MCQ Questions

1	Many documentation tools are available to explain how a system works. Which tool provides a graphical description of the sources and destinations of data as well as data flow within the organization and the processes that transform and store that data? A)Data flow diagram B) Document flowchart C) Program flowchart D) System flowchart	A
2	Compilers, Editors software come under which type of software? A) System software B) Application software C) Scientific software D) None of these	A
3	Full form of DFD A) Data Flow Design B) Data Flow Diagram C) Data Flow Development D) None of these	B
4	What does the Circle represents in DFD? A)Data flow B) Data store C) Process D) Source	C
5	The data flow diagram symbol which represents data flows is the: A) Square B) Arrow C) Circle D) Parallel lines.	B
6	Which level of DFD highlights the system as a whole? A) First level B) Context level C) Second level D) None of these	B
7	In DFD, which symbol is used to show an external entity? A)Arrow B) Circle C) Pentagon D) Rectangle	D
8	Software does not wear-out in the traditional sense of the term, but software does tend to deteriorate as it evolves, because : A) Software suffers from exposure to hostile environments B) Defects are more likely to arise after software has been used often C) Multiple change requests introduce errors in component interactions. D) Software spare parts become harder to order.	C
9	The major shortcoming of waterfall model is: A) The difficulty in accommodating changes after requirement analysis. B) The difficult in accommodating changes after feasibility analysis C) The system testing. D) The maintenance of system	D

10	Modularity A) Is a feature of all programming languages B) Helps make large programs more understand C) Hides detail D) None of these	B
11	The relationship of data elements in a module is called A)Coupling B) Modularity C) Cohesion D) Granularity	A
12	What is the major advantage of using Incremental Model? A) Customer can respond to each increment B) Easier to test and debug C) It is used when there is a need to get a product to the market early D) Easier to test and debug & It is used when there is a need to get a product to the market early	D
13	What is software requirement? A) It is nothing but customer need B) It is specification that customer wants in the proposed software C) It is minimum functionality of the software D) It is used for testing	B
14	Which is not requirement collection technique? A) Record review B) Interview C) Questionnaire D)Telephone call	D
15	What is questionnaire? A) It is list of requirements B) It is list of wants C) It is list of questions/queries D) None of these	C
16	Which of the following is not included in SRS? A) Performance B) Functionality C) Design Solutions D) External Interfaces	C
17	What is full form of SRS? A) Software Readiness System B) Software Requirement Specification C) Software Repair and Simplification D) Software Remedy and Specification	B
18	Which of the following property does not correspond to a good Software Requirements Specification SRS)? A) Verifiable B)Ambiguous C) Complete D) Traceable	B
19	Which of the following is not defined in a good software requirement specification (SRS) document? A) Functional Requirement. B) Non-functional Requirement.	B

	C) Goals of implementation. D) Algorithm for software implementation	
20	Software consist of. A) Set of Instruction + Operating Procedures B) Programs+ Documentation + Operating Procedures C) Programs + hardware Manuals D) Set of Programs	B
21	If every requirement stated in the Software Requirement Specification (SRS) has only one interpretation, SRS is said to be _____ . A) Unambiguous B) Consistent C) Verifiable D) None of the above	A
22	Which of the following is not defined in a good Software Requirement Specification SRS) document? A) Functional Requirement B) Nonfunctional Requirement C) Goals of implementation D) Algorithm for software implementation	D
23	Which of the following is the understanding of software product limitations, learning system related problems or changes to be done in existing systems beforehand, identifying and addressing the impact of project on organization and personnel etc? A) Software Design B) Feasibility Study C) Requirement Gathering D) System Analysis	D
24	Which is the most important feature of Spiral Model? A) Quality Management B) Risk Management C) Performance Management D) Efficiency Management	B
25	Requirement engineering process includes which of these steps? A) Feasibility study B) Requirement Gathering C) Software Requirement specification & Validation D) all of these	D
26	In which elicitation process the developers discuss with the client and end users and know their expectations from the software? A) Requirement gathering B) Organizing requirements C) Negotiation & discussion D) Documentation	A

