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DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER ENGINEERING

Subject :Software Engineering **Class: SE**
Semester: II **Division: D**

MCQ Question bank
(UNIT 2)

Q.1. FAST stands for
1. Functional Application Specification Technique
2. Fast Application Specification Technique
3. Facilitated Application Specification Technique
4. None of the mentioned

Answer:- (3)

Q.2. What are the four dimensions of Dependability ?
1. Usability, Reliability, Security, Flexibility
2. Availability, Reliability, Maintainability, Security
3. Availability, Reliability, Security, Safety
4. Security, Safety, Testability, Usability

Answer:- (3)

Q.3. What is the first step of requirement elicitation ?
1. Identifying Stakeholder
2. Listing out Requirements
3. Requirements Gathering
4. All of the mentioned

Answer:- (1)

Q.4. _____ and _____ are the two view points discussed in Controlled Requirements Expression (CORE).

1. Functional, Non-Functional
2. User, Developer
3. Known, Unknown
4. All of the mentioned

Answer:- (1)

Q.5. Which of the following is not a diagram studied in Requirement Analysis ?

1. Use Cases
2. Entity Relationship Diagram
3. State Transition Diagram
4. Activity Diagram

Answer:- (4)

Q.6. Requirements should specify 'what' but not 'how'.

1. True
2. False

Answer:- (1)

Q.7. Which of the following property does not correspond to a good Software Requirements Specification (SRS) ?

1. Verifiable
2. Ambiguous
3. Complete
4. Traceable

Answer:- (2)

Q.8. The SRS is said to be consistent if and only if

1. its structure and style are such that any changes to the requirements can be made easily while retaining the style and structure
2. every requirement stated therein is one that the software shall meet
3. every requirement stated therein is verifiable
4. no subset of individual requirements described in it conflict with each other

Answer:- (4)

Q.9. The SRS document is also known as _____ specification.
1. black-box
2. white-box
3. grey-box
4. none of the mentioned

Answer:- (1)

Q.10. Which of the following is not included in SRS ?
1. Performance
2. Functionality
3. Design solutions
4. External Interfaces

Answer:- (3)

Q.11. Consider the following Statement: "The data set will contain an end of file character."What characteristic of SRS is being depicted here ?
1. Consistent
2. Non-verifiable
3. Correct
4. Ambiguous

Answer:- (2)

Q.12. Consider the following Statement: "The product should have a good human interface."What characteristic of SRS is being depicted here ?
1. Consistent
2. Non-Verifiable
3. Correct
4. Ambiguous

Answer:- (2)

Q.13. Why is Requirements Management Important ? It is due to the changes
1. to the environment
2. in technology
3. in customer's expectations
4. in all of the mentioned.

Answer:- (4)

Q.14. Requirements Management is a prerequisite for Quality-Oriented Development.

1. True
2. False

Answer:- (1)

Q.15. Requirements traceability is one of the most important part requirement management. It may also be referred to as the heart of requirement management.

1. True
2. False

Answer:- (1)

Q.16. The Unified Modeling Language (UML) has become an effective standard for software modelling.How many different notations does it have ?

1. Three
2. Four
3. Six
4. Nine

Answer:- (4)

Q.17. Which model in system modelling depicts the dynamic behaviour of the system ?

1. Context Model
2. Behavioral Model
3. Data Model
4. Object Model

Answer:- (2)

Q.18. Which model in system modelling depicts the static nature of the system ?

1. Behavioral Model
2. Context Model
3. Data Model
4. Structural Model

Answer:- (4)

Q.19. The UML supports event-based modeling using _____ diagrams.

1. Deployment
2. Collaboration

3. State chart
4. All of the mentioned

Answer:- (3)

Q.20. Model-driven engineering is just a theoretical concept. It cannot be converted into a working/executable code.

1. True
2. False

Answer:- (2)

Q.21 How the interviews held between two persons across the table is..

A. Written
B. Non-structured
C. One-to-one
D. Group

Answer C

Q.22. The computer-based system can have a profound effect on the design that is chosen and also the implementation approach will be applied.

A. Behavioral elements
B. Flow-oriented elements
C. Scenario-based elements
D. Class-based elements

Answer A

Q.23 Which one of the following is a functional requirement ?

a) Maintainability
b) Portability
c) Robustness
d) None of the mentioned

Answer: d.

Q.24 Which one of the following is a requirement that fits in a developer's module ?

a) Availability
b) Testability
c) Usability
d) Flexibility

Answer: b

Q.25. "Consider a system where, a heat sensor detects an intrusion and alerts the security company." What kind of a requirement the system is providing ?
a) Functional
b) Non-Functional
c) Known Requirement
d) None of the mentioned

Answer: a

Q.26 Which of the following statements explains portability in non-functional requirements?
a) It is a degree to which software running on one platform can easily be converted to run on another platform
b) It cannot be enhanced by using languages, OS' and tools that are universally available and standardized
c) The ability of the system to behave consistently in a user-acceptable manner when operating within the environment for which the system was intended
d) None of the mentioned

Answer: a
Q.27 Functional requirements capture the intended behavior of the system.
a) True
b) False

Answer: a.

Q.28 Choose the incorrect statement with respect to Non-Functional Requirement(NFR).
a) Product-oriented Approach – Focus on system (or software) quality
b) Process-oriented Approach – Focus on how NFRs can be used in the design process
c) Quantitative Approach – Find measurable scales for the functionality attributes
d) Qualitative Approach – Study various relationships between quality goals

Answer: c

Q.29 How many classification schemes have been developed for NFRs ?
a) Two
b) Three
c) Four
d) Five
View Answer

Answer: d

Q.30 According to components of FURPS+, which of the following does not belong to S ?
a) Testability
b) Speed Efficiency
c) Serviceability
d) Installability
Answer:b

Q.31. Does software wear & tear by decomposition ?
a) Yes
b) No

Answer: b

Q.32. Choose the correct statement on how NFRs integrates with Rational Unified Process?
a) System responds within 4 seconds on average to local user requests and changes in the environment
b) System responds within 4 seconds on average to remote user requests and changes in the environment
c) All of the mentioned
d) none of the mentioned

Answer: b

Q.33 . Keeping the requirements of QFD in mind which of the following is not an example of an Expected Requirement ?
a) Ease of software installation
b) Overall operational correctness and reliability
c) Specific system functions
d) Quality graphical display

Answer: c.

Q.34. QFD works best if it has management commitment.
a) True
b) False

Answer: a
Explanation: QFD involves heavy investment in initial stages, thus bounding the management to provide appropriate funding for the development process .

Q. 35. Which of the following Requirement Elicitation Techniques is applicable to messy, changing and ill-defined problem situations ?

a) Quality Function Deployment (QFD)
b) Prototyping
c) Soft Systems Methodology (SSM)
d) Controlled Requirements Expression (CORE)

Answer: c

Q. 36 The Unified Modeling Language (UML) has become an effective standard for software modelling.How many different notations does it have ?
a) Three
b) Four
c) Six
d) Nine

Answer: d

Q. 37. Which model in system modelling depicts the dynamic behaviour of the system ?
a) Context Model
b) Behavioral Model
c) Data Model
d) Object Model
Answer: B

Q. 38 Which model in system modelling depicts the static nature of the system ?
a) Behavioral Model
b) Context Model
c) Data Model
d) Structural Model

Answer: d

Q. 39 Which perspective in system modelling shows the system or data architecture.
a) Structural perspective
b) Behavioral perspective
c) External perspective
d) All of the mentioned

Answer: a.

