

大同大學 九十三年年度研究所碩士班入學考試試題

考試科目：管理資訊系統

所別：資訊經營研究所

第1頁/共7頁

註：本次考試 不可以參考自己的書籍及筆記； 不可以使用字典； 不可以使用計算器。

Multiple Choice Questions : each question has 5 choices, choose the most appropriate one as the answer to the question. (1% each)

- To move from a traditional firm foundation toward a digital firm requires that managers:
 - identify the challenges facing the firm.
 - discover the technologies available.
 - organize the firm to take advantage of technology.
 - create management procedures to implement changes.
 - All of the above.
- Information systems are needed by today's businesses because:
 - technology has increased in power and decreased in cost.
 - the Web has made globalization the norm.
 - they are less expensive than hiring more employees.
 - they optimize information and knowledge flow within the organization.
 - competition is impossible without them.
- To understand information systems, one must understand:
 - the problems they are designed to solve.
 - their architectural and design elements.
 - organizational processes.
 - (A) and (B).
 - (A), (B), and (C).
- Information systems literacy requires:
 - technical knowledge about computers.
 - financial and accounting skills.
 - behavioral knowledge about organizations and individuals using information systems.
 - (A) and (B).
 - (A) and (C).
- All information systems can be described as:
 - technology in service to business.
 - combinations of problems and solutions to problems.
 - organizational and management solutions to problems posed by the environment.
 - the technology required to manage the business of the organization.
 - relationships between different levels and specialties.
- Today's information systems directly affect how managers:
 - interact with IT personnel.
 - decide when, where, how and what products will be produced.
 - manage their employees.
 - (B) and (C).
 - (A), (B), and (C).
- Building and managing information systems today involves:
 - customers and vendors outside the company.
 - largely technical changes.
 - a much larger part of the organization than it did in the past.
 - fewer people within the organization than it did in the past.
 - largely cultural changes.
- An advantage to the Internet is that it is creating:
 - a new "universal" technology platform for the building of new products, services and organizations.
 - communications anarchy.
 - politically and socially diverse communities.
 - new technologies.
 - primary information to a wide variety of industries.
- Networked information systems allow companies to:
 - Do business with fewer employees.
 - Coordinate with other organizations across great distances.
 - Cut management costs.
 - Deal with financial information more securely.
 - Maintain the security of proprietary information.
- The global availability of the Internet for the exchange of transactions between buyers and sellers has:
 - made political boundaries obsolete.
 - fueled the growth of electronic commerce.
 - created problems between international currencies.
 - made extranets possible.
 - facilitated management of international corporations.
- Knowledge-level systems:
 - monitor the elementary activities and transactions of the organization.
 - support knowledge and data workers in an organization.
 - support the monitoring, controlling, decision-making and administrative activities of middle management.
 - support long-range planning activities.
 - support financial and resource planning activities.
- The basic business systems that support the operational level of the organization are the:
 - DSS.
 - KWS.
 - TPS.
 - MIS.
 - JIT.
- An example of an operational-level system is:
 - one to record the number of hours worked each day by employees on the factory floor.
 - CAD.
 - decisions about the design of future products.
 - reports where sales fall below anticipated levels by territory.
 - All of the above.
- Management-level systems:
 - monitor the elementary activities and transactions of the organization.
 - support knowledge and data workers in an organization.
 - support long-range planning activities.
 - support the monitoring, controlling, decision-making and administrative activities of middle management.
 - support financial and resource planning activities.
- Typical office systems:
 - handle and manage documents.
 - manage electronic calendars.
 - manage e-mail, video conferencing and voice mail.
 - (A) and (C).
 - (A), (B), and (C).