27	If requirements are easily understandable and defined then which model is best suited? A) Spiral model B) Waterfall model C) Prototyping model D) None of these	B
28	Which document is created by system analyst after the requirements are collected from Various stakeholders? A) Software requirement specification B) Software requirement validation C) Feasibility study D) Requirement Gathering	A
29	Which is focused towards the goal of the organization? A) Feasibility study B) Requirement gathering C) Software requirement specification D) Software requirement validation	A
30	Which documentation works as a key tool for software designer, developer and their test team is to carry out their respective tasks? A) Requirement documentation B) User documentation C) Software design documentation D) Technical documentation	A
31	What is the meaning of requirement elicitation in software engineering? A) Gathering of requirement B) Understanding of requirement C) Getting the requirements from client D) all of these	D
32	What are the types of software development requirements? A) AvailabilityB) Reliability C) Usability D) all of these	D
33	There are different phase available in SDLC. Find out which phase is not available in software life cycle? A) Coding B) Testing C) Maintenance D) Abstraction	D
34	Design phase is followed by. A) Coding B) TestingC) Maintenance D) None of the above	A
35	The user system requirements are the parts of which document? A) SDD B) SRS C) DDD E) DFD	B

36	What is used for implementing the changes in existing or new requirements of user in software maintenance? A) Preventive maintenance B) Perfective maintenance C) Corrective D) Adaptive	D
37	Which of these software engineering activities are not a part of software processes? A) Software Dependence B) Software Development C) Software Validation D) Software Specification	A
38	Which of the property of software modularity is incorrect with respect to benefits software modularity? A) Modules are robust B) Module can use other modules C) Modules Can be separately compiled and stored in a library D) Modules are mostly dependent	D
39	_____ is a measure of the degree of interdependence between modules. A) Cohesion B) Coupling C) All of these D) None of these	B
40	Which of the following is the best type of module coupling? A) Control Coupling B) Stamp Coupling C) Data Coupling D) Content Coupling	C
41	Arrange the following activities for making a software product.. i. Design strategy ii. Transformation into product iii. Implementation iv. Requirement gathering A) 1,4,3,2 B) 4,3,1,2 C) 4,1,3,2 D) 1,3,4,2	C
42	Which of the following is the worst type of module cohesion? A) Logical Cohesion B) Temporal Cohesion C) Functional Cohesion D) Coincidental Cohesion	D
43	Which of the following is the best type of module cohesion? A) Logical Cohesion B) Temporal Cohesion C) Functional Cohesion D) Coincidental Cohesion	C
44	In what type of coupling, the complete data structure is passed from one module to another? A) Control Coupling B) Stamp Coupling C) Data Coupling D) Content Coupling	B

45	The work associated with software engineering can be categorized into three generic phases ,regardless of application area, project size, or complexity namely the_____ phase which focuses on what, the_____ phase which focuses on how and the_____ phase which focuses on change. 1. Support 2. Development 3. Definition? A) 1,2,3 B) 2,1,3 C) 3,2,1 D) 3,1,2	C
46	When elements of module are grouped because the output of one element serves as input to another element and so on, it is called _____ . A) Logical Cohesion B) Temporal Cohesion C) Functional Cohesion D) Sequential Cohesion	D
47	Which type of document is prepared for maintaining system design? A) System Design B) Design Document C) Documentation D) DFD	B
48	Which is the first step in the software development life cycle? A) Analysis B) Design C) Problem/opportunity Identification D) Development and Documentation	A
49	What is Cohesion? A) Modules in different software B) Measurement of degree of which module belongs to the same module C) Margining of different modules D) degree to which the elements inside a module belong together	D
50	What is Coupling? A) Degree of Independence between software modules B) Measurement of degree of which module belong to the same module C) Degree of interdependence between software modules D) None of these	C
51	What is the characteristics of software? A) Software is developed or engineered; it is not manufactured in the classical sense. B) Software doesn't "wear out. C) Software can be custom built or custom build D) All of above	D
52	What is legacy system? A) A legacy system refers to newer version of software. B) A legacy system refers to outdated application software that is used instead of available upgraded versions. C) A legacy system always devolved by advance technology	B

	D) None of the above.	
53	Which of the following cannot be applied with software according to software engineering layers? A) Process B) Methods C) Manufacturing D) None of the above.	C
54	Which level of DFD highlights the system as a whole? A) first level B) context level C) second level D) None of these	B
55	Adaptive maintenance is a maintenance which A) correct errors that were not discovered till testing phase B) is carried out to port the existing software to a new environment C) improves the system performance D) Both B and C.	B
56	Which phase refers to the support phase of software development? A) Acceptance Phase. B) Testing. C) Maintenance. D) None of the above.	C
57	Which model is also called as the classic life cycle or the Waterfall model? A) Iterative Development B) Linear Sequential Development C) RAD Model. D) Incremental Development	B
58	What is the main aim of Software engineering? A) Reliable software B) Cost effective software C) Reliable and cost effective software D) None of the above	C
59	Which of the following is not defined in a good software requirement specification (SRS) document? A) Functional Requirement. B) Nonfunctional Requirement. C) Goals of implementation. D) Algorithm for software implementation.	D
60	Software products need perfective maintenance for which of the following reasons? A) To rectify bugs observed while the system is in use B) When the customers need the product to run on new platforms C) To support new features that users want it to support	C

