SE MCQ	
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In planning a software project one would	1 point
O Structure the team to prevent administrative interference	
Overestimate the budget	
Pad the schedule to accommodate errors	
Find ways to produce results using limited resources	
	Clear selection
The rapid application development model is	1 point
Same as component-based development	
A useful approach when a customer cannot define requirements cle	early
Same as incremental model	
A high-speed adaptation of the linear sequential model	
	Clear selection

How does a software project manager need to act to minimize t software failure?	he risk of 1 point
O Double the project team size	
Track progress	
Request a large budget	
Form a small software team	
	Clear selection
Which of the following is a life-cycle concern?	1 point
Planning	
Testing	
Portability	
Programming	
	Clear selection
Views of quality software would not include	1 point
Optimizing price and performance	
Minimizing the execution errors	
Conformance to specification	
Establishing valid requirements	
	Clear selection

The software life cycle can be said to consist of a series of phases. To classical model is referred to as the waterfall model. Which phase does "The concept is explored and refined, and the client's requirement elicited?"	efined
Specification	
Requirements	
O Design	
Implementation	
CI	ear selection
In the classical chief programmer team approach, the team member responsible for maintaining the detailed design and coding is	1 point
The individual coder (i.e. programmer)	
The programming secretary	
The chief programmer	
The chief programmer	
A specialized function that exists outside 'the team'	
A specialized function that exists outside 'the team'	lear selection
A specialized function that exists outside 'the team'	ear selection
A specialized function that exists outside 'the team'	ear selection

The degree of interaction between two modules is known as	1 point
Strength	
Coupling	
Inheritance	
Cohesion	
	Clear selection
A simple way of looking at the spiral software life-cycle model is waterfall model with each phase proceeded by	s as a 1 point
Build-and-fix	
Freezing	
Synchronization	
Risk analysis	
	Clear selection
Software measurement is useful to	1 point
O Software measurement is useful to	
All of the above	
Track progress	
Assess productivity	
	Clear selection

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The best way to test the Software Project Management Plan (SPMP) is by 1 point
Prototyping
Simulation
Inspection
Compilation
Clear selection
Traditionally, the phase of software development where a formal approach 1 point used is
Requirements
Design
Programming
Planning
Clear selection

In the maintenance phase the product must be tested against products. This is known as testing.	orevious test 1 point
Unit	
Regression	
Integration	
O Module	
	Clear selection
A design is said to be a good design if the components are	1 point
Strongly coupled	
Strongly cohesive and weakly coupled	
Weakly cohesive	
O Strongly coupled and weakly cohesive	
	Clear selection
Software engineering is the systematic approach to the	1 point
O Development of software	
Operation of software	
Maintenance of software	
All of the above	
	Clear selection

What are the major activities of the spiral model of software en	gineering? 1 point
O Defining, Prototyping, Testing, Delivery	
Planning, Risk Analysis, Engineering, Customer Evaluation	
Requirements	
Quick Design, Build Prototype, Evaluate Prototype, Refine Prototype	
	Clear selection
The individual or organization who wants a product to be develo	pped is 1 point
Client	
O Developer	
O User	
Contractor	
	Clear selection
Prototyping is appropriate for	1 point
O Data-oriented applications	
All of the above	
pplications with emphasis on the user interface	
Applications which are highly interactive	
	Clear selection

Black box testing is also called	1 point
Specification-based testing	
Structural testing	
Verification	
Unit testing	
	Clear selection
What is the essence of software engineering?	1 point
Managing Complexity, Managing Personnel Resources, Managing Time and Money and Producing Useful Products	
Time/Space Tradeoffs, Optimizing Process, Minimizing Communication	on and Problem
Maintaining Configurations, Organizing Teams, Channeling Creativity Resource Use	and Planning
Requirements Definition, Design Representation, Knowledge Capture a	and Quality
	Clear selection

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