大同大學 九十三年 學年度研究所碩士班入學考試試題

考試科目：管理資訊系統

所別：資訊經營研究所

第2頁/共7頁

註：本次考試 不可以參考自己的書籍及筆記； 不可以使用字典； 不可以使用計算器。

<接前頁>

16. Most MIS use _____ to create reports.
(A) word processing and spreadsheets
(B) simple routines such as summaries and comparisons
(C) sophisticated mathematical models
(D) complex statistical techniques
(E) All of the above.
17. Information systems can be defined by organizational level and:
(A) specific organizational function.
(B) the cost of equipment and training.
(C) the educational requirements needed to use them.
(D) analytical reporting ability.
(E) user support functions.
18. Manufacturing and production systems deal with:
(A) planning, development, and maintenance of production facilities.
(B) labor required to fashion finished products.
(C) scheduling of equipment, facilities, and materials.
(D) the acquisition, availability, and storage of materials.
(E) All of the above.
19. Finance and accounting systems keep track of:
(A) manpower requirements for meeting long-term business plans.
(B) financial assets and fund flows.
(C) supply chain and computer resource management.
(D) financial information external to the firm.
(E) sales records.
20. Managing a supply chain requires that a company:
(A) eliminate redundant steps, delays, and the unnecessary use of resources.
(B) ask for the right reports from MIS.
(C) share internal information with suppliers and competitors.
(D) understand information technology.
(E) include reverse logistics in all planning.
21. The interaction between information technology and organizations is influenced by:
(A) organizational structure.
(B) standard operating procedures.
(C) politics and culture.
(D) environment and management decisions.
(E) All of the above.
22. Because it makes it easier for managers to oversee a greater number of employees, information technology can reduce:
(A) transaction costs.
(B) interdepartmental conflicts.
(C) agency costs.
(D) information retrieval costs.
(E) none of the above.
23. Some research indicates that computerization decreases the need for large numbers of lower-level workers because:
(A) their work is reclaimed.
(B) more information is given to middle managers.
(C) it permits task forces to be formed.
(D) more highly-trained workers work faster.
(E) more training for such workers is required.
24. An organization can influence how information technology will be used through:
(A) decisions about who will design, build, and maintain the various systems.
(B) decisions about the technical configuration of the various systems.
(C) decisions about the organizational configuration of the various systems.
(D) (A) and (C).
(E) (A), (B), and (C).
25. Systems analysts are:
(A) highly trained technical specialists who write computer software instructions.
(B) leaders of the various teams connected with the information systems.
(C) specialists who translate business problems and requirements into information requirements and systems.
(D) responsible for the information systems function in the organization.
(E) senior managers who oversee the use of information technology in organizations.
26. Computer programmers are:
(A) highly trained technical specialists who write computer software instructions.
(B) specialists who translate business problems and requirements into information requirements and systems.
(C) leaders of the various teams connected with the information systems.
(D) responsible for the information systems function in the organization.
(E) senior managers who oversee the use of information technology in organizations.
27. The Internet is capable of reducing _____ for most organizations.
(A) agency and transaction costs
(B) information usage
(C) reporting and analysis
(D) systems costs
(E) All of the above.
28. Organizations rebuilding some of their key business processes on Internet technology are finding that:
(A) their business processes are simpler.
(B) they are much flatter.
(C) they need fewer employees.
(D) (B) and (C).
(E) (A), (B) and (C).
29. Mintzberg defined the decisional roles of a manager as those in which the manager:
(A) Disseminates critical information and negotiates conflicts.
(B) Acts as the nerve center of the organization, receiving and disseminating critical information.
(C) Initiates activities, handles disturbances, allocates resources, and negotiates conflicts.
(D) Acts as a figurehead and leader of the organization.
(E) Initiates activities, allocates resources, and leads the organization.

