TESTS FOR SELF-CONTROLLED KNOWLEDGE FROM DISCIPLINE "INFORMATION SYSTEMS AND TECHNOLOGIES IN MANAGING FOR FOREIGN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY"

1. Major changes of a managerial nature that may result from the implementation of management information systems in an organization's activities:

a) the possibility of a more thorough analysis of information in the process of preparing and making management decisions;

b) the possibility of a more thorough analysis of individual managerial communications in the communicative channel of personal communication;

c) changes in the remuneration of managers of the organization;

d) changes in the working hours of the leaders of the organization.

2. The principle of continuity of development of information systems provides:

a) continuous improvement of all types of ensuring their development;

b) provides for the continuous establishment of new parameters for the development of IP;

c) sustainable development of IP without taking into account the negative influence of the external environment;

d) the operational solution of the current problems of the enterprise.

3. What principle of functioning of information systems implies that they must effectively perform basic functions regardless of the impact of internal and external influences?

a) the principle of continuity of development;

b) the principle of a systematic approach;

c) the principle of sustainability;

d) the principle of evolution.

4. The integration of modern information technologies in the processes of enterprise management contributes to the following:

a) enhancing the prestige of enterprise managers;

b) enhancing the creative and innovative capacity of the organization;

c) the development of the organizational culture of the enterprise;

d) enhancing the role of personnel management specialists.

5. The main purpose of the functioning of modern ISM:

a) full automation of the activities of managers in decision-making processes;

b) solving routine problems in the enterprise;

c) converting input data, information and knowledge into management information that can be used by management processes;

d) obtaining accounting reports and scheduling work.

6. The organizational support of the management information system (IMS) is a combination of information:

a) determines the technological sequence of information procedures in the IMS environment;

b) regulates the activities of personnel in the IMS environment;

C) determines the set of functions of the IMS;

d) regulates the legal support of the results of the functioning of the IMS.

7. With the introduction of management information systems in the activities of the enterprise, economic changes are occurring, these include:

a) automation of commercial calculations with customers

b) an increase in total expenses in the field of product quality management;

c) optimization of inventory;

d) optimization of the organizational structure of the enterprise management.

8. The information system is:

a) a computer network covering megacities, regions or countries;

b) a set of organizational and technical means for storing and processing information in order to ensure the information needs of users;

c) a set of rules, procedures and technical infrastructure that ensures the transfer of value from one economic entity to another;

d) a system for exchanging and processing messages, transferring financial documents between customers and banks.

9. The essence of the principle of conformity of the functioning of information systems:

a) the cost of processing information in the IP should be less economic benefit when using this information;

b) IP should ensure the operation of the object with a given efficiency by quantitative and qualitative criteria;

c) a single entry of information into the IP and its multiple, multi-purpose use;

d) continuous work of the IS to identify and correct errors in the data and processes of their processing.

10. The essence of the principle of the regulatory functioning of information systems:

a) the cost of processing information in the IP should be less economic benefit when using this information;

b) the IS should ensure the operation of the object with a given efficiency according to a quantitative criterion;

c) most of the information in the IC is received and processed on a schedule, with a certain frequency;

d) single entry of information into the IP and its multiple, multi-purpose use.

11. The essence of the principle of self-control of information systems:

a) the cost of processing information in the IP should be less economic benefit when using this information;

b) the IS should ensure the operation of the object with a given efficiency according to a quantitative criterion;

c) a single entry of information into the IP and its multiple, multi-purpose use;

d) continuous work of the IS to identify and correct errors in the data and processes of their processing.

12. The essence of the principle of the integrity of the functioning of information systems:

a) a single entry of information in the IP and its multiple, multi-purpose use;

b) the cost of processing information in the IP should be less than the economic benefit when using this information;

c) IP should ensure the operation of the object with a given efficiency by quantitative criterion;

d) continuous work of the IS to identify and correct errors in the data and p

13. The essence of the principle of adaptivity of the functioning of information systems:

a) the cost of processing IP information should be less than the economic gain when using this information;

b) the ability of an IP to change its structure and law of behavior in order to achieve optimal results under changing external conditions;

c) single entry of information in the IP and its multiple, multipurpose use;

d) continuous operation of IP to detect and correct errors in the data and processes of their processing.

