

**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:

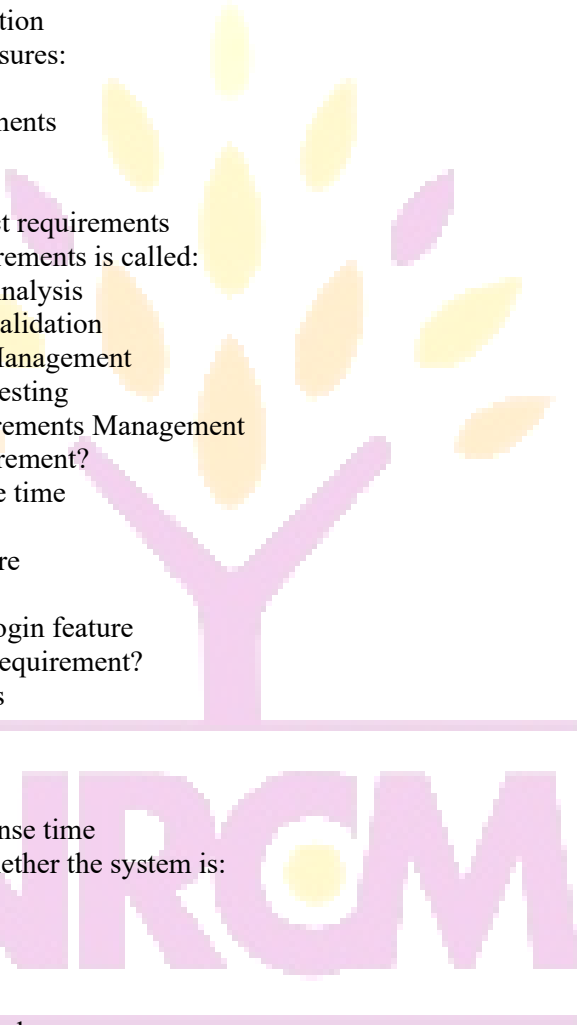
- A) Software Requirement Study
- B) System Requirement Specification
- C) Software Requirements Specification
- D) Software Review System

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



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- 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**.



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