1. What is Software ?

A). Set of computer programs, procedures and possibly is a collection of instructions that enable the user to interact with a computer

B). A set of compiler instructions

C). A mathematical formula

D). Things which we can touch

2. A Software consists of _____ .

A). Programs + hardware manuals

B). Set of instructions + operating procedures

C). Set of programs

D). Programs + documentation + operating procedures

3. Which of the following is not the characteristic of a software?

A). Software does not wear out

B). Software is not manufactured

C). Software is always correct

D). Software is flexible

4. Select the most appropriate statement about software engineering.

A). Has been around as a discipline since the early 50's

B). Is a set of rules about developing software products

C). Started as a response to the so-called 'Software Crisis' of the late 90's **D).** Is an engineering discipline concerned with all the aspects of software production

5. _____ is a piece of programming code which performs a well defined task.

A). Computer Program

B). Computer Software

C). Both A & B

D). None of the above

6. A system can be defined as _____?

A). A collection of people, machines, and methods organized to accomplish a set of functions

B). An integrated whole that is composed of diverse, interacting specialized structures and sub-functions

C). A group of subsystems united by some interaction or interdependence performing many duties but functioning as a single unit

D). All of the above

7. A person who writes a program for running the hardware of a computer is called?

A). System designer

B). Data processor

C). Programmer

D). System analyst

8. The main activity of the design phase of the system life cycle is to?

A). Replace the old system with the new one

B). Develop and test the new system

C). Understand the current system

D). Propose alternatives to the current system

9. The advantage of using pre-written software packages is?

A). Eliminates writing program

B). Saves time and cost

C). Eliminates program testing

D). All of the above

10. The condition outside a system is called?

A). Interface

B). Boundary

C). Environment

D). All of these

11. The item of documentation added to the description of the new system is _____? A). Problem overview

B). I/O analysis

C). Control review

D). Feedback

12. The main purpose of the system investigation phase is to produce _____?

A). A requirement report

B). A feasibility report

C). A design report

D). All of these

13. The name of programming technique which emphasizes breaking large and complex task into successively smaller sections is _____?

A). Structured programming

B). Micro-programming
C). Object orienting
D). Scrambling

14. System implementation phase involve _____?
A). Parallel runs
B). Pilot run
C). System checkouts
D). All of these

15. A feasibility study is?
A). Considers a single solution
B). Includes a statement of the problem
C). Both (a) and (b)
D). None of these

16. At the time of system study, flow of charts are drawn using _____?
A). General symbols
B). Abbreviated symbols
C). Specific symbols
D). Non standard symbols

17. A graphic representation of an information system is called?
A). Data flow diagram
B). Pictogram
C). Flowchart
D). All of these

18. The systems which can preserve and reproduce the knowledge of experts but have a limited application focus is:
A). Applications
B). Expert system
C). Benefits and limitations
D). knowledge base

19. Top-down software design scheme is:
A). Is the process of designing a program by first identifying its modules
B). Decomposes major components into lower level components
C). Both (a) and (b)
D). None of these

20. A system analyst does not need to consider _____?
A). Technical feasibility
B). Economics feasibility
C). Operational feasibility
D). None of these

21. Software deteriorates rather than wears out because _____?
A). Software suffers from exposure to hostile environments
B). Multiple change requests introduce errors in component interactions **C).** Defects are more likely to arise after software has been used often **D).** Software spare parts become harder to order

22. Software engineers shall _____?
A). Act consistently with the public interest
B). Act in a manner that is in the best interests of his expertise and favour
C). Ensure that their products only meet the SRS
D). All of the above

23. Most software continues to be custom built because _____?
A). Reusable components are too expensive to use
B). Software is easier to build without using someone else's components
C). Component reuse is common in the software world
D). Off-the-shelf software components are unavailable in many application domains
View Answer

24. Component level design is concerned with _____?
A). Flow oriented analysis
B). Class based analysis
C). Both of the above
D). None of the above

25. Purpose of process is to deliver software _____?
A). With acceptable quality
B). In time
C). That is cost efficient
D). Both in time and with acceptable quality

26. System Study involves _____?

A). Study of an existing system
B). Identifying current deficiencies and establishing new goals
C). Documenting the existing system
D). All of the above

27. Software compatibility means _____?
A). Being able to connect machines together
B). Being able to transfer data between the old and new machines
C). Being able to use existing programs with the new program
D). Both (b) and (c)

28. Compilers, Editors software come under which type of software?
A). Application software
B). Scientific software
C). System software
D). None of the above

29 Efficiency in a software product does not include _____?
A). Responsiveness
B). licensing
C). Memory utilization
D). Processing time

30 Which of these software engineering activities are not a part of software processes?
A). Software development
B). Software validation
C). Software dependence
D). Software specification

31 What are the signs that a software project is in trouble?
A). Changes are managed poorly
B). Deadlines are unrealistic
C). The product scope is poorly defined
D). All of the above

32 Where is a need of Software Engineering?
A). For Large Software
B). To reduce Cost
C). Software Quality Management
D). All of the above

33 The aim of software engineering is to produce software that is _____?

A). Fault-free

B). Delivered on time

C). Delivered within budget

D). Satisfies users' needs

E). All of the above

34 The first step in software development life cycle is _____?

A). System Design

B). System Testing

C). Preliminary investigation and Analysis

D). Coding

35 The 3rd step in software development life cycle(SDLC) is _____?

A). Coding

B). Maintenance

C). System Design

D). System Testing

36 Which one of the following is not the phase of SDLC?

A). System analysis

B). Problem identification

C). Feasibility study

D). System Design

37 Feasilbility study in SDLC model is carried out to _____?

A). Check if project is technically feasible

B). Check if project is financially feasible

C). Both of the above

D). None of the above

38 Which of the following is the most important phase of SDLC?

A). Requirements analysis

B). Coding

C). Design

D). Testing

39 In the first phase of the system development life cycle, which of the following aspects are usually analyzed?

A). Input (transactions)

B). Outputs

C). Controls
D). All of the above

40 In which of the following models is the user feedback considered the most valuable?
a. Classical waterfall model
b. Prototyping model
c. Evolutionary model
d. None of the above

41The principles of software engineering are applied during software engineering process by ____ .

A. Software engineers
B. Mechanical engineers
C. Electrical engineers
D. All of the mentioned above

42 A Software encompasses ____.

A. Computer programs
B. Data structures
C. Documentation
D. All of the mentioned above

43 Software is developed or engineered; it is not ____.

A. Manufactured
B. Engineered
C. Processed
D. None of the mentioned above

44 Software is not affected by the same ___ that cause hardware to fail.

A. Environmental factors
B. Development factors
C. Mechanical process
D. None of the mentioned above

45 The necessity of software engineering appears because of huge programming.

A. True
B. False

46 Software reliability may be considered as an attribute of software quality.

A. True
B. False

47 Which of the following is included in SRS ?

a) Cost
b) Design Constraints
c) Staffing
d) Delivery Schedule

48 What is the major drawback of the Spiral Model?

a.Higher amount of risk analysis
b. Doesn't work well for smaller projects
c.Additional functionalities are added later on
d. Strong approval and documentation control

49 Which one of the following is not a step of

requirement engineering?

a. Elicitation

b. Design

c. Analysis

d. documentation

50 It is the process in which developers discuss with the client and end users and know their expectations from the software.

A. Requirements gathering
B. Organizing Requirements
C. Negotiation & discussion
D. Documentation