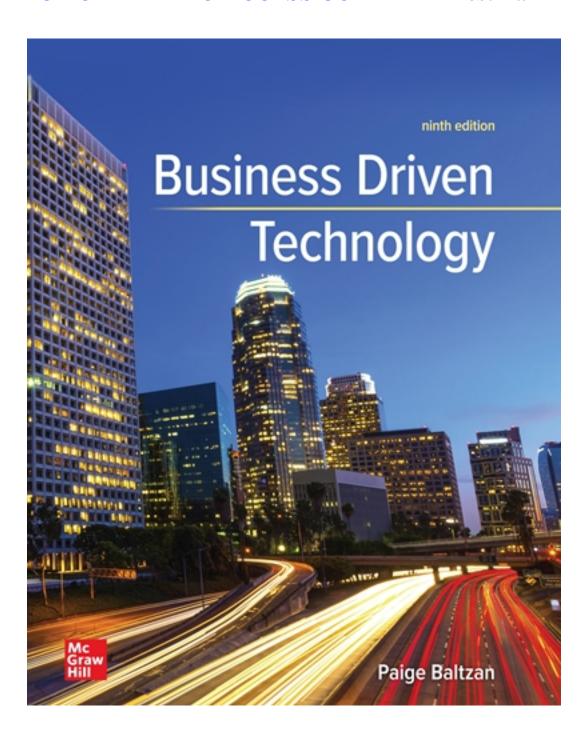
## Test Bank for Business Driven Technology 9th Edition by Baltzan

#### CLICK HERE TO ACCESS COMPLETE Test Bank



# Test Bank

#### ANSWERS ARE LOCATED IN THE SECOND PART OF THIS DOCUMENT

TRUE	/FALS	E - Write 'T' if the statement is true and 'F' if the statement is false.	
1)	-	anies today are successful when they combine the power of the information	n age
with tra	aditiona	al business methods.	
		1	)
	<b>o</b>	true	
	<b>o</b>	false	
_	n Details		
	oility : Ke Remen :	eyboard Navigation	
	ty:1 Eas		
Learning	g Outcom	ne: 01-01 Describe the information age and the differences among data, information, bu	
		ng in the Information Age	
Gradable	e : autom	natic	
2)	Compe	etitive data is information collected from multiple sources such as suppliers	2
· ·	-	mpetitors, partners, and industries, which analyzes patterns, trends, and	<b>,</b>
		For strategic decision making.	
	· r		)
			,
	<b>o</b>	true	
	0	false	
Onestio	n Details		
_		eyboard Navigation	
	: Remen		
	ty: 1 Eas		
-		ne: 01-01 Describe the information age and the differences among data, information, buing in the Information Age	
_	e : autom		
3)	Busine	ess intelligence is information collected from multiple sources such as supp	oliers,
custom	ers, con	mpetitors, partners, and industries, which analyzes patterns, trends, and	
relation	nships f	For strategic decision making.	
		3	)
	0	true	
	0	false	

<b>Question Detail</b>						
-	Leyboard Navigation					
	Bloom's : Remember					
Difficulty: 1 East	-	tion ago and the differences are	ang data information by			
_	me: 01-01 Describe the informating in the Information Age	ion age and the unferences an	long data, information, bu			
Gradable : auton	= = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = =					
Gradable : auton	nuic					
4) The in	aformation age is the preser	nt time, during which infir	nite quantities of facts are			
widely availal	ble to anyone who can use	a computer.				
·	·	•	4)			
<b>©</b>	true					
<u></u>	false					
O 41 D 4 11						
Question Detail						
Bloom's : Remer	Leyboard Navigation					
Difficulty: 1 Eas						
	me : 01-01 Describe the informat	tion age and the differences am	nong data, information, bu			
_	ng in the Information Age		8,			
Gradable : auton						
•	•		s, analyzing markets, industries			
and economie	es to determine the strategic	direction the company m	nust follow to remain			
unprofitable.						
			5)			
<b>o</b>	true					
<u> </u>	false					
0	Turse					
<b>Question Detail</b>						
	Leyboard Navigation					
_	me: 01-01 Describe the information	tion age and the differences am	nong data, information, bu			
	ng in the Information Age					
Bloom's : Under						
Difficulty: 2 Me Gradable: auton						
Gradable : auton	nauc					

**6)** A variable is a business intelligence characteristic that stands for a value that cannot change over time.

		6)	
	<b>o</b>	true	
	0	false	
Access Learnin Topic : Bloom	ng Outcor	Keyboard Navigation ome: 01-01 Describe the information age and the differences among data, information, butting in the Information Age rstand ledium	
7) learne		t is the confirmation or validation of an event or object. In the past, people p from books.	rimarily
	<ul><li>•</li><li>•</li></ul>	true false	
Access Difficu Learnin Topic : Bloom	lty: 1 Ea	Keyboard Navigation asy ome: 01-01 Describe the information age and the differences among data, information, butting in the Information Age restand	
8)		os is not a technology company; its primary business focus is to sell books anntelligence.	nd
	<ul><li></li><li></li><li></li><li></li><!--</td--><td>true false</td><td></td></ul>	true false	
Access Learnin Topic:	ng Outcor	Keyboard Navigation ome: 01-01 Describe the information age and the differences among data, information, buing in the Information Age	

Version 1 3

Difficulty: 2 Medium Gradable: automatic

9)	Order	r date, amount sold, and customer number are all forms of data.	
			9)
	0	true	
	<u>o</u>	false	
Questi	on Detai	ils	
-		Keyboard Navigation	
		ome: 01-01 Describe the information age and the differences among data, information,	bu
-	Compet 's : Unde	ting in the Information Age	
	lty: 2 M		
	ole : auto		
10)	CI		1 .
10)		sing not to fire a sales representative who is underperforming knowing to	nat person
is exp	eriencii	ng family problems is a form of knowledge.	10)
			10)
	0	true	
	0	false	
Ouesti	on Detai	ils	
-		Keyboard Navigation	
		ome: 01-01 Describe the information age and the differences among data, information,	bu
_	_	ting in the Information Age	
	s : Unde lty : 2 M		
	ole : auto		
		mation is data converted into a meaningful and useful context. The truth	
		is that its value is only as good as the people who use it. People using the	
		can make different decisions depending on how they interpret or analyze	e the
ıntorn	nation.		1.1\
			11)
	<b>o</b>	true	
	0	false	

Onesti	on Detai	ils	
_		Keyboard Navigation	
	-	ome: 01-01 Describe the information age and the differences among data, information,	bu
		ting in the Information Age	
	's : Unde		
	ılty: 2 M		
Gradat	ole : auto	matic	
<b>12</b> ) "thing		nternet of Things (IoT) is a world where interconnected, Internet-enable collect and share data without human intervention.	ed devices o
			12)
	<b>o</b>	true	
	<b>o</b>	false	
13)	Mach	nine-to-machine (M2M) refers to devices that connect directly to other de	evices. 13)
	0	two	
	<u> </u>	true	
Owasti	⊙ on Detai	false	
-		Keyboard Navigation	
	's : Reme	·	
Difficu	ılty:1 E	asy	
	-	ome: 01-01 Describe the information age and the differences among data, information,	bu
		ting in the Information Age	
Gradat	ole : auto	manc	
14)	The I	nternet of Things (IoT) refers to devices that connect directly to other de	evices

Version 1 5

14) \_\_\_\_\_

<b>⊚</b>	true
<b>o</b>	false

#### **Question Details**

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's : Remember Difficulty : 1 Easy

Learning Outcome: 01-01 Describe the information age and the differences among data, information, bu

Topic : Competing in the Information Age

Gradable: automatic

**15**) Predictive analytics extracts information from data and uses it to predict future trends and identify behavioral patterns.

15)	
10,	

- o true
- false

#### **Question Details**

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's : Remember Difficulty : 1 Easy

Learning Outcome: 01-01 Describe the information age and the differences among data, information, bu

Topic: Competing in the Information Age

Gradable: automatic

**16)** Predictive analytics is a world where interconnected, Internet-enabled devices or "things" can collect and share data without human intervention.

16)	
10)	

- o true
- ( false

#### **Question Details**

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's : Remember Difficulty : 1 Easy

Learning Outcome: 01-01 Describe the information age and the differences among data, information, bu

Topic: Competing in the Information Age

Gradable: automatic

to rem	ts, indu ain pro acing n	nanagers use predictive analytics to define the future of the business, and economies to determine the strategic direction the company of table. Tony will set the strategic direction for his firm, which might in new flavors of potato chips or sports drinks as new product lines or school new market segments.	must follow clude
	0	true	
	0	false	
Accessi Learnin Topic : Bloom's Difficul	g Outcor	Keyboard Navigation me: 01-01 Describe the information age and the differences among data, information, ing in the Information Age rstand ard	bu
18) trends		ine-to-machine (M2M) extracts information from data and uses it to pre entify behavioral patterns.	dict future
	<b>o</b>	true	
	0	false	
Accessi Bloom's Difficul Learnin Topic:	s : Rement ty : 1 Ea g Outcon	Keyboard Navigation ember asy me: 01-01 Describe the information age and the differences among data, information, ing in the Information Age	bu
19) critical		rledge workers are individuals valued for their ability to mitigate risk and resource and accounting rules and regulations.	d implemen
	0	true	

Version 1 7

0

false

Question	<b>Details</b>
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Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Learning Outcome: 01-01 Describe the information age and the differences among data, information, bu

Topic : Competing in the Information Age

Bloom's : Understand Difficulty : 2 Medium Gradable : automatic

<b>20</b> )	Using only data and information to make decisions and solve problems is the key to
finding	success in business. These are also the only core drivers of the information age and the
buildin	g blocks of business systems.

- o true
- false

#### **Question Details**

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Learning Outcome: 01-01 Describe the information age and the differences among data, information, bu

Topic: Competing in the Information Age

Bloom's: Understand Difficulty: 3 Hard Gradable: automatic

**21**) Big data is a collection of large complex datasets, which cannot be analyzed using traditional database methods and tools.

21) \_\_\_\_\_

- o true
- (iii) false

#### **Question Details**

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's : Remember Difficulty : 1 Easy

Learning Outcome: 01-01 Describe the information age and the differences among data, information, bu

Topic: Competing in the Information Age

Gradable: automatic

**22)** The four common characteristics of big data include variety, veracity, volume, and velocity.

			22)	
			,	
	<b>o</b>	true		
	0	false		
Ouestic	on Detail	s		
		eyboard Navigation		
	s : Remer			
Difficul	ifficulty: 1 Easy			
Learnin	g Outcor	ne: 01-01 Describe the information age and the differences among data, information,	bu	
		ng in the Information Age		
Gradab	le : auton	natic		
22)	<b>V</b> 4			
23)	variet	y in big data includes different forms of structured and unstructured dat		
			23)	
	<b>o</b>	true		
	0	false		
	©	laise		
Questic	on Detail	S		
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Difficul	lty:1 Eas	sy		
Learnin	g Outcor	ne: 01-01 Describe the information age and the differences among data, information,	bu	
Topic:	Competi	ng in the Information Age		
Gradab	le : auton	natic		
24)	<b>3</b> 7		1	
24)		ity in big data includes the uncertainty of data, including biases, noise, a	and	
abnori	nalities	•	2.43	
			24)	
	<b>o</b>	true		
	0	false		
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	_	ne: 01-01 Describe the information age and the differences among data, information, ng in the Information Age	υu	
_	le : auton			
Or mano				

25)	Volur	me in big data includes the scale of data.	25)
	<ul><li></li><li></li><li></li><li></li><!--</th--><th>true false</th><th></th></ul>	true false	
Access Bloom Difficu Learnin Topic:	's : Reme lty : 1 Ea ng Outco	Keyboard Navigation ember asy ome: 01-01 Describe the information age and the differences among data, informati ting in the Information Age	on, bu
<b>26</b> ) Intern		city in big data includes the analysis of streaming data as it travels aro	26)
	<ul><li></li><li></li><li></li><li></li><!--</td--><td>true false</td><td></td></ul>	true false	
Access Bloom' Difficu Learnii Topic:	's : Reme lty : 1 Ea ng Outco	Keyboard Navigation ember asy ome: 01-01 Describe the information age and the differences among data, informati ting in the Information Age	on, bu
27)	Veloc	city in big data includes different forms of structured and unstructured	l data. 27)
	<ul><li></li><li></li><li></li><li></li><!--</td--><td>true false</td><td></td></ul>	true false	
Access Bloom	on Detai ibility : I 's : Reme llty : 1 Ea	Keyboard Navigation ember	

Gradable : automatic

Topic : Competing in the Information Age

Version 1 10

Learning Outcome: 01-01 Describe the information age and the differences among data, information, bu

Volume in big data includes the uncertainty of data, including biases, noise, and abnormalities.			nd
			28)
	<ul><li></li><li></li><li></li><li></li><!--</td--><td>true false</td><td></td></ul>	true false	
Accessi Bloom's Difficul Learnin Topic:	s : Reme ty : 1 Ea g Outcor	Reyboard Navigation mber asy me: 01-01 Describe the information age and the differences among data, information, and in the Information Age	bu
29)	Big da	ata is a view of data at a moment in time.	29)
	<ul><li></li><li></li><li></li></ul>	true false	
Accessi Bloom's Difficul Learnin Topic:	s : Reme ty : 1 Ea g Outcor	Reyboard Navigation mber asy me: 01-01 Describe the information age and the differences among data, information, and in the Information Age	bu
30)	A sna	pshot is a view of data at a moment in time.	30)
	<ul><li></li><li></li><li></li><li></li><!--</td--><td>true false</td><td>, <del></del></td></ul>	true false	, <del></del>

**Question Details** 

Bloom' Difficu Learnir Topic:	s : Reme lty : 1 Ea ng Outcon	me: 01-01 Describe the information age and the differences among data, information, ing in the Information Age	, bu
<b>31</b> ) availa	A stat ble inve	tic report can include updating daily stock market prices or the calculation entory.	on of
			31)
	<ul><li></li><li></li><li></li></ul>	true false	
Access: Bloom' Difficu Learnir Topic:	s : Reme lty : 1 Ea ng Outcon	Keyboard Navigation ember asy me: 01-01 Describe the information age and the differences among data, information, ing in the Information Age	bu
<b>32</b> ) availa	A dyn ble inve	namic report can include updating daily stock market prices or the calculantory.	lation of  32)
	<ul><li></li><li></li><li></li><li></li><!--</td--><td>true false</td><td></td></ul>	true false	
Access: Bloom' Difficu Learnir Topic:	s : Reme lty : 1 Ea ng Outcon	Keyboard Navigation ember asy me: 01-01 Describe the information age and the differences among data, information, ing in the Information Age	bu
<b>33</b> ) better	Busin decisio	ness analytics is the scientific process of transforming data into insight forms.	or making
			/

	0	true
	0	false
Access Bloom' Difficu Learnin Topic:	's : Reme lty : 1 Ea ng Outcor	Keyboard Navigation mber asy me: 01-01 Describe the information age and the differences among data, information, bu ing in the Information Age
34)	Descr	iptive analytics uses techniques that describe past performance and history.  34)
	<ul><li></li><li></li><li></li><li></li><!--</td--><td>true false</td></ul>	true false
Access Bloom' Difficu Learnin Topic:	's : Reme lty : 1 Ea ng Outcor	Keyboard Navigation mber asy me: 01-01 Describe the information age and the differences among data, information, bu ing in the Information Age
35) crends		etive analytics uses techniques that extract information from data to predict future entify behavioral patterns.  35)
	<b>o</b>	true
	0	false
Duesti	on Detail	ic .

#### **Question Details**

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's: Remember Difficulty: 1 Easy

Learning Outcome: 01-01 Describe the information age and the differences among data, information, bu

Topic: Competing in the Information Age

Gradable: automatic

Prescriptive analytics uses techniques that create models indicating the best decision to **36**) make or course of action to take.

Version 1 13

36) \_\_\_\_\_

### **Business Driven Technology 9th Edition by Baltzan CH02**

	<u></u>	true	
	0	false	
Access Bloom' Difficu Learnin Topic :	s : Reme lty : 1 Ea ng Outco	Keyboard Navigation ember asy me: 01-01 Describe the information age and the differences among data, information, bu ing in the Information Age	
<b>37</b> ) resour		yledge assets, also called intellectual capital, are the human, structural, and recordilable to the organization.	ded
		37)	
	<ul><li></li><li></li><li></li><li></li><!--</td--><td>true false</td><td></td></ul>	true false	
Access Bloom' Difficu Learnin Topic :	s : Reme lty : 1 Ea ng Outco	Keyboard Navigation ember asy me: 01-01 Describe the information age and the differences among data, information, bu ing in the Information Age	
<b>38)</b> includ		vledge assets reside within the minds of members, customers, and colleagues and ical structures and recorded media.  38)	l
	<ul><li></li><li></li><li></li><li></li><!--</td--><td>true false</td><td></td></ul>	true false	
Access Bloom' Difficu Learnin	s : Reme lty : 1 Ea ng Outco	Keyboard Navigation ember	

Version 1 14

Gradable : automatic

<b>39</b> )	Knowledge facilitators help harness the wealth of knowledge in the organization.			
			39)	
	0	true		
	0	false		
_	n Detail:			
	•	eyboard Navigation		
	: Remer			
	ty: 1 Eas	sy ne: 01-01 Describe the information age and the differences among data, information,	bu	
	_	ng in the Information Age	bu	
	e : auton			
Gradaor	c . uuton			
40)	Descri	ptive analytics is the scientific process of transforming data into insight	for making	
better o	decision	ns.		
			40)	
	0	true		
	<b>o</b>	false		
Questio	n Detail:	s		
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	-	ne: 01-01 Describe the information age and the differences among data, information,	bu	
		ng in the Information Age		
Gradabl	e : auton	natic		
<b>41</b> )	Busine	ess analytics only uses techniques that describe past performance and hi	story.	
			41)	
	<b>o</b>	true		
	<b>o</b>	false		

**Question Details** 

Access	ibility : <b>F</b>	Keyboard Navigation				
Bloom'	s : Reme	ember				
Difficu	lty:1Ea	Casy				
Learnir	Learning Outcome: 01-01 Describe the information age and the differences among data, information, bu					
-	-	ting in the Information Age				
Gradab	le : autoi	omatic				
<b>42</b> )	Presci	criptive analytics uses techniques that extract information from data to pro-	edict future			
,		lentify behavioral patterns.				
ucnus	and id	ichtify behavioral patterns.	42)			
			42)			
	0	truo				
	<u></u>	true				
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	-	Keyboard Navigation				
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	lty: 1 Ea	·	h.,			
	-	ome: 01-01 Describe the information age and the differences among data, information, sting in the Information Age	ou			
_	le : autoi					
Gradao	ie . autoi	matic				
<b>43</b> )	Analy	ytics, also called intellectual capital, are the human, structural, and record	ded			
resour	ces ava	ailable to the organization.				
			43)			
	<b>o</b>	true				
	<b>o</b>	false				
Questi	on Detai	iils				
Access	ibility : <b>F</b>	Keyboard Navigation				
Bloom'	s : Reme	ember				
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Learnir	g Outco	ome: 01-01 Describe the information age and the differences among data, information,	bu			
-	-	ting in the Information Age				
Gradab	le : autoi	omatic				
44)	Know	wledge facilitators reside within the minds of members, customers, and co	olleagues			
		physical structures and recorded media.				
ana III	craue p	physical structures and recorded media.	44)			
			44)			

<b>(</b>	true
0	false

#### **Question Details**

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's : Remember Difficulty : 1 Easy

Learning Outcome: 01-01 Describe the information age and the differences among data, information, bu

Topic : Competing in the Information Age

Gradable: automatic

**45**) Structured data extracts information from data and uses it to predict future trends and identify behavioral patterns.