大同大學 九十三年 學年度研究所碩士班入學考試試題

考試科目：管理資訊系統

所別：資訊經營研究所

第3頁/共7頁

註：本次考試 不可以參考自己的書籍及筆記； 不可以使用字典； 不可以使用計算器。

30. In Simon's four stages of decision making, "intelligence" is when:
- (A) the individual selects among the possible alternative solutions to a problem.
 - (B) the individual conceives possible alternative solutions to a problem.
 - (C) the individual collects information to identify problems.
 - (D) the individual puts the decision into effect and reports on the progress of the solution.
 - (E) the individual puts the decision into effect.
31. The technology of the Internet has emerged as:
- (A) the major influence in brick-and-mortar business.
 - (B) businesses have become more technology-literate.
 - (C) communications technologies have risen in importance.
 - (D) the key enabling technology for digital integration.
 - (E) All of the above.
32. Internet technology is providing the infrastructure for electronic business because:
- (A) it is less expensive.
 - (B) its technology and technology standards can also be used to make information flow seamlessly throughout the organization.
 - (C) it is easier to understand.
 - (D) the emergence of the digital firm has created so many new markets.
 - (E) All of the above.
33. The detailed information the Internet makes possible between internal operations makes it easier:
- (A) for managers to coordinate more jobs and tasks.
 - (B) to understand material flows and manufacturing schedules.
 - (C) to arrange money transfers between departments.
 - (D) to analyze the cost factors in production.
 - (E) for everyone in the company to participate in decision-making.
34. A content provider:
- (A) provides product, pricing, and availability information to individuals and businesses.
 - (B) provides initial point of entry to the Web and specialized content and other services.
 - (C) provides on-line service for individuals and businesses.
 - (D) creates revenue by providing digital content over the Web.
 - (E) All of the above.
35. The removal of intermediate organizations or business process layers in value chain is called:
- (A) disintermediation.
 - (B) reintermediation.
 - (C) customer self-service.
 - (D) pure-play.
 - (E) dynamic provision.
36. Net marketplaces are:
- (A) owned by one central provider which facilitates transfer of information.
 - (B) more transaction-oriented and less relationship-oriented than private industrial networks.
 - (C) useful for determining fixed prices for goods.
 - (D) more relationship-oriented and less transaction-oriented than private industrial networks.
 - (E) mostly involved with indirect goods.
37. Exchanges are:
- (A) always vertical markets.
 - (B) never vertical markets.
 - (C) the wholesalers of the Internet.
 - (D) third-party net marketplaces.
 - (E) common networks to reduce supply chain inefficiencies.
38. The ultimate goal of some industry-owned net marketplaces is:
- (A) make the best product at the cheapest price.
 - (B) the unification of an entire industry supply chain.
 - (C) the unification of supply chains across industries.
 - (D) the creation of a web of supply chains that serves all commerce.
 - (E) All of the above.
39. As extended supply chains start sharing more varied information on-line:
- (A) prices will be lowered along the entire chain.
 - (B) economies of scale will be introduced.
 - (C) companies can respond more accurately to changing customer demands.
 - (D) sales representatives will be less necessary.
 - (E) All of the above.
40. Organizational benefits of intranets include:
- (A) connectivity.
 - (B) scalability.
 - (C) low start-up costs.
 - (D) easy to use Web interface.
 - (E) All of the above.
41. Computer abuse is:
- (A) mostly a personal problem.
 - (B) sometimes legal but always unethical.
 - (C) illegal and unethical.
 - (D) most common in the business environment.
 - (E) the special province of hackers.
42. The new and more efficient global marketplace has:
- (A) destroyed political boundaries.
 - (B) made cultural differences obsolete.
 - (C) reduced the normal social buffers permitting adjustment to competition.
 - (D) reduced the time most people have to spend at home with their families.
 - (E) All of the above.
43. It is difficult to hold software producers liable for their software products when:
- (A) these products are used for so many different purposes.
 - (B) software users expect infallibility.
 - (C) that software is considered to be like books.
 - (D) that software is considered to be a service.
 - (E) there are so many conflicting laws governing such products.
44. The political issue of privacy concerns:
- (A) governmental monitoring of private data.
 - (B) the development of statutes that govern the relations between record keepers and individuals.
 - (C) the data collected by Web sites without the knowledge of the site visitor.
 - (D) ownership of private data.
 - (E) the development of statutes that govern the relations between Internet participants.

