① Q

الاجوبة النموذجية للنموذج الاول : مادة information system

الاول

who: foremen of supervisors
what: Automate routine and repetitive activities and events
why: Improve organizational Efficiency

الثاني
Managerial

who: Mid Level Managers and Functional Managers
what: Automate the Monitoring and controlling of operational Activities
why: Improve organizational Effectiveness

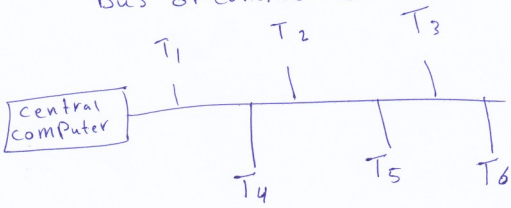
الثالث
Excutive

who: Excutive-Level Managers
what: Aggregate summarizes of Past organizational Data and Projections of the future.
why: Improve organizational strategy and planning

الاهميه النسبيه (النموذج الاول) اول نظام

تكملة

(5) bus net work :- local processors share the same bus or communications channel



الاجوبة النموذجية للسؤال الاول نظم (النموذج الاول)

Q2) Internet :- is the largest network of networks today, and the closest model we have to the information superhighway of Tomorrow. (the Net) is rapidly growing globalway of business.

Data redundancy : as application and their data files were created by different programmers over a period of time, the same piece of information could be duplicated in plases.

تكرار البيانات

وهي من المشاكل والعيوب في ال (traditional approach)

CSF : critical success factors :- عوامل النجاح الحاسمة

هي احدى طرق جمع متطلبات النظام المهنية وفوائدها

① success for manager ② department ③ division ④ organization.

وفيه نقاط ضعف وقوه :- القوة :-

① هو من كبار المدراء ويتضمن فهم حدسي ويستفاد من دعم استشاراتهم .

② يعتبر وسيلة لفهم المعلومات لصنع قرارات فعالة

الضعف :-

① اسلوب رفيع المستوى يؤدي الى افراط في التبسيط في الوضع المعقد وايضا فيه قرارات محدوده

② صعوبه العثور على محللين مدربين من اجل التواصل الفعال مع المدراء التنفيذيين .

④ لا تركز على المستخدم وتعتمد على جمع المتطلبات

③ (information system) الاجوبة النموذجية (اول نظام) النموذج الاول

Data transmission :- Data can be transmitted in 2 Basic modes :- whole byte at time which is feasible only over very short distances or single Bit at time with long distance.

the transmission can take the form :

① Parallel transmission : each byte is transmitted in its entirely. the electrical impulses representing the bits of a byte are transmitted along abundle of parallel lines called Bus
حزمة

② Serial transmission :- data is transmitted one bit at a time through a single line

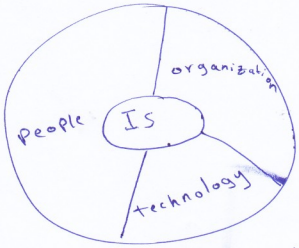
Parallel and serial data transmission require different types of wiring.

Data Bus :- is a system of wires, or strings of conductive material, etched on the surface of a computer board. It is a communications channel that allows the transmission of a whole byte or more in one pass.

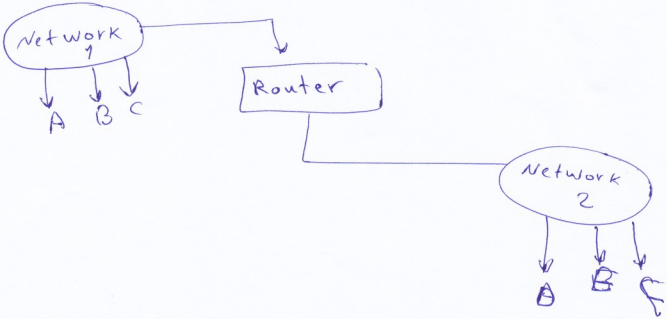
Cash Memory :- virtually all new micro computer models offer cache memory as a part of RAM. cache memory is made up of fast memory semiconductor chips. the CPU can access cache memory faster than the rest of RAM. cache memory stors the most frequently used instructions of programs the computer runs, allowing faster retrival and execution.

(4) (information system) الاجوبة النموذجية (اول نظام) النموذج الاول

information system: is a set of interrelated components work together to collect retrieve, process, stor and disseminate information for the purpose of facilitating planning, control analysis, coordination and decision making in business and other organization.



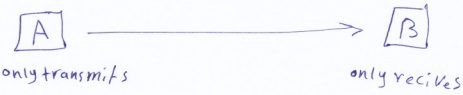
router: is like a conventional computer in that it has a central processor, memory, network interfaces routers do not use a conventional software nor are they used to run applications their only job is to interconnect networks. and it is interconnect independent.



الإجابة النموذجية (الإنجليزي) (النموذج الأول)

compiler : it is a program that translate a high Level programming language into machine language program.