45) \_\_\_\_\_

- o true
- false

#### **Question Details**

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's : Remember Difficulty : 1 Easy

Learning Outcome: 01-01 Describe the information age and the differences among data, information, bu

Topic: Competing in the Information Age

Gradable: automatic

**46)** Unstructured data extracts information from data and uses it to predict future trends and identify behavioral patterns.

46) \_\_\_\_\_

- (o) true
- ( false

#### **Question Details**

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's : Remember Difficulty : 1 Easy

Learning Outcome: 01-01 Describe the information age and the differences among data, information, bu

Topic: Competing in the Information Age

Gradable: automatic

<b>47</b> ) dates,		ctured data is data that has a defined length, type, and format and inclungs such as Customer Address.	des numbers,
,		<i>6 </i>	47)
	0	true	
	<u></u>	false	
Access Bloom	ion Deta sibility: 's: Rem ilty: 1 E	Keyboard Navigation ember	
Learni Topic	ng Outco	ome: 01-01 Describe the information age and the differences among data, informationing in the Information Age	on, bu
<b>48</b> ) typica		ructured data is data that is not defined and does not follow a specified e-form text such as emails, Twitter tweets, and text messages.	I format and is
	<b>o</b>	true	,
	0	false	
Access Bloom Difficu Learni Topic	's : Rem ılty : 1 E ng Outco	Keyboard Navigation ember Casy ome: 01-01 Describe the information age and the differences among data, information in the Information Age	on, bu
<b>49</b> ) numb		ructured data is data that has a defined length, type, and format and incites, or strings such as Customer Address.	eludes 49)
	0	true	
	(o)	false	

Accessil Bloom's Difficul Learning	: Remer ty : 1 Eas g Outcon	eyboard Navigation  mber  sy  ne: 01-01 Describe the information age and the differences among data, information  ng in the Information Age	ı, bu
<b>50</b> ) typical		ared data is data that is not defined and does not follow a specified form text such as emails, Twitter tweets, and text messages.	mat and is 50)
	<ul><li></li><li></li><li></li><li></li><!--</td--><td>true false</td><td></td></ul>	true false	
Accessil Bloom's Difficul Learning Topic:	: Remer ty : 1 Eas g Outcon	eyboard Navigation mber sy ne : 01-01 Describe the information age and the differences among data, information ng in the Information Age	ı, bu
<b>51</b> ) identif		actured data extracts information from data and uses it to predict future vioral patterns.	e trends and 51)
	<ul><li></li><li></li><li></li><li></li><!--</td--><td>true false</td><td></td></ul>	true false	
Accessil Bloom's Difficul Learning Topic:	: Remer ty : 1 Eas g Outcon	eyboard Navigation  nber  sy  ne: 01-01 Describe the information age and the differences among data, information  ng in the Information Age	ı, bu
52)	The te	rms department, functional area, and business unit are used interchang	eably. 52)
			52)

	0	true	
	<b>o</b>	false	
Accessi Bloom's Difficul Learnin	s: Remer lty: 1 Eas g Outcor	Leyboard Navigation mber sy me: 01-02 Explain systems thinking and how management information systems enable llenge of Departmental Companies and the MIS Solution	le busin
53) change	-	anies update business strategies continuously as internal and external en	nvironments 53)
	0	true	
	0	false	
Accessi Bloom's Difficul Learnin	s: Remer lty: 1 Eas g Outcor	Leyboard Navigation mber sy me: 01-02 Explain systems thinking and how management information systems enab llenge of Departmental Companies and the MIS Solution	le busin
54)	The fire	nance department performs the function of selling goods or services.	54)
	0	true	
	0	false	

#### **Question Details**

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's : Remember Difficulty : 1 Easy

Learning Outcome: 01-02 Explain systems thinking and how management information systems enable busin

Topic: The Challenge of Departmental Companies and the MIS Solution

Gradable: automatic

**55)** The marketing department supports sales by planning, pricing, and promoting goods or services.

			33) <u></u>
	0	true	
	0	false	
Questi	ion Detai	ils	
Access	sibility: I	Keyboard Navigation	
Bloom	's : Reme	ember	
Difficu	ılty: 1 Ea	asy	
Learni	ng Outco	me: 01-02 Explain systems thinking and how management information systems enab	le busin
Topic	: The Cha	allenge of Departmental Companies and the MIS Solution	
Gradal	ble : auto	matic	
<b>56</b> )	The o	perations management department manages the process of converting of	r
,		resources into goods or services.	
	J		56)
	$\circ$		
	0	true	
	0	false	
Questi	ion Detai	ils	
-		Keyboard Navigation	
	ı's : Reme		
Difficu	ılty : 1 Ea	asy	
Learni	ng Outco	me: 01-02 Explain systems thinking and how management information systems enab	le busin
Topic	: The Cha	allenge of Departmental Companies and the MIS Solution	
Gradal	ble: auto	matic	
57)	The a	ccounting and finance departments primarily use monetary data.	
<i>(1)</i>	THE U	ceounting and imance departments primarily use monetary data.	57)
			e / )
	0	true	
	0	false	
Questi	ion Detai	ils	
Access	sibility : I	Keyboard Navigation	
Bloom	's : Unde	rstand	
Difficu	ılty: 2 M	ledium	
	_	me: 01-02 Explain systems thinking and how management information systems enab	le busin
-		allenge of Departmental Companies and the MIS Solution	
Gradal	ble : auto	matic	

<b>58</b> )	The sales and marketing departments primarily use monetary data.		
			58)
	<b>o</b>	true	
	<u>o</u>	false	
Ouestic	on Detail	s	
		Leyboard Navigation	
	s : Under		
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<b>59</b> ) indepe		organization to succeed, every department or functional area must wont to be most effective.	·k 59)
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	<b>o</b>	true	
	<b>o</b>	false	
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	Succes	ssful companies today operate cross-functionally, integrating the operat	ions of all
			60)
	<b>o</b>	true	
	<u></u>	false	
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Version 1 22

Gradable: automatic

<b>61</b> )	MIS is	s a tool that is most valuable when it leverages the talents of people who ke	now how
to use	and ma	anage it effectively.	
		6.	1)
	0	truo	
	<u> </u>	true	
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<b>62</b> )		usiness decisions made by the marketing department include promotional of	data,
sales d	lata, and	d advertising data.	
		62	2)
		ture a	
	<u> </u>	true	
	<b>o</b>	false	
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Topic:	The Chal	allenge of Departmental Companies and the MIS Solution	
Gradab	le : auton	matic	
<b>63</b> )	The bu	usiness decisions made by the human resources department include employ	yee data,
promo	tion dat	ta, and vacation data.	
-		6.	3)
	<b>o</b>	true	
	<b>o</b>	false	

**Question Details** 

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

<ul> <li>true</li> <li>false</li> <li>false</li> <li>Question Details</li> <li>Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation</li> <li>Bloom's: Remember</li> <li>Difficulty: 1 Easy</li> <li>Learning Outcome: 01-02 Explain systems thinking and how management information systems enable busin</li> <li>Topic: The Challenge of Departmental Companies and the MIS Solution</li> <li>Gradable: automatic</li> <li>The business decisions made by the sales department include potential customer data, sales report data, commission data, and customer support data.</li> </ul>	Difficul Learnin Topic :	_	ssy me: 01-02 Explain systems thinking and how management information systems enab llenge of Departmental Companies and the MIS Solution	ole busin
<ul> <li>⊕ true</li> <li>⊕ false</li> </ul> Question Details Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Bloom's: Remember Difficulty: 1 Easy Learning Outcome: 01-02 Explain systems thinking and how management information systems enable busin Topic: The Challenge of Departmental Companies and the MIS Solution Gradable: automatic Gradable: automatic 65) The business decisions made by the accounting department include transactional data, purchasing data, payroll data, and tax data. ⊕ true ⊕ false Question Details Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Bloom's: Remember Difficulty: 1 Easy Learning Outcome: 01-02 Explain systems thinking and how management information systems enable busin Topic: The Challenge of Departmental Companies and the MIS Solution Gradable: automatic 66) The business decisions made by the sales department include potential customer data, sales report data, commission data, and customer support data.	,		•	
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purchasing data, payroll data, and tax data.  (55)  (56) true (5) false  Question Details  Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation  Bloom's: Remember  Difficulty: 1 Easy  Learning Outcome: 01-02 Explain systems thinking and how management information systems enable busin  Topic: The Challenge of Departmental Companies and the MIS Solution  Gradable: automatic  (66) The business decisions made by the sales department include potential customer data, sales report data, commission data, and customer support data.	Accessi Bloom's Difficul Learnin Topic:	bility: K s: Rementy: 1 Ea g Outcor The Cha	Reyboard Navigation mber ssy me: 01-02 Explain systems thinking and how management information systems enab llenge of Departmental Companies and the MIS Solution	ble busin
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	,		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	mer data, 66)

<b>(</b>	true
0	false

#### **Question Details**

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's : Remember Difficulty : 1 Easy

Learning Outcome: 01-02 Explain systems thinking and how management information systems enable busin

Topic: The Challenge of Departmental Companies and the MIS Solution

Gradable: automatic

67) The business decisions made by the operations management department include manufacturing data, distribution data, and production data.

67) \_\_\_\_\_

- o true
- false

#### **Question Details**

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's : Remember Difficulty : 1 Easy

Learning Outcome: 01-02 Explain systems thinking and how management information systems enable busin

Topic: The Challenge of Departmental Companies and the MIS Solution

Gradable: automatic

**68)** The business decisions made by the finance department include promotion data, sales data, and advertising data.

68) \_\_\_\_\_

- ① true
- ( false

#### **Question Details**

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's : Remember Difficulty : 1 Easy

Learning Outcome: 01-02 Explain systems thinking and how management information systems enable busin

Topic: The Challenge of Departmental Companies and the MIS Solution

Gradable: automatic

69) The business decisions made by the accounting department include employee dat promotion data, and vacation data.			e data,
			69)
	<b>o</b>	true	
	0	false	
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	_	allenge of Departmental Companies and the MIS Solution	ic busin
	le : auto		
<b>70</b> )	The b	usiness decisions made by the human resources department include investigations.	estment
data, n	noneta	ry data, and reporting data.	
			70)
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	<u> </u>	true	
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<b>71</b> )	The h	usiness decisions made by the marketing department include transaction	nal data.
		ata, payroll data, and tax data.	iui uuu,
Parent	wiiig u	an, pajion and an and an	71)
			/1/
	<b>o</b>	true	

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•		siness decisions made by the human resources department include pote sales report data, commission data, and customer support data.	ential 72)
	<ul><li>•</li><li>•</li></ul>	true false	
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		siness decisions made by the accounting department include manufactuta, and production data.	uring data, 73)
	(O)	true false	
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74)	Goods	are material items or products that customers will buy to satisfy a want	t or need. 74)

0

true

© true © false  Question Details  Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation  Bloom's: Remember  Difficulty: 1 Easy  Learning Outcome: 01-02 Explain systems thinking and how management information systems enable busin  Topic: The Challenge of Departmental Companies and the MIS Solution  Gradable: automatic  An overview of systems thinking includes input, process, output, and finances.		<b>o</b>	false	
o fulfill their needs.  (a) true (b) false  (c) false  (d) An overview of Departmental Companies and the MIS Solution  (d) False  (e) false  (f) An overview of systems thinking includes input, process, output, and finances.  (g) false  (g) f	Access Bloom' Difficu Learnin Topic:	ibility: K 's: Remer lty: 1 Eas ng Outcor The Chal	Keyboard Navigation mber usy me: 01-02 Explain systems thinking and how management information systems enabl ullenge of Departmental Companies and the MIS Solution	e busin
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(a) true (b) false  Question Details  Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation  Bloom's: Remember  Difficulty: 1 Easy  Learning Outcome: 01-02 Explain systems thinking and how management information systems enable busin  Topic: The Challenge of Departmental Companies and the MIS Solution  Gradable: automatic  Topic: Cars, groceries, and clothing are all examples of goods.	Access Bloom' Difficu Learnir	ibility: K 's: Remer lty: 1 Eas ng Outcor The Chal	Keyboard Navigation mber asy me: 01-02 Explain systems thinking and how management information systems enabl allenge of Departmental Companies and the MIS Solution	e busin
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Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Bloom's: Remember Difficulty: 1 Easy Learning Outcome: 01-02 Explain systems thinking and how management information systems enable busin Topic: The Challenge of Departmental Companies and the MIS Solution Gradable: automatic  Cars, groceries, and clothing are all examples of goods.				
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	<b>77</b> )	Cars, §	groceries, and clothing are all examples of goods.	77)

0	true
<b>o</b>	false

#### **Question Details**

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's : Remember Difficulty : 1 Easy

Learning Outcome: 01-02 Explain systems thinking and how management information systems enable busin

Topic : The Challenge of Departmental Companies and the MIS Solution

Gradable: automatic

**78)** Production is the process where a business takes raw materials and processes them or converts them into a finished product for its goods or services.

78) \_\_\_\_\_

- o true
- false

#### **Question Details**

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's : Remember Difficulty : 1 Easy

Learning Outcome: 01-02 Explain systems thinking and how management information systems enable busin

Topic: The Challenge of Departmental Companies and the MIS Solution

Gradable: automatic

**79)** Productivity is the rate at which goods and services are produced based upon total output given total inputs.

79) \_\_\_\_\_

- (o) true
- (c) false

#### **Question Details**

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's : Remember Difficulty : 1 Easy

Learning Outcome: 01-02 Explain systems thinking and how management information systems enable busin

Topic: The Challenge of Departmental Companies and the MIS Solution

Gradable: automatic

<b>80</b> )	Lettu	ce, tomatoes, patty, bun, and ketchup are included in the output of ma	king a
hambı	urger.		
			80)
	$\sim$		
	<u> </u>	true	
	0	false	
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<b>81</b> )		ing a patty and putting the ingredients together are included in the pro	cess of
makin	ig a han	mburger.	
			81)
	0	two	
	<u> </u>	true	
	0	false	
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Gradae	ic . uuto		
<b>82</b> )		l, cheese, and butter are included in the process of making a grilled ch	eese
sandw	ich.		
			82)
	<b>o</b>	true	
	<b>o</b>	false	

Bloom's Difficul Learnin	bility: s: Remoty: 2 M g Outco The Ch	Keyboard Navigation ember fedium me: 01-02 Explain systems thinking and how management information systems enable busin allenge of Departmental Companies and the MIS Solution	
83)	A gri	lled cheese sandwich is considered the final output of a making-a-sandwich process.	
	<b>o</b>	true	
	<u></u>	false	
Bloom's Difficul Learnin Topic : Gradabl	s: Unde ty: 2 M g Outco The Ch le: auto	redium me: 01-02 Explain systems thinking and how management information systems enable busin allenge of Departmental Companies and the MIS Solution	
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	0	true	
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85) produc		usiness could produce more hamburgers with the same inputs it would see a rise and possibly an increase in profits.	in

Version 1 31

85) \_\_\_\_\_

- ⊙ true
- false

#### **Question Details**

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Difficulty: 3 Hard

Learning Outcome: 01-02 Explain systems thinking and how management information systems enable busin

Topic: The Challenge of Departmental Companies and the MIS Solution

Bloom's : Analyze Gradable : automatic

### MULTIPLE CHOICE - Choose the one alternative that best completes the statement or answers the question.

**86)** Which of the following is NOT considered a core driver of the information age?

86) \_\_\_\_\_

- A) Information
- B) Business intelligence
- C) Competitive facts
- D) Data

#### **Question Details**

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Learning Outcome: 01-01 Describe the information age and the differences among data, information, bu

Topic: Competing in the Information Age

Bloom's : Understand Difficulty : 2 Medium Gradable : automatic

**87**) Which of the following is NOT considered a core driver of the information age?

87)	ı	

- A) Information
- B) Business intelligence
- C) Knowledge
- D) Variables

Accessib Learning Topic : O Bloom's Difficult	n Details polity: Keyboard Navigation g Outcome: 01-01 Describe the information age and the differences among data, information, to Competing in the Information Age : Understand y: 2 Medium e: automatic	bu
88)	Which of the following is considered a core driver of the information age?	88)
	<ul><li>A) Fact</li><li>B) Goods</li><li>C) Competitive intelligence</li><li>D) Data</li></ul>	
Accessib Learning Topic : O Bloom's Difficult	n Details polity: Keyboard Navigation g Outcome: 01-01 Describe the information age and the differences among data, information, to Competing in the Information Age : Understand y: 2 Medium e: automatic	bu
89)	Which of the following is considered a core driver of the information age?	89)
	<ul><li>A) Business analytics</li><li>B) Unstructured data</li><li>C) Analytics</li></ul>	

Version 1 33

D) Knowledge

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Learning Outcome: 01-01 Describe the information age and the differences among data, information, bu

Topic : Competing in the Information Age

Bloom's : Understand Difficulty : 2 Medium Gradable : automatic

**90**) Why do students need to study management information systems?

90) \_\_\_\_\_

- A) Management information systems are everywhere in business.
- B) Management information systems are rarely discussed in business.
- C) Management information systems are rarely used in organizations.
- D) Management information systems are found in only a few businesses.

