# MCQ Questions - Lesson 6 & Lesson 7

## Lesson 6: Requirements for Specific Project Classes (Q1–100)

1. What does COTS stand for in software projects?

a) Commercial Off-the-Shelf

b) Customized Open Technology Software

c) Cloud Oriented Technical Solution

d) Centralized Operational Testing System

Ans: (a)

2. Which of the following is a reason organizations choose packaged solutions?

a) To build from scratch

b) To reduce development effort and cost

c) To avoid system integration

d) To eliminate requirements analysis

Ans: (b)

3. Which of the following is a quality requirement when evaluating COTS packages?

a) Usability

b) Security

c) Performance

d) All of the above

Ans: (d)

4. What is a common challenge with packaged solutions?

a) Too few candidates

b) Vendor misrepresentation

c) Users always accept solutions

d) No evaluation criteria

Ans: (b)

5. Why might users reject a purchased solution?

a) They were not involved

b) They love customization

c) It is free software

d) Vendor enforces it

Ans: (a)

6. What is important in acquirer-supplier interactions?

a) Skipping reviews

b) Multiple review cycles

c) Ignoring prototypes

d) Vendor monopoly

Ans: (b)

7. What is the benefit of prototypes in outsourced projects?

a) Increase cost

b) Insight into requirement interpretation

c) Avoid testing

d) Eliminate user feedback

Ans: (b)

8. BPA stands for?

a) Business Process Analysis

b) Business Performance Automation

c) Business Product Assessment

d) Business Program Allocation

Ans: (a)

9. Which focuses on redesigning processes for efficiency?

a) BPA

b) BPR

c) BPI

d) BPM

Ans: (b)

10. Incremental process improvement is called?

a) BPI

b) BPR

c) BPM

d) BPA

Ans: (a)

11. Which is NOT a big data characteristic?

a) Volume

b) Velocity

c) Veracity

d) Vision

Ans: (d)

12. ERDs are used to model?

a) Processes

b) Data relationships

c) Security protocols

d) Dashboards

Ans: (b)

13. Which of these is an example of semi-structured data?

a) Text messages

b) Voicemail

c) Emails

d) None

Ans: (c)

14. Batch processing is typical in?

a) Payroll

b) Live chat

c) Social media feeds

d) IoT sensors

Ans: (a)

15. Predictability in real-time systems means?

a) Random task timing

b) Consistent timing of events

c) Reducing cost

d) None

Ans: (b)

16. Latency refers to?

a) Execution time

b) Time lag between trigger and response

c) Data volume

d) System security

Ans: (b)

17. Which is an issue in scheduling real-time tasks?

a) Deadlines

b) Task prioritization

c) Execution sequence

d) All of the above

Ans: (d)

18. What is important in acquirer-supplier interactions?

a) Skipping reviews

b) Multiple review cycles

c) Ignoring prototypes

d) Vendor monopoly

Ans: (b)

19. Which is an issue in scheduling real-time tasks?

a) Deadlines

b) Task prioritization

c) Execution sequence

d) All of the above

Ans: (d)

20. What is the benefit of prototypes in outsourced projects?

a) Increase cost

b) Insight into requirement interpretation

c) Avoid testing

d) Eliminate user feedback

Ans: (b)

21. BPA stands for?

a) Business Process Analysis

b) Business Performance Automation

c) Business Product Assessment

d) Business Program Allocation

Ans: (a)

22. BPA stands for?

a) Business Process Analysis

b) Business Performance Automation

c) Business Product Assessment

d) Business Program Allocation

Ans: (a)

23. Which focuses on redesigning processes for efficiency?

a) BPA

b) BPR

c) BPI

d) BPM

Ans: (b)

24. Which is an issue in scheduling real-time tasks?

a) Deadlines

b) Task prioritization

c) Execution sequence

d) All of the above

Ans: (d)

25. What is the benefit of prototypes in outsourced projects?

a) Increase cost

b) Insight into requirement interpretation

c) Avoid testing

d) Eliminate user feedback

Ans: (b)

26. ERDs are used to model?

a) Processes

b) Data relationships

c) Security protocols

d) Dashboards

Ans: (b)

