



UNIT – V

Risk Management and Quality Management

PART – A: Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

- Risk management in software engineering is used to:
 - A) Increase project cost
 - B) Identify and control project risks
 - C) Eliminate testing
 - D) Reduce documentation**Answer:** B) Identify and control project risks
- A strategy that responds to risks after they occur is called:
 - A) Proactive Strategy
 - B) Reactive Strategy
 - C) Preventive Strategy
 - D) Quality Strategy**Answer:** B) Reactive Strategy
- A strategy that identifies and addresses risks before they occur is called:
 - A) Reactive Strategy
 - B) Testing Strategy
 - C) Proactive Strategy
 - D) Maintenance Strategy**Answer:** C) Proactive Strategy
- Software risks are uncertainties that may affect:
 - A) Project success
 - B) Hardware only
 - C) User manuals only
 - D) Network speed**Answer:** A) Project success
- The process of finding potential risks is called:
 - A) Risk Projection
 - B) Risk Identification
 - C) Risk Refinement
 - D) Risk Control**Answer:** B) Risk Identification
- Estimating the impact and probability of risks is known as:
 - A) Risk Projection
 - B) Risk Identification
 - C) Risk Avoidance
 - D) Risk Testing**Answer:** A) Risk Projection

7. RMMM stands for:
- A) Risk Monitoring Management Method
 - B) Risk Mitigation, Monitoring, and Management
 - C) Risk Measurement and Monitoring Model
 - D) Requirement Monitoring and Management Model
- Answer: B) Risk Mitigation, Monitoring, and Management**
8. Which of the following is a quality management activity?
- A) Coding
 - B) Software Quality Assurance
 - C) Deployment
 - D) Installation
- Answer: B) Software Quality Assurance**
9. Software Quality Assurance (SQA) ensures:
- A) Hardware quality
 - B) Software meets quality standards
 - C) Faster coding
 - D) Lower salaries
- Answer: B) Software meets quality standards**
10. A software review conducted by a team to detect defects is called:
- A) Unit Testing
 - B) Formal Technical Review
 - C) Validation Testing
 - D) Integration Testing
- Answer: B) Formal Technical Review**
11. Statistical Software Quality Assurance uses:
- A) Random coding
 - B) Statistical methods to improve quality
 - C) Hardware testing
 - D) User training
- Answer: B) Statistical methods to improve quality**
12. Software reliability refers to:
- A) Speed of execution
 - B) Ability to operate without failure
 - C) Program size
 - D) Coding style
- Answer: B) Ability to operate without failure**
13. ISO 9000 standards are related to:
- A) Software Testing
 - B) Quality Management Systems
 - C) Programming Languages
 - D) Database Design
- Answer: B) Quality Management Systems**
14. Which document is prepared to manage software risks?
- A) SRS
 - B) Test Plan
 - C) RMMM Plan
 - D) User Manual
- Answer: C) RMMM Plan**
15. The main objective of quality management is to:
- A) Increase project duration

- B) Ensure software quality
 - C) Reduce documentation
 - D) Eliminate maintenance
- Answer:** B) Ensure software quality

PART – B: Fill in the Blanks

1. A risk strategy that reacts after problems occur is called **Reactive Strategy**.
2. A strategy that prevents risks before they happen is called **Proactive Strategy**.
3. The process of recognizing potential project risks is called **Risk Identification**.
4. Risk **Projection** estimates the probability and impact of risks.
5. RMMM stands for **Risk Mitigation, Monitoring, and Management**.
6. Software Quality Assurance is abbreviated as **SQA**.
7. Formal Technical Reviews help identify software **Defects**.
8. Statistical Software Quality Assurance uses **Statistical** techniques to improve quality.
9. Software reliability is the probability of **Failure-free** operation.
10. ISO 9000 is a set of **Quality Management** standards.
11. The process of improving software quality is called **Quality Management**.
12. Software reviews are performed to detect **Errors** early.
13. An RMMM plan helps in managing software **Risks**.
14. SQA ensures that software complies with defined **Standards**.
15. The ability of software to function without failure is called **Reliability**.



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