14. The essence of the principle of cost-effectiveness of the functioning of information systems:

a) the cost of processing IP information should be less than the economic gain when using this information;

b) IP must ensure the functioning of the object with the given efficiency in terms of quantitative and qualitative criteria;

c) single entry of information in the IP and its multiple, multipurpose use;

d) continuous operation of IP to detect and correct errors in the data and processes of their processing.

15. The magnitude of the corporate information system means that:

a) the application should work on several integrated platforms with the same interface and logic of work;

b) all business processes occurring in the corporation both in the home country and in the host countries covered by IP;

c) data or requests originating from client machines are distributed among multiple servers, which increases the bandwidth for the user and enables multi-purpose work;

d) there is the possibility of working on networks that include computers running different operating systems or built on different computing platforms.

16. Multi-platform corporate information system means that:

a) the application should work on several integrated platforms with the same interface and logic of work;

b) all business processes occurring in the corporation both in the home country and in the host countries covered by IP;

c) data or requests originating from client machines are distributed among multiple servers, which increases the bandwidth for the user and enables multi-purpose work;

d) there is the possibility of working on networks that include computers running different operating systems or built on different computing platforms.

17. Work in a heterogeneous computing environment of the corporate information system means that:

a) the application should work on several integrated platforms with the same interface and logic of work;

b) all business processes occurring in the corporation both in the home country and in the host countries covered by IP;

c) data or requests originating from client machines are distributed among multiple servers, which increases the bandwidth for the user and enables multi-purpose work;

d) there is the possibility of working on networks that include computers running different operating systems or built on different computing platforms.

18. Distributed computing as one of the requirements for a corporate information system means that:

a) the application should work on several integrated platforms with the same interface and logic of work;

b) all business processes occurring in the corporation both in the home country and in the host countries covered by IP;

c) data or requests originating from client machines are distributed among multiple servers, which increases the bandwidth for the user and enables multi-purpose work;

d) there is the possibility of working on networks that include computers running different operating systems or built on different computing platforms.

19. The basic principles of the latest information technologies are:

a) open access to any commercial information;

b) ruchnist opera performance radios for the user;

c) the maximum cost of manual work related to the processing of information;

d) ozhlyvist of the completeness and correctness of calculations on a computer.

20. Electronic Data Interchange - is:

a) system of transfer of financial documents between clients and banks;

b) intercomputer exchange of business, commercial and financial electronic documents (orders, payment instructions, contract offers, invoices, etc.);

c) a set of organizational and technical means for storing and processing information in order to ensure the information needs of users;

d) a set of rules, procedures and technical infrastructure, which ensures the transfer of value from one economic entity to another.

21. The source information of the MRP system includes:

a) changes in demand for products of the enterprise;

b) changes to the financial plan of the enterprise;

c) schedule of supplies of material resources;

d) schedule of the company's advertising campaign .

22. The MRP system is a system:

a) ICM information support;

b) computerized ICM;

c) software that optimizes the processing of information in the ICM;

d) software that functions according to the management standard.

23. Specify the core management information provided by the MRP II system:

a) stabilization of relations with personnel;

b) preliminary analysis in order to stabilize the production and sale of products;

c) stabilization of relations with competitors;

d) preliminary calculations of profits from the sale of products.

24. To the main blocks MR P II systems include :

a) personnel management, project management, quality management, production management;

b) volume-scheduling, material requirements planning, statistical warehouse inventory management, product structure management;

c) management of material flows, financial management, management of customer orders;

d) planning the objectives of the enterprise, organizing the production process, motivating the staff, monitoring the activities of the performers.

25. D Advanced capabilities of MRP II system capacity compared with MRP, you can:

a) to determine the technological parameters of future production of the enterprise ;

b) to forecast the financial condition of the enterprise for the long-term period ;

c) compare the planned proceeds from sales with direct expenses for the organization necessary for production;

d) control the sale of products .

26. The MRP system allows you to manage the purchase:

a) materials in accordance with the planned production cycle;

b) production equipment in accordance with the production technology;

in) office equipment in accordance with management technology;

d) computer technology in accordance with the needs of information management system.

