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

Ans: a

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

   Answer: c

3. _____ is a software development activity that is not a part of software processes.
   a) Validation
   b) Specification
   c) Development
   d) Dependence

   Answer: d

4. Define Agile scrum methodology.
   a) project management that emphasizes incremental progress
   b) project management that emphasizes decremental progress
   c) project management that emphasizes neutral progress
   d) project management that emphasizes no progress

   Answer: a

5. CASE stands for
   a) Computer-Aided Software Engineering
   b) Control Aided Science and Engineering
   c) Cost Aided System Experiments
   d) None of the mentioned

Answer: a

6. _____ is defined as the process of generating analysis and designing documents?
   a) Re-engineering
   b) Reverse engineering
   c) Software re-engineering
   d) Science and engineering

   Answer: b

7. The activity that distributes estimated effort across the planned project duration by allocating the effort to specific software developing tasks is _____
   a) Project scheduling
   b) Detailed schedule
   c) Macroscopic schedule
   d) None of the mentioned

   Answer: a

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

   Answer: a

9. 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

   Answer: c

10. Attributes of good software is _____
    a) Development
    b) Maintainability & functionality
    c) Functionality
    d) Maintainability

Answer: b

11. 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

    Answer: c

12. Who proposed the spiral model?
    a) Barry Boehm
    b) Pressman
    c) Royce
    d) IBM
    Answer: a

13. _____ is not among the eight principles followed by the Software Code of Ethics and Professional Practice.
    a) PRODUCT
    b) ENVIRONMENT
    c) PUBLIC
    d) PROFESSION
    Answer: b

14. Which of the following are CASE tools?
    a) Central Repository
    b) Integrated Case Tools
    c) Upper Case Tools
    d) All of the mentioned
    Answer: d

15. _____ suits the Manifesto for Agile Software Development.
    a) Customer collaboration
    b) Individuals and interactions
    c) Working software
    d) All of the mentioned
    Answer: d

16. Regardless of application area, project size, or complexity, software development work may be divided into three generic phases: the_____ phase, which focuses on *what*, the_____ phase, which focuses on *how*, and the_____ phase, which focuses on *change*.
    i. support
    ii. development
    iii. definition
    a) iii, ii, i
    b) iii, i, ii
    c) i, ii, iii
    d) ii, i, iii
    Answer: a

17. _____ is not a fundamental activity for software processes in software development.
    a) Evolution
    b) Design and implementation
    c) Validation
    d) Verification
    Answer: d

18. What are agile manifesto principles?
    a) Customer satisfaction
    b) Face-to-face communication within a development team
    c) Changes in requirements are welcome
    d) All of the mentioned
    Answer: d

19. Faster delivery is possible with CBSE.
    a) False

b) True
Answer: b

20. Who proposed Function Points?
a) Albrecht
b) Jacobson
c) Boehm
d) Booch
Answer: a

21. _____ 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

Answer: c

22. Agile Software Development is based on which of the following type?
a) Iterative Development
b) Incremental Development
c) Both Incremental and Iterative Development
d) Linear Development

Answer: c

23. _____ is a software developing team has a defined leader who coordinates specific tasks and secondary leaders that have responsibility for sub tasks.
a) Democratic decentralized (DD)
b) Controlled centralized (CC)
c) Controlled decentralized (CD)
d) None of the mentioned
Answer: c

24. 4GT Model is a set of _____
a) Programs
b) CASE Tools
c) Software tools
d) None of the mentioned

Answer: c

25. Engineers developing software should not
a) be dependent on their colleagues
b) maintain integrity and independence in their professional judgment
c) not knowingly accept work that is outside your competence
d) not use your technical skills to misuse other people’s computers

Answer: a

26. _____ is not suitable for accommodating any change?
    a) RAD Model
    b) Waterfall Model
    c) Build & Fix Model
    d) Prototyping Model
    Answer: b

27. The model which has a major disadvantage in terms of the coding phase of a software life cycle model is _____
    a) Rad Model
    b) Spiral Model
    c) 4GT Model
    d) Waterfall Model
    Answer: c

28. Adaptive Software Development(ASD) has which of the following three framework activities?
    a) speculation, collaboration, learning
    b) analysis, design, coding
    c) requirements gathering, adaptive cycle planning, iterative development
    d) all of the mentioned
    Answer: a