#### **Question Details**

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's : Remember Difficulty : 1 Easy

Learning Outcome: 01-01 Describe the information age and the differences among data, information, bu

Topic: Competing in the Information Age

Gradable: automatic

**91)** What is the confirmation or validation of an event or object?

91) \_\_\_\_\_

- A) Fact
- B) Data
- C) Data scientist
- D) Business intelligence

<b>Ouestion Details</b>
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Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's : Remember Difficulty : 1 Easy

Learning Outcome: 01-01 Describe the information age and the differences among data, information, bu

Topic: Competing in the Information Age

Gradable: automatic

**92)** The age we live in has infinite quantities of facts that are widely available to anyone who can use a computer. What is this age called?

92) \_\_\_\_\_

- A) Data age
- B) Information age
- C) Business intelligence age
- D) Data scientist age

#### **Question Details**

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's : Remember Difficulty : 1 Easy

Learning Outcome: 01-01 Describe the information age and the differences among data, information, bu

Topic: Competing in the Information Age

Gradable: automatic

**93)** Which of the following is not a technology company but used technology to revamp the business process of selling books?

93) \_\_\_\_\_

- A) Netflix
- B) Dell
- C) Zappos
- D) Amazon

<b>Question Details</b>
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Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's : Remember Difficulty : 1 Easy

Learning Outcome: 01-01 Describe the information age and the differences among data, information, bu

Topic: Competing in the Information Age

Gradable: automatic

**94)** Which of the following is not a technology company but used technology to revamp the business process of renting videos?

94) \_\_\_\_\_

- A) Netflix
- B) Dell
- C) Zappos
- D) Amazon

### **Question Details**

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's : Remember Difficulty : 1 Easy

Learning Outcome: 01-01 Describe the information age and the differences among data, information, bu

Topic: Competing in the Information Age

Gradable: automatic

**95**) Which of the following is not a technology company but used technology to revamp the business process of selling shoes?

95) \_\_\_\_\_

- A) Netflix
- B) Dell
- C) Zappos
- D) Amazon

Question	Details
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Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's : Remember Difficulty : 1 Easy

Learning Outcome: 01-01 Describe the information age and the differences among data, information, bu

Topic: Competing in the Information Age

Gradable: automatic

### **96**) What is data?

96) \_\_\_\_\_

- A) Raw facts that describe the characteristics of an event or object.
- B) Data converted into a meaningful and useful context.
- C) Information collected from multiple sources, which analyzes patterns, trends, and relationships for strategic decision making.
- D) Skills, experience, and expertise, coupled with information and intelligence, which create a person's intellectual resources.

#### **Question Details**

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's : Remember Difficulty : 1 Easy

Learning Outcome: 01-01 Describe the information age and the differences among data, information, bu

Topic: Competing in the Information Age

Gradable: automatic

### **97**) What is information?

97) \_\_\_\_\_

- A) Raw facts that describe the characteristics of an event or object.
- B) Data converted into a meaningful and useful context.
- C) Information collected from multiple sources, which analyzes patterns, trends, and relationships for strategic decision making.
- D) Skills, experience, and expertise, coupled with information and intelligence, which create a person's intellectual resources.

<b>Ouestion I</b>	<b>Details</b>
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Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's : Remember Difficulty : 1 Easy

Learning Outcome: 01-01 Describe the information age and the differences among data, information, bu

Topic: Competing in the Information Age

Gradable: automatic

### **98)** What is business intelligence?

98) \_\_\_\_\_

- A) Raw facts that describe the characteristics of an event or object.
- B) Data converted into a meaningful and useful context.
- C) Information collected from multiple sources, which analyzes patterns, trends, and relationships for strategic decision making.
- D) Skills, experience, and expertise, coupled with information and intelligence, which create a person's intellectual resources.

#### **Question Details**

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's : Remember Difficulty : 1 Easy

Learning Outcome: 01-01 Describe the information age and the differences among data, information, bu

Topic: Competing in the Information Age

Gradable: automatic

### **99**) What is knowledge?

99) \_\_\_\_\_

- A) Raw facts that describe the characteristics of an event or object.
- B) Data converted into a meaningful and useful context.
- C) Information collected from multiple sources, which analyzes patterns, trends, and relationships for strategic decision making.
- D) Skills, experience, and expertise, coupled with information and intelligence, which create a person's intellectual resources.

Question Details Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Bloom's: Remember Difficulty: 1 Easy Learning Outcome: 01-01 Describe the information age and the differences among data, information Topic: Competing in the Information Age Gradable: automatic	ı, bu
<b>100</b> ) Which of the following is considered information?	100)
<ul><li>A) Quantity sold</li><li>B) Date sold</li><li>C) Best-selling item by month</li><li>D) Product sold</li></ul>	
Question Details Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Bloom's: Remember Difficulty: 1 Easy Learning Outcome: 01-01 Describe the information age and the differences among data, information Topic: Competing in the Information Age Gradable: automatic	ı, bu
<b>101</b> ) Which of the following is considered data?	101)
A) Quantity sold	

- B) Best customer by month
- C) Best-selling item by month
- D) Worst-selling item by month

#### **Question Details**

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's : Remember Difficulty : 1 Easy

Learning Outcome: 01-01 Describe the information age and the differences among data, information, bu

Topic: Competing in the Information Age

Gradable: automatic

102) Cheryl Steffan is the operations manager for Nature's Bread Company, which specializes in providing natural products for health-conscious individuals. Cheryl is responsible for compiling, analyzing, and evaluating daily sales numbers to determine the company's profitability and forecast production for the next day. Which of the following is an example of a piece of data Cheryl would be using to successfully perform her job?

100	
11171	
1 ( 1/. )	
102)	

- A) Craig Newmark is customer number 15467.
- B) Compare the costs of supplies including energy over the last 5 years to determine the best-selling product by month.
  - C) Best-selling product by day.
  - D) Best-selling product changes when Tony the best baker is working.

### **Question Details**

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Learning Outcome: 01-01 Describe the information age and the differences among data, information, bu

Topic: Competing in the Information Age

Difficulty: 3 Hard Bloom's: Analyze Gradable: automatic

103) Cheryl Steffan is the operations manager for Nature's Bread Company, which specializes in providing natural products for health-conscious individuals. Cheryl is responsible for compiling, analyzing, and evaluating daily sales numbers to determine the company's profitability and forecast production for the next day. Which of the following is an example of the type of information Cheryl would be using to successfully perform her job?

103) \_\_\_\_\_

- A) Craig Newmark is customer number 15467.
- B) Flour Power is supplier number 8745643.
- C) Best-selling product by day.
- D) Best-selling product changes when Tony the best baker is working.

#### **Question Details**

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Learning Outcome: 01-01 Describe the information age and the differences among data, information, bu

Topic: Competing in the Information Age

Difficulty: 3 Hard Bloom's: Analyze Gradable: automatic

104) Cheryl Steffan is the operations manager for Nature's Bread Company, which specializes in providing natural products for health-conscious individuals. Cheryl is responsible for compiling, analyzing, and evaluating daily sales numbers to determine the company's profitability and forecast production for the next day. Which of the following is an example of knowledge that Cheryl would be using to successfully perform her job?

104)	)
IVT.	,

- A) Craig Newmark is customer number 15467.
- B) Flour Power is supplier number 8745643.
- C) Best-selling product by day.
- D) Best-selling product changes when Tony the best baker is working.

#### **Question Details**

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Learning Outcome: 01-01 Describe the information age and the differences among data, information, bu

Topic: Competing in the Information Age

Difficulty: 3 Hard Bloom's: Analyze Gradable: automatic

**105**) What is a world where interconnected, Internet-enabled devices or "things" can collect and share data without human intervention?

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	1171	
	<b>\ /.</b> / /	

- A) Internet of Things
- B) Core drivers of the information age
- C) Fourth Industrial Revolution
- D) MIS solution

#### **Question Details**

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Learning Outcome: 01-01 Describe the information age and the differences among data, information, bu

Topic: Competing in the Information Age

Bloom's : Analyze Gradable : automatic

**106)** Data is useful for understanding individual sales, but to gain deeper insight into a business data needs to be turned into information. Which of the following offers an example of turning data into information?

106)	

- A) Who are my best customers?
- B) What is my best-selling product?
- C) What is my worst-selling product?
- D) All of the choices are correct.

### **Question Details**

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Learning Outcome: 01-01 Describe the information age and the differences among data, information, bu

Topic: Competing in the Information Age

Bloom's : Understand Difficulty : 2 Medium Gradable : automatic

**107**) Which of the following provides an example of information?

1/	07)	١	
- 11	<i>)    </i>	)	

- A) Who is customer number 12345XX?
- B) What is product number 12345XX?
- C) What customer number is Bob Smith?
- D) What is my worst-selling product?

### **Question Details**

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Learning Outcome: 01-01 Describe the information age and the differences among data, information, bu

Topic: Competing in the Information Age

Bloom's : Understand Difficulty : 2 Medium Gradable : automatic

**108**) Which of the following provides an example of data?

108)	

- A) Who are my best customers?
- B) What is my best-selling product?
- C) What is my worst-selling product?
- D) Who is customer number 12345XX?

#### **Ouestion Details**

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Learning Outcome: 01-01 Describe the information age and the differences among data, information, bu

Topic: Competing in the Information Age

Bloom's : Understand Difficulty : 2 Medium Gradable : automatic

**109**) Business intelligence is information collected from multiple sources. Which of the following provides an example of a source that would be included in business intelligence?

_	
109)	

<ul><li>A) Supplier source systems</li><li>B) Customer source systems</li><li>C) Competitor source systems</li><li>D) All of the choices are correct.</li></ul>	
Question Details  Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation  Bloom's: Remember  Difficulty: 1 Easy  Learning Outcome: 01-01 Describe the information age and the differences among data, information, bu  Topic: Competing in the Information Age  Gradable: automatic	
110) Which of the following represents the core drives of the information age?  110)	
<ul> <li>A) Data, Information, Business Intelligence, Knowledge</li> <li>B) Fact, Data, Intelligence, Experience</li> <li>C) Fact, Intelligence, Business Skills, Knowledge</li> <li>D) Data, Intelligence, Business Information, Knowledge</li> </ul>	
Question Details Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Bloom's: Remember Difficulty: 1 Easy Learning Outcome: 01-01 Describe the information age and the differences among data, information, bu Topic: Competing in the Information Age Gradable: automatic	

Which of the following represents the definition of a variable? **111**)

111) \_\_\_\_\_

- A) A data characteristic that is collected through competitive intelligence and cannot change over time.
  - B) A data characteristic that stands for a value that changes or varies over time.
  - C) A data characteristic that stands for a value that does not change or vary over time.
- D) A data characteristic that is collected only through competitive intelligence and can change over time.

Ou	estion	De	tails
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Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Learning Outcome: 01-01 Describe the information age and the differences among data, information, bu

Topic : Competing in the Information Age

Bloom's: Understand Difficulty: 2 Medium Gradable: automatic

112)	Today's workers are referred to as	and they use BI along with personal
experie	ence to make decisions based on both info	rmation and intuition, a valuable resource for
any co	mpany.	

112)

- A) knowledge workers
- B) knowledge thinkers
- C) knowledge resources
- D) fact workers

### **Question Details**

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's : Remember Difficulty : 1 Easy

Learning Outcome: 01-01 Describe the information age and the differences among data, information, bu

Topic: Competing in the Information Age

Gradable: automatic

113) What is information collected from multiple sources such as suppliers, customers, competitors, partners, and industries, which analyzes patterns, trends, and relationships for strategic decision making?

113) \_\_\_\_\_

# **Business Driven Technology 9th Edition by Baltzan CH02**

<ul><li>A) Supplier's intelligence</li><li>B) Social intelligence</li><li>C) Employee intelligence</li><li>D) Business intelligence</li></ul>	
Question Details Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Bloom's: Remember Difficulty: 1 Easy Learning Outcome: 01-01 Describe the information age and the differences among data, information, b Topic: Competing in the Information Age Gradable: automatic	u
114) Information is data converted into useful, meaningful context. What are data characteristics that change or vary over time?	14)
<ul><li>A) Facts</li><li>B) Variables</li><li>C) Supplies</li><li>D) Services</li></ul>	
Question Details Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation Bloom's: Remember Difficulty: 1 Easy Learning Outcome: 01-01 Describe the information age and the differences among data, information, b Topic: Competing in the Information Age Gradable: automatic	u
115) What is data converted into a meaningful and useful context?	15)

	A)	Competitive intelligence
	B)	Information
	C)	Buyer power
	D)	First-mover advantage
Questio	n De	tails
	-	: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's Difficul		member Easy
Learnin Topic :	g Out Comp	tcome: 01-01 Describe the information age and the differences among data, information, bu peting in the Information Age
Gradabl	le : au	itomatic
<b>116</b> ) and sh		at is a world where interconnected, Internet-enabled devices or "things" can collect lata without human intervention?
		116)
	A)	Internet of Things
	B)	Predictive analytics
	C)	Machine-to-machine
	D)	Fourth Industrial Revolution
Questio Accessi		tails : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's		
Difficul	-	
	-	accome: 01-01 Describe the information age and the differences among data, information, but betting in the Information Age
Gradabl	-	
117)	Wh	at refers to devices that connect directly to other devices?

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A	A) Information age
	3) Predictive analytics
(	C) Machine-to-machine
Ι	D) Descriptive analytics
Question	Datails
-	ity: Keyboard Navigation
	Remember
Difficulty	•
_	Outcome: 01-01 Describe the information age and the differences among data, information, bu ompeting in the Information Age
	automatic
110\ 1	
	What extracts information from data and uses it to predict future trends and identify ral patterns?
Dellavioi	118)
A	A) Internet of Things
	B) Predictive analytics
	Machine-to-machine
Ι	D) Fourth Industrial Revolution
Question	Details
Accessibil	ity: Keyboard Navigation
	Remember
Difficulty	: 1 Easy

Learning Outcome: 01-01 Describe the information age and the differences among data, information, bu

Topic : Competing in the Information Age

Gradable: automatic

119) What is the Internet of Things?

119) \_\_\_\_\_

- A) A world where interconnected, Internet-enabled devices or "things" can collect and share data without human intervention.
- B) Extracts information from data and uses it to predict future trends and identify behavioral patterns.
  - C) Refers to devices that connect directly to other devices.
  - D) Opportunities to change the way people purchase books.

### **Question Details**

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's : Remember Difficulty : 1 Easy

Learning Outcome: 01-01 Describe the information age and the differences among data, information, bu

Topic: Competing in the Information Age

Gradable: automatic

**120**) Which of the following definitions describes machine-to-machine?

120)	)

- A) A world where interconnected, Internet-enabled devices or "things" can collect and share data without human intervention.
- B) Extracts information from data and uses it to predict future trends and identify behavioral patterns.
  - C) Refers to devices that connect directly to other devices.
  - D) Opportunities to change the way people purchase books.

#### **Question Details**

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's : Remember Difficulty : 1 Easy

Learning Outcome: 01-01 Describe the information age and the differences among data, information, bu

Topic: Competing in the Information Age

Gradable : automatic

**121**) What is predictive analytics?

121	١
141	,

- A) A world where interconnected, Internet-enabled devices or "things" can collect and share data without human intervention.
- B) Techniques that extract information from data and use it to predict future trends and identify behavioral patterns.
  - C) Refers to devices that connect directly to other devices.
  - D) Opportunities to change the way people purchase books.

Question 1	Details
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Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's : Remember Difficulty : 1 Easy

Learning Outcome: 01-01 Describe the information age and the differences among data, information, bu

Topic: Competing in the Information Age

Gradable: automatic

**122**) What is the science of fact-based decision making?

122	)
144	,

- A) Business intelligence
- B) Information
- C) Knowledge
- D) Analytics

### **Question Details**

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's : Remember Difficulty : 1 Easy

Learning Outcome: 01-01 Describe the information age and the differences among data, information, bu

Topic : Competing in the Information Age

Gradable: automatic

**123)** What is the scientific process of transforming data into insight for making better decisions?

B) C)	Business analytics Descriptive analytics Prescriptive analytics Predictive analytics
<b>Question De</b>	tails
-	: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : Re Difficulty : 1	
Learning Ou	come: 01-01 Describe the information age and the differences among data, information, bu
Topic : Comp Gradable : au	peting in the Information Age
<b>124</b> ) Wh	at uses techniques that describe past performance and history?  124)
*	Business analytics
	Descriptive analytics
	Prescriptive analytics Predictive analytics
Question De Accessibility Bloom's : Re Difficulty : 1 Learning Ou	tails : Keyboard Navigation member Easy come: 01-01 Describe the information age and the differences among data, information, bu peting in the Information Age

125) What uses techniques that extract information from data and use it to predict future trends and identify behavioral patterns?

125) \_\_\_\_\_

	<b>A</b> )	Business analytics
		Descriptive analytics
		Prescriptive analytics
		Predictive analytics
	2)	
Questio Accessi		tails : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's	-	
Difficul	ty: 1	Easy
	Comp	come: 01-01 Describe the information age and the differences among data, information, bu beting in the Information Age
Gradabi	c . au	
<b>126</b> ) action		at uses techniques that create models indicating the best decision to make or course of ke?
		126)
	A)	Business analytics
	B)	Descriptive analytics
	C)	Prescriptive analytics
	D)	Predictive analytics
Questio	n Do	foile
_		: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's	-	
Difficul	ty:1	Easy
Learnin	g Out	come: 01-01 Describe the information age and the differences among data, information, bu
Topic:	Comp	peting in the Information Age

What are business analytics?

Gradable: automatic

**127**)

127) \_\_\_\_\_

- A) The scientific process of transforming data into insight for making better decisions.
- B) Uses techniques that describe past performance and history.
- C) Uses techniques that extract information from data and use it to predict future trends and identify behavioral patterns.
- D) Uses techniques that create models indicating the best decision to make or course of action to take.

#### **Question Details**

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's : Remember Difficulty : 1 Easy

Learning Outcome: 01-01 Describe the information age and the differences among data, information, bu

Topic: Competing in the Information Age

Gradable: automatic

128)	What are	descriptive	analytics?

128)	
1201	

- A) The scientific process of transforming data into insight for making better decisions.
- B) Uses techniques that describe past performance and history.
- C) Uses techniques that extract information from data and use it to predict future trends and identify behavioral patterns.
- D) Uses techniques that create models indicating the best decision to make or course of action to take.

### **Question Details**

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's : Remember Difficulty : 1 Easy

Learning Outcome: 01-01 Describe the information age and the differences among data, information, bu

Topic: Competing in the Information Age

Gradable: automatic

### **129**) What are predictive analytics?

4 - 0 >	
129)	
1/91	

- A) The scientific process of transforming data into insight for making better decisions.
- B) Uses techniques that describe past performance and history.
- C) Uses techniques that extract information from data and use it to predict future trends and identify behavioral patterns.
- D) Uses techniques that create models indicating the best decision to make or course of action to take.

