**SOFTWARE ENGINEERING**

**OBJECTIVE QUESTION BANK**

**II -II SEM**

**MULTIPLE CHOIC QUESTIONS UNIT – I**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 1 The most important feature of spiral model is | **[** | **]** |
| a)Requirement analysis b) Risk Management |  |  |
| c)Quality Management d)Configuration Management |  |  |
| **2** What is Software Engineering? | **[** | **]** |
| a)  Designing a software  b)  Testing a software |  |  |
| c) Application of engineering principles to the design a software  d) None of the above |  |  |
| **3** In spiral model risk analysis is performed | **[** | **]** |

* + 1. In first loop b) In first & second loop

c) in every loop d) before using spiral model

1. The tools that support different stages of life cycle is **[ ]**
   1. CASE tools b) CAME tools

c) CAQE tools d) CARE tools

1. Requirements can be refined using **[ ]**
   1. Waterfall model b) Prototyping model

c) Evolutionary model d) Spiral model

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **6** | The detailed study of existing system is referred to as : | **[** | **]** |
| **7** | a)System Planning b) System Analysis  c) Feasibility Study d ) Design DFD Risk analysis of a project is done in : | **[** | **]** |
| a) System Analysis phase b) Feasibility Study | |  |  |
| c) Implementation phase d). Maintenance phase | |  |  |
| **8** | The fundamental objective of system analysis is to : | **[** | **]** |
| a) understand computer hardware | |  |  |
| b) train managers in mathematical analysis | |  |  |
| c).C study and understand a complex system and modify it in some way | | | |
| d) D run simulation programmers | |  |  |
| **9** | Which one of the following is not stage of SDLC? | **[** | **]** |
| a) System analysis b) Problem identification | |  |  |
| c) System Design d). Feasibility study | |  |  |
| **10** | Define Agile scrum methodology. | **[** | **]** |
| a) project management that emphasizes incremental progress  b)  project management that emphasizes decremental progress | |  |  |
| c) project management that emphasizes neutral progress  d) project management that emphasizes no progress | |  |  |

### FILL IN BLANKS

1. The waterfall model sometimes called as:
2. CASE tools is :
3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is system software
4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_is agile manifesto principles.
5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ suits the Manifesto for Agile Software Development.
6. Software myths are
7. SDLC stands for
8. The spiral model was originally proposed by
9. CMMI level 5 represents
10. The failure rate for software can be taken from

## ANSWERS:

1) b 2) c 3) c 4) a 5) b 6) b 7) b 8) c 9) b 10) a

11) Classic Life Cycle

12) Computer Aided Software Engineering

13) Operating system

14)  Face-to-face communication within a development team

15) Customer collaboration

16) Management Myths, Customer Myths, & Practitioner Myths

1. Software Development Life Cycle
2. 18) Barry Boehm
3. 19) Optimized Level
4. 20) Idealized Curve

## 

## UNIT – II

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 1 Select the developer-specific requirement? | [ | ] |
| a) Portability b) Maintainability |  |  |
| c) Availability d) Both Portability and Maintainability |  |  |
| 2 The user system requirements are the parts of which document? | [ | ] |
| a) SDD b) SRS c) DDD d) SRD |  |  |
| 3 What are the types of requirement in Quality Function Deployment (QFD) ? | [ | ] |
| a) Known, Unknown, Undreamed b) User, Developer |  |  |
| c) Functional, Non-Functional d) Normal, Expected, Exciting |  |  |
| 4 Why is Requirements Elicitation a difficult task? | [ | ] |

* 1. Problem of scope b) Problem of understanding

c) Problem of volatility d) All of the mentioned

1. How many Scenarios are there in elicitation activities? [ ]
   1. One b) Two c) Three d) Four
2. What are the types of requirements? [ ]
   1. Availability b) Reliability c) Usability d) All of the mentioned
3. Which one of the following is not a step of requirement engineering? [ ]

 a)Elicitation b) design c) analysis d) documentation

1. The UML supports event-based modeling using diagrams. [ ]
   1. Deployment b) Collaboration c) State chart d) All of the mentioned
2. Which of the following diagram is not supported by UML considering [ ] Data-driven modeling?
   1. Activity b) Data Flow Diagram (DFD) c) State Chart d) Component
3. Which of the following describes “Is-a-Relationship” ? [ ]
   1. Aggregation b) Inheritance c) Dependency d) All of the mentioned