29. Which of the following is not a project factor that should be considered when planning the structure of software developing teams?
    a) The rigidity of the delivery date
    b) The degree of sociability required for the project
    c) High frustration caused by personal, business, or technological factors that causes friction among team members
    d) The difficulty of the problem to be solved
    Answer: b

30. What is the full form of the “COCOMO” model?
    a) Cost Constructive Estimation Model
    b) Constructive Cost Estimation Model
    c) Constructive Case Estimation Model
    d) Constructive Cost Estimating Model

Answer: b

31. Which one of the following is not a software process quality?
    a) Visibility
    b) Timeliness
    c) Productivity
    d) Portability
    Answer: d

32. Cleanroom software development process complies with the operational analysis principles by using a method called known as
    a) referential transparency
    b) degenerative error correction

c) box structure specification
d) none of the mentioned
Answer: c

33. Quality Management is known as _____
a) SQI
b) SQA
c) SQM
d) SQA and SQM
Answer: b

34. _____ is the definition of objects in the database that leads directly to a standard approach for the creation of software documentation.
a) Data/data integration
b) Information sharing
c) Document standardization
d) Data integrity

Answer: c

35. _____ is an indirect measure of software development process.
a) Cost
b) Effort Applied
c) Efficiency
d) All of the mentioned
Answer: c

36. According to an IBM research, "31% of projects are abandoned before they are completed, 53% exceed their cost projections by an average of 189 percent, and 94 projects are restarted for every 100 projects." What is the significance of these figures?
a) Lack of software ethics and understanding
b) Management issues in the company
c) Lack of adequate training
d) All of the mentioned
Answer: c

37. Which of the following document contains the user system requirements?
a) SRD
b) DDD
c) SDD
d) SRS
Answer: d

38. _____ specification is also known as SRS document.
a) white-box
b) grey-box
c) black-box
d) none of the mentioned
Answer: c

39. Which of the following is not a part of Software evolution?
a) Re-engineering activities

b) Maintenance activities
c) Development activities
d) Negotiating with client
Answer: d

40. _____ is a Strategy to achieve Software diversity.
a) Explicit specification of different algorithms
b) Different programming languages
c) Different design methods and tools
d) All of the mentioned
Answer: d

41. In which step of SDLC actual programming of software code is done?
a) Development and Documentation
b) Maintenance and Evaluation
c) Design
d) Analysis
Answer: a

42. Software Debugging is known as _____
a) identifying the task to be computerized
b) creating program code
c) creating the algorithm
d) finding and correcting errors in the program code
Answer: d

43. The word which describes the importance of software design is?
a) Complexity
b) Quality
c) Efficiency
d) Accuracy
Answer: b

44. The incorrect activity among the following for the configuration management of a software system is _____
a) Version management
b) System management
c) Change management
d) Internship management
Answer: d

45. Build & Fix Model is suitable for programming exercises of _____ LOC (Line of Code).
a) 100-200
b) 200-400
c) 400-1000
d) above 1000
Answer: a

46. RAD stands for
a) Relative Application Development
b) Rapid Application Development

c) Rapid Application Document
d) None of the mentioned
Answer: b

47. Which one of the following models is not suitable for accommodating any change?
a) Build & Fix Model
b) Prototyping Model
c) RAD Model
d) Waterfall Model
Answer: d

48. Which is not one of the types of prototype of Prototyping Model?
a) Horizontal Prototype
b) Vertical Prototype
c) Diagonal Prototype
d) Domain Prototype
Answer: c

49. Which one of the following is not a phase of Prototyping Model?
a) Quick Design
b) Coding
c) Prototype Refinement
d) Engineer Product
Answer: b

50. Which one of the following is not a phase of Prototyping Model?
a) Quick Design
b) Coding
c) Prototype Refinement
d) Engineer Product
Answer: b

51. Which of the following statements regarding Build & Fix Model is wrong?
a) No room for structured design
b) Code soon becomes unfixable & unchangeable
c) Maintenance is practically not possible
d) It scales up well to large projects
Answer: d

52. RAD Model has
a) 2 phases
b) 3 phase
c) 5 phases
d) 6 phases
Answer: c

53. What is the major drawback of using RAD Model?
a) Highly specialized & skilled developers/designers are required
b) Increases reusability of components
c) Encourages customer/client feedback
d) Increases reusability of components, Highly specialized & skilled developers/designers are required
Answer: d

