



# 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 measure 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