GAQM CITM-001 Practice Questions

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Question 1

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Information derived from processing transaction reduces uncertainty about a firm's order backlog or financial position.

Options:

A- True
B- False

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Answer:

A

Explanation:

Information derived from processing transaction reduces uncertainty about a firm's order backlog or financial position because it provides a quantitative and forward-looking measure of demand. Order backlog is the amount of orders that a firm has received but not yet fulfilled. It reflects the expected future revenue and cash flows of the firm, as well as its ability to meet customer needs and expectations. Order backlog can also indicate the competitive position and market share of the firm, as well as its operational efficiency and capacity utilization. Therefore, disclosing order backlog can help stakeholders such as investors, analysts, managers, and regulators to assess the firm's performance and prospects more accurately and reliably.Reference:Sample Exam - GAQM, page 4;Implications of Disclosing Order Backlog, page 1-2;Backlog Definition, Implications, and Real-World Examples - Investopedia

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Question 2

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Data are often proprietary or confidential.

Options:

A- True
B- False

Answer:

A

Explanation:

Data are often proprietary or confidential because they contain valuable information that can give a competitive advantage to the owner or affect the privacy of the individuals or entities involved. Data can be classified into different levels of sensitivity and protection, depending on the potential impact of unauthorized disclosure, modification, or loss. For example, data that contain personal, financial, or health information of customers or employees are usually considered highly confidential and require strict security measures. Data that contain trade secrets, intellectual property, or strategic plans are also typically proprietary and confidential, as they can affect the market position or reputation of the owner. Data that are public or non-sensitive, such as general information about products or services, may not require the same level of protection, but still need to be managed and maintained properly.Reference:CITM Course Outline, Module 6 - Data Management, Section 6.1 - Data Classification and Protection;Sample Exam, Question 72.

Question 3

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which two designs are considered to design a system? (Choose two)

Options:

A- Structured design
B- Object-Oriented Design
C- Functional Design
D- Organizational Design

Answer:

A, B

Explanation:

Structured design and object-oriented design are two common approaches to design a system. Structured design is a method of breaking down a system into smaller and simpler modules, which can be independently created and tested. Structured design follows a top-down approach,

where the system is divided into sub-systems, and then into modules, until the desired level of detail is reached. Structured design is suitable for systems that have well-defined inputs and outputs, and a clear hierarchy of functions. Object-oriented design is a method of modeling a system as a collection of objects, which have attributes and behaviors. Object-oriented design follows a bottom-up approach, where the system is built from reusable and interchangeable components, called classes. Object-oriented design is suitable for systems that have complex interactions, dynamic behavior, and multiple inheritance. Functional design and organizational design are not considered to design a system, but rather to describe the system's purpose and structure. Functional design is a process of defining the functions and processes that the system performs, and how they relate to each other. Functional design focuses on the what and why of the system, rather than the how. Organizational design is a process of defining the roles and responsibilities of the people and units involved in the system, and how they communicate and coordinate with each other. Organizational design focuses on the who and where of the system, rather than the how.Reference:Structured Design - an overview | ScienceDirect Topics,Object-Oriented Design - an overview | ScienceDirect Topics,Functional Design - an overview | ScienceDirect Topics, [Organizational Design - an overview | ScienceDirect Topics]

Question 4

Question Type: MultipleChoice

The requirements for managerial control decisions fall between Operational and Strategic planning.

Options:

A- True
B- False

Answer:

A

Explanation:

Managerial control decisions are those that involve measuring and correcting the performance of activities of subordinates to ensure that the enterprise objectives and plans are being accomplished. Managerial control decisions fall between operational and strategic planning because they are concerned with both executing the strategy and tracking its progress. Operational control decisions are those that focus on the efficiency and effectiveness of specific processes, tasks, and functions. Strategic control decisions are those that evaluate the alignment of the strategy with the external and internal environment, and make adjustments if necessary.Reference:Managerial Control: Definition, Features, Scope, and Process,Types and

Levels of Control -- Principles of Management,The Control Function of Management - MIT Sloan Management Review

Question 5

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which three are the advantages of Distributed Database? (Choose three)

Options:

A- Increase Availability
B- Easier Expansion
C- Easy to scale
D- Improved Performance

Answer:

A, B, D

Explanation:

Distributed databases provide several advantages over centralized databases, including improved scalability, availability, performance, flexibility, fault tolerance, and security1. Here are some of the advantages of distributed databases:

Increased availability: Distributed databases can tolerate failures of individual nodes or sites without affecting the overall system functionality. Users can access data from other sites if their local site is down or unreachable.Data replication and backup mechanisms can also enhance data availability and recovery2.

Easier expansion: Distributed databases can be scaled horizontally by adding more nodes to the network. This allows for increased capacity and performance as data and user demand grow.Adding new sites or units to the distributed system does not require significant efforts or disruption in the existing functions2.

Improved performance: Distributed databases can offer faster response and lower communication costs by locating data near the users who normally use that data. Distributed query processing and transaction management can also optimize the use of network and computing resources.Furthermore, distributed databases can exploit the parallelism of multiple nodes to execute operations concurrently13.

Question 6

Question Type: MultipleChoice

True or False: Step three (3) in undertaking of object-oriented analysis defines the methods.