Q. 40. Activity diagrams are used to model the processing of data.
a) True
b) False

Answer: a

Q. 41 Model-driven engineering is just a theoretical concept. It cannot be converted into a working/executable code.
a) True
b) False

Answer: b

Q. 42 The UML supports event-based modeling using _____ diagrams.
a) Deployment
b) Collaboration
c) State chart
d) All of the mentioned

Answer: c

Q. 43 Which of the following diagram is not supported by UML considering Data-driven modeling ?
a) Activity
b) Data Flow Diagram (DFD)
c) State Chart
d) Component

Answer: b

Q. 44 _____ allows us to infer that different members of classes have some common characteristics.
a) Realization
b) Aggregation
c) Generalization
d) dependency

Answer: c

Q. 45. One creates Behavioral models of a system when you are discussing and designing the system architecture.
a) True
b) False

Answer: b

Q. 46_____ & _____ diagrams of UML represent Interaction modeling.
a) Use Case, Sequence
b) Class, Object
c) Activity, State Chart
d) All of the mentioned
View Answer

Answer: a

Q. 47 Which level of Entity Relationship Diagram (ERD) models all entities and relationships ?
a) Level 1
b) Level 2
c) Level 3
d) Level 4

Answer: b

Q. 48_____ classes are used to create the interface that the user sees and interacts with as the software is used.
a) Controller
b) Entity
c) Boundary
d) Business

Answer: c

Q. 49 Which of the following statement is incorrect regarding the Class-responsibility-collaborator (CRC) modeling ?
a) All use-case scenarios (and corresponding use-case diagrams) are organized into categories in CRC modelling
b) The review leader reads the use-case deliberately
c) Only developers in the review (of the CRC model) are given a subset of the CRC model index cards
d) All of the mentioned

Answer: c

Q. 50. A data object can encapsulates processes and operation as well.
a) True
b) False

Answer: b.

Software Engineering MCQs

1. Software is defined as _____
   a) set of programs, documentation & configuration of data
   b) set of programs
   c) documentation and configuration of data
   d) None of the mentioned

   Answer: a
   Explanation: Software is a collection of programmes; it also includes documentation and data setup to enable the programmes to function. Microsoft windows, excel, word, powerpoint, etc. are a few examples of software.

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

   Answer: c
   Explanation: Software engineering is the application of engineering principles to the design, development, and support of software and it helps to solve the challenges of low-quality software projects.

3. Who is the father of Software Engineering?
   a) Margaret Hamilton
   b) Watts S. Humphrey
   c) Alan Turing
   d) Boris Beizer

   Answer: b
   Explanation: Watts S. Humphrey created the Software Process Program at Carnegie Mellon University's Institute (SEI) in the 1980s, and served as its director from 1986 through the early 1990s. This program was designed to help participants understand and manage the software developement process.

4. What are the features of Software Code?
   a) Simplicity
   b) Accessibility
   c) Modularity
   d) All of the above

Answer: c
Explanation: Software code should be written in a clear, succinct, and easy-to-understand way. Simplicity should be preserved in the program code's organization, implementation, and design. These codes should be constructed in such a way that software components (such as files and functions) are readily available. The software may be broken down into numerous parts to make it easier to comprehend and troubleshoot.

5. _____ is a software development activity that is not a part of software processes.
   a) Validation
   b) Specification
   c) Development
   d) Dependence

   Answer: d
   Explanation: A software dependency is an external independent library that can range in size from a single file to numerous files and directories arranged into packages to accomplish a specified purpose and is an attribute and not an engineering activity for process.

6. 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

Answer: a
Explanation: Agile scrum methodology is a style of project management that emphasizes incremental progress. Each iteration is divided into two to four-week sprints, with the goal of completing the most important features first and delivering a possibly deliverable product at the end of each sprint.

7. Attributes of good software is _____
a) Development
b) Maintainability & functionality
c) Functionality
d) Maintainability

Answer: b
Explanation: Good software should provide the functionality and maintainability that are necessary. Software development is a must, not an option. Along with this software also additional attributes like usability, efficiency, reliability, accuracy, robustness, integrity, etc.

8. What does SDLC stands for?
a) System Design Life Cycle
b) Software Design Life Cycle
c) Software Development Life Cycle
d) System Development Life cycle

Answer: c
Explanation: The Software Development Life Cycle (SDLC) is a method for designing, developing, and testing high-quality software. The software developed to meet or exceed customer expectations must have an SDLC designed to complete the software on time and on budget.

9. Who proposed the spiral model?
a) Barry Boehm
b) Pressman
c) Royce
d) IBM

Answer: a
Explanation: The spiral model by Boehm, is a software process model that combines prototyping's iterative characteristic with the linear sequential model's regulated and systematic elements. It implements the capability of quick production of new software versions.

10. _____ is not among the eight principles followed by the Software Code of Ethics and Professional Practice.
a) PRODUCT
b) ENVIRONMENT
c) PUBLIC
d) PROFESSION

Answer: b
Explanation: The rest are software ethical provisions; the environment does not focus on individual clauses or their

importance in relation to the topic. The eight principles that should be followed by the Software code is:
1. PUBLIC
2. CLIENT AND EMPLOYER
3. PRODUCT
4. JUDGMENT
5. MANAGEMENT
6. PROFESSION
7. COLLEAGUES
8. SELF

11. _____ suits the Manifesto for Agile Software Development.
a) Customer collaboration
b) Individuals and interactions
c) Working software
d) All of the mentioned

Answer: d

12. What are agile manifesto principles?
a) Customer satisfaction
b) Face-to-face communication within a development team
c) Changes in requirements are welcome
d) All of the mentioned

Answer: d
Explanation: Principles of the agile manifesto are:
i) Customer satisfaction is a priority.
ii) Changes in requirements are welcome, if they occur late in the development process.
iii) Deliver working software on a regular basis.
iv) Business people and developers must connect on a daily basis through the project.
v) Support people who are interested and passionate about developing.
vi) Face-to-face communication within a development team.
vii) Working software indicates progress.
viii) Sustainable development is aided by agile processes.
ix) A constant focus on technical excellence and smart design improve agility.
x) Simplicity, or the art of minimizing the amount of effort that isn't done, is critical.
xi) Self-organizing teams
xii) The team reflects on how to become more effective at regular intervals, then selects its behavior accordingly.

13. _____ is a software development life cycle model that is chosen if the development team has less experience on similar projects.
a) Iterative Enhancement Model
b) RAD
c) Spiral
d) Waterfall

Answer: c
Explanation: For many applications, relying on risk assessment/analysis gives more freedom than is necessary, overcoming the requirements of less experienced developers.

