Faculty of Nursing
Course: Introduction To Computers
Level Two
Final Exam
Time Allowed: 2 Hours
Date:

جامعة الفيوم
Fayoum University
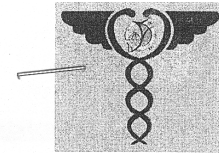
Part 1: Choose the one alternative that best completes the statement or answers the question

		a b c d
1.	A name, address, and other statements representing raw facts are called……… a) Data b) Knowledge c) Experience d) Information	○ ○ ○ ○
2.	Data that has no identifiable structure is called _____ . a) Unorganized data b) Semi structure data c) Unstructured data d) Structure data	○ ○ ○ ○
3.	From the types of good information is to be ……… a) Available b) Flexible c) Purpose d) All above	○ ○ ○ ○
4.	…………..one of the types of systems a) Interaction with environment b) Data c) Data processing d) All above	○ ○ ○ ○
5.	When system is put in use it depreciates, the measure of depreciation is called_____ . a) System environment b) System entropy c) Working behavior d)Physical system	○ ○ ○ ○
6.	The person who uses the information system is called_____ . a) End user b) Specialists c) programmer d) analyst	○ ○ ○ ○
7.	……………. Record and process the data resulting from business transactions. a) MIS(management information systems) b) TPS (Transaction processing systems) c)DSS (Decision support systems) d)OSS (Operation support systems)	○ ○ ○ ○
8.	The type of systems that perform a what-if analysis as a part of the decision to determine how to spend advertising dollars is called_____ . a) MIS b) TPS c) DSS d) OSS	○ ○ ○ ○
9.	The component of the computer system that execute the instructions and manipulates data _____ . a) main memory b) the processor c) an input device d) an output device	○ ○ ○ ○
10.	In all information systems, data resources must be organized and structured in some logical manner, so that they can be: A. Easily accessed B. Processed efficiently C. Retrieved quickly D. All of the choices are correct	○ ○ ○ ○
11.	From a logical point of view, a _____ is the smallest data element that can be observed and manipulated. A. character B. bit C. attribute D. byte	○ ○ ○ ○
12.	A _____ consists of a grouping of related characters. A. character B. field C. attribute D. byte	○ ○ ○ ○
13.	A record represents a collection of _____ that describe an entity. A. characters B. fields C. files D. attributes	○ ○ ○ ○
14.	In a relational database, a row represents _____ and a column represents _____ . A. a record; a field B. a table; a relation C. a data element; a picture element D. an attribute; an entity	○ ○ ○ ○
15.	An example of the unstructured data is _____ a) Database b) Article c) Book d) Magazine	○ ○ ○ ○

Part 2: for each statement, state if the statement True, or False (Correct the false statement)

		T/F
16.	Information is an organized data to be in a meaningful manner	
17.	Knowledge is a deterministic process	
18.	Examples of internal information are Production figures, sales forecast.	
19.	The abstract is conceptualization of physical situations.	
20.	The boundary separates the system from environment	
21.	Examples of Network Communications media in IS are twisted pair wire, and coaxial cable.	
22.	Enterprise resource planning (ERP) systems provide a common user interface targeting the integration between functions and data sharing needed for flexible strategic decision making.	
23.	Examples of structured data are image data, word processing documents.	
24.	Open system are 'self-contained' while closed systems are 'self-organizing'.	
25.	MIS provides different reports for assisting decision making.	
26.	Variable-length records contain a variable number of fields with fixed field lengths	
27.	Databases contain data elements that describe both entities and the relationships among entities.	
28.	A major benefit of multidimensional databases is that they are a compact and easy-to-understand way to visualize and manipulate data elements that have many interrelationships	
29.	All of the relationships between the data elements in a relationally organized database need to be specified when the database is created	
30.	Having data in independent files makes it easier to provide end users with information for ad hoc requests	
31.	Accessing and using centrally located data is easier to monitor and control	
32.	The physical design starts from the logical database design and fine-tunes it for performance and cost considerations	
33.	ER diagrams help ensure that the relationships among the data entities in a database are correctly structured so that any application programs developed are consistent with business operations and user needs	
34.	Databases are more complex, yet less expensive that flat file systems	
35.	Decision support systems (DSS) provide managerial end users with ad hoc and interactive support of their decision-making processes	
36.	Expert systems can serve as consultants to users by providing expert advice in limited subject areas	
37.	An information system that supports accounting is an example of a functional business system	

38.	An organization is considered an *open system* when it interfaces and interacts with other systems in its environment	
39.	Total number of students for each department is considered an example of knowledge	
40.	Management information systems (MIS) provide information in the form of reports and displays	