

	Subject Name & Paper Code IT-401: Software Engineering(253801)	ANS
1)	Software consists of _____. a. Set of instructions + operating procedures b. Programs + documentation + operating procedures c. Programs + hardware manuals d. Set of programs	b
2)	From the following which quality deals with maintaining the quality of the software product? a. Quality assurance b. Quality control c. Quality efficiency d. None of the above	b
3)	Which is the most important feature of spiral model? a. Quality management b. Risk management c. Performance management d. Efficiency management	b
4)	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.
5)	Which is not a step of Requirement Engineering? a. Requirements elicitation b. Requirements analysis c. Requirements design d. Requirements documentation	c
6)	SCM stands for_____ a) Software Cognizance Maintenance b) Software Clearance Measurement c) Software Configuration Measurement d) Software Configuration Management	d

7)	<p>Software project manager is engaged with software management activities. He is responsible for _____ .</p> <p>a. Project planning. b. Monitoring the progress c. Communication among stakeholders d. All mentioned above</p>	d
8)	<p>The Objective of ISO 9000 family of Quality management is_____</p> <p>a) Customer Satisfaction b) Employee Satisfaction c) Skill Enhancement d) Environmental Issues</p>	a.
9)	<p>Modifying the software to match changes in the ever changing environment is called _____ .</p> <p>a. Adaptive maintenance b. Corrective maintenance c. Perfective maintenance d. Preventive maintenance</p>	a
10)	<p>State if the followings are true or false.</p> <p>For scheduling a project, it is necessary to: 1) Break down the project tasks into smaller, manageable form. 2) Find out various tasks and correlate them. 3) Estimate time frame required for each task. 4) Divide time into work-units.</p> <p>a. True b. False</p>	a
11)	<p>The interviews, which are held between two persons across the table is _____.</p> <p>a. Written b. Non-structured c. Group d. One-to-one</p>	d
12)	<p>What types of abstraction are used in software design?</p> <p>a) Control b) data c) procedural d) all</p>	d

13)	<p>Choose the correct option according to given below statement.</p> <p>Statement 1: Umbrella activities are independent of any one framework activity and occur throughout the process.</p> <p>Statement 2: software quality assurance, software configuration management are umbrella activity.</p> <p>Statement 3: software quality assurance, software configuration management are not umbrella activity.</p> <p>a. Only statement 1 is correct. b. Statement 1 and statement 2 are correct. c. Only statement 3 is correct. d. Statement 1 and statement 3 are correct.</p>	b
14)	<p>When elements of module are grouped because the output of one element serves as input to another element and so on, it is called _____ .</p> <p>a. Functional Cohesion b. Communicational cohesion c. Sequential cohesion d. Procedural cohesion</p>	c
15)	<p>Which depicts flow of control in program modules?</p> <p>a. Flowchart b. DFD c. Both A & B d. None of the above</p>	a
16)	<p>Which of the following can be used to represent the architectural design of piece of software?</p> <p>a) Dynamic models b) Functional Models c)Structural Models d) All</p>	d
17)	<p>Alpha and Beta Testing are forms of _____ .</p> <p>a. Acceptance testing b. Integration testing c. System Testing d. Unit testing</p>	a
18)	<p>Which is the worst type of coupling?</p> <p>a. Control coupling b. Data coupling c. Content coupling d. Stamp coupling</p>	c

19)	The model in which the requirements are implemented by its category is _____. a. Evolutionary Development Model b. Waterfall Model c. Prototyping d. Iterative Enhancement Model	a
20)	_____ is an indication of the relative interdependence among modules. a. Cohesion b. Coupling c. Modularity d. Cohesion and coupling.	a
21)	A COCOMO model is _____. a. Common Cost Estimation Model. b. Constructive Cost Estimation Model. c. Complete Cost Estimation Model. d. Comprehensive Cost Estimation Model	b
22)	SRD stands for _____. a. Software Requirements Definition b. Structured Requirements Definition c. Software Requirements Diagram d. Structured Requirements Diagram	b
23)	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.
24)	Cohesion is qualitative indication of degree to which module a) Can be written more compactly b) focuses on just one thing c) is able to complete its function in timely manner d) is connected to other modules and outside world	b
25)	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.
26)	ER model shows the _____. a. Static view b. Functional view c. Dynamic view d. All the above	a