### FILL IN BLANKS

1. Writes the Software Requirement Specifications Document (SRS)?
2. The SRS document is also known as specification.
3. Is not a step of requirement engineering?
4. Is the final outcome of the requirements analysis and specifications phase?
5. is not included in the Software Requirements Specification (SRS) Document?
6. FAST stands for
7. QFD stands for
8. Forward engineering is a
9. are the two viewpoints discussed in Controlled Requirements Expression (CORE).
10. is a more structured approach than CORE.

## ANSWERS:

1) d 2) b 3) d 4) d 5) d 6) d 7) d 8) b 9) b 10) b

11) System Analyst

12) black-box

13) Design

14) The SRS Document

15) User manual

16) Facilitated Application Specification Technique

17) Quality function deployment

18) Process of generating code from uml diagrams

19) Functional, & Non-Functional

20) IBIS (Issue Based Information System)

## 

## UNIT – III

1. The UML was designed for describing [ ]
   1. object-oriented systems b) architectural design

c) SRS d) Both object-oriented systems and Architectural design

1. A view shows the system hardware and how software [ ] components are distributed across the processors in the system.
   1. physical b) logical c) process d) all of the mentioned
2. A monitoring system examines its environment through [ ]
   1. operating system b) communication

c) set of sensors d) none of the mentioned

1. An example of a system that may use a process pipeline is a high-speed [ ]
   1. data distributing system b) data acquisition system

c) data collector system d) none of the mentioned

1. Which view in architectural design shows the key abstractions in the system [ ] as objects or object classes?
   1. physical b) development c) logical d) process
2. Which of the following is not a construct? [ ]
   1. sequence b) condition c) repetition d) selection
3. A software component [ ]
   1. Implements some functionality
   2. Has explicit dependencies through provides and required interfaces
   3. Communicates through its interfaces only
   4. All of the mentioned
4. Which of the following is not a characteristics of box diagram? [ ]
   1. functional domain b) arbitrary transfer of control is impossible
5. recursion is easy to represent
6. providing a notation that translates actions and conditions
7. Which of the following is golden rule for interface design? [ ]
   1. Place the user in control b) Reduce the user’s memory load

c) Make the interface consistent d) All of the mentioned

1. The is represented as two processing boxes connected by an line [ ] (arrow) of control.
   1. Repetition b) Sequence c) Condition d) None of the mentioned

### FILL IN BLANKS

1. Describes how a set of interacting components can share data?
2. A executes the loop task first, then tests a condition and repeats the task until the condition fails.
3. When users are involved in complex tasks, the demand on \_ can be significant.
4. Incorporates data, architectural, interface, and procedural representations of the software?
5. Establishes the profile of end-users of the system?
6. A description of each function presented in the DFD is contained in a
7. The database design activity deals with the design of the
8. *Tool is use for structured designing?*
9. Designs and implement database structures.
10. The importance of software design can be summarized in a single word which is

## ANSWERS:

1) d 2) a 3) c 4) b 5) c 6) d 7) d 8) d 9) d 10) b

11) Repository pattern

12) Repeat until

13) Short-term memory

14) Design model

15) User’s model

16) Process specification

17) Logical database & Physical database.

