Test Bank Questions (13 Questions)

IT342: Enterprise Systems

Drawn from online publisher resources

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**Chapter 15**

1. In ERP systems, what does the acronym ERP stand for?
	1. Electronic Resource Planning
	2. Enterprise Resource Planning
	3. Electronic Resource Program
	4. Enterprise Resource Program
	5. Entity Relationship Programming
2. What term is often used in business to describe activities or systems that are seen and used only by people within enterprises?
	1. Internal applications
	2. Closed applications
	3. Front-office applications
	4. Back-office applications
	5. Legacy applications
3. What criteria may be used to compare some of the goals of ERP software-based systems and REA-based systems?
	1. Database orientation
	2. Semantic orientation
	3. Structuring orientation
	4. All of the above
	5. None of the above
4. Which of the following is a condition that must be met to achieve the goal of database orientation?
	1. Data must be stored at their most primitive levels.
	2. Data must be stored no more times than the number of entities involved
	3. Data must be stored to allow retrieval only in ERP-software based formats.
	4. The data must be stored at a level where it can be further decomposed.
	5. The data must be stored to correspond to the REA pattern.
5. What goal requires objects in the system's conceptual model to correspond as closely as possible to objects in the underlying reality?
	1. Database orientation
	2. Semantic orientation
	3. Structuring orientation
	4. Intra-Enterprise integration
	5. Inter-Enterprise integration
6. Pattern-based systems design is important to:
	1. Facilitate automated reasoning
	2. Facilitate integration of systems between organizations
	3. To preserve the use of debits, credits, and accounts to satisfy accounting information needs
	4. Two of the above
	5. All of the above
7. How is a best-of-breed enterprise system created?
	1. By determining the best single enterprise system software application to use based on the structure of the enterprise
	2. By installing multiple ERP software applications whereby each application best meets a different need of the business in a different area
	3. By implementing a single ERP software application for only the part of the business that needs it
	4. By installing multiple software applications for the same functional area so that a backup is readily available in case of a disaster
	5. Two of the above
8. Catalysts for the changing nature of enterprise systems include:
	1. Growth of e-commerce
	2. Decreasing benefits of supply change management
	3. Increasing satisfaction with general ledger software packages
	4. Increasing availability of legacy system mainframe programmers
	5. None of the above
9. What does the acronym EDI stand for?
	1. Enterprise Data Information
	2. Electronic Data Infrastructure
	3. Enterprise Data Interchange
	4. Electronic Data Interpretation
	5. Electronic Data Interchange
10. Which of the following languages is used primarily to create websites?
	1. XBRL
	2. XML
	3. OASIS
	4. Open-EDI
	5. COBOL

11) TF. Processing of a sale order for a mail-order catalog sales company is an example of a back-office activity. True.

12) Short answer. Name a characteristic of a semantic orientation of a system.

Objects in the system’s conceptual model correspond as closely as possible to objects in the underlying reality.

13) Short answer. What’s the difference between back-office applications and bolt-on applications?

Back-office applications are activities or systems that are only seen and used by people within enterprises; external partners, such as vendors and customers, do not usually see back-office activities or systems. Bolt-on applications are software programs that can be added to existing ERP software applications.