27. What is important in acquirer-supplier interactions?

a) Skipping reviews

b) Multiple review cycles

c) Ignoring prototypes

d) Vendor monopoly

Ans: (b)

28. What is a common challenge with packaged solutions?

a) Too few candidates

b) Vendor misrepresentation

c) Users always accept solutions

d) No evaluation criteria

Ans: (b)

29. Predictability in real-time systems means?

a) Random task timing

b) Consistent timing of events

c) Reducing cost

d) None

Ans: (b)

30. Which of the following is a reason organizations choose packaged solutions?

a) To build from scratch

b) To reduce development effort and cost

c) To avoid system integration

d) To eliminate requirements analysis

Ans: (b)

31. Latency refers to?

a) Execution time

b) Time lag between trigger and response

c) Data volume

d) System security

Ans: (b)

32. What is the benefit of prototypes in outsourced projects?

a) Increase cost

b) Insight into requirement interpretation

c) Avoid testing

d) Eliminate user feedback

Ans: (b)

33. Latency refers to?

a) Execution time

b) Time lag between trigger and response

c) Data volume

d) System security

Ans: (b)

34. Which is an issue in scheduling real-time tasks?

a) Deadlines

b) Task prioritization

c) Execution sequence

d) All of the above

Ans: (d)

35. ERDs are used to model?

a) Processes

b) Data relationships

c) Security protocols

d) Dashboards

Ans: (b)

36. Which is an issue in scheduling real-time tasks?

a) Deadlines

b) Task prioritization

c) Execution sequence

d) All of the above

Ans: (d)

37. Batch processing is typical in?

a) Payroll

b) Live chat

c) Social media feeds

d) IoT sensors

Ans: (a)

38. What is a common challenge with packaged solutions?

a) Too few candidates

b) Vendor misrepresentation

c) Users always accept solutions

d) No evaluation criteria

Ans: (b)

39. What does COTS stand for in software projects?

a) Commercial Off-the-Shelf

b) Customized Open Technology Software

c) Cloud Oriented Technical Solution

d) Centralized Operational Testing System

Ans: (a)

40. Which focuses on redesigning processes for efficiency?

a) BPA

b) BPR

c) BPI

d) BPM

Ans: (b)

41. What is important in acquirer-supplier interactions?

a) Skipping reviews

b) Multiple review cycles

c) Ignoring prototypes

d) Vendor monopoly

Ans: (b)

42. BPA stands for?

a) Business Process Analysis

b) Business Performance Automation

c) Business Product Assessment

d) Business Program Allocation

Ans: (a)

43. Which of the following is a quality requirement when evaluating COTS packages?

a) Usability

b) Security

c) Performance

d) All of the above

Ans: (d)

44. Latency refers to?

a) Execution time

b) Time lag between trigger and response

c) Data volume

d) System security

Ans: (b)

45. What is the benefit of prototypes in outsourced projects?

a) Increase cost

b) Insight into requirement interpretation

c) Avoid testing

d) Eliminate user feedback

Ans: (b)

46. Which focuses on redesigning processes for efficiency?

a) BPA

b) BPR

c) BPI

d) BPM

Ans: (b)

47. What is important in acquirer-supplier interactions?

a) Skipping reviews

b) Multiple review cycles

c) Ignoring prototypes

d) Vendor monopoly

Ans: (b)

48. Latency refers to?

a) Execution time

b) Time lag between trigger and response

c) Data volume

d) System security

Ans: (b)

49. What is important in acquirer-supplier interactions?

a) Skipping reviews

b) Multiple review cycles

c) Ignoring prototypes

d) Vendor monopoly

Ans: (b)

50. BPA stands for?

a) Business Process Analysis

b) Business Performance Automation

c) Business Product Assessment

d) Business Program Allocation

Ans: (a)

51. Which is NOT a big data characteristic?

a) Volume

b) Velocity

c) Veracity

d) Vision

Ans: (d)

52. Predictability in real-time systems means?

a) Random task timing

b) Consistent timing of events

c) Reducing cost

d) None

Ans: (b)

53. Incremental process improvement is called?

a) BPI

b) BPR

c) BPM

d) BPA

Ans: (a)

