



FACULTY OF BUSINESS

FINAL EXAMINATION

Student ID (in Figures) :

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Student ID (in Words) :

Course Code & Name : **ACC2133 ACCOUNTING INFORMATION SYSTEMS 1**
Semester & Year : JANUARY – APRIL 2022
Lecturer/Examiner : JAMES LIOW
Duration : 3 Hours

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

1. This question paper consists of:
PART A (100 marks) : Answer FOUR (4) compulsory questions. Answers are to be written in the Answer Booklet provided.
2. Candidates are not allowed to bring any unauthorised materials except writing equipment into the Examination Hall. Electronic dictionaries are strictly prohibited.
3. This question paper must be submitted along with all used and/or unused rough papers and/or graph paper (if any). Candidates are NOT allowed to take any examination materials out of the examination hall.
4. Only ballpoint pens are allowed to be used in answering the questions, with the exception of multiple choice questions, where 2B pencils are to be used.

WARNING: The University Examination Board (UEB) of BERJAYA University College regards cheating as a most serious offence and will not hesitate to mete out the appropriate punitive actions according to the severity of the offence committed, and in accordance with the clauses stipulated in the Students' Handbook, up to and including expulsion from BERJAYA University College.

Total Number of pages = 5 (Including the cover page)

PART A : COMPULSORY QUESTIONS (100 MARKS)

INSTRUCTION (S) : There are **FOUR (4)** questions in this section. Write your answers in the Answer Booklet(s) provided.

QUESTION 1

An accounting information system (AIS) is a structure that a business uses to collect, store, manage, process, retrieve and report its financial data so it can be used by accountants, consultants, business analysts, managers, chief financial officers (CFOs), auditors, regulators, and tax agencies.

Required

- a) Explain the relationship between data and information. (4 marks)
- b) Describe **FOUR (4)** qualitative characteristics of useful information. (8 marks)
- c) Discuss **FOUR (4)** functions for transforming data into information.

(10 marks)

[Total 20 marks]

QUESTION 2

In many smaller, unincorporated businesses such as sole traders and unlimited partnerships, the responsibility for internal controls often lies with the owners themselves. In most cases, the owners are fully engaged in the business itself, and if employees are engaged, it is usually within the capability of the owners to remain fully aware of transactions and the overall state of the business.

As organisations grow, the need for internal controls increases, as the degree of specialisation increases and it becomes impossible to remain fully aware of what is going on in every part of the business.

Required

Discuss **FIVE (5)** components of internal control.

[Total: 20 marks]

QUESTION 3

Tony, the owner of Tony Trading who has physical store at Jalan TAR realized that his business sales dropped dramatically this few months. His assistant suggested to use e-business to increase the sales volume.

Required

a) Discuss **FOUR** (4) categories of e-business.

(12 marks)

b) Explain **THREE** (3) advantages of e-business.

(6 marks)

[Total 20 marks]

QUESTION 4

Instruction(s): Read the mini case given below and answer the questions given at the end.

Introduction

XYZ Company is a runner suit manufacturing firm founded in year 2017, which currently employs 300 people.

The company produces custom diving suits in its factory located in China. Each diving suit is tailored to a rider based on a number of different measurements, including height, weight, inseam and arm length. These measurement are taken at 30 professional sports suit shops around China which are certified to size XYZ suits. By accepting orders only through licenced dealers, the company ensures that each suit matches its rider precisely.

The custom suits are considered extremely high quality, and the company takes pride in using only the best components sourced from around the world. Accordingly, the company purchases from a cast of hundreds of suppliers, chosen for their commitment to quality and reliability.

Demand for the suits has grown exponentially in recent years. The surge in demand was somewhat unexpected and the company's factory has been operating at capacity for over a year. As a result, current orders face a production backlog of approximately 5-6 weeks.

