

選擇題(60%) (包含單選及複選)

1. An information system that processes payroll checks would be an example of a/an (1) TPS (2) DSS (3) MIS (4) EIS
2. A _____ is standard or typical example of how something might work, but without all the built-in functionality. (1) Flowchart (2) Prototype (3) Design document (4) Data dictionary
3. Something that the information system must do or a property it must have is called a: (1) functional requirement (2) nonfunctional requirement (3) system requirement (4) scope
4. The people who use or are affected by the information system on a regular basis, capturing, validating, entering, responding to, storing and exchanging data and information are (1) system owners (2) system analysts (3) system builders (4) system users
5. The person who translates system users' business requirements and constraints into technical solutions is a (1) systems designer (2) systems builder (3) systems user (4) network manager
6. A _____ is used as a visual model for describing a program's logical steps. (1) Flow chart (2) Class diagram (3) Use case diagram (4) Design document
7. Which of the following is one of the seven common fact-finding techniques? (1) research and site visits (2) prototyping (3) Ishikawa diagrams (4) joint requirements planning
8. Which fact-finding technique is generally recognized as the most important and most often used? (1) questionnaires (2) observation (3) discovery prototyping (4) interviews
9. A technique for generating ideas during group meetings where participants are encouraged to generate as many ideas as possible in a short time without any analysis until all ideas have been exhausted is known as: (1) prototyping (2) interviewing (3) scribing (4) brainstorming
10. The person generally responsible for network security is called a: (1) network administrator (2) network designer (3) systems designer (4) systems analyst
11. Decision makers who are concerned with the overall business performance, any strategic or long-term planning, and problem solving are not (1) supervisors (2) middle Managers (3) executive Managers (4) mobile Managers

12. The techniques used by systems analysts to identify or extract system problems and solution requirements is known as: (1) problem analysis (2) requirements discovery (3) system requirement (4) preliminary investigation
13. Which kind of testing might be done by a quality assurance staff? (1) validation testing (2) verification testing (3) audit testing (4) matrix testing
14. A function or feature that highlights what a system must do is known as: (1) requirements discovery (2) problem requirement (3) functional requirement (4) nonfunctional requirement
15. An information system that employees, suppliers, and franchisees could all access for coordination of deliveries, that would be an example of a/an (1) B2C (2) intranet (3) extranet (4) ERP
16. UML was designed to : (1) Assist developers in creating visual models of the application's functionality (2) Assist developers in designing screens and reports (3) Incorporate object-oriented design into application development (4) Replace the outdated notion of pseudo code
17. Which kind of validation testing makes sure the system is easy to use? (1) systems performance (2) peak workload processing (3) human engineering (4) backup and recovery
18. A design document is used as : (1) A way to bill the client more (2) A blueprint that shows an application's functionality (3) A replacement for pseudo code when writing a program (4) None of the above
19. System requirements are also called: (1) requirements discovery (2) problem analysis requirements (3) business requirements (4) preliminary requirements
20. An information system's sponsor and chief advocate is the (1) system user (2) system builder (3) system owner (4) system analyst
21. Which kind of testing runs the system in a live environment using real data? (1) validation testing (2) verification testing (3) audit testing (4) matrix testing
22. Which of the following systems conversion strategies involves operating the old and new system jointly over a period of time before a cutover to the new system is made? (1) abrupt cut-over (2) parallel conversion (3) location conversion (4) staged conversion
23. An information system that helped doctors make diagnoses would be an example of a/an (1) TPS (2) DSS (3) MIS (4) expert system
24. Which enterprise computing tool enables companies to use Web-based software for a fee and avoid expensive and time-consuming installations?(1). SaaS (2). OSS (3). XBRL(4). ERP

25. What type of database would contain information only for a single department of a specific organization? (1) data mining (2) data warehouse(3) data mart (4)OLAP
26. What is the deliverable for phase 1 of the SDLC? (1)a. the decision to buy or build a new system(2) the project proposal (3) a logical design providing an overall picture of how the system will work (4). a listing of the new system's requirements
27. What is another term for prototyping? (1) computer-aided software engineering (2) joint application development (3). operational feasibility(4)rapid application development
28. What is when documents are sent without request to individuals who need them. (1) Zero configuration(2) Workflow automation(3) Grid computing(4) Enterprise application integration
29. How does globalization affect systems analysis? (1) information systems must support multiple languages (2) information systems must support currency exchange (3) information systems become more complex (4) increased demand for multi-lingual analysts
30. A contemporary term that describes the combination of hardware, software and data communications is (1) an information system (2) information technology (3) expert system (4) artificial intelligence

問答題(40%)

- 1.Please list the five components of an information system.(5%)
- 2.Please explain the difference between a maintenance release, patch, service pack, and an upgrade.(5%)
- 3.Please explain the difference between a knowledge management system and an expert system.(6%)
- 4.What are the three classic mistakes of failed information systems development projects?(6%)
- 5.What advantages does the joint application development method have over the waterfall and prototyping methods?(6%)
- 6..What is the purpose of COBIT?(6%)
7. What is CMMI ? Please explain the difference between CMMI and COBIT.(6%)