#### **Question Details**

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's : Remember Difficulty : 1 Easy

Learning Outcome: 01-01 Describe the information age and the differences among data, information, bu

Topic: Competing in the Information Age

Gradable: automatic

<b>130</b> ) What are prescriptive analytics	s?
--	----

130)	)
130	,

- A) The scientific process of transforming data into insight for making better decisions.
- B) Uses techniques that describe past performance and history.
- C) Uses techniques that extract information from data and use it to predict future trends and identify behavioral patterns.
- D) Uses techniques that create models indicating the best decision to make or course of action to take.

#### **Question Details**

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's : Remember Difficulty : 1 Easy

Learning Outcome: 01-01 Describe the information age and the differences among data, information, bu

Topic: Competing in the Information Age

Gradable: automatic

**131**) What are the three primary areas of analytics?

13	1 \	
1 4	1 1	
	. ,	

- A) Descriptive analytics, predictive analytics, and prescriptive analytics
- B) Descriptive analytics, primary analytics, and response analytics
- C) Descriptive analytics, future analytics, and past analytics
- D) Technique analytics, future analytics, and past analytics.

	Ques	tion	De	tails
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Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's : Remember Difficulty : 1 Easy

Learning Outcome: 01-01 Describe the information age and the differences among data, information, bu

Topic: Competing in the Information Age

Gradable: automatic

132) What are the human, structural, and recorded resources available to the organization?

132)

- A) Knowledge assets
- B) Knowledge facilitators
- C) Predictive analytics
- D) Business analytics

#### **Ouestion Details**

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's : Remember Difficulty : 1 Easy

Learning Outcome: 01-01 Describe the information age and the differences among data, information, bu

Topic: Competing in the Information Age

Gradable: automatic

**133**) What resides within the minds of members, customers, and colleagues and include physical structures and recorded media?

133)

A) Knowledge assets	
B) Knowledge facilitators	
C) Predictive analytics	
D) Business analytics	
Question Details	
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation	
Bloom's : Remember Difficulty : 1 Easy	
Learning Outcome: 01-01 Describe the information age and the differences among data, informatio	n, bu
Topic : Competing in the Information Age	
Gradable : automatic	
<b>134)</b> What helps harness the wealth of knowledge in the organization?	134)
A) Knowledge assets	
B) Knowledge facilitators	
C) Predictive analytics	
D) Business analytics	
Question Details	
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation	
Bloom's : Remember	
Difficulty: 1 Easy Learning Outcome: 01-01 Describe the information age and the differences among data, information	n hu

Learning

Topic: Competing in the Information Age

Gradable: automatic

What helps acquire and catalog the knowledge assets in an organization? 135)

135) \_\_\_\_\_

A) Knowledge assets
B) Knowledge facilitators
C) Predictive analytics
D) Business analytics
Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : Remember Difficulty : 1 Easy
Learning Outcome: 01-01 Describe the information age and the differences among data, information, bu
Topic : Competing in the Information Age
Gradable: automatic
136) What data is created by a machine without human intervention?  136)
A) Human-generated
B) Machine-generated
C) Structured data
D) Facts
Question Details
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : Remember
Difficulty: 1 Easy
Learning Outcome: 01-01 Describe the information age and the differences among data, information, bu
Topic : Competing in the Information Age Gradable : automatic

**137**)

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137) \_\_\_\_\_

What data is generated by humans, in interaction with computers?

	A)	Human-generated
	B)	Machine-generated
	C)	Machine-to-machine
	D)	Big data
Questio		tails : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's		
Difficult		
Learning	g Out	come: 01-01 Describe the information age and the differences among data, information, bu
_	_	peting in the Information Age
Gradabl	e : au	tomatic
138)	Wh	at type of structured data includes sensor data, point-of-sale data, and web log data?
		138)
	<b>A</b> )	Human congreted
		Human-generated
		Machine-generated Collective intelligence
		-
	D)	Systems thinking
Questio	n De	tails
		: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's		
Difficult	-	Easy accome: 01-01 Describe the information age and the differences among data, information, bu
	_	peting in the Information Age
Gradabl		
139)	Wh	at type of structured data includes input data, click-stream data, or gaming data?

Version 1 58

	A)	Human-generated	
		Machine-generated	
		Machine-to-machine (M2M)	
		Systems thinking	
	ŕ		
Bloom's Difficult	bility : Re ty: 1	: Keyboard Navigation emember	
	Comp	peting in the Information Age	
140)	Wh	nich of the following describes structured data?	)
	B) C)	A defined length, type, and format.  Includes numbers, dates, or strings such as Customer Address.  Is typically stored in a relational database or spreadsheet.  All of the choices are correct.	
Bloom's Learning	bility : Re g Out Comp	: Keyboard Navigation emember tcome: 01-01 Describe the information age and the differences among data, information, bu peting in the Information Age	

What refers to devices that connect directly to other devices?

Gradable: automatic

**141**)

141) \_\_\_\_\_

A) Human-generated	
B) Machine-generated	
C) Machine-to-machine	
D) Systems thinking	
Question Details	
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation	
Bloom's: Remember	
Difficulty: 1 Easy Learning Outcome: 01-01 Describe the information age and the differences among data, information, b	11
Topic: Competing in the Information Age	u
Gradable : automatic	
142) What are the characteristics of unstructured data?	42)
A) Does not follow a specified format	
B) Free-form text	
C) Emails, twitter tweets, and text messages	
D) All of the choices are correct.	
Question Details	
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation	
Learning Outcome: 01-01 Describe the information age and the differences among data, information, b	u
Topic : Competing in the Information Age Difficulty : 3 Hard	

Bloom's: AnalyzeGradable: automatic

Which of the following does not describe unstructured data? 143)

143) \_\_\_\_\_

- A) Does not follow a specified formatB) A defined length, type, and format
- C) Free-form text
- D) Emails, twitter tweets, and text messages

Question Details	<b>Ouest</b>	tion	De	tails
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Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's : Remember Difficulty : 1 Easy

Learning Outcome: 01-01 Describe the information age and the differences among data, information, bu

Topic: Competing in the Information Age

Gradable: automatic

**144**) Which of the following does not describe structured data?

144)	)

- A) A defined length
- B) Emails, twitter tweets, and text messages are examples of structured data.
- C) Is typically stored in a relational database or spreadsheet
- D) A defined format

#### **Question Details**

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's: Remember

Learning Outcome: 01-01 Describe the information age and the differences among data, information, bu

Topic: Competing in the Information Age

Difficulty: 3 Hard Gradable: automatic

**145**) What is a snapshot?

145) \_\_\_\_\_

- A) A world where interconnected, Internet-enabled devices or "things" can collect and share data without human intervention.
  - B) A view of data at a particular moment in time.
  - C) Refers to devices that connect directly to other devices.
  - D) Opportunities to change the way people purchase books.

	Qu	estion	De	tails
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Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's : Remember Difficulty : 1 Easy

Learning Outcome: 01-01 Describe the information age and the differences among data, information, bu

Topic: Competing in the Information Age

Gradable: automatic

**146)** What is a view of data at a particular moment in time?

146)	

- A) Knowledge
- B) Big data
- C) Snapshot
- D) Unstructured data

### **Question Details**

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's : Remember Difficulty : 1 Easy

Learning Outcome: 01-01 Describe the information age and the differences among data, information, bu

Topic: Competing in the Information Age

Gradable: automatic

**147**) What is a report?

147) \_\_\_\_\_

- A) A document containing data organized in a table, matrix, or graphical format allowing users to easily comprehend and understand information.
- B) A collection of large complex datasets, including structured and unstructured, which cannot be analyzed using traditional database methods and tools.
  - C) A view of data at a particular moment in time.
- D) A world where interconnected, Internet-enabled devices or "things" can collect and share data without human intervention.

#### **Question Details**

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's : Remember Difficulty : 1 Easy

Learning Outcome: 01-01 Describe the information age and the differences among data, information, bu

Topic: Competing in the Information Age

Gradable: automatic

**148**) What type of report is created based on data that does not change?

148)	

- A) Static report
- B) Dynamic report
- C) Variable report
- D) Structured report

### **Question Details**

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's : Remember Difficulty : 1 Easy

Learning Outcome: 01-01 Describe the information age and the differences among data, information, bu

Topic : Competing in the Information Age

Gradable: automatic

**149**) What type of report changes automatically during creation?

1	49)	

A) Static report B) Dynamic report

	C)	Variable report
	D)	Structured report
Questio	on De	tails
Accessi	bility	: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's	s : Rei	member
Difficul	-	
	-	come: 01-01 Describe the information age and the differences among data, information, bu
_	_	peting in the Information Age
Gradab	le : au	tomatic
<b>150</b> )	Wh	at type of report can include a sales report from last year or salary report from 5 years
ago?	***11	at type of report can metade a sales report from last year of salary report from 5 years
ugo.		150)
		Static report
	B)	Dynamic report
	C)	Variable report
	D)	Unstructured report
Questio	n De	tails
Accessi	bility	: Keyboard Navigation
		member
Difficul		
		come: 01-01 Describe the information age and the differences among data, information, bu
_	_	peting in the Information Age
Gradab	ie : au	tomatic
<b>151</b> )	Wh	at type of report can include updating daily stock market prices or the calculation of
availal	ble in	enventory?

Version 1 64

<ul><li>A) Static report</li><li>B) Dynamic report</li><li>C) Variable report</li><li>D) Structured report</li></ul>
Question Details  Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation  Bloom's: Remember  Difficulty: 1 Easy  Learning Outcome: 01-01 Describe the information age and the differences among data, information, bu  Topic: Competing in the Information Age  Gradable: automatic
152) Who extracts knowledge form data by performing statistical analysis, data mining, and advanced analytics on big data to identify trends?  152)
<ul><li>A) Data scientist</li><li>B) Knowledge worker</li><li>C) Fact finder</li><li>D) Chief sustainability officer</li></ul>
Question Details  Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation  Bloom's: Remember  Difficulty: 1 Easy  Learning Outcome: 01-01 Describe the information age and the differences among data, information, bu  Topic: Competing in the Information Age  Gradable: automatic

**153**)

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What area does a data scientist extract knowledge from to identify trends?

]	<ul> <li>A) Statistical analysis</li> <li>B) Data mining</li> <li>C) Advanced analytics on big data</li> <li>D) All of the choices are correct.</li> </ul>	
Bloom's: Difficulty Learning Topic: C	ility : Keyboard Navigation Remember	1
154)	Which of the following terms is synonymous with analytics?	54)
]	A) Algorithm B) Business analytics C) Structured data D) Outliers	
Bloom's: Difficulty Learning Topic: C	ility : Keyboard Navigation Remember	1

decisions?

Version 1 66

155) What is the scientific process of transforming data into insight for making better

<ul><li>A) Business a</li></ul>	analytics
---------------------------------	-----------

- B) Internet of Things
- C) Machine-to-machine
- D) Big data

#### **Question Details**

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's : Remember Difficulty : 1 Easy

Learning Outcome: 01-01 Describe the information age and the differences among data, information, bu

Topic: Competing in the Information Age

Gradable: automatic

**156)** Which of the following definitions represents a data scientist?

156	)
100	,

- A) Extracts knowledge from data by performing statistical analysis, data mining, and advanced analytics on big data to identify trends, market changes, and other relevant information.
  - B) Mathematical formulas placed in software that performs an analysis on a dataset.
- C) The process of identifying rare or unexpected items or events in a dataset that do not conform to other items in the dataset.
- D) A data value that is numerically distant from most of the other data points in a set of data.

#### **Question Details**

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's : Remember Difficulty : 1 Easy

Learning Outcome: 01-01 Describe the information age and the differences among data, information, bu

Topic: Competing in the Information Age

Gradable: automatic

**157**) Which of the following is the correct definition for algorithms?

1	57	١	
	.)/	,	

- A) Extracts knowledge from data by performing statistical analysis, data mining, and advanced analytics on big data to identify trends, market changes, and other relevant information.
  - B) Mathematical formulas placed in software that performs an analysis on a dataset.
- C) The process of identifying rare or unexpected items or events in a dataset that do not conform to other items in the dataset.
- D) A data value that is numerically distant from most of the other data points in a set of data.

#### **Question Details**

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's : Remember Difficulty : 1 Easy

Learning Outcome: 01-01 Describe the information age and the differences among data, information, bu

Topic: Competing in the Information Age

Gradable: automatic

**158**) Which of the following is the correct definition for anomaly detection?

15	8)			

- A) Extracts knowledge from data by performing statistical analysis, data mining, and advanced analytics on big data to identify trends, market changes, and other relevant information.
  - B) Mathematical formulas placed in software that performs an analysis on a dataset.
- C) The process of identifying rare or unexpected items or events in a dataset that do not conform to other items in the dataset.
- D) A data value that is numerically distant from most of the other data points in a set of data.

#### **Question Details**

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's : Remember Difficulty : 1 Easy

Learning Outcome: 01-01 Describe the information age and the differences among data, information, bu

Topic: Competing in the Information Age

Gradable: automatic

<b>159</b> )	Which of the following is the correct definition for outlier?	
		159)

- A) Extracts knowledge from data by performing statistical analysis, data mining, and advanced analytics on big data to identify trends, market changes, and other relevant information.
  - B) Mathematical formulas placed in software that performs an analysis on a dataset.
- C) The process of identifying rare or unexpected items or events in a dataset that do not conform to other items in the dataset.
- D) A data value that is numerically distant from most of the other data points in a set of data.

#### **Question Details**

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's : Remember Difficulty : 1 Easy

Learning Outcome: 01-01 Describe the information age and the differences among data, information, bu

Topic: Competing in the Information Age

Gradable: automatic

**160)** Who extracts knowledge from data by performing statistical analysis, data mining, and advanced analytics on big data to identify trends, market changes, and other relevant information?

160)	

- A) Data scientist
- B) Algorithms
- C) Anomaly detection
- D) Outlier

Question	<b>Details</b>
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Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's : Remember Difficulty : 1 Easy

Learning Outcome: 01-01 Describe the information age and the differences among data, information, bu

Topic: Competing in the Information Age

Gradable: automatic

**161)** What are mathematical formulas placed in software that performs an analysis on a dataset?

4 - 4 \		
161)	١	
101	,	

- A) Data scientist
- B) Algorithms
- C) Anomaly detection
- D) Outlier

### **Question Details**

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's : Remember Difficulty : 1 Easy

Learning Outcome: 01-01 Describe the information age and the differences among data, information, bu

Topic: Competing in the Information Age

Gradable: automatic

**162)** What is the process of identifying rare or unexpected items or events in a dataset that do not conform to other items in the dataset?

1	62)		
	671		
	041		

- A) Data scientist
- B) Algorithms
- C) Anomaly detection
- D) Outlier

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's : Remember Difficulty : 1 Easy

Learning Outcome: 01-01 Describe the information age and the differences among data, information, bu

Topic: Competing in the Information Age

Gradable: automatic

**163**) What is a data value that is numerically distant from most of the other data points in a set of data?

163) \_\_\_\_\_

- A) Data scientist
- B) Algorithms
- C) Anomaly detection
- D) Outlier

### **Question Details**

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's : Remember Difficulty : 1 Easy

Learning Outcome: 01-01 Describe the information age and the differences among data, information, bu

Topic: Competing in the Information Age

Gradable: automatic

**164)** In terms of big data, what is variety?

164) \_\_\_\_\_

- A) Includes different forms of structured and unstructured data.
- B) Includes the uncertainty of data, including biases, noise, and abnormalities.
- C) Includes the scale of data.
- D) Includes the analysis of streaming data as it travels around the Internet.

<b>Ouestion</b>	<b>Details</b>

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's : Remember Difficulty : 1 Easy

Learning Outcome: 01-01 Describe the information age and the differences among data, information, bu

Topic: Competing in the Information Age

Gradable: automatic

**165**) In terms of big data, what is veracity?

165) \_\_\_\_\_

- A) Includes different forms of structured and unstructured data.
- B) Includes the uncertainty of data, including biases, noise, and abnormalities.
- C) Includes the scale of data.
- D) Includes the analysis of streaming data as it travels around the Internet.

#### **Question Details**

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's : Remember Difficulty : 1 Easy

Learning Outcome: 01-01 Describe the information age and the differences among data, information, bu

Topic: Competing in the Information Age

Gradable: automatic

**166)** In terms of big data, what is volume?

166) \_\_\_\_

- A) Includes different forms of structured and unstructured data.
- B) Includes the uncertainty of data, including biases, noise, and abnormalities.
- C) Includes the scale of data.
- D) Includes the analysis of streaming data as it travels around the Internet.

<b>Ouestion Details</b>
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Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's : Remember Difficulty : 1 Easy

Learning Outcome: 01-01 Describe the information age and the differences among data, information, bu

Topic: Competing in the Information Age

Gradable: automatic

**167**) In terms of big data, what is velocity?

167)	)	
101	,	

- A) Includes different forms of structured and unstructured data.
- B) Includes the uncertainty of data, including biases, noise, and abnormalities.
- C) Includes the scale of data.
- D) Includes the analysis of streaming data as it travels around the Internet.

#### **Question Details**

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's : Remember Difficulty : 1 Easy

Learning Outcome: 01-01 Describe the information age and the differences among data, information, bu

Topic: Competing in the Information Age

Gradable: automatic

**168)** In terms of big data, what includes different forms of structured and unstructured data?

168)

- A) Variety
- B) Veracity
- C) Volume
- D) Velocity

Question Details	
accessibility: Keyboard Navigation	
Bloom's: Remember	
Difficulty: 1 Easy	
earning Outcome: 01-01 Describe the information age and the differences among data, information	ion, bu
Copic : Competing in the Information Age	
Gradable : automatic	
<b>69</b> ) In terms of big data, what includes the uncertainty of data, including biase bnormalities?	s, noise, and
	107)
A) Variety	
B) Veracity	
C) Volume	
D) Velocity	
Question Details	
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation  Bloom's: Remember	
Difficulty: 1 Easy	
earning Outcome: 01-01 Describe the information age and the differences among data, informat	ion. bu
Opic: Competing in the Information Age	,
Gradable : automatic	
70) In terms of big data, what includes the scale of data?	
	170)
A) Variety	
B) Veracity	
C) Volume	

Version 1 74

D) Velocity

Question	<b>Details</b>
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Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's : Remember Difficulty : 1 Easy

Learning Outcome: 01-01 Describe the information age and the differences among data, information, bu

Topic: Competing in the Information Age

Gradable: automatic

**171)** In terms of big data, what includes the analysis of streaming data as it travels around the Internet?

171)	)
1/1	,

- A) Variety
- B) Veracity
- C) Volume
- D) Velocity

#### **Question Details**

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's : Remember Difficulty : 1 Easy

Learning Outcome: 01-01 Describe the information age and the differences among data, information, bu

Topic: Competing in the Information Age

Gradable: automatic

**172)** What is a collection of large, complex datasets, including structured and unstructured data, which cannot be analyzed using traditional database methods and tools?