18) Structure chart

19) Database administrators

20) Quality

## UNIT – IV

1. Test cases should uncover errors like [ ]
   1. Nonexistent loop termination b) Comparison of different data types
   2. Incorrect logical operators or precedence d) All of the mentioned
2. What is normally considered as an adjunct to the coding step [ ]
   1. Integration testing b) Unit testing
   2. Completion of Testing d) Regression Testing
3. By collecting during software testing, it is possible to develop [ ] meaningful guidelines to halt the testing process.

a)Failure intensity b)Testing time

c) Metrics d) All of the mentioned

1. What is Cyclomatic complexity? [ ]
   1. Black box testing b) White box testing

c) Yellow box testing d) Green box testing

1. Lower and upper limits are present in which chart? [ ]
   1. Run chart b) Bar chart

c) Control chart d) None of the mentioned

1. Which of the following is/are White box technique? [ ]
   1. Statement Testing b)Decision Testing

c) Condition Coverage d) All of the mentioned

1. Acceptance testing is also known as [ ]
   1. Grey box testing b)White box testing

c) Alpha testing d) Beta testing

1. Which of the following term describes testing? [ ]
   1. Finding broken code b) Evaluating deliverable to find errors

c) A stage of all projects d) None of the mentioned

1. Behavioral testing is [ ]
   1. White box testing b) Black box testing

c) Grey box testing d) None of the mentioned

1. Beta testing is done at [ ]
   1. User’s end b) Developer’s end

c) User’s & Developer’s end d) None of the mentioned

### FILL IN BLANKS

1. ITG stands for
2. is a method of testing software that tests internal structures or workings of an application, as opposed to its functionality .
3. Testing done without planning and Documentation is called
4. SPICE stands for .
5. The intent of project metrics is: .
6. Size and Complexity are a part of \_ .
7. Percentage of modules that were inspected is a part of .
8. Cost and schedule are a part of .
9. Software Testing with real data in real environment is known as
10. testing level, the focus is on customer usage?

## ANSWERS:

1) a 2) b 3) c 4) b 5) a 6) d 7) d 8) b 9) b 10) a 11) independent test group

12) White-box testing

13) Adhoc testing

14) Software Process Improvement and Capability Determination

1. minimization of development schedule and assessing project quality on ongoing basis
2. Product Metrics
3. Process Metrics
4. Project Metrics
5. beta testing

20) Alpha & Beta

## UNIT – V

1. Non-conformance to software requirements is known as [ ]
   1. Software availability b) Software reliability

c) Software failure d) None of the mentioned

1. What kind of quality cost is incurred when an error is detected in a product [ ] prior to shipment?
   1. Prevention b) Internal Failure c) External Failure d) Appraisal
2. Risk management is one of the most important jobs for a [ ]
   1. Client b) Investor c) Production team d) Project manager
3. What assess the risk and your plans for risk mitigation and revise these [ ] when you learn more about the risk?
   1. Risk monitoring b) Risk planning

c) Risk analysis d) Risk identification

1. Which of the following strategies means that the impact of the risk will be [ ] reduced?
   1. Avoidance strategies b) Minimization strategies

c) Contingency plans d) All of the mentioned

1. Which one is not a software quality model? [ ]
   1. ISO 9000 b) McCall model c) Boehm model d) ISO 9126
2. Which one is not a risk management activity? [ ]
   1. Risk assessment b) Risk generation

c) Risk control d) None of the mentioned

1. What threatens the quality and timeliness of the software to be produced? [ ]
   1. Known risks b) Business risks c) Project risks d) Technical risks
2. What threatens the viability of the software to be built? [ ]
   1. Known risks b) Business risks c) Project risks d) Technical risks
3. Which of the following Error Detection checks is not a part of Application [ ] detection?
   1. Hardware checks b) Timing checks

c) Reversal checks d) Coding checks FILL IN BLANKS

1. Quality Management is also called
2. Inspections and testing are kinds of Quality Costs?
3. According to ISO 9001, the causes of nonconforming product should be
4. MTTF stands for \_
5. Software reliability is defined with respect to
6. ISO 9001 is not concerned with of quality records.
7. are associated with constraints imposed by management or the marketplace?
8. are not included in prevention costs?
9. SCM stands for
10. By testing of code are verified

## ANSWERS:

1) c 2) b 3) d 4) a 5) b 6) a 7) b 8) d 9) b 10) a

11) Software quality assurance (SQA)

12) Appraisal

13) Eliminated and identified

14) Mean time to failure

15) Time

16) Verification

17) Business impact risks

18) Equipment calibration and maintenance

19) Software Configuration Management

20) Baselines.