	(UG-IT-314) Software Engineering (353204)	ANS
1)	Product is ____ a)Reliable software b)Deliverables d)Organization's effort in c)User expectations development	B
2)	The DFD depicts a) Flow of data b) Flow of control c) Both (a) and (b) d) None of the above	A
3)	Prototyping is used to_____ a)Test the software as an end product b)Expand design details c)Refine and establish requirements gathering d)None of these	C
4)	Alpha testing is done by_____ a)Customer b)Tester c)Developer d)All of these	A
5)	Build and fix model has_____ a) 2 phases b)3 phases b)4 phases d)1 phases	A
6)	Software engineering primarily aims on_____ a)reliable software b)cost effective software c)Both of these d)None of these	C
7)	DFD stands for____ b)Descriptive functional a)Data Flow Design Design d)Data flow c)Data Flow Diagram Design	C
8)	Functional cohesion means_____ a)Operation are part of single functional task and are placed in same procedures b)Operations are part of single functions task and are placed in multiple procedures c)Operations are part of multiple task d)None of these	A

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9)	Waterfall model is a_____model. a) Linear b) Prototyping c) Rapid d) Interactive	A
10)	Prototyping model is begin with_____. a)Test prototype b)Coding c)Requirement gathering d)None of these	C
11)	Design phase is followed by_____. a)Coding b)Debugging c)Testing d)Maintenance	A
12)	Cyclomatic complexity is given by_____. a)V(G)=E-N+2 b)V(G)=E-N c)V(G)=E+N-2 d)V(G)=E+N	A
13)	_____is present in spiral model. a)Code genrator b)Risk analysis c)Code Optimizer d)Re-engineering	B
14)	What is an object? a)An object is an instance of a class b)An object includes encapsulation of data c)An object is not an instance of a class d)All of the mentioned	A
15)	Spiral model begins with _____. a)Design b)Risk analysis d)Customer communication c)Coding	D
16)	What is an abstract class? a) A class that has direct instances, but whose descendants may have direct instances b) A class that has direct instances, but whose descendants may not have direct instances c) A class that has no direct instances, but whose descendants may have direct instances d) All of the mentioned	C
17)	Which of the following are the valid relationships in Use Case Diagrams a)Generalization b) Include c)Extend d)All of these	D
18)	Referring to the attached diagram, the arrow indicates_____. a)Navigability b)Dependency c)Association d)Refers to	A

19)	RAD stands for_____. a)Relative Application Development b) Rapid Application Development c)Rapid Application Document d)None of these	B
20)	RAD Model has_____. a) 2 phases b) 4 phases c) 5 phases d) 6 phases	C
21)	Which one is a quality attribute? a) Reliability b) Availability c) Security d) All of the above	D
22)	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
23)	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
24)	Project risk factor is considered in a) Waterfall model b) Prototyping model c) Spiral model d) Iterative enhancement model	C
25)	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	D
26)	The spiral model was originally proposed by_____. a) IBM b) Barry Boehm c) Pressman d) Royce	B
27)	Waterfall model, sometimes called the ____. a)Classic life cycle model b)Layered model c)Both a and b d)None of these	A

28)	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
29)	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
30)	FAST stands for_____. a) Functional Application Specification Technique b) Facilitated Application Specification Technique c)Fast Application Specification Technique d)None of these	B
31)	The user system requirements are the parts of which document ? a)SRD b)SRS c)QFD d)RSD	B
32)	_____is not a step of requirement engineering. a) Elicitation b) Design c) Analysis d) Documentation	B
33)	_____ is/are the types of requirements . a) Availability b) Reliability c) Usability d) All of these	D
34)	Which is not a software life cycle model? a) Waterfall model b) Spiral model c) Prototyping model d) Capability maturity model	D
35)	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
36)	Which is the first step in the software development life cycle ? a) Analysis b) Design d) Development and c) Problem/Opportunity Identification Documentation	C

