MidTerm Papers Solved MCQS with Reference (1 to 22 lectures)

1. In original _____ there was no provision of feedback concept and you can not go back to any previous stage.
   - **Waterfall model** Click here for more detail
   - RAD
   - Spiral
   - Incremental
2. _____ is the first stage of waterfall lifecycle model
   - **Requirement definition** **PG # 15**
   - Operation
   - Unit testing
   - Implementation

3. The incremental model of software development is
   - A reasonable approach when requirements are well defined.
   - **A good approach when a working core product is required quickly.**
   - The best approach to use for projects with large development teams and risky projects
   - A revolutionary model that is not used for commercial products
4. Which statement is correct?
   - **The greater the dependency between the components the greater is coupling**
   - The lesser the dependency between the components the greater is coupling
   - The greater the dependency between the components the lesser is coupling
   - None of the given
5. Which of the following formula is used to calculate the exposure for each risk?
   - RE = Probability of the risk + Cost
   - **RE = Probability of the risk x Cost** **PG # 89**
   - RE = Probability of the risk ^ Cost
   - None of the given choices
6. In _____ a team is structured along a traditional hierarchy of authority.
   - Random paradigm
   - Open paradigm
   - **Closed paradigm** **PG # 32**
   - Synchronous paradigm

7. In _____ a team is structured loosely and depends on individual initiative of the team members.
    - Synchronous paradigm
    - Open paradigm
    - **Random paradigm** **PG # 32**
    - Closed paradigm
8. An _____ is a user identifiable group of logically related data or control information maintained within the boundary of the application.
    - **Internal logical file (ILF)** **PG # 42**
    - External Interface file (EIF)
    - External input
    - External Query
9. The first, published model of software development process was:
    - **Waterfall Model** **PG # 15**
    - Incremental Model
    - RAD Model
    - Spiral Model
10. “Synchronize and Stabilize Model” has been adopted by:
    - **Microsoft** **PG # 19**
    - IBM
    - Oracle Corporation
    - Sun Microsystems

11. Project management is _____ intensive activity

- **People** **PG # 30**
- Product
- Process
- Resource

12. An _____ is the smallest unit of activity that is meaningful to the user(s) is called

- Function point
- **Elementary process** **PG # 43**
- Adjustment factor
- Data count

13. Which of the following is one of the mechanisms to measure the size of the software?

- Number of Comments
- **Function points** **PG # 38**
- Mean time to failure
- Error index value

14. Software project management primarily deals with metrics related to:

- Development process
- Defects
- Availability
- **Productivity and quality** **PG # 65**

15. In context of individual control charts, if a single metrics value lies outside UNPL, it means that process is:
    - Within the control
    - **Out of the control** **PG # 77**
    - Normalized
    - Not normalized
16. _____ distributes estimated effort across the planned project duration by allocating the effort to specific software engineering tasks
    - Project tracking
    - Project compartmentalization
    - **Project scheduling** **PG # 92**
    - Project Estimation
17. In context of degree of rigor, TSS stands for:
    - **Task set selector** **PG # 96**
    - Tasks set in schedule
    - Time set selector
    - Time set in schedule
18. When more than one users interpret the same requirement in different ways then we can say that the requirement is:
    - **Unambiguous** **PG # 71**
    - Incomplete
    - Incorrect
    - Ambiguous

19. Degree of uncertainty that the product will meet its requirements and be fit for its intended use is:

- Resource risk
- Cost risk
- Schedule risk
- **Performance risk** **PG # 87**

20. Software project scheduling is an activity that distributes estimated effort across the planned project duration by allocating the _____ to specific software engineering tasks.

- **Effort** **PG # 92**
- Budget
- Space
- Resources

21. If a company is at CMM level 3 then it implicitly means that it is performing all the KPAs of

- Level 1
- **Level 2 and Level 3**
- Level 3 alone
- Level 1 and level 3

22. _____ is a document driven model because a set of documents is produced at each level of the model.

- **Waterfall model** **PG # 16**
- Rapid Prototyping Model
- Incremental Model
- None of the given

The Waterfall Model is a documentation-driven model. It therefore generates complete and comprehensive documentation and hence makes the maintenance task much easier.

23. Which of the following questions is not addressed when the W5HH principle is applied?

- **What will be done by whom?** **PG # 35**
- Why is the system being developed?
- Where are they organizationally located?
- How much of each resource is required?

