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