

1. What is a key characteristic of the Linear Sequential Model?

- A. Iterative development
- B. Incremental progress
- C. Sequential phases
- D. Agile methodology

View answer

Answer: C. Sequential phases

2. Which process model focuses on quickly developing a prototype to gather user feedback?

- A. RAD Model
- B. Incremental Model
- C. Spiral Model
- D. Linear Sequential Model

View answer

Answer: A. RAD Model

3. The Spiral Model is characterized by:

- A. Sequential development
- B. Incremental releases
- C. Risk-driven approach
- D. Agile iterations

View answer

Answer: C. Risk-driven approach

4. What is the primary focus of the Component Assembly Model?

- A. Incremental development
- B. Component reuse
- C. Agile iterations
- D. Risk management

View answer

Answer: B. Component reuse

5. Which model is associated with the Rational Unified Process (RUP)?

- A. Evolutionary Process Models
- B. Linear Sequential Model
- C. Component Assembly Model
- D. Agile processes

View answer

Answer: A. Evolutionary Process Models

6. CMM (Capability Maturity Model) is used for:

- A. Software design
- B. Process improvement

- C. Agile development
- D. Prototyping

View answer

Answer: B. Process improvement

7. What is the purpose of Software Process customization?

- A. Standardization
- B. Improved efficiency
- C. Tailoring processes to specific needs
- D. Agile development

View answer

Answer: C. Tailoring processes to specific needs

8. Which metric is used for measuring the size and complexity of a software product?

- A. CMM
- B. Product Metrics
- C. Process Metrics
- D. RUP

View answer

Answer: B. Product Metrics

9. What is a characteristic of Non-functional requirements?

- A. Describes system behavior
- B. Specifies system features
- C. Defines system constraints
- D. Elicited from use cases

View answer

Answer: C. Defines system constraints

10. Which technique is commonly used for Requirement Elicitation?

- A. UML Modeling
- B. Prototyping
- C. Code inspections
- D. Black-Box Testing

View answer

Answer: B. Prototyping

11. what is the purpose of Use Case Modeling?

- A. Describing software architecture
- B. Capturing system requirements
- C. Testing software components
- D. Implementing user interfaces

View answer

Answer: B. Capturing system requirements

12. Requirement Validation involves:

- A. Documenting requirements
- B. Verifying system design
- C. Ensuring requirements meet user needs
- D. Code inspections

View answer

Answer: C. Ensuring requirements meet user needs

13. Which term refers to the ability to trace requirements throughout the software development process?

- A. Requirement Elicitation
- B. Traceability
- C. Validation
- D. Prototyping

View answer

Answer: B. Traceability

14. What is the primary focus of Architectural Design?

- A. Detailed coding
- B. User interface design

- C. Defining system structure
- D. Requirement validation

View answer

Answer: C. Defining system structure

15. UML is a modeling language used for:

- A. Software testing
- B. Software design and modeling
- C. Requirement elicitation
- D. Prototyping

View answer

Answer: B. Software design and modeling

16. User Interface Design is concerned with:

- A. Defining system architecture
- B. Developing backend components
- C. Creating a user-friendly interface
- D. Requirement analysis

View answer

Answer: C. Creating a user-friendly interface

17. SA/SD (Structured Analysis and Structured Design) is associated with:

- A. Component Assembly Model
- B. Function-oriented Design
- C. Incremental Model
- D. RAD Model

View answer

Answer: B. Function-oriented Design

18. Design Metrics are used for:

- A. Measuring the size of requirements
- B. Assessing the quality of the code
- C. Evaluating user interfaces
- D. Testing software components

View answer

Answer: B. Assessing the quality of the code

19:.What does Software Static analysis involve?

- A. Executing code to find errors
- B. Analyzing code without executing it
- C. Dynamic code inspections
- D. Component reuse

View answer

Answer: B. Analyzing code without executing it

20. Black-Box Testing is also known as:

- A. Code inspections
- B. Unit Testing
- C. Functional Testing
- D. White-Box Testing

View answer

Answer: C. Functional Testing

21. What is the primary focus of Integration Testing?

- A. Testing individual components
- B. Testing the entire system
- C. Code inspections
- D. Requirement validation

View answer

Answer: B. Testing the entire system

22. What is a Test Oracle?

- A. Testing framework
- B. Criteria for test case design
- C. Expected outcome of a test

D. Dynamic code analysis tool

View answer

Answer: C. Expected outcome of a test

23. Which level of testing involves testing individual units or components in isolation?

- A. System Testing
- B. Integration Testing
- C. Unit Testing
- D. Acceptance Testing

View answer

Answer: C. Unit Testing

24. What is the purpose of a Test Plan?

- A. Executing test cases
- B. Defining testing criteria
- C. Analyzing code
- D. Requirement validation

View answer

Answer: B. Defining testing criteria

24. Object-oriented analysis is primarily concerned with:

- A. Defining system architecture
- B. Capturing system requirements
- C. Black-Box Testing
- D. Component reuse

View answer

Answer: B. Capturing system requirements

25. What is the primary purpose of Software Configuration Management (SCM)?

- A. Managing software requirements
- B. Controlling changes to software artifacts
- C. Testing software components
- D. Defining system architecture

View answer

Answer: B. Controlling changes to software artifacts

26. Re-engineering is related to:

- A. Requirement elicitation
- B. Software maintenance
- C. Reverse engineering
- D. Incremental development

View answer

Answer: C. Reverse engineering

27. Project Feasibility Analysis involves:

- A. Defining system architecture
- B. Evaluating project viability
- C. Black-Box Testing
- D. Component reuse

View answer

Answer: B. Evaluating project viability

28. What does Project Scheduling and Tracking involve?

- A. Defining system requirements
- B. Allocating resources
- C. Testing software components
- D. Monitoring project progress

View answer

Answer: D. Monitoring project progress

29. What is the purpose of Software Quality Assurance (SQA)?

- A. Executing test cases
- B. Ensuring adherence to quality standards
- C. Code inspections

D. Defining system architecture

View answer

Answer: B. Ensuring adherence to quality standards

30. What does Project Metrics measure?

A. Software design complexity

B. Testing criteria

C. Project progress and performance

D. Component reuse

View answer

Answer: C. Project progress and performance