27. The MRP II system implements the following management concept:

and) HR;

b) synergistic approach;

in) situational approach;

d) "Closed loop".

28. The production program in the MRR system defines:

a) how and when to order the transportation of the necessary resources;

b) how and when to order the transportation of finished products;

c) optimized time distribution schedule for production of the largest possible batch of products;

d) an optimized schedule for supplying resources for production.

29. Specify the mandatory components of the MRP II system:

a) planning of foreign economic activity;

b) the financial management system of the enterprise as a whole;

c) planning strategic business development;

d) MRP system.

30. The main blocks of the ERP system include:

a) personnel management, project management, quality management, material flow management, financial management, production management;

b) volume-scheduling, material requirements planning, statistical warehouse inventory management, product structure management;

c) managing customer orders, managing reengineering processes, managing the delivery of unique parts for production;

d) planning the objectives of the enterprise, organizing the production process, motivating the staff, monitoring the activities of the performers.

31. Standard class MRP - is:

a) the state standard;

b) legal standard;

c) standard management ideology;
d) the quality standard.

32. The main feature of the CSRP system is that:
and) service after-sales service is in progress;
b) there is strategic planning of production activity;
in) planning of production activity of the company varies depending on the individual order of the buyer;
d) the planning of production activity does not change when the conditions in the external environment change.

33. With whom the customer cooperates, ordering products with special characteristics of the company owning the CSRP system:
and) directly with the CSRP system;
b) with project departments that design products with special characteristics;
in) with production units that produce products with special characteristics;
d) Sales Manager.

34. Unique features of the CSRP system allow:
a) to produce large volumes of production;
b) to provide special needs of clients to the company's products;
c) identify the geographical regions of the opening of new divisions of the company;
d) to increase the qualification of the personnel without leaving the production.

35. What is the feature of the methodology of doing business, based on current information about the customer, which offers system CSRP:
and) the focus is on planning buyer orders, and not on production planning ;
b) the focus is on the planning of current production, not on customer orders ;
in) the focus is on resource planning, not on production planning ;
d) focus on scheduling regular customer orders , not on resource planning.

36. Which core processes integrates exclusively with the CSRP system:
and) satisfaction of special requirements of the client and efficiency of the company's activity;
b) main and auxiliary business processes of the company;
in) analysis of the legal framework geographically s authori s markets;
d) supply of resources and sales of products.

37. To integrated information management systems, focused on the internal environment of the organization, include:
a) SWIFT, FedWire, CHIPS, CHAPS , MicroRegister;
b) ERP and MRP II class systems;
c) CRM and CSRP classes;

d) CALS-technologies.

38. To integrated information management systems, focused on the external environment of the organization, include:

a) CRM and CSRP systems;

b) SWIFT, FedWire, CHIPS, CHAPS and MicroRegister systems;

c) ERP and MRP II class systems ;

d) Decision-Making Support System type systems.

39. Integrated information management systems focused on the internal environment of the organization include:

a) the exclusive planning of the requirements for the materials needed for production;

b) optimizing a tion s key aspect s of industrial and commercial activities, such as production planning, finance s, logistics nd supplies, personnel management and marketing, inventory management;

c) management of enterprise resources taking into account client-oriented business strategy ;

d) implementation of effective client and interbank payments.

40. Integrated information management systems focused on the internal environment of the organization include:

a) the exclusive planning of the requirements for the materials needed for production;

b) optimization of key aspects of production and commercial activity, in particular production, planning, finance, logistics, personnel management and sales, inventory management;

c) management of enterprise resources within the entire functional life cycle of the product, taking into account customer requests ;

d) effective client and interbank payments.

41. By s o o k ey were MRP II system include:

a) resource planning, synchronized with consumers;

b) satisfaction of materials, components and products needs for production planning and delivery to customers;

c) support low levels of inventory, planning and production operations procurement operations;

d) personnel management and product quality.

42. Features pits class MRP II system are:

a) use of the concept of creating additional value in the production process;

b) system is the most effective ymi not in terms of sustainable environmental enterprise;

c) guaranteein spare means s to form an overall strategy of the company;

d) providing a hierarchy of plans in the basics and management models .

