	CS-301: Softwa	re Engineering	A N
	(Old- 2014	4 Pattern)	S
1)	What are attributes of good software?		В
	A) Software maintainability B) Software	maintainability & functionality	
	C) Software functionality D) Software	e development	
2)	The incremental model of software develo	opment is	В
	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.	
3)	Risk analysis of a project is done in		В
	A) System Analysis phase B) Feas	ibility Study	
	C) Implementation phase D) Maint	tenance phase	
4)	After implementation of the system, system maintenance could be done for		D
	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		
5)	Which one is not a step of requirement engineering?		С
	A) Requirements elicitation	B) Requirements analysis	
	C) Requirements design	D) Requirements documentation	
6)	Which is NOT a software characteristic?		D
	A) Software does not wear out	B) Software is flexible	
	C) Software is not manufactured	C) Software is always correct	
7)	Product is		
	A) Deliverables	B) User expectations	
	C) Organization's effort in development	D) none of the above	
8)	Which of the following is not a defect metric	c?	D
	A) Location B) Cause C Time to fix D) All the above		

9)	System Test Plan will not include Approach			
	A) Pass/Fail criteria B) Risks			
	C) Suspension and Resumption criteria D) None of the above			
10)	Which is not a product metric?	С		
	A) Size B) Reliability			
	C) Productivity D) Functionality			
11)	In software maintenance removing errors spotted by users is known as			
	A) Adaptive B) Corrective			
	C) Perfective D) Preventive			
12)	The concurrent development model is	С		
	A) Another name for concurrent engineering.			
	B) Defines events that trigger engineering activity state transitions.			
	C) Both a and b			
	D) None of these			
13)	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			
14)	(4) Design Phase consists of			
	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			
15)	Which of the following is not a diagram studied in Requirement Analysis?	D		
	A)Use Cases B) Entity Relationship Diagram			
	C) State Transition Diagram D) Activity Diagram			
16)	UML stands for	В		
	A) Uniform modeling language B) Unified modeling language			
	C) Unit modeling language C) Universal modeling language			

17)	During software development, which factor is most crucial?		
	A) People	B) Product	
	C) Process	D) Project	
18)	CASE Tool is		Α
	A) Computer Aided So	oftware Engineering	
	B) Component Aided	Software Engineering	
	C) Constructive Aided	Software Engineering	
	D)Computer Analysis	Software Engineering	
19)	Software testing is:		D
	A) The process of den	nonstrating that errors are not present	
	B) The process of esta supposed to do	ablishing confidence that a program does what it is	
	C) The process of exe	cuting a program to show it is working as per specifications	
	D) The process of exe	cuting a program with the intent of finding errors	
20) Software Quality is			D
	A) Conformance to red	quirements B) Fitness for the purpose	
	C) Level of satisfaction	D) All of the above	
21)	Compilers, Editors sof	tware come under which type of software?	Α
	A) System software	B) Application software	
	C) Scientific software	D) None of the above	
22)	Which of these softwar processes?	re engineering activities are not a part of software	Α
	A)Software dependen	ce B)Software development	
	C)Software validation	D)Software specification	
23)	What are the characteristics of software?		
	<ul><li>A) Software is develo sense.</li></ul>	ped or engineered; it is not manufactured in the classical	
	B) Software doesn't "v	vear out".	
	C) Software can be cu	stom built or custom build.	
	D) All mentioned above	re	

24)	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				
25) Which model can be selected if user is involved in all the phases of SDL					
	A) Waterfall Model B) Prototyping Model				
	C) RAD Model D) both Prototyping Model & RAD Model				
26)	How many product quality factors have been proposed in McCall quality model?	D			
	A) 2 B) 3				
	C) 11 D) 6				
27)	) Which one is not a software quality model?	С			
	A) McCall model B) Boehm model				
	C) ISO 9000 D) ISO 9126				
28)	In McCall quality model; product revision quality factor consist of	D			
	A) Maintainability B) Flexibility				
	C) Testability D) None of the above				
29)	During validation	D			
	A) Process is checked B) Product is checked				
	C) Developer's performance is evaluated D) The customer checks the product				
30)	Acceptance testing is done by	В			
	A) Developers B) Customers				
	C) Testers D) All of the				
31)	Software Maintenance includes	D			
	A) Error corrections B) Enhancements of capabilities				
	C) Deletion of obsolete capabilities D) All of the mentioned				
32)	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				

