1. Which of the following is/are NOT an IT infrastructure component?

IT Department

Computer Hardware

Data Management and Storage

Networking and Telecommunications

1. Waterfall model is not suitable for:

Small projects

Complex projects

Accommodating changes

Maintenance Projects

1. Select the option that suits the Manifesto for Agile Software Development

Individuals and interactions

Working software

Customer collaboration

All of the mentioned

1. \_\_ is an organized portfolio of formal systems for obtaining processing and delivering information in support of the business operations and management of an organization.

MIS

DSS

MRS

None of the above

1. Who proposed the spiral model?

Barry Boehm

Pressman

Royce

IBM

1. What is a Functional Requirement?

specifies the tasks the program must complete

specifies the tasks the program should not complete

specifies the tasks the program must not work

All of the mentioned

1. Which of the following are valid step in SDLC framework?

Requirement Gathering

System Analysis

Software Design

All of the above

1. Why human aspects of Software Engineering important?

To make sure that software engineers on a team to play well with their colleagues

To make sure that the dynamics of the team are right

To identify the developer sometimes have a reputation of not playing well with others

All of the mentioned above

1. Human aspects of Software Engineering refers

Individuals and teams do software engineering work

May one person has much of the responsibility

Both A and B

None of the mentioned above

1. Which is no the part of IT Infrastructure

Hardware

Software

Smart phones

Networks

1. A waterfall model is one of the oldest paradigms for \_\_\_\_.

Software plan

Software engineering

Software approach

All of the mentioned above

1. Process management assists to define, execute and management of prescriptive \_\_\_\_.

Process execution

Process models

Process incremental

None of the mentioned above

1. The " best " team structure depends on the \_\_\_\_.

Management style of your organization

Team integration

Team organization

None of the mentioned above

1. Who is the father of Software Engineering

Margaret Hamilton

Watts S. Humphrey

Alan Turing

Boris Beizer

1. Which of the following is not a factor in the failure of the systems developments projects?

Size of the company

Failure of systems integration

Inadequate user involvement

Continuation of a project that should have been cancelled

1. RAD is form of \_\_\_

System Software Development Methodology

Programming Languages

Agile Software Development Methodology

None of these

1. Amongst which of the following is / are the technical stuff desire to a software engineer,

Understand the problem

Design an effective solution

Coding and testing

All of the mentioned above

1. Rapid application development (RAD) is \_\_\_ that focuses on developing applications.

A process

A methodology

A system

None of these

1. Which three framework activities are present in Adaptive Software Development(ASD)?

analysis, design, coding requirements gathering

adaptive cycle planning, iterative development

speculation, collaboration, learning

All of the above

1. CASE stands for

Computer-Aided Software Engineering

Control Aided Science and Engineering

Cost Aided System Experiments

None of the mentioned

1. What are the various testing levels?

Unit test

Integration test

System test

All of the mentioned

1. The testing have been stopped when....

Time completed

All tests completed

Risks are resolved

Faults have been fixed

1. A good system design strategy is to organize the program into \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Functions

Procedures

modules

Sessions

1. Large systems are always decomposed into \_\_\_\_\_\_\_:

modules

programs

subsystems

procedures

1. A\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_approach starts by identifying the lower level modules of the system.

bottom down design

poor design

bottom up design

top down design

1. Which of the following test is performed by the user?

Unit test

Integration test

Regression test

Acceptance test

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ can not be used in both the preliminary and detailed design phases.

Algorithm

Pseudocode notation

Procedure

Flowchart

1. Coupling promotes\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Planing Quality

Design Quality

Testing Quality

Deployment Quality

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_depicts how functions changes data and state of entire system

Flow chart

Process Diagram

DFD

Class model

1. Bottom-up approach is essential for:

To permit common sub modules

More number of modules at low levels than high levels

Reuse of pre-written library modules

All the above

1. In a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, Change in one part of the system does not always require a change in another part of the system.

good design

bad design

broad design

small design

1. Cyclomatic complexity is derived from the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Control flow graph

DFD

ERDiagram

Process Flow Diagram

1. Data centric architecture approach involves the use of a

OS Operations

Database operations

Compiler operations

Server operations

1. Pick out the odd one from the following:

Person

Open

Bank

Door

1. CFG stands for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Control Function Group

Control Flow Gateway

Control Flow Graph

Common Flow Group

1. Software mistakes during the coding are known as

Defects

Bugs

Errors

Failures

1. Modularization means \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

System with discrete components

System with same components

System with only one component

System with no components

1. Which of the following describes testing?

Stage of all projects

Finding broken code

Evaluating deliverables to find errors

None

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ create instructions for the developers about how code should be written.

Developer

Tester

Reviewer

Analyst

1. Ideally, a highly cohesive module should do \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

many tasks

few tasks

two tasks only

no tasks

1. Which metrics are derived by normalizing quality and/or productivity measures by considering the size of the software that has been produced?

Size oriented

Function-Oriented

Object-Oriented

Use-case-Oriented

1. Which of the following is a valid software testing technique?

Inspections

Data flow analysis

Walkthrough

All of the mentioned

1. Inspections and testing are what kinds of Quality Costs?

Appraisal

Internal Failure

External Failure

Prevention

1. Which one is not a model of COCOMO?

Basic

Intermediate

Detailed

Advanced

1. Cyclomatic complexity is?

White-box testing

Black box testing

Grey box testing

All of the mentioned

1. Which of the following is an example of Black Box and Functional Processing?

First Generation Language

Second Generation Language

Third Generation Language

Fourth Generation Language

1. Grey box testing is based on?

Requirements

Design

Code

Plan

1. Procedures for proposing or requesting changes is ?

Charge control

Control Configure

Computer Control

Configure control

1. Which of the following testing is refers to as a fault - based testing technique?

Stress testing

Mutation testing

Beta testing

Unit testing

1. Which step assures quality of software?

System Design

Preliminary Investigation and Analysis

Coding

Your Answer

System Testing

1. Software risk always involves two characteristics. What are those characteristics?

Uncertainty and Loss

Certainty and Profit

Staff size and Budget

Project Deadline and Budget

1. COCOMO was proposed by?

McCabe

Martin Luther

Boehm

Halstead

1. What is the main task of test planning?

Measuring and analyzing results

Evaluating exit criteria and reporting

Determining the test approach

Preparing the test specification

1. What are the different levels of Testing?

Integration testing

Unit testing

System testing

All of the mentioned

1. Which kind of project is not handled by COCOMO?

Organic

Cloud

Embedded

Semi Detached

1. The test levels are performed in which of the following order?

Unit, Integration, System, Acceptance

It is based on the nature of the project

Unit, Integration, Acceptance, System

Unit, System, Integration, Acceptance

1. Which of the following is not a valid software testing technique?

Inspections

Data flow analysis

Error guessing

Walkthrough

1. The Decision table testing is a\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

White box Test Design Technique

Black Box Test Design Technique

Experience-based Test Design Technique

Grey Box Test Design Technique

1. Which of the below statement is true about the Equivalence Partitioning technique?

A black box testing technique appropriate to all levels of testing.

A white box testing technique appropriate for component testing.

The black box testing technique is used only by developers.

A black box testing technique that can only be used during system testing.

1. When we have to stop the testing?

The faults have been fixed

All the tests run

The time completed

The risk is resolved