Options:

A- True
B- False

Answer:

B

Explanation:

Step three (3) in undertaking of object-oriented analysis does not define the methods, but rather identifies the states of each object and the events that affect them. Methods are defined in step four (4), which is the object-oriented design phase. Methods are the operations or functions that an object can perform to achieve its objectives or respond to events.Reference:Object-Oriented Analysis and Design | OOAD - GeeksforGeeks,Steps to Analyze and Design Object Oriented System - GeeksforGeeks,OOAD - Object Oriented Analysis - Online Tutorials Library

Question 7

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which key uniquely defines the characteristics of each row?

Options:

A- Primary Key
B- Foreign Key
C- Secondary Key
D- Imported Key

Answer:

A

Explanation:

A primary key is a column or combination of columns that contain values that uniquely identify each row in the table. It enforces the entity integrity of the table and prevents the insertion of duplicate rows. A table can have only one primary key, which is usually defined on an identity column or a column with not null and unique constraints.A primary key also creates a unique index for the table, which allows fast access to data when the primary key is used in queries12.Reference:1: Primary and Foreign Key Constraints - SQL Server12: Primary and Foreign Key in SQL With Examples - DataFlair2

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Question 8

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which of the following virus is a script that attaches itself to a file or template?

Options:

A- E-mail virus
B- Boot sector
C- Macro virus
D- Trojan horse

Answer:

C

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Explanation:

A macro virus is a virus that is written in a macro language, which is a programming language embedded inside a software application, such as word processors and spreadsheet applications. A macro virus can attach itself to a file or template and run automatically when the file is opened or closed, without the user's knowledge. A macro virus can infect any system that supports macros, regardless of the operating system.A macro virus can spread quickly by infecting other documents and templates, and may cause damage to the computer and its applications123Reference:

1: What is a Macro Virus? | Macro Virus Definition - Kaspersky

2: Macro virus - Wikipedia

3: What is a macro virus and how to help prevent them - Norton

Question 9

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which User-Oriented Design technique allows the systems analyst to spend a great deal of time others?

Options:

A- Brainstorming
B- Interviews
C- Presentations
D- Seminars

Answer:

B

Explanation:

Interviews are a user-oriented design technique that allows the systems analyst to spend a great deal of time with the users, understanding their needs, preferences, expectations, and problems. Interviews can be structured, semi-structured, or unstructured, depending on the level of flexibility and depth required. Interviews can provide rich and detailed insights into the users' context, goals, tasks, and pain points, as well as their feedback and suggestions for improvement. Interviews can also help to establish rapport and trust between the systems analyst and the users, which can facilitate the design process and user acceptance.Reference:User-Centered Design Basics | Usability.gov,User-centered design: Definition, examples, and tips

Question 10

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Restrictions on Internet access and efforts to censor web sites may impede development of global information system.

Options:

A- True
B- False

Answer:

A

Explanation:

Restrictions on Internet access and efforts to censor web sites may impede the development of a global information system by limiting the availability, diversity, and quality of information that can be accessed and shared across borders. Such restrictions may also hamper the innovation, collaboration, and communication that are essential for the advancement of technology, science, and society. According to the CITM study guide, a global information system is ''a system that collects, processes, stores, and disseminates information that is relevant to the needs of users in different countries'' (p. 26). The benefits of a global information system include ''improved decision making, enhanced coordination, increased efficiency, reduced costs, and greater customer satisfaction'' (p. 26). However, these benefits can be undermined by various forms of internet censorship, such as:

Manipulating search results to favor certain sources or viewpoints, or to hide or distort information that is unfavorable to the censoring authority.

Blocking access to specific sites or domains that contain information that is deemed illegal, immoral, or politically sensitive by the censoring authority.

Shutting off internet access altogether or imposing bandwidth limitations during times of crisis, protest, or conflict to prevent the dissemination of information that could challenge the status quo or mobilize opposition.

Requiring users to register or obtain licenses to access certain sites or services, or to use encryption or VPNs, which can deter or restrict internet usage and expose users to surveillance or prosecution.

Monitoring, filtering, or deleting online content or communications that are considered harmful, offensive, or subversive by the censoring authority, or imposing self-censorship through legal or social pressure.

These forms of internet censorship can have negative impacts on the development of a global information system, such as:

Reducing the amount and variety of information that is available to users in different countries, which can limit their knowledge, awareness, and understanding of global issues and perspectives.

Lowering the quality and reliability of information that is available to users in different countries, which can impair their ability to make informed and rational decisions, or to verify and challenge the information they receive.

Restricting the opportunities and platforms for users in different countries to exchange and share information, ideas, opinions, and feedback, which can hinder their collaboration, innovation, and creativity.

Violating the rights and freedoms of users in different countries to access and express information, which can undermine their participation, representation, and empowerment in the global society.

CITM Study Guide, Chapter 2: Global Information Systems, pp. 25-32

Internet Censorship in 2024: The Impact of Internet Restrictions1

Internet Censorship 2024: A Global Map of Internet Restrictions2

Internet Censorship: Definition, Types, & How It Can Affect You3

How Countries Censor and Control the Internet4

Question 11

Question Type: MultipleChoice

How many steps are involved to undertake an object-oriented analysis?

Options:

A- Three
B- Four
C- Five
D- Six

Answer:

C

Explanation:

Object-oriented analysis (OOA) is the first technical activity performed as part of object-oriented software engineering. OOA involves modeling the problem domain using objects and their interactions.According to the CITM study guide, there are five steps involved to undertake an object-oriented analysis1:

Find and define the objects

Organize the objects

Describe how the objects interact with one another

Define the external behavior of the objects

Define the internal behavior of the objectsReference:1: CITM Study Guide, Chapter 4: Object-Oriented Analysis and Design, Page 63-64.

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