BVRIT HYDERABAD College of Engineering for Women

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Bachupally, Hyderabad-090

Department of Computer Science & Engineering

Multiple Choice Questions

Year	:	III	**Semester**	:	III/ I	**Regulations**	: R18
Course Code	:		**Course Name**	:	SOFTWARE ENGINEERING		
Academic Year	:	2021-2022					
Faculty Name(s)	:	Vinay Raj					

UNIT-V: Syllabus		
S.No	**Question**	**Answer**
1	Risk management is one of the most important jobs for a A) Client B) Investor C) Production team D) Project manager	D
2	Which of the following risk is the failure of a purchased component to perform as expected? A) Product risk B) Project risk C) Business risk D) Programming risk	A
3	Which of the following term is best defined by the statement: "There will be a change of organizational management with different priorities."? A) Staff turnover B) Technology change C) Management change D) Product competition	C
4	Which of the following term is best defined by the statement: "The underlying technology on which the system is built is superseded by new technology."? A) Technology change B) Product competition C) Requirements change D) None of the mentioned	A
5	What assess the risk and your plans for risk mitigation and revise these when you learn	A

	more about the risk? A) Risk monitoring B) Risk planning C) Risk analysis D) Risk identification	
6	Which of the following risks are derived from the organizational environment where the software is being developed? A) People risks B) Technology risks C) Estimation risks D) Organizational risks	D
7	Which of the following risks are derived from the software or hardware technologies that are used to develop the system? A) Managerial risks B) Technology risks C) Estimation risks D) Organizational risks	B
8	Which of the following term is best defined by the statement: "Derive traceability information to maximize information hiding in the design."? A) Underestimated development time B) Organizational restructuring C) Requirements changes D) None	C
9	Which of the following strategies means that the impact of the risk will be reduced? A) Avoidance strategies B) Minimization strategies C) Contingency plans D) All of the mentioned	B
10	Which factors affect the probable consequences if a risk occur? A) Risk avoidance B) Risk monitoring C) Risk timing D) Contingency planning	C
11	Staff turnover, poor communication with the customer are risks that are extrapolated from past experience are called _____ A) Business risks B) Predictable risks C) Project risks D) Technical risks	B
12	Which risk gives the degree of uncertainty and the project schedule will be maintained so that the product will be delivered in time? A) Business risk B) Predictable risk C) Schedule risk D) Project risk	C

13	Project risk factor is considered in which model? A) Spiral model B) Waterfall model C) Prototyping model D) None of the above	A
14	From the following give three major categories of risk, 1) Schedule risk 2) Project risk 3) Technical risk 4) Business risk A) 1,2 and 3 B) 2,3 and 4 C) 1,2 and 4 D) 1,3 and 4	B
15	In Risk management process what makes a note of all possible risks, that may occur in the project? A) Manage B) Monitor C) Categorize D) Identification	D
16	Which risks identify Potential Design, Implementation, Interface, Verification and Maintenance Problems? A) Project risk B) Business risk C) Technical risk D) Schedule risk	C
17	Building an excellent product or system that no one really want a risk is a A) Technical risk B) Schedule risk C) Business risk D) Performance risk	C
18	Which is the characteristics of Software risk? A) Uncertainty B) Loss C) Both a and b D) None	C
19	What all has to be identified as per risk identification? A) Threats B) Vulnerabilities C) Consequences D) All of the mentioned	D
20	Which one is not a risk management activity? A) Risk assessment B) Risk generation C) Risk control D) None of the mentioned	B

21	What is the product of the probability of incurring a loss due to the risk and the potential magnitude of that loss? A) Risk exposure B) Risk prioritization C) Risk analysis D) All of the mentioned	A
22	What threatens the quality and timeliness of the software to be produced? A) Known risks B) Business risks C) Project risks D) Technical risks	D
23	What threatens the viability of the software to be built? A) Known risks B) Business risks C) Project risks D) Technical risks	B
24	Which of the following is not a business risk? A) building an excellent product or system that no one really wants B) losing the support of senior management due to a change in focus or change in people C) lack of documented requirements or software scope D) losing budgetary or personnel commitment	C
25	Which of the following is a systematic attempt to specify threats to the project plan? A) Risk identification B) Performance risk C) Support risk D) Risk projection	D
26	Which risks are associated with the overall size of the software to be built or modified? A) Business impact risks B) Process definition risks C) Product size risks D) Development environment risks	C
27	Which risks are associated with constraints imposed by management or the marketplace? A) Business impact risks B) Process definition risks C) Product size risks D) Development environment risks	A
28	Which of the following term is best defined by the statement:”the degree of uncertainty that the product will meet its requirements and be fit for its intended use.”? A) Performance risk B) Cost risk C) Support risk D) Schedule risk	A
29	Full Form of RMMM A) Risk Management,Mitigation and Monitoring B) Required Management,Mitigation and Monitoring C) Risk Management,Maintenance and Monitoring D) Required Management,Maintenance and Monitoring	A
30	Quality Management in software engineering is also known as	A