14. Agile Software Development is based on which of the following type?
a) Iterative Development
b) Incremental Development
c) Both Incremental and Iterative Development
d) Linear Development

Answer: c
Explanation: The software is built in increments, with the client stating the criteria to be included in each increment, and the top goal is to please the customer by delivering valuable software early and frequently. They're iterative because they work on one iteration before moving on to the next.

15. Engineers developing software should not
a) be dependent on their colleagues
b) maintain integrity and independence in their professional judgment
c) not knowingly accept work that is outside your competence
d) not use your technical skills to misuse other people's computers

Answer: a

16. _____ is not suitable for accommodating any change?
a) RAD Model
b) Waterfall Model
c) Build & Fix Model
d) Prototyping Model

Answer: b
Explanation: Real-world projects seldom follow the Waterfall Model's proposed sequential sequence. A Sequential model is an example of a waterfall model. The software development activity is split into several phases in this paradigm, with each phase consisting of a sequence of activities and having different goals.

17. Adaptive Software Development(ASD) has which of the following three framework activities?
a) speculation, collaboration, learning
b) analysis, design, coding
c) requirements gathering, adaptive cycle planning, iterative development
d) all of the mentioned

Answer: a

18. What is system software?
a) computer program
b) Testing
c) AI
d) IOT

Answer: a
Explanation: System software is a sort of computer program that manages the hardware and applications on a computer. They are of three types: This is the operating system. This is a language processor. Software that is useful.

19. Which of the following document contains the user system requirements?
a) SRD
b) DDD
c) SDD
d) SRS

Answer: d
Explanation: A software requirements specification (SRS) is a detailed explanation of how a system should behave before it is built. It may also include a collection of use cases that explain how users will interact with the programme.

20. In which step of SDLC actual programming of software code is done?
a) Development and Documentation
b) Maintenance and Evaluation
c) Design
d) Analysis

Answer: a
Explanation: The documentation explains the functions of the final product. The developer must discover adequate knowledge in the technical documentation to begin coding.

21. Software Debugging is known as _____
a) identifying the task to be computerized
b) creating program code
c) creating the algorithm
d) finding and correcting errors in the program code

Answer: d
Explanation: Software Debugging is the systematic process of identifying and decreasing the number of bugs or faults in a computer program or a piece of electrical gear so that it behaves as intended.

22. The word which describes the importance of software design is?
a) Complexity
b) Quality
c) Efficiency
d) Accuracy

Answer: b
Explanation: The degree to which software complies with or adheres to a particular design based on functional requirements or specifications is referred to as functional quality.

23. What is the first step of requirement elicitation ?
a) Identifying Stakeholder
b) Listing out Requirements
c) Requirements Gathering
d) All of the mentioned

Answer: a
Explanation: Stakeholders are the one who will invest in and use the product, so its essential to chalk out stakeholders first.

24. Starting from least to most important, choose the order of stakeholder.
i. Managers
ii. Entry level Personnel
iii. Users
iv. Middle level stakeholder
a) i, ii, iv, iii
b) i, ii, iii, iv

c) ii, iv, i, iii
d) All of the mentioned

Answer: c
Explanation: Users are your customers, they will be using your product, thus making them most important of all.

25. 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

Answer: d
Explanation: According to QFD, Normal, Expected and Exciting requirements maximizes customer satisfaction from the Software Engineering Process.

26. Why is Requirements Elicitation a difficult task ?
a) Problem of scope
b) Problem of understanding
c) Problem of volatility
d) All of the mentioned

Answer: d
Explanation: Users specify unnecessary technical detail that may confuse, rather than clarify overall system objectives.Also, the customers/users are not completely sure of what is needed, have a poor understanding of the capabilities and limitations of their computing environment and they do not understand that the requirements change over time.

27. How many phases are there in Scrum ?
a) Two
b) Three
c) Four
d) Scrum is an agile method which means it does not have phases

Answer:b
Explanation: There are three phases in Scrum.The initial phase is an outline planning phase followed by a series of sprint cycles and project closure phase.

28. Which of the following does not apply to agility to a software process?
a) Uses incremental product delivery strategy
b) Only essential work products are produced
c) Eliminate the use of project planning and testing
d) All of the mentioned

Answer:c
Explanation: Testing is a major part of each software development process which can’t be avoided.

29. Which of the following UML diagrams has a static view?
a) Collaboration
b) Use case
c) State chart
d) Activity

Answer: b
Explanation: A use case diagrams captures only the functionality of the system whereas a dynamic model/view captures the functions as well as the action.

30. Which diagram in UML shows a complete or partial view of the structure of a modeled system at a specific time?
a) Sequence Diagram
b) Collaboration Diagram
c) Class Diagram
d) Object Diagram

Answer: d
Explanation: An object diagram focuses on some particular set of object instances and attributes, and the links between the instances. It is a static snapshot of a dynamic view of the system.

31. Which of the following diagram is time oriented?
a) Collaboration
b) Sequence
c) Activity
d) None of the mentioned

Answer: b

32. **Agile Modeling(AM) provides guidance to practitioner during which of these software tasks?**
A). Analysis
B). Design
C). Testing
D). Both A and B

Answer: d

33. Which of the followings is a characteristics of agile development?
A). Implement the simplest solution to meet today's problem
B). Shared code ownership
C). Continual feedback from customer
D). Test-driven development

Answer: d

34. _____ **is not an agile method.**
A). Waterfall
B). Crystal Clear
C). Scrum
D). Extreme Programming

Answer: a

35. **Which of the following is the type of aglie methodologies?**
A). DSDM
B). Scrum
C). FDD
D). All of the above

Answer: d

36. **Which of the following is the disadvantage of aglie methodology?**
A). In agile methodology, documentation and designing take a back seat
B). Speedy and continuous delivery of the software ensures customer satisfaction
C). It facilitates close interaction between business people and developers
D). All of the above

Answer: a

37. Model selection is based on _____.

a. Requirements
b. Development team & users
c. Project type & associated risk
d. All of the above

Answer: d

38. Which of the following activities of the generic process framework delivers a feedback report?

a. Deployment
b. Planning
c. Modeling
d. Construction

Answer: a

39. Which of the following refers to internal software equality?

a. Scalability
b. Reusability
c. Reliability
d. Usability

Answer: b

40. What is the name of the approach that follows step-by-step instructions for solving a problem?

a. An Algorithm
b. A Plan
c. A List
d. Sequential Structure

Answer: a

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DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER ENGINEERING

Subject :Software Engineering **Class: SE**
Semester: II **Division: D**

MCQ Question bank
(Unit 1 Introduction to Software Engineering and Software Process Models)

Q.1. If you were a lead developer of a software company and you are asked to submit a project/product within a stipulated time-frame with no cost barriers, which model would you select?
a)Waterfall
b)Spiral
c)RAD
d)Incremental
Answer: c

Q.2. RAD stands for
1. Relative Application Development
2. Rapid Application Development
3. Rapid Application Document
4. None of the mentioned

Answer:- (2)

Q.3. Which of these software engineering activities are not a part of software processes ?
1. Software dependence
2. Software development
3. Software validation
4. Software specification

Answer:- (1)

Q.4. Which of these does not affect different types of software as a whole?
1. Heterogeneity
2. Flexibility
3. Business and social change
4. Security

Answer:- (2)

Q.5. RAD Model has

1. a) 2 phases
2. b) 3 phase
3. c) 5 phases
4. d) 6 phases

Answer:- (3)

Q.6. Which model can be selected if user is involved in all the phases of SDLC?