大同大學 九十三年 學年度研究所碩士班入學考試試題

考試科目：管理資訊系統

所別：資訊經營研究所

第4頁/共7頁

註：本次考試 不可以參考自己的書籍及筆記； 不可以使用字典； 不可以使用計算器。

<接前頁>

45. When a cookie is created during a Web site visit, it is stored:
(A) on the Web site computer.
(B) on the visitor's computer.
(C) on the ISP's computer.
(D) in a Web directory.
(E) at the node.
46. Fair information practices are based on the principle of:
(A) accountability.
(B) responsibility.
(C) mutuality of interest.
(D) ethical behavior.
(E) financial integrity.
47. Information technology and systems threaten individual claims to privacy by making the invasion of privacy:
(A) cheap.
(B) effective.
(C) profitable.
(D) All of the above.
(E) None of the above.
48. The basic concepts of ethics are:
(A) liability.
(B) responsibility.
(C) accountability.
(D) due process.
(E) All of the above.
49. Ethics is a concern of humans who:
(A) have freedom of choice.
(B) have a religious belief.
(C) are civilized.
(D) are members of a global society.
(E) deal with the feelings of others.
50. Advances in data storage techniques and rapidly declining storage costs have:
(A) created huge publicly accessible databases.
(B) made routine violations of privacy cheap and effective.
(C) doubled every 18 months.
(D) made universal access possible.
(E) doubled humanity's knowledge.
51. Computing on the Internet uses:
(A) the client/server model.
(B) the power of microwave telecommunications.
(C) much of the financial resources of the modern firm.
(D) centralized processing.
(E) more powerful mathematic and graphics capabilities.
52. Primary storage:
(A) stores all or part of the software program being executed.
(B) stores the operating system that manages the operation of the computer.
(C) holds the data the program is currently using.
(D) (A) and (C).
(E) (A), (B) and (C).
53. MICR is used primarily:
(A) to translate bar codes.
(B) in sensitized display screens.
(C) in check processing for the banking industry.
(D) for voice output devices.
(E) for storing microscopic filmed documents.
54. Java software was designed:
(A) as a new platform for the Internet.
(B) to run on any computer or computing device regardless of its operating system.
(C) to make writing Web pages easy for the new user.
(D) to be downloaded from the Internet as required.
(E) to be applied to communications.
55. The process of tying together multiple applications to support the flow of information across multiple business units and systems is called:
(A) a network.
(B) the Internet.
(C) enterprise application integration.
(D) integrated programming.
(E) enterprise programming applications.
56. System software is the layer between:
(A) primary and secondary memory.
(B) the CPU and secondary storage.
(C) the hardware and the application software.
(D) the computer and the Internet.
(E) the application software and the storage medium.
57. Utility software is:
(A) application software.
(B) stored only in primary memory.
(C) controlled by the system clock.
(D) part of the system software.
(E) accessed through the modem.
58. A Web server is:
(A) a computer whose only task is to access the Web.
(B) a computer linking one network to another network.
(C) software for locating and managing stored Web pages.
(D) part of a telecommunications server.
(E) All of the above.
59. Storage service providers:
(A) are part of an in-house infrastructure.
(B) monitor stored data for release to consumers.
(C) perform the bulk of the processing needs for clients.
(D) sell storage as a pay-per-use utility.
(E) All of the above.
60. Implementing a database requires:
(A) widespread organizational change.
(B) changes in the allocation of power at senior management levels.
(C) changes in the ownership and sharing of information at all levels.
(D) changes in organizational agreements.
(E) All of the above.
61. An effective information system provides users with:
(A) inexpensive information.
(B) timely, accurate, and relevant information.
(C) everything they need to make decisions.
(D) many reports from different angles.
(E) an enterprise system.