	A) SQA B) SQM C) SQI D) SQA and SQM	
31	Quality also can be looked at in terms of user satisfaction which includes A) A compliant product B) Good quality output C) Delivery within budget and schedule D) All of the mentioned	D
32	Inspections and testing are what kinds of Quality Costs? A) Prevention B) Internal Failure C) External Failure D) Appraisal	D
33	According to Pareto's principle, x% of defects can be traced to y% of all causes. What are the values of x and y? A) 60, 40 B) 70, 30 C) 80, 20 D) No such principle exists	C
34	What is Six Sigma? A) It is the most widely used strategy for statistical quality assurance B) The "Six Sigma" refers to six standard deviations C) It is the most widely used strategy for statistical quality assurance AND The "Six Sigma" refers to six standard deviations D) A Formal Technical Review(FTR) guideline for quality walkthrough or inspection	C
35	Which of the following is not a core step of Six Sigma? A) Define B) Control C) Measure D) Analyse	B
36	Non-conformance to software requirements is known as A) Software availability B) Software reliability C) Software failure D) None of the mentioned	C
37	What kind of quality cost is incurred when an error is detected in a product prior to shipment? A) Prevention B) Internal Failure C) External Failure D) Appraisal	B
38	The degree to which the design specifications are followed during manufacturing is known as A) Quality of design B) Quality of conformance C) Quality of testing D) None of the mentioned	B
39	According to ISO 9001, inspection and testing comes under which management	A

	responsibility? A) Process control B) Document control C) Control of nonconforming products D) Servicing	
40	Which of the following is not included in failure costs? A) Rework B) Repair C) Failure mode analysis D) None of the mentioned	D
41	Which requirements is the foundation from which quality is measured? A) Hardware B) Software C) Programmers D) None of the mentioned	B
42	Which of the following is not a SQA plan for a project? A) Evaluations to be performed B) Amount of technical work C) Audits and reviews to be performed D) Documents to be produced by the SQA group	B
43	Degree to which design specifications are followed in manufacturing the product is called A) Quality Control B) Quality of conformance C) Quality Assurance D) None of the mentioned	B
44	Which of the following is not included in External failure costs? A) Testing B) Help line support C) Warranty work D) Complaint resolution	A
45	Which of the following is not an appraisal cost in SQA? A) Inter-process inspection B) Maintenance C) Quality planning D) Testing	C
46	Who identifies, documents, and verifies that corrections have been made to the software? A) Project manager B) Project team C) SQA group D) All of the mentioned	C
47	The primary objective of formal technical reviews is to find _____ during the process so that they do not become defects after release of the software. A) Errors B) Equivalent faults C) Failure cause D) None of the mentioned	A
48	What is not included in prevention costs? A) Quality planning	D

	B) Formal technical reviews C) Test equipment D) Equipment calibration and maintenance	
49	Which of the following is responsible for the quality objective? A) Top level management B) Middle level management C) Frontline management D) All of the above	A
50	Software process and improvement are assessed by ____. A) ISO 9000 B) ISO 9001 C) SPICE (ISO/IEC15504) D) Both b and c	D
51	Which of the following is not a section in the standard for SQA plans recommended by IEEE? A) Budget B) Time C) People D) None of the above	A
52	What is the correctness, completeness, and consistency of the requirements model will have a strong influence on the quality of all work products that follow? A) Requirement quality B) Design quality C) Code quality D) Quality control effectiveness	A
53	What are the Mandatory Quality Procedures? A) Control of documents B) Control of records C) Control of Production Equipment, tools and CNC programs D) All of these	D
54	What should a project manager do or follow to ensure clear boundaries for project completion? A) Scope verification B) Completing a scope statement C) Scope definition D) Risk management plan	B
55	Constantine suggests four “organizational paradigms” for software engineering teams. The best project team organizational model to use when handling extremely complex problems is _____ A) Random paradigm B) Open paradigm C) Synchronous paradigm D) Closed paradigm	A
56	The process mapping is a _____ diagram A) Data flow B) Workflow C) Circular D) Audit	B
57	IEEE provides a standard as IEEE 830-1993. For which activity this standard is recommended standard?	A