37)	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
38)	In data flow diagram, an originator or receiver of data is usually designed by_____. a) Arrow b)Rectangle c) Circle d)Square box	B
39)	Which of the items listed below is not one of the software engineering layers? a)Process b)Tools c)Methods d)Manufacturing	D
40)	The lowest level of decomposition for a data flow diagram is_____. a)Content DFD b)Unit DFD c)Primitive DFD d)Level-o DFD	C
41)	To which phase of SDLC,in file conversion related? a)System design b)System development c)System analysis d)System implementation	D
42)	User documentation consists of_____ a)Training manuals, operations manuals and reference manuals. b)Description of the program logic in the form of algorithms. c)Control flow diagrams and data flow diagrams. d)All of these.	A
43)	_____is a black box testing method. a)Boundary value analysis. b)Basic path testing c)Code validation anlaysis d)None of these	A
44)	The processes at most detailed level of the data flow diagrams are called_____. a)Transforms descriptions b)Functional primitives b)Data flows d)Interfaces	B
45)	Which of the following tools is not used for process descriptions? a)Pseudo codes b)Decision trees c)Structured english d)Data dictionaries	D

46)	Which of the following statement is true? a)DFD does not represent procedural information b)DFD shows the flow of control. c)DFD is a type of flow chart. d)None of these	A
47)	What is the primary requirement validation mechanism? a)Requirement analysis b)Validation criteria d)None of c)Formal technical review these	C
48)	System specification are used to____. a)Get an accurate picture of the system b)Describe the system flow c)Avoids ambiguity d)All of these.	D
49)	Structured design produces computer programmes that are_____. a)Easily b)Maintained c)Easily understood d)Both (a) & (b)	D
50)	Basic path testing is ____. a)Both white box & black box testing b)White box testing method c)Back box testing method d)Can't say	B
51)	The first step in System development life cycle is_____. a)Database design b)Graphical user interface c)System design d)Preliminary investigation and analysis.	D
52)	_____is not a part of system design. a)Partition requirements. b)Test subsystem c)Identify sub-system d)Define sub-system requirements.	B
53)	Software testing is done to_____. a)Correct a error b)Show absence of defect c)Find an error d)None of these	A
54)	Errors can be found by 'outsiders' during_____ a)Beta testing b)Structured walk through c)Alpha testing d)Debugger	A
55)	Design phase will usually be_____. a)Top-down b)Bottom-up c)Random d)Centre fringing	A

56)	CASE tool is____. a)Computer Aided Software Engineering b)Component Aided Software Engineering c)Constructive Aided Software Engineering d)Computer Abstract Software Engineering	A
57)	Requirements elicitation means__. a)Gathering of requirement b)Capturing of requirement c)Understanding of requirement d)Can't say	D
58)	Context diagram explains_____ a)The overview of the system b)The internal view of the system c)The entities of the system d)None of these	A
59)	The first step of the implementation phases is_____. a)Implementation planning b)Announce the implementation project c)Prepare physical facilities. d)Select the computer	A
60)	In object-oriented software design, inheritance is a kind of_____. a)Relationship b)Module c)Testing d)Optimization	A
61)	_____is the act of evaluating a measure. a)Measurement b)Metrics c)Measures d)None of these	A
62)	software =_____ a)Programs+Operating procedures b)Programs+Documentation+ Opearating Procedures c)Programs+System d)Operating System+Programs	B
63)	SDLC include how many phases? a)6 phases b)2 phases c)5 phases d)4 phases	A
64)	Iterative enhancement life cycle model is also called as_____. a)Prototype model b)Build and fix model c)Incremental model d)Spiral model	C