33)	If you were a lead developer of a software company and you are asked to submit a C project / product within a stipulated time-frame but within cost barriers, which model would you select?			
	A) Waterfall B) Spiral			
	C) RAD D) Incremental			
34)	What is legacy system?	В		
	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.			
35)	What is the main aim of Software engineering?	С		
	A) Reliable software B) Cost effective software			
	C) Reliable and cost effective software D) None of the above			
36)	Test suite is	Α		
	A) Set of test cases B) Set of inputs			
	C) Set of outputs D) None of the above			
37)	Testing the software is basically			
	A) Verification B) Validation			
	C) Verification and validation D) None of the above			
38)	Temporal cohesion means	С		
	A)cohesion between temporal variables B) cohesion between local variables			
	C) cohesion with respect to time D)coincidental cohesion.			
39)	The most desirable form of coupling is	В		
	A)control coupling B) data coupling			
	C)common coupling D) content coupling			
40)	Which one is not a strategy for design	С		
	A)bottom-up design B) top-down design			
	C)embedded design D) hybrid design			

41)	) What is Cyclomatic complexity?	
	A) Black box testing     B) White box testing	
	C) Yellow box testing D) Green box testing	
42)	Which of these characteristics of good design?	С
	A) Strong coupling between modules	
	B) implements all requirements in analysis model	
	C) B and D	
	D) provides a complete picture of software	
43)	Quality Management in software engineering is also known as	A
	A) SQA B) SQM	
	C) SQI D) SQA and SQM	
44)	Select the people who identify the document and verify the correctness of the	A
	software	
	A) SQA team B) Project team	
	C ) Project manager D) All of the mentioned	
45)	What are the various Testing Levels?	D
	A) Unit Testing B) System Testing	
	C) Integration Testing D) All of the mentioned	
46)	Software Configuration Management can be administered in several ways. These include	Α
	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	

47) Which of the following option is not tracked by configuration management to			
	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		
48)	Which of the following is not a Software Configuration Management Activity?	В	
	A) Configuration item identification     B) Risk management		
	C) Release management D) Branch management		
	Which of the following process is concerned with analyzing the costs and benefits of proposed changes?	Α	
	A) Change management B) Version management		
	C) System building D) Release management		
	Which method recommends that very frequent system builds should be carried out with automated testing to discover software problems?	Α	
	A) Agile method     B) Parallel compilation method		
	C) Large systems method D) All of the mentioned		
51)	) Which of the following are areas of concern in design model?		
	A) Architecture B) Data		
	C) Interface D) All		
52)	Three statements are given below regarding the User Interface Design,	Α	
	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		
53)	Which of the following is non-functional testing?	В	
	A) Black box testing B) Performance testing		
	C) Unit testing D) None of the mentioned		

54)	What are the Types of Integration Testing?				
	A) Big Bang Testing B)Bottom Up Testing				
	C) Top Down Testing D) All the above				
55)	Total Quality Management (TQM) focuses on				
	A) Employee B) Customer				
	C) Both (a) and (b) D) None of the above				
56)	Which of the following is a configuration item?	D			
	A) Design & Test specification B) Source code				
	C) Log information D) All of the mentioned				
57)	is a Software Configuration Management concept that helps us to control change.	A			
	A) Baseline B) Procedure				
	C) Audit D) None of the above				
58)	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				
59)	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				
60)	Table review process is followed mostly for reviewing documents. What is the	С			
	other name of Table Review Process?				
	A) PEST Analysis B) SWOT Analysis				
	C) Fagan's Review Process D) Brainstorming				

61)	Which design model elements are used to depict a model of information represented from the user's view?	ı C			
	A) Architectural design elements				
	B) Component-level design elements				
	C) Data design elements				
	D) Interface design elements				
62)	Cohesion is a qualitative indication of the degree to which a module B				
	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.				
63)	Coupling is a qualitative indication of the degree to which a module	Α			
	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				
64)	Software quality assurance consists of which function of management.	С			
	A) reporting functions B) auditing functions				
	C)both A and B D)all of the above				
65)	Select what is the primary objective of formal technical reviews to find during the	В			
	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				
66)	Which of the following interface design principles does not allow the user to	D			
	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				