27)	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.
28)	Which design is equivalent to floor plan of the house? a) Architectural design b) component level design d) data design c) interface design	a
29)	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
30)	IEEE 830-1993 is a IEEE recommended standard for _____. a. Software Requirement Specification b. Software design c. Testing d. Both (A) and (B)	a
31)	Which requirement is the foundation from which quality is measured? a) Hardware b) Software c) Programmers d) None of the mentioned	b.
32)	One of the fault base testing techniques is _____. a. Unit Testing b. Beta Testing c. Stress Testing d. Mutation Testing	d
33)	Which model is also called as the classic life cycle or the Waterfall model? a. Iterative Development b. Linear Sequential Development c. RAD Model. d. Incremental Development	b

34)	Total Quality Management (TQM) focuses on a) Employee b) Customer c) Both (a) and (b) d) None of the above	c.
35)	If the objects focus on the problem domain, then we are concerned with _____. a. Object Oriented Analysis b. Object Oriented Design c. Object Oriented Analysis and Design d. None of the above	a
36)	The software design paradigm is a part of software development and it includes _____. a. Design, Maintenance, Programming b. Coding, Testing, Integration c. Requirement gathering, Software design, Programming d. None of the above	a
37)	Abbreviate the term SRS. a. Software Requirement Specification b. Software Refining Solution c. Software Resource Source d. None of the above	a
38)	Coupling is qualitative indication of degree to which module a) Can be written more compactly b) focuses on just one thing c) is able to complete its function in timely manner d) is connected to other modules and outside world	d
39)	The software becomes more popular if its user interface is _____. a. Attractive b. Simple to use c. Responsive in short time d. All mentioned above	d
40)	Quality of the product comes under which type of measures? a. Indirect measures b. Direct measures c. Coding d. None of the above.	a
41)	ISO stands for _____. a) International Organization for Standardization b) International Standard Organization c) International Standard in Organisation d) International Specification in Organization	a

42)	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
43)	Which design identifies the software as a system with many components interacting with each other? a. Architectural design b. High-level design c. Detailed design d. Both B & C	a
44)	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
45)	RAD Software process model stands for _____. a. Rapid Application Development. b. Relative Application Development. c. Rapid Application Design. d. Recent Application Development.	a
46)	Which of the following is the understanding of software product limitations, learning system related problems or changes to be done in existing systems beforehand, identifying and addressing the impact of project on organization and personnel etc? a. Software Design b. Feasibility Study c. Requirement Gathering d. System Analysis	d
47)	Which of the following are areas of concern in design model? a) Architecture b) Data c) Interface d) All	d
48)	What is the simplest model of software development paradigm? a. Spiral model b. Big Bang model c. V-model d. Waterfall model	d
49)	Which of the following is / are the type of Cohesion? a. Functional b. Layer c. Communicational d. All of the above.	d