54. Which model can be selected if user is involved in all the phases of SDLC?
    a) Waterfall Model
    b) Prototyping Model
    c) RAD Model
    d) both Prototyping Model & RAD Model
    Answer: c

55. Which one of the following is not an Evolutionary Process Model?
    a) WINWIN Spiral Model
    b) Incremental Model
    c) Concurrent Development Model
    d) All of the mentioned
    Answer: d

56. The Incremental Model is a result of combination of elements of which two models?
    a) Build & FIX Model & Waterfall Model
    b) Linear Model & RAD Model
    c) Linear Model & Prototyping Model
    d) Waterfall Model & RAD Model
    Answer: c

57. What is the major advantage of using Incremental Model?
    a) Customer can respond to each increment
    b) Easier to test and debug
    c) It is used when there is a need to get a product to the market early
    d) Easier to test and debug & It is used when there is a need to get a product to the market early
    Answer: d

58. The spiral model has two dimensions namely _____ and _____
    a) diagonal, angular
    b) radial, perpendicular
    c) radial, angular
    d) diagonal, perpendicular
    Answer: c

59. How is WINWIN Spiral Model different from Spiral Model?
    a) It defines tasks required to define resources, timelines, and other project related information
    b) It defines a set of negotiation activities at the beginning of each pass around the spiral
    c) It defines tasks required to assess both technical and management risks
    d) It defines tasks required to construct, test, install, and provide user support
    Answer: b

60. Identify the disadvantage of Spiral Model.
    a) Doesn’t work well for smaller projects
    b) High amount of risk analysis
    c) Strong approval and documentation control
    d) Additional Functionality can be added at a later date
    Answer: a

61. Spiral Model has user involvement in all its phases.
    a) True
    b) False
    Answer: b

62. How is Incremental Model different from Spiral Model?
    a) Progress can be measured for Incremental Model
    b) Changing requirements can be accommodated in Incremental Model
    c) Users can see the system early in Incremental Model
    d) All of the mentioned
    Answer: a

63. If you were to create client/server applications, which model would you go for?
    a) WINWIN Spiral Model
    b) Spiral Model
    c) Concurrent Model
    d) Incremental Model
    Answer: c

64. What are the types of requirements ?
    a) Availability
    b) Reliability
    c) Usability
    d) All of the mentioned
    Answer: d

65. Which of the following is not considered as a risk in project management?
    a) Specification delays
    b) Product competition
    c) Testing
    d) Staff turnover
    Answer: c
66. The process each manager follows during the life of a project is known as
    a) Project Management
    b) Manager life cycle
    c) Project Management Life Cycle
    d) All of the mentioned
    Answer: c
67. A 66.6% risk is considered as
    a) very low
    b) low
    c) moderate
    d) high

Answer: d

68. Which of the following is/are main parameters that you should use when computing the costs of a software development project?
    a) travel and training costs
    b) hardware and software costs
    c) effort costs (the costs of paying software engineers and managers)
    d) all of the mentioned
    Answer: d

69. Quality planning is the process of developing a quality plan for
    a) team
    b) project
    c) customers
    d) project manager
    Answer: b
70. Which of the following is incorrect activity for the configuration management of a software system?
    a) Internship management
    b) Change management
    c) Version management
    d) System management

Answer: a

71. Identify the sub-process of process improvement
    a) Process introduction
    b) Process analysis
    c) De-processification
    d) Process distribution
    Answer: b
72. An independent relationship must exist between the attribute that can be measured and the external quality attribute.
    a) True
    b) False
    Answer: b
73. Which of the following is the reason that software is delivered late?
    a) Changing customer requirements that are not reflected in schedule changes
    b) Technical difficulties that could not have been foreseen in advance
    c) Human difficulties that could not have been foreseen in advance
    d) All of the mentioned
    Answer: d

74. Which of the following is an activity that distributes estimated effort across the planned project duration by allocating the effort to specific software engineering tasks?
    a) Software Macroscopic schedule
    b) Software Project scheduling
    c) Software Detailed schedule
    d) None of the mentioned
    Answer: b