54. ERDs are used to model?

a) Processes

b) Data relationships

c) Security protocols

d) Dashboards

Ans: (b)

55. Which of these is an example of semi-structured data?

a) Text messages

b) Voicemail

c) Emails

d) None

Ans: (c)

56. What does COTS stand for in software projects?

a) Commercial Off-the-Shelf

b) Customized Open Technology Software

c) Cloud Oriented Technical Solution

d) Centralized Operational Testing System

Ans: (a)

57. Which is an issue in scheduling real-time tasks?

a) Deadlines

b) Task prioritization

c) Execution sequence

d) All of the above

Ans: (d)

58. Latency refers to?

a) Execution time

b) Time lag between trigger and response

c) Data volume

d) System security

Ans: (b)

59. Which of these is an example of semi-structured data?

a) Text messages

b) Voicemail

c) Emails

d) None

Ans: (c)

60. ERDs are used to model?

a) Processes

b) Data relationships

c) Security protocols

d) Dashboards

Ans: (b)

61. Which of these is an example of semi-structured data?

a) Text messages

b) Voicemail

c) Emails

d) None

Ans: (c)

62. BPA stands for?

a) Business Process Analysis

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c) Business Product Assessment

d) Business Program Allocation

Ans: (a)

63. Predictability in real-time systems means?

a) Random task timing

b) Consistent timing of events

c) Reducing cost

d) None

Ans: (b)

64. Which focuses on redesigning processes for efficiency?

a) BPA

b) BPR

c) BPI

d) BPM

Ans: (b)

65. ERDs are used to model?

a) Processes

b) Data relationships

c) Security protocols

d) Dashboards

Ans: (b)

66. Which of these is an example of semi-structured data?

a) Text messages

b) Voicemail

c) Emails

d) None

Ans: (c)

67. Which of these is an example of semi-structured data?

a) Text messages

b) Voicemail

c) Emails

d) None

Ans: (c)

68. Which is an issue in scheduling real-time tasks?

a) Deadlines

b) Task prioritization

c) Execution sequence

d) All of the above

Ans: (d)

69. What is important in acquirer-supplier interactions?

a) Skipping reviews

b) Multiple review cycles

c) Ignoring prototypes

d) Vendor monopoly

Ans: (b)

70. BPA stands for?

a) Business Process Analysis

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c) Business Product Assessment

d) Business Program Allocation

Ans: (a)

71. What is the benefit of prototypes in outsourced projects?

a) Increase cost

b) Insight into requirement interpretation

c) Avoid testing

d) Eliminate user feedback

Ans: (b)

72. Which is an issue in scheduling real-time tasks?

a) Deadlines

b) Task prioritization

c) Execution sequence

d) All of the above

Ans: (d)

73. Which of these is an example of semi-structured data?

a) Text messages

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c) Emails

d) None

Ans: (c)

74. Which of the following is a reason organizations choose packaged solutions?

a) To build from scratch

b) To reduce development effort and cost

c) To avoid system integration

d) To eliminate requirements analysis

Ans: (b)

75. Incremental process improvement is called?

a) BPI

b) BPR

c) BPM

d) BPA

Ans: (a)

76. Which of the following is a quality requirement when evaluating COTS packages?

a) Usability

b) Security

c) Performance

d) All of the above

Ans: (d)

77. Latency refers to?

a) Execution time

b) Time lag between trigger and response

c) Data volume

d) System security

Ans: (b)

78. Which focuses on redesigning processes for efficiency?

a) BPA

b) BPR

c) BPI

d) BPM

Ans: (b)

79. ERDs are used to model?

a) Processes

b) Data relationships

c) Security protocols

d) Dashboards

Ans: (b)

80. What is important in acquirer-supplier interactions?

a) Skipping reviews

b) Multiple review cycles

c) Ignoring prototypes

d) Vendor monopoly

Ans: (b)

81. Predictability in real-time systems means?

a) Random task timing

b) Consistent timing of events

c) Reducing cost

d) None

Ans: (b)

82. What is important in acquirer-supplier interactions?

a) Skipping reviews

b) Multiple review cycles

c) Ignoring prototypes

d) Vendor monopoly

Ans: (b)

