

SD COLLEGE OF MANAGEMENT STUDIES
EXECUTIVE INFORMATION AND SUPPORT SYSTEM
UNIT-2

1. What is the primary purpose of an Executive Information System (EIS)?

- a) Automating routine operational tasks
- b) Providing strategic information to top-level executives
- c) Managing customer relationships
- d) Analyzing historical data for decision-making

Ans-b

2. Which level of management primarily uses an Executive Information System?

- a) Middle management
- b) Operational management
- c) Top management
- d) Frontline management

Ans-c

3. What distinguishes an Executive Information System from other types of information systems?

- a) Its focus on automating routine tasks
- b) Its ability to support strategic decision-making
- c) Its reliance on paper-based processes
- d) Its exclusive use by frontline employees

Ans-b

4. Which of the following features is typically found in an Executive Information System?

- a) Real-time transaction processing
- b) Drill-down capabilities for detailed analysis
- c) Inventory management tools
- d) Email communication functions

Ans-b

5. What role does data visualization play in an Executive Information System?

- a) Encrypting sensitive data for security purposes
- b) Making complex data more understandable for executives
- c) Automating data entry processes
- d) Predicting future trends based on historical data

Ans-b

6. Which of the following is NOT a common component of an Executive Information System?

- a) Dashboard
- b) Data warehouse
- c) Customer relationship management (CRM)
- d) Decision support system (DSS)

Ans-c

7. What type of information does an Executive Information System typically provide?

- a) Detailed operational data
- b) Historical transaction records
- c) Summary and exception reports
- d) Forecasting models

Ans-c

8. How does an Executive Information System support decision-making?

- a) By automating all decision processes
- b) By providing relevant, timely information to executives
- c) By eliminating the need for human decision-makers
- d) By storing historical data for reference

Ans-b

9. Which of the following statements is true about Executive Information Systems?

- a) They are primarily used for transaction processing.
- b) They focus on supporting routine, day-to-day decisions.
- c) They are designed to provide strategic information to top-level executives.
- d) They are exclusively used by operational management

. Ans-c

10. What is the main benefit of using an Executive Information System?

- a) Increased operational complexity
- b) Reduced data accessibility
- c) Improved decision-making at the executive level
- d) Limited user interaction

Ans-c

11. What is the primary function of a business expert system?

- a) Automating routine operational tasks
- b) Providing strategic information to executives
- c) Simulating human expertise in a specific domain
- d) Managing customer relationships

Ans-c

12. Which of the following is a characteristic of a business expert system?

- a) Reliance on historical data only
- b) Ability to handle unstructured problems
- c) Focus on routine decision-making
- d) Limited to one specific domain of knowledge

Ans-d

13. How does a business expert system simulate human expertise?

- a) By automating all decision processes
- b) By relying solely on historical data analysis
- c) By encoding rules and knowledge of domain experts
- d) By eliminating the need for human intervention

Ans-c

14. Which component of a business expert system contains the knowledge base?

- a) Inference engine
- b) User interface
- c) Explanation facility
- d) Knowledge acquisition module

Ans-d

15. What role does the inference engine play in a business expert system?

- a) Storing and retrieving data
- b) Providing a way for users to interact with the system
- c) Applying rules and knowledge to make decisions
- d) Generating reports for decision-makers

Ans-c

16. Which of the following is an example of a business expert system application?

- a) Social media platform
- b) Email client
- c) Medical diagnosis system
- d) Word processor

Ans-c

17. What distinguishes a business expert system from other types of information systems?

- a) Its focus on automating routine tasks
- b) Its ability to support strategic decision-making
- c) Its reliance on paper-based processes
- d) Its encoding of human expertise in a specific domain

Ans-d

18. What is the main benefit of using a business expert system?

- a) Increased operational complexity
- b) Reduced data accessibility
- c) Improved decision-making based on expert knowledge
- d) Limited user interaction

Ans-c

19. Which of the following statements is true about business expert systems?

- a) They rely solely on historical data analysis for decision-making.
- b) They are designed to support routine, day-to-day decisions.
- c) They simulate human expertise in a specific domain of knowledge.
- d) They eliminate the need for human intervention entirely.

Ans-c

20. What is the purpose of the knowledge acquisition module in a business expert system?

- a) Storing and retrieving data
- b) Providing explanations for system recommendations
- c) Acquiring knowledge from domain experts
- d) Generating reports for decision-makers

Ans-c

21. What is the primary purpose of a data warehouse?

- a) Real-time transaction processing
- b) Storing historical data for analysis
- c) Automating routine operational tasks
- d) Managing customer relationships

Ans-b

22. Which of the following best describes a data warehouse?

- a) A database optimized for transaction processing
- b) A centralized repository for integrated data from multiple sources
- c) A tool for generating real-time reports
- d) A system exclusively used by IT departments

Ans-b

23. What distinguishes a data warehouse from a traditional database?

- a) Data warehouses are designed for transaction processing.
- b) Data warehouses store historical data for analysis.
- c) Data warehouses do not support data integration.
- d) Data warehouses have limited storage capacity.

Ans-b

24. What is the primary benefit of using a data warehouse for analysis?

- a) Real-time data processing
- b) Improved data security
- c) Enhanced decision-making based on historical data
- d) Increased data silos

Ans-c

25. Which of the following is a common characteristic of data warehousing architecture?

- a) Data redundancy
- b) Data normalization
- c) Data segregation
- d) Data integration

Ans-d

26. What role does Extract, Transform, Load (ETL) play in data warehousing?

- a) Analyzing data for insights
- b) Storing data in the warehouse
- c) Preparing and loading data into the warehouse
- d) Generating real-time reports

Ans-c

27. What type of data does a data warehouse typically store?

- a) Real-time transactional data
- b) Historical data from various sources
- c) Predictive modeling data
- d) Future projections

Ans-b

28. What distinguishes a data warehouse from a data mart?

- a) Data warehouses are smaller in size compared to data marts.
- b) Data warehouses store data from a single source, while data marts integrate data from multiple sources.
- c) Data warehouses are designed for operational data, while data marts are designed for analytical purposes.
- d) Data warehouses are used exclusively by IT departments, while data marts are used by business users.

Ans-b

29. Which of the following statements is true about data warehousing?

- a) Data warehouses focus on real-time data processing.
- b) Data warehouses store data in a denormalized form.
- c) Data warehouses support decision-making based on historical data analysis.

d) Data warehouses are limited to storing structured data only.

Ans-c

30. What is the purpose of data aggregation in data warehousing?

- a) Increasing data redundancy
- b) Decreasing data accessibility
- c) Summarizing and consolidating data for analysis
- d) Segregating data into silos

Ans-c