75. Every task that is scheduled should be assigned to a specific team member is termed as

a) Compartmentalization
b) Defined milestones
c) Defined responsibilities
d) Defined outcomes
Answer: c
76. What is a collection of software engineering work tasks, milestones, and deliverables that must be accomplished to complete a particular project?
    a) Task set

b) Degree of milestone
c) Adaptation criteria
d) All of the mentioned

Answer: a

77. Ensuring that no more than the allocated number of people are allocated at any given time in Software Scheduling is known as
    a) Time Allocation
    b) Effort Validation
    c) Defined Milestone
    d) Effort Distribution
    Answer: b
78. What is used to determine the recommended degree of rigor with which the software process should be applied on a project?
    a) Degree of Rigor
    b) Adaptation criteria
    c) Task Set
    d) Both degree of Rigor and adaptation criteria

Answer: b

79. What evaluates the risk associated with the technology to be implemented as part of project scope?
    a) Concept scoping
    b) Preliminary concept planning
    c) Technology risk assessment
    d) Customer reaction to the concept

Answer: b

80. Which of the following is not an adaptation criteria for software projects?
    a) Size of the project
    b) Customers Complaints
    c) Project staff
    d) Mission criticality
    Answer: b
81. What is the recommended distribution of effort for a project?
    a) 40-20-40
    b) 50-20-30
    c) 30-40-30
    d) 50-30-20
    Answer: a
82. A project usually has a timeline chart which was developed by
    a) Henry Gantt
    b) Barry Boehm
    c) Ivar Jacabson
    d) None of the mentioned
    Answer: a
83. Software Configuration Management can be administered in several ways. These include
    a) A single software configuration management team for the whole organization

b) A separate configuration management team for each project
c) Software Configuration Management distributed among the project members
d) All of the mentioned
Answer: a

84. What combines procedures and tools to manage different versions of configuration objects that are created during the software process?
a) Change control
b) Version control
c) SCIs
d) None of the mentioned
Answer: b

85. What complements the formal technical review by assessing a configuration object for characteristics that are generally not considered during review?
a) Software configuration audit
b) Software configuration management
c) Baseline
d) None of the mentioned
Answer: a

86. Which of the following option is not tracked by configuration management tools?
a) Tracking of change proposals
b) Storing versions of system components
c) Tracking the releases of system versions to customers
d) None of the mentioned

Answer: d

87. Which of the following is not a Software Configuration Management Activity?
a) Configuration item identification
b) Risk management
c) Release management
d) Branch management
Answer: b

88. The definition and use of configuration management standards is essential for quality certification in
a) ISO 9000
b) CMM
c) CMMI
d) All of the mentioned

Answer: d

89. What involves preparing software for external release and keeping track of the system versions that have been released for customer use?
a) System building
b) Release management
c) Change management
d) Version management
Answer: b

90. Which of the following process ensures that versions of systems and components are recorded and maintained?
a) Codeline
b) Configuration control
c) Version

d) Workspace
Answer: b

91. Which of the following process is concerned with analyzing the costs and benefits of proposed changes?
a) Change management
b) Version management
c) System building
d) Release management
Answer: a

92. Which of the following is not a Version management feature?
a) Version and release identification
b) Build script generation
c) Project support
d) Change history recording
Answer: b

93. Which method recommends that very frequent system builds should be carried out with automated testing to discover software problems?
a) Agile method
b) Parallel compilation method
c) Large systems method
d) All of the mentioned

Answer: a

94. Keeping the requirements of QFD in mind which of the following is not an example of an Expected Requirement ?
a) Ease of software installation
b) Overall operational correctness and reliability
c) Specific system functions
d) Quality graphical display
Answer: c

95. Which of the following Requirement Elicitation Techniques is applicable to messy, changing and ill-defined problem situations ?
a) Quality Function Deployment (QFD)
b) Prototyping
c) Soft Systems Methodology (SSM)
d) Controlled Requirements Expression (CORE)
Answer: c

96. A Use-case actor is always a person having a role that different people may play.
a) True
b) False
Answer: b

97. he user system requirements are the parts of which document ?
a) SDD
b) SRS
c) DDD
d) SRD
Answer: b

98. A stakeholder is anyone who will purchase the completed software system under development.
a) True
b) False
Answer: b

