

Medicaps University

Oral Examination December - 2021

Paper Code: CS3CO26

Paper Name: SOFTWARE ENGINEERING

From Each Unit: Minimum 120 questions and as many as possible, if it is 240 questions and more it will be well

Sl No	Unit	Question No	Question
1	I	1	What is software?
2	I	2	Give types of software.
3	I	3	What is importance of software?
4	I	4	Define system software with example.
5	I	5	Define application software with example.
6	I	6	Define generic software with example.
7	I	7	Define custom software with example.
8	I	8	Give the characteristics of software.
9	I	9	Define software engineering.
10	I	10	Why we study software engineering?
11	I	11	Give name of different layers of software engineering layered technology
12	I	12	What is quality focus?
13	I	13	Define methods?
14	I	14	Define tools
15	I	15	What is software engineering process?
16	I	16	What is process?
17	I	17	Describe software specification?
18	I	18	Describe software development?
19	I	19	Describe software validation?
20	I	20	Describe software evolution?
21	I	21	Define software product with example?
22	I	22	Give the difference between program and product?
23	I	23	What is operating procedures in software product?
24	I	24	What are the uses of software engineering?
25	I	25	Describes software engineering goals?
26	I	26	What is the meaning of satisfy user requirement?
27	I	27	What is the meaning of high reliability?
28	I	28	what is need of software engineering?
29	I	29	what are characteristics of good software?
30	I	30	what is software engineering evolution?
31	I	31	what is impact analysis in evolution?
32	I	32	what is release planning in evolution?
33	I	33	what is system update in evolution?
34	I	34	what is system releases in evolution?
35	I	35	what is change request in evolution?
36	I	36	what do you mean by software mythes?

37	I	37	what is management mythes?
38	I	38	what is customer mythes?
39	I	39	what is practitioner's mythes?
40	I	40	what is the differenct between software mythes and reality?
41	I	41	software is developed or engineered ;it is not manufactured in the classical sense?
42	I	42	what are the attributes of software?
43	I	43	what is maintainability?
44	I	44	what is dependabiltiy?
45	I	45	what is efficiency?
46	I	46	what is usabiltiy?
47	I	47	what is the meaning of discipline in software engineering?
48	I	48	describe ease of reuse concept?
49	I	49	A Software consists of _____ .
50	I	50	difference between program and software?
51	I	51	define system?
52	I	52	what is role of comuter programmmer?
53	I	53	what is role of customer?
54	I	54	what is role of software engineer?
55	I	55	what is generic process model?
56	I	56	what are the phases of process model?
57	I	57	why we use process model?
58	I	58	describe communication?
59	I	59	Describe planning?
60	I	60	Describe modeling?
61	I	61	Describe construction?
62	I	62	Describe deployment?
63	I	63	Give benefits of generic process model?
64	I	64	what is the full form of ISO?
65	I	65	why ISO is used?
66	I	66	what is the meaning of "BEDROCK"
67	I	67	Which is the Layered Technology in Bedrock that supports Software Engineering?
68	I	68	Purpose of process is to deliver software
69	I	69	_____ is a piece of programming code which performs a well defined task.
70	I	70	what is advantage of using pre-written software packages?
71	I	71	Define Framework.
72	I	72	What are the characteristics of the software
73	I	73	Explain about generic process model
74	I	74	What are the various categories of software
75	I	75	What do you mean by process?
76	I	76	How we can specify software specification?
77	I	77	Explain the basic step of software development?