1. Waterfall Model
2. Prototyping Model
3. RAD Model
4. both Prototyping Model & RAD Model

Answer:- (3)

Q.7. Software engineers should not use their technical skills to misuse other people's computers. Here the term misuse refers to:

A .Unauthorized modification of computer material
B. Unauthorized access to computer material
C .Dissemination of viruses or other malware
D. All of the mentioned
Answer:- D

Q.8. What is the major advantage of using Incremental Model?

1. Customer can respond to each increment
2. Easier to test and debug
3. It is used when there is a need to get a product to the market early
4. Easier to test and debug & It is used when there is a need to get a product to the market early

Answer:- (4)

Q.9. The spiral model was originally proposed by

1. IBM
2. Barry Boehm
3. Pressman
4. Royce

Answer:- (2)

Q.10. The spiral model has two dimensions namely _____ and _____

1. diagonal, angular
2. radial, perpendicular
3. radial, angular
4. diagonal, perpendicular

Answer:- (3)

Q.11. How is Incremental Model different from Spiral Model?

1. Progress can be measured for Incremental Model
2. Changing requirements can be accommodated in Incremental Model
3. Users can see the system early in Incremental Model
4. All of the mentioned

Answer:- (1)

Q.12. If you were a lead developer of a software company and you are asked to submit a project/product within a stipulated time-frame with no cost barriers, which model would you select?

1. Waterfall
2. Spiral
3. RAD
4. Incremental

Answer:- (3)

Q.13. RUP stands for_____ created by a division of _____

1. Rational Unified Program, IBM
2. Rational Unified Process, Infosys
3. Rational Unified Process, Microsoft
4. Rational Unified Process, IBM

Answer:- (4)

Q.14. Agile Software Development is based on

1. Incremental Development
2. Iterative Development
3. Linear Development
4. Both Incremental and Iterative Development

Answer:- (4)

Q.15. How many phases are there in Scrum?

1. Two
2. Three
3. Four
4. Scrum is an agile method which means it does not have phases

Answer:- (2)

Q.16. In agile development it is more important to build software that meets the customers' needs today than worry about features that might be needed in the future.

1. True
2. False

Answer:- (1)

Q.17. Incremental development in Extreme Programming (XP) is supported through a system release once every month.

1. True
2. False

Answer:- (2)

Q.18. In XP Increments are delivered to customers every _____ weeks.

1. One
2. Two
3. Three
4. Four

Answer:- (2)

Q.19. Which four framework activities are found in the Extreme Programming (XP)?

1. analysis, design, coding, testing
2. planning, analysis, design, coding
3. planning, design, coding, testing
4. planning, analysis, coding, testing

Answer:- (3)

Q.20. In XP an automated unit test framework is used to write tests for a new piece of functionality before that functionality itself is implemented.

1. True
2. False

Answer:- (1)

Q.22 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
Answer: c

Q.23 The factors that determine the quality of a software system are

a.correctness, reliability

b.efficiency, usability, maintainability

c.testability, portability, accuracy, error tolerances, expandability, access control, audit

d.All of the above

Answer: d

Q. **24** Efficiency in a software product does not include _____

A. licensing
B. processing time

C. responsiveness
D. memory utilization
Answer: A

Q. **25**What are attributes of good software?

A. Software functionality
B. Software development
C. Software maintainability
D. Both A and C
Ans : D

Q.27. Spiral Model has user involvement in all its phases.
a) True
b) False

Answer: b

Q.28 How is Incremental Model different from Spiral Model?
a) Progress can be measured for Incremental Model
b) Changing requirements can be accommodated in Incremental Model
c) Users can see the system early in Incremental Model
d) All of the mentioned

Answer: a

Q.29 If you were to create client/server applications, which model would you go for?
a) waterfall Model
b) Spiral Model
c) Concurrent Model
d) Incremental Model

Answer: c

Q.30 RUP is abbreviated as _____, invented by a division of _____.

a. Rational Unified Process, IBM

b. Rational Unified Program, IBM

c. Rational Unified Process, Infosys

d. Rational Unified Program, Infosys

Answer: a

Q.31. Which of the following are valid step in SDLC framework?

A. Requirement Gathering
B. System Analysis

C. Software Design
D. All of the above

Ans : d

Q.32 Which of the following is the first step in SDLC framwork?

A. Feasibility Study
B. Requirement Gathering
C. Communication
D. System Analysis

Ans : C

Q.33 Which of the following is not correct model in Software Development Paradigm?

A. Waterfall Model
B. P model
C. Spiral Model
D. V model

Ans : B.

Q.34 Waterfall model is not suitable for:

A. Small projects
B. Complex projects
C. Accommodating changes
D. Maintenance Projects

Ans : C

Q.35. which one of the following is a functional requirement?

A. Maintainability
B. Portability
C. Business needs
D. Reliability

Ans : C

Q.36 What is the major drawback of using RAD Model?

A. Highly specialized & skilled developers/designers are required
B. Increases reusability of components

C. Encourages customer/client feedback
D. Increases reusability of components, Highly specialized & skilled developers/designers are required

Ans : D

Q.37 Select the option that suits the Platform for Agile Software Development
a) Individuals and interactions
b) Working software
c) Customer collaboration
d) All of the mentioned

Answer:d.

Q.38 Agile Software Development is based on
a) Incremental Development
b) Iterative Development
c) Linear Development
d) Both Incremental and Iterative Development

Answer:d
Q.39 Which on of the following is not an agile method?
a) XP
b) 4GT
c) FDD
d) All of the mentioned

Answer:b
Q.40 Agility is defined as the ability of a project team to respond rapidly to a change.
a) True
b) False
Answer:b

Q.41 How is plan driven development different from agile development?
a) Outputs are decided through a process of negotiation during the software development process
b) Specification, design, implementation and testing are interleaved
c) Iteration occurs within activities
d) All of the mentioned

Answer:c
Q.42 How many phases are there in Scrum ?
a) Two
b) Three
c) Four
d) Scrum is an agile method which means it does not have phases
View Answer

Answer:b.

Q.43 Agile methods seem to work best when team members have a relatively high skill level.
a) True
b) False
Answer:a

Q.44 Which of the following does not apply to agility to a software process?
a) Uses incremental product delivery strategy
b) Only essential work products are produced
c) Eliminate the use of project planning and testing
d) All of the mentioned
Answer:c

Q.46 In agile development it is more important to build software that meets the customers' needs today than worry about features that might be needed in the future.
a) True
b) False
Answer:a

Q.47 Selection of a model is based on
a) Requirements
b) Development team & Users
c) Project type and associated risk
d) All of the mentioned
Answer: d

Q.48 Which two models doesn't allow defining requirements early in the cycle?
a) Waterfall & RAD
b) Prototyping & Spiral
c) Prototyping & RAD
d) Waterfall & Spiral

Answer: b
Q.49 Which of the following life cycle model can be chosen if the development team has less experience on similar projects?
a) Spiral
b) Waterfall
c) RAD
d) Iterative Model
Answer: a

Question Bank

- Correct answer is denoted by red.

