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QuestionID : 15054 Subject Name SE

Q1. Which of the following factors of a Software Product may not contribute much to its maintainibility?

1. Understandability
2. Flexibility
3. Security
4. Testability

Correct Answer : 3

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 15057 Subject Name SE

Q2. The Software Life Cycle covers activities from

1. Feasibility Study to Installation
2. Requirements Phase to Testing
3. Requirements Phase to Maintenance
4. Project Initiation to Software Retirement

Correct Answer : 4

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 15058 Subject Name SE

Q3. The Software Development Life Cycle covers activities from

1. Feasibility Study to Installation
2. Requirements Phase to Testing
3. Requirements Phase to Maintenance
4. Project Initiation to Software Retirement

Correct Answer : 2

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 15059 Subject Name SE

Q4. Identify the true statements about using a process for software development. a) Processes usually divide software development into phases b) Processes provide guidelines for what to do at each phase of development c) Processes are used only during the analysis phase of a project d) Processes make it easier to measure the progress of a project

1. a and c
2. a and b
3. a, b and d

4. a, c and d

Correct Answer : 3

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 15060 Subject Name SE

Q5. Process visibility is enhanced by

1. Defining clear cut phases
2. Producting documents related to each phase
3. Conducting reviews & checks
4. all of the above

Correct Answer : 4

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 15061 Subject Name SE

Q6. Which of the following activities is not considered as "Umbrella Activity"

1. S/W Quality assurance
2. Software Design
3. S/W configuration management
4. S/W Project Monitoring & Control

Correct Answer : 2

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 15064 Subject Name SE

Q7. Broad design of modules & their relationships is called

1. external design
2. detailed design
3. architechtural design
4. process design

Correct Answer : 3

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 15071 Subject Name SE

Q8. Any activity designed to keep programs in working condition, error free, and up-to-date, is referred to as _____

1. maintenance
2. testing
3. debugging
4. coding

Correct Answer : 1

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 15072 Subject Name SE

Q9. Checklists, grid charts, and decision tables are all tools used in the _____ step

1. preliminary investigation

2. systems analysis
3. systems development
4. systems implementation

Correct Answer : 2

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 15076 Subject Name SE

Q10. During the _____ phase, the application is verified against the requirements

1. Analysis
2. Design
3. Testing
4. Implementation

Correct Answer : 3

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 15080 Subject Name SE

Q11. The SDLC Model most suitable for small projects with clear requirements is

1. Spiral Model
2. Incremental Model
3. Waterfall Model
4. Prototyping Model

Correct Answer : 3

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 15081 Subject Name SE

Q12. The SDLC Model most suitable for large projects with clear knowledge & priority of requirements is

1. Spiral Model
2. Incremental Model
3. Waterfall Model
4. Prototyping Model

Correct Answer : 2

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 15082 Subject Name SE

Q13. The SDLC Model most suitable for small projects with unclear requirements is but not many technical risks is

1. Spiral Model
2. Incremental Model
3. Waterfall Model
4. Prototyping Model

Correct Answer : 4

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 15088 Subject Name SE

Q14. Prototyping in software process may involve _____.

1. throw - away prototyping
2. evolutionary
3. Both a and b options
4. None of these

Correct Answer : 3

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 15089 Subject Name SE

Q15. Prototype may be used for

1. Risk Reduction
2. Requirements Elicitation
3. User Interface Design
4. all of the above

Correct Answer : 4

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 15090 Subject Name SE

Q16. RAD stands for

1. Rapid Application Development
2. Random Access Disc
3. Random Application Driver
4. Rapid Alignment Disc

Correct Answer : 1

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 15093 Subject Name SE

Q17. Which of the followinfg is not true about Component Assembly Model

1. It is similar to the Spiral Model
2. The technical framework for this model is provided by object technologies
3. Candiate classes are extracted from class library or developed
4. Its productivity is low

Correct Answer : 4

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 15099 Subject Name SE

Q18. _____ uses powerful development software and small, highly trained teams of programmers.

1. Prototyping
2. RAD
3. Coding
4. Modeling

Correct Answer : 2

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 15100 Subject Name SE

Q19. During the _____ phase of the systems life cycle, the new hardware and software are acquired and tested

1. design
2. development
3. implementation
4. maintenance

Correct Answer : 3

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 15103 Subject Name SE

Q20. During Requirements Phase recording interface requirements of a software system does not include which of the following interfaces

1. User Interfaces
2. Software Interfaces
3. Hardware Interfaces
4. Module Interfaces

Correct Answer : 4

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 15106 Subject Name SE

Q21. Which of the following is not true about the context diagram?