24. The extent to which a program satisfies its specification and fulfills the customer's mission objectives is said to be achieving the:

- Usability
- Efficiency
- Reliability
- **Correctness** **PG # 67**

25. MTTC is the abbreviation of:

- Measured time to change
- Mean time to collaborate
- **Mean time to change** **PG # 68**
- Measure time to cope

26. Although there are many different models developed by different researchers for estimation, all of them share which one of the following basic structure

- E = 3.2 (KLOC)1.05
- **$E = A + B * (ev)^c$** **PG # 81**
- E = [LOC x BO. 333/P] x (1/t4)
- None of the given

27. Risk Analysis and management involves addressing the following concerns **except:**

- What change might cause the risk to strike?
- What thing may go wrong in future?
- What can happen if the web interface of the company's website will change?
- **What is the nature of software domain?** **PG # 84**

Risk analysis and management involves addressing the following concerns:
1. Future – what risks might cause the project to go awry
2. Change – what change might cause the risk to strike • How changes in requirements, technology, personnel and other entities connected to the project affect the project
3. Choice – what options do we have for each risk

28. Which of the following is not one of the characteristics to describe a KPA?

- **Resources** **PG # 13**
- Goals
- Activities
- Commitments

29. Which one of the following is NOT an object oriented life cycle model?

- Extreme Programming
- Fountain Model
- Rational Unified Process (RUP) model
- **Rapid Application Development Model** **PG # 23 to 24**

30. _____ is NOT one of the generic structural paradigms proposed by Constantine.

- Closed paradigm
- Random paradigm
- **Hybrid paradigm** **PG # 32**
- Synchronous paradigm

31. The degree to which software performs its function is called_____

- Maintainability
- **Correctness** **PG # 68**
- Integrity
- Interoperability

32. A system for which the physical or intellectual skills required to learn the system are low, is called highly _____ system

- Available
- **Usable** **PG # 69**
- Maintainable
- Flexible

33. Risk mitigation involves

- Reducing the impact of risk
- **Reducing the risk management plan**
- Redesigning the contingency plan
- Performing the risk analysis again

34. A schedule developed at early stages of project planning is called:

- **Macroscopic** **PG # 92**
- Beta
- Visionary
- Concrete

35. For a project, if value of TSS is 0.9, then the degree of rigor for this project will be:

- Strict
- Structured
- **Casual** **PG # 97**
- Strict or Structured

36. In context of function point analysis, El stands for _____

- Export input
- Expert input
- External inline
- **External input** **PG # 49**

37. The rapid application development model is

- Another name for component-based development.
- A useful approach when a customer cannot define requirements clearly
- **A high speed adaptation of the linear sequential model.** **PG # 19**
- All of the given

38. If an experienced user has to take an extensive training of software before use and he/she still finds difficulty to use it, we can say there may be issues related to the

- **Usability** **PG # 67**
- Portability
- Correctness
- Reliability

39. Defect Removal Efficiency (DRE) can be measured by _____ where **E** is **Errors found delivery** and **D** is **error found after delivery** (typically within the first year of operation):

- **DRE= E/(E+D)** **PG # 69**
- DBE= E - (E+D)
- DBE= E1(E+D)
- None of the given

40. After building the Decision Tree, following formula is used to find the expected cost for an option is:

- **Expected Cost= ∑(path probability)i * (estimated path cost)** **PG # 83**
- Expected Cost= ∑ (path probability)i / (estimated path cost)
- Expected Cost = (path probability) i + (estimated path cost)
- Expected Cost= ∑ (path probability) i - (estimated path cost)

41. In which stage of software development loop, we try to find the solution of the problem on technical grounds and base our actual implementation on it.

- Implementation
- Testing
- **Technical Development** **PG # 10**
- Technical Design

42. The Software Engineering Institute (SEI) has developed a framework to measure the process maturity of software organizations. This framework is known as _____

- Software engineering framework
- Software life cycle model
- **Capability maturity model** **PG # 12**
- Process engineering framework

43. According to Kraul and Steeter, “Email” is an example of _____ project coordination technique.

- Formal, impersonal
- Formal, interpersonal
- **Electronic communication** **PG # 33**
- Interpersonal networking

44. Which of the following is NOT one of the 5 steps defined by Reel to improve the chances of success?

- Start on the right foot
- Maintain momentum
- Make smart decisions
- **Optimize Product.** **PG # 35**

45. In context of function point analysis, EQ stands for:

- External Quotation
- **External Inquiry** **PG # 49**
- External Quality
- External Interface

46. Degree of uncertainty that the product will meet its requirements and be fit for its intended use is called _____

- **Performance risk** **PG # 87**
- Cost risk
- Support risk
- Schedule risk

47. Evolutionary software process models

- do not generally produce throw away systems
- **All of the given**
- can easily accommodate product requirements changes
- are iterative in nature

48. _____ is a team organization where there is no permanent leader and task coordinators are appointed for short duration. Decisions on problems and approach are made by group consensus and communication among team is horizontal.