78	I	78	Software validation can be defined as?
79	I	79	How we can define software evolution?
80	I	80	define software product with example?
81	I	81	What are the challenges in software
82	I	82	What are the internal milestones
83	I	83	What is the limitation of RAD Model
84	I	84	Name the Evolutionary process Models.
85	I	85	Define Software Prototyping.
86	I	86	What are the uses of User-Interface Prototyping
87	I	87	What is the principle of the prototype model
88	I	88	Define Quality Function Deployment (QFD)
89	I	89	What is Requirement Engineering
90	I	90	What is ERD?
91	I	91	What is DFD
92	I	92	What is a state transition diagram
93	I	93	What is Software Quality Assurance
94	I	94	Explain Water fall Model
95	I	95	What are the problems that are sometimes encountered when the waterfall model is applied
96	I	96	Which is more important-the product or process
97	I	97	Explain System Engineering hierarchy
98	I	98	Explain Component Based Development model in detail.
99	I	99	Explain the spiral model?
100	I	100	What is the task region in the spiral model
101	I	101	What are the necessities of Life cycle model
102	I	102	How does system engineering differ from software engineering
103	I	103	Differentiate product engineering and business engineering overview
104	I	104	Explain the process model that combines the element of waterfall and iterative fashion
105	I	105	What is meant by feasibility study
106	I	106	What is meant by requirement validation
107	I	107	What is meant by Requirement management
108	I	108	What is meant by software prototyping
109	I	109	Mention any two non-functional requirements on software to be developed.
110	I	110	Differentiate data flow diagram and state transition diagram.
111	I	111	Define cardinality and Modality of a relation.
112	I	112	Compare evolutionary and throw away prototyping?
113	I	113	List out the elements of analysis model?
114	I	114	What are all the information in data dictionary
115	I	115	Why modularity is important in data dictionary
116	I	116	Specify at least four questionnaire which supports to select the prototyping approach.
117	I	117	What is the role of data dictionary?

118	I	118	Define Behavioral Modeling.
119	I	119	What does data dictionary contains?
120	I	120	What is meant by Throw away Prototyping?
121	II	1	Why is it so difficult to gain a clear understanding of what the customer wants?
122	II	2	What is the purpose of domain analysis?
123	II	3	What is the major distinction between user requirements and system requirements?
124	II	4	Explain about rapid prototyping techniques.
125	II	5	Why customer iteration is difficult process?
126	II	6	Describe the primary difference between structured analysis and object oriented analysis.
127	II	7	Differentiate functional and non functional requirements
128	II	8	What is the benefit of modular design?
129	II	9	What is vertical partitioning?
130	II	10	List the guidelines for data design
131	II	11	Name the commonly used architectural styles.
132	II	12	What is Transform mapping?
133	II	13	Define real time system.
134	II	14	Define Baseline.
135	II	15	What are the various testing strategies for conventional software
136	II	16	State the objectives and guidelines for debugging.
137	II	17	What is the need for cyclomatic complexity?
138	II	18	What is called as glass box testing?
139	II	19	What are the conditions exists after performing validation testing
140	II	20	What is cyclomatic complexity
141	II	21	What is requirement elicitation?
142	II	22	who involve in requirement elicitation process?
143	II	23	Who is Business Analyst?
144	II	24	What is brainstorming techniques?
145	II	25	Define name of four requirement elicitation techniques?
146	II	26	What is interview technique?
147	II	27	What is prototyping technique?
148	II	28	what is fast technique?
149	II	29	What is closed interview ?
150	II	30	What is open interview?
151	II	31	Who is stakeholder?
152	II	32	What is full form of fast technique?
153	II	33	What do you mean by requirement traceability?
154	II	34	What do you mean by traceability?
155	II	35	what do you mean by user interface analysis?
156	II	36	What do you mean by requirement modelling?
157	II	37	What do you mean by data modelling?
158	II	38	what do you mean by scenario based modelling

159	II	39	what do you mean by flow oriented modelling?
160	II	40	what do you mean by class based modelling?
161	II	41	what do you mean by behavioural based modelling?
162	II	42	What is logical data modelling?
163	II	43	what is conceptual data modelling?
164	II	44	what is physical data modelling?
165	II	45	what is data flow diagram?
166	II	46	What are the four important components of data modelling?
167	II	47	What do you mean by process in dfd?
168	II	48	What do you mean by usecase subject?
169	II	49	what do you mean by usecase?
170	II	50	what do you mean by extend relationship?
171	II	51	What do you mean by include relationship?
172	II	52	What is usecase diagram?
173	II	53	What do you mean external entities?
174	II	54	Define name of relationship represent in class diagram?
175	II	55	what do you mean by activity diagram?
176	II	56	Which notation is used to represent activity?
177	II	57	what do you mean by join node?
178	II	58	what do you mean by merge node?
179	II	59	what do you mean by swimlane diagram?
180	II	60	What do you mean by fork node?
181	II	61	what do you mean by guard condition?
182	II	62	What do you mean by specialization and generalization relationship?
183	II	63	What do you mean by composition relationship?
184	II	64	what do you mean by realization relationship?
185	II	65	what do you mean by dependency relationship?
186	II	66	what is statechart diagram?
187	II	67	What is 0 level dfd?
188	II	68	what is 1 level dfd?
189	II	69	what is 2 level dfd?
190	II	70	Define advantage of DFD diagram?
191	II	71	Define disadvantage of DFD diagram?
192	II	72	What is structure diagram?
193	II	73	Which notation is used to represent usecase?
194	II	74	Which notation is used to represent usecase subject?
195	II	75	What do you mean by data store?
196	II	76	How to represent class in class diagram?
197	II	77	which notation is used to represent realization relationship?
198	II	78	What do you mean by structural diagram?
199	II	79	What do you mean by behavioural diagram?
200	II	80	what is pins in activity diagram?
201	II	81	What is the first phase of SDLC model?
202	II	82	what do you mean by multiplicity relationship?