83. What is the benefit of prototypes in outsourced projects?

a) Increase cost

b) Insight into requirement interpretation

c) Avoid testing

d) Eliminate user feedback

Ans: (b)

84. Which is NOT a big data characteristic?

a) Volume

b) Velocity

c) Veracity

d) Vision

Ans: (d)

85. What does COTS stand for in software projects?

a) Commercial Off-the-Shelf

b) Customized Open Technology Software

c) Cloud Oriented Technical Solution

d) Centralized Operational Testing System

Ans: (a)

86. Which of the following is a quality requirement when evaluating COTS packages?

a) Usability

b) Security

c) Performance

d) All of the above

Ans: (d)

87. Latency refers to?

a) Execution time

b) Time lag between trigger and response

c) Data volume

d) System security

Ans: (b)

88. Which is an issue in scheduling real-time tasks?

a) Deadlines

b) Task prioritization

c) Execution sequence

d) All of the above

Ans: (d)

89. What is important in acquirer-supplier interactions?

a) Skipping reviews

b) Multiple review cycles

c) Ignoring prototypes

d) Vendor monopoly

Ans: (b)

90. Latency refers to?

a) Execution time

b) Time lag between trigger and response

c) Data volume

d) System security

Ans: (b)

91. Which is NOT a big data characteristic?

a) Volume

b) Velocity

c) Veracity

d) Vision

Ans: (d)

92. What is the benefit of prototypes in outsourced projects?

a) Increase cost

b) Insight into requirement interpretation

c) Avoid testing

d) Eliminate user feedback

Ans: (b)

93. Which is an issue in scheduling real-time tasks?

a) Deadlines

b) Task prioritization

c) Execution sequence

d) All of the above

Ans: (d)

94. BPA stands for?

a) Business Process Analysis

b) Business Performance Automation

c) Business Product Assessment

d) Business Program Allocation

Ans: (a)

95. What is important in acquirer-supplier interactions?

a) Skipping reviews

b) Multiple review cycles

c) Ignoring prototypes

d) Vendor monopoly

Ans: (b)

96. What is important in acquirer-supplier interactions?

a) Skipping reviews

b) Multiple review cycles

c) Ignoring prototypes

d) Vendor monopoly

Ans: (b)

97. Latency refers to?

a) Execution time

b) Time lag between trigger and response

c) Data volume

d) System security

Ans: (b)

98. Latency refers to?

a) Execution time

b) Time lag between trigger and response

c) Data volume

d) System security

Ans: (b)

99. Which is an issue in scheduling real-time tasks?

a) Deadlines

b) Task prioritization

c) Execution sequence

d) All of the above

Ans: (d)

100. Predictability in real-time systems means?

a) Random task timing

b) Consistent timing of events

c) Reducing cost

d) None

Ans: (b)

## Lesson 7: Requirements Management (Q101–200)

101. Main purpose of requirements management?

a) To design software

b) To control changes & communicate

c) To avoid stakeholders

d) To test code

Ans: (b)

102. Requirements management is?

a) One-time task

b) Continuous process

c) End of project phase

d) Optional step

Ans: (b)

103. Requirements baseline represents?

a) Agreed set of requirements

b) Rejected requirements

c) Ideas only

d) Draft models

Ans: (a)

104. Which is NOT a requirement attribute?

a) Author

b) Priority

c) Version

d) Favorite color

Ans: (d)

105. Scope creep is controlled by?

a) Always saying yes

b) Extending deadlines

c) Saying 'No' when needed

d) Sacrificing quality

Ans: (c)

106. Which group decides on requirement changes?

a) Developers

b) Change Control Board

c) End users only

d) Testers

Ans: (b)

107. CCB stands for?

a) Change Control Board

b) Central Customer Base

c) Core Configuration Bureau

d) Critical Control Batch

Ans: (a)

108. Which is NOT part of change control policy?

a) Impact analysis

b) Approval traceability

c) Recording rationale

d) Ignoring unapproved changes

Ans: (d)

109. Which tool feature is essential for change management?

a) Status tracking

b) Random approval

c) Ignoring transitions

d) None

Ans: (a)