172) \_\_\_\_\_

- A) Big data
- B) Data scientist
- C) Advanced analytics
- D) Descriptive analytics

Question Details	Question	<b>Details</b>
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Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's : Remember Difficulty : 1 Easy

Learning Outcome: 01-01 Describe the information age and the differences among data, information, bu

Topic: Competing in the Information Age

Gradable: automatic

#### 173) What is big data?

173) \_\_\_\_\_

- A) A collection of large, complex datasets, including structured and unstructured data, which cannot be analyzed using traditional database methods and tools.
- B) Processes and manages algorithms across many machines in a computing environment.
- C) Focuses on forecasting future trends and producing insights using sophisticated quantitative methods, including statistics, descriptive and predictive data mining, simulation, and optimization.
- D) Extracts knowledge from data by performing statistical analysis, data mining, and advanced analytics on big data to identify trends, market changes, and other relevant information.

#### **Question Details**

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's : Remember Difficulty : 1 Easy

Learning Outcome: 01-01 Describe the information age and the differences among data, information, bu

Topic: Competing in the Information Age

Gradable: automatic

**174)** What is a data value that is numerically distant from most of the other data points in a dataset?

174) \_\_\_\_\_

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$\Lambda$	1/2	1110	h	Δ
A)	Va	110	נטו	L

- B) Outlier
- C) Knowledge
- D) Algorithm

#### **Question Details**

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's : Remember Difficulty : 1 Easy

Learning Outcome: 01-01 Describe the information age and the differences among data, information, bu

Topic: Competing in the Information Age

Gradable: automatic

175) Which of the following is the correct definition of behavioral analysis?

175)	
1/3/	

- A) Uses data about people's behaviors to understand intent and predict future actions.
- B) Determines a statistical relationship between variables, often for the purpose of identifying predictive factors among the variables.
- C) Identifies patterns in data, including outliers, uncovering the underlying structure to understand relationships between the variables.
  - D) Classifies or labels an identified pattern in the machine learning process.

#### **Question Details**

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's : Remember Difficulty : 1 Easy

Learning Outcome: 01-01 Describe the information age and the differences among data, information, bu

Topic : Competing in the Information Age

Gradable: automatic

**176)** Which of the following is the correct definition of correlation analysis?

1	176	5)		

- A) Uses data about people's behaviors to understand intent and predict future actions.
- B) Determines a statistical relationship between variables, often for the purpose of identifying predictive factors among the variables.
- C) Identifies patterns in data, including outliers, uncovering the underlying structure to understand relationships between the variables.
  - D) Classifies or labels an identified pattern in the machine learning process.

#### **Question Details**

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's : Remember Difficulty : 1 Easy

Learning Outcome: 01-01 Describe the information age and the differences among data, information, bu

Topic: Competing in the Information Age

Gradable: automatic

177) Which of the following is the correct definition of exploratory data analysis?

177	)
1//	,

- A) Uses data about people's behaviors to understand intent and predict future actions.
- B) Determines a statistical relationship between variables, often for the purpose of identifying predictive factors among the variables.
- C) Identifies patterns in data, including outliers, uncovering the underlying structure to understand relationships between the variables.
  - D) Classifies or labels an identified pattern in the machine learning process.

#### **Question Details**

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's : Remember Difficulty : 1 Easy

Learning Outcome: 01-01 Describe the information age and the differences among data, information, bu

Topic: Competing in the Information Age

Gradable: automatic

178) Which of the following is the correct definition of pattern recognition analysis?

178) \_\_\_\_\_

- A) Uses data about people's behaviors to understand intent and predict future actions.
- B) Determines a statistical relationship between variables, often for the purpose of identifying predictive factors among the variables.
- C) Identifies patterns in data, including outliers, uncovering the underlying structure to understand relationships between the variables.
  - D) Classifies or labels an identified pattern in the machine learning process.

#### **Question Details**

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's : Remember Difficulty : 1 Easy

Learning Outcome: 01-01 Describe the information age and the differences among data, information, bu

Topic: Competing in the Information Age

Gradable: automatic

179) What classifies or labels an identified pattern in the machine learning process?

179`	)

- A) Behavioral analysis
- B) Correlation analysis
- C) Exploratory data analysis
- D) Pattern recognition analysis

#### **Question Details**

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's : Remember Difficulty : 1 Easy

Learning Outcome: 01-01 Describe the information age and the differences among data, information, bu

Topic: Competing in the Information Age

Gradable: automatic

**180)** What identifies patterns in data, including outliers, uncovering the underlying structure to understand relationships between the variables?

180)	
------	--

- A) Behavioral analysis
- B) Correlation analysis
- C) Exploratory data analysis
- D) Pattern recognition analysis

#### **Question Details**

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's : Remember Difficulty : 1 Easy

Learning Outcome: 01-01 Describe the information age and the differences among data, information, bu

Topic: Competing in the Information Age

Gradable: automatic

**181**) What determines a statistical relationship between variables, often for the purpose of identifying predictive factors among the variables?

181)	)

- A) Behavioral analysis
- B) Correlation analysis
- C) Exploratory data analysis
- D) Pattern recognition analysis

#### **Question Details**

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's : Remember Difficulty : 1 Easy

Learning Outcome: 01-01 Describe the information age and the differences among data, information, bu

Topic: Competing in the Information Age

Gradable: automatic

**182)** What uses data about people's behaviors to understand intent and predict future actions?

1	82)		
- 1	041		

- A) Behavioral analysis
- B) Correlation analysis
- C) Exploratory data analysis
- D) Pattern recognition analysis

#### **Question Details**

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's : Remember Difficulty : 1 Easy

Learning Outcome: 01-01 Describe the information age and the differences among data, information, bu

Topic: Competing in the Information Age

Gradable: automatic

**183**) Which of the following is the correct definition of social media analysis?

183)	)
100	,

- A) Analyzes text flowing across the Internet, including unstructured text from blogs and messages.
- B) Analyzes recorded calls to gather information; brings structure to customer interactions and exposes information buried in customer contact center interactions with an enterprise.
  - C) Analyzes unstructured data to find trends and patterns in words and sentences.
- D) Analyzes unstructured data associated with websites to identify consumer behavior and website navigation.

#### **Question Details**

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's : Remember Difficulty : 1 Easy

Learning Outcome: 01-01 Describe the information age and the differences among data, information, bu

Topic : Competing in the Information Age

Gradable: automatic

**184)** What analyzes text flowing across the Internet, including unstructured text from blogs and messages?

- A) Social media analysis.
- B) Speech analysis
- C) Text analysis
- D) Web analysis

#### **Question Details**

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's : Remember Difficulty : 1 Easy

Learning Outcome: 01-01 Describe the information age and the differences among data, information, bu

Topic: Competing in the Information Age

Gradable: automatic

**185**) Which of the following definitions represents speech analysis?

105	
1 × > 1	
1 (7.77	

- A) Analyzes text flowing across the Internet, including unstructured text from blogs and messages.
- B) Analyzes recorded calls to gather information; brings structure to customer interactions and exposes information buried in customer contact center interactions with an enterprise.
  - C) Analyzes unstructured data to find trends and patterns in words and sentences.
- D) Analyzes unstructured data associated with websites to identify consumer behavior and website navigation.

#### **Question Details**

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's : Remember Difficulty : 1 Easy

Learning Outcome: 01-01 Describe the information age and the differences among data, information, bu

Topic: Competing in the Information Age

Gradable: automatic

**186**) What analyzes recorded calls to gather information; brings structure to customer interactions and exposes information buried in customer contact center interactions with an enterprise?

		186)
A)	•	
B)	1	
ŕ	Text analysis	
D)	Web analysis	
Question De	etails	
-	: Keyboard Navigation	
Bloom's : Re		
_	tcome: 01-01 Describe the information age and the differences among data, information peting in the Information Age	, bu
<b>187</b> ) Wh	nich of the following is the correct definition of text analysis?	187)
A)	Analyzes text flowing across the Internet, including unstructured text fro	m blogs and
messages.		
	Analyzes recorded calls to gather information; brings structure to custom	
interaction enterprise.	s and exposes information buried in customer contact center interactions v	vith an
	Analyzes unstructured data to find trends and patterns in words and sente	
	Analyzes unstructured data associated with websites to identify consume a navigation.	r behavior
Question De		
Bloom's : Re	: Keyboard Navigation	
Difficulty: 1		
_	tcome: 01-01 Describe the information age and the differences among data, information	, bu
Topic : Com Gradable : au	peting in the Information Age utomatic	
<b>188</b> ) Wh	nat analyzes unstructured data to find trends and patterns in words and sen	tences?

Version 1 83

188) \_\_\_\_\_

- A) Social media analysis
- B) Speech analysis
- C) Text analysis
- D) Web analysis

#### **Question Details**

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's : Remember Difficulty : 1 Easy

Learning Outcome: 01-01 Describe the information age and the differences among data, information, bu

Topic: Competing in the Information Age

Gradable: automatic

**189**) Which of the following is the correct definition of web analysis?

189)	)

- A) Analyzes text flowing across the Internet, including unstructured text from blogs and messages.
- B) Analyzes recorded calls to gather information; brings structure to customer interactions and exposes information buried in customer contact center interactions with an enterprise.
  - C) Analyzes unstructured data to find trends and patterns in words and sentences.
- D) Analyzes unstructured data associated with websites to identify consumer behavior and website navigation.

#### **Question Details**

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's : Remember Difficulty : 1 Easy

Learning Outcome: 01-01 Describe the information age and the differences among data, information, bu

Topic: Competing in the Information Age

Gradable: automatic

**190**) What analyzes unstructured data associated with websites to identify consumer behavior and website navigation?

1	90	"		

	B) C)	Social media analysis Speech analysis Text analysis Web analysis	
Bloom's Difficult Learning	bility : Rea ty:1 g Out Comp	: Keyboard Navigation member Easy tcome: 01-01 Describe the information age and the differences among data, information, bu peting in the Information Age	
191)	Hov	w are most companies today typically organized?  191)	
	B) C)	By departments or functional areas By departments or financial areas By degree or financial areas By manager or knowledge area	
Bloom's Difficult Learning	bility: Reity: 1 g Out The C	: Keyboard Navigation member Easy tcome: 01-02 Explain systems thinking and how management information systems enable busin Challenge of Departmental Companies and the MIS Solution	

How does a company operate if it wants to be successful in the information age? **192**) 192) \_\_\_\_\_

Version 1 85

B) C)	Functionally independent between departments. Interdependently between departments. Together as one department with little or no independence. Each department acting as its own individual business unit.
Bloom's : Re Difficulty : 1 Learning Ou	: Keyboard Navigation member Easy tcome: 01-02 Explain systems thinking and how management information systems enable busin Challenge of Departmental Companies and the MIS Solution
	est companies are typically organized by departments or functional areas. Which of the is not a common department found in a company?  193)
B) C)	Accounting Payroll Marketing Human resources
Bloom's : Re Difficulty : 1 Learning Ou	: Keyboard Navigation member Easy tcome: 01-02 Explain systems thinking and how management information systems enable busin Challenge of Departmental Companies and the MIS Solution

194) The sales department needs to rely on information from operations to understand

194) \_\_\_\_\_

Version 1 86

- A) inventory
- B) customer orders
- C) demand forecasts
- D) All of the choices are correct.

#### **Question Details**

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's : Understand Difficulty : 2 Medium

Learning Outcome: 01-02 Explain systems thinking and how management information systems enable busin

Topic: The Challenge of Departmental Companies and the MIS Solution

Gradable: automatic

**195**) Which of the following represents the department that maintains policies, plans, and procedures for the effective management of employees?

105)	
193)	

- A) Human resources
- B) Sales resources
- C) Employee resources
- D) Employee relations

#### **Question Details**

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's : Remember Difficulty : 1 Easy

Learning Outcome: 01-02 Explain systems thinking and how management information systems enable busin

Topic: The Challenge of Departmental Companies and the MIS Solution

Gradable: automatic

**196**) Greg works for Geneva Steel Corporation. Greg's duties include managing the overall processes for the company and transforming the steel resources into goods. Which department would Greg most likely work in?

196)	

A) Accounting

B)	Operations management
C)	Marketing
D)	Chief information officer
Question Det	ails
_	Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : Und	
Difficulty: 2	Medium come: 01-02 Explain systems thinking and how management information systems enable busin
_	hallenge of Departmental Companies and the MIS Solution
Gradable : aut	
*	department within a company that records, measures, and reports monetary
ransactions	is called
	197)
A)	accounting
	marketing
C)	human resources
D)	operations management
Question Det	ails
-	Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : Ren	
Difficulty: 1	tasy come: 01-02 Explain systems thinking and how management information systems enable busin
_	hallenge of Departmental Companies and the MIS Solution
Gradable : aut	
	department within a company that performs the function of selling goods or services
s called	
	198)

A) marketing

B)	sales
C)	finance
D)	operations management
Question Deta	ails
-	Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : Rem	
Difficulty: 1 I	·
_	come: 01-02 Explain systems thinking and how management information systems enable busin hallenge of Departmental Companies and the MIS Solution
Gradable : aut	
<b>199</b> ) The	department within a company that supports the sales by planning, pricing, and
promoting g	goods or services is called
	199)
A)	sales
,	operations management
	accounting
D)	marketing
Question Deta	ails
-	Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : Rem	
Difficulty: 1 I	come: 01-02 Explain systems thinking and how management information systems enable busin
_	hallenge of Departmental Companies and the MIS Solution
Gradable : aut	omatic
<b>200</b> ) Whi	ch department tracks strategic financial issues, including money, banking, credit,
	, and assets?
, 05011101105	200)

<ul><li>A) Sales</li><li>B) Operations management</li><li>C) Accounting</li><li>D) Finance</li></ul>
<ul><li>B) Operations management</li><li>C) Accounting</li></ul>
C) Accounting
,
Question Details  Accessibility: Veyboard Nevigetion
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation Bloom's : Remember
Difficulty: 1 Easy
Learning Outcome: 01-02 Explain systems thinking and how management information systems enable busin
Topic : The Challenge of Departmental Companies and the MIS Solution
Gradable : automatic
<b>201</b> ) Which department manages the process of converting or transforming resources into goods or services?
201)
201)
A) Sales
B) Operations management
C) Accounting
D) Finance
D) Philance
<b>Question Details</b>
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : Remember
Difficulty: 1 Easy
Learning Outcome: 01-02 Explain systems thinking and how management information systems enable busin Topic: The Challenge of Departmental Companies and the MIS Solution

Gradable: automatic

202) Which department records, measures, and reports monetary transactions?

202) \_\_\_\_\_

Version 1 90

	A)	Sales
		Operations management
		Accounting
		Finance
	ŕ	
Question Accessib Bloom's	ility	: Keyboard Navigation
Difficult	y:1	Easy
_	The C	come: 01-02 Explain systems thinking and how management information systems enable busin challenge of Departmental Companies and the MIS Solution tomatic
		ich department maintains policies, plans, and procedures for the effective nt of employees?  203)
	,	Sales
		Operations management
		Accounting
	D)	Human resources
Question		
Accessib Bloom's	-	: Keyboard Navigation
Difficult		
	-	come: 01-02 Explain systems thinking and how management information systems enable busin
m · n	D1 C	Stationary C.D. and and all Community and All MICCO.

Topic: The Challenge of Departmental Companies and the MIS Solution

Gradable: automatic

204) Which activities belong in the accounting department?

204) \_\_\_\_\_

Version 1 91

- A) Records, measures, and reports monetary transactions.
- B) Tracks strategic financial issues, including money, banking, credit, investments, and assets.
- C) Supports the sales by planning, pricing, and promoting goods or services is marketing.
- D) Relies on information from operations to understand inventory, place orders, and forecast consumer demand.

#### **Question Details**

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's : Remember Difficulty : 1 Easy

Learning Outcome: 01-02 Explain systems thinking and how management information systems enable busin

Topic: The Challenge of Departmental Companies and the MIS Solution

Gradable: automatic

**205**) Which activities belong in the finance department?

205	)
200	,

- A) Records, measures, and reports monetary transactions.
- B) Tracks strategic financial issues, including money, banking, credit, investments, and assets.
- C) Supports the sales by planning, pricing, and promoting goods or services is marketing.
- D) Relies on information from operations to understand inventory, place orders, and forecast consumer demand.

#### **Question Details**

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's : Remember Difficulty : 1 Easy

Learning Outcome: 01-02 Explain systems thinking and how management information systems enable busin

Topic: The Challenge of Departmental Companies and the MIS Solution

Gradable: automatic

**206)** Which activities belong in the marketing department?

- A) Records, measures, and reports monetary transactions.
- B) Tracks strategic financial issues, including money, banking, credit, investments, and assets.
- C) Supports the sales by planning, pricing, and promoting goods or services is marketing.
- D) Relies on information from operations to understand inventory, place orders, and forecast consumer demand.

#### **Question Details**

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's : Remember Difficulty : 1 Easy

Learning Outcome: 01-02 Explain systems thinking and how management information systems enable busin

Topic: The Challenge of Departmental Companies and the MIS Solution

Gradable: automatic

**207**) Which activities belong in the sales department?

207)	
21111	

- A) Records, measures, and reports monetary transactions.
- B) Tracks strategic financial issues, including money, banking, credit, investments, and assets.
- C) Supports the sales by planning, pricing, and promoting goods or services is marketing.
- D) Relies on information from operations to understand inventory, place orders, and forecast consumer demand.

#### **Question Details**

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's : Remember Difficulty : 1 Easy

Learning Outcome: 01-02 Explain systems thinking and how management information systems enable busin

Topic: The Challenge of Departmental Companies and the MIS Solution

Gradable: automatic

208	Which activiti	es belong in the	human resources	department?
-----	----------------	------------------	-----------------	-------------

208)	)

- A) Records, measures, and reports monetary transactions.
- B) Tracks strategic financial issues, including money, banking, credit, investments, and assets.
- C) Supports the sales by planning, pricing, and promoting goods or services is marketing.
- D) Maintains policies, plans, and procedures for the effective management of employees.

