

姓名: _____ 学号: _____ 班级: _____ 专业: _____ 学院(系): _____	密封线	重庆大学《软件工程导论》课程试题 (A/B 卷)										
		题号	一	二	三	四	五	六	七	八	九	十
		得分										
<p>一. Complete the sentences with the correct words or phrases. (each blank 1 point, total 20 points)</p> <p>1. Four interface design issues are _____, _____, _____ and _____.</p> <p>2. The four procedure of design model includes: _____, _____ and _____.</p> <p>3. The five phases of software requirements analysis are _____, _____, _____ and _____.</p> <p>4. The data model consists of three pieces of interrelated information _____, _____ and _____.</p> <p>5. Four types of change are encounter: _____, _____, _____ and _____.</p> <p>二. Decide whether the following statements are true or false. Write "a" for true and "b" for false into bracket. (each question 1 point, total 15 points)</p> <p>() 1. Software is developed or engineered, it is not manufactured in classical sense. a. True b. False</p> <p>() 2. Once we write the program and get it to work, our job is done. a. True b. False</p> <p>() 3. Evolutionary models are iterative.. a. True b. False</p> <p>() 4. A data flow diagram is a graphical technique that depicts information flow and the transforms a. True b. False</p> <p>() 5. For software prototyping to be effective technique, tools are required to develop prototypes rapidly to keep the schedule on track. a. True b. False</p>												
<p>() 6. It is not possible to use ordinary data flow diagrams to model the functional requirements of real-time systems. a. True b. False</p> <p>() 7. The states shown in a state transition diagram do not necessarily correspond to the processes shown in a control flow diagram for the same system. a. True b. False</p> <p>() 8. Horizontal partitioning defines separate branches for major program functions, while vertical partitioning distributes control in a top-down manner. a. True b. False</p> <p>() 9. Information hiding makes program maintenance easier by hiding data and procedure from unaffected parts of the program. a. True b. False</p> <p>() 10. Data design actually begins during the creation of the analysis model, not the architectural model. a. True b. False</p> <p>() 11. When refining the DFD during transform mapping the goal is to strive to derive bubbles showing high cohesion. a. True b. False</p> <p>() 12. One means of defining user interface objects and actions is to conduct a grammatical parse of the user scenario. a. True b. False</p> <p>() 13. With thorough testing it is possible to remove all defects from a program prior to delivery to the customer. a. True b. False</p> <p>() 14. Equivalence testing divides the input domain into classes of data from which test cases can be derived to reduce the total number of test cases that must be developed. a. True b. False</p> <p>() 15. The focus of validation testing is to uncover places that users will be able to observe failure of the software to conform to its requirements. a. True b. False</p>												

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姓名: _____ 学号: _____ 班级: _____ 专业: _____ 学院(系): _____	密 封 线	() 15. Which of the following is not a characteristic common to all design methods? a. configuration management b. functional component notation c. quality assessment guidelines d. refinement heuristics	() 22. The cyclomatic complexity metric provides the designer with information regarding the number of a. cycles in the program b. errors in the program c. independent logic paths in the program d. statements in the program
		() 16. The control hierarchy represents the a. decision order b. organization of modules c. repetition of operations d. sequence of processes	() 23. Black-box testing attempts to find errors in which of the following categories a. incorrect or missing functions b. interface errors c. performance errors d. all of the above
		() 17. To achieve high modularity of software components you need a. high coupling and high cohesion b. high coupling and low cohesion c. low coupling and high cohesion d. low coupling and low cohesion	() 24. Top-down integration testing has as its major advantage(s) that a. low level modules never need testing b. major decision points are tested early c. no stubs need to be written d. none of the above
		() 18. Cohesion is a qualitative indication of the degree to which a module a. can be written more compactly. b. focuses on just one thing. c. is able to complete its function in a timely manner. d. is connected to other modules and the outside world.	() 25. Which of the following is an approach to debugging? a. backtracking b. brute force c. cause elimination d. all of the above
		() 19. Coupling is a qualitative indication of the degree to which a module a. can be written more compactly. b. focuses on just one thing. c. is able to complete its function in a timely manner. d. is connected to other modules and the outside world.	四. Term explanation (each term 3 point, total 15 points) 1. Software Crisis Solution :
		() 20. Which of the following is not a fundamental structured programming construct? a. recursion b. condition c. repetition d. sequence	2. Cohesion Solution :
		() 21. Which of these are objectives for software testing? a. determine the productivity of programmers b. eliminate the need for future program maintenance c. eliminate every error prior to release d. uncover software errors	

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	4. Black-box testing Solution :	3. List the elements of the analysis model. Solution :
	5. Software maintaining Solution :	4. List four types of systems tests. Solution :
	五. Answer the following questions. (each question 5 point, total 25points) 1. Cyclomatic complexity is Computed in three ways, List them. Solution :	
	5. What are the three generic phases of software engineering? Solution :	

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