203	II	83	what do you mean by n-ary association?
204	II	84	what do you mean by naviagability in association?
205	II	85	what is directed association?
206	II	86	what is recursive association?
207	II	87	Which notation is used to represent dependency relationship?
208	II	88	Which notation is used to represent binary association?
209	II	89	How to represent one to many relationship?
210	II	90	Define many to many relationship with one example?
211	II	91	What Are The Different Views In Uml?
212	II	92	What is use case diagram?
213	II	93	What is use case?
214	II	94	In ATM system , invalid pin can be identified as
215	II	95	to Authorize Car Loan a clerk must run Check Client's Credit History Identify relationship
216	II	96	Name the three types of relationships in a use case diagram.
217	II	97	Explain primary and secondary actors?
218	II	98	Importance of Use Case Diagrams
219	II	99	Define scenario
220	II	100	Engineering action encompasses a set of work tasks that lead to creation of analysis model is
221	II	101	What Is Stereotype?
222	II	102	What Are Uml Messages?
223	II	103	Define Include relationships
224	II	104	Which diagram represents the interaction of the user with the software but tells nothing about the internal working of the software?
225	II	105	Define generalization
226	II	106	Which of the following is a dynamic model that shows how the system interacts with its environment as it is used?
227	II	107	The recurring aspects of designs are called design
228	II	108	What is a Concrete Class
229	II	109	State some Common Causes of Redesign
230	II	110	Register Course (standard use case) may have Register for Special Class) – class for non-standard students, in unusual time, with special topics, Identify relationship
231	II	111	Define Extend relationships
232	II	112	A UML diagram that facilitates requirements gathering and interacts between system and external users, is called as
233	II	113	Login, Upload profile picture , identify relationship
234	II	114	Define Relationships between Use Cases and Actors
235	II	115	What Is Composition?
236	II	116	The use of design patterns for the development of object-oriented software has important implications for
237	II	117	The approach used in top-down analysis and design is
238	II	118	How to find actors in use case diagram

239	II	119	What is actor in use case diagrams?
240	II	120	What is the difference between use case diagram and use case?
241	III	1	Explain About Dependency?
242	III	2	Define Common Coupling
243	III	3	defines abstraction
244	III	4	Cardinality related to _____
245	III	5	Define Content Coupling
246	III	6	Define Functional Cohesion:
247	III	7	Define specialization
248	III	8	In class diagram ,+ is used to denote
249	III	9	In class diagram ,# is used to denote
250	III	10	Define Coincidental Cohesion:
251	III	11	What is subclass
252	III	12	Define Procedural Cohesion:
253	III	13	Define Temporal Cohesion:
254	III	14	What Is An Object Flow?
255	III	15	What Are Boundary Classes?
256	III	16	What Are entity Classes?
257	III	17	Define Stamp Coupling
258	III	18	Define Control Coupling
259	III	19	What is Coupling?
260	III	20	What is Cohesion ?
261	III	21	What is Modularization. list its advantages
262	III	22	Define Data Coupling
263	III	23	What Is An Activity?
264	III	24	Define External Coupling
265	III	25	Define generalization
266	III	26	What is superclass
267	III	27	bar code reader in a library management systemcan be , identify class
268	III	28	Define Sequential Cohesion:
269	III	29	Define Communicational Cohesion:
270	III	30	in activity diagram , bold lines represents
271	III	31	A room has walls , identify relationship
272	III	32	What are the goals of Configuration management processes?
273	III	33	A car has an engine , identify relationship
274	III	34	What Are control Classes?
275	III	35	When should one make the decision to go modular?
276	III	36	Define Logical Cohesion:
277	III	37	A driver drives a car , identify relationship
278	III	38	Detail The Meaning Of Association?
279	III	39	Explain About Aggregation?
280	III	40	A department has faculty, identify relationship
281	III	41	A teacher teaches student , identify relationship
282	III	42	What is the difference between the QA and software testing?

