MGMT2164 2010 Quiz 5 Key

1. Which of the following systems development techniques requires IT specialists that are in-house to develop business applications?
A. Outsourcing
**B.** Insourcing
C. Netsourcing
D. Selfsourcing

*AACSB: Systems Development
Difficulty: Easy
Haag - Chapter 06 #2
Learning Objective: 1
Taxonomy: Knowledge and Understanding*

2. Which of the following systems development techniques delegate development tasks to a third party for a specified cost, period of time, and level of service?
A. Netsourcing
**B.** Outsourcing
C. Insourcing
D. Selfsourcing

*AACSB: System Development
Difficulty: Easy
Haag - Chapter 06 #5
Learning Objective: 1
Taxonomy: Knowledge and Understanding*

3. What is the waterfall methodology?
**A.** A sequential, activity based SDLC
B. An assessment methodology that ensures quality applications
C. An outsource development methodology to information systems
D. A process management technique that identifies and includes end users and management in the SDLC

*AACSB: Insourcing and the Systems Development Life Cycle
Difficulty: Easy
Haag - Chapter 06 #8
Learning Objective: 1
Taxonomy: Knowledge and Understanding*

4. The SDLC contains seven phases. Which phase involves end users and IT specialist working together to gather, understand, and document the business requirements for the proposed system?
A. Initiation
B. Planning
C. Design
**D.** Analysis

*AACSB: Phase 2: Analysis
Difficulty: Easy
Haag - Chapter 06 #10
Learning Objective: 1
Taxonomy: Knowledge and Understanding*

5. The SDLC contains seven phases. Which phase builds a technical blueprint of how the proposed system will work?
**A.** Design
B. Planning
C. Analysis
D. Development

*AACSB: Phase 3: Design
Difficulty: Easy
Haag - Chapter 06 #11
Learning Objective: 1
Taxonomy: Knowledge and Understanding*

6. The SDLC contains seven phases. Which phase distributes the system to all the users so that they can use it to perform their jobs?
**A.** Implementation
B. Testing
C. Maintenance
D. Expansion

*AACSB: Phase 6: Implementation
Difficulty: Easy
Haag - Chapter 06 #14
Learning Objective: 1
Taxonomy: Knowledge and Understanding*

7. The SDLC contains seven phases. Which phase monitors and supports the new system to ensure it continues to meet your business goals?
A. Implementation
B. Testing
**C.** Maintenance
D. Operations

*AACSB: Phase 7: Maintenance
AACSB: Reflective Thinking Skills
Difficulty: Easy
Haag - Chapter 06 #15
Learning Objective: 1
Taxonomy: Knowledge and Understanding*

8. Which of the following is a characteristic of a proposed system that is essential to the success of your organization?
A. Quality metric
B. Vital requirement
**C.** Critical success factor
D. Essential design feature

*AACSB: Phase 1: Planning
AACSB: Reflective Thinking Skills
Difficulty: Medium
Haag - Chapter 06 #16
Learning Objective: 1
Taxonomy: Application and Analysis*

9. Which of the following occurs when the scope of the project increases beyond its original intentions?
**A.** Scope creep
B. Feature creep
C. Milestone
D. Rolling stone

*AACSB: Phase I: Planning
Difficulty: Easy
Haag - Chapter 06 #18
Learning Objective: 1
Taxonomy: Knowledge and Understanding*

10. What document defines the what, when, and who questions of systems development including all activities to be performed, the individuals, or resources, who will perform the activities, and the time required to complete each activity?
A. Requirements
**B.** Project plan
C. Project milestones
D. Critical success factors

*AACSB: Phase 1: Planning
Difficulty: Easy
Haag - Chapter 06 #20
Learning Objective: 1
Taxonomy: Knowledge and Understanding*

11. "The proposed information system must represent key dates by which you need a certain group of activities performed" is an example of a(n) \_\_\_\_\_.
A. Enduring goal
B. Business plan
C. Feature creep
**D.** Project milestone

