1. Which is NOT a reason to be a systems analyst?  
   A. It is an interesting job  
   B. It is an exciting job  
   C. It can be a tedious position  
   D. It can give you satisfaction of a system designed and implemented  
   E. It can be a challenging and rewarding job  
     
     
   2. Which is NOT an attribute of a systems analyst?  
   A. Understanding what to change  
   B. Knowing how to change it  
   C. Convincing others of the need to change  
   D. Serving as a change agent  
   E. Selecting which projects to approve  
     
     
   3. Which of the following would identify how technology can improve business processes?  
   A. Systems analyst  
   B. Business analyst  
   C. Infrastructure analyst  
   D. Change management analyst  
   E. Project manager

4. Which is not a phase in the SDLC?  
A. Analysis  
B. Implementation  
C. Modeling  
D. Design  
E. Planning

5. The primary objective of the systems analyst is to:  
A. Create value for the organization  
B. Create a system proposal  
C. Determine ROI (return on investment)  
D. Assess risk for the project  
E. Do root cause analysis  
  
  
7. Systems Analysis and Design projects are highly effective, with less than 13% of all projects cancelled or abandoned.  
A. True  
B. False

9. The key person in the SDLC is the systems analyst who analyzed the business situation, identifies opportunities for improvements and design an information system to implement the improvements.  
A. True  
B. False

10. The primary output of the planning phase is the System Request Feasibility study..  
A. True  
B. False

NEW QUESTIONS:

1. Which of the following transforms a manual process and make it an electronic process that is more efficient?  
a) Business Process Automation  
b) Business Process Improvement  
c) Business Process Internalization  
d) Business Process Reengineering   
e) Business Process Renovation  
  
  
2. Which approach includes moderate changes to existing processes?  
a) Business Process Automation (BPA)  
b) Business Process Improvement (BPI)   
c) Business Process Reengineering (BPR)  
d) Business Process Blue-skying (BPB)  
e) Business Process Efficiency (BPE)  
  
  
3. The implementation phase of the SDLC takes the longest amount of time in the overall project timeline.  
a) True  
b) False  
  
  
4. A project must be feasible technically, economically, and organizationally to move forward.  
a) True  
b) False  
  
  
5. On projects with tight timelines, it is acceptable to skip the design phase and begin implementation as soon as the analysis phase is complete.  
a) True  
b) False