The company's operations have been further troubled by severe inefficiencies and control weaknesses attributed to its legacy accounting system. You have been hired to suggest improvements in the company's accounting procedures. The following paragraphs describe the company's revenue cycle.

Sales Cycle

a) Sales Department

The sales order process begins when a licensed the dealer faxes a completed customer order and measurement form to the sales department. When the fax is received a sales representative calls the dealer to confirm the order details and generate a quote based on the complexity of the order.

The sales clerk personnel then enter the measurement and quoted price into his personal computer terminal, which automatically generates a sales order form. The clerk prints three hardcopies of the sales order form. The first copy is sent to the billing department and the second is sent to the factory. The clerk files the third copy along with the customer order in the sales department's open customer order file.

b) Billing Department

The billing department clerk uses the first copy of the sales order to compute the final sales price and manually prepares two copies of the customer invoice. One copy of this invoice is sent to the customer, while the second is used by the billing clerk to update the sales order journal and account receivable subsidiary from his terminal. At the end of each day, the clerk prints out a hard-copy summary of the account receivable ledger and the sales journal and forwards them to the general ledger department.

c) Production Department

When the second copy of the sales order is received in the factory, it is forwarded to the production planning clerk for scheduling. The clerk sets a production date and manually prepares one copy of the materials requisition form and two copies of the production order. The first copy of the production order is sent to the sales department and filed in the open customer order file to inform the customer of the intended date of production order form and materials requisition form are temporarily filed in the factory. At the beginning of each day, the factory production line manager accesses the temporary production file and pull the production order to be completed for the day.

d) Storeroom Department

He then forwards the materials requisition form to the storeroom to obtain the raw materials and components needed for production. Once the materials have been forwarded to the production department, the storeroom clerk personnel updates the digital inventory subsidiary account from his terminal. At the end of every day, the clerk prints a hard copy journal voucher and sends it to the general ledger department. When production of the suits are completed, the suits and the second copy of the production order form are sent to the warehouse to await shipping.

e) Warehouse Department

The warehouse clerk personnel receives the suits and its accompanying production order, and he/she packs the suits for shipping. The clerk personnel then manually prepares a stock release document from the production order document.

f) Shipping department

Finally, the warehouse clerk personnel forwards the packaged suits, along with the stock release document to the shipping department. On the date the suits are due to be shipped, the shipping clerk personnel uses the stock release document to prepare three copies of the bill of lading and one copy of the packing slip. He/she updates the company's shipping log. Two copies of the bill of lading and the packing slip are forwarded along with the packaged suit to the carrier. The third copy of the bill of lading

is sent to the sales department to close the open customer order file. At the close of business each day when the general ledger department clerk receives journal vouchers and the AR summary, he updates the general ledger accounts from the PC in the department. The AR summary and vouchers are filed in the department.

Cash Collection Cycle

a) Mail Room

Customer payments are processed in XYZ mail room along with other mail received by the organisation. A mail room clerk personnel selects and opens customer remittances envelopes and reviews the cheques and remittance advice.

Next, the clerk manually prepares three copies of remittance list. The first copy of remittance list is sent, along with the cheques to the cash receipt department. Once the clerk there receives the remittance list, he/she reconciles the cheques and remittance list and updates the cash receipt journal from his/her personnel computer.

He/she then prints two copies of the deposit slips which are sent along with the cheques to the bank. The second copy of the remittance list along with the remittance advice is sent to the billing department. The clerk personnel reconciles these documents and update the accounts receivable subsidiary account to reflect the payment received. The third remittance list is sent to the general ledger department, which uses it to update the accounts receivable control and cash accounts.

Required

- a) Draw a data flow diagram (DFD) of the sales cycle and cash collection cycle.

(20 marks)

- b) Analyse **FIVE** (5) physical internal control weaknesses in the system according of the physical controls activities and provide **FIVE** (5) recommendations of IT controls.

(20 marks)

[Total 40 marks]

END OF QUESTION PAPER