**Unit - 1**

Answers for 1 mark

1. Define Software

Ans: Software is instructions that when executed provide desired function and performance.

(or)

Software is data structures that enable the programs to adequately manipulate information*.*

(or)

Software is documents that describe the operation and use of the programs

1. What is software Engineering?

Ans: A Disciplined or systematic approach in order to complete the given task within given time, budget by maintaining the quality.

(or)

The application of a systematic, disciplined, quantifiable approach to the development, operation, and maintenance of software; that is, the application of engineering to software.

1. Write any two characteristics of software

Ans:

* Software is developed or engineered, it is not manufactured in the classical sense.
* Software doesn't "wear out".

1. Write the generic process lifecycle

Ans: Communication, planning, construction, designing, testing, deployment

1. CASE stands for:

Ans: Computer Aided Software Engineering

1. What are different categories of software’s? Name any 4

Ans: System Software, Application software, Embedded software, engineering and scientific software.

1. Define process framework.

Ans: A common process framework is established by defining a small number of framework activities that are applicable to all software projects, regardless of their size or complexity.

1. List out capability levels in CMMI.

Ans:

* Level 0: Initial
* Level 1: manageable
* Level 2: Defined
* Level 3: Quantitatively managed
* Level 4: Optimizing

1. Name the types process patterns.

Ans:

* Task process pattern
* Stage process pattern
* Phase process pattern

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_Process Pattern\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ provides us a template for describing an important characteristics of the software process?
2. What is process assessment?

Ans: the judgement of the product or checking of the product .

1. Write any two disadvantages of waterfall model.

Ans:

* User need to specify all the requirements at the initial stage.
* If any changes are made then it causes confusion and all other proceeds will be affected.

1. Which process model is suitable for fast development of software?

Ans: RAD

1. What factors contribute to speedy delivery of software product in RAD model?

Ans: Component based approach, case tool uses

1. Which form of software development model is most suited to a system where all the requirements are known at the start of a project and remain stable throughout the project?

Ans: Waterfall Model

1. Regardless of the manner in which it is applied \_\_\_\_\_\_Prototyping\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ process model assists the software engineer and customer better understand what is to be built when the requirements are fuzzy?
2. List the phases in Unified processing model:

Ans:

* Inception
* Elaboration
* Construction
* Transition
* Production

1. List any two umbrella activities.

Ans:

* Software requirements management
* Software project planning
* Software project tracking and oversight
* Software quality assurance

1. List the generic process framework activities.

Ans: Communication, planning, modelling, construction, deployment

1. The most important feature of spiral binding is:

Ans: Risk management

1. Write any 2 myths along with its category

Ans:

* Management Myths
* Customer Myths

1. Layered technology base is \_\_\_Quality Focus\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. What happens in deployment phase?

Ans: Delivery the product to customer.

1. Define architecture.

Ans: architecture is flowcharts, designing, skeleton.

1. What happens in negotiation phase?

Ans: Customers ask from more than that can be achieved. The software engineer reconciles the conflicts between what the costumer wants to what can be achieved

1. Which category models are suitable when we are planning for a large scale software \_\_\_Spiral\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. What do you mean by inception?

Ans: The Inception phase of a Unified Process includes both customer communication and planning activities.

1. Who proposed unified process model?

Ans: proposed by Grady Booch, James Rumbaugh, Ivar Jacobson

1. What is the purpose of building a prototype?

Ans: To better understand the software requirements.

1. What is the difficulty with the spiral model?

Ans:

* Can be a costly model to use.
* Risk analysis requires highly specific expertise.
* Project’s success is highly dependent on the risk analysis phase.
* Doesn’t work well for smaller projects.