*AACSB: Phase 1: Planning
AACSB: Reflective Thinking Skills
Difficulty: Hard
Haag - Chapter 06 #22
Learning Objective: 1
Taxonomy: Synthesis and Evaluation*

12. In which of the following SDLC phases do you gather the business requirements for the proposed project?
A. Planning
B. Investigation
C. Requirements
**D.** Analysis

*AACSB: Phase 2: Analysis
AACSB: Reflective Thinking Skills
Difficulty: Easy
Haag - Chapter 06 #25
Learning Objective: 1
Taxonomy: Knowledge and Understanding*

13. What are business requirements?
A. The strategic and tactical goals that a business establishes for itself that software must align with
**B.** The detailed set of requests that the proposed information system must meet to be successful
C. The planning document identifying the characteristics and functionality of the proposed information system
D. The logical design for the proposed information system

*AACSB: Phase 2: Analysis
Difficulty: Easy
Haag - Chapter 06 #26
Learning Objective: 1
Taxonomy: Knowledge and Understanding*

14. When IT specialists and end users meet in one location to define and review the business requests for a proposed system, the meetings is called a \_\_\_\_\_?
A. Requirements meeting
B. Planning and analysis meeting
**C.** Joint application development session
D. Rapid prototyping

*AACSB: Phase 2: Analysis
Difficulty: Easy
Haag - Chapter 06 #28
Learning Objective: 1
Taxonomy: Knowledge and Understanding*

15. What is the difference between the design phase and the analysis phase?
A. The analysis phase follows the design phase and examines the requirements developed during the design phase
B. The design phase creates the code from the logical requirements developed in the analysis phase
C. Analysis and design belong to the same phase and create an iterative process between the two activities
**D.** The design phase takes the requirements developed in the analysis phase and creates a design from them

*AACSB: Phase 2/Phase 3 Systems Development Life Cycle
AACSB: Reflective Thinking Skills
Difficulty: Hard
Haag - Chapter 06 #30
Learning Objective: 1
Taxonomy: Synthesis and Evaluation*

16. In what phase of the SDLC is the technical architecture for the proposed system defined?
A. Planning
**B.** Design
C. Analysis
D. Development

*AACSB: Phase 3: Design
Difficulty: Easy
Haag - Chapter 06 #31
Learning Objective: 1
Taxonomy: Knowledge and Understanding*

17. What is a common test that is performed to ensure the quality of the information system you are building?
A. Unit and system testing
B. User acceptance testing
C. Integration testing
**D.** Unit, system, integration, and user acceptance testing

*AACSB: Phase 5: Testing
AACSB: Reflective Thinking Skills
Difficulty: Easy
Haag - Chapter 06 #37
Learning Objective: 1
Taxonomy: Knowledge and Understanding*

18. If you were to implement the new system while the existing system continued to run, what type of implementation method would you be following?
A. Pilot implementation
B. Phase implementation
**C.** Parallel implementation
D. Plunge implementation

*AACSB: Phase 6: Implementation
AACSB: Reflective Thinking Skills
Difficulty: Easy
Haag - Chapter 06 #39
Learning Objective: 1
Taxonomy: Knowledge and Understanding*

19. If you were to allow only a select group of people to use the new system so that you could determine if it was working correctly, what type of implementation method would you be following?
**A.** Pilot implementation
B. Parallel implementation
C. Plunge implementation
D. Phase implementation

*AACSB: Phase 6: Implementation
AACSB: Reflective Thinking Skills
Difficulty: Easy
Haag - Chapter 06 #40
Learning Objective: 1
Taxonomy: Knowledge and Understanding*

20. What systems development approach focuses on building small self-contained blocks of code that can be reused across a variety of applications within an organization?
A. Rapid prototyping
B. Project scoping
C. Agile development
**D.** Component-based development

*AACSB: Component-Based Development
Difficulty: Easy
Haag - Chapter 06 #43
Learning Objective: 2
Taxonomy: Knowledge and Understanding*