	D) To overcome wear and tear caused by the repeated use of the software	
61	Keeping the requirements of QFD in mind which of the following is not an example of an Expected Requirement? A) Ease of software installation B) Overall operational correctness and reliability C) Specific system functions D) Quality graphical display	C
62	The main objective of designing various modules of a software system is: A) To decrease the cohesion and to increase the coupling B) To increase the cohesion and to decrease the coupling C) To increase the coupling only D) To increase the cohesion only	B
63	Which is the most important feature of Spiral Model? A) Quality Management B) Risk Management C) Performance Management D) Efficiency Management	B
64	Which is not a step of requirement engineering? A) Requirements elicitation B) Requirements analysis C) Requirements design D) Requirements documentation	C
65	There are different phase available in SDLC. Find out which phase is not available in software life cycle? A) Coding B) Testing C) Maintenance D) Abstraction	D
66	Applications software A) Is used to control the operating B) Includes programs designed to help programs C) Performs a specific task for computer users D) None of these	C
67	The first phase of software development is A) Requirement Analysis B) Designing C) Coding D) Testing	A
68	Which of the following is a tool in design phase? A) Abstraction B) Refinement C) Information Hiding	D

	D) All of these	
69	Information hiding is hide from user, details that A) are relevant to him B) are not relevant to him C) may be not suitable to handle by him D) are confidential	B
70	If requirements are easily understandable and defined then which model is best suited? A) Spiral model. B) Waterfall model. C) Prototyping model D) None of the above.	B
71	Project risk factor is considered in which model. A) Spiral model. B) Waterfall model. C) Prototyping model D) None of the above.	A
72	What is the meaning of requirement elicitation in software engineering? A) Gathering of requirement. B) Understanding of requirement. C) Getting the requirements from client. D) All of the above.	D
73	The prototyping model of software development is well suited? A) When requirements are well defined. B) For projects with large development teams. C) When a customer cannot define requirements clearly. D) None of the above.	C
74	A desirable property of module is A) Independency B) Low Cohesion C) High Coupling D) Multifunctional	B
75	FAST stands for A) Facilitated Application Software Technique. B) Functional Application Software Technique. C) Facilitated Application Specification Technique. D) None of the above.	C
76	From the following, which software has been characterized by "number crunching" algorithms? A) System software B) Artificial intelligence software C) Embedded software D) Engineering and scientific software	D

77	Software is defined as A) Instructions B) Data Structures C) Documents D) All of the above	D
78	First level prototype is evaluated by A) Developer B) Tester C) User D) System Analyst	C
79	Which one of these are not software maintenance activity? A) Error Correction B) Adaption C) Implementation Of enhancement D) Establishing Scope	D
80	The process of developing a software product using software engineering principles and methods is referred to as. A) Software myths B) Scientific Product C) Software Development D) None of the above	C
81	Which paradigm is related to programming aspect of software development that includes: Coding, Testing and Integration? A) Programming paradigm B) Requirement gathering paradigm C) Software development paradigm D) None of the above	A
82	_____ is a piece of programming code which performs a well-defined task A) Computer Program B) Computer Software C) Both A & B D) None of the above	A
83	Which of the following techniques emphasizes breaking large and complex task into successively smaller sections? A) Partitioning B) Object Oriented Programming C) Micro Programming D) Abstraction	A

84	What is the simplest model of software development paradigm? A) Spiral model B) Big Bang model C) V-model D) Waterfall model	D
85	In which SDLC activity the user initiates the request for a desired software product. A) Requirement gathering B) Implementation C) Disposition D) Communication	D
86	In which step the developers decide a roadmap of their plan and try to bring up the best Software model suitable for the project. A) Software Design B) System Analysis C) Coding D) Testing	B
87	___ is not suited to accommodate any change. A) Spiral Model B) Incremental Model C) Waterfall Model D) Prototype Model	C
88	Software project management comprises of a number of activities, which contains. A) Project planning B)Scope management C) Project estimation D) All mentioned above	D
89	Which document is created by system analyst after the requirements are collected from Various stakeholders? A) Software requirement specification B) Software requirement validation C) Feasibility study D) Requirement Gathering	A
90	A step by step instruction used to solve a problem is known as A) Sequential Structure B) Algorithm C) A plan D) A List	B
91	Arrange the following activities for making a software product.. i. Design strategy ii. Transformation into product iii. Implementation iv. Requirement gathering A) 1,4,3,2 B) 4,3,1,2 C) 4,1,3,2 D) 1,3,4,2	C