What is Software?

Software is documentation and configuration of data
Software is set of programs
Software is set of programs, documentation & configuration of data
None of the mentioned

2. How many number of maturity levels are there in CMMI model?

6
5
4
3

3. What are the attributes of good software?

Software functionality
Software maintainability
Software development
Both Software functionality & maintainability

4. Compilers, Editors software come under which type of software?

System Software
Application Software
Scientific software
None of the above

5. Software Engineering is defined as systematic, disciplined and quantifiable approach for development, operation and maintenance of software

True
False

6. Which of the following is/are considered stakeholder in software project?

Customers
End Users
Project Managers
All of the above

7. The process to gather the software requirements from clients, Analyze and Document is known as

Requirement Engineering Process
Requirement Elicitation Process
User Interface requirements
Software system analysis

8. Abbreviate the term CMMI

Capability Maturity Model Integration
Capability Model Maturity Integration
Capability Maturity Model Instruction
Capability Model Maturity Instruction

9. What is the main aim of software engineering

Reliable Software
Cost effective software
Reliable and cost-effective software
None of the above

10. Choose the correct option according to the given statement: 1. Software is physical rather than a logical system element 2. Computer software is the product that software engineers design and build 3. Software is a logical rather than a physical element 4. Software is a set of application programs that are built by software engineers

statement 1 and 2 are correct
Only statement 2 and 3 are correct
Statement 2 and 3 and 4 are correct
All statements are correct

11. Software designed to provide a specific capability for use by many different customers is termed as

embedded software
scientific software
engineering software
product line software

12. A software which can only perform limited and esoteric functions is

embedded software
system software
networking software
product line software

13. An example of stage pattern is

prototyping
requirement gatherings
communication
spiral model

14. Which of the following activity can be used in conjunction with all the framework and umbrella activities?

measurement
risk management
software reinstallation
software configuration management

15. Example of task pattern is:

communication
prototyping
requirement gathering
All of the above

16. Software engineers should not use their technical skills to misuse other people's computers." Here the term misuse refers to:

Unauthorized access to computer material
Unauthorized modification of computer material
Dissemination of viruses or other malware
All of the mentioned

17. Identify the correct statement: "Software engineers shall

act in a manner that is in the best interests of his expertise and favour."
act consistently with the public interest."
ensure that their products only meet the SRS."
all of the mentioned

18. Efficiency in a software product does not include _____

responsiveness
licensing
memory utilization
processing time

19. Which of these does not account for software failure ?

increasing Demand
Low expectation
Increasing Supply
Less reliable and expensive

20. Which of these software engineering activities are not a part of software processes ?

Software dependence
Software development
Software validation
Software specification

21. RAD stands for

Relative Application Development
Rapid Application Development
Rapid Application Document
None of the mentioned

22. SDLC stands for

Software Development Life Cycle
System Development Life cycle
Software Design Life Cycle
System Design Life Cycle

23. Which model can be selected if user is involved in all the phases of SDLC?

Waterfall Model
Incremental Model
RAD Model
both waterfall model and Incremental Model

24. Which one of the following models is not suitable for accommodating any change?

Build & Fix Model
Prototyping Model
RAD Model
Waterfall Model

25. Which one of the following is not an Evolutionary Process Model?

The Prototyping Model
The Spiral Model
The Incremental Model

The Concurrent Development Model

26. Selection of a model is based on

Requirements
Development team and users
Project type and associated risk
All of the above

27. Which two models doesn't allow defining requirements early in the cycle?

Waterfall & RAD
Prototyping & Spiral
Prototyping & RAD
Waterfall & Spiral

28. If you were a lead developer of a software company and you are asked to submit a project/product within a stipulated time-frame with no cost barriers, which model would you select?

Waterfall Model
Spiral Model
RAD Model
None of the above

29. Which two of the following models will not be able to give the desired outcome if user's participation is not involved?

Waterfall & Spiral
RAD & Spiral
RAD & Waterfall
RAD & Prototyping

30. One can choose Waterfall Model if the project development schedule is tight.

True
False

1. The phase that delivers the software increment and assesses work products that are produced as end users work with software is *

transition
inception
construction
elaboration

2. SDLC stands for

System development life cycle
Software Design Life Cycle
Software Development Life Cycle
System Design Life cycle

3. Which of the following is Agile Method? *

Spiral Method
Incremental Method
Extreme Programming
Prescriptive Model

4. Which does not apply to agility to a software process? *

Uses incremental product delivery strategy
Only essential work products are produced
Eliminate the use of project planning and testing
All of the mentioned

5. Four framework activities found in the Extreme Programming(XP). *

analysis, design, coding, testing
planning, analysis, design, coding
planning, design, coding, testing
planning, analysis, coding, testing

6. Agile Software Development is based on *

Linear Development
Iterative Development
Incremental Development
Both Iterative & Incremental Development

7. Agility is defined as the ability of a project team to respond rapidly to a change. *

True
False

8. Agile methods seem to work best when team members have a relatively high skill level. *

True
False

9. In agile development it is more important to build software that meets the customers' needs today than worry about features that might be needed in the future. *

True
False

10. Incremental development in Extreme Programming (XP) is supported through a system release once every month. *

True
False

11. In Concurrent Development Model , early in the project when communication activity has completed its first iteration it exists in the *

awaiting changes state
under development stage
done state
none state

12. In RAD modeling, data objects defied in *

business modeling
data modeling
phase modeling
deployment modeling

13. Framework activity which acknowledgement that software is delivered to the customer who evaluates the delivered product and provides feedback based on evaluation is *

communication framework
planning framework
construction framework
deployment framework

14. In incremental process model, each iteration phase is rigid and *

not overlap with each other
overlap each other
have no relation to other phase

have random sequence

15. To refine requirement for the software, prototype model use *

feedback
quick plan
construction
quick design

16. Oldest Paradigm for Software Engineering *

1 point

Incremental Process Mode;
RAD Mode
Evolutionary Process Model
Waterfall Model

17. In incremental process model, some high end function are designed in *

construction framework
modeling framework
planning framework
deployment framework

18. Programs, documents and data that are produced as a consequence of activities and tasks defined by the process are called *

work product
user product
control process
open source

19. Actual work to be done to accomplish objective of software engineering action is termed as *

task cell
task set
task drive
task modification

20. Pattern can be defined at *

first level of abstraction
middle level of abstraction
last level of abstraction
any level of abstraction

21. Requirement gathering is *

dynamic pattern
stage pattern
spiral model
task pattern

22. Word processing, spread sheets, multimedia, graphics all are examples of *

scientific software
engineering software
embedded software
product-line software

23. The modification of software product after delivery to correct faults, to improve performance and other attributes is termed as *

software corruption
software installation
software reinstallation
software maintenance