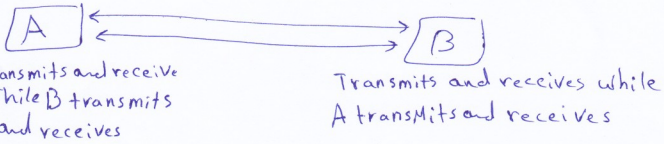
Q3) a) ① simplex : in simplex communication, device A can transmit to device B, but device B cannot transmit to device A. like a radio



② half-duplex :- in half duplex mode, device A can transmit to device B while device B receives the signal. Device B can transmit to device A while devies A recives the signal.

③ Full-duplex :- in full duplex communication, either device can transmit to other device while simultaneously receiving signals from the other device.

device A can transmit to B and recive from B at the same time, and vice versa.



الاجوبة النموذجية (النموذج الاول)

Q3 b)

① Planning ② organization ③ leading ④ controlling

Planning :-
تحديد الاهداف ووضع استراتيجية شاملة لتحقيق هذه الاهداف المحدده .

organization :-
تحديد ماهي الاعمال التي يجب ان تنجز ومن الذي يقوم بها ومن ثم تجميع الاعمال علاقات" ومن يقدم التقارير التي تخص هذه الاعمال

Leading :-
تحفيز وتوجيه المرؤوسين لتوجيه الاعمال والانشطة مع اختيار قناة اتصال فعاله وحل جميع المنازعات التي بين اعضاء المنظمة .

controlling :-
مراقبة اداء المنظمة لمقارنة العمل والاداء الفعلي للمنظمة مع الاهداف الموضوعة مع عمل اي من التغييرات لتحقيق واثبات كفاءة المنظمة .

Q3 c) ① system identification, selection and planning
② system analysis →
③ system design
④ system implementation
⑤ system maintenance

system identification :- system selection, system planning

system analysis : Modeling organizational Data
Modeling organizational processes
Modeling organizational logic

الاجوبة النموذجية (النموذج الاول)

system design: - Designing Forms and reports
- Designing interface and Dialogues
- Designing Databases and files
- Designing processing and Logic

- system implementation: Soft ware programming and testing
- system conversion, training documentation and support.

system maintenance: - ① obtain maintenance request
② transform request into changes,
③ Design changes
④ implement changes

Q4) ① Industry Factors : يمكن لطبيعة هذه الصناعة لتحديد ماهي انواع النظم.

ⓐ Stage of maturity مرحلة من النضج

ⓑ Regulation التنظيم

ⓒ Natur of competition or rivalry طبيعة المنافسة او التنافس

② Business strategy الاعمال الستراتيجية

ⓐ Scale نطاق واسع

ⓑ Scope مجال البعض له مجال واسع للانتاج وبعضهم مجال ضيق

ⓒ strategic potential of IT within the industry
الامكانات الستراتيجية لتكنولوجيا المعلومات في الصناعة

(8) الاجوبة النموذجية (النموذج الاول) اول نظم

تكملة

③ implementation factors :- تنفيذ العوامل

ⓐ Type or organization نوع التنظيم

ⓑ Political factors العوامل السياسية

Q5 ① people resource :- people are required for the operation of all information systems.

ⓐ End users (users or clients) are people who used an information.

ⓑ Is specilists :- are people who develop and operate information systems.

② Hardware resources : the concept of hard ware resources includes all physical devices.

ⓐ computer systems : which consists of central processing units.

ⓑ computer peripherals : which are devices such as a keyboard or electronic mouse for input of data.

③ Software Resources :- the concept of software resources includs all sets of information processing instructions

ⓐ system software : such as an operating system program

ⓑ Application software : which are programs that direct processing

ⓒ Procedures : operating intructions

④ Data resources :- the concept of data has been broadend

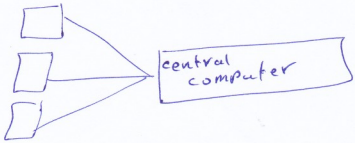
ⓐ Database

ⓑ knowledge

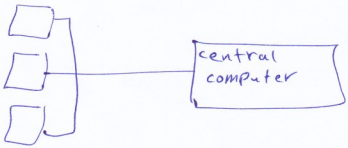
الاجوبة النموذجية (النموذج الاول) تكملة

(5) Network resources.
(a) communication media
(b) Net work support

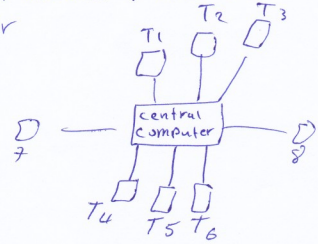
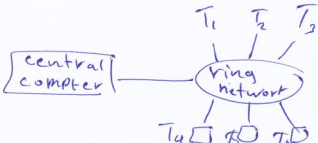
(Q6) (1) Point to Point ; each terminal is connected by its own line to a computer system



(2) multidrop lines ; several Terminals share each data communication line.



(3) star net work ; ties end user computers to a central computer



(4) ring network ; ties local computer processors togather