283	III	43	What is Testware?
284	III	44	What is the difference between build and release?
285	III	45	What are the automation challenges that SQA(Software Quality Assurance) team faces while testing?
286	III	46	What is bug leakage release
287	III	47	What is bug release
288	III	48	What is data driven testing?
289	III	49	Explain the steps for Bug Cycle?
290	III	50	What does the test strategy include?
291	III	51	Mention the different types of software testing?
292	III	52	What is branch testing and what is boundary testing?
293	III	53	What are the contents of test plans and test cases?
294	III	54	What is Agile testing and what is the importance of Agile testing?
295	III	55	What is Test case?
296	III	56	What is the strategy for Automation Test Plan?
297	III	57	What is quality audit?
298	III	58	What are the tools used by a tester while testing?
299	III	59	Explain stress testing?
300	III	60	Explain load testing?
301	III	61	Explain volume testing?
302	III	62	What are the five common solutions for software developments problems?
303	III	63	What is a 'USE' case and what does it include?
304	III	64	What is CRUD testing and how to test CRUD
305	III	65	What is thread testing?
306	III	66	What is configuration management?
307	III	67	What is Ad Hoc testing?
308	III	68	List out the roles of Software Quality Assurance engineer?
309	III	69	Explain what are test driver?
310	III	70	Explain what test stub.
311	III	71	Explain why test driver and test stub is required?
312	III	72	Explain what is Bug triage?
313	III	73	What are Test Management Toola.
314	III	74	What are Defect Management Tools
315	III	75	Whai is Project Management Tools
316	III	76	What are Automation Tools
317	III	77	What is a cause effect graph?
318	III	78	What is a Test Metric in software testing and
319	III	79	Explain what is traceability matrix?
320	III	80	Explain what is the difference between Regression testing and Retesting
321	III	81	Explain what is the rule of a "Test Driven Development"?
322	III	82	Mention what are the types of documents in SQA?
323	III	83	Explain what should your QA documents include?
324	III	84	Explain what is MR and what information does MR consists of?
325	III	85	Mention how validation activities should be conducted?

326	III	86	What is “use case testing”?
327	III	87	What is the difference between the STLC (Software Testing Life Cycle) and SDLC (Software Development Life Cycle)?
328	III	88	What is traceability matrix
329	III	89	What is Equivalence partitioning testing?
330	III	90	What is white box testing
331	III	91	What is black box testing
332	III	92	What is static testing
333	III	93	What is dynamic testing
334	III	94	What are verification and validation
335	III	95	What is Integration testing?
336	III	96	What is UAT (User Acceptance Testing)?
337	III	97	What is System testing?
338	III	98	What is Data Driven Testing
339	III	99	What is Retesting
340	III	100	What is Latent defect?
341	III	101	What is the function of the software testing tool “phantom
342	III	102	Explain what Test Deliverables is
343	III	103	What is mutation testing?
344	III	104	What is fault masking
345	III	105	When is RTM (Requirement Traceability Matrix) prepared?
346	III	106	In manual testing what are stubs and drivers
347	III	107	Explain what is “Test Plan Driven” or “Key Word Driven” method of testing?
348	III	108	What is the DFD (Data Flow Diagram
349	III	109	Explain what N+1 testing is?
350	III	110	What is Fuzz testing and when it is used?
351	III	111	Explain how does a test coverage tool work?
352	III	112	Mention what the difference between a “defect” and a “failure” in software testing is?
353	III	113	what do you mean by software testing?
354	III	114	Explain 5 Principles of Software Testing.
355	III	115	What do you mean by Unit testing?
356	III	116	Give two real life examples of Unit Testing.
357	III	117	What do you mean by Integration Testing?
358	III	118	What are the types of Integration Testing?
359	III	119	What do you mean by black box testing?
360	III	120	What do you mean by white Box testing?
361	IV	1	What do you mean by Regression Testing?
362	IV	2	Give a real life example of Regression Testing.
363	IV	3	What do you mean by Smoke Testing?
364	IV	4	Give a real life example of Smoke Testing.
365	IV	5	What do you mean by Alpha Testing?