99. Conflicting requirements are common in Requirement Engineering, with each client proposing his or her version is the right one.
    a) True
    b) False
    Answer: a
100. Which one of the following is a functional requirement ?
    a) Maintainability
    b) Portability
    c) Robustness
    d) None of the mentioned
    Answer: d
101. "Consider a system where, a heat sensor detects an intrusion and alerts the security company." What kind of a requirement the system is providing ?
    a) Functional
    b) Non-Functional
    c) Known Requirement
    d) None of the mentioned
    Answer: a
102. Which of the following statements explains portability in non-functional requirements?
    a) It is a degree to which software running on one platform can easily be converted to run on another platform
    b) It cannot be enhanced by using languages, OS' and tools that are universally available and standardized
    c) The ability of the system to behave consistently in a user-acceptable manner when operating within the environment for which the system was intended
    d) None of the mentioned
    Answer: a
103. Which of the following is not the primary objectives in the analysis model?
    a) describing the customer complaints
    b) establishing a basis for the creation of a software design
    c) defining a set of requirements that can be validated once the software is built
    d) none of the mentioned
    Answer: d
104. A description of each function presented in the DFD is contained in a _____
    a) data flow
    b) process specification
    c) control specification
    d) data store
    Answer: b
105. Which diagram indicates the behaviour of the system as a consequence of external events?
    a) data flow diagram
    b) state transition diagram
    c) control specification diagram
    d) workflow diagram
    Answer: b
106. A data model contains
    a) data object
    b) attributes
    c) relationships
    d) all of the mentioned
    Answer: d
107. _____ defines the properties of a data object and take on one of the three different characteristics.

a) data object
b) attributes
c) relationships
d) data object and attributes
Answer: b

108. The _____ of a relationship is 0 if there is no explicit need for the relationship to occur or the relationship is optional.
a) modality
b) cardinality
c) entity
d) structured analysis
Answer: a

109. A _____ is a graphical representation that depicts information flow and the transforms that are applied as data moves from input to output.
a) data flow diagram
b) state transition diagram
c) control specification
d) workflow diagram
Answer: b

110. A data condition occurs whenever a data is passed to an input element followed by a processing element and the result in control output.
a) True
b) False
Answer: a

111. The _____ contains a state transition diagram that is a sequential specification of behavior.
a) data flow diagram
b) state transition diagram
c) control specification
d) workflow diagram
Answer: c

112. The _____ enables the software engineer to develop models of the information domain and functional domain at the same time
a) data flow diagram
b) state transition diagram
c) control specification
d) activity diagram
Answer: a

113. Reverse engineering of data focuses on
a) Internal data structures
b) Database structures
c) ALL of the mentioned
d) None of the mentioned
Answer: c

114. Forward engineering is not necessary if an existing software product is producing the correct output.
a) True
b) False
Answer: b

115. Which of the following is not an example of a business process?
a) designing a new product
b) hiring an employee
c) purchasing services
d) testing software
Answer: d

116. When does one decides to re-engineer a product?
a) when tools to support restructuring are disabled
b) when system crashes frequently
c) when hardware or software support becomes obsolete
d) subsystems of a larger system require few maintenance
Answer: c
117. Which of the following is not a business goal of re-engineering ?
a) Cost reduction
b) Time reduction
c) Maintainability
d) None of the mentioned
Answer: d
118. Which of these benefits can be achieved when software is restructured?
a) Higher quality programs
b) Reduced maintenance effort
c) Software easier to test
d) All of the mentioned
Answer: d
119. BPR stands for
a) Business process re-engineering
b) Business product re-engineering
c) Business process requirements
d) None of the mentioned
Answer: a
120. Source code translation is a part of which re-engineering technique?
a) Data re-engineering
b) Refactoring
c) Restructuring
d) None of the mentioned
Answer: c
121. Which of the following is not an example of a business process?
a) designing a new product
b) hiring an employee
c) purchasing services
d) testing software
Answer: d
122. Which of the following is a data problem?
a) hardware problem
b) record organisation problems
c) heavy computational demands
d) loss of comments
Answer: b
123. When does one decides to re-engineer a product?
a) when tools to support restructuring are disabled
b) when system crashes frequently
c) when hardware or software support becomes obsolete
d) subsystems of a larger system require few maintenance
Answer: c
124. Which of the following is not a business goal of re-engineering ?
a) Cost reduction
b) Time reduction
c) Maintainability
d) None of the mentioned
Answer: d

125. In reverse engineering process, what refers to the sophistication of the design information that can be extracted from the source code?
a) interactivity
b) completeness
c) abstraction level
d) direction level
Answer: c
126. In reverse engineering, what refers to the level of detail that is provided at an abstraction level?
a) interactivity
b) completeness
c) abstraction level
d) directionality
Answer: b

