	QUESTION BANK CS-301: Software Engineering (New- 2017 Pattern)	ANS
1)	Which is NOT a software characteristic? A) Software does not wear out B) Software is flexible C) Software is not manufactured C) Software is always correct	D
2)	Product is A) Deliverables B) User expectations C) Organization's effort in development D) none of the above	
3)	**Which of the following is not a defect metric?** A) Location B) Cause C Time to fix D) All the above	D
4)	System Test Plan will not include Approach A) Pass/Fail criteria B) Risks C) Suspension and Resumption criteria D) None of the above	A
5)	Which is not a product metric? A) Size B) Reliability C) Productivity D) Functionality	C
6)	Compilers, Editors software come under which type of software? A) System software B) Application software C) Scientific software D) None of the above	A
7)	Which of these software engineering activities are not a part of software processes? A)Software dependence B)Software development C)Software validation D)Software specification	A
8)	What are the characteristics of software? A) Software is developed or engineered; it is not manufactured in the classical sense. B) Software doesn't "wear out". C) Software can be custom built or custom build. D) All mentioned above	D

9)	Why is Requirements Management Important? It is due to the changes A) to the environment B) in technology C) in customer's expectations C) in all of the mentioned	D
10)	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
11)	UML stands for A) Uniform modeling language B) Unified modeling language C) Unit modeling language C) Universal modeling language	B
12)	During software development, which factor is most crucial? A) People B) Product C) Process D) Project	A
13)	CASE Tool is A) Computer Aided Software Engineering B) Component Aided Software Engineering C) Constructive Aided Software Engineering D)Computer Analysis Software Engineering	A
14)	Software testing is: A) The process of demonstrating that errors are not present B) The process of establishing confidence that a program does what it is supposed to do C) The process of executing a program to show it is working as per specifications D) The process of executing a program with the intent of finding errors	D
15)	Software Quality is A) Conformance to requirements B) Fitness for the purpose C) Level of satisfaction D) All of the above	D
16)	What are attributes of good software? A) Software maintainability B) Software maintainability & functionality C) Software functionality D) Software development	B

17)	The incremental model of software development is A) A reasonable approach when requirements are well defined. B) A good approach when a working core product is required quickly. C) The best approach to use for projects with large development teams D) A revolutionary model that is not used for commercial products.	B
18)	Risk analysis of a project is done in A) System Analysis phase B) Feasibility Study C) Implementation phase D) Maintenance phase	B
19)	After implementation of the system, system maintenance could be done for A) Minor changes in the processing logic B) Errors detected during the processing C) Revision of the formats of the reports D) All of the above	D
20)	Which one is not a step of requirement engineering? A) Requirements elicitation B) Requirements analysis C) Requirements design D) Requirements documentation	C
21)	How many product quality factors have been proposed in McCall quality model? A) 2 B) 3 C) 11 D) 6	D
22)	) Which one is not a software quality model? A) McCall model B) Boehm model C) ISO 9000 D) ISO 9126	C
23)	In McCall quality model; product revision quality factor consist of A) Maintainability B) Flexibility C) Testability D) None of the above	D
24)	During validation A) Process is checked B) Product is checked C) Developer's performance is evaluated D) The customer checks the product	D

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25)	Acceptance testing is done by A) Developers B) Customers C) Testers D) All of the	B
26)	Software Maintenance includes A) Error corrections B) Enhancements of capabilities C) Deletion of obsolete capabilities D) All of the mentioned	D
27)	Choose the correct combination of good coded program: A) Usability, Reliability, Robustness, Flexibility B) Availability, Reliability, Maintainability, Usability C) readability, robustness, Usability, Accuracy D) Accuracy, robustness, Testability, Usability	C
28)	If you were a lead developer of a software company and you are asked to submit a project / product within a stipulated time-frame but within cost barriers, which model would you select? A) Waterfall B) Spiral C) RAD D) Incremental	C
29)	What is legacy system? A) A legacy system refers to newer version of software. B) A legacy system refers to outdated application software that is used instead of available upgraded versions. C) A legacy system always devolved by advance technology. D) None of the above.	B
30)	What is the main aim of Software engineering? A) Reliable software B) Cost effective software C) Reliable and cost effective software D) None of the above	C
31)	Test suite is A) Set of test cases B) Set of inputs C) Set of outputs D) None of the above	A
32)	Testing the software is basically A) Verification B) Validation C) Verification and validation D) None of the above	C

