**Software Engineering and Project Management (MID SEM PAPER)**

1. Which model is most popular for student’s small projects?

(a) Waterfall model (b) Spiral model (c) Quick and fix model **(d) Prototyping model**

1. Which is not a software life cycle model?

(a) Waterfall model (b) Spiral model (c) Prototyping model **(d) Capability maturity model**

1. SRS stands for

**(a) Software requirements specification** (b) Software requirements solution (c) System requirements specification (d) none of the above

1. Which phase is not available in software life cycle?

(a) Coding (b) Testing (c) Maintenance **(d) Abstraction**

1. The development is supposed to proceed linearly through the phase in

(a) Spiral model **(b) Waterfall model** (c) Prototyping model (d) None of the above

1. Project risk factor is considered in

(a) Waterfall model (b) Prototyping model (c) Spiral model **(d) Iterative model**

1. A planned program if work that requires a definitive amount of time, effort and planning to complete.  
   a) Problem **b) Project** c) Process d) Program
2. An individual who plans and directs the work.  
   a) Stakeholder **b) Project manager** c) Team leader d) Programmer
3. Methodology in which project management processes were step-by step.  
   a) Incremental **b) Waterfall** c) Spiral d) Prototyping
4. The customer requirements are broken down into logical modules for ease of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
   a) inheritance b) design c) editing **d) implementation**
5. A stage in which individual components are integrated and ensured that they are error-free to meet customer requirements.  
   a) Coding **b) Testing** c) Design d) Implementation
6. Although industry is moving towards component based construction, most software continues to be
7. Semi custom built
8. **custom built**
9. fixed built
10. fixed layout built
11. A software program that is outdated or obsolete is termed as
12. **legacy application**
13. engineering application
14. embedded application
15. open source application
16. Pattern enables a software engineering organization to develop a hierarchical process description that begins at
17. **high level of abstraction**
18. low level of abstraction
19. mid level of abstraction
20. no level of abstraction
21. System software which processes complex but determinate information structures is
22. **management utilities**
23. operating system components
24. networking software
25. drivers
26. First circuit around spiral model represents a
27. **product development**
28. prototype development
29. iteration count
30. deployment
31. Waterfall model phase which establishes a plan for software engineering work that follows i.e estimating, scheduling, tracking is
32. communication
33. **planning**
34. construction
35. modeling
36. Incremental process model phase which acknowledged that software is delivered to customer who evaluates delivered product and provides feedback based on evaluation and then iteration is processed is
37. **deployment**
38. planning
39. modeling
40. communication
41. Waterfall model is also known as
42. automated life cycle
43. manual life cycle
44. modern life cycle
45. **classic life cycle**
46. Process pattern provides us
47. cell
48. logic
49. **template**
50. memory