43. Planning function in the MRP II system includes the following main processes:

a) planning requirements for foreign investment and loan resources, analysis of foreign markets in which the company operates;

b) production, logistic, pre-sale and after-sales cycles;

c) planning of the strategic portfolio of the enterprise, development of the policy and tactics of implementing the strategies of the enterprise;

d) planning material requirements, statistical inventory management , planning of production capacity needs.

44. The MPS as part of the MRP II system contains information on:

a) the threshold level of inventory, at which point it is necessary to plan the order for the supplier;

b) production volumes for each planned product, for each planning period ;

c) the quantity of goods above which it is not recommended to raise the level of warehouse stock of a particular product;

г) the capacities necessary for the implementation of the plan by each working center.

45. The order point in the process of statistical management of the warehouse reserves of the MRP II system is:

a) the threshold level of inventory, at which point it is necessary to plan the order for the supplier;

b) Limit of the use of production capacities for each work center;

c) the point at which the customer orders the production of the company;

d) the quantity of goods above which it is not recommended to raise the level of warehouse stock of a particular product.

46. The level of replenishment of the stock of goods in the process of statistical management of stockpiles of the system MRP II is:

a) Limit of the use of production capacity for each workstation;

b) threshold level of warehouse stocks, in order to achieve which it is necessary to plan orders to the supplier;

c) the point at which the customer orders the production of the company;

d) the quantity of goods above which it is not recommended to raise the level of warehouse stock of a particular product.

47. The process of statistical inventory management in the MRP II system involves the definition of:

a) profile of loading of production capacities of the enterprise;

b) the order points and the level of replenishment of the stock of goods in the warehouse;

c) accounting of financial documentation for stocks of rejected products;

d) production volumes for each planned product, for each planning period.

48. The process of CRP (Capacity Requirements Planning) in the MRP II system involves defining:

a) profile of loading of production capacities of the enterprise;

b) the order points and the level of replenishment of the stock of goods in the warehouse;

c) accounting of financial documentation for stocks of rejected products;

d) production volumes for each planned product, for each planning period.

49. The advantages of ERP-systems include:

a) decrease in the value of products at the expense of increasing the efficiency of operations;

b) focus on the internal environment of the organization;

c) processing of closed-loop orders;

d) the efficiency of operations of the enterprise can be copied and improved by competitors.

50. The disadvantages of ERP-systems include:

a) timely reaction to changes in market situation ;

b) focus on the internal environment of the organization;

c) processing of closed-loop orders;

d) the efficiency of operations of the enterprise can be copied and improved by competitors.

51. The ERP system should include:

a) electronic data exchange with suppliers and consumers;

b) Electronic data exchange with competitors;

c) complete automation of the work of the performers ;

d) management of enterprise documentation using the principles of paper document circulation .

52. Which management model meets MRP II and ERP management standards:

a) corporate information management;

b) management of corporate knowledge;

c) personnel management of the IT department ;

d) management of enterprise resources .

53. The main advantages of CRM systems are:

a) the possibility of a cross-market situation;

b) creation of a single portfolio of client information due to the use of mechanisms for optimizing business processes at all levels;

c) providing more additional services to clients, ensuring their active participation in the process of forming proposals;

d) deficiency of CRM - professionals.

54. CRM (Customer Relationships Management) is:

a) business methodology, which involves scheduling resources, synchronized with the consumer;

b) m etod effective planning and management of all resources necessary for the procurement, production, shipment and processing of customer orders in the company;

c) the system of management of relations with customers, clients of the company, which involves the implementation of client-orientated business strategy;

d) a management model that allows efficient management of the company's material and financial resources.

55. The CSRP system is:

a) system of management of relations with customers, clients of the company, which provides for the implementation of client-oriented business strategy;

b) business methodology, which involves planning resources, synchronized with the consumer;

c) the effective planning and management of all resources necessary for the procurement, production, shipment and processing of customer orders in the company;

d) a management model that allows efficient management of the company's material and financial resources.