33)	Temporal cohesion means A)cohesion between temporal variables B) cohesion between local variables C) cohesion with respect to time D)coincidental cohesion.	C
34)	The most desirable form of coupling is A)control coupling B) data coupling C)common coupling D) content coupling	B
35)	Which one is not a strategy for design A)bottom-up design B) top-down design C)embedded design D) hybrid design	C
36)	In software maintenance removing errors spotted by users is known as _____. A) Adaptive B) Corrective C) Perfective D) Preventive	B
37)	The concurrent development model is A) Another name for concurrent engineering. B) Defines events that trigger engineering activity state transitions. C) Both a and b D) None of these	C
38)	Requirements analysis is critical to the success of a development project. A) True B) False C) Depends upon the size of project D) None of the mentioned	A
39)	Design Phase consists of ……………………. 1. Identity the functions to be performed 2. Design the input/output and file design 3. Defining basic parameters for system design A) 1 & 2 B) 2 & 3 C) 1 & 3 D) 1, 2 & 3	D
40)	Which of the following is not a diagram studied in Requirement Analysis? A)Use Cases B) Entity Relationship Diagram C) State Transition Diagram D) Activity Diagram	D

41)	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	A
42)	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	D
43)	Which of the following is not a Software Configuration Management Activity? A) Configuration item identification B) Risk management C) Release management D) Branch management	B
44)	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	A
45)	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	A
46)	What is the first step of requirement elicitation? A) Identifying Stakeholder B) Listing out Requirements C) Requirements Gathering D) All of the mentioned	D
47)	Which of the following is not a diagram studied in Requirement Analysis? A) Use Cases B) Entity Relationship Diagram C) State Transition Diagram D) Activity Diagram	D
48)	The SRS document is also known as _____ specification. A) Black-box B) White-box C) Grey-box D) None of the mentioned	A

49)	Which of the following are areas of concern in the design model?	D
	A) architecture B) data	
	C) interfaces D) All of these	
50)	Which of the following can be used to represent the architectural design of a piece of software?	D
	A) Dynamic models B) Functional models	
	C) Structural models D) All of the above	
51)	Which of the following is a configuration item?	D
	A) Design & Test specification B) Source code	
	C) Log information D) All of the mentioned	
52)	_____ is a Software Configuration Management concept that helps us to control change.	A
	A) Baseline B) Procedure	
	C) Audit D) None of the above	
53)	What is the main aim of Software Configuration Management (SCM)?	D
	A) Identify change	
	B) Control change	
	C) Ensure that change is being properly implemented	
	D) All of the above	
54)	Which of the following tasks is not part of Software Configuration Management (SCM)?	
	A) Change control B) Version control	
	C) Configuration status reporting D) None of the above	
55)	Table review process is followed mostly for reviewing documents. What is the other name of Table Review Process?	C
	A) PEST Analysis B) SWOT Analysis	
	C) Fagan's Review Process D) Brainstorming	

56)	Which design model elements are used to depict a model of information represented from the user's view? A) Architectural design elements B) Component-level design elements C) Data design elements D) Interface design elements	C
57)	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.	B
58)	Coupling is a qualitative indication of the degree to which a module A) is connected to other modules and the outside world. B) can be written more compactly C) focuses on just one thing. D) is able to complete its function in a timely manner	A
59)	Software quality assurance consists of which function of management. A) reporting functions B) auditing functions C)both A and B D)all of the above	C
60)	Select what is the primary objective of formal technical reviews to find during the process so that after the release of the software they do not become the defect A) failure B) errors C) faults D) none of these	B
61)	Which of the following interface design principles does not allow the user to remain in control of the interaction with a computer? A) allow interaction to interruptible B) allow interaction to be undoable C) hide technical internals from casual users D) Only Provide One Rigidly Defined Method For Accomplishing A Task	D

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62)	Which of the following interface design principles reduce the user's memory load?	D
	A) define intuitive shortcuts	
	B) disclose information in a progressive fashion	
	C) establish meaningful defaults	
	D) All of these	
63)	Which of these framework activities is not normally associated with the user interface design processes? A) Cost Estimation B) interface construction C) interface validation D) user and task analysis	A
64)	The computer's display capabilities are the primary determinant of the order in which user interface design activities are completed. A) True B) False	B
65)	Which model depicts the profile of the end users of a computer system? A) design model B) implementation model C) User Model D) user's model	C
66)	Select the people who identify the document and verifies the correctness of the software A) Project manager B) SQA team C) Project team D) All of the mentioned	B
67)	Select which option is not true about SQA…? A) Audits and reviews to be performed by the team B) Amount of technical work to be performed C) Evaluations to be performed D) Documents that are produced by the SQA team.	C