366	IV	6	Give a real life example of Alpha Testing.
367	IV	7	What do you mean by Beta Testing?
368	IV	8	Give a real life example of Beta Testing.
369	IV	9	What do you mean by System Testing?
370	IV	10	Give a real life example of System Testing.
371	IV	11	What do you mean by Functional Testing?
372	IV	12	What do you mean by Non-Functional Testing?
373	IV	13	Give a real life example of Non-Functional Testing.
374	IV	14	What do you mean by Stress Testing?
375	IV	15	Give two real life examples of Stress Testing.
376	IV	16	What do you mean by Performance Testing?
377	IV	17	Give two real life examples of Performance Testing.
378	IV	18	Give some Testing Guidelines.
379	IV	19	What do you mean by Development team should avoid testing the software?
380	IV	20	What do you mean by Software can never be 100% bug-free?
381	IV	21	What do you mean by Start as early as possible with respect to testing guidelines?
382	IV	22	why we Prioritize sections during testing?
383	IV	23	Explain the sentence "The time available is limited " with respect to testing guidelines
384	IV	24	Why Testing must be done with unexpected and negative inputs?
385	IV	25	What are the benefits of Software Testing?
386	IV	26	_____ is defined as an activity to check whether the actual results match the expected results and to ensure that the software system is Defect free.
387	IV	27	_____ product is defined in term of its fitness of purpose.
388	IV	28	Consider a functionally correct software product. That is, it performs all tasks as specified in the SRS document. But, has an almost unusable user interface. Even though it may be functionally right, we cannot consider it to be a _____ product.
389	IV	29	What are the characteristics of Quality product?
390	IV	30	What do you mean by Portability if software is quality software?
391	IV	31	What do you mean by Usability if software is quality software?
392	IV	32	What do you mean by Reusability if software is quality software?
393	IV	33	What do you mean by Correctness if software is quality software?
394	IV	34	What do you mean by Maintainability if software is quality software?
395	IV	35	What do you mean by Software Quality Management System?
396	IV	36	The quality system activities encompass are-
397	IV	37	What do you mean by Software quality assurance?
398	IV	38	What do you mean by Software Quality Assurance Plan?
399	IV	39	SQA plan document consists of how many sections.
400	IV	40	Explain any 4 SQAP Activities.

401	IV	41	What do you mean by Creating an SQA Management Plan?
402	IV	42	What do you mean by Setting the Checkpoints?
403	IV	43	What do you mean by Apply software Engineering Techniques?
404	IV	44	What do you mean by Executing Formal Technical Reviews?
405	IV	45	What do you mean by Having a Multi?
406	IV	46	What do you mean by Enforcing Process Adherence?
407	IV	47	Categorise Enforcing Process Adherence?
408	IV	48	Define Product Evaluation.
409	IV	49	Define Process Monitoring.
410	IV	50	Why is RTM (Requirement Traceability Matrix) prepared?
411	IV	51	What is the benefit of test independence?
412	IV	52	As part of which test process do you determine the exit criteria?
413	IV	53	What is Alpha testing?
414	IV	54	What is beta testing?
415	IV	55	Mention what the difference between Pilot and Beta testing is?
416	IV	56	What is the difference between Testing Techniques and Testing Tools?
417	IV	57	We use the output of the requirement analysis, the requirement specification as the input for writing ...
418	IV	58	Repeated Testing of an already tested program, after modification, to discover any defects introduced or uncovered as a result of the changes in the software being tested or in another related or unrelated software component:
419	IV	59	What is functional system testing?
420	IV	60	What are the benefits of Independent Testing?
421	IV	61	What is verification?
422	IV	62	What is validation?
423	IV	63	What are the verification methods?
424	IV	64	What are the validation methods?
425	IV	65	What is unit testing?
426	IV	66	What is Integration testing?
427	IV	67	How many types of integration testing?what are they?
428	IV	68	What is alpha testing?
429	IV	69	What is Beta testing?
430	IV	70	What is Regression testing?
431	IV	71	What is BlackBox testing?
432	IV	72	What is WhiteBox testing?
433	IV	73	What is smoke testing?
434	IV	74	What is stress testing?
435	IV	75	What is performance testing?
436	IV	76	What is object oriented testing?
437	IV	77	What is manual testing?
438	IV	78	What is load testing?
439	IV	79	What is usability testing ?
440	IV	80	What is risk management?