56. The main purpose of the CSRP system is:

a) satisfying the need for materials, components and products for planning production and delivery to consumers;

b) planning of needs in the production facilities of the enterprise;

c) ensuring the availability of any accounting unit of materials or components necessary for the production of the product, at the right time and in the required quantity;

d) the creation of products with high value for the buyer, that is, the products that are most in line with the specific set of requirements of each particular buyer.

57. At the first stage of implementation of CSRP-technologies it is necessary:

a) introduce open technologies to create a technological infrastructure that can support the integration of buyers, suppliers and production management programs;

b) integrate the buyer and the customer focused units of the organization with the main planning and production units;

c) optimize production activity by creating an effective production infrastructure based on ERP;

d) ensure the organization of the statistical warehouse inventory management.

58. CALS (Continuous Acquisition and Life Cycle Support) is:

a) business methodology, which involves scheduling resources, synchronized with the consumer;

b) the concept and ideology of information support of the life cycle of products at all its stages, based on the use of a single information space, providing a unified means of interaction of all participants in this cycle;

c) the method of effective planning and management of all resources necessary for the procurement, production, shipment and processing of customer orders in the company;

d) a management model that allows you to effectively manage the life cycle of organizational innovation at the enterprise.

59. Functional-oriented approach to the practical implementation of ERP-systems involves:

a) the gradual build-up of additional modules that extend its functions due is using functionally her organizational her institutions and enterpris es ;

b) introduction of business-process integrated systems aimed at continuous improvement of the quality of the final product and customer satisfaction;

c) effective management of the life cycle of organizational innovation at the enterprise;

d) yn tion relationships with clients, which involves the implementation of customer-oriented business strategy.

60. The main problems of implementing CRM systems at Ukrainian enterprises include:

a) there is no interest of direct business users in solving CRM tasks for one reason or another;

b) presence of a large number of competing business sponsors of CRM projects implementation;

c) shortage of CRM-professionals;

d) the desire of managers and subordinates to take responsibility for decision making using CRM-systems.

61. The use of information management system (ISM) in developing and adopting management decisions will be legitimate if it is provided:

a) ergonomic support for managerial decisions in the ICM environment;

b) legal support of managerial decisions in the ICM environment;

c) linguistic support for managerial decisions in the ICM environment;

d) technological support for managerial decisions in the ICM environment.

62. The decision support system is :

a) an automated system based on the integrated use of technical, mathematical, informational and organizational tools for managing the personnel of the enterprise;

b) an integrated interactive computer system designed to support various types of management activity in deciding on the resolution of weakly structured or unstructured problems ;

c) an integrated interactive computer system that is designed to support decision-making on solving routine problems;

d) a form of implementation of the interaction and development of management relations expressed in the laws and principles of management, as well as in the purpose, functions, structure, methods and management process .

63. Basic for orystuvachamy automated decision support systems in the company are :

a) m enedzhery top and middle management level;

b) m enedzhery grassroots governance;

c) performers;

d) owners and shareholders of the company.

64. The main purpose of automated decision support systems in the company - is:

a) elimination of duplication in conducting scientific research and design works;

b) extrapolation of the trends of the company's development when making a management decision;

c) the choice of the optimal managerial decision from the existing alternatives without the participation of the manager in this process;

d) at peratyvne obtain the necessary information for making and implementing tactical and strategic decisions simulation I and forecasting I business development.

65. The completeness of the decision support system means that:

a) the functions of the system should fit well into the existing information environment and ensure the smooth interaction between all its components based on accepted standards;

b) the set of solutions should cover the basic business needs of the company, due to the proposed range of software products, provide technical support, training and other services;

c) the company must adapt to the changes that take place in the functions of the existing decision support system;

d) analytical functions of the decision should be adapted to changes in the external and internal environment of the enterprise.

66. Integration of the decision support system means that:

a) the functions of the system should fit well into the existing information environment and ensure the smooth interaction between all its components based on accepted standards;

b) the set of solutions should cover the basic business needs of the company, due to the proposed range of software products, provide technical support, training and other services;

c) the analytical functions of the decision should be adapted to changes in the external and internal environment of the enterprise ;

d) the company must adapt to the changes taking place in the functions of the existing decision support system.