24. Application in which set of linked hypertext files are present which displays information using text and limited graphics is *

system application
embedded application
engineering application
web application

25. In prototype model, phase which contains objectives of of the prototype project and its requirements is *

communication
planning
requirement
deployment

1. The waterfall model of software development is *

A reasonable approach when requirements are well defined
A good approach when a working program is required quickly
The best approach to use for projects with large development team
An old fashioned model that is rarely used any more

2. The incremental model is the combination of which models? *

Linear model & waterfall model
Linear model & Prototyping model
linear model & RAD Model
None of the above

3. Which of the one is an Evolutionary Process Model? *

Concurrent Development Model
Incremental Model
RAD Model
None of the above

4. Evolutionary Software Process models are *

Iterative in nature
Can easily accommodate product requirement changes
Do not generally produce throwaway systems
All of the above

5. The Prototyping Model of software development is *

A reasonable approach when requirements are well defined
A useful approach when customer can not define requirements clearly
The best approach to use for projects with large development team
A risky model that rarely produces a meaningful project

6. The Spiral Model of software development *

Ends with the delivery of the software product
Is more chaotic than the incremental model
Includes project risk evaluation during each iteration
All of the above

8. Which of these is not one of the phase names defined by Unified process model for software development *

Inception Phase
Elaboration Phase
Construction Phase
Validation Phase

9. In agile software processes highest priority is to satisfy customer through early and continuous delivery of valuable software. *

True
False

10. What are the four framework activities found in Extreme Programming (XP) process model? *

analysis, design, coding, testing
planning, analysis, design, coding
planning, analysis, coding, testing
planning, design, coding, testing

11. Is not agile method? *

Extreme Programming
Scrum
Waterfall
Adaptive Software Development

12. What is the main difference between the spiral model and other models? *

Each loop is considered as a phase
Describe the process as a spiral
Does not include planning activities
Explicit recognition of risk

13. Which of the following is not a software process model? *

Waterfall Model
Incremental Model
Capability Maturity Model
Spiral Model

14. If the project is to be completed within the tight schedule then we choose waterfall model *

True
False

15. Which two models doesn't allow defining requirements early in the life cycle? *

Waterfall and RAD
Prototyping and Spiral
Prototyping and RAD
Waterfall and Spiral

16. Spiral Model has high reliability requirement *

True
False

17. RAD Model has reliability requirement *

True
False

18. The _____model is a realistic approach to the development of large-scale systems and software *

Spiral
RAD
Prototype
Incremental

19. _____process framework activity is responsible for feedback. *

Communication
Modeling
Construction
Deployment

20. If requirements are easily understandable and defined then which model is best suited? *

Spiral Model
Prototyping Model
Waterfall Model
Incremental Model

Unit 2

1. **Which of the following is correct for the types of requirements?**

A. Reliability
B. Availability
C. Usability
D. All of the above

2. A stakeholder is anyone who will purchase the completed software system under development.
a) True
b) False

3. Which is one of the most important stakeholder from the following ?
a) Entry level personnel
b) Middle level stakeholder
c) Managers
d) Users of the software

4.Various tasks that are carried out during requirement engineering process are:

a. feasibility study

b. requirement gathering

c. software requirement specification

d. all of these

5. _____requirements describe the functionality or system services

a. System

b. Functional

c. Non functional

d. User

6. _____requirements describe the system properties and constraints

a. System

b. Functional

c. Non Functional

d. User

7. DFD stands for _____

a. Data flow Deployment

b. Data flow Design

c. Data flow diagram

d. Data flow drawing

8. **Which of these steps is includes in the Requirement engineering process…**
A. Requirement Gathering
B. Feasibility study
C. Validation
D. Both A & B

9. **In the elicitation process, the developers discuss with the client and end users and know their expectations for the software.**
A. Organizing requirements
B. Requirement gathering
C. Negotiation & discussion
D. Documentation

10. Which the process to gather the software requirements from the client, analyze and document them is known as…..
A. Software system analyst
B. User interface requirements
C. Requirement elicitation process
D. Requirement engineering process

11. The goal of requirements analysis and specification is _____

a. to analyse the cost of the project

b. to analyze the schedule of the project

c. to understand the customer requirements and document them

d. to determine the scope of the project

12. The process gather the software requirements from client, analyse and document them is known as _____

a. requirement engineering

b. requirement elicitation

c. user interface requirement

d. software system analyst

13._____and_____are the two issues of requirement analysis.

a. Performance, design

b. Stakeholder, developer

c. Functional, Non functional

14. The term_____ is used to refer to ant person or group who will be affected by the system directly or indirectly

a. user

b. customer

c. administrator

d. stakeholder

15. " Consider a system where a heat sensor detects an intrusion and alerts the security company". What kind of requirement the system is providing

a. Functional

b. Non functional

c. None of the above

16. What DFD notation is represented by rectangle

a. Data flow

b. Data store

c. Process

d. None of the mentioned

17. In DFDs, user interactions with the systems is denoted by _____

a. Circle

b. arrow

c. rectangle

d. triangle

18. Behavioural model provides_____ view of the system

a. dynamic

b. static

c. cost effective

d. none of these

19. Use case description consists of the following…
(A) Actors
(B) Number and Use case name
(C) Need and stakeholder
(D) Both a and b
(E) All of the above

20. **Requirements prioritization and negotiation belongs to _____?**
A). Feasibility study
B). Requirements elicitation
C). Requirements validation
D). Requirements reviews

21. How many levels of DFD is?

A. 2
B. 3
C. 4
D. 5

22. Which of the following is not a component in DFD?

A. Entities
B. Attributes
C. Process
D. Data Flow

23. What is level 2 in DFD means?

A. Highest abstraction level DFD is known as Level 2.
B. Level 2 DFD depicts basic modules in the system and flow of data among various modules.
C. Level 2 DFD shows how data flows inside the modules mentioned in Level 1.
D. All of the above

24. The context diagram is also known as _____.

A. Level-0 DFD
B. Level-1 DFD
C. Level-2 DFD
D. All of the above

25. A directed arc or line in DFD represents

A. Data Store
B. Data Process
C. Data Flow
D. All of the above

26. The _____ of a relationship is 0 if there is no explicit need for the relationship to occur or the relationship is optional.
a) modality
b) cardinality
c) entity
d) structured analysis

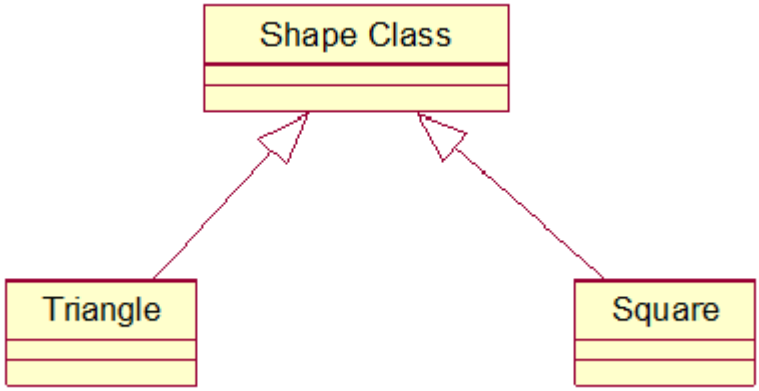
27. A _____ is a graphical representation that depicts information flow and the transforms that are applied as data moves from input to output.
a) data flow diagram
b) state transition diagram
c) control specification
d) workflow diagram

28. Which of the following UML diagrams has a static view?
a) Collaboration
b) Use case
c) State chart
d) Activity

29. What type of core-relationship is represented by the symbol in the figure below?

a) Aggregation
b) Dependency
c) Generalization
d) Association

30. What type of relationship is represented by Shape class and Square ?



a) Realization
b) Generalization
c) Aggregation
d) Dependency

31. Which of the following diagram is time oriented?
a) Collaboration
b) Sequence
c) Activity
d) None of the mentioned

32. A Class consists of which of these abstractions?
a) Set of the objects
b) Operations
c) Attributes
d) All of the mentioned

33.