441	IV	81	What are the steps in risk management?
442	IV	82	What is risk mitigation?
443	IV	83	What is risk monitoring?
444	IV	84	What are project risks?
445	IV	85	What are technical risks?
446	IV	86	What are business risks?
447	IV	87	What is risk?
448	IV	88	What are operational risks?
449	IV	89	What are the causes of operational risks?
450	IV	90	What is risk projection?
451	IV	91	What are the risk projection steps?
452	IV	92	What is RMMM plan?
453	IV	93	What is performance risk?
454	IV	94	What is cost risk?
455	IV	95	What is support risk?
456	IV	96	What is Schedule risk?
457	IV	97	How to assess overall project risk?
458	IV	98	What are the columns in risk table?
459	IV	99	What is predictable risks?
460	IV	100	What is risk management?
461	IV	101	What is quantitative risk analysis?
462	IV	102	What is control risks?
463	IV	103	What is Project Procurement Management?
464	IV	104	What is risk assessment?
465	IV	105	What is programatic risks?
466	IV	106	What are the examples for programatic risks?
467	IV	107	What are the examples of risk mitigation?
468	IV	108	What is erisk analysis?
469	IV	109	What is risk planning?
470	IV	110	How to overcome " Unrealistic schedules and budgets" ?
471	IV	111	How to overcome the risk - " Personnel shortfalls " .
472	IV	112	How to overcome the risk -"Developing the wrong software functions"
473	IV	113	How to overcome the risk -"Continuing stream of requirements changes"
474	IV	114	How to overcome the risk - " Shortfalls in externally furnished components "
475	IV	115	How to overcome the risk -"Shortfalls in externally performed tasks"
476	IV	116	How to overcome the risk -"Real time performance shortfalls"
477	IV	117	How to overcome risks - "Straining computer science capabilities"
478	IV	118	What is risk based testing?
479	IV	119	Staff turnover, poor communication with the customer are risks that are extrapolated from past experience are called which risks?
480	IV	120	Which risk gives the degree of uncertainty and the project schedule will be maintained so that the product will be delivered in time?
481	V	1	Project risk factor is considered in which model?

482	V	2	In Risk management process what makes a note of all possible risks, that may occur in the project?
483	V	3	Which risks identify Potential Design, Implementation, Interface, Verification and Maintenance Problems?
484	V	4	Building an excellent product or system that no one really want is what kind of risk?
485	V	5	Mention the the characteristics of Software risk?
486	V	6	What all has to be identified as per risk identification?
487	V	7	What is the product of the probability of incurring a loss due to the risk and the potential magnitude of that loss?
488	V	8	What threatens the quality and timeliness of the software to be produced?
489	V	9	What threatens the viability of the software to be built?
490	V	10	Which risks are associated with the overall size of the software to be built or modified?
491	V	11	What are metrics?
492	V	12	What's meant by measures and metrics?
493	V	13	what is product metrics
494	V	14	why use process metcistr
495	V	15	what is project metrics
496	V	16	What are the types of metrics?
497	V	17	What are the advantages and disadvantages of size measure?
498	V	18	what is measurement?
499	V	19	why measure software ?
500	V	20	what is SLOC?
501	V	21	for (i = 0; i < 100; i++) printf("hello"); How many lines of code is this?
502	V	22	how many lines of code is this? for (i = 0; i < 100; i++) { printf("hello"); }
503	V	23	How is LOC calculated?
504	V	24	What is Kilo line of code?
505	V	25	How many lines of code is an app?
506	V	26	what is disadvantage of loc?
507	V	27	What is Cyclomatic complexity
508	V	28	how may types of faults
509	V	29	what is indicator
510	V	30	what is size oriented metrics
511	V	31	what is trhe set of size measure
512	V	32	what is standard of counting the line of code?
513	V	33	what is advantage of size oriented metrics
514	V	34	what is disadvantage of size oriented metrics
515	V	35	what is Function-Oriented Metrics
516	V	36	how to calculate function point

