NARSIMHA REDDY ENGINEERING COLLEGE
UGC AUTONOMOUS INSTITUTION
Maisammaguda (V), Kompally - 500100, Secunderabad, Telangana State, India
UGC - Autonomous Institute
Accredited by NBA & NAAC with 'A' Grade
Approved by AICTE
Permanently affiliated to JNTUH

UNIT – II

Software Requirements

PART – A: Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

1. Requirements that describe what a system should do are called:
   - A) Non-functional requirements
   - B) Functional requirements
   - C) User requirements
   - D) Interface requirements

   Answer: B) Functional requirements
2. Performance and security requirements are examples of:
   - A) Functional requirements
   - B) User requirements
   - C) Non-functional requirements
   - D) System requirements

   Answer: C) Non-functional requirements
3. Requirements written for customers and end-users are called:
   - A) User requirements
   - B) System requirements
   - C) Interface requirements
   - D) Design requirements

   Answer: A) User requirements
4. Detailed descriptions of system functions are called:
   - A) User requirements
   - B) Interface requirements
   - C) System requirements
   - D) Testing requirements

   Answer: C) System requirements
5. Interface specification describes:
   - A) Coding standards
   - B) Interactions between systems
   - C) Testing methods
   - D) Maintenance procedures

   Answer: B) Interactions between systems
6. SRS stands for:
   - A) Software Requirement Study
   - B) System Requirement Specification
   - C) Software Requirements Specification
   - D) Software Review System

   Answer: C) Software Requirements Specification
7. The first step in requirements engineering is:
   - A) Validation
   - B) Feasibility Study

- C) Testing
- D) Coding

Answer: B) Feasibility Study

8. Gathering requirements from users is called:
   - A) Validation
   - B) Management
   - C) Elicitation
   - D) Maintenance

   Answer: C) Elicitation
9. Requirements validation ensures:
   - A) Correct coding
   - B) Correct requirements
   - C) Fast execution
   - D) Better design

   Answer: B) Correct requirements
10. Managing changes in requirements is called:
    - A) Requirements Analysis
    - B) Requirements Validation
    - C) Requirements Management
    - D) Requirements Testing

    Answer: C) Requirements Management
11. Which is a functional requirement?
    - A) System response time
    - B) Security
    - C) User login feature
    - D) Reliability

    Answer: C) User login feature
12. Which is a non-functional requirement?
    - A) Generate reports
    - B) Print invoices
    - C) Search records
    - D) Response time

    Answer: D) Response time
13. Feasibility study checks whether the system is:
    - A) Attractive
    - B) Practical
    - C) Expensive
    - D) Complex

    Answer: B) Practical
14. Interviews are used in:
    - A) Testing
    - B) Maintenance
    - C) Requirements Elicitation
    - D) Coding

    Answer: C) Requirements Elicitation
15. Requirements Engineering deals with:
    - A) Designing software
    - B) Coding software
    - C) Identifying and managing requirements

- D) Testing software
  Answer: C) Identifying and managing requirements

PART – B: Fill in the Blanks

1. Requirements that describe system functions are called **Functional Requirements**.
2. Performance and security are **Non-functional Requirements**.
3. Requirements written for users are called **User Requirements**.
4. Detailed system requirements are called **System Requirements**.
5. SRS stands for **Software Requirements Specification**.
6. A **Feasibility Study** determines whether a project is practical.
7. Gathering requirements is called **Requirements Elicitation**.
8. Checking requirements for correctness is called **Requirements Validation**.
9. Managing requirement changes is called **Requirements Management**.
10. Interviews are a technique used for **Requirements Elicitation**.
11. The process of studying requirements is called **Requirements Analysis**.
12. User login is an example of a **Functional Requirement**.
13. System performance is a **Non-functional Requirement**.
14. Interface specification defines system **Interactions**.
15. Requirements Engineering helps in developing the **Right System**.