BVRIT HYDERABAD College of Engineering for Women
(Approved by AICTE | Affiliated to JNTUH | Accredited by NAAC with Grade 'A' & NBA for CSE, ECE, EEE, & IT)
Bachupally, Hyderabad-090
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Department of Computer Science & Engineering (AIML)

UNIT-I: Syllabus		
S.No	**Question**	**Answer**
1.	Risk management is one of the most important jobs for a A) Client B) Investor C) Production team D) Project manager	**D**
2	Which of the following risk is the failure of a purchased component to perform as expected? A) Product risk B) Project risk C) Business risk D) Programming risk	**B**
3	Which of the following term is best defined by the statement: "There will be a change of organizational management with different priorities."? A) Staff turnover B) Technology change C) Management change D) Product competition	**C**
4	Which of the following term is best defined by the statement: "The underlying technology on which the system is built is superseded by new technology."? A) Technology change	**A**

	B) Product competition C) Requirements change D) None of the mentioned	
5	What assess the risk and your plans for risk mitigation and revise these when you learn more about the risk? A) Risk monitoring B) Risk planning C) Risk analysis D) Risk identification	**A**
6	Which of the following risks are derived from the software or hardware technologies that are used to develop the system? A)Managerial risks B) Technology risks C)Estimation risks D) Organizational risks	**B**
7	Underestimated development time A) Organizational restructuring B) Requirements changes C) None D) Requirements changes	**B**
8	Which of the following strategies means that the impact of the risk will be reduced? A) Avoidance strategies B) Minimization strategies C) Contingency plans D) All of the mentioned	**B**
9	Staff turnover, poor communication with the customer are risks that are extrapolated from past experience are called _____ A)Business risks B) Predictable risks C) Project risks D) Technical risks	**B**
10	Which risk gives the degree of uncertainty and the project schedule will be maintained so that the product will be delivered in time? A) Business risk B) Business risk C) Schedule risk D) Project risk	**C**
11	Project risk factor is considered in which model? A) Spiral model B) Waterfall model C) Prototyping model D) None of the above	**A**

12	From the following give three major categories of risk, 1) Schedule risk 2) Project risk 3) Technical risk 4) Business risk A) 1,2 and 3 B) 2,3 and 4 C) 1,2 and 4 D) 1,3 and 4	**B**
13	In Risk management process what makes a note of all possible risks, that may occur in the A) Manage B) Monitor C) Categorize D) Identification	**D**
14	Which risks identify Potential Design, Implementation, Interface, Verification and Maintenance Problems? A) Project risk B) Business risk C) Schedule risk D) Technical risk	**D**
15	Building an excellent product or system that no one really want a risk is a A) Technical risk B) Schedule risk C) Business risk D) Performance risk	**C**
16	Which is the characteristics of Software risk? A) Uncertainty B) Loss C) Both A and B D) None	**C**
17	What all has to be identified as per risk identification?	**D**

	A) Threats B) Vulnerabilities C) Consequences D) All the mentioned	
20	Which one is not a risk management activity? A) Risk assessment B) Risk generation C) Risk control D) None of the mentioned	**B**
21	What is the product of the probability of incurring a loss due to the risk and the potential magnitude of that loss? A) Risk exposure B) Risk prioritization C) Risk analysis D) All of the mentioned	**A**
22	What threatens the quality and timeliness of the software to be produced? A) Known risks B) Business risks C) Project risks D) Technical risks	**D**
23	What threatens the viability of the software to be built? A) Known risks B) Business risks C) Project risks D) Technical risks	**B**
24	building an excellent product or system that no one really wants A) building an excellent product or system that no one really wants B) lack of documented requirements or software scope C) losing budgetary or personnel commitment D) losing budgetary or personnel commitment	**B**
25	Which of the following is a systematic attempt to specify threats to the project	**D**

	plan? A) Risk identification B) Performance risk C) Support risk D) Risk projection	
26	Which risks are associated with the overall size of the software to be built or modified? A) Business impact risks B) Process definition risks C) Development environment risks D) Product size risks	**A**
27	Which of the following term is best defined by the statement:"the degree of uncertainty that the product will meet its requirements and be fit for its intended use."? A) Performance risk B) Cost risk C) Support risk D) Schedule risk	**A**
28	Full Form of RMMM A) Required Management,MITIGATION and Monitoring B) Risk Management,Mitigation and Monitoring C) Risk Management,Maintenance and Monitoring D) Required Management,Maintenance and Monitoring	**B**
29	The process to gather the software requirements from client, analyze and document them is known as _____ A. Feasibility Study B. Requirement Gathering C. Requirement Engineering D. System Requirements Specification	**C**
30	The process to gather the software requirements from client, analyze and document them is known as _____. A. Feasibility Study	**C**