127. The core of reverse engineering is an activity called
a) restructure code
b) directionality
c) extract abstractions
d) interactivity
Answer: c
128. Which of the following steps may not be used to define the existing data model as a precursor to re-engineering a new database model:
a) Build an initial object model
b) Determine candidate keys
c) Refine the tentative classes
d) Discover user interfaces
Answer: d
129. Much of the information necessary to create a behavioral model can be obtained by observing the external manifestation of the existing
a) candidate keys
b) interface
c) database structure
d) none of the mentioned

Answer: b

130. Extracting data items and objects, to get information on data flow, and to understand the existing data structures that have been implemented is sometimes called
a) data analysis
b) directionality
c) data extraction
d) client applications
Answer: a
131. Which of the following is not an objective of reverse engineering?
a) to reduce maintenance effort
b) to cope with complexity
c) to avoid side effects
d) to assist migration to a CASE environment
Answer: d
132. Which of the following term describes testing?
a) Finding broken code
b) Evaluating deliverable to find errors

c) A stage of all projects
d) None of the mentioned
Answer: b

133. What is Cyclomatic complexity?
a) Black box testing
b) White box testing
c) Yellow box testing
d) Green box testing
Answer: b

134. Maintenance testing is performed using which methodology?
a) Retesting
b) Sanity testing
c) Breadth test and depth test
d) Confirmation testing
Answer: c

135. White Box techniques are also classified as
a) Design based testing
b) Structural testing
c) Error guessing technique
d) None of the mentioned
Answer: b

136. Exhaustive testing is
a) always possible
b) practically possible
c) impractical but possible
d) impractical and impossible
Answer: c

137. Which of the following is/are White box technique?
a) Statement Testing
b) Decision Testing
c) Condition Coverage
d) All of the mentioned
Answer: d

138. What are the various Testing Levels?
a) Unit Testing
b) System Testing
c) Integration Testing
d) All of the mentioned
Answer: d

139. Boundary value analysis belong to?
a) White Box Testing
b) Black Box Testing
c) White Box & Black Box Testing
d) None of the mentioned
Answer: b

140. Alpha testing is done at
a) Developer’s end
b) User’s end
c) Developer’s & User’s end
d) None of the mentioned
Answer: a

141. The testing in which code is checked
a) Black box testing
b) White box testing
c) Red box testing

d) Green box testing
Answer: b

142. Testing done without planning and Documentation is called
a) Unit testing
b) Regression testing
c) Adhoc testing
d) None of the mentioned
Answer: c

143. Acceptance testing is also known as
a) Grey box testing
b) White box testing
c) Alpha Testing
d) Beta testing
Answer: d

144. Which of the following is non-functional testing?
a) Black box testing
b) Performance testing
c) Unit testing
d) None of the mentioned
Answer: b

145. Beta testing is done at
a) User's end
b) Developer's end
c) User's & Developer's end
d) None of the mentioned
Answer: a

146. Unit testing is done by
a) Users
b) Developers
c) Customers
d) None of the mentioned
Answer: b

147. Behavioral testing is
a) White box testing
b) Black box testing
c) Grey box testing
d) None of the mentioned
Answer: b

148. Which of the following is black box testing
a) Basic path testing
b) Boundary value analysis
c) Code path analysis
d) None of the mentioned
Answer: b

149. Which of the following is not used in measuring the size of the software
a) KLOC
b) Function Points
c) Size of module
d) None of the mentioned
Answer: c

150. Software Debugging is a set of activities that can be planned in advance and conducted systematically.
a) True
b) False
Answer: b

151. . Which of the following is not a software testing generic characteristics?
a) Different testing techniques are appropriate at different points in time
b) Testing is conducted by the developer of the software or an independent test group
c) Testing and debugging are different activities, but debugging must be accommodated in any testing strategy
d) None of the mentioned

Answer: a

152. By collecting _____ during software testing, it is possible to develop meaningful guidelines to halt the testing process.
a) Failure intensity
b) Testing time
c) Metrics
d) All of the mentioned
Answer: c

153. Which of the following issues must be addressed if a successful software testing strategy is to be implemented?
a) Use effective formal technical reviews as a filter prior to testing
b) Develop a testing plan that emphasizes “rapid cycle testing.”
c) State testing objectives explicitly
d) All of the mentioned
Answer: d