- **Democratic decentralized (DD)** **PG # 32**
- Controlled decentralized (CD)
- Synchronous paradigm (SP)
- Controlled centralized (CC)

49. Spiral Model was first proposed by:

- McCabe
- **Barry Boehm** **PG # 20**
- Robert Cazeman
- William Smith

50. Barry Boehm has suggested a systematic approach (comprising of 7 questions) to project management. It is known as:

- **W5HH** **PG # 35**
- WHH5
- WHH7
- W7HH

51. In order to use the data for estimation and drawing conclusions, it must be _____

- Filtered
- **Base-lined** **PG # 72**
- Stabilized
- Processed

52. The purpose of the feasibility analysis is to determine

- Can we use the available state-of-the-art?
- Can we implement the given standards?
- Can we meet the design constraints?
- **Can we build software to meet the scope?** **PG # 81**

53. Which of the following are advantages of using LOC (lines of code) as a size oriented metric?

- **LOC is easily computed** **Click Here For More Detail**
- LOC is a language dependent measure.
- LOC is a language independent measure.
- LOC can be computed before a design is completed.

54. Determination of the _____ is a pre-requisite of all sorts of estimates, including, resources, time, and budget.

- software Quality
- software Risk
- **software scope** **PG # 80**
- software Management

55. The most famous of empirical models is the COCOMO (Constructive COst MOdel). It also has many different versions. Which one is the simplest of these versions ?

- $E = A + B * (ev)^{c}$
- $E = [LOC \times B^{0.333}/P]^{3} \times (l/t^{4})$
- $E = A + B - (ev)^{c}$
- **$E = 3.2 (KLOC)^{1.05}$** **PG # 81**

56. A good metric system is the one which is _____

- Simple
- Cheap
- Adds a lot of value for the management
- **All of the given options** **PG # 78**

57. _____ is the ability to encourage technical people to produce to their best.

- Planning
- Contingency
- **Motivation** **PG # 30**
- Organization

58. Integrity can be measured by the following formula

- Integrity = (1-threat) x (1-security)
- Integrity = ∑ (1+threat) + (1-security)
- **Integrity = ∑ [(l-threat) x (1-security)]** **PG # 69**
- Integrity = ∑ (1-threat) - (1-security)

59. In measuring Software Process Quality by using control charts, if the gap between the defects reported and defects fixed is increasing, then it means:

- **The product is in unstable condition.** **PG # 78**
- The product is in stable condition.
- The product is ready for shipment.
- None of the given

If the gap between the defects reported and defects fixed is increasing, then it means that the product is in unstable condition. On the other hand if this gap is decreasing then we can say that the product is in a stable condition and we can plan for shipment.

60. Software feasibility is based on which of the following:

- **Technology, finance, time, resources.** **PG # 81**
- Technical Prowers of the developers
- Business and marketing concerns.
- Scope, constraints, market.

61. In proactive risk management strategy, the main objective is to

- **Avoid risk** **PG # 84**
- Let the risk occur and then take corrective action
- Categorize the risk
- Normalize the risk

62. _____ is one of the reasons of the project failure.

- **Miscommunication** PG # 93
- Realistic deadline
- Complete requirement
- Feasible cost

63. Which of the following is not a valid reason for measuring software processes, products, and resources?

- To characterize them
- To evaluate them
- **To price them**
- To improve them

Valid reasons for measuring software processes, products, and resources:

To characterize them, To evaluate them, To improve them

64. FP-based estimation techniques require problem decomposition based on

- **information domain values**
- project schedule
- software functions
- process activities

65. LOC-based estimation techniques require problem decomposition based on

- information domain values
- project schedule
- **software functions**
- process activities

66. The problem that threatens the success of a project but which has not yet happened is a

- Bug
- Error
- Fail
- **Risk**

Click here for more detail

67. In order to plan and run a project successfully, a project manager needs NOT to worry about the following issue.

- Product quality
- Cost estimation
- **Company's name** **PG # 23**
- Risk assessment

Note: Give me a feedback and your Suggestion also If you find any mistake in mcqz plz inform at above mentioned email address. And tell me your answer with references.