	B. Requirement Gathering C. Requirement Engineering D. System Requirements Specification	
31	The goal of requirement engineering is to develop and maintain sophisticated and descriptive _____ document. A. Feasibility Study B. Requirement Gathering C. Software Requirement Validation D. System Requirements Specification	**D**
32	It is the process in which developers discuss with the client and end users and know their expectations from the software. A. Requirements gathering B. Organizing Requirements C. Negotiation & discussion D. Documentation	**A**
33	Which of the following is correct software metrics? A. Complexity Metrics B. Quality Metrics C. Process Metrics D. All of the above	**D**
34	Size Metrics denoted by? A. LOC B. KLOC C. GLOC D. ZLOC	**B**
35	What are the types of requirement in Quality Function Deployment(QFD) ? A. Known, Unknown, Undreamed B. User, Developer C. Functional, Non-Functional D. Normal, Expected, Exciting	**D**
36	Why is Requirements Elicitation a difficult task ? A. Problem of scope B. Problem of understanding	**D**

	C. Problem of volatility D. All of the above	
37	What is the major drawback of CORE ? A. Requirements are comprehensive B. NFRs are not given enough importance C. Role of analyst is passive D. All of the above	**C**
38	How many steps are involved in Feature Oriented Domain Analysis (FODA) ? A. 2 B. 3 C. 4 D. 5	**B**
39	How many phases are there in Brainstorming ? A. 2 B. 3 C. 4 D. 5	**B**
40	**Which of the following is correct for the types of requirements?** A. Reliability B. Availability C. Usability D. All of the above	**D**
41	**Select the developer-specific requirement?** A. Availability B. Portability C. Maintainability D. Both B & C	**D**
42	**The following is not a step of requirement engineering?** A. design B. elicitation C. documentation D. analysis	**A**
43	**What is abbreviation of FAST?** A. Functional Application Specification Technique B. Facilitated Application Specification Technique C. Fast Application Specification Technique D. None of the mentioned	**B**
44	**Symbolic representation of QFD is**… A. quality function development	**B**

	B. quality function deployment C. quality function design D. none of the mentioned	
45	**What are the system requirement of the documents..?** A. SRS B. SDD C. SRD D. DDD	**A**
46	**The most important stakeholder is_____:** A. Middle-level stakeholder B. Entry level personnel C. Users of the software D. Managers	**C**
47	**Which of these steps is includes in the Requirement engineering process…** A. Requirement Gathering B. Feasibility study C. Validation D. Both A & B	**D**
48	**In the elicitation process, the developers discuss with the client and end users and know their expectations for the software.** A. Organizing requirements B. Requirement gathering C. Negotiation & discussion D. Documentation	**B**
49	**Which the process to gather the software requirements from the client, analyze and document them is known as…..** A. Software system analyst B. User interface requirements C. Requirement elicitation process D. Requirement engineering process	**D**
50	**How the interviews held between two persons across the table is..** A. Written B. Non-structured C. One-to-one D. Group	**C**
51	**The computer-based system can have a profound effect on the design that is chosen and also the implementation approach will be applied.** A. Behavioral elements B. Flow-oriented elements C. Scenario-based elements D. Class-based elements	**A**
52	Which of the following model in system modelling depicts the dynamic behaviour of the system? A. Behavioral Model B. Context Model	**A**

	C. Structural Model D. Object Model	
53	Which of the following model in system modelling depicts the static nature of the system ? A. Structural Model B. External Model C. Behavioral Model D. Data Model	**A**
54	Which of the following perspective in system modelling shows the system or data architecture? A. Data perspective B. External perspective C. Behavioral perspective D. Structural perspective	**D**
55	The UML supports event-based modeling using _____ diagrams. A. Deployment B. Collaboration C. State chart D. All of the above	**C**
56	Which of the following is true? A. Activity diagrams are used to model the processing of data. B. Model-driven engineering is just a theoretical concept. C. Model-driven engineering cannot be converted into a working/executable code. D. All of the above	**A**
57	Which of the following diagram is not supported by UML considering Data-driven modeling ? A. Activity B. Data Flow Diagram (DFD) C. State Chart D. Component	**B**
58	Which level of Entity Relationship Diagram (ERD) models all entities and relationships ? A. 1	**B**

	B. 2 C. 3 D. 4	
59	Which of the following is false? A. A data object can encapsulates processes and operation as well. B. One creates Behavioral models of a system when you are discussing and designing the system architecture. C. Both A and B D. None of the above	**C**
61	Which of the following statement is incorrect regarding the Class-responsibility-collaborator (CRC) modeling ? A. All use-case scenarios (and corresponding use-case diagrams) are organized into categories in CRC modelling B. The review leader reads the use-case deliberately C. Only developers in the review (of the CRC model) are given a subset of the CRC model index cards D. All of the above	**C**
62	The goal of requirement engineering is to develop and maintain sophisticated and descriptive _____document. a. Feasibility Study b. Requirement Gathering c. Software Requirement Validation d. System Requirements Specification	**D**
63	It is the process in which developers discuss with the client and end users and know their expectations from the software. a. Requirements gathering b. Organizing Requirements c. Negotiation & discussion d. D. Documentation	**B**
64	Which of the following is correct software metrics? a. Complexity Metrics b. Quality Metrics c. Process Metrics d. All of the above	**B**
65	What are the types of requirement in Quality Function Deployment (QFD)?	**D**