92	Which of the following projects would be a good one for adopting the prototyping paradigm for software development? A) Accounting System B) Spreadsheet C) Automobile Cruise Control (D) Algebra Tutor	D
93	What do you call, when the elements of a module, all operate on the same data? A) Functional cohesion B) Temporal cohesion C) Procedural cohesion D) Communicational cohesion	D
94	Prototyping is appropriate for A) Data-oriented applications B) Applications with emphasis on the user interface C) Applications which are highly interactive D) All of the above	D
95	What are the major activities of the spiral model of software engineering? A) Planning, Risk Analysis, Engineering, Customer Evaluation B) Defining, Prototyping, Testing, Delivery C) Requirements D) Quick Design, Build Prototype, Evaluate Prototype, Refine Prototype	A
96	**What would be investigated during Requirements analysis?** A) System performance, Test Scheduling, Organizational Structure B) Languages, Platforms, Competition C) System Context, functions, Interfaces D) Verification, Formal Methods, Accuracy	C
97	**A simple way of looking at the spiral software life-cycle model is as a waterfall model with each phase proceeded by** A) Build and Fix B) Freezing C) Synchronization D) Risk Analysis	D

98	**To which software category does operating system belongs?** A) System software B) Real time software C) Embedded software D) Artificial Intelligent software	A
99	The individual or organization who wants a product to be developed is known as the: A) Developer B) User C) Contractor D) Client	D
100	Which of the following testing is also known as white-box testing? A) Structural testing B) Error guessing technique C) Design based testing D) None of the above	A
101	Which of the following testing is related to the boundary value analysis? A. White box and black box testing B. White-box testing C. Black box testing D. None of the above	C
102	What are the different levels of Testing? A) Integration testing B) Unit testing C) System testing D) All of the above	D
103	White box testing techniques are? Statement coverage testing B) Decision coverage testing C) Data flow testing D) All of the above	D
104	What is the key objective of Integration testing? A) Design Errors B) Interface Errors C) Procedure Errors D) None of the mentioned	B

105	Cyclomatic complexity is? A) White-box testing B) Black box testing C) Grey box testing D) All of the above	A
106	Which of the following is not another name of white box testing? A) Structural testing B) Behavioural testing. C) Glass box testing D) None of the mention above	B
107	Which of the following term describes testing? A) Finding broken code B Evaluating deliverable to find errors C) A stage of all projects D) None of the mentioned	B
108	Which of the following is black box testing A) Basic path testing B) Boundary value analysis C) Code path analysis D) None of the mentioned	B
109	The testing in which code is checked A) Black box testing B) White box testing C) Red box testing D) Green box testing	B
110	Testing done without planning and Documentation is called A) Unit testing B) Regression testing C) Adhoc testing D) None of the mentioned	C
111	Unit testing is done by A) Users B) Developers C) Customers D) None of the mentioned	B
112	Behavioural testing is A) White box testing B) Black box testing C) Grey box testing D) None of the mentioned	B

113	Which of the following is not a software testing generic characteristics? A) Different testing techniques are appropriate at different points in time B) Testing is conducted by the developer of the software or an independent test group C) Testing and debugging are different activities, but debugging must be accommodated in any testing strategy D) None of the mentioned	A
114	Validation refers to the set of tasks that ensure that software correctly implements a specific function. A) True B) False	B
115	The Cyclomatic number theory in a graph is defined by _____. A) e – n + 2 B) e – n + 1 C) e – n – 2 D) e – n – 1	B
116	The order in which Test Levels are performed is: A) Unit, Integration, Acceptance, System B) Unit, System, Integration, Acceptance C) Unit, Integration, System, Acceptance D) It depends on the nature of a project	D
117	Which of the following is not true about Software Validation? A) Validation ensures the product under development is as per the user requirements. B) Validation do not emphasizes on user requirements. C) Validation emphasizes on user requirements. D) Validation is carried out at the end of the SDLC.	B
118	Which of the following is true about Software Verification? A. Verification ensures the product being developed is according to design specifications. B. Verifications concentrates on the design and system specifications. C. Both A and B D. None of the above	C
119	Which of the following white-box testing technique is to set up test cases which covers all statements and branch conditions? A. Data-flow testing B. Boundary testing C. Control-flow testing D. Pair-wise testing	C
120	Which of the following techniques is NOT a black box technique? A) Syntax testing B) Linear Code Sequence and Jump C) State transition testing D) Boundary value analysis	B