154. Test cases should uncover errors like
a) Nonexistent loop termination
b) Comparison of different data types
c) Incorrect logical operators or precedence
d) All of the mentioned
Answer: a

155. Which of the following errors should not be tested when error handling is evaluated?
a) Error description is unintelligible
b) Error noted does not correspond to error encountered
c) Error condition causes system intervention prior to error handling
d) Error description provide enough information to assist in the location of the cause of the error
Answer: a

156. What is normally considered as an adjunct to the coding step
a) Integration testing
b) Unit testing
c) Completion of Testing
d) Regression Testing
Answer: b

157. Which of the following is not regression test case?
a) A representative sample of tests that will exercise all software functions
b) Additional tests that focus on software functions that are likely to be affected by the change
c) Tests that focus on the software components that have been changed
d) Low-level components are combined into clusters that perform a specific software sub-function
Answer: d

158. Which testing is an integration testing approach that is commonly used when “shrink-wrapped” software products are being developed?
a) Regression Testing
b) Integration testing
c) Smoke testing

d) Validation testing
Answer: c

159. In which testing level the focus is on customer usage?
a) Alpha Testing
b) Beta Testing
c) Validation Testing
d) Both Alpha and Beta
Answer: d

160. Validation refers to the set of tasks that ensure that software correctly implements a specific function.
a) True
b) False
Answer: b

161. The architecture of object-oriented software results in a series of layered subsystems that encapsulate collaborating classes.
a) True
b) False
Answer: a

162. The construction of object-oriented software begins with the creation of
a) design model
b) analysis model
c) code levels
d) both design and analysis model
Answer: d

163. _____ methods can be used to drive validations tests
a) Yellow-box testing
b) Black-box testing
c) White-box testing
d) All of the mentioned
Answer: b

164. The object of _____within an OO system is to design tests that have a high likelihood of uncovering plausible bugs.
a) Fault-based testing
b) Integration testing
c) Use-based testing
d) Scenario-based testing
Answer: a

165. . In which of the following testing strategies, a smallest testable unit is the encapsulated class or object?
a) Unit testing
b) Integration testing
c) System testing
d) None of the mentioned

Answer: a

166. Which of the following is black-box oriented and can be accomplished by applying the same black-box methods discussed for conventional software?
a) Conventional testing
b) OO system validation testing
c) Test case design
d) Both Conventional testing and OO system validation testing
Answer: d

167. Which of the following testing types is not a part of system testing?
a) Recovery testing
b) Stress testing
c) System testing
d) Random testing
Answer: d
168. What is testing process' first goal?
a) Bug prevention
b) Testing
c) Execution
d) Analyses
Answer: a
169. Software mistakes during coding are known as
a) errors
b) failures
c) bugs
d) defects
Answer: c
170. Test should be conducted for every possible
a) data
b) case
c) variable
d) all of the mentioned
Answer: d
171. Cyclomatic Complexity method comes under which testing method.
a) Yellow box
b) White box
c) Gray box
d) Black box
Answer: b
172. Which is a black box testing technique appropriate to all levels of testing?
a) Acceptance testing
b) Regression testing
c) Equivalence partitioning
d) Quality assurance
Answer: c
173. Which of the following is the way of ensuring that the tests are actually testing code?
a) Control structure testing
b) Complex path testing
c) Code coverage
d) Quality assurance of software
Answer: c
174. Incremental development in Extreme Programming (XP) is supported through a system release once every month.
a) True
b) False
Answer: b

175. User requirements are expressed as _____ in Extreme Programming.
a) implementation tasks
b) functionalities
c) scenarios

d) none of the mentioned
Answer: c

176. Which four framework activities are found in the Extreme Programming(XP) ?
a) analysis, design, coding, testing
b) planning, analysis, design, coding
c) planning, design, coding, testing
d) planning, analysis, coding, testing
Answer: c

177. Tests are automated in Extreme Programming.
a) True
b) False
Answer: a

178. In XP an automated unit test framework is used to write tests for a new piece of functionality before that functionality itself is implemented.
a) True
b) False
Answer: a

179. Agile Software Development is based on
a) Incremental Development
b) Iterative Development
c) Linear Development
d) Both Incremental and Iterative Development
Answer:d

180. How is plan driven development different from agile development ?
a) Outputs are decided through a process of negotiation during the software development process
b) Specification, design, implementation and testing are interleaved
c) Iteration occurs within activities
d) All of the mentioned
Answer:c