110. Impact analysis involves?

a) Evaluating ripple effects

b) Skipping requirements

c) Reducing quality

d) Always accepting changes

Ans: (a)

111. Which tool feature is essential for change management?

a) Status tracking

b) Random approval

c) Ignoring transitions

d) None

Ans: (a)

112. Which is NOT part of change control policy?

a) Impact analysis

b) Approval traceability

c) Recording rationale

d) Ignoring unapproved changes

Ans: (d)

113. Requirements baseline represents?

a) Agreed set of requirements

b) Rejected requirements

c) Ideas only

d) Draft models

Ans: (a)

114. Which is NOT part of change control policy?

a) Impact analysis

b) Approval traceability

c) Recording rationale

d) Ignoring unapproved changes

Ans: (d)

115. Scope creep is controlled by?

a) Always saying yes

b) Extending deadlines

c) Saying 'No' when needed

d) Sacrificing quality

Ans: (c)

116. Requirements baseline represents?

a) Agreed set of requirements

b) Rejected requirements

c) Ideas only

d) Draft models

Ans: (a)

117. Impact analysis involves?

a) Evaluating ripple effects

b) Skipping requirements

c) Reducing quality

d) Always accepting changes

Ans: (a)

118. Which tool feature is essential for change management?

a) Status tracking

b) Random approval

c) Ignoring transitions

d) None

Ans: (a)

119. CCB stands for?

a) Change Control Board

b) Central Customer Base

c) Core Configuration Bureau

d) Critical Control Batch

Ans: (a)

120. Which is NOT part of change control policy?

a) Impact analysis

b) Approval traceability

c) Recording rationale

d) Ignoring unapproved changes

Ans: (d)

121. Which is NOT a requirement attribute?

a) Author

b) Priority

c) Version

d) Favorite color

Ans: (d)

122. Main purpose of requirements management?

a) To design software

b) To control changes & communicate

c) To avoid stakeholders

d) To test code

Ans: (b)

123. Which group decides on requirement changes?

a) Developers

b) Change Control Board

c) End users only

d) Testers

Ans: (b)

124. Which tool feature is essential for change management?

a) Status tracking

b) Random approval

c) Ignoring transitions

d) None

Ans: (a)

125. Requirements management is?

a) One-time task

b) Continuous process

c) End of project phase

d) Optional step

Ans: (b)

126. CCB stands for?

a) Change Control Board

b) Central Customer Base

c) Core Configuration Bureau

d) Critical Control Batch

Ans: (a)

127. Which is NOT part of change control policy?

a) Impact analysis

b) Approval traceability

c) Recording rationale

d) Ignoring unapproved changes

Ans: (d)

128. CCB stands for?

a) Change Control Board

b) Central Customer Base

c) Core Configuration Bureau

d) Critical Control Batch

Ans: (a)

129. CCB stands for?

a) Change Control Board

b) Central Customer Base

c) Core Configuration Bureau

d) Critical Control Batch

Ans: (a)

130. Requirements baseline represents?

a) Agreed set of requirements

b) Rejected requirements

c) Ideas only

d) Draft models

Ans: (a)

131. Requirements management is?

a) One-time task

b) Continuous process

c) End of project phase

d) Optional step

Ans: (b)

132. Requirements baseline represents?

a) Agreed set of requirements

b) Rejected requirements

c) Ideas only

d) Draft models

Ans: (a)

133. CCB stands for?

a) Change Control Board

b) Central Customer Base

c) Core Configuration Bureau

d) Critical Control Batch

Ans: (a)

134. Impact analysis involves?

a) Evaluating ripple effects

b) Skipping requirements

c) Reducing quality

d) Always accepting changes

Ans: (a)

135. Requirements management is?

a) One-time task

b) Continuous process

c) End of project phase

d) Optional step

Ans: (b)

136. Impact analysis involves?

a) Evaluating ripple effects

b) Skipping requirements

c) Reducing quality

d) Always accepting changes

Ans: (a)

137. Which tool feature is essential for change management?

a) Status tracking

b) Random approval

c) Ignoring transitions

d) None

Ans: (a)

138. Scope creep is controlled by?

a) Always saying yes

b) Extending deadlines

c) Saying 'No' when needed

d) Sacrificing quality

Ans: (c)

