IMPORTANT SHORT QUESTIONS

Q2. Give short answers of the following questions

Q1. What is meant by System?

Ans a system is a set of components (hardware and software) for collecting, creating, storing, processing and distributing information.

Q2. How can a system be developed?

Ans A system can be developed by applying a set of methods, procedures and routines in a proper sequence to carry out some specific task.

Q3. What is meant by System developing life cycle?

Ans System developing life Cycle (SDLC) is a problem solving process through which a series of steps or phases helps to produce a new computer system.

Q4. State the purpose of System Development Life Cycle

Ans the basic purpose of System development life cycle is to develop a system in a systematic way in the perfect manner.

Q5. State the primary objectives of System Development Life Cycle

Ans a system development life cycle (SDLC) has three primary objectives
1. Ensure that high quality systems are delivered
2. Provide strong management controls over the projects

3. Maximize the productivity

Q6. What is meant Stakeholders of SDLC?

Ans Stakeholders of SDLC are those entities or groups, which are either within the organization or outside of the organization that sponsor, plan, develop or use a project. Stakeholders may be users, managers and developers.

Q7. Name the phases/Steps which are involved in SDLC

Ans The following are phases/steps in SDLC
1. Defining Problem
2. Planning
3. Feasibility Study
4. Analysis
5. Requirement Engineering
6. Design
7. Coding
8. Testing/Verification
9. Deployment/Implementation
10. Maintenance/Support

Q8. Give an example of defining the problem

Ans a Student Examination System is needed to be developed that covers all the aspects from Examinations taking to the Students results generations.

Q9. Give an example of planning phase in SDLC

Ans In the Students Examination System Development project, planning will be made to set the ultimate goals and an estimate of resources, such as personnel and costs is prepared.

Q10. What is meant feasibility study?

Ans Feasibility study is the analysis and evaluation of a proposed project/system to determine whether it is technically financially/economically legally and operationally feasible within the estimated cost and time. Feasibility study is one of the important steps in SDLC.

Q11. State the use of feasibility study

Ans Feasibility study is used to assess the strengths and weakness of a proposed software/system and present directions of activities which will improve a project and achieve desired results. The nature and components of feasibility studies depend primarily on the areas in which analyzed projects are implemented.

Q12. Name the types/forms of Feasibility Study

Ans Feasibility Study has the following types/forms
  i.   Technical feasibility
  ii.   Economic feasibility
  iii.   Operational feasibility
  iv.   Legal feasibility
  v.   Schedule feasibility

Q13. Which questions does the project team ask during analysis?

Ans The project team asks the following questions during the analysis

1. Can the proposed software system be developed with the available resources and budget?
2. Will this system significantly improve the organization?
3. Does the existing system even need to be replaced?

Q14. State the Steps of Requirement Engineering

Ans Requirement engineering consists of the following steps

1. Requirement gathering
2. Requirement validation
3. Requirements management

Q15. State the types of requirement gathering

Ans These requirements are of two types

1. Functional Requirements
2. Non Functional Requirements

Q16. What is the structure of design phase?

Ans The design phase normally consists of two different structures. These are

1. Algorithms
2. Flowchart

Q17. Define algorithm

Ans An algorithm is a specific step by step procedure for carrying out the solution of a problem.

Q18. What is meant by flowchart?

Ans A flow chart is a type of diagram that represents an algorithm or a process.

Q19. What flowcharts are used?

Ans Flow charts are used for analyzing, designing, documenting or managing a process or program in various fields.

Q20. What is meant be testing?

Ans The execution of programming modules to find errors called testing. Here, the bugs are identified in the programmed modules.

Q21. Describe the purpose of testing

Ans The purpose of testing is to evaluate an attribute or capability of a program or system and determine that whether it meets its required results.

Q22. What is meant by software deployment?

Ans Software deployment is a set of activities that are used to make the software/system available for use. The deployment is also called implementation.

Q23. What are the main activities, which are involved during deployment/implementation phase?

Ans the main activities that are involved during deployment/implementation phase are

1. Installation and activation of the hardware and software
2. In some cases the users and the computer operation personals are trained on the developed software system
3. The process of changing from the old system to the new one is called conversion

Q24. Name the methods/techniques, which are used for system deployment

Ans Following are the four methods/techniques, which are used for system deployment for implementation

1. Direct Implementation
2. Parallel
3. Phased
4. Pilot

Q25. Name the types of personnel in SDLC.

Ans In SDLC following types of personnel are involved

1. Management Personnel
2. Project Manager
3. System Analyst
4. Programmer
5. Software tester
6. Customer

Q26. What are the key roles of a project manager? Write down any three roles

Ans The key roles of a project manager are

1. Developing the project plan
2. Managing the project budget
3. Managing the project stakeholders

Q27. What are the general roles & responsibilities of an analyst?

Ans The general roles and responsibilities of an analyst are defined below

1. Plan a system flow

2. Interact with customers to learn and document requirements that are then used to produce business requirement documents

3. Define technical requirements

4. Interact with designers to understand software limitations

5. Help programmers during system development phase

6. Manage system testing

7. Document requirements and contribute to user manuals

Q28. What are the responsibilities of a programmer? Write any two of them

Ans The responsibilities of a programmer include

1. Writing, testing and maintaining the instructions of computer programs

2. Updating, modifying and expanding existing programs

Q29. What are the responsibilities of a software tester?

Ans Software tester is responsible for understanding requirements, creating test scenarios, test scripts, preparing test data, executing test scripts, reporting defects and reporting results.

Q30. Who is a customer?

Ans A customer is an individual or an organization that is a current or potential buyer or user of the software product. Customers usually purchase software from software manufacturer companies (software houses), users groups and individuals. Customers are the real evaluators of a software product by using it and identifying its merits and demerits.