#### **Question Details**

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's : Remember Difficulty : 1 Easy

Learning Outcome: 01-02 Explain systems thinking and how management information systems enable busin

Topic : The Challenge of Departmental Companies and the MIS Solution

Gradable: automatic

**209**) Which activities belong in the operations management department?

209) \_\_\_\_\_

- A) Records, measures, and reports monetary transactions.
- B) Manages the process of converting or transforming resources into goods or services.
- C) Supports the sales by planning, pricing, and promoting goods or services is marketing.
- D) Maintains policies, plans, and procedures for the effective management of employees.

#### **Question Details**

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's : Remember Difficulty : 1 Easy

Learning Outcome: 01-02 Explain systems thinking and how management information systems enable busin

Topic: The Challenge of Departmental Companies and the MIS Solution

Gradable: automatic

210)	Which data types are typically found in the marketing department?	210)
	<ul> <li>A) Promotion data, sales data, advertising data</li> <li>B) Employee data, promotion data, vacation data</li> <li>C) Investment data, monetary data, reporting data</li> <li>D) Transactional data, purchasing data, payroll data, tax data</li> </ul>	
Accessi Bloom's Difficu Learnin Topic:	bibility: Keyboard Navigation s: Remember lty: 1 Easy g Outcome: 01-02 Explain systems thinking and how management information systems ena The Challenge of Departmental Companies and the MIS Solution le: automatic	ıble busin
211)	Which data types are typically found in the human resources department?	211)
	<ul> <li>A) Promotion data, sales data, advertising data</li> <li>B) Employee data, promotion data, vacation data</li> <li>C) Investment data, monetary data, reporting data</li> <li>D) Transactional data, purchasing data, payroll data, tax data</li> </ul>	
Accessi Bloom's Difficu Learnin Topic:	on Details dibility: Keyboard Navigation s: Remember lty: 1 Easy ag Outcome: 01-02 Explain systems thinking and how management information systems enauther Challenge of Departmental Companies and the MIS Solution le: automatic	uble busin
212)	Which data types are typically found in the finance department?	212)

- A) Promotion data, sales data, advertising data
- B) Employee data, promotion data, vacation data
- C) Investment data, monetary data, reporting data
- D) Transactional data, purchasing data, payroll data, tax data

	Ques	tion	De	tails
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Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's : Remember Difficulty : 1 Easy

Learning Outcome: 01-02 Explain systems thinking and how management information systems enable busin

Topic: The Challenge of Departmental Companies and the MIS Solution

Gradable: automatic

213) Which data types are typically found in the accounting dep	epartment?
---	------------

|--|

- A) Promotion data, sales data, advertising data
- B) Employee data, promotion data, vacation data
- C) Investment data, monetary data, reporting data
- D) Transactional data, purchasing data, payroll data, tax data

#### **Ouestion Details**

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's : Remember Difficulty : 1 Easy

Learning Outcome: 01-02 Explain systems thinking and how management information systems enable busin

Topic: The Challenge of Departmental Companies and the MIS Solution

Gradable: automatic

**214)** Which data types are typically found in the sales department?

- A) Sales data, customer data, commission data, and customer support data
- B) Employee data, promotion data, vacation data
- C) Investment data, monetary data, reporting data
- D) Transactional data, purchasing data, payroll data, tax data

Question	Details
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Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's : Remember Difficulty : 1 Easy

Learning Outcome: 01-02 Explain systems thinking and how management information systems enable busin

Topic: The Challenge of Departmental Companies and the MIS Solution

Gradable: automatic

215) Which data types are typically found in the operations management department?

215	)

- A) Manufacturing data, distribution data, and production data
- B) Sales data, customer data, commission data, and customer support data
- C) Employee data, promotion data, vacation data
- D) Investment data, monetary data, reporting data

#### **Ouestion Details**

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's : Remember Difficulty : 1 Easy

Learning Outcome: 01-02 Explain systems thinking and how management information systems enable busin

Topic: The Challenge of Departmental Companies and the MIS Solution

Gradable: automatic

**216**) Which of the following represents the relationship between functional areas in a business?

216)	
210)	

A) independent	A)	Independent
----------------	----	-------------

- B) Autonomous
- C) Interdependent
- D) Self-sufficient

#### **Question Details**

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's : Remember Difficulty : 1 Easy

Learning Outcome: 01-02 Explain systems thinking and how management information systems enable busin

Topic: The Challenge of Departmental Companies and the MIS Solution

Gradable: automatic

**217**) Which of the following represents the types of data commonly found in the accounting department?

217) \_\_\_\_\_

- A) Tax data
- B) Payroll data
- C) Transactional data
- D) All of choices are correct.

#### **Question Details**

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Difficulty: 1 Easy Bloom's: Understand

Learning Outcome: 01-02 Explain systems thinking and how management information systems enable busin

Topic: The Challenge of Departmental Companies and the MIS Solution

Gradable: automatic

**218)** Which of the following represents the types of data commonly found in the finance department?

218) \_\_\_\_\_

A)	Monetary	data

- B) Technology data
- C) Production data
- D) Employee data

#### **Question Details**

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's : Understand Difficulty : 2 Medium

Learning Outcome: 01-02 Explain systems thinking and how management information systems enable busin

Topic: The Challenge of Departmental Companies and the MIS Solution

Gradable: automatic

**219**) Which of the following represents the types of data commonly found in the human resource department?

- A) Financial data
- B) Technology data
- C) Production data
- D) Employee data

#### **Question Details**

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's : Understand Difficulty : 2 Medium

Learning Outcome: 01-02 Explain systems thinking and how management information systems enable busin

Topic: The Challenge of Departmental Companies and the MIS Solution

Gradable: automatic

**220**) Which of the following represents the types of data commonly found in the sales department?

220)	
4401	

A)	Customer	data
· ·	Cubtoffici	unu

- B) Sales report data
- C) Commission data
- D) All of the choices are correct.

#### **Question Details**

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's : Understand Difficulty : 2 Medium

Learning Outcome: 01-02 Explain systems thinking and how management information systems enable busin

Topic: The Challenge of Departmental Companies and the MIS Solution

Gradable: automatic

**221**) Which of the following represents the types of data commonly found in the marketing department?

221	١
441	,

- A) Promotional data
- B) Payroll data
- C) Tax data
- D) Employee data

#### **Question Details**

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's : Understand Difficulty : 2 Medium

Learning Outcome: 01-02 Explain systems thinking and how management information systems enable busin

Topic: The Challenge of Departmental Companies and the MIS Solution

Gradable: automatic

**222)** Which of the following represents the types of data commonly found in the operations management department?

222)	
ZZZI	

A) Monetary data
B) Payroll data
C) Production data
D) Employee data
Question Details
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : Understand
Difficulty: 2 Medium  Learning Outcome: 01-02 Explain systems thinking and how management information systems enable busin
Topic: The Challenge of Departmental Companies and the MIS Solution
Gradable : automatic
<b>223</b> ) What is the ability for data to be collected, analyzed, and accessible to all users (the average end users)?
223)
A) Data democratization
B) Business unit
C) Knowledge democratization
D) Business data
Question Details
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's: Remember
Difficulty: 1 Easy
Learning Outcome: 01-01 Describe the information age and the differences among data, information, bu Topic: Competing in the Information Age
Gradable: automatic

224)

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What is a segment of a company representing a specific business function?

224) \_\_\_\_\_

- A) Data democratization
- B) Business unit
- C) Knowledge democratization
- D) Business data

#### **Question Details**

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's : Remember Difficulty : 1 Easy

Learning Outcome: 01-01 Describe the information age and the differences among data, information, bu

Topic: Competing in the Information Age

Gradable: automatic

225) You are working for a new boss, Jill Slater. Jill believe that all employees in the company should have access to the data they need when they need it for analysis and to make data-driven business decisions. Which term best describes Jill's business belief?

225	)
	,

- A) Data democratization
- B) Business unit
- C) Knowledge dissemination
- D) Business data

#### **Question Details**

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's : Remember Difficulty : 1 Easy

Learning Outcome: 01-01 Describe the information age and the differences among data, information, bu

Topic : Competing in the Information Age

Gradable: automatic

**226**) Feedback is information that returns to its original transmitter and modifies the transmitter's actions. What would the original transmitter include?

226)	
440)	

	A)	Input,	transform,	output
--	----	--------	------------	--------

- B) Input, transform, outnumber
- C) Output, input, performer
- D) Input, process, transform

#### **Question Details**

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's : Understand Difficulty : 2 Medium

Learning Outcome: 01-02 Explain systems thinking and how management information systems enable busin

Topic: The Challenge of Departmental Companies and the MIS Solution

Gradable: automatic

**227**) MIS is a business function. Which of the following does MIS perform to help aid the company in decision making and problem solving?

227) \_\_\_\_\_

- A) Moves information about people
- B) Moves processes across the company to improve systems
- C) Moves information about products
- D) All of the choices are correct.

#### **Question Details**

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's : Remember Difficulty : 1 Easy

Learning Outcome: 01-02 Explain systems thinking and how management information systems enable busin

Topic: The Challenge of Departmental Companies and the MIS Solution

Gradable: automatic

**228)** In terms of system thinking, what is data entered in a computer?

228) \_\_\_\_\_

	B) C)	Input Output Process Feedback
Bloom's Difficult Learning	bility : Ren ty: 1 g Outo The C	: Keyboard Navigation nember Easy come: 01-02 Explain systems thinking and how management information systems enable busin Challenge of Departmental Companies and the MIS Solution
229)	In te	erms of system thinking, what controls to ensure correct processes?  229)
	B) C)	Input Output Process Feedback
Bloom's Difficult Learning	bility : Ren ty:1 g Outo The C	: Keyboard Navigation member Easy come: 01-02 Explain systems thinking and how management information systems enable busin Challenge of Departmental Companies and the MIS Solution
<b>230</b> ) prograi		erms of system thinking, what is the resulting information from the computer

Version 1 104

230) \_\_\_\_\_

	A) Input	
	B) Output	
	C) Process	
	D) Feedback	
Question	n Details	
Accessib	vility: Keyboard Navigation	
	: Remember	
-	y: 1 Easy	1. 1
_	g Outcome: 01-02 Explain systems thinking and how management information systems enab The Challenge of Departmental Companies and the MIS Solution	le busin
-	e : automatic	
231)	In terms of system thinking, what is the computer program that processes the	data?
,		231)
		,
	A) Input	
	B) Output	
	C) Process	
	D) Feedback	
_	n Details	
	vility: Keyboard Navigation	
	: Remember	
-	y: 1 Easy g Outcome: 01-02 Explain systems thinking and how management information systems enab	le husin
_	The Challenge of Departmental Companies and the MIS Solution	ic ousin
_	e : automatic	
232)	In terms of system thinking, what is input?	
		232)

- A) Data entered in a computer.
- B) Controls to ensure correct processes.
- C) The resulting information from the computer program.
- D) The computer program that processes the data.

	Ques	tion	De	tails
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Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's : Remember Difficulty : 1 Easy

Learning Outcome: 01-02 Explain systems thinking and how management information systems enable busin

Topic: The Challenge of Departmental Companies and the MIS Solution

Gradable: automatic

	233)	In term	is of sys	stem thinking	, what is	output?
--	------	---------	-----------	---------------	-----------	---------

233) \_\_\_\_\_

- A) Data entered in a computer.
- B) Controls to ensure correct processes.
- C) The resulting information from the computer program.
- D) The computer program that processes the data.

#### **Question Details**

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's : Remember Difficulty : 1 Easy

Learning Outcome: 01-02 Explain systems thinking and how management information systems enable busin

Topic: The Challenge of Departmental Companies and the MIS Solution

Gradable: automatic

234) In terms of system thinking, what is feedback?

234) \_\_\_\_\_

	A)	Data entered in a computer.	
	B)	Controls to ensure correct processes.	
	C)	The resulting information from the computer program.	
	D)	The computer program that processes the data.	
Questio			
		: Keyboard Navigation	
Bloom's			
Difficult	•	•	
	-	come: 01-02 Explain systems thinking and how management information systems enab	ole busin
-		Challenge of Departmental Companies and the MIS Solution	
Gradabl	e : au	ntomatic	
235)	In to	erms of system thinking, what is process?	
			235)
	A)	Data entered in a computer.	
	B)	Controls to ensure correct processes.	
	C)	The resulting information from the computer program.	

#### **Question Details**

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's: Remember Difficulty: 1 Easy

Learning Outcome: 01-02 Explain systems thinking and how management information systems enable busin

Topic: The Challenge of Departmental Companies and the MIS Solution

D) The computer program that processes the data.

Gradable: automatic

236)	A system is a collection of parts that link to achieve a commo	on purpose. Systems thinking
is a wa	ay of monitoring	236)

Version 1 107

- A) the entire system
- B) a division within the sales role
- C) the executive team
- D) the company's competitors

#### **Question Details**

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's : Understand Difficulty : 2 Medium

Learning Outcome: 01-02 Explain systems thinking and how management information systems enable busin

Topic: The Challenge of Departmental Companies and the MIS Solution

Gradable: automatic

237) MIS can be an important enabler of business success and innovation. Which of the below statements is accurate when referring to MIS?

227	١
231	)

- A) MIS equals business success and innovation.
- B) MIS represents business success and innovation.
- C) MIS is not a valuable tool that leverages talent.
- D) MIS is a valuable tool that can leverage the talents of people who know how to use and manage it effectively.

#### **Question Details**

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's : Understand Difficulty : 2 Medium

Learning Outcome: 01-02 Explain systems thinking and how management information systems enable busin

Topic : The Challenge of Departmental Companies and the MIS Solution

Gradable: automatic

**238**) What is a way of monitoring the entire system in a company, by viewing the multiple inputs being processed to produce outputs?

<b>_</b>	238)	
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B) C)	
Bloom's : Re Difficulty : 1 Learning Ou	: Keyboard Navigation member Easy tcome: 01-02 Explain systems thinking and how management information systems enable busin Challenge of Departmental Companies and the MIS Solution
<b>239</b> ) Wh	nich of the following statements is true?
B) C)	MIS equals business success.  MIS equals business innovation.  MIS represents business success and innovation.  MIS enables business success and innovation.
Bloom's : Re Difficulty : 1	: Keyboard Navigation member

Learning Outcome: 01-02 Explain systems thinking and how management information systems enable busin

Topic: The Challenge of Departmental Companies and the MIS Solution

Gradable: automatic

What is the name of a company's internal computer department? 240)

240) \_\_\_\_\_

Version 1 109

	<ul> <li>A) Management information systems</li> <li>B) Information systems</li> <li>C) Information technology</li> <li>D) All of the choices are correct.</li> </ul>	
Accessi Bloom's Difficul Learnin Topic:	bility: Keyboard Navigation s: Remember ty: 1 Easy g Outcome: 01-02 Explain systems thinking and how management information systems enable busin The Challenge of Departmental Companies and the MIS Solution e: automatic	
241)	What are material items or products that customers will buy to satisfy a want or need?  241)	
	<ul><li>A) Goods</li><li>B) Services</li><li>C) Production</li><li>D) Productivity</li></ul>	
Accessi Bloom's Difficul Learnin Topic:	bility: Keyboard Navigation  S: Remember  ty: 1 Easy  g Outcome: 01-02 Explain systems thinking and how management information systems enable busin  The Challenge of Departmental Companies and the MIS Solution  e: automatic	
242)	What are tasks performed by people that customers will buy to satisfy a want or need?	

Version 1 110

242) \_\_\_\_\_

	A)	Goods
	B)	Services
	C)	Production
	D)	Productivity
Questio		
	-	: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's Difficult		
	-	tcome: 01-02 Explain systems thinking and how management information systems enable busin
	-	Challenge of Departmental Companies and the MIS Solution
Gradabl	e : au	atomatic
243)		at is the process where a business takes raw materials and processes them or converts
them in	nto a	a finished product for its goods or services?
		243)
	A)	Goods
	B)	Services
	C)	Production
	D)	Productivity
Questio		
Accessil Bloom's		: Keyboard Navigation
Difficult		
	•	come: 01-02 Explain systems thinking and how management information systems enable busin
-		Challenge of Departmental Companies and the MIS Solution
Gradabl	e : au	atomatic
0.44	***	
244) total in		at is the rate at which goods and services are produced based upon total output given
wan III	puis	) •

Version 1 111

244) \_\_\_\_\_

- A) Goods
- B) Services
- C) Production
- D) Productivity

#### **Question Details**

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's : Remember Difficulty : 1 Easy

Learning Outcome: 01-02 Explain systems thinking and how management information systems enable busin

Topic: The Challenge of Departmental Companies and the MIS Solution

Gradable: automatic

#### **245**) What are goods?

245) \_\_\_\_\_

- A) Material items or products that customers will buy to satisfy a want or need.
- B) Tasks performed by people that customers will buy to satisfy a want or need.
- C) The process where a business takes raw materials and processes them or converts them into a finished product for its goods or services.
- D) The rate at which goods and services are produced based upon total output given total inputs.

#### **Question Details**

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's : Remember Difficulty : 1 Easy

Learning Outcome: 01-02 Explain systems thinking and how management information systems enable busin

Topic: The Challenge of Departmental Companies and the MIS Solution

Gradable: automatic

#### **246)** What are services?

246) \_\_\_\_\_

- A) Material items or products that customers will buy to satisfy a want or need.
- B) Tasks performed by people that customers will buy to satisfy a want or need.
- C) The process where a business takes raw materials and processes them or converts them into a finished product for its goods or services.
- D) The rate at which goods and services are produced based upon total output given total inputs.

#### **Question Details**

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's : Remember Difficulty : 1 Easy

Learning Outcome: 01-02 Explain systems thinking and how management information systems enable busin

Topic: The Challenge of Departmental Companies and the MIS Solution

Gradable: automatic

#### **247**) What is production?

247)	
47/	

- A) Material items or products that customers will buy to satisfy a want or need.
- B) Tasks performed by people that customers will buy to satisfy a want or need.
- C) The process where a business takes raw materials and processes them or converts them into a finished product for its goods or services.
- D) The rate at which goods and services are produced based upon total output given total inputs.

#### **Question Details**

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's : Remember Difficulty : 1 Easy

Learning Outcome: 01-02 Explain systems thinking and how management information systems enable busin

Topic: The Challenge of Departmental Companies and the MIS Solution

Gradable: automatic

#### **248**) What is productivity?

248) \_\_\_\_\_

- A) Material items or products that customers will buy to satisfy a want or need.
- B) Tasks performed by people that customers will buy to satisfy a want or need.
- C) The process where a business takes raw materials and processes them or converts them into a finished product for its goods or services.
- D) The rate at which goods and services are produced based upon total output given total inputs.