67. The guarantee of the decision support system means that:

a) the set of solutions should cover the basic business needs of the company, due to the proposed range of software products, provide technical support, training and other services;

b) the functions of the system should fit well into the existing information environment and ensure the smooth interaction between all its components on the basis of accepted standards;

c) the system should be tested in the direction of providing the company with business benefits and technology quality ;

d) the company must adapt to the changes taking place in the functions of the existing decision support system.

68. The adaptability of the decision support system means that:

a) the functions of the system should fit well into the existing information environment and ensure the smooth interaction between all its components based on accepted standards;

b) the systems should be tested in the direction of providing the company with business benefits and technology quality ;

c) the analytical functions of the decision support system should be adapted to changes in the external and internal environment of the enterprise;

d) the company must adapt to the changes taking place in the functions of the existing decision support system.

69. Ensuring the solution of the analytical tasks of the management process as one of the main tasks of the decision support system implies:

a) representation of all available information in user-friendly graphical and tabular form;

b) calculation of the given indicators and statistical characteristics of business processes on the basis of retrospective information in databases;

c) determination of interconnections and interdependence of business processes on the basis of existing information, using mathematical apparatus for checking statistical hypotheses, clustering, constructs andassociations and temporal patterns ;

d) determination of the main directions of interconnected administrative influences, which ensure the achievement of a given goal.

70. Visualization of data as one of the main tasks of the decision support system implies:

a) submission of all necessary information in a textual form;

b) representation of all available information in user-friendly graphic and tabular form;

c) calculation of the given indices and statistical characteristics of business processes on the basis of the retrospective information contained in the databases;

d) determination of the main directions of interconnected administrative influences, which ensure the achievement of a given goal.

71. The acquisition of new knowledge as one of the main tasks of the decision support system involves:

a) representation of all available information in user-friendly graphical and tabular form;

b) calculation of the given indicators and statistical characteristics of business processes on the basis of retrospective information in databases;

c) determination of interconnections and interdependence of business processes on the basis of existing information, using mathematical apparatus for checking statistical hypotheses, clustering, building associations and temporary templates;

d) determination of the main directions of interconnected administrative influences, which ensure the achievement of a given goal.

72. The simulation tasks of the decision support system include:

a) representation of all available information in user-friendly graphical and tabular form;

b) calculation of the given indicators and statistical characteristics of business processes on the basis of retrospective information in databases;

c) determination of interconnections and interdependence of business processes on the basis of existing information, using mathematical apparatus for checking statistical hypotheses, clustering, building associations and temporary templates;

d) solving problems that answer the question "What will happen if ...?" and experiment with mathematical models describing the behavior of complex systems during an arbitrary period of time.

73. The synthesis of management in the decision support system implies:

a) representation of all available information in user-friendly graphical and tabular form;

b) the definition of the main directions of interconnected administrative influences that ensure the achievement of a given goal;

c) determination of interconnections and interdependence of business processes on the basis of existing information, using mathematical apparatus for checking statistical hypotheses, clustering, building associations and temporary templates;

d) solving problems that answer the question "What will happen if ...?" and experiment with mathematical models describing the behavior of complex systems during an arbitrary period of time.

74. Optimization tasks of the decision support system include:

a) representation of all available information in user-friendly graphical and tabular form;

b) the definition of the main directions of interconnected administrative influences that ensure the achievement of a given goal;

c) integration of simulation, managerial, optimization and statistical methods of modeling and forecasting;

d) solving problems that answer the question "What will happen if ...?" and experiment with mathematical models describing the behavior of complex systems during an arbitrary period of time.

75. Decision Support System is:

a) a system for developing recommendations for the decision maker;

b) data preparation system for decision-making;

c) enterprise personnel management system;

d) a system of decision making in view of the relationship of the enterprise with the international labor market.

76. Decision-Making Support System is:

a) a system for developing recommendations for the decision maker;

b) data preparation system for decision-making;

c) enterprise personnel management system;

d) a system of decision making in view of the relationship of the enterprise with the international labor market.