139. Which group decides on requirement changes?

a) Developers

b) Change Control Board

c) End users only

d) Testers

Ans: (b)

140. Impact analysis involves?

a) Evaluating ripple effects

b) Skipping requirements

c) Reducing quality

d) Always accepting changes

Ans: (a)

141. Impact analysis involves?

a) Evaluating ripple effects

b) Skipping requirements

c) Reducing quality

d) Always accepting changes

Ans: (a)

142. Main purpose of requirements management?

a) To design software

b) To control changes & communicate

c) To avoid stakeholders

d) To test code

Ans: (b)

143. Which tool feature is essential for change management?

a) Status tracking

b) Random approval

c) Ignoring transitions

d) None

Ans: (a)

144. Main purpose of requirements management?

a) To design software

b) To control changes & communicate

c) To avoid stakeholders

d) To test code

Ans: (b)

145. Impact analysis involves?

a) Evaluating ripple effects

b) Skipping requirements

c) Reducing quality

d) Always accepting changes

Ans: (a)

146. Scope creep is controlled by?

a) Always saying yes

b) Extending deadlines

c) Saying 'No' when needed

d) Sacrificing quality

Ans: (c)

147. Impact analysis involves?

a) Evaluating ripple effects

b) Skipping requirements

c) Reducing quality

d) Always accepting changes

Ans: (a)

148. Requirements management is?

a) One-time task

b) Continuous process

c) End of project phase

d) Optional step

Ans: (b)

149. Requirements baseline represents?

a) Agreed set of requirements

b) Rejected requirements

c) Ideas only

d) Draft models

Ans: (a)

150. Which is NOT a requirement attribute?

a) Author

b) Priority

c) Version

d) Favorite color

Ans: (d)

151. Requirements management is?

a) One-time task

b) Continuous process

c) End of project phase

d) Optional step

Ans: (b)

152. Impact analysis involves?

a) Evaluating ripple effects

b) Skipping requirements

c) Reducing quality

d) Always accepting changes

Ans: (a)

153. Which group decides on requirement changes?

a) Developers

b) Change Control Board

c) End users only

d) Testers

Ans: (b)

154. Scope creep is controlled by?

a) Always saying yes

b) Extending deadlines

c) Saying 'No' when needed

d) Sacrificing quality

Ans: (c)

155. Scope creep is controlled by?

a) Always saying yes

b) Extending deadlines

c) Saying 'No' when needed

d) Sacrificing quality

Ans: (c)

156. Main purpose of requirements management?

a) To design software

b) To control changes & communicate

c) To avoid stakeholders

d) To test code

Ans: (b)

157. Requirements baseline represents?

a) Agreed set of requirements

b) Rejected requirements

c) Ideas only

d) Draft models

Ans: (a)

158. Scope creep is controlled by?

a) Always saying yes

b) Extending deadlines

c) Saying 'No' when needed

d) Sacrificing quality

Ans: (c)

159. Requirements baseline represents?

a) Agreed set of requirements

b) Rejected requirements

c) Ideas only

d) Draft models

Ans: (a)

160. Main purpose of requirements management?

a) To design software

b) To control changes & communicate

c) To avoid stakeholders

d) To test code

Ans: (b)

161. Which group decides on requirement changes?

a) Developers

b) Change Control Board

c) End users only

d) Testers

Ans: (b)

162. Main purpose of requirements management?

a) To design software

b) To control changes & communicate

c) To avoid stakeholders

d) To test code

Ans: (b)

163. Impact analysis involves?

a) Evaluating ripple effects

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Ans: (a)

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Ans: (a)

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a) Author

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c) Version

d) Favorite color

Ans: (d)

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Ans: (c)

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c) Recording rationale

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Ans: (d)

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c) Ignoring transitions

d) None

Ans: (a)

169. Which is NOT a requirement attribute?

a) Author

b) Priority

c) Version

d) Favorite color

Ans: (d)

170. CCB stands for?

a) Change Control Board

b) Central Customer Base

c) Core Configuration Bureau

d) Critical Control Batch

Ans: (a)