1. It does not show details of the funtioning
2. It shows major inputs & outputs of the system
3. It shows the external entities of the system
4. It shows the datastores of the system

Correct Answer : 4

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 15110 Subject Name SE

Q22. "Balancing of DFD" is means

1. conservation of inputs & outputs at various levels
2. Sub dividing a process into smaller subprocesses
3. Labelling of all data items
4. Allowing data flows to take place only to or from processes

Correct Answer : 1

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 15116 Subject Name SE

Q23. _____ models describe the logical structure of the data which is imported to and exported by the system.

1. Object
2. Semantic data
3. Data flow

4. None of the above

Correct Answer : 2

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 15120 Subject Name SE

Q24. E-R diagrams are used in

1. Database design
2. Data Dictionary compilation
3. Architechtural design
4. Functional Design

Correct Answer : 1

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 15122 Subject Name SE

Q25. Which of the following is not a characteristic of a good SRS document?

1. Unambigious
2. Verifiable
3. Redundant
4. Consistent

Correct Answer : 3

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 15123 Subject Name SE

Q26. The ways of describing specifications at different levels of detail include

1. requirements definition
2. requirements specification
3. both a and b options
4. None of these options

Correct Answer : 3

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 15124 Subject Name SE

Q27. The flow of data within a system is described by a _____

1. data flow diagram
2. top-down analysis
3. system flowchart
4. decision table

Correct Answer : 1

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 15125 Subject Name SE

Q28. A system developed to give end users a concrete impression of the system capabilities is called

1. Semantics
2. model

3. prototype
4. abstraction

Correct Answer : 3

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 15128 Subject Name SE

Q29. Notations used to specify the external characteristics, architectural structure, and processing details of a software system include I. Data Flow Diagrams II. HIPO diagrams III. Structure Charts

1. I and II Only
2. III Only
3. I, II and III
4. None of the above

Correct Answer : 3

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 15129 Subject Name SE

Q30. Formal specification techniques are based on

1. set theory
2. logic
3. sequence
4. all of the above

Correct Answer : 4

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 15131 Subject Name SE

Q31. Find the odd one out

1. Axiomatic Specification
2. Algebraic Specification
3. Z Specification
4. Data Flow Diagram

Correct Answer : 4

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 15137 Subject Name SE

Q32. Using the name of a sequence of instructions in place of the sequence of instructions is an example of

1. Procedural Abstraction
2. Data Abstraction
3. Control Abstraction
4. None of the above

Correct Answer : 1

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 15138 Subject Name SE

Q33. Providing a logical reference to the data object without concern for the

underlying representation is

1. Procedural Abstraction
2. Data Abstraction
3. Control Abstraction
4. None of the above

Correct Answer : 2

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 15139 Subject Name SE

Q34. A way of indicating the desired effect without establishing the actual mechanism

1. Procedural Abstraction
2. Data Abstraction
3. Control Abstraction
4. None of the above

Correct Answer : 3

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 15143 Subject Name SE

Q35. Designers should aim to produce strongly _____ and weakly _____ designs

1. coupled, functional
2. maintainable, cohesive
3. cohesive, coupled
4. coupled, cohesive

Correct Answer : 3

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 15144 Subject Name SE

Q36. If two modules are coupled without exchange of data or control information then they exhibit

1. Normal Coupling
2. Stamp Coupling
3. Control Coupling
4. Common Coupling

Correct Answer : 1

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 15145 Subject Name SE

Q37. If two modules pass a data structure across their interface they exhibit

1. Stamp Coupling
2. Data Coupling
3. Content Coupling
4. Control Coupling

Correct Answer : 1

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 15148 Subject Name SE

Q38. The strength of relationship between which of the following elements of a module is examined to evaluate module cohesion

1. function declarations, function definations & calls
2. variable declarations
3. data definitions
4. all of the above

Correct Answer : 4

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 15149 Subject Name SE

Q39. Which is the most undesirable form of cohesion from the following options

1. Sequential
2. Coincidental
3. Temporal
4. Communicational

Correct Answer : 2

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 15150 Subject Name SE

Q40. Which is the most undesirable form of cohesion from the following options

1. Functional
2. Communicational
3. Temporal
4. Logical

Correct Answer : 4

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 15151 Subject Name SE

Q41. A module whose all elements exhibit relationship which involves both data and control flow is said to be _____ cohesive

1. Sequentially
2. Communicationally
3. Temporally
4. Procedurally

Correct Answer : 1

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 15157 Subject Name SE

Q42. The afferent branch of the DFD ends at the

1. Most Abstract Input
2. Most Abstract Output

3. middle of the central transform
4. all of the above

Correct Answer : 1

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 15161 Subject Name SE

Q43. Which of the following is not true about a flow chart?