517	V	37	what is fourmula of function point
518	V	38	what is fourmula of productivity mrasure
519	V	39	what is fourmula of quality mrasure
520	V	40	what is fourmula of cost mrasure
521	V	41	what is fourmula of Documention mrasure
522	V	42	what is advantage of function point metrics
523	V	43	what is disadvantage of function point metrics
524	V	44	What is Object Oriented Metrics
525	V	45	What is Number of scenario scripts metrics
526	V	46	what is Number of key classes metrics
527	V	47	what is Number of support classes metrics
528	V	48	What is Average number of support classes per key class metrics
529	V	49	What is Number of subsystems metrics
530	V	50	what is measurable characteristics of an OO design
531	V	51	what do you mean by size measurable characteristics
532	V	52	what do you mean by complexity measurable characteristics
533	V	53	what do you mean by coupling measurable characteristics
534	V	54	what do you mean by sufficiency measurable characteristics
535	V	55	what do you mean by completeness measurable characteristics
536	V	56	what do you mean by Cohesion measurable characteristics
537	V	57	what do you mean by similarty measurable characteristics
538	V	58	what do you mean by Volatility measurable characteristics
539	V	59	What is Software Testing Estimation?
540	V	60	what is full form of PERT
541	V	61	What is meant by project estimation?
542	V	62	Why is project estimation important?
543	V	63	Why is project estimation important?
544	V	64	What are the benefits of software project estimation explain?
545	V	65	What is the role of estimation?
546	V	66	What are the activity estimation techniques?
547	V	67	how many types of empirical estimation technique
548	V	68	what is Empirical Estimation Technique
549	V	69	what is Heuristic Technique
550	V	70	what is Analytical Estimation Technique
551	V	71	what is disadvantage of Empirical Estimation Technique
552	V	72	Which of the following uses empirically derived formulas to predict effort as a function of LOC or FP?
553	V	73	which factor Estimation depends on factors
554	V	74	how many types of CK Matrices
555	V	75	what do you mean by WMC
556	V	76	what do you mean by DIT
557	V	77	what do you mean by NOC
558	V	78	what do you mean by CBO
559	V	79	what is the full form of LCOM

560	V	80	what is the full form of RFC
561	V	81	In a software project, COCOMO (Constructive Cost Model) is used to estimate
562	V	82	COCOMO model is used for
563	V	83	The COCOMO model was introduced in the book title “Software Engineering Economics” authored by
564	V	84	COCOMO stands for
565	V	85	Consider the basic COCOMO model where E is the effort applied in person-months, D is the development time in chronological months, KLOC is the estimated number of delivered lines of code (in thousands) and ab, bb, cb, db have their usual meanings. The basic COCOMO equations are of the form
566	V	86	Estimation of software development effort for organic software in basic COCOMO is
567	V	87	A company needs to develop digital signal processing software for one of its newest inventions. The software is expected to have 20000 lines of code. The company needs to determine the effort in person-months needed to develop this software using the basic COCOMO model. The multiplicative factor for this model is given as 2.2 for the software development on embedded systems, while the exponentiation factor is given as 1.50. What is the estimated effort in person-months?
568	V	88	A company needs to develop digital signal processing software for one of its newest inventions. The software is expected to have 40000 lines of code. The company needs to determine the effort in person-months needed to develop this software using the basic COCOMO model. The multiplicative factor for this model is given as 2.8 for the software development on embedded systems, while the exponentiation factor is given as 1.20. What is the estimated effort in person-months?
569	V	89	What is COCOMO Model?
570	V	90	What is cost estimation model
571	V	91	Define the category of Cost estimation models .
572	V	92	Define Effort.
573	V	93	Define Schedule.
574	V	94	What are the advantages of Cocomo model?
575	V	95	What are the disadvantages of Cocomo model?
576	V	96	What do you mean by Organic Projects?
577	V	97	Give example of Organic Projects.
578	V	98	What do you mean by Semi-detached projects?
579	V	99	Give example of Semi-detached projects?
580	V	100	What do you mean by Embedded projects ?
581	V	101	Give example of Embedded projects .
582	V	102	What are the types of COCOMO model?
583	V	103	What do you mean by Basic COCOMO Model?
584	V	104	Whta is the formula for Effort?

585	V	105	What is the formula for Schedule?
586	V	106	What is the formula for Effort in Intermediate model?
587	V	107	What do you mean by Detailed Model
588	V	108	What do you mean by Project Scheduling?
589	V	109	What are the advantages of Project Scheduling?
590	V	110	What are the Basic Principles of Software Project Scheduling ?
591	V	111	What do you mean by Work Breakdown Structure?
592	V	112	What do you mean by Activity Network ?
593	V	113	CPM stands for-
594	V	114	What do you mean by Critical Path Method?
595	V	115	Define Minimum Time.
596	V	116	Define Earliest Start Time (ES)
597	V	117	Define Earliest Finish Time(EF)
598	V	118	PERT stands for-
599	V	119	What do you mean by Project Evaluation and review technique?
600	V	120	What do you mean by Gantt Charts?