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DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER ENGINEERING

Subject :Software Engineering Class: SE
Semester: II Division: D

MCQ Question bank

Q.1. RAD stands for
1. Relative Application Development
2. Rapid Application Development
3. Rapid Application Document
4. None of the mentioned

Answer:- (2)

Q.2. RAD Model has
1. a) 2 phases
2. b) 3 phase
3. c) 5 phases
4. d) 6 phases

Answer:- (3)

Q.3 Which model can be selected if user is involved in all the phases of SDLC?
1. Waterfall Model
2. Prototyping Model
3. RAD Model
4. both Prototyping Model & RAD Model

Answer:- (3)

Q.4. The spiral model was originally proposed by
1. IBM
2. Barry Boehm
3. Pressman
4. Royce

Answer:- (2)

Q.5. RUP stands for_____ created by a division of _____
1. Rational Unified Program, IBM
2. Rational Unified Process, Infosys

3. Rational Unified Process, Microsoft
4. Rational Unified Process, IBM

Answer:- (4)

Q.6. Agile Software Development is based on

1. Incremental Development
2. Iterative Development
3. Linear Development
4. Both Incremental and Iterative Development

Answer:- (4)

Q.7. How many phases are there in Scrum?

1. Two
2. Three
3. Four
4. Scrum is an agile method which means it does not have phases

Answer:- (2)

Q.8. In XP Increments are delivered to customers every _____ weeks.

1. One
2. Two
3. Three
4. Four

Answer:- (2)

Q.9. Which of the following are valid step in SDLC framework?

A. Requirement Gathering
B. System Analysis
C. Software Design
D. All of the above

Ans : d

Q.10Which of the following is not correct model in Software Development Paradigm?

A. Waterfall Model
B. P model
C. Spiral Model
D. V model

Ans : B.

Q.11 Waterfall model is not suitable for:

A. Small projects
B. Complex projects
C. Accommodating changes

D. Maintenance Projects

Ans : C

Q.12 Agile Software Development is based on
a) Incremental Development
b) Iterative Development
c) Linear Development
d) Both Incremental and Iterative Development

Answer:d
Q.13 Which on of the following is not an agile method?
a) XP
b) 4GT
c) FDD
d) All of the mentioned

Answer:b

Q.14 How is plan driven development different from agile development?
a) Outputs are decided through a process of negotiation during the software development process
b) Specification, design, implementation and testing are interleaved
c) Iteration occurs within activities
d) All of the mentioned

Answer:c
Q.15 How many phases are there in Scrum ?
a) Two
b) Three
c) Four
d) Scrum is an agile method which means it does not have phases
View Answer

Answer:b.

Q16. What is the first step of requirement elicitation ?

1. Identifying Stakeholder
2. Listing out Requirements
3. Requirements Gathering
4. All of the mentioned

Answer:- (1)

Q.17. Which of the following is not included in SRS ?

1. Performance
2. Functionality
3. Design solutions
4. External Interfaces

Answer:- (3)

Q.18. Why is Requirements Management Important ? It is due to the changes to the environment in technology

1. in customer's expectations
2. in all of the mentioned.

Answer:- (4)

Q.19. Which model in system modelling depicts the dynamic behaviour of the system ?

1. Context Model
2. Behavioral Model
3. Data Model
4. Object Model

Answer:- (2)

Q.20. Which model in system modelling depicts the static nature of the system ?
1. Behavioral Model
2. Context Model
3. Data Model
4. Structural Model

Answer:- (4)

Q.21 Which one of the following is a functional requirement ?
a) Maintainability
b) Portability
c) Robustness
d) None of the mentioned

Answer: d.

Q.22 Which one of the following is a requirement that fits in a developer's module ?
a) Availability
b) Testability
c) Usability
d) Flexibility

Answer: b

Q.23. "Consider a system where, a heat sensor detects an intrusion and alerts the security company." What kind of a requirement the system is providing ?
a) Functional
b) Non-Functional
c) Known Requirement
d) None of the mentioned

Answer: a

24 Who is the father of Software Engineering?
a) Margaret Hamilton
b) Watts S. Humphrey

c) Alan Turing
d) Boris Beizer

Answer: b
Explanation: Watts S. Humphrey created the Software Process Program at Carnegie Mellon University's Institute (SEI) in the 1980s, and served as its director from 1986 through the early 1990s. This program was designed to help participants understand and manage the software developement process.

25 _____ is a software development activity that is not a part of software processes.
a) Validation
b) Specification
c) Development
d) Dependence

Answer: d
Explanation: A software dependency is an external independent library that can range in size from a single file to numerous files and directories arranged into packages to accomplish a specified purpose and is an attribute and not an engineering activity for process.

26. Attributes of good software is _____
a) Development
b) Maintainability & functionality
c) Functionality
d) Maintainability

Answer: b
Explanation: Good software should provide the functionality and maintainability that are necessary. Software development is a must, not an option. Along with this software also additional attributes like usability, efficiency, reliability, accuracy, robustness, integrity, etc.

27. What does SDLC stands for?
a) System Design Life Cycle
b) Software Design Life Cycle
c) Software Development Life Cycle
d) System Development Life cycle

Answer: c
Explanation: The Software Development Life Cycle (SDLC) is a method for designing, developing, and testing high-quality software. The software developed to meet or exceed

customer expectations must have an SDLC designed to complete the software on time and on budget.

28. Who proposed the spiral model?
a) Barry Boehm
b) Pressman
c) Royce
d) IBM

Answer: a
Explanation: The spiral model by Boehm, is a software process model that combines prototyping's iterative characteristic with the linear sequential model's regulated and systematic elements. It implements the capability of quick production of new software versions.

29. _____ suits the Manifesto for Agile Software Development.
a) Customer collaboration
b) Individuals and interactions
c) Working software
d) All of the mentioned

Answer: d

30. _____ is a software development life cycle model that is chosen if the development team has less experience on similar projects.
a) Iterative Enhancement Model
b) RAD
c) Spiral
d) Waterfall

Answer: c
Explanation: For many applications, relying on risk assessment/analysis gives more freedom than is necessary, overcoming the requirements of less experienced developers.