77. One of the conditions for the effective operation of IP management personnel at the enterprise is:

a) high level of uncertainty of the enterprise environment;

b) high degree of centralization of all kinds of resources, including information;

c) the autonomy of work of the participants of the working group or the whole team of performers of works;

d) homogeneity of the environment of data organization, processing and transmission of information;

78. To their organizational effect and the introduction of an automated system of personnel management at the enterprise can be attributed:

a) reduction of personnel management costs and increased staff productivity;

b) Reduction of me time decision making at all levels of business management and Raising me as personnel decisions;

c) maintaining a complete individual labor history of the personnel of the enterprise and preparing a personnel reserve and promotion of the most prospective employees;

d) optimal use of professional qualities of a particular employee of the enterprise and planning career growth and advanced training .

79. The economic effects of the introduction of an automated system of personnel management at the enterprise include:

a) optimal use of professional qualities of a particular employee of the enterprise and planning career growth and advanced training;

b) reduction of decision-making time at all levels of enterprise management and improvement of the quality of personnel decisions;

c) maintaining a complete individual labor history of the personnel of the enterprise and preparing a personnel reserve and promotion of the most prospective employees;

d) reducing staff costs and improving staff productivity.

80. The social effects of the introduction of an automated system of personnel management at the enterprise include:

a) reduction of decision-making time at all levels of enterprise management and improvement of the quality of personnel decisions;

b) optimal use of professional qualities of a particular employee of the enterprise and planning career growth and advanced training;

c) maintaining a complete individual labor history of the personnel of the enterprise and preparing a personnel reserve and promotion of the most prospective employees;

d) reducing staff costs and improving staff productivity.

81. International Section latizhna system - is :

a) all means of payment, which are kept by one country in banks of other countries;

b) a set of rules, procedures and technical infrastructure that provides transfer of value from one economic entity to another in the territory of two or more countries;

c) the form of organization of currency relations of the country, due to its currency legislation;

d) the form of organization of currency relations within the framework of the world economy.

82. By one of Mr eredumov formation of modern electronic payment systems include :

a) the necessity of payment for their operation and the participation in the paperwork documentation ;

b) the proximity of levels of economic development and the degree of economic maturity of countries;

c) reducing the volume of international commercial activity;

d) the need minimiz ted typically s banking s risk s .

83. Electronic banking messaging systems include:

a) SWIFT, Bankwire;

b) FedWire, CHIPS, CHAPS, Micro Register;

c) ERP, MRP II, CRM, CSRP;
g) Reuters, Dow Jones Telerate, Teletrac, Bloomberg, Tenfore.

84. To electronic systems of interbank settlements include:
a) Reuters, Dow Jones Telerate, Teletrac, Bloomberg, Tenfore;
b) SWIFT, Bankwire;
c) FedWire, CHIPS, CHAPS, Micro Register;
d) ERP, MRP II, CRM, CSRP.

85. In the range of electronic banking reports predict Hainaut :
a) implementation of only operative sending and saving of payment documents, settlement of payments by participating banks;
b) fulfillment of mutual payment requirements and obligations of tanks of member systems;
c) the provision of international loans to individuals and legal entities;
d) transfer of funds and securities to large sums.

86. Within the framework of electronic systems of interbank settlements provides:
a) implementation of only operative sending and saving of payment documents, settlement of payments by participating banks;
b) fulfillment of mutual payment requirements and obligations of tanks of member systems;
c) the provision of international loans to individuals;
d) the implementation of currency transactions by brokers through international exchanges.

87. One of the main advantages of data centers is:
a) reducing the disk space available to each user;
b) Minimization of access time to information in any number of requests;
c) providing open access to data for any users;
d) duplication of information contained in databases on paper.

88. The feature of the international payment system CHIPS is:
a) regulation of interbank obligations and requirements immediately after the presentation of the relevant documents ;
b) accumulation of interbank obligations and requirements during the working day with subsequent balancing after its termination;
c) providing operative and protected from unauthorized access of telecommunication service for banks;
d) regulation of all interbank payments within three working days.