21. Which of the following methodologies emphasizes extensive user involvement in the rapid and evolutionary construction of working prototypes?
A. SDLC
B. Waterfall modeling
C. Project scoping
**D.** Rapid application development (RAD)

*AACSB: Rapid Application Development Methodology
Difficulty: Easy
Haag - Chapter 06 #45
Learning Objective: 2
Taxonomy: Knowledge and Understanding*

22. Which of the following methodologies breaks a project into tiny phases; programmers must develop the code for each phase before they can continue to the next phase?
A. Project milestones
**B.** Extreme programming
C. Operational prototyping
D. Design and build prototyping

*AACSB: Extreme Programming Methodology
Difficulty: Medium
Haag - Chapter 06 #46
Learning Objective: 2
Taxonomy: Application and Analysis*

23. Which of the following focuses on the development, use, and reuse of small self-contained blocks of code to meet all the application software needs of an organization?
**A.** Service-oriented architecture
B. Rapid prototyping
C. RAD
D. XP

*AACSB: Service Oriented Architecture - An Architecture Perspective
Difficulty: Medium
Haag - Chapter 06 #50
Learning Objective: 2
Taxonomy: Knowledge and Understanding*

24. If you were developing a new information system using selfsourcing, what should be a key consideration of yours?
A. Identifying companies that can support your development and maintenance needs
**B.** Supporting the changing requirements and needs of others who uses the new information system
C. Ensuring that the requirements document is complete and extensive enough to educate the development team properly
D. Ensuring that the development team meets the critical success factors identified in the SDLC

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking Skills
AACSB: The Selfsourcing Process
Difficulty: Medium
Haag - Chapter 06 #58
Learning Objective: 3
Taxonomy: Application and Analysis*

25. Which of the following is a potential risk of selfsourcing?
A. Reduced technological know-how for future innovation
**B.** Lack of documentation and external support leads to short-lived systems
C. Reduced degree of control
D. Increased dependency on outside organizations

*AACSB: Potential Pitfalls and Risks of Selfsourcing
Difficulty: Easy
Haag - Chapter 06 #61
Learning Objective: 3
Taxonomy: Knowledge and Understanding*

26. Which of the following is true with regards to prototyping?
A. Prototyping is an iterative process
B. Prototypes are built from business requirements
C. End users review prototypes and suggest further changes which will then be used to refine the prototype
**D.** Each of these items is true of prototyping

*AACSB: Prototyping
Difficulty: Easy
Haag - Chapter 06 #66
Learning Objective: 4
Taxonomy: Knowledge and Understanding*

27. Why is prototyping a valuable tool?
A. Because it supports advanced IT technologies
**B.** Because it allows users to evaluate and enhance requirements
C. Because it supports Extreme Programming (XP) and other rapid development methods
D. Because it allows the project team to work in a collaborative environment

*AACSB: Prototyping
Difficulty: Medium
Haag - Chapter 06 #68
Learning Objective: 4
Taxonomy: Application and Analysis*

28. When do you normally end the prototyping process?
A. In the design phase
B. In the development phase
**C.** When end users are happy and requirements understood
D. When you start developing the requirements document

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking Skills
AACSB: The Prototyping Process
Difficulty: Medium
Haag - Chapter 06 #73
Learning Objective: 4
Taxonomy: Application and Analysis*

29. Which of the following is an advantage of prototyping?
A. Encourages active user participation
B. Helps resolve discrepancies among end users
C. Gives users a feel for the final system
**D.** Each of these items is an advantage of prototyping

*AACSB: The Advantages of Prototyping
Difficulty: Easy
Haag - Chapter 06 #76
Learning Objective: 4
Taxonomy: Knowledge and Understanding*

30. Which of the following *is* *not* a main reason behind the rapid growth of the outsourcing industry?
A. Globalization
B. The Internet
C. Technology
**D.** Decreasing economy

*AACSB: Outsourcing
Difficulty: Easy
Haag - Chapter 06 #82
Learning Objective: 5
Taxonomy: Knowledge and Understanding*