

Unitwise Multiple Choice Questions

Select the correct option.

Unit-I

1. What is the purpose of the System Development Life Cycle (SDLC)?
 - a. To plan a project
 - b. To develop a system
 - c. To maintain a system
 - d. All of the above
2. Which phase of the SDLC involves gathering and analysing requirements?
 - a. Design
 - b. Implementation
 - c. planning
 - d. Requirements analysis
3. Which SDLC phase focuses on creating a detailed blueprint for the system?
 - a. Testing
 - b. Design
 - c. Maintenance
 - d. Implementation
4. Which model allows for changes to be made in any phase of the development process?
 - a. Waterfall Model
 - b. Spiral Model
 - c. Agile Model
 - d. V-Model
5. Which SDLC model is known for its sequential and non-iterative approach?
 - a. Spiral Model
 - b. Agile Model
 - c. Waterfall Model
 - d. Prototype Model
6. In the SDLC, what does the acronym 'UAT' stand for?
 - a. User Acceptance Testing
 - b. Unit Analysis and Testing
 - c. Unified Application Testing
 - d. User Application Technology
7. Which phase of the SDLC involves coding and building the actual system?
 - a. Planning
 - b. Implementation
 - c. Maintenance
 - d. Design
8. What is the primary goal of the SDLC's maintenance phase?
 - a. To develop new features
 - b. To fix bugs and enhance the system
 - c. To gather requirements
 - d. To design the system architecture
9. Which SDLC model is characterised by a series of repeating cycles, each representing a phase of the development process?
 - a. Waterfall Model
 - b. Spiral Model
 - c. V-Model
 - d. Incremental Model

10. What does 'V' in the V-Model of SDLC represent?
 - a. Validation
 - b. Verification
 - c. Variation
 - d. Validation and verification
11. What is the primary purpose of evaluating software packages during the selection process?
 - a. To increase development time
 - b. To reduce costs
 - c. To improve system security
 - d. To enhance user training
12. Which of the following is NOT a common application category for software packages?
 - a. Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP)
 - b. Productivity suites
 - c. Web browsers
 - d. Device drivers
13. In software package evaluation, what does the term "scalability" refer to?
 - a. The ability of the software to adapt to different operating systems
 - b. The ability of the software to handle increased workload or growth.
 - c. The ease of learning and using the software
 - d. The availability of customer support.
14. Which application category includes software for creating and editing documents, spreadsheets and presentations?
 - a. Database Management System (DBMS)
 - b. Project Management
 - c. Productivity Suites
 - d. Graphic Design Software
15. What is the significance of Total Cost of Ownership (TCO) in software package evaluation?
 - a. It only includes the initial purchase cost of the software
 - b. It reflects the overall cost of acquiring, implementing and maintaining the software over its lifespan
 - c. It is irrelevant in the evaluation process
 - d. It measures the software's speed and performance.

