iterative develo	pment
POINTS:	2	
REFERENCES:	p8	
62. The primary output of Co	ore Process One and which is used to get	project approval is called .
ANSWER:	System Vision Docu	
	system vision docum	
POINTS:	2	
REFERENCES:	p12	
63. A document that identifie	es and lists all of the tasks to be completed	d within an iteration is called a
ANSWER:	work breakdown struct	ture
	Work Breakdown Stru	cture
POINTS:	2	
REFERENCES:	p14	
64. A diagram that shows the	e method signatures in each class is called	the .
ANSWER:	design class di	
	DCD	
POINTS:	2	
REFERENCES:	p24	
65. What is the name of the o	liagram that is often used to show the diff	ferent layers of the system (view layer, etc.)?
ANSWER:	Package 1	
	package o	diagram
POINTS:	2	
REFERENCES:	p25	
66. What do we call the type	of testing that the users perform to ensur	e that the system meets the business requirements?
ANSWER:	User acceptance test	•
	User Acceptance Te	

	Acceptance testing Acceptance Testing		
POINTS:	2		
REFERENCES:	p26		
	t enable a person to understand and specify what the new system should accomplish are usually		
referred to as			
	systems analysis		
POINTS:	1		
REFERENCES:	p4		
68. Those activities that are called	t enable a person to describe in detail how the information systems will actually be implemented		
ANSWER:	systems design		
POINTS:	1		
REFERENCES:	p5		
69	is the term used to describe an information system development methodology		
that emphasizes flexibil	lity and rapid response to anticipate new requirements during development.		
ANSWER:	Agile development		
POINTS:	1		
REFERENCES:	p8		
70. List the six core pro	ocesses.		
ANSWER:	1. Identify the problem		
	2. Plan and monitor the project		
	3. Discover and understand the problem (analysis)		
	4. Design the system components		
	<ul><li>5. Build, text, and integrate system components</li><li>6. Complete system test and deploy the system</li></ul>		
POINTS:	5		
REFERENCES:	p7		
71. List the three compo	onents that are included in a System Vision Document.		
ANSWER:	1. Problem description		
	2. System capabilities		
D 0 22 2000	3. Business benefits		
POINTS:	5		
REFERENCES:	p13		
72. List the four steps re	equired to conduct system test or user test.		
ANSWER:	1. Create the test data		
	2. Conduct the test		
	<ul><li>3. Document the errors and issues</li><li>4. Fix the errors.</li></ul>		
DODITC:			
POINTS:	5		
<i>REFERENCES:</i>	p27		

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