50)	Which defect amplification model is used to illustrate the generation and detection of errors during the preliminary steps of a software engineering process? a. Design b. Detailed design c. Coding d. All mentioned above	d
51)	Which testing is the re-execution of some subset of tests that have already been conducted to ensure the changes that are not propagated? a. Unit testing b. Regression testing c. Integration testing d. Thread-based testing	b
52)	A generic process framework for software engineering encompasses five activities. What are those activities? a. Communication, risk management, measurement, production, deployment. b. Communication, Planning, Modelling, construction, deployment. c. Analysis, designing, programming, debugging, maintenance d. None of the above.	b
53)	Who deliver the technical skills that are necessary to engineer for a product or an application? a. Project managers b. Practitioners c. Customers d. End users	b
54)	Software process and improvement are assessed by _____. a. ISO 9000 b. ISO 9001 c. SPICE (ISO/IEC15504) d. Both B and C	d
55)	CASE Tool stands for. a. Computer Aided Software Engineering b. Component Aided Software Engineering c. Constructive Aided Software Engineering d. Computer Analysis Software Engineering	a
56)	Which of the following is not a section in the standard for SQA plans recommended by IEEE? a. Budget b. Time c. People d. None of the above	a

57)	Budget is not a section in the standard SQA plans that are recommended in IEEE. a. True b. False	a
58)	What is a special set of ISO guidelines that developed to help the interpret standard for the use in software process? a. ISO 9001-2000 b. ISO 9001-2001 c. ISO 9000-3 d. ISO 9000-4	c
59)	Who manages the effects of change throughout the software process? a. Software project tracking and control b. Software configuration management c. Measurement d. Technical reviews	b
60)	Abbreviate the term CMMI. a. Capability Maturity Model Integration b. Capability Model Maturity Integration c. Capability Maturity Model Instructions d. Capability Model Maturity Instructions	A
61)	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
62)	Compilers, Editors software come under which type of software? a. System software b. Application software c. Scientific software d. None of the above.	a
63)	Which of the following cannot be applied with the software according to Software Engineering Layers? a. Process b. Methods c. Manufacturing d. None of the above.	c

64)	RAD Software process model stands for _____. a. Rapid Application Development. b. Relative Application Development. c. Rapid Application Design. d. Recent Application Development	a
65)	Software project management comprises of a number of activities, which contains _____. a. Project planning b. Scope management c. Project estimation d. All mentioned above	d
66)	COCOMO stands for _____. a. CONsumed COst MOdel b. CONstructive COst MOdel c. COMmon COntrol MOdel d. None of above	d
67)	Which of the following is the understanding of detail or all aspects of software product? . a. Software Design b. Feasibility Study c. Requirement Gathering d. System Analysis	d
68)	_____ design identifies the software as a system with many components interacting with each other. a. Architectural design b. High-level design c. Detailed design d. Both B & C	a
69)	Which factors affect the probable consequences if a risk occurs? a. Risk avoidance b. Risk monitoring c. Risk timing d. Contingency planning	c
70)	Requirement engineering process includes which of these steps? a. Feasibility study b. Requirement Gathering c. Software Requirement specification & Validation d. All mentioned above	d

71)	Give the disadvantages of modularization. a. Smaller components are easier to maintain b. Program can be divided based on functional aspects c. Desired level of abstraction can be brought in the program d. None of the above	d
72)	Give the Real-world factors affecting maintenance Cost. a. As technology advances, it becomes costly to maintain old software. b. The standard age of any software is considered up to 10 to 15 years. c. Most maintenance engineers are newbie and use trial and error method to rectify problem. d. All mentioned above	d
73)	Mention any two indirect measures of product. a. Quality b. Efficiency c. Accuracy d. Both A and B e. Both B and C	d
74)	Which testing is the re-execution of some subset of tests that have already been conducted to ensure the changes that are not propagated? a. Unit testing b. Regression testing c. Integration testing d. Thread-based testing	b
75)	Software Requirement Specification (SRS) is also known as specification of _____. a. White box testing b. Acceptance testing c. Integrated testing d. Black box testing	d
76)	Which one of these belongs to integration testing in the OO context? a. Unit testing b. Regression testing c. Sandwich testing d. Thread-based testing	d