- 16.** Which evaluation criterion assesses the ability of a software package to work seamlessly with other existing software in an organisation?
 a. Interoperability b. Usability
 c. Reliability d. Functionality
- 17.** What is the purpose of a Request for Proposal (RFP) in the software package evaluation process?
 a. To request financial support from stakeholders
 b. To invite vendors to submit detailed proposals for their software solutions
 c. To train end-users on the selected software
 d. To report issues and bugs in the software
- 18.** Which application category includes software designed to protect a computer system from unauthorised access and security threats?
 a. Antivirus Software
 b. Graphic Design Software
 c. Financial Accounting Software
 d. Web Browsers
- 19.** What does the term "vendor support" refer to in software package evaluation?
 a. The number of users a software package can support
 b. The assistance and service provided by the software vendor to users
 c. The software's ability to handle large datasets
 d. The software's compatibility with various operating systems
- 20.** Which application category includes software for managing and organising customer information, sales leads and marketing campaigns?
 a. Customers Relationship Management (CRM)
 b. Project Management
 c. Database Management Systems (DBMS)
 d. Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP)
- 21.** What is the primary purpose of a Logical Data Flow Diagram (DFD) in process modeling?
 a. To represent the physical implementation of a system
 b. To show the flow of data between processes
 c. To illustrate the hardware components of a system
 d. To display the timing and sequencing of processes
- 22.** In a physical DFD, what does a process symbol typically represent?
 a. Data transformation or processing
 b. Data storage
 c. Data flow
 d. External entity
- 23.** What is the purpose of a Data Store in both logical and physical DFDs?
 a. To represent external entities
 b. To show the flow of data between processes
 c. To store and retrieve data within the system
 d. To illustrate the hardware components of a system
- 24.** Which type of DFD focuses on the system's processes and data flow without detailing the implementation specifics?
 a. Physical DFD
 b. Context DFD
 c. Entity Relationship Diagram (ERD)
 d. Logical DFD
- 25.** In a Physical DFD, what does a rectangle represent?
 a. External entity b. Data flow
 c. Process d. Data store
- 26.** What does a rounded rectangle symbolise in a Data Flow Diagram (DFD)?
 a. External entity b. Data flow
 c. Process d. Data store
- 27.** Which DFD type is more concerned with the technical implementation details of a system?
 a. Logical DFD
 b. Context DFD
 c. Physical DFD
 d. Entity Relationship Diagram (ERD)
- 28.** What is represented by an arrow in a Data Flow Diagram (DFD)?
 a. Direction of data flow
 b. External entities
 c. Processes
 d. Data stores
- 29.** In the context of DFDs, what is the purpose of decomposition?
 a. To combine processes into a single process
 b. To break down a high-level process into lower-level sub-processes
 c. To remove external entities from the diagram
 d. To simplify the representation of data flows

30. Which DFD type is often used at the beginning of the modeling process to provide an overview of the entire system?
- Logical DFD
 - Context DFD
 - Physical DFD
 - Entity Relationship Diagram (ERD)
31. What does a feasibility study primarily assess?
- System performance
 - Project schedule
 - Economic, technical, and operational aspects
 - User interface design
32. Which type of feasibility focuses on the availability of necessary technology and expertise to implement a proposed system?
- Economic feasibility
 - Technical feasibility
 - Operational feasibility
 - Schedule feasibility
33. What is the purpose of conducting a legal feasibility study?
- To evaluate the system's compliance with legal regulations
 - To determine the economic viability of the project
 - To assess the technical requirements of the proposed system
 - To analyse the operational impact on existing processes
34. Which feasibility study examines the ability of the proposed system to integrate with existing business processes and culture?
- Economic feasibility
 - Technical feasibility
 - Operational feasibility
 - Schedule feasibility
35. What is the purpose of cost estimation in project management?
- To determine the project's feasibility
 - To allocate resources efficiently
 - To evaluate legal compliance
 - To assess technical feasibility
36. Which cost estimation method involves breaking down a project into smaller, more manageable tasks and estimating the cost of each task?
- Analogous estimation
 - Parametric estimation
 - Bottom-up estimation
 - Top-down estimation
37. In the context of cost estimation, what is "parametric estimation" based on?
- Historical data and statistical relationships
 - Expert judgment
 - Similar projects in the industry
 - Intuition and experience
38. Which cost estimation method relies on comparing the current project with similar projects completed in the past?
- Analogous estimation
 - Parametric estimation
 - Bottom-up estimation
 - Top-down estimation
39. What is the main advantage of parametric estimation?
- It is quick and easy to perform.
 - It provides a detailed breakdown of individual tasks.
 - It is highly accurate and reliable.
 - It does not require historical data.
40. What is the purpose of contingency reserves in cost estimation?
- To cover the cost of unforeseen risks and uncertainties
 - To pay for routine project expenses
 - To cover legal fees
 - To allocate resources for marketing the project