	a. Known, Unknown, Undreamed b. User, Developer c. Functional, Non-Functional d. Normal, Expected, Exciting	
66	Why is Requirements Elicitation a difficult task? a. Problem of scope b. Problem of understanding c. Problem of volatility d. All of the above	**D**
67	How many phases are there in Brainstorming? a. 2 b. 3 c. 4 d. 5	**B**
68	Which type of DFD concentrates on the system process and flow of data in the system? a. Physical DFD b. Logical DFD c. Flowchart DFD d. System DFD	**B**
69	How many levels of DFD is? a. 2 b. 3 c. 4 d. 5	**B**
70	Which of the following is not a component in DFD? a. Entities b. Attributes c. Process d. Data Flow Answer: Option (b)	**B**
71	What is level 2 in DFD means? a. Highest abstraction level DFD is known as Level 2. b. Level 2 DFD depicts basic modules in the system and flow of data among various modules.	**C**

	c. Level 2 DFD shows how data flows inside the modules mentioned in Level 1 d. All of the above	
72	The context diagram is also known as __. a. Level-0 DFD b. Level-1 DFD c. Level-2 DFD d. All of the above	**A**
73	A directed arc or line in DFD represents a. Data Store b. Data Process c. Data Flow d. All of the above	**C**
74	What are the types of requirements? a. Availability b. Reliability c. Usability d. All of the mentioned	**D**
75	Select the developer-specific requirement? a. Portability b. Maintainability c. Availability d. Both Portability and Maintainability	**D**
76	Which one of the following is not a step of requirement engineering? a. Elicitation b. Design c. Analysis d. documentation	**B**
77	FAST stands for a. Functional Application Specification Technique b. Fast Application Specification Technique c. Facilitated Application Specification Technique d. None of the mentioned	**C**
78	The user system requirements are the parts of which document? a. SDD b. SRS	**B**

	c. DDD d. SRD	
79	Which is one of the most important stakeholders from the following? a. Entry-level personnel b. Middle level stakeholder c. Managers d. Users of the software	**D**
80	Choose an internal software quality from given below: a. Scalability b. Usability c. Reusability d. reliability	**C**
81	. RUP stands for_____created by a division of _____ a. Rational Unified Program, IBM b. Rational Unified Process, Infosys c. Rational Unified Process, Microsoft d. Rational Unified Process, IBM	**D**
82	Which phase of the RUP is used to establish at the business case for the system? a. Transition b. Elaboration c. Construction d. Inception	**D**
83	The longer a fault exists in software a. the more tedious its removal becomes b. the more costly it is to detect and correct c. the less likely it is to be properly corrected d. All of the mentioned	**D**
84	What does the study of an existing system refer to? A .Details of DFD B. Feasibility Study C. System Analysis D. System Planning	**C**

85	Which of the following is involved in the system planning and designing phase of the Software Development Life Cycle (SDLC)? A. Sizing B. Parallel run C. Specification freeze D. All of the above	**D**
86	What does RAD stand for? A. Rapid Application Document B. Rapid Application Development C. Relative Application Development D. None of the above	**B**
87	The major drawback of RAD model is _____. A. It requires highly skilled developers/designers. B .It necessitates customer feedbacks. C. It increases the component reusability. D. Both (a) & (c)	**D**
88	Which of the following does not relate to Evolutionary Process Model? A. Incremental Model B .Concurrent Development Model C.WINWIN Spiral Model D. All of the above	**D**
89	What is the major drawback of the Spiral Model? a. Higher amount of risk analysis	**B**

	b. Doesn't work well for smaller projects c. Additional functionalities are added later on d. Strong approval and documentation control	
90	Model selection is based on _____. a. Requirements b. Development team & users c. Project type & associated risk d. All of the above	**D**
91	Which of the following is not included in SRS? a. Performance b. Functionality c. Design solutions d. External Interfaces	**C**
92	Requirement prioritization and negotiation belongs to _____? a. Feasibility study b. Requirement elicitation c. Requirement validation d. Requirements reviews	**B**
93	System approval criteria are specified _____? a. During feasibility study b. During the requirements specifications stage c. During system study stage d. When the final specifications are drawn	**D**
94	Requirement analysis is critical to the success of a development project. a. True b. False c. Depends upon the size of project d. None of the mentioned	**A**
95	How many feasibility studies is conducted in	**B**

	Requirement Analysis? a. Two b. Three c. Four d. None of the mentioned	
96	The statement “Conformity to a standard is maintained” depicts _____ property of SRS. a. Correct b. Complete c. Consistent d. Modifiable	**B**
97	The SRS document is also known as _____ specification. a. black-box b. white-box c. grey-box d. none of the mentioned	**A**
98	The dynamic behaviour of the system is represented by which model? a. Context Model b. Behavioral Model c. Data Model d. Object Model	**B**
99	Quality Management in software engineering is also known as _____. a. SQA b. SQM c. SQI d. SQA and SQM	**A**
100	Quality in software can be looked at in terms of user satisfaction which includes a. A compliant product b. Good quality output c. Delivery within budget and schedule	**D**

	d. All of the mentioned	