68)	SCM stands for_____ A) Software Cognizance Maintenance B) Software Clearance Measurement C)Software Configuration Measurement D) Software Configuration Management	D
69)	Which requirement is the foundation from which quality is measured? A) Hardware B) Software C) Programmers D) None of the mentioned	B
70)	ISO stands for _____ A)International Organization for Standardization B) International Standard Organization C) International Standard in Organisation D) International Specification in Organization	A
71)	People who perform software quality assurance must look at the software from the customer's perspective. A) True B) False	A
72)	Six Sigma methodology defines three core steps. A) analyze, improve, control B) analyze, design, verify C) Define, Measure, Analyze D) define, measure, control	C
73)	Software reliability problems can almost always be traced to A) errors in accuracy B) errors in design C) errors in implementation D) B And C	D
74)	Which of the following is not a section in the standard for SQA plans recommended by IEEE? A) Budget B) documentation C) reviews and audits D) test	A

75)	The cleanroom strategy is based on the _____ software process model. A) evolutionary B) Incremental C) revolutionary D) spiral	B
76)	Total Quality Management (TQM) focuses on A) Employee B) Customer C) Both (a) and (b) D) None of the above	C
77)	Which design is equivalent to floor plan of the house? A)Architectural design B) component level design C) data design D) interface design	A
78)	The Objective of ISO 9000 family of Quality management is_____ A)Customer Satisfaction B) Employee Satisfaction C) Skill Enhancement D) Environmental Issues	A
79)	What types of abstraction are used in software design? A) Control B) data C) procedural D) all of these	D
80)	White Box techniques are also classified as A) Design based testing B) Structural testing C) Error guessing technique D) None of the mentioned	B
81)	Which of the following are areas of concern in design model? A) Architecture B) Data C) Interface D) All	D

82)	Three statements are given below regarding the User Interface Design, 1. Place the user in control. 2. Reduce the user's memory load. 3. Make the interface consistent. These rules are called as _____. A)Golden Rule B)Silver Rule C)User Rule D)Interface rule	A
83)	Which of the following is non-functional testing? A) Black box testing B) Performance testing C) Unit testing D) None of the mentioned	B
84)	What are the Types of Integration Testing? A) Big Bang Testing B)Bottom Up Testing C) Top Down Testing D) All the above	D
85)	Total Quality Management (TQM) focuses on A) Employee B) Customer C) Both (a) and (b) D) None of the above	C
86)	What is Cyclomatic complexity? A) Black box testing B) White box testing C) Yellow box testing D) Green box testing	B
87)	Which of these characteristics of good design? A) Strong coupling between modules B) implements all requirements in analysis model C) B and D D) provides a complete picture of software	C
88)	Quality Management in software engineering is also known as A) SQA B) SQM C) SQI D) SQA and SQM	A

89)	Select the people who identify the document and verify the correctness of the software… A) SQA team B) Project team C) Project manager D) All of the mentioned	A
90)	What are the various Testing Levels? A) Unit Testing B) System Testing C) Integration Testing D) All of the mentioned	D
91)	Which one is not a size measure for software A) LOC B) Function Count C) Cyclomatic Complexity D) Halstead's program length	C
92)	Test cases should uncover errors like A) Non-existent loop termination B) Comparison of different data types C) Incorrect logical operators or precedence D) All of the mentioned	A
93)	In which testing level the focus is on customer usage? A) Alpha Testing B) Beta Testing C) Validation Testing D) Both Alpha and Beta	D
94)	Software testing is: A) The process of demonstrating that errors are not present B) The process of establishing confidence that a program does what it is supposed to do C) The process of executing a program to show it is working as per specifications D) The process of executing a program with the intent of finding errors	D

95)	Functional testing is known as: A) Structural testing B) Behavior testing C) Regression testing D) None of the above	B
96)	Which of the following is a form of functional testing? A)Boundary value analysis B)Usability testing C) Performance testing D)Security testing	A
97)	Who identifies, documents, and verifies that corrections have been made to the software? A) Project manager B) Project team C) SQA group D) All of the mentioned	C
98)	The main focus of acceptance testing is: A) finding faults in the system B) ensuring that the system is acceptable to all users C) testing the system with other systems D) testing for a business perspective	D
99)	What is not included in prevention costs? A) quality planning B) formal technical reviews C) test equipment D) equipment calibration and maintenance	D
100)	Alpha and Beta testing techniques are related to A) System testing B) Unit testing C) Acceptance testing D) Integration testing	C

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