Question	<b>Details</b>
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Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's : Remember Difficulty : 1 Easy

Learning Outcome: 01-02 Explain systems thinking and how management information systems enable busin

Topic: The Challenge of Departmental Companies and the MIS Solution

Gradable: automatic

**249**) Cars, groceries, and clothing belong in which category?

249)	

- A) Goods
- B) Services
- C) Production
- D) Productivity

#### **Question Details**

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's : Remember Difficulty : 1 Easy

Learning Outcome: 01-02 Explain systems thinking and how management information systems enable busin

Topic: The Challenge of Departmental Companies and the MIS Solution

Gradable: automatic

**250**) Teaching, waiting tables, and cutting hair belong in which category?

250)	
4301	

	A)	Goods	
	B)	Services	
	C)	Production	
	D)	Productivity	
Questio			
	-	: Keyboard Navigation nember	
Difficul			
	-	come: 01-02 Explain systems thinking and how management information systems enab	le busin
_		Challenge of Departmental Companies and the MIS Solution	
Gradabl	e : au	tomatic	
251)	Wh	ich of the following is considered a good?	
231)	** 11	ten of the following is considered a good.	251)
			231)
		Cars	
		Groceries	
		Clothing	
	D)	All of the choices are correct.	
Questio			
	•	: Keyboard Navigation member	
Difficul			
Learning	g Out	come: 01-02 Explain systems thinking and how management information systems enab	le busin
_		Challenge of Departmental Companies and the MIS Solution	
Gradabl	e : au	tomatic	
252)	Wh	ich of the following is considered a service?	
<b>-</b> ,		<b>9 1</b> 0 <b>001</b> 01 <b>0010 0</b> 001 1.000	252)
			/

	A) Teaching	
	B) Waiting tables	
	C) Cutting hair	
	D) All of the choices are correct.	
•	2) This of the choices are correct.	
Question		
	ility: Keyboard Navigation	
	: Remember	
-	y: 1 Easy Outcome: 01-02 Explain systems thinking and how management information systems en	able busin
_	The Challenge of Departmental Companies and the MIS Solution	uore ousin
_	e : automatic	
253)	Which of the following is considered a good?	253)
	A) Cars	
	B) Teaching	
	C) Waiting tables	
	D) All of the choices are correct.	
Question	n Details	
-	ility: Keyboard Navigation	
	: Remember	
-	y: 1 Easy	
Learning	Outcome: 01-02 Explain systems thinking and how management information systems en	able busin

Which of the following is considered a service? 254)

Topic: The Challenge of Departmental Companies and the MIS Solution

Gradable: automatic

254) \_\_\_\_\_

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		Cars Groceries	
	C)	Cutting hair	
	D)	All of the choices are correct.	
Questio			
	-	: Keyboard Navigation	
Difficul		emember Fasy	
	•	tcome: 01-02 Explain systems thinking and how management information systems enable	busin
Горіс :	The C	Challenge of Departmental Companies and the MIS Solution	
Gradabl	e : au	utomatic	
255)	Wh	nich of the following is considered as goods?	255)
	A)	Milk and eggs	
	B)	Managing a team	
	C)	Selling groceries	
	D)	All of the choices are correct.	
Questio			
	-	: Keyboard Navigation	
Difficul			
	-	tcome: 01-02 Explain systems thinking and how management information systems enable	busin
-		Challenge of Departmental Companies and the MIS Solution	
<i>G</i> radabl	e : au	utomatic	

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256) \_\_\_\_\_

Which of the following is considered a service?

**256**)

<ul> <li>A) Selling grocerie</li> </ul>	S
---	---

- B) Managing a team
- C) Cutting hair
- D) All of the choices are correct.

#### **Question Details**

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's : Remember Difficulty : 1 Easy

Learning Outcome: 01-02 Explain systems thinking and how management information systems enable busin

Topic: The Challenge of Departmental Companies and the MIS Solution

Gradable: automatic

**257**) The lettuce, tomatoes, patty, bun, and ketchup are included in which category of making a hamburger?

257	)	
231	,	

- A) Input
- B) Process
- C) Output
- D) All of the choices are correct.

#### **Question Details**

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's : Remember Difficulty : 1 Easy

Learning Outcome: 01-02 Explain systems thinking and how management information systems enable busin

Topic: The Challenge of Departmental Companies and the MIS Solution

Gradable: automatic

**258)** Cooking a patty and putting the ingredients together are included in which category of making a hamburger?

258)	
4301	

A)	Input
B)	Process
C)	Output

D) All of the choices are correct.

#### **Question Details**

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's : Remember Difficulty : 1 Easy

Learning Outcome: 01-02 Explain systems thinking and how management information systems enable busin

Topic: The Challenge of Departmental Companies and the MIS Solution

Gradable: automatic

**259**) The actual hamburger is included in which category of making a hamburger?

- A) Input
- B) Process
- C) Output
- D) All of the choices are correct.

#### **Question Details**

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's : Remember Difficulty : 1 Easy

Learning Outcome: 01-02 Explain systems thinking and how management information systems enable busin

Topic: The Challenge of Departmental Companies and the MIS Solution

Gradable: automatic

**260**) Assume you are in the business of producing and selling hamburgers. If you could produce more hamburgers with the same input what would happen to your productivity and profits assuming the price of your hamburgers remains the same?

260)	

- A) Increase in productivity, decrease in profits
- B) Increase in productivity, increase in profits
- C) Decrease in productivity, decrease in profits
- D) Decrease in productivity, increase in profits

#### **Question Details**

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's : Understand Difficulty : 3 Hard

Learning Outcome: 01-02 Explain systems thinking and how management information systems enable busin

Topic: The Challenge of Departmental Companies and the MIS Solution

Gradable: automatic

**261)** Assume you are in the business of producing and selling t-shirts. If you could produce more t-shirts with the same input what would happen to your productivity and profits assuming the price of your t-shirts remains the same?

261	)	
201	,	

- A) Increase in productivity, decrease in profits
- B) Increase in productivity, increase in profits
- C) Decrease in productivity, decrease in profits
- D) Decrease in productivity, increase in profits

#### **Question Details**

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's : Understand Difficulty : 3 Hard

Learning Outcome: 01-02 Explain systems thinking and how management information systems enable busin

Topic: The Challenge of Departmental Companies and the MIS Solution

Gradable: automatic

**262)** Assume you are in the business of producing and selling cars. If you could produce more cars with the same input what would happen to your productivity and profits assuming the price of your cars remains the same?

- A) Increase in productivity, decrease in profits
- B) Increase in productivity, increase in profits
- C) Decrease in productivity, decrease in profits
- D) Decrease in productivity, increase in profits

#### **Question Details**

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's : Understand Difficulty : 3 Hard

Learning Outcome: 01-02 Explain systems thinking and how management information systems enable busin

Topic: The Challenge of Departmental Companies and the MIS Solution

Gradable: automatic

**263**) Which four elements are included in systems thinking?

263)	

- A) Output, process, feedback, and accounting
- B) Process, output, operations, and accounting
- C) Input, process, output, and feedback
- D) Input, output, sales, and feedback

#### **Ouestion Details**

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's : Remember Difficulty : 1 Easy

Learning Outcome: 01-02 Explain systems thinking and how management information systems enable busin

Topic: The Challenge of Departmental Companies and the MIS Solution

Gradable: automatic

**264)** MIS is a business function, like accounting or sales, which moves information about people, products, and processes across the company to facilitate decision making and problem solving. What does MIS stand for?

264)	
20 <del>1</del> 1	

- A) Management information strategy
- B) Management intelligence system
- C) Management information system
- D) Management information strategist

#### **Question Details**

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's : Remember Difficulty : 1 Easy

Learning Outcome: 01-02 Explain systems thinking and how management information systems enable busin

Topic: The Challenge of Departmental Companies and the MIS Solution

Gradable: automatic

**265**) Shelby Black runs a very successful hair salon in downtown Los Angeles. One of Shelby's tasks is to input positive and negative customer reviews into her computer system. What type of information is Shelby gathering?

265	)
400	,

- A) Feedback
- B) Processing
- C) Output management
- D) Sales processing

#### **Question Details**

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's : Understand Difficulty : 2 Medium

Learning Outcome: 01-02 Explain systems thinking and how management information systems enable busin

Topic : The Challenge of Departmental Companies and the MIS Solution

Gradable: automatic

**266)** Which of the following provides an accurate definition of systems thinking?

266)	

- A) A way of monitoring the entire system by viewing multiple inputs being processed or transformed to produce outputs while continuously gathering feedback on each part.
- B) A way of monitoring individual components including an input, the process, and an output while continuously gathering feedback on the entire system.
- C) A way of monitoring the entire system by viewing multiple inputs being processed or transformed to produce outputs while continuously gathering feedback on the entire system.
- D) A way of monitoring singular parts of a system by viewing a single input that is processed or transformed to produce an entire system that is continuously monitored to gather feedback on each individual part.

#### **Question Details**

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's : Remember Difficulty : 1 Easy

Learning Outcome: 01-02 Explain systems thinking and how management information systems enable busin

Topic: The Challenge of Departmental Companies and the MIS Solution

Gradable: automatic

**267**) If you were thinking about a washing machine as a system which of the following represents the inputs?

267) \_\_\_\_\_

- A) The dirty clothes, water, and detergent.
- B) The clean clothes.
- C) The wash and rinse cycle.
- D) The light indicating that the washer is off balance and has stopped.

#### **Question Details**

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's : Remember Difficulty : 1 Easy

Learning Outcome: 01-02 Explain systems thinking and how management information systems enable busin

Topic: The Challenge of Departmental Companies and the MIS Solution

Gradable: automatic

<b>268</b> )	If you were t	thinking	about a	washing	machine	as a s	system	which	of the	follow	ing
represe	ents the proce	ss?									

268	)

- A) The dirty clothes, water, and detergent
- B) The clean clothes
- C) The wash and rinse cycle
- D) The light indicating that the washer is off balance and has stopped.

#### **Question Details**

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's : Remember Difficulty : 1 Easy

Learning Outcome: 01-02 Explain systems thinking and how management information systems enable busin

Topic: The Challenge of Departmental Companies and the MIS Solution

Gradable: automatic

**269**) If you were thinking about a washing machine as a system which of the following represents the feedback?

269)			

- A) The dirty clothes, water, and detergent
- B) The clean clothes
- C) The wash and rinse cycle
- D) The light indicating that the washer is off balance and has stopped

#### **Question Details**

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's : Remember Difficulty : 1 Easy

Learning Outcome: 01-02 Explain systems thinking and how management information systems enable busin

Topic: The Challenge of Departmental Companies and the MIS Solution

Gradable: automatic

**270**) If you were thinking about a washing machine as a system which of the following represents the outputs?

2.7	$\alpha$		
, ,			

- A) The dirty clothes, water, and detergent
- B) The clean clothes
- C) The wash and rinse cycle
- D) The light indicating that the washer is off balance and has stopped.

#### **Question Details**

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's : Remember Difficulty : 1 Easy

Learning Outcome: 01-02 Explain systems thinking and how management information systems enable busin

Topic: The Challenge of Departmental Companies and the MIS Solution

Gradable: automatic

**271)** If you were thinking about an oven as a system which of the following represents the input?

271) \_\_\_\_\_

- A) The uncooked food
- B) The cooked food
- C) A light indicating that the oven has reached the preheated temperature.
- D) The oven running at 350 degrees for 20 minutes.

#### **Question Details**

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's : Remember Difficulty : 1 Easy

Learning Outcome: 01-02 Explain systems thinking and how management information systems enable busin

Topic: The Challenge of Departmental Companies and the MIS Solution

Gradable: automatic

**272)** If you were thinking about an oven as a system which of the following represents the output?

272) \_\_\_\_\_

- A) The uncooked food
- B) The cooked food
- C) A light indicating that the oven has reached the preheated temperature.
- D) The oven running at 350 degrees for 20 minutes.

#### **Question Details**

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's : Remember Difficulty : 1 Easy

Learning Outcome: 01-02 Explain systems thinking and how management information systems enable busin

Topic: The Challenge of Departmental Companies and the MIS Solution

Gradable: automatic

**273)** If you were thinking about an oven as a system which of the following represents the process?

273	١
413	)

- A) The uncooked food
- B) The cooked food
- C) A light indicating that the oven has reached the preheated temperature.
- D) The oven running at 350 degrees for 20 minutes.

#### **Question Details**

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's : Remember Difficulty : 1 Easy

Learning Outcome: 01-02 Explain systems thinking and how management information systems enable busin

Topic: The Challenge of Departmental Companies and the MIS Solution

Gradable: automatic

**274)** If you were thinking about an oven as a system which of the following represents the feedback?

274)	
2/4/	

- A) The uncooked food
- B) The cooked food
- C) A light indicating that the oven has reached the preheated temperature.
- D) The oven running at 350 degrees for 20 minutes.

#### **Question Details**

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's : Remember Difficulty : 1 Easy

Learning Outcome: 01-02 Explain systems thinking and how management information systems enable busin

Topic: The Challenge of Departmental Companies and the MIS Solution

Gradable: automatic

275) If you were thinking about a home theater system which of the following represents the inputs?

275	١
413	,

- A) The DVD player, DVD movie, speakers, TV, and electricity.
- B) Playing the movie including the audio through the speakers and the video on the TV.
- C) A message stating that the disk is dirty and cannot be played.
- D) Spinning the disk to play, pause, rewind, or fast forward.

#### **Question Details**

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's : Remember Difficulty : 1 Easy

Learning Outcome: 01-02 Explain systems thinking and how management information systems enable busin

Topic: The Challenge of Departmental Companies and the MIS Solution

Gradable: automatic

**276)** If you were thinking about a home theater system which of the following represents the outputs?

276)	
4/01	

- A) The DVD player, DVD movie, speakers, TV, and electricity.
- B) Playing the movie including the audio through the speakers and the video on the TV.
- C) A message stating that the disk is dirty and cannot be played.
- D) Spinning the disk to play, pause, rewind, or fast forward.

#### **Question Details**

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's : Remember Difficulty : 1 Easy

Learning Outcome: 01-02 Explain systems thinking and how management information systems enable busin

Topic: The Challenge of Departmental Companies and the MIS Solution

Gradable: automatic

**277**) If you were thinking about a home theater system which of the following represents the process?

277	١	
411	,	

- A) The DVD player, DVD movie, speakers, TV, and electricity.
- B) Playing the movie including the audio through the speakers and the video on the TV.
- C) A message stating that the disk is dirty and cannot be played.
- D) Spinning the disk to play, pause, rewind, or fast forward.

#### **Question Details**

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's : Remember Difficulty : 1 Easy

Learning Outcome: 01-02 Explain systems thinking and how management information systems enable busin

Topic: The Challenge of Departmental Companies and the MIS Solution

Gradable: automatic

**278)** If you were thinking about a home theater system which of the following represents the feedback?

278)	
2/01	

- A) The DVD player, DVD movie, speakers, TV, and electricity.
- B) Playing the movie including the audio through the speakers and the video on the TV.
- C) A message stating that the disk is dirty and cannot be played.
- D) Spinning the disk to play, pause, rewind, or fast forward.

#### **Question Details**

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's : Remember Difficulty : 1 Easy

Learning Outcome: 01-02 Explain systems thinking and how management information systems enable busin

Topic: The Challenge of Departmental Companies and the MIS Solution

Gradable: automatic

#### ESSAY. Write your answer in the space provided or on a separate sheet of paper.

**279**) Describe the information age and the differences between data, information, business intelligence, and knowledge.

#### **Question Details**

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Learning Outcome: 01-01 Describe the information age and the differences among data, information, bu

Topic: Competing in the Information Age

Difficulty: 3 Hard Bloom's: Analyze Gradable: manual

**280**) Identify the different departments in a company and why they must work together to achieve success.

#### **Question Details**

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Difficulty: 3 Hard

Learning Outcome: 01-02 Explain systems thinking and how management information systems enable busin

Topic: The Challenge of Departmental Companies and the MIS Solution

Bloom's : Analyze Gradable : manual

**281**) Explain systems thinking and how management information systems enable business communications.

#### **Question Details**

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Difficulty: 3 Hard

Learning Outcome: 01-02 Explain systems thinking and how management information systems enable busin

Topic: The Challenge of Departmental Companies and the MIS Solution

Bloom's : Analyze Gradable : manual

# **Answer Key**

Test name: CH01

- 1) TRUE
- 2) FALSE
- 3) TRUE
- 4) TRUE
- 5) FALSE
- 6) FALSE
- 7) TRUE
- 8) FALSE
- 9) TRUE
- 10) TRUE
- 11) TRUE
- 12) TRUE
- 13) TRUE
- 14) FALSE
- 15) TRUE
- 16) FALSE
- 17) TRUE
- 18) FALSE
- 19) FALSE
- 20) FALSE
- 21) TRUE
- **22) TRUE**
- **23) TRUE**
- **24) TRUE**
- **25) TRUE**
- **26) TRUE**

27) FALSE 28) FALSE 29) FALSE 30) TRUE 31) FALSE **32) TRUE 33) TRUE** 34) TRUE Descriptive analytics uses techniques that describe past performance and history. **35) TRUE 36) TRUE 37) TRUE** 38) TRUE 39) TRUE 40) FALSE 41) FALSE 42) FALSE 43) FALSE 44) FALSE 45) FALSE 46) FALSE 47) TRUE 48) TRUE 49) FALSE 50) FALSE

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51) FALSE

52) TRUE

**53) TRUE** 

54) FALSE

- **55) TRUE**
- **56) TRUE**
- 57) TRUE
- 58) FALSE
- 59) FALSE
- **60) TRUE**
- 61) TRUE
- 62) TRUE
- 63) TRUE
- 64) TRUE
- 65) TRUE
- 66) TRUE
- 67) TRUE
- 68) FALSE
- 69) FALSE
- 70) FALSE
- 71) FALSE
- 72) FALSE
- 73) FALSE
- 74) TRUE
- **75) TRUE**
- 76) FALSE
- **77) TRUE**
- 78) TRUE
- 79) TRUE
- 80) FALSE
- 81) TRUE
- 82) TRUE
- 83) TRUE
- 84) FALSE

### **85) TRUE**

### 86) C

The core drivers of the information age include data, information, business intelligence, and knowledge.

### 87) D

The core drivers of the information age include data, information, business intelligence, and knowledge.