89. The main international information systems of the technical analysis of markets include:

a) SWIFT, Bankwire;

b) FedWire, CHIPS, CHAPS, Micro Register;

c) Reuters, Dow Jones Telerate, Teletrac, Bloomberg, Tenfore;

d) ERP, MRP II, CRM, CSRP.

90. One of the main advantages of the SWIFT system is:

a) execution of payment transactions using exclusively paper media;

b) provision of operational, effective and protected against unauthorized access of telecommunication services to banks;

c) high amount of expenses for entering the network;

d) reduction of possibilities for using a payment credit at the time of transfer of a payment document.

91. Portfolio approach to assessing the effectiveness of information systems involves:

a) build a table IT - portfolio for businesses that table contains a complete list of business -
processes of indicating different funds their automation and optimization ;

b) ensuring the guaranteed effectiveness of IT due to well-designed IT budgeting procedures, personnel motivation and control over spending ;

c) build a table IT - Portfolio competing businesses using benchmarking ;

d) calculation of the main indicators of the effectiveness of the investment project and its value for the company.

92. The budget approach to assessing the effectiveness of information systems involves:

a) ensuring the effectiveness of IT at the expense of properly constructed IT budgeting procedures, staff motivation and cost control;

b) budgeting for the introduction of IP companies taking into account revenues from the state budget;

c) build a table IT - Portfolio competing businesses using benchmarking ;

d) calculation of the main indicators of the effectiveness of the investment project and its value for the company.

93. The project approach to assessing the effectiveness of the implementation of information systems involves the calculation of key indicators such as:

a) return on assets, capital intensity, labor-intensive assets, the coefficient of input of main production assets, the rate of retirement of fixed assets;

b) the rate of the overall liquidity of the project , quick ratio of the project , the coefficient of absolute liquidity of the project , net working capital project ;

c) the coefficient of significance of improving the access to information, the coefficient of significance of improving the interaction with suppliers; coefficient of significance of increasing customer loyalty;

d) the payback period, the internal rate of return, the net present value of the investment project.

94. Methods of investment analysis as methods for evaluating the effectiveness of information systems are based on:

a) the discounting of cash flows generated during the implementation of an investment project;

b) cash outflow computing;

c) discounting the current cost of the information system;

d) comparison of profitability of the enterprise in the past with indicators of the current period .

95. Methods of financial analysis as methods for assessing the effectiveness of information systems allow you to make managerial decisions based on:

a) the use of statistical and mathematical models to assess the probability of a risk of investment projects;

b) financial evaluation of qualitative indicators of enterprise activity in the implementation of information systems;

c) financial calculation of the economic efficiency of the enterprise for the previous reporting period;

d) assessments of the current financial position, activity of the enterprise in previous years and expected parameters of financial condition.

96. Probabilistic methods for assessing the effectiveness of information systems allow you to make managerial decisions based on:

a) financial evaluation of qualitative indicators of enterprise activity in the implementation of information systems;

b) calculation of the probability of bankruptcy of the company in the event of new competitors in the market;

c) use of statistical and mathematical models to assess the probability of occurrence of risks of investment projects and the future effect of the use of the information system;

d) assessments of the current financial position, activity of the enterprise in previous years and expected parameters of financial condition.

97. The CBA (Cost Benefit Analysis) method evaluates and compares:

a) the profits gained as a result of the project, with the risks associated with the implementation of this project;

b) income received as a result of the project, with the costs of its implementation;

c) the profitability of the enterprise before and after the introduction of the investment project;

d) expenses of the enterprise before and after introduction of the investment project.

98. By the net present value method, an investment project is effective if:

a) NPV < 0;

b) NPV> 1;

c) NPV> 0;

r) NPV> IRR (Internal rate of return) .

99. Return on investment is an indicator that allows you to determine:

a) to what extent the company's expenses are increased by 1 UAH. investment;

b) how the production cost of the firm is reduced by 1 UAH. investment;

c) how the solvency of the firm decreases in the amount of UAH 1,000. investment;

d) to what extent the firm's value is increased by 1 UAH. investment

100. According to the method of calculating the internal rate of return on investment (IRR), the project should be accepted for implementation if:

a) IRR> advanced capital;

b) IRR <advanced capital;

c) IRR> 1;

d) IRR> 0.