1. Does an organization develop one life cycle model?

a) for all the projects
b) **for each project**
c) for each domain

2. Pick up the odd one out of the following:

a) **Software Design**
b) Software Testing
c) Software Quality Assurance

3. Software requirements should not be

a) functional
b) **ambiguous**
c) consistent

4. Find the odd one out of the following:

a) stepwise refinement
b) structural design
c) **information hiding**

5. What manifests in the patterns of choices made among alternatives ways of expressing an algorithm is

a) **a data flow diagram**
b) coding style
c) a data dictionary

6. The decision logic is expressed by

a) data flow diagram
b) **flow chart**
c) structure chart

7. Validation is to check

a) **whether we are building the product right**
b) whether we are building the right product
c) the methodology of software development

8. Corrective maintenance is to

a) **improve the system in some way without changing its functionality**
b) correct the undiscovered errors
c) make changes in the environment

9. Quality control

a) focuses on inspections, testing and removal of defects before release.
b) is a set of planned and systematic actions to provide confidence that a product or service will satisfy given requirements for quality.
c) is to check the system for its interface errors.

10. Capability maturity model

a) gives prescription for software process
b) **states what activities are necessary for success**
c) describes how activities are to be performed

11. Which software development model incorporates risk management?

a) waterfall model
b) **spiral model**
c) incremental model

12. Analysis phase is

a) **not to actually solve the problem**
b) not to determine exactly what must be done to solve the problem
c) to move quickly to program design

13. A data flow diagram is not a

a) **logical model of a system**
b) good guide to a system
c) representation of a physical system

14. Four important characteristics of a software product are

a) dependability, usability, reliability, robustness
b) **maintainability, dependability, efficiency, usability**
c) Supportability, maintainability, visibility, rapididty

15. Object models

a) should include details of the individual objects in the system
b) are part of design
c) **are natural ways of reflecting the real world entities that are manipulated by the system.**

16. Pick up the odd one out of the following:

a) data flow design
b) object identification
c) structural decomposition

17. Pick up one of the testing methods given below that is part of white-box testing:

a) Equivalence partitioning
b) boundary value analysis
c) **basis path testing**

18. The three classes of interface errors are:

a) interface misuse, interface misunderstanding, timing errors
b) interface misunderstanding, interface coupling, data transfer errors
c) interface coupling, timing errors, interface parameter errors

19. Find the activity which is not part of version management

a) controlled change
b) **storage management**
c) coding standard

20. Which is the non-technical factor of maintenance cost?

a) program age
b) programming style
c) program validation

21. Pick up the odd one out of the following process models

a) **Component assembly model**
b) Incremental model
c) Spiral model

22. Software quality assurance is

a) a multitiered testing strategy
b) a measurement and reporting mechanism
c) **an activity that is applied throughout the software process.**

23. Verification is to check

a) whether we are building the right product
b) **whether we are building the product right**
c) neither of the above

24. Adaptive maintenance is

a) to improve the system in some way without changing its functionality.
b) **the maintenance due to the changes in the environment.**
c) the correction of undiscovered system errors.

25. Most common but least effective way of debugging is

a) **brute force**
b) backtracking
c) cause elimination

26. Equivalence partitioning is

a) a white-box testing method
b) a black-box testing method
c) neither white-box nor black-box testing method

27 Pick up the correct sequence of processes

a) Requirements, Analysis, Test case design, Design
b) Requirements, Test case design, Analysis, Design
c) **Requirements, Analysis, Design, Test case design**

28. Doing what is said one would do, is the definition for

a) reliability
b) **quality**
c) software plan

29. The typical elements of the requirements engineering process are
i) Problem analysis
ii) software design
iii) Analysis of staffing needs
iv) External behavior specification

A) i and iv
B) ii and iii
C**) i, iii and iv**
D) i, ii and iii

30. In object models, information hiding conceals

A) Operations
B) **Attributes**
C) methods
D) state and behavior

31. The elements of the software architecture of computing systems include
i) software components
ii) class diagrams
iii) connectors expressing relationships between software components
iv) entity relationship diagram

A) i and ii
B) i and iii
C) i, iii and iv
D) **i,ii, iii and iv**

32. Which of the following types of test plans is most likely to arise form the requirements specification process?

A) system integration test plan
B) **acceptance test plan**
C) sub-system integration test plan
D) module test plan

33. In object-orientation, polymorphism means

A) There can be many objects in the design
B) Methods can be changed in many ways
C) Many objects can be instantiated of a class
D) Objects can implement the same method in many ways.