### 88) D

The core drivers of the information age include data, information, business intelligence, and knowledge.

### 89) D

The core drivers of the information age include data, information, business intelligence, and knowledge.

### 90) A

Management information systems are everywhere in business.

### 91) A

A fact is the confirmation or validation of an event or object.

### 92) B

The information age has infinite quantities of facts that are widely available to anyone who can use a computer.

## 93) D

Amazon is not a technology company but used technology to revamp the business process of selling books.

## 94) A

Netflix is not a technology company but used technology to revamp the business process of renting videos.

95) C

Zappos is not a technology company but used technology to revamp the business process of selling shoes.

96) A

Data are raw facts that describe the characteristics of an event or object.

97) B

Information is data converted into a meaningful and useful context.

98) C

Business intelligence is information collected from multiple sources, which analyzes patterns, trends, and relationships for strategic decision making.

99) D

Knowledge includes skills, experience, and expertise, coupled with information and intelligence, which creates a person's intellectual resources.

100) C

Best-selling item by month is information.

101) A

Quantity sold is data.

102) A

Data is raw facts that describe the characteristics of an event or object. Data for Cheryl would include Craig Newmark is customer number 15467.

103) C

Best-selling product by day is an example of information.

104) D

Knowledge would include knowing that the best baker is Tony and that when he works the best-selling product changes.

105) A

106) D

Questions outlined in the book include: Who are my best customers? Who are my least-profitable customers? What is my best-selling product? What is my slowest-selling product? Who is my strongest sales representative? Who is my weakest sales representative?

107) D

What is my worst-selling product is an example of taking data and turning it into information.

108) D

Who is customer number 12345XX is an example of data.

109) D

Business intelligence is information collected from multiple sources such as suppliers, customers, competitors, partners, and industries, which analyzes patterns, trends, and relationships for strategic decision making.

110) A

Data, Information, Business Intelligence, and Knowledge are the core drivers of the information age.

111) B

A variable is a data characteristic that stands for a value that changes or varies over time and can be manipulated to help improve profits.

112) A

Today's workers are commonly referred to as knowledge workers and they use BI along with personal experience to make decisions based on both information and intuition, a valuable resource for any company.

### 113) D

Business intelligence is information collected from multiple sources such as suppliers, customers, competitors, partners, and industries, which analyzes patterns, trends, and relationships for strategic decision making.

### 114) B

A variable is a data characteristic that stands for a value that changes or varies over time.

### 115) B

Information is data converted into a meaningful and useful context.

### 116) A

The Internet of Things is a world where interconnected, Internet-enabled devices or ?things? can collect and share data without human intervention.

## 117) C

Machine-to-machine (M2M), which refers to devices that connect directly to other devices.

## 118) B

Predictive analytics, which extracts information from data and uses it to predict future trends and identify behavioral patterns.

## 119) A

The Internet of Things is a world where interconnected, Internet-enabled devices or ?things? can collect and share data without human intervention.

120) C

Machine-to-machine (M2M), which refers to devices that connect directly to other devices.

121) B

Predictive analytics is technique that extracts information from data and uses it to predict future trends and identify behavioral patterns.

122) D

Analytics is the science of fact-based decision making

123) A

Business analytics is the scientific process of transforming data into insight for making better decisions.

124) B

Descriptive analytics uses techniques that describe past performance and history.

125) D

Predictive analytics uses techniques that extract information from data and use it to predict future trends and identify behavioral patterns.

126) C

Prescriptive analytics uses techniques that create models indicating the best decision to make or course of action to take.

127) A

Business analytics is the scientific process of transforming data into insight for making better decisions.

128) B

Descriptive analytics uses techniques that describe past performance and history.

### 129) C

Predictive analytics uses techniques that extract information from data and use it to predict future trends and identify behavioral patterns.

### 130) D

Prescriptive analytics uses techniques that create models indicating the best decision to make or course of action to take.

### 131) A

The three primary areas of analytics include descriptive analytics, predictive analytics, and prescriptive analytics.

#### 132) A

Knowledge assets, also called intellectual capital, are the human, structural, and recorded resources available to the organization.

### 133) A

Knowledge assets reside within the minds of members, customers, and colleagues and include physical structures and recorded media.

### 134) B

Knowledge facilitators help harness the wealth of knowledge in the organization.

### 135) B

Knowledge facilitators help acquire and catalog the knowledge assets in an organization.

## 136) B

Machine-generated data is created by a machine without human intervention.

## 137) A

Human-generated data is data that humans, in interaction with computers, generate.

### 138) B

Machine-generated data includes sensor data, point-of-sale data, and web log data.

### 139) A

Human-generated data includes input data, click-stream data, or gaming data.

#### 140) D

Structured data has a defined length, type, and format and includes numbers, dates, or strings such as Customer Address. Structured data is typically stored in a traditional system such as a relational database or spreadsheet.

### 141) C

Machine-to-machine (M2M) refers to devices that connect directly to other devices.

### 142) D

Unstructured data does not follow a specified format and is typically free-form text such as emails, Twitter tweets, and text messages.

## 143) B

Unstructured data does not follow a specified format and is typically free-form text such as emails, Twitter tweets, and text messages.

## 144) B

Structured data has a defined length, type, and format and includes numbers, dates, or strings such as Customer Address. Structured data is typically stored in a traditional system such as a relational database or spreadsheet.

145) B

A snapshot is a view of data at a particular moment in time.

146) C

A snapshot is a view of data at a particular moment in time.

147) A

A report is a document containing data organized in a table, matrix, or graphical format allowing users to easily comprehend and understand information.

148) A

A static report is created based on data that does not change.

149) B

A dynamic report changes automatically during creation.

150) A

A static report is created based on data that does not change. Static reports can include a sales report from last year or salary report from 5 years ago.

151) B

A dynamic report changes automatically during creation. Dynamic reports can include updating daily stock market prices or the calculation of available inventory.

152) A

A data scientist extracts knowledge form data by performing statistical analysis, data mining, and advanced analytics on big data to identify trends.

153) D

A data scientist extracts knowledge form data by performing statistical analysis, data mining, and advanced analytics on big data to identify trends.

### 154) B

Business analytics is synonymous with analytics.

### 155) A

Business analytics is the scientific process of transforming data into insight for making better decisions.

### 156) A

A data scientist extracts knowledge from data by performing statistical analysis, data mining, and advanced analytics on big data to identify trends, market changes, and other relevant information.

### 157) B

Algorithms are mathematical formulas placed in software that performs an analysis on a dataset.

### 158) C

Anomaly detection is the process of identifying rare or unexpected items or events in a dataset that do not conform to other items in the dataset.

### 159) D

An outlier is a data value that is numerically distant from most of the other data points in a set of data.

## 160) A

A data scientist extracts knowledge from data by performing statistical analysis, data mining, and advanced analytics on big data to identify trends, market changes, and other relevant information.

### 161) B

Algorithms are mathematical formulas placed in software that performs an analysis on a dataset.

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Anomaly detection is the process of identifying rare or unexpected items or events in a dataset that do not conform to other items in the dataset.

### 163) D

An outlier is a data value that is numerically distant from most of the other data points in a set of data.

### 164) A

Variety includes different forms of structured and unstructured data.

### 165) B

Veracity includes the uncertainty of data, including biases, noise, and abnormalities.

### 166) C

Volume includes the scale of data.

### 167) D

Velocity includes the analysis of streaming data as it travels around the Internet.

### 168) A

Variety includes different forms of structured and unstructured data.

### 169) B

Veracity includes the uncertainty of data, including biases, noise, and abnormalities.

## 170) C

Volume includes the scale of data.

#### 171) D

Velocity includes the analysis of streaming data as it travels around the Internet.

#### 172) A

Big data is a collection of large, complex datasets, including structured and unstructured data, which cannot be analyzed using traditional database methods and tools.

#### 173) A

Big data is a collection of large, complex datasets, including structured and unstructured data, which cannot be analyzed using traditional database methods and tools.

#### 174) B

An outlier is a data value that is numerically distant from most of the other data points in a dataset.

### 175) A

Behavioral analysis uses data about people?s behaviors to understand intent and predict future actions.

# 176) B

Correlation analysis determines a statistical relationship between variables, often for the purpose of identifying predictive factors among the variables.

# 177) C

Exploratory data analysis identifies patterns in data, including outliers, uncovering the underlying structure to understand relationships between the variables.

### 178) D

Pattern recognition analysis is the classification or labeling of an identified pattern in the machine learning process.

#### 179) D

Pattern recognition analysis classifies or labels an identified pattern in the machine learning process.

#### 180) C

Exploratory data analysis identifies patterns in data, including outliers, uncovering the underlying structure to understand relationships between the variables.

#### 181) B

Correlation analysis determines a statistical relationship between variables, often for the purpose of identifying predictive factors among the variables.

#### 182) A

Behavioral analysis uses data about people?s behaviors to understand intent and predict future actions.

## 183) A

Social media analysis analyzes text flowing across the Internet, including unstructured text from blogs and messages.

# 184) A

Social media analysis analyzes text flowing across the Internet, including unstructured text from blogs and messages.

# 185) B

Speech analysis analyzes recorded calls to gather information; brings structure to customer interactions and exposes information buried in customer contact center interactions with an enterprise.

186) B

Speech analysis analyzes recorded calls to gather information; brings structure to customer interactions and exposes information buried in customer contact center interactions with an enterprise.

187) C

Text analysis analyzes unstructured data to find trends and patterns in words and sentences.

188) C

Text analysis analyzes unstructured data to find trends and patterns in words and sentences.

189) D

Web analysis analyzes unstructured data associated with websites to identify consumer behavior and website navigation.

190) D

Web analysis analyzes unstructured data associated with websites to identify consumer behavior and website navigation.

191) A

Companies today are typically organized by departments or functional areas.

192) B

For companies to operate as a whole and be successful in our current business environment today, they must operate interdependently between departments.

193) B

Payroll is part of the accounting department.

194) D

Sales needs to rely on information from operations to understand inventory, place orders, and forecast consumer demand.

#### 195) A

Human resources maintain policies, plans, and procedures for the effective management of employees.

#### 196) B

Operations management manages the process of converting or transforming of resources into goods or services.

#### 197) A

The department within a company that records, measures, and reports monetary transactions is accounting.

#### 198) B

The department with a company that performs the function of selling goods or services is sales.

### 199) D

The department within a company that supports the sales by planning, pricing, and promoting goods or services is marketing.

### 200) D

Finance department tracks strategic financial issues, including money, banking, credit, investments, and assets.

# 201) B

Operations management department manages the process of converting or transforming resources into goods or services.

# 202) C

Accounting records, measures, and reports monetary transactions.

# 203) D

The human resources department maintains policies, plans, and procedures for the effective management of employees.

204) A

Accounting records, measures, and reports monetary transactions.

205) B

Finance department tracks strategic financial issues, including money, banking, credit, investments, and assets.

206) C

The department within a company that supports the sales by planning, pricing, and promoting goods or services is marketing.

207) D

Sales need to rely on information from operations to understand inventory, place orders, and forecast consumer demand.

208) D

Human resources maintain policies, plans, and procedures for the effective management of employees.

209) B

Operations management manages the process of converting or transforming resources into goods or services.

210) A

The marketing department includes promotion data, sales data, and advertising data.

211) B

The human resources department includes employee data, promotion data, and vacation data.

212) C

The finance department includes investment data, monetary data, and reporting data.

# 213) D

The accounting department includes transactional data, purchasing data, payroll data, and tax data.

#### 214) A

The sales department has sales data, customer data, commission data, and customer support data.

#### 215) A

The operations management department has manufacturing data, distribution data, and production data.

# 216) C

Functional areas are interdependent.

#### 217) D

Tax, payroll, and transactional data are all found in the accounting department.

### 218) A

Monetary data is most commonly found in the finance department.

### 219) D

Employee data is most commonly found in the human resource department.

# 220) D

All of these data types are found in the sales department.

# 221) A

Promotional data is most commonly found in the marketing department.

#### 222) C

Production data is most commonly found in the operations management department.

# 223) A

Data democratization is the ability for data to be collected, analyzed, and accessible to all users (the average end users).

#### 224) B

A business unit is a segment of a company representing a specific business function.

#### 225) A

Data democratization is the ability for data to be collected, analyzed, and accessible to all users (the average end users).

### 226) A

Feedback is information that returns to its original transmitter and modifies the transmitter?s actions. The original transmitter includes input?transform?output.

## 227) D

MIS is a business function, which moves information about people, products, and processes across the company to facilitate decision making and problem solving.

# 228) A

Input is data entered in a computer.

# 229) D

Feedback is the controls that ensure correct processing.

## 230) B

Output is the resulting information from the computer program.

231) C

Process is the computer program that processes the data.

232) A

Input is data entered in a computer.

233) C

Output is the resulting information from the computer program.

234) B

Feedback is controls to ensure correct processes.

235) D

Process is the computer program that processes the data

236) A

A system is a collection of parts that link to achieve a common purpose, where systems thinking is a way of monitoring the entire system by viewing multiple inputs being processed or transformed to produce outputs while continuously gathering feedback on each part.

237) D

It is a valuable tool that can leverage the talents of people who know how to use and manage it effectively

238) B

Systems thinking is a way of monitoring the entire system by viewing multiple inputs being processed or transformed to produce outputs while continuously gathering feedback on each part.

239) D

MIS is an important enabler of business success and innovation.

240) D

Typical organizations have an internal MIS department often called Information Technology (IT), Information Systems (IS), or Management Information Systems (MIS).

#### 241) A

Goods are material items or products that customers will buy to satisfy a want or need.

#### 242) B

Services are tasks performed by people that customers will buy to satisfy a want or need.

#### 243) C

Production is the process where a business takes raw materials and processes them or converts them into a finished product for its goods or services.

#### 244) D

Productivity is the rate at which goods and services are produced based upon total output given total inputs.

### 245) A

Goods are material items or products that customers will buy to satisfy a want or need.

## 246) B

Services are tasks performed by people that customers will buy to satisfy a want or need.

# 247) C

Production is the process where a business takes raw materials and processes them or converts them into a finished product for its goods or services.

248) D

Productivity is the rate at which goods and services are produced based upon total output given total inputs.

249) A

Cars, groceries, and clothing belong in the goods category.

250) B

Teaching, waiting tables, and cutting hair belong in the services category.

251) D

Cars, groceries, and clothing belong in the goods category.

252) D

Teaching, waiting tables, and cutting hair belong in the services category.

253) A

Cars, groceries, and clothing belong in the goods category.

254) C

Teaching, waiting tables, and cutting hair belong in the services category.

255) A

Milk and eggs are groceries. Cars, groceries, and clothing belong in the goods category.

256) D

Selling groceries, managing a team, teaching, waiting tables, and cutting hair belong in the services category.

257) A

Lettuce, tomatoes, patty, bun, and ketchup are all included in the input category of making a hamburger.

258) B

Cooking a patty and putting the ingredients together are all included in the process category of making a hamburger.

259) C

The hamburger is the output in the process of making a hamburger.

260) B

If you could produce more hamburgers with the same input and the price of your hamburgers remains the same productivity would increase and profits would increase.

261) B

If you could produce more t-shirts with the same input and the price of your t-shirts remains the same productivity would increase, and profits would increase.

262) B

If you could produce more cars with the same input and the price of your cars remains the same productivity would increase, and profits would increase.

263) C

The systems thinking process includes input, process, output, and feedback.

264) C

**Management Information Systems** 

265) A

Feedback is information that returns to its original transmitter (input, transform, or output) and modifies the transmitter's actions.

#### 266) A

Systems thinking is a way of monitoring the entire system by viewing multiple inputs being processed or transformed to produce outputs while continuously gathering feedback on each part.

# 267) A

The inputs for a washing machine include the dirty clothes, water, and detergent.

#### 268) C

The process for a washing machine includes the wash and rinse cycle.

### 269) D

The feedback for a washing machine includes a light indicating that the washer is off balance and has stopped.

### 270) B

The output for a washing machine includes clean clothes.

### 271) A

The input for an oven includes the uncooked food.

### 272) B

The output for an oven includes the cooked food.

### 273) D

The process for an oven includes running at 350 degrees for 20 minutes.

### 274) C

The feedback for an oven includes a light indicating that the oven has reached the preheated temperature.

#### 275) A

A home theater system requires inputs of the DVD player, DVD movie, speakers, TV, and electricity.

#### 276) B

The output of a home theater system includes playing the movie including the audio through the speakers and the video on the TV.

#### 277) D

The process of a home theater system includes spinning the disk to play, pause, rewind, or fast forward.

#### 278) C

The feedback from a home theater system includes a message stating that the disk is dirty and cannot be played.

279) We live in the information age, when infinite quantities of facts are widely available to anyone who can use a computer. The core drivers of the information age include data, information, business intelligence, and knowledge. Data are raw facts that describe the characteristics of an event or object. Information is data converted into a meaningful and useful context. Business intelligence (BI) is information collected from multiple sources such as suppliers, customers, competitors, partners, and industries, which analyzes patterns, trends, and relationships for strategic decision making. Knowledge includes the skills, experience, and expertise, coupled with information and intelligence, which creates a person's intellectual resources. As you move from data to knowledge you include more and more variables for analysis resulting in better, more precise support for decision making and problem solving.

280) Companies are typically organized by department or functional area such as accounting, finance, human resources, marketing, operations management, and sales. Although each department has its own focus and own data, none can work independently if the company is to operate. It is easy to see how a business decision made by one department can affect other departments. Functional areas are anything but independent in a business. In fact, functional areas are interdependent. Sales must rely on information from operations to understand inventory, place orders, calculate transportation costs, and gain insight into product availability based on production schedules. For an organization to succeed, every department or functional area must work together sharing common information and not be a "silo." Information technology can enable departments to more efficiently and effectively perform their business operations.

281) A system is a collection of parts that link to achieve a common purpose. Systems thinking is a way of monitoring the entire system by viewing multiple inputs being processed or transformed to produce outputs while continuously gathering feedback on each part. Feedback is information that returns to its original transmitter (input, transform, or output) and modifies the transmitter's actions. Feedback helps the system maintain stability. Management information systems (MIS) is a business function, like accounting and human resources, which moves information about people, products, and processes across the company to facilitate decision making and problem solving. MIS incorporates systems thinking to help companies operate cross-functionally. For example, to fulfill product orders, an MIS for sales moves a single customer order across all functional areas including sales, order fulfillment, shipping, billing, and finally customer service. Although different functional areas handle different parts of the sale, thanks to MIS, to the customer, the sale is one continuous process.