77)	In which elicitation process the developers discuss with the client and end users and know their expectations from the software? a. Requirement gathering b. Organizing requirements c. Negotiation & discussion d. Documentation	a
78)	If requirements are easily understandable and defined then which model is best suited? a. Spiral model b. Waterfall model c. Prototyping model d. None of the above	b
79)	Which Software-end factors affecting maintenance Cost? a. Structure of Software Program b. Programming Language c. Dependence on external environment d. All mentioned above	d
80)	Which software is used to control products and systems for the consumer and industrial markets? a. System software b. Artificial intelligence software c. Embedded software d. Engineering and scientific software	c
81)	Software process and improvement are assessed by _____. a. ISO 9000 b. ISO 9001 c. SPICE (ISO/IEC15504) d. Both B and C	d
82)	During security testing the tester plays the role of the individual who desires to_____. a. Penetrates the system b. Penetrates the listener c. Both A & B d. None of the above	a
83)	Which box specifies the behaviour of a system or a part of a system? a. State box b. Clear box c. Black box d. None of the above.	c

84)	SDLC Models are adopted as per requirements of development process. It may vary Software-to-software to ensuring which model is suitable. a. True b. False	a
85)	The always growing and adapting nature of software hugely depends upon the environment in which user works in _____. a. Cost b. Dynamic Nature c. Quality Management d. Scalability	b
86)	When the customer may ask for new features or functions in the software, what does it mean in Software maintenance? a. Host modifications b. Client requirements c. Market conditions d. Organization changes	b
87)	What are the signs that a software project is in trouble? a. The product scope is poorly defined. b. Deadlines are unrealistic. c. Changes are managed poorly. d. All of the above.	d
88)	What is used for implementing the changes in existing or new requirements of user in software maintenance? a. Preventive maintenance b. Perfective maintenance c. Corrective d. Adaptive	b
89)	Which document is created by system analyst after the requirements are collected from Various stakeholders? a. Software requirement specification document b. Software requirement validation document c. Feasibility study document d. Requirement Gathering document	a
90)	Which is focused towards the goal of the organization? a. Feasibility study b. Requirement gathering c. Software requirement specification d. Software requirement validation	a

91)	<p>The architectural model is derived from which of these sources?</p> <p>A) Information about the application domain for the software to be built; B) Specific requirements model elements such as data flow diagrams or analysis classes, their relationships and collaborations for the problem at hand; C) The availability of architectural styles and patterns.</p> <p>a. Both A & B b. Both B & C c. Both A & C d. All mentioned above</p>	d
92)	<p>What is the correctness, completeness, and consistency of the requirements model will have a strong influence on the quality of all work products that follow?</p> <p>a. Requirement quality b. Design quality c. Code quality d. Quality control effectiveness</p>	a
93)	<p>An entity in ER Model is a real world being, which has some properties called_____ .</p> <p>a. Attributes b. Relationship c. Domain d. None of the above</p>	a
94)	<p>_____ documentation works as a key tool for software designer, developer and their test team is to carry out their respective tasks.</p> <p>a. Requirement documentation b. User documentation c. Software design documentation d. Technical documentation</p>	a
95)	<p>Which tools are used in implementation, testing and maintenance?</p> <p>a. Upper case tools b. Integrated case tools c. Lower case tools d. None of the above</p>	c
96)	<p>_____ gives the degree of uncertainty and the project schedule will be maintained so that the product will be delivered in time.</p> <p>a. Business risk b. Technical risk c. Schedule risk d. Project risk</p>	c

97)	Which model is also known as Verification and validation model? a. Waterfall model b. Big Bang model c. V-model d. Spiral model	c
98)	Software project management is the process of managing all activities that are involved in software development, they are _____. a. Time b. Cost c. Quality management d. All mentioned above	d
99)	What is the meaning of requirement elicitation in software engineering? a. Gathering of requirement. b. Understanding of requirement. c. Getting the requirements from client. d. All of the above.	d
100)	Which of the following is Project Estimation Technique? a. Empirical Estimation Technique. b. Heuristic Estimation Technique. c. Analytical Estimation Technique. d. All of the above.	d