大同大學 九十三年 學年度研究所碩士班入學考試試題

考試科目：管理資訊系統

所別：資訊經營研究所

第5頁/共7頁

註：本次考試 不可以參考自己的書籍及筆記； 不可以使用字典； 不可以使用計算器。

62. The data hierarchy goes from bits and bytes to:
(A) entities, attributes, fields, and records.
(B) fields, attributes, entities, and records.
(C) fields, records, files, and databases.
(D) records, entities, fields, and databases.
(E) attributes, entities, records, and tuples.
63. A DBMS can reduce:
(A) transaction costs and data dictionary costs.
(B) program-data dependence, and program development and maintenance costs.
(C) equity costs and reporting costs.
(D) the need for application programs.
(E) the number of reports management requires.
64. In a traditional file environment, any change in data requires:
(A) a different entity description.
(B) a change in all programs that access the data.
(C) management approval.
(D) data redundancy.
(E) a different data dictionary.
65. SQL is:
(A) a first-generation language.
(B) the standard data manipulation language for relational DBMS.
(C) the query language used for networked databases.
(D) never used for reports.
(E) a natural language approach to gathering information from databases.
66. The three basic operations used to develop useful sets of data in a relational database are:
(A) sort, select, and report.
(B) combine, relate, and sort.
(C) select, project, and join.
(D) project, combine, and report.
(E) join, relate, and sort.
67. The conceptual design of a database is:
(A) more important than the physical design.
(B) an abstract model of the database from the business perspective.
(C) easier for a programmer to understand than the logical design.
(D) the actual arrangement of data on direct access storage devices.
(E) an easy-to-change data model.
68. Enterprise analysis:
(A) is needed to develop databases.
(B) must be undertaken before the firm does business on the Internet.
(C) is not pertinent to database design and development.
(D) sets out specific procedures and accountabilities.
(E) is usually a security issue.
69. Relational systems with fourth-generation query languages:
(A) are outdated today.
(B) permit employees who are not computer specialists to access large databases.
(C) require extensive employee training before they can be accessed.
(D) are not useful to Internet companies.
(E) are not yet available to most businesses.
70. Multidimensional analysis:
(A) enables users to view the same data in different ways using multiple dimensions.
(B) uses current data only.
(C) plots data on a variable line.
(D) is not good for historical data.
(E) is best used in larger companies.
71. Data warehousing uses data from:
(A) daily reports only.
(B) diverse applications and locations.
(C) diverse applications, but one location.
(D) many locations, but one application.
(E) primarily government locations.
72. Data mining:
(A) cannot predict likely future behavior.
(B) finds hidden patterns and relationships in large pools of data.
(C) is illegal.
(D) is not accurate for small companies.
(E) looks only at broad areas, not detail.
73. OLAP stands for:
(A) object-oriented layered application programming.
(B) object-relational legacy attributes placement.
(C) objective layered attributes processing.
(D) on-line legacy application placement.
(E) on-line analytical processing.
74. The foundation of electronic commerce and the digital economy is/are:
(A) networks.
(B) bandwidth.
(C) copper phone lines.
(D) based on English as the standard language.
(E) None of the above.
75. A telecommunications system:
(A) transmits information.
(B) establishes the interface between the sender and receiver.
(C) routes messages along the most efficient paths.
(D) controls the flow of information.
(E) All of the above.
76. A multiplexer is a:
(A) programmable telecommunications computer that collects and temporarily stores messages from terminals until enough messages are ready to be sent economically.
(B) specialized computer that supervises communications traffic between the CPU and peripheral devices.
(C) device that enables a single communications channel to carry data transmissions from several sources simultaneously.
(D) special purpose computer, attached to the host computer, dedicated to communications management.
(E) high-speed and inexpensive computer designed to carry multimedia signals.
77. At its fastest, fiber optic cable can transmit data at speeds of:
(A) 1.544 megabits per second.
(B) 1024 bits per second.
(C) up to 2.56 megabits per second.
(D) up to 6 terabits per second.
(E) 1 terabit per second.

大同大學 九十三年 學年度研究所碩士班入學考試試題

考試科目：管理資訊系統

所別：資訊經營研究所

第6頁/共7頁

註：本次考試 不可以參考自己的書籍及筆記； 不可以使用字典； 不可以使用計算器。

<接前頁>

78. Communications satellites are:
(A) relay stations for fiber-optic transmissions.
(B) outside the electromagnetic spectrum.
(C) used mainly by cell phones.
(D) usually in very high orbits so they will not interfere with space stations.
(E) cost effective for transmitting large quantities of data over very long distances.
79. Optical networks transmit:
(A) voice.
(B) data.
(C) video.
(D) using pulses of light.
(E) All of the above.
80. A controller is:
(A) a programmable telecommunications computer that collects and temporarily stores messages from terminals until enough messages are ready to be sent economically.
(B) a specialized computer that supervises communications traffic between the CPU and peripheral devices.
(C) a device that enables a single communications channel to carry data transmissions from several sources simultaneously.
(D) a special purpose computer, attached to the host computer, dedicated to communications management.
(E) a high-speed and inexpensive computer designed to carry multimedia signals.
81. Electronic conferencing is growing in popularity because:
(A) travel time and costs are saved.
(B) special software is not required.
(C) any T1 line can use it.
(D) employees can be monitored more closely.
(E) All of the above.
82. LANs are recommended for applications:
(A) that do not need client/server networks.
(B) that do not require special operating systems.
(C) that transmit high volumes of data and other functions requiring high transmission speeds.
(D) that require a gateway to the Internet.
(E) All of the above.
83. A star network:
(A) links a number of computers on a single circuit.
(B) is useful for applications where some processing must be centralized and some can be performed locally.
(C) consists of a central host computer connected to a number of smaller computers or terminals.
(D) passes data in one direction from one computer to another.
(E) (B) and (C).
84. A bus network:
(A) links a number of computers on a single circuit.
(B) is useful for applications where some processing must be centralized and some can be performed locally.
(C) consists of a central host computer connected to a number of smaller computers or terminals.
(D) passes data in one direction from one computer to another.
(E) (B) and (C).
85. A gateway is:
(A) used to send packets of data and to determine the next point in a network to which data should be sent.
(B) a communications processor that can connect dissimilar networks by translating from one set of protocols to another.
(C) part of the NOS.
(D) a computer that acts as a librarian, storing files and programs for network users.
(E) the telephone line that a person accesses from his or her terminal to transmit data to another computer.
86. The new IT infrastructure allows companies to:
(A) learn how to do business on-line.
(B) expand their productivity.
(C) radically reduce their agency and transaction costs.
(D) provide end-user functionality to IP addresses.
(E) create a high-capacity backbone to the Internet.
87. TCP:
(A) provides end-user functionality.
(B) performs transport, breaking data into packets called datagrams.
(C) contains a header with address information.
(D) is the reference model for communications.
(E) All of the above.
88. A smart phone is a:
(A) general purpose computing platform that can perform many different tasks, but can be unreliable or complex to use.
(B) wireless handheld personal digital assistant with e-mail and Internet service.
(C) network computer with minimal local storage and processing capability; designed to use software and services delivered over networks and the Internet.
(D) game machine with a modem, keyboard, and capabilities to function as a Web access terminal.
(E) small screen and keyboard for browsing the Web and exchanging e-mail in addition to providing voice communication.
89. IP:
(A) receives datagrams and breaks the packets down further.
(B) translates messages into the user/host software for screen presentation.
(C) makes sure the data is not corrupted.
(D) resends corrupted packets.
(E) links disparate computers.
90. The two small wireless network standards are:
(A) TCP/IP and OCI
(B) 802.11b and OCI.
(C) 802.11b and Bluetooth.
(D) OSI and Bluetooth.
(E) TCP/IP and Bluetooth.
91. To join the Internet, an existing network needs to:
(A) pay a small registration fee.
(B) establish which computer on the network will forward messages for the OSI.
(C) agree to certain standards based on the TCP/IP reference model.
(D) (A) and (C).
(E) (A), (B) and (C).