65)	In order to reduce expectation gap, a team oriented approach is developed for requirments gathering and is called_____. a)Faciliated Application Specification Technique. b)The use case approach c)Both of these d)None of these	A
66)	_____only give functional view of the system. a)Interviews b)Use case approach c)FAST d)Brainstromming session	B
67)	In_____the groups discussions may lead to new ideas quickly and help to promote creative thinking. a)Brainstorming sessions b)Interviews c)analysis d)None of these	A
68)	_____are widely used for modelling the requirements. b)Context a)Data Flow Diagrams Diagram c)Requirement Elicitation d)E-R Diagrams	A
69)	The detailed logical representation of the data is known as_____. b)Context a)Use case diagram Diagram c)E-R diagram d)None of these	C
70)	_____ is a property or characteristic of an entity. b)entit a)Data Flow Diagrams y c)Class d)Attribute	D
71)	Requiments document is also called as_____. a)Software Requirements specification b)Requirement Elicitation c)Requirement engineering d)Software Engineering	A
72)	_____is a key of successful product. a)A good design b)An analysis c)Requirement gathering d)Documentation	A
73)	_____ is the single attribute of software that allows a program to be intellectually manageable. a)Module coupling b)Modularity c)Module cohesion d)Data coupling	B
74)	_____is the measure of the degree of interdependence between modules. a)Coupling b)Modularity c)Cohesion d)None of these	A
75)	_____is a measure of the degree to which the elements of a module are functionally related. a)Coupling b)Modularity c)Cohesion d)None of these	C

76) An Important design objective is maximize_____and minimize the_____. a)Coupling, Cohesion b)Cohesion, Coupling c)Coupling, Functional Cohesion d)None of these	B
77) A good design will have _____. a)Low coupling b)High coupling c)High Cohesion d)Low Cohesion	A
78) Worst type of coupling is_____. a)Data Coupling b)Stamp Coupling c)Common Coupling d)Content Coupling	D
79) Worst type of cohesion is_____ a)Coincidental cohesion b)Temporal Cohesion c)Functional cohesion d)Sequential cohesion	A
80) Best type of coupling is_____. a)Data Coupling b)Stamp Coupling c)Common Coupling d)Content Coupling	A
81) Best type of cohesion is_____. a)Coincidental cohesion b)Temporal Cohesion c)Functional cohesion d)None of these	C
82) _____is used when the software is developed for specific customer. a)Alpha testing b)Beta testing c)Acceptance testing d)Structural testing	C
83) _____is used when the software is developed for anonymous customer. a)Alpha testing b)Beta testing c)Both a & b d)Acceptance testing	C
84) White box/Structural testing is also known as_____. a)Acceptance testing b)Functional testing c)Unit testing d)All of these	B
85) _____testing is permit's us the internal structure of the program. a)White box b)Black box c)Redbox d)Blue box	A
86) _____is the process of evaluating a system or component to determine whether the products of a given development phase satisfy the conditions imposed at the start of that phase. a)Verification b)Validation c)Both a & b d)None of these	A
87) _____is the process of evaluating a system or component during or at the end of development process to determine whether it satisfies the specified requirements. a)Verification b)Validation c)Both a & b d)None of these	B

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88)	The cyclomatic complexity is also known as_____. a)Structural Complexity b)Functional complexity c)Path testing d)Alpha testing	A
89)	System testing is_____. a)White box testing b)Black box testing c)Structural testing d)Path testing	B
90)	A _____process aimed to approach near zero defect. a)quick and clean b)quick and fix c)build and fix d)clean and clear	A
91)	what is known as zero defect approach? a)Clearroom b)white room c)Cleanroom d)zero dirt	C
92)	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 these	C
93)	Quality Management in software engineering is also known as_____. a) SQA b)SRS c)SQM d)All of these	A
94)	Acceptance testing is also known as_____. a)Alpha testing b)Beta testing c)Path testing d)Grey box testing	B
95)	SDLC stands for _____. a)Software Development Life Cycle b)System Development Long Cycle b)System Development Life Cycle d)software Development Live Cycle	A
96)	UML is stands for_____. a)Unified Model Language b)Universal Modelling Language c)Unified Modelling Language d)Universal Measure Lock	C
97)	SRS is also known as_____. a) Software requirements specification b) Software requirements solution c) System requirements specification d) none of the above	A
98)	Quality characteristics are classified into variables and _____. a) constants b) attributes c) standards d) specifications	B
99)	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	B

100)	A Zero level DFD describes _____. a)a fully blown up system design b)Data flow in all the modules c)Overview of the processes, input and output d)None of these	C