1. It shows the flow of control of a program
2. It is a tool for detailed design
3. Data interchange is not represented
4. It clearly separates various modules of the software

Correct Answer : 4

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 15166 Subject Name SE

Q44. In which of the following phases of a use-case driven process do you think use cases have a role? a) Requirements capture b) Analysis c) Design d) Implementation e) Test

1. a, b and c
2. a, b, c and d
3. b and d
4. a, b, c, d and e

Correct Answer : 0

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 15167 Subject Name SE

Q45. I. Object-oriented software development creates better programs but is less efficient to use II. Object-oriented software development is more efficient than traditional methods. III. OOP is a process that organizes a program into objects that contain both data and the processing operations necessary to perform a task

1. I and II are correct
2. II and III are correct
3. I and III are correct
4. I, II and III are correct

Correct Answer : 3

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 15170 Subject Name SE

Q46. Typographical errors and/or incorrect use of the programming language is referred to as

1. logic errors
2. syntax errors
3. run time errors
4. A bug

Correct Answer : 2

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 15172 Subject Name SE

Q47. The if-then-else construct is an example of the

1. sequencing
2. selection
3. iteration
4. all of the above

Correct Answer : 2

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 15173 Subject Name SE

Q48. Proper program layout by proper usage of proper use of indentation, blank spaces, blank lines, parentheses improves

1. Effeciency of the program
2. size of the program
3. maintainibility of the program
4. reliability of the program

Correct Answer : 3

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 15182 Subject Name SE

Q49. Static verification & validation is applied to

1. SRS
2. Design
3. Code
4. all of the above

Correct Answer : 4

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 15184 Subject Name SE

Q50. Static testing involves

1. Code Analysis
2. Structural Analysis
3. Data Flow Analysis
4. all of the above

Correct Answer : 4

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 15185 Subject Name SE

Q51. Statistical Testing is used for

1. For statistical softwares only
2. Only uncovering defects
3. Reliability estimation
4. effeciency estimation

Correct Answer : 3

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 15186 Subject Name SE

Q52. Which of the following is NOT true about software testing

1. It follows a bottom up approach
2. Testing is planned after the coding phase
3. Complete testing is not possible
4. Testing only establishes presence of defects

Correct Answer : 2

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 15187 Subject Name SE

Q53. Which of the following is NOT true with regard to Testing & Debugging

1. Testing includes debugging
2. Debugging includes retesting
3. Testing only establishes presence of defects
4. Debugging repairs the program defects

Correct Answer : 1

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 15193 Subject Name SE

Q54. Which of the following is not a White box testing method

1. Statement coverage
2. Error guessing
3. Path coverage
4. Condition Coverage

Correct Answer : 2

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 15194 Subject Name SE

Q55. Black box test cases can be derived from

1. source code
2. flowchart
3. SRS Document
4. pseudocode

Correct Answer : 3

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 15195 Subject Name SE

Q56. Purely black box testing would be used at which of the following levels?

1. Unit testing
2. Module testing
3. Integration Testing

4. Acceptance Testing

Correct Answer : 4

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 15197 Subject Name SE

Q57. Black box testing is more useful in locating

1. Functional Errors
2. Performance Errors
3. Interface Errors
4. All of these options

Correct Answer : 4

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 15201 Subject Name SE

Q58. Testing of software falls after _____ stage.

1. Designing
2. Implementation
3. Deployment
4. Coding

Correct Answer : 4

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 15202 Subject Name SE

Q59. Test Data includes

1. Set of inputs
2. set of expected outputs
3. information of function under test
4. All of these options

Correct Answer : 1

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 15203 Subject Name SE

Q60. A Test case includes

1. Input
2. Expected output
3. information of function under test
4. All of these options

Correct Answer : 4

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 15205 Subject Name SE

Q61. Testing strategies can be _____.