大同大學 九十三年 學年度研究所碩士班入學考試試題

考試科目：管理資訊系統

所別：資訊經營研究所

第7頁/共7頁

註：本次考試 不可以參考自己的書籍及筆記； 不可以使用字典； 不可以使用計算器。

92. E-mail is the capability to/for:
- (A) person-to-person messaging and document sharing.
 - (B) transfer files from one computer to another.
 - (C) discussion groups using e-mail mailing list servers.
 - (D) interactive conversations.
 - (E) log onto one computer and work on another.
93. LISTSERVS are used for:
- (A) person-to-person messaging and document sharing.
 - (B) transfer files from one computer to another.
 - (C) discussion groups using e-mail mailing list servers.
 - (D) interactive conversations.
 - (E) log onto one computer and work on another.
94. To use Telnet, you must know:
- (A) the URL of the computer you are contacting.
 - (B) how to use TCP/IP.
 - (C) the password for the system you are contacting.
 - (D) the computer address for your own system.
 - (E) the computer address of the computer you are contacting.
95. Web browser software is programmed according to:
- (A) telnet requirements.
 - (B) HTML standards.
 - (C) TCP/IP protocols.
 - (D) MBPS.
 - (E) FTP.
96. "Co-location" means that:
- (A) the subscribing firm owns the server, but the server is located at the physical facility of the hosting service.
 - (B) there is more than one server acting for the subscriber.
 - (C) the hosting service owns the server, but the server is located at the physical facility of the subscribing firm.
 - (D) personnel are assigned to work at both sites.
 - (E) more than one subscriber uses the server.
97. www.prenhall.com is a(n):
- (A) Web navigator name.
 - (B) surf address.
 - (C) IP address.
 - (D) software agent.
 - (E) domain name.
98. A company employing an extranet must be sure to put a(n) _____ in place.
- (A) Web browser
 - (B) administrative computer
 - (C) firewall
 - (D) applications protocol
 - (E) very large secondary storage area
99. The two main standards for the Wireless Web are:
- (A) I-mode and TCP/IP.
 - (B) WAP and HTTP.
 - (C) HTTP and HTML.
 - (D) WAP and I-mode.
 - (E) HTML and WAP.
100. Systems linked to the Internet are especially vulnerable to security breaches because:
- (A) they lack firewalls.
 - (B) they do not have secure physical facilities.
 - (C) security is beyond the expertise of most IT professionals.
 - (D) the Internet is designed to be an open environment.
 - (E) they are vulnerable during the night hours.