

# TILAK MAHARASHTRA VIDYAPEETH, PUNE

## BACHELOR OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION (B.B.A.)

**EXAMINATION: DECEMBER - 2024**

**SEMESTER - V**

**Sub.: Management Information System (BBA22-513)**

**Date : 20/12/2024**

**Total Marks : 60**

**Time: 10.00 am To 12.30 pm**

**Instructions:** 1) All questions are compulsory.  
2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.

**Q. 1. Choose the most appropriate option. (05)**

1. ----- is an input device.
  - a) Printer
  - b) Mouse
  - c) Monitor
  - d) Speaker
2. ----- used VLSI.
  - a) First generation
  - b) Second generation
  - c) Third generation
  - d) Forth generation
3. ----- refers to the collection of data at different times within a time period and processing that data in a batch at specified intervals or at the end of the time period.
  - a) Batch Processing
  - b) Online Processing
  - c) Online Real Time Processing
  - d) None of these
4. ----- used vacuum tubes.
  - a) First generation
  - b) Second generation
  - c) Third generation
  - d) Forth generation
5. ----- is an output device.
  - a) Printer
  - b) Mouse
  - c) Bar code reader
  - d) Web Cam

**Q. 2. State True / False (05)**

1. Information has been recognized as key resource for the practicing manager.
  - a) True
  - b) False
2. Decimal number 3 could be represented as 11 in binary.
  - a) True
  - b) False
3. Transaction Processing refers to the processing of transactions.
  - a) True
  - b) False
4. In a 'Peer-to-Peer' network, there is no server.
  - a) True
  - b) False
5. MIS does not understand the link between information & decisions.
  - a) True
  - b) False

**Q. 3. Write Short notes on (Any Three) (15)**

1. Word Processing Package.
2. The administrative model of decision making
3. Software
4. Data Processing.
5. Input devices.

**Q. 4. Answer in detail (Any Two)****(20)**

1. What are the various types of organizations?
2. Explain Herbert A. Simon's model for decision-making.
3. Describe database management system.
4. Write a note on classification of computers.

**Q. 5. Case study****(15)**

The history of computers can be traced back thousands of years, to a device still used in many villages and sometimes, to teach children to count. it was the abacus, which was probably developed between 5000 BC and 2000 BC in Asia. it was used extensively in china and Japan, and consisted of beads strung on wires or thin rods to aid counting. expert abacus users can perform stupendous calculations with the abacus, which explains why it remained virtually unchanged for thousands of years. in historical terms, it is probably the most robust and most scalable version of the computer. in 1614, John Napier developed a system of multiplication and division using addition and subtraction. These were the famous 'log tables', a tabular representation of numbers that could be used to perform calculations like multiplication and division on large numbers quickly. using the system of log tables, Napier devised a simple calculation tool called 'napier's bones' in 1617, which consisted of specially marked rods that, when placed side by side in specific combinations, could give the quotients of large numbers. Using this system of logarithms or log tables, William Oughtred developed the slide rule in the 1620s. the slide rule consisted of two movable rulers that could be adjusted to perform calculations. the slide rule made a handy pocket calculator and was used well into the 1960s until the development of small electronic calculators. in the seventeenth century, two significant developments took place on the computing scene. in 1647, Blaise Pascal developed a mechanical calculator to help his father, a tax collector. the calculator used gears and cogs that could be rotated to perform simple addition. in 1694, Gottfried Leibnitz developed a better calculator that could perform multiplication and division as well. these mechanical devices, while very useful, required precision engineering and therefore could not be produced on a mass scale at those times. in 1821, Charles Babbage developed the 'difference engine' and in 1832, the 'analytical engine'. these were significant developments in computing and the analytical engine is considered as a milestone signifying the start of the computer age. to input data into the machine, Babbage used a system of punched cards initially developed by Joseph jacquard as a means of automating weaving. The same input system was used by Herman Hollerith in his own tabulating machine, developed in 1883. he entered the machine into a competition to determine the best way to analyse data in the 1890 us census and won top spot in the competition. he began to develop the machine for commercial use, putting his company through a series of mergers with other companies. the company created by Herman Hollerith ultimately became "international business machines", better known as IBM.

**Questions:**

1. Which system John Napier developed?
  2. Describe Log Tables.
  3. What is Abacus?
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