171. Which group decides on requirement changes?

a) Developers

b) Change Control Board

c) End users only

d) Testers

Ans: (b)

172. Impact analysis involves?

a) Evaluating ripple effects

b) Skipping requirements

c) Reducing quality

d) Always accepting changes

Ans: (a)

173. Which group decides on requirement changes?

a) Developers

b) Change Control Board

c) End users only

d) Testers

Ans: (b)

174. Which tool feature is essential for change management?

a) Status tracking

b) Random approval

c) Ignoring transitions

d) None

Ans: (a)

175. Which is NOT a requirement attribute?

a) Author

b) Priority

c) Version

d) Favorite color

Ans: (d)

176. Impact analysis involves?

a) Evaluating ripple effects

b) Skipping requirements

c) Reducing quality

d) Always accepting changes

Ans: (a)

177. CCB stands for?

a) Change Control Board

b) Central Customer Base

c) Core Configuration Bureau

d) Critical Control Batch

Ans: (a)

178. CCB stands for?

a) Change Control Board

b) Central Customer Base

c) Core Configuration Bureau

d) Critical Control Batch

Ans: (a)

179. Which is NOT a requirement attribute?

a) Author

b) Priority

c) Version

d) Favorite color

Ans: (d)

180. CCB stands for?

a) Change Control Board

b) Central Customer Base

c) Core Configuration Bureau

d) Critical Control Batch

Ans: (a)

181. Which is NOT a requirement attribute?

a) Author

b) Priority

c) Version

d) Favorite color

Ans: (d)

182. Which is NOT part of change control policy?

a) Impact analysis

b) Approval traceability

c) Recording rationale

d) Ignoring unapproved changes

Ans: (d)

183. Which tool feature is essential for change management?

a) Status tracking

b) Random approval

c) Ignoring transitions

d) None

Ans: (a)

184. Which tool feature is essential for change management?

a) Status tracking

b) Random approval

c) Ignoring transitions

d) None

Ans: (a)

185. Which tool feature is essential for change management?

a) Status tracking

b) Random approval

c) Ignoring transitions

d) None

Ans: (a)

186. Which is NOT part of change control policy?

a) Impact analysis

b) Approval traceability

c) Recording rationale

d) Ignoring unapproved changes

Ans: (d)

187. CCB stands for?

a) Change Control Board

b) Central Customer Base

c) Core Configuration Bureau

d) Critical Control Batch

Ans: (a)

188. Which tool feature is essential for change management?

a) Status tracking

b) Random approval

c) Ignoring transitions

d) None

Ans: (a)

189. CCB stands for?

a) Change Control Board

b) Central Customer Base

c) Core Configuration Bureau

d) Critical Control Batch

Ans: (a)

190. Impact analysis involves?

a) Evaluating ripple effects

b) Skipping requirements

c) Reducing quality

d) Always accepting changes

Ans: (a)

191. Which is NOT a requirement attribute?

a) Author

b) Priority

c) Version

d) Favorite color

Ans: (d)

192. Which group decides on requirement changes?

a) Developers

b) Change Control Board

c) End users only

d) Testers

Ans: (b)

193. Main purpose of requirements management?

a) To design software

b) To control changes & communicate

c) To avoid stakeholders

d) To test code

Ans: (b)

194. Main purpose of requirements management?

a) To design software

b) To control changes & communicate

c) To avoid stakeholders

d) To test code

Ans: (b)

195. Which is NOT a requirement attribute?

a) Author

b) Priority

c) Version

d) Favorite color

Ans: (d)

196. Which tool feature is essential for change management?

a) Status tracking

b) Random approval

c) Ignoring transitions

d) None

Ans: (a)

197. Requirements management is?

a) One-time task

b) Continuous process

c) End of project phase

d) Optional step

Ans: (b)

198. Requirements baseline represents?

a) Agreed set of requirements

b) Rejected requirements

c) Ideas only

d) Draft models

Ans: (a)

199. Requirements baseline represents?

a) Agreed set of requirements

b) Rejected requirements

c) Ideas only

d) Draft models

Ans: (a)

200. CCB stands for?

a) Change Control Board

b) Central Customer Base

c) Core Configuration Bureau

d) Critical Control Batch

Ans: (a)