31. The word which describes the importance of software design is?
a) Complexity
b) Quality
c) Efficiency
d) Accuracy

Answer: b
Explanation: The degree to which software complies with or adheres to a particular design based on functional requirements or specifications is referred to as functional quality.

32. What is the first step of requirement elicitation ?
a) Identifying Stakeholder
b) Listing out Requirements
c) Requirements Gathering
d) All of the mentioned

Answer: a
Explanation: Stakeholders are the one who will invest in and use the product, so its essential to chalk out stakeholders first.

33. Which of the following refers to internal software equality?

a. Scalability
b. Reusability
c. Reliability
d. Usability

Answer: b

34. What is the name of the approach that follows step-by-step instructions for solving a problem?

a. An Algorithm
b. A Plan
c. A List
d. Sequential Structure

Answer: a

35).Which of the following is not included in SRS ?

A.Performance

B. Functionality

C.Design solutions

D. External Interfaces

36. Which of the following is the disadvantage of aglie methodology?
A). In agile methodology, documentation and designing take a back seat
B). Speedy and continuous delivery of the software ensures customer satisfaction
C). It facilitates close interaction between business people and developers
D). All of the above

Answer: a

37. Model selection is based on _____.

a. Requirements
b. Development team & users
c. Project type & associated risk
d. All of the above

Answer: d

38. Which of the following activities of the generic process framework delivers a feedback report?

a. Deployment
b. Planning
c. Modeling
d. Construction

Answer: a

39. Which of the following refers to internal software equality?

e. Scalability
f. Reusability
g. Reliability
h. Usability

Answer: b

40. What is the name of the approach that follows step-by-step instructions for solving a problem?

e. An Algorithm
f. A Plan
g. A List
h. Sequential Structure

Answer: a

Q.41. Agile Software Development is based on
5. Incremental Development
6. Iterative Development
7. Linear Development
8. Both Incremental and Iterative Development

Answer:- (4)

Q.42. How many phases are there in Scrum?
5. Two
6. Three
7. Four
8. Scrum is an agile method which means it does not have phases

Answer:- (2)

Q.43. In XP Increments are delivered to customers every _____ weeks.
5. One
6. Two
7. Three
8. Four

Answer:- (2)

44. Attributes of good software is _____
a) Development
b) Maintainability & functionality
c) Functionality
d) Maintainability

Answer: b
Explanation: Good software should provide the functionality and maintainability that are necessary. Software development is a must, not an option. Along with this software also additional attributes like usability, efficiency, reliability, accuracy, robustness, integrity, etc.

45. What does SDLC stands for?
a) System Design Life Cycle
b) Software Design Life Cycle
c) Software Development Life Cycle
d) System Development Life cycle

Answer: c
Explanation: The Software Development Life Cycle (SDLC) is a method for designing, developing, and testing high-quality software. The software developed to meet or exceed customer expectations must have an SDLC designed to complete the software on time and on budget.

46. Who proposed the spiral model?
a) Barry Boehm

b) Pressman
c) Royce
d) IBM

Answer: a
Explanation: The spiral model by Boehm, is a software process model that combines prototyping's iterative characteristic with the linear sequential model's regulated and systematic elements. It implements the capability of quick production of new software versions.

47. _____ suits the Manifesto for Agile Software Development.
a) Customer collaboration
b) Individuals and interactions
c) Working software
d) All of the mentioned

Answer: d

48. is a software development life cycle model that is chosen if the development team has less experience on similar projects.
a) Iterative Enhancement Model
b) RAD
c) Spiral
d) Waterfall

Answer: c
Explanation: For many applications, relying on risk assessment/analysis gives more freedom than is necessary, overcoming the requirements of less experienced developers.

Q49. What is the first step of requirement elicitation ?
5. Identifying Stakeholder
6. Listing out Requirements
7. Requirements Gathering
8. All of the mentioned

Answer:- (1)

Q.50. Which of the following is not included in SRS ?

5. Performance
6. Functionality
7. Design solutions
8. External Interfaces

Answer:- (3)

51. Agile Software Development is based on which of the following type?
a) Iterative Development
b) Incremental Development
c) Both Incremental and Iterative Development
d) Linear Development

Answer: c
Explanation: The software is built in increments, with the client stating the criteria to be included in each increment, and the top goal is to please the customer by delivering valuable software early and frequently. They're iterative because they work on one iteration before moving on to the next.

52. Engineers developing software should not
a) be dependent on their colleagues
b) maintain integrity and independence in their professional judgment
c) not knowingly accept work that is outside your competence
d) not use your technical skills to misuse other people's computers

Answer: a

53. _____ is not suitable for accommodating any change?
a) RAD Model
b) Waterfall Model
c) Build & Fix Model
d) Prototyping Model

Answer: b
Explanation: Real-world projects seldom follow the Waterfall Model's proposed sequential sequence. A Sequential model is an example of a waterfall model. The software development activity is split into several phases in this paradigm, with each phase consisting of a sequence of activities and having different goals.

54. Which of the following document contains the user system requirements?
a) SRD

b) DDD
c) SDD
d) SRS

Answer: d
Explanation: A software requirements specification (SRS) is a detailed explanation of how a system should behave before it is built. It may also include a collection of use cases that explain how users will interact with the programme.

55. In which step of SDLC actual programming of software code is done?
a) Development and Documentation
b) Maintenance and Evaluation
c) Design
d) Analysis

Answer: a
Explanation: The documentation explains the functions of the final product. The developer must discover adequate knowledge in the technical documentation to begin coding.

56. Software Debugging is known as _____
a) identifying the task to be computerized
b) creating program code
c) creating the algorithm
d) finding and correcting errors in the program code

Answer: d
Explanation: Software Debugging is the systematic process of identifying and decreasing the number of bugs or faults in a computer program or a piece of electrical gear so that it behaves as intended.

57. The word which describes the importance of software design is?
a) Complexity
b) Quality
c) Efficiency
d) Accuracy

Answer: b
Explanation: The degree to which software complies with or adheres to a particular design based on functional requirements or specifications is referred to as functional quality.

58. What is the first step of requirement elicitation ?
a) Identifying Stakeholder
b) Listing out Requirements

c) Requirements Gathering
d) All of the mentioned

Answer: a
Explanation: Stakeholders are the one who will invest in and use the product, so its essential to chalk out stakeholders first.

59. Why is Requirements Elicitation a difficult task ?
a) Problem of scope
b) Problem of understanding
c) Problem of volatility
d) All of the mentioned

Answer: d
Explanation: Users specify unnecessary technical detail that may confuse, rather than clarify overall system objectives.Also, the customers/users are not completely sure of what is needed, have a poor understanding of the capabilities and limitations of their computing environment and they do not understand that the requirements change over time.

60. How many phases are there in Scrum ?
a) Two
b) Three
c) Four
d) Scrum is an agile method which means it does not have phases

Answer:b
Explanation: There are three phases in Scrum.The initial phase is an outline planning phase followed by a series of sprint cycles and project closure phase.