67)	Which of the following interface design principles reduce the user's memory load?			
	A) define intuitive shortcuts			
	B) disclose information in a progressive fashion			
	C) establish meaningful defaults			
	D) All of these			
68) Which of these framework activities is not normally associated with the use interface design processes?				
	A) Cost Estimation B) interface construction			
	C) interface validation D) user and task analysis			
69)	The computer's display capabilities are the primary determinant of the order in which user interface design activities are completed.	В		
	A) True			
	B) False			
70)	Which model depicts the profile of the end users of a computer system?	С		
	A) design model B) implementation model			
	C) User Model D) user's model			
71)	What is the first step of requirement elicitation?	D		
	A) Identifying Stakeholder B) Listing out Requirements			
	C) Requirements Gathering D) All of the mentioned			
72)	Which of the following is not a diagram studied in Requirement Analysis?	D		
	A) Use Cases B) Entity Relationship Diagram			
	C) State Transition Diagram D) Activity Diagram			
73)	The SRS document is also known as specification.	Α		
	A) Black-box B) White-box			
	C) Grey-box D) None of the mentioned			

74) Which of the following are areas of concern in the design model?			D
	A) architecture	B) data	
	C) interfaces	D) All of these	
75)	can be used to represent the architectural design of a piece	D	
	A) Dynamic models	B) Functional models	
	C) Structural models	D) All of the above	
,	People who perform so the customer's perspe A) True B) False	• •	A
	•	y defines three core steps.	С
	A) analyze, improve, c	ontrol B) analyze, design, verify	
	C) Define, Measure, A	nalyze D) define, measure, control	
78)	Software reliability pro	blems can almost always be traced to	D
	A) errors in accuracy	B) errors in design	
	C) errors in implement	ation D) B And C	
79)	Which of the following	is not a section in the standard for	Α
	SQA plans recommen	ded by IEEE?	
	A) Budget	B) documentation	
	C) reviews and audits	D) test	
80)	The cleanroom strateg	y is based on the software process model.	В
	A) evolutionary	B) Incremental	
	C) revolutionary	D) spiral	

81) Select the people who identify the document and verifies the correctness of t				В	
	software				
	A) Project manager	B) SQA team			
	C) Project team	D) All of the men	tioned		
82)	Select which option is not true about SQA?		С		
	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.				
83)	SCM stands for			D	
	A) Software Cognizand	ce Maintenance	B) Software Clearance Measurement		
	C)Software Configurati	on Measurement	D) Software Configuration Management		
84)	Which requirement is the	he foundation fron	n which quality is measured?	В	
	A) Hardware B)	Software			
	C) Programmers D)	None of the ment	ioned		
85)	ISO stands for			Α	
	A)International Organiz	zation for Standar	dization		
	B) International Standa	ard Organization			
	C) International Standard in Organisation				
	D) International Specification in Organization				
86)	Which one is not a size	measure for soft	ware	C	
	A) LOC	В) І	Function Count		
	C) Cyclomatic Complex	xity D)	Halstead's program length		
87)	Test cases should unce	over errors like		A	
	A) Non-existent loop termination				
	B) Comparison of different data types				
	C) Incorrect logical ope	erators or precede	nce		
	D) All of the mentioned				

88)	In which testing level the focus is on customer usage?	D
	A) Alpha Testing B) Beta Testing	
	C) Validation Testing D) Both Alpha and Beta	
89)	Software testing is:	D
	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	
90)	Functional testing is known as:	В
	A) Structural testing B) Behavior testing	
	C) Regression testing D) None of the above	
91)	Total Quality Management (TQM) focuses on	С
	A) Employee B) Customer	
	C) Both (a) and (b) D) None of the above	
92)	Which design is equivalent to floor plan of the house?	Α
	A)Architectural design B) component level design	
	C) data design D) interface design	
93)	The Objective of ISO 9000 family of Quality management is	Α
	A)Customer Satisfaction B) Employee Satisfaction	
	C) Skill Enhancement D) Environmental Issues	
94)	What types of abstraction are used in software design?	D
	A) Control B) data	
	C) procedural D) all of these	

95)	White Box techniques are also classified as	В
	A) Design based testing     B) Structural testing	
	C) Error guessing technique D) None of the mentioned	
96)	Which of the following is a form of functional testing?	A
	A)Boundary value analysis B)Usability testing	
	C) Performance testing D)Security testing	
′	Who identifies, documents, and verifies that corrections have been made to the software?	С
	A) Project manager B) Project team	
	C) SQA group D) All of the mentioned	
98)	The main focus of acceptance testing is:	D
	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	
99)	What is not included in prevention costs?	D
	A) quality planning    B) formal technical reviews	
	C) test equipment  D) equipment calibration and maintenance	
100)	Alpha and Beta testing techniques are related to	С
	A) System testing B) Unit testing	
	C) Acceptance testing D) Integration testing	

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