1. Top – down testing, Bottom – up testing
2. Thread testing, Stress testing
3. Back – to – back testing
4. all of above

Correct Answer : 4

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 15206 Subject Name SE

Q62. A stub is a dummy verion of the _____ module of the module under testing

1. superordinate
2. subordinate
3. coordinate
4. All of the above

Correct Answer : 2

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 15207 Subject Name SE

Q63. A driver is a dummy verion of the _____ module of the module under testing

1. superordinate
2. subordinate
3. coordinate
4. All of the above

Correct Answer : 1

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 15208 Subject Name SE

Q64. Which of the following is true about Boundary Value Analysis?

1. It is an approach to designing black box test cases
2. It is complementary to Equivalence Class Partioning
3. It gives test cases based on the boundaries of the equivalence classes
4. All of the above

Correct Answer : 4

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 15210 Subject Name SE

Q65. Cyclomatic complexity is calculated from

1. Data Flow Graph
2. Structure Chart
3. Control Flow Graph
4. All of the above

Correct Answer : 3

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 15211 Subject Name SE

Q66. Which of the following is true about McCabe`s Cyclomatic Complexity of a Program

1. It is an indicator of the structural complexity of a program
2. It gives the maximum no of independent paths in a program

3. It is calculated from the no. of edges & nodes in the Control Flow diagram
4. All of the above

Correct Answer : 4

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 15214 Subject Name SE

Q67. _____ exercises the system beyond its maximum design load

1. Thread testing
2. Stress Testing
3. Back to back testing
4. all of the above

Correct Answer : 2

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 15215 Subject Name SE

Q68. Presenting the same tests to different versions of the system and compare outputs is called

1. Thread testing
2. Stress Testing
3. Back to back testing
4. all of the above

Correct Answer : 3

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 15216 Subject Name SE

Q69. Testing done with real data is called _____.

1. Data testing
2. Unified testing
3. Alpha testing
4. Beta testing

Correct Answer : 4

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 15217 Subject Name SE

Q70. The following are the testing strategies except

1. Top-down testing
2. Thread testing
3. Stress testing
4. Verification testing

Correct Answer : 3

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 15219 Subject Name SE

Q71. Changes made to the software to accommodate changes to its environment is called

1. perfective maintainence
2. regressive maintainence
3. adaptive maintainence
4. corrective maintainence

Correct Answer : 3

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 15220 Subject Name SE

Q72. Changes made to the software to extend it beyond its original functionality is called

1. perfective maintainence
2. regressive maintainence
3. adaptive maintainence
4. corrective maintainence

Correct Answer : 1

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 15221 Subject Name SE

Q73. Major changes made to software after long periods is also called software reengineering or

1. perfective maintainence
2. regressive maintainence
3. adaptive maintainence
4. corrective maintainence

Correct Answer : 2

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 15222 Subject Name SE

Q74. Effective Software Project Management focusses on

1. People
2. Problem
3. Process
4. all of above

Correct Answer : 4

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 15224 Subject Name SE

Q75. Which of the following is not a part of Project Plan?

1. Risk Management Plan
2. Personnel Plan
3. Project Montoring Plan
4. Software Architechture Planning

Correct Answer : 4

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 15228 Subject Name SE

Q76. An example of an Empirical Software estimation technique is

1. COCOMO
2. FPA
3. Delphi
4. Halstead`s Software Science

Correct Answer : 3

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 15230 Subject Name SE

Q77. The Lines of Code (LOC) size do not include

1. Compiler Directives
2. Declarations
3. Comments
4. all of the above

Correct Answer : 3

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 15232 Subject Name SE

Q78. Conversion of Adjusted Function Point Count to LOC count is dependent on

1. Team Size
2. Project Duration
3. Programming Language
4. Cost Drivers

Correct Answer : 3

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 15235 Subject Name SE

Q79. In COCOMO terminology a project with software being strongly coupled to complex hardware & stringent regulations on operating procedures is categorised as

1. Organic
2. Semidetached
3. Embedded
4. Application

Correct Answer : 3

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 15238 Subject Name SE

Q80. The value of COCOMO cost driver attribute for lower than average Reliability requirement will be

1. Greater than 1
2. Equal to 1
3. Less than 1
4. None of these

Correct Answer : 3

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 15239 Subject Name SE

Q81. The crtitcal path of PERT/CPM chart cannot be

1. the path with the longest duration
2. more than one unique path
3. path on which any delays are allowed
4. path with same earliest and latest starts for all activites

Correct Answer : 3

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 15240 Subject Name SE

Q82. ____ and ____ are graphical notations which are used to illustrate the project schedule.

