**MID-1 MCQ**

1. Software is defined as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
**a) set of programs, documentation & configuration of data**  
b) set of programs  
c) documentation and configuration of data  
d) None of the mentioned

2.What is Software Engineering?  
a) Designing a software  
b) Testing a software **c) Application of engineering principles to the design a software**  
d) None of the above

3.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

4.What is a Functional Requirement?  
**a) specifies the tasks the program must complete**  
b) specifies the tasks the program should not complete  
c) specifies the tasks the program must not work  
d) All of the mentioned

5.The classic life cycle model is also called as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**A. Spiral model** B**.** Water fall model C. Prototyping model D. All the above

6.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Software makes use of non numerical algorithms to solve complex problems that are not amenable to computation or straightforward analysis.

A. Web application B. Embedded software C**. AI Software** D. System software

7. Why do bugs and failures occur in software?  
a) Because of Developers  
b) Because of companies  
**c) Because of both companies and Developers**  
d) None of the mentioned

8.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ software sometimes have inextensible designs, convoluted code, poor or non existent documentation

A. Ubiquitous computing B. Agile software C. Product line software **D. Legacy Software**

9.What does SDLC stands for?  
a) System Design Life Cycle  
b) Software Design Life Cycle  
**c) Software Development Life Cycle**  
d) System Development Life cycle

10.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a software development life cycle model that is chosen if the development team has less experience on similar projects.  
a) Iterative Enhancement Model  
b) RAD  
**c) Spiral**  
d) Waterfall

11.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are beliefs about software and the process used to build it.

A. Agile Programming B**. Software Myths** C. Legacy software D. All the above

12.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_myths manages with software responsibility, like managers in most disciplines, are often under pressure to maintain budgets, keep schedules from slipping, and improve quality.

A. Customer myths **B. Management myths** C. Practitioners myths D. All the above

13.The process of finding out, analyzing documenting and checking these services and constraints is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

A. Requirements Elicitation and analysis B. Requirements validation

C. Requirements management **D. Requirements Engineering**

14.The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ isa“high-speed”adaptionofthewaterfall model.

A. **Rapid application development model** B. Spiral Model

C. Incremental Model D. Prototyping Model

15.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a solution stated in broad terms using the language of the problem environment.

A. Data abstraction B. Procedural abstraction

**C. Highest level of abstraction** D. Lowest level of abstraction

16.Qualityplanningistheprocessofdevelopingaqualityplanfor

A.Team  **B.Project** C.Customers D.ProjectManager

17. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is not suitable for accommodating any change?  
a) RAD Model  
**b) Waterfall Model**  
c) Build & Fix Model  
d) Prototyping Model

18. What is the first step in the software development lifecycle?

1. System Design
2. Coding
3. System Testing
4. **Preliminary Investigation and Analysis**

19. What is the major drawback of the Spiral Model?

a. Higher amount of risk analysis

**b. Doesn't work well for smaller projects**

c.Additional functionalities are added later on

d.Strong approval and documentation control

20. Model selection is based on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a.Requirements

b.Development team & users

c.Project type & associated risk

**d. All of the above**

21. Which one of the following word correctly summarized the importance of software design?

**a. Quality** b. Complexity c. Efficiency d. accuracy

22. What is the system requirement of the documents?

**a. SRS** b.SDD c. DDD d. SRD

23. Validation mechanism is a,

a. **Technical review** b. Design overview c. Testing mechanism d. None of the above

24. Which one is not included in Software Engineering Layers?

a. A Quality Focus

b. Process

c. Tools

**d. Activity**

**25.** Which one of the following is not an Umbrella Activity that complements the five process framework activities and help team manage and control progress, quality, change, and risk.

a. User Reviews

b. Risk management

**c. Measurement**

d. Reusability management

**FILL UP THE BLANKS**

1.In Water fall model, the phases involved in the software development are organized in————————**Linear Order**———.

2. The ——————**Incremental.—————** method is also known as the iterative enhancement model.

3. The spiral model was originally proposed by \_\_\_**Barry Boehm**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**4. \_\_\_\_\_\_Feasibility\_\_** study decides whether or not the proposed system is worthwhile.

**5.\_\_\_\_\_\_** **2Software\_\_\_\_** is a collection of programs written to service other programs.

6.Communication is an example **of \_\_\_StagePattern\_\_\_\_\_**

**7.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Prototype model\_\_\_** model is used when customer requiremnts are not clear and fuzzy.

8.The process of finding out, analysing documenting and checking these services and constraints is called \_\_\_\_\_**requirement engineering**.\_\_\_

**9.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ The unified process (UP)\_\_\_\_** is an attempt to draw on the best features and characteristics of conventional software process models, but characterize them in a way that implements many of the best principles of agile software development

10.The next stage of the feasibility study of the Requirements Engineering process is

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**Requirements elicitation and Analysis**\_\_\_

12.People or other systems that interact directly with the system is called :\_\_\_ **Interactor View Points**

13.(SCAMPI) :Standards for **\_\_Standardsfor  CMMI Assessment Method for Process Improvement**

14.The \_\_\_\_\_\_**inception** phase of the UP encompasses both customer communication and planning activities

**15.\_\_\_\_\_\_ Viewpoints\_\_\_\_\_** are a way of structuring the requirements to represent the perspectives of different stakeholders

16.A structured document setting out detailed descriptions of the system’s functions, services and operational constraints is called :\_\_\_ **System Requirement**

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

17.CMMI stands for**Capability Maturity Model Integration**

18. RAD may not be appropriate when technical risks are \_\_\_\_**high**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

19. The **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_elaboration\_\_\_\_\_\_** phase encompasses the customer communication and modeling activities of the generic process model

**20. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Waterfall Model** is used when the customer requirements are clear and well documented.

**21. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_Design** allows a software engineer to model the system or product that Is to be built

22. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_**Risk analysis**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_assess risks that may effect the outcome of the project or the quality of the product.

23. The process of finding out, analyzing documenting and checking the services and constraints is called \_\_\_\_\_**Requirement Engineering**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**24. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Requirement Discovery\_\_**is the process of gathering information about the proposed and existing systems.

25. **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Reliability\_\_\_**is measured by processing speed, response time, resource consumption, throughput and efficiency