		Subject Name-Software Engineering & Paper Code-UG-CS-313	A N S
1		RAD stands for a) Relative Application Development b) Rapid Application Development c) Rapid Application Document d) None of the mentioned	b
2		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	d
3		Which is not one of the types of prototype of Prototyping Model? a) Horizontal Prototype b) Vertical Prototype c) Diagonal Prototype d) Domain Prototype	c
4		Which one of the following is not a phase of Prototyping Model? a) Quick Design b) Coding c) Prototype Refinement d) Engineer Product	b
5		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	d
6		SDLC stands for a) Software Development Life Cycle b) System Development Life cycle c) Software Design Life Cycle d) System Design Life Cycle	a
7		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	c
8		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	d
9		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	c
10		What is the major advantage of using Incremental Model? a) Customer can respond to each increment b) Easier to test and debug	d

	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	
11	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	a
12	Spiral Model has user involvement in all its phases. a) True b) False	b
13	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	c
14	Which two models doesn't allow defining requirements early in the cycle? a) Waterfall & RAD b) Prototyping & Spiral c) Prototyping & RAD d) Waterfall & Spiral	b
15	Which of the following life cycle model can be chosen if the development team has less experience on similar projects? a) Spiral b) Waterfall c) RAD d) Iterative Enhancement Model	a
16	Which two of the following models will not be able to give the desired outcome if user's participation is not involved? a) Waterfall & Spiral b) RAD & Spiral c) RAD & Waterfall d) RAD & Prototyping	d
17	RAD Model has high reliability requirements. a) True b) False	b
18	The two dimensions of spiral model are a) diagonal, angular b) radial, perpendicular c) radial, angular d) diagonal, perpendicular	c
19	The Incremental Model is combination of elements of a) Build & FIX Model & Waterfall Model b) Linear Model & RAD Model c) Linear Model & Prototyping Model d) Waterfall Model & RAD Model	c
20	Model preferred to create client/server applications is a) WINWIN Spiral Model b) Spiral Model c) Concurrent Model d) Incremental Model	c
21	Spiral model was developed by a) Victor Bisili b) Berry Boehm c) Bev Littlewood	b

	d) Roger Pressman	
22	Processes for evolving a software product depend on: a) Type of software to be maintained b) Development processes used c) Skills and experience of the people involved d) All of the mentioned	d
23	Program modularization and Source code translation are the activities of_____ a) Forward engineering b) Reverse Engineering c) Reengineering d) Reverse Engineering and Reengineering	d
24	Which is the first step in the software development life cycle ? a) Analysis b) Design c) Problem/Opportunity Identification d) Development and Documentation	c
25	Which tool is use for structured designing ? a) Program flowchart b) Structure chart c) Data-flow diagram d) Module	c
26	A step by step instruction used to solve a problem is known as a) Sequential structure b) A List c) A plan d) An Algorithm	d
27	In the Analysis phase, the development of the _____ occurs, which is a clear statement of the goals and objectives of the project. a) documentation b) flowchart c) program specification d) design	c
28	Who designs and implement database structures. a) Programmers b) Project managers c) Technical writers d) Database administrators	d
29	_____ is the process of translating a task into a series of commands that a computer will use to perform that task. a) Project design b) Installation c) Systems analysis d) Programming	d
30	In Design phase, which is the primary area of concern ? a) Architecture b) Data c) Interface d) All of the mentioned	d
31	Which of the following is not an activity of Structured Analysis (SA) ? a) Functional decomposition b) Transformation of a textual problem description into a graphic model c) All the functions represented in the DFD are mapped to a module structure d) All of the mentioned	c
32	The results of structured analysis can be easily understood by ordinary	a

	customers. a) True b) False	
33	The context diagram is also known as a) Level-0 DFD b) Level-1 DFD c) Level-2 DFD d) All of the mentioned	a
34	A directed arc or line in DFD represents a) Data Store b) Data Process c) Data Flow d) All of the mentioned	c
35	Data Store Symbol in DFD represents a a) Physical file b) Data Structure c) Logical file d) All of the mentioned	d
36	Software Maintenance includes a) Error corrections b) Enhancements of capabilities c) Deletion of obsolete capabilities d) All of the mentioned	d
37	Maintenance is classified into how many categories ? a) two b) three c) four d) five	c
38	What type of software testing is generally used in Software Maintenance? a) Regression Testing b) System Testing c) Integration Testing d) Unit Testing	a
39	Which regression test selection technique exposes faults caused by modifications? a) Efficiency b) Precision c) Generality d) Inclusiveness	d
40	What are the types of requirements ? a) Availability b) Reliability c) Usability d) All of the mentioned	d
41	Select the developer-specific requirement ? a) Portability b) Maintainability c) Availability d) Both Portability and Maintainability	d
42	The user system requirements are the parts of which document ? a) SDD b) SRS c) DDD d) SRD	b
43	Which is one of the most important stakeholder from the following ?	d

	a) Entry level personnel b) Middle level stakeholder c) Managers d) Users of the software	
44	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	b
45	What is Cyclomatic complexity? a) Black box testing b) White box testing c) Yellow box testing d) Green box testing	b
46	Lower and upper limits are present in which chart? a) Run chart b) Bar chart c) Control chart d) None of the mentioned	a
47	Maintenance testing is performed using which methodology? a) Retesting b) Sanity testing c) Breadth test and depth test d) Confirmation testing	c
48	White Box techniques are also classified as a) Design based testing b) Structural testing c) Error guessing technique d) None of the mentioned	b
49	Exhaustive testing is a) always possible b) practically possible c) impractical but possible d) impractical and impossible	c
50	What are the various Testing Levels? a) Unit Testing b) System Testing c) Integration Testing d) All of the mentioned	d
51	Standard Enforcer is a a) Static Testing Tool b) Dynamic Testing c) Static & Dynamic Testing d) None of the mentioned	a
52	Many applications using static analysis find 0.1-0.2% NCSS. NCSS stands for a) Non-Code Source Statement b) Non Comment Source Sentence c) Non-Comment Source Statement d) All of the mentioned	c
53	Which testing tool does a simple job of enforcing standards in a uniform way of many programs? a) Static Analyzer b) Code Inspector c) Standard Enforcer d) Both Code Inspector & Standard Enforcer	d

54	Software Testing with real data in real environment is known as a) alpha testing b) beta testing c) regression testing d) none of the mentioned	b
55	Which testing tool is responsible for documenting programs ? a) Test/File Generator b) Test Harness System c) Test Archiving Systems d) Coverage Analyzer	c
56	Standard enforcer tool looks at the whole program. a) True b) False	b
57	Execution Verifier is a dynamic tool that is also known as a) Test File Generator b) Coverage Analyzer c) Output Comparator d) Test Harness System	b
58	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	a
59	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	c
60	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	a