1. Bar chart and DFD
2. ERD and Bar chart
3. Class diagram and activity networks
4. Bar char and activity networks

Correct Answer : 4

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 15241 Subject Name SE

Q83. Project schedule can be illustrated using

1. DFD and ERD
2. Bar chart
3. Activity chart
4. Both b and c options

Correct Answer : 4

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 15245 Subject Name SE

Q84. The minimum time required to finish the project can be estimated by considering the _____ path in the activity graph

1. Shortest
2. Longest
3. Average
4. SPT

Correct Answer : 2

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 15246 Subject Name SE

Q85. PERT/CPM cannot be used for

1. Scheduling of projects
2. Monitoring & Control of projects
3. Optimising Resource Utilization

4. Quality control of products

Correct Answer : 4

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 15248 Subject Name SE

Q86. Which of the following is true as per Putnam model

1. Staffing Pattern peaks at Coding & Unit testing
2. Schedule compression increases effort in proportion to fourth power
3. Expanding the schedule gives extreme saving in effort
4. all of the above

Correct Answer : 4

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 15253 Subject Name SE

Q87. Risk Assesment Table is based on categorization by

1. Risk Components
2. Risk Impact
3. Both a and b options
4. None of the above

Correct Answer : 3

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 15255 Subject Name SE

Q88. The RMMM plan is generally included in the

1. Feasibility Study
2. Project Plan
3. SRS Document
4. Project Legacy

Correct Answer : 2

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 15258 Subject Name SE

Q89. Risk of unrealistic estimates & schedules can be overcome by

1. Using objective methods of estimation rather than judgemental methods
2. Developing a culture of software reuse
3. Performing multisource estimations
4. all of the above

Correct Answer : 4

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 15260 Subject Name SE

Q90. A change request has to be evaluated for

1. its technical merit
2. cost & schedule impacts
3. side effects

4. All of these options

Correct Answer : 4

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 15263 Subject Name SE

Q91. Configuration Management is

1. framework actvity
2. umbrella activity
3. one time activity
4. None of the above

Correct Answer : 3

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 15269 Subject Name SE

Q92. Repeatable level as per CMM model is

1. Level 1
2. Level 2
3. Level 3
4. Level 4

Correct Answer : 2

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 15970 Subject Name SE

Q93. The collection of computer programs, procedures ,rules and associated document and data is called ----------

1. Software
2. Hardware
3. Both
4. None

Correct Answer : 1

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 15976 Subject Name SE

Q94. The goal of coding is

1. To reduce the cost of testing
2. To reduce the cost of maintenance
3. Both a & b
4. None

Correct Answer : 3

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 15977 Subject Name SE

Q95. A context diagram contain

1. Only one process
2. More than one process
3. At least one process

4. None

Correct Answer : 1

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 15979 Subject Name SE

Q96. The spiral model is both suitable for

1. Development type projects
2. Enhancement type project
3. Both
4. None

Correct Answer : 3

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 15981 Subject Name SE

Q97. CASE is expanded as

1. Computer Analysis Software Engineering
2. Computer Aided Software Engineering
3. Computer Aided System Engineering
4. Computer Analysis System Engineering

Correct Answer : 2

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 15985 Subject Name SE

Q98. Three major factor of software engineering are

1. Cost , Correctness , Reliability
2. Cost , Schedule , Reliability
3. Cost , Quality ,Correctness
4. Cost , Portability , Reliability

Correct Answer : 2

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 15986 Subject Name SE

Q99. Data flow can take place between

a) Process to Process b) File to File

c) Process to File d) External Entity to Process

1. a ,b ,c
2. b ,c ,d
3. a ,c, d
4. a ,b, d

Correct Answer : 3

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 15989 Subject Name SE

Q100. Match the level testing can work on

1) Acceptance Testing 2) System Testing 3) Integration Testing 4) Unit

Testing
a) Client Needs b) Requirements c) Design d)Code

1. 1-a, 2-b, 3-c, 4-d
2. 1-d, 2-b, 3-c, 4-a
3. 1-a, 2-b, 3-d, 4-c
4. 1-a, 2-c, 3-b, 4-d

Correct Answer : 1

Your Answer :