
MANANAGMENT INFORMATION SYSTEMS

Overview

The ability to design and implement an information system solution to effectively manage vast amounts of information is a valuable skill that leads to the success of many business entities today. The use of technology to develop these information systems plays a crucial role in a business' ability to compete in today's business environment. This event provides recognition for FBLA members who demonstrate an understanding of and ability to apply these skills.

This is a team event composed of two or three members. This event consists of two parts: an objective test and a performance. The objective test is taken collaboratively by the team members, and the top ten (10) teams scoring the highest on the objective test will advance to the final round and participate in the performance component.

Competencies and Task Lists

<http://www.fbla-pbl.org/docs/ct/FBLA/MANAGEMENTINFORMATIONSYSTEMS.pdf>

Web

- Association of Computing Machinery
<http://www.acm.org/>
- Association for Information Systems
<http://www.aisnet.org/>
- Decision Science Institute
<http://www.decisionsciences.org/>
- eComInfoCenter
<http://www.ecominfocenter.com/>
- IEEE
<http://www.ieee.org/>
- Information Systems Research
<http://isr.commerce.ubc.ca/>
- MIS Resources on the Internet
<http://www.brint.com/>

MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEMS SAMPLE QUESTIONS

1. Costs for increasing memory capacity:
 - a. remain unchanged
 - b. continue to decline
 - c. double every 18 months
 - d. are climbing
2. A _____ is a special-purpose high-speed network that provides direct connections between data storage devices and computers.
 - a. local area network
 - b. storage area network
 - c. wide area network
 - d. sequential access storage device

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3. Programs that help users solve particular computing problems are called:
 - a. system software
 - b. computer systems
 - c. application software
 - d. spreadsheets

 4. The _____ allows applications to make use of the operating system.
 - a. user interface
 - b. synchronous dynamic ram
 - c. kernel interface
 - d. application program interface

 5. The operating system performs a(n) _____ function to ensure that files in secondary storage are available when needed.
 - a. virtual memory
 - b. file management
 - c. linking and embedding
 - d. multitasking

 6. _____ is an operating system developed under the GNU General Public License, and its source code is freely available to everyone.
 - a. Galileo
 - b. Windows NT
 - c. Linux
 - d. Windows 2003

 7. Which one of the following allows individuals to access and command the computer system?
 - a. menus
 - b. hardware
 - c. user interface
 - d. utilities

 8. Which one of the following is a key supply chain management subprocess?
 - a. customer contact
 - b. demand forecasting
 - c. inventory management
 - d. demand fulfillment

 9. The computing power required of a Web server depends on the software it requires and the:
 - a. CPU size
 - b. expected volume of e-commerce transactions
 - c. network connection type
 - d. user interface

 10. _____ make their money by taking a commission from the merchant.
 - a. Web hosting companies
 - b. Online services
 - c. Internet service providers
 - d. Storefront brokers

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11. _____ is the process of generating output records and reports.
 - a. Document production
 - b. Data entry
 - c. Data storage
 - d. Data manipulation

 12. Decisions made using rules, procedures, or quantitative methods are:
 - a. nonprogrammed
 - b. unstructured
 - c. programmed
 - d. ill-structured

 13. _____ is the process of making sure the finished product meets customer needs.
 - a. CAM
 - b. Quality control
 - c. Manufacturing MIS
 - d. CIM

 14. A major factor in determining pricing policy is the analysis of the:
 - a. manufacturing outlook
 - b. demand curve
 - c. key-indicator reports
 - d. human resources MIS

 15. A DBMS is a(n):
 - a. unique group of records
 - b. interface between the database and the user and other application programs
 - c. knowledge base
 - d. a field or a set of fields that uniquely identifies a record

 16. The _____ approach to data management was a more efficient and effective means of organizing data than what had been previously available.
 - a. hierarchical
 - b. traditional
 - c. database
 - d. network

 17. A _____ provides a detailed description of all data used in the database.
 - a. network model
 - b. data dictionary
 - c. data model
 - d. schema

 18. For most organizations, _____ support the routine, day-to-day activities that occur in the normal course of business.
 - a. DSSs
 - b. ESSs
 - c. MISs
 - d. TPSs

 19. Computer scientists have tried to build systems to approximate the way a human sees, hears, and feels objects. These are referred to as _____ systems.
 - a. perceptive
 - b. neural
 - c. genetic
 - d. computerized

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20. _____ are rules that suggest certain conclusions.
- Fuzzy logic
 - Forward chaining
 - Case statements
 - If-then statements
21. Most IS departments have established tight _____ in order to maintain data security.
- system controls
 - image logs
 - backups
 - sign-on procedures
22. The most popular database model currently in use is the:
- relational model
 - object model
 - hierarchical model
 - network model
23. A sales representative at Compuland wanted to make sure that a graphics card was compatible with a PC her customer was buying. The representative needs to use a(n):
- EDI-enabled system
 - order entry system
 - TPS
 - sales configuration system
24. A business enters all transactions throughout the day but they are **not** processed until midnight. This is an example of:
- occurrence processing
 - batch processing
 - OLTP
 - real-time processing
25. _____ testing is done on individual programs.
- System
 - Volume
 - Module
 - Unit
26. A _____ is a simplified process that is used to access an application from where it left off after a problem occurs.
- restart procedure
 - lookup table
 - logical procedure
 - sign-on procedure
27. A company's _____ refers to all the hardware, software, databases, telecommunications, people, and procedures that are configured to collect, manipulate, store, and process data into information.
- technology infrastructure
 - Internet architecture
 - systems architecture
 - expert system architecture

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28. The phases of a system development life cycle (SDCL) methodology include all the following **except**:
- a. physical design
 - b. logical design
 - c. ongoing support
 - d. prototyping
29. Why were object-oriented data models created?
- a. the data models being used could not support employee data
 - b. the data models being used could not support graphics or audio files
 - c. there is no such thing as the object oriented model
 - d. the data model being used could not support the system
30. A DELETE statement in a column list:
- a. can be used to delete from a view
 - b. deletes every column in the table
 - c. deletes every row in the table
 - d. results in an error message