	A) Software requirement specification B) Software design C) Testing D) Both a and b	
58	Which one of the following is not a software process quality? A) Productivity B) Portability C) Timeliness D) Visibility	B
59	CMM model in Software Engineering is a technique of _____ . A) Develop the software B) Improve the software process C) Improve the testing process D) All of the above	B
60	Which of the following is an incremental model? A) RAD model B) Prototype Model C) Spiral Model D) All of these	C
61	Which quadrant in spiral model follows the steps of pure waterfall model? A) 1st quadrant B) 2nd quadrant C) 3rd quadrant D) 4th quadrant	D
62	Which of the following is a risk driver model? A) Waterfall model B) JAD C) RAD D) Spiral Model	D
63	Which of the following model supports staged deliver? A) Spiral Model B) RAD C) Both A & B D) None of these	C
64	Which of the following is a called as a classic life cycle model? A) Opportunistic Model B) Waterfall Model C) Prototype Model D) RAD Model	B
65	Which of the following model may lead to blocking states? A) Prototyping model B) Classical Waterfall model C) Opportunistic model D) None of these	B
66	What is the full form of JAD? A) Joint Application Designer B) Joint Application Design	B

	C) Joint Assignment Development D) All of these	
67	Which of the following is true for prototyping model? A) It provides an effective interaction with the user B) It is suitable for big complex project C) Limited chances make the system perfect D) All of these	A
68	Which of the following process life cycle model you can follow without any analysis or design phase before implementation? A) Opportunistic model B) Win win model C) Evolutionary model D) JAD model	A
69	Which of the following activity does not belong to traditional software design approach? A) Structure Analysis B) Architectural Design C) Detailed design D) Aggregation Design	D
70	Which of the following is the task of project indicators: a) help in assessment of status of ongoing project b) track potential risk c) help in assessment of status of ongoing project & track potential risk d) none of the mentioned	C
71	Which of the following does not affect the software quality and organizational performance? a) Market b) Product c) Technology d) People	A
72	The intent of project metrics is: a) minimization of development schedule b) for strategic purposes c) assessing project quality on ongoing basis d) minimization of development schedule and assessing project quality on ongoing basis	D
73	Which of the following is not a direct measure of SE process? a) Efficiency b) Cost c) Effort Applied d) All of the mentioned	A
74	Which of the following is an indirect measure of product? a) Quality b) Complexity c) Reliability d) All of the Mentioned	D

75	In size oriented metrics, metrics are developed based on the _____ a) number of Functions b) number of user inputs c) number of lines of code d) amount of memory usage	C
76	Which of the following is not an information domain required for determining function point in FPA ? a) Number of user Input b) Number of user Inquiries c) Number of external Interfaces d) Number of errors	D
77	Usability can be measured in terms of: a) Intellectual skill to learn the system b) Time required to become moderately efficient in system usage c) Net increase in productivity d) All of the mentioned	D
78	A graphical technique for finding if changes and variation in metrics data are meaningful is known as a) DRE (Defect Removal Efficiency) b) Function points analysis c) Control Chart d) All of the mentioned	C
79	Defects removal efficiency (DRE)depends on: a) E – errors found before software delivery b) D – defects found after delivery to user c) Both E and D d) Varies with project	C
80	Cost and schedule are a part of_____? A. Product Metrics B. Process Metrics C. Project Metrics D. All of the mentioned	C
81	Number of errors found per person hours expended is an example of a_____? A. measurement B. measure C. metric D. all of the mentioned	C
82	Size and Complexity are a part of_____? A. Product Metrics B. Process Metrics C. Project Metrics D. All of the mentioned	A
83	Which of the following is not categorized under Product Operation of McCall's Software Quality Factors ? A. Flexibility	A

	B. Reliability C. Usability D. Integrity	
84	Which of the following is not categorized under Component-Level Design Metrics ? A. Complexity Metrics B. Cohesion Metrics C. Morphology Metrics D. Coupling Metrics	C
85	MTTC falls the the category of_____? A. correctness B. integrity C. maintainability D. all of the mentioned	C
86	The arc-to-node ratio is given as r = a/n. What does ‘a’ represent in the ratio ? A. maximum number of nodes at any level B. longest path from the root to a leaf C. number of modules D. lines of control	D
87	Percentage of modules that were inspected is a part of_____? A. Product Metrics B. Process Metrics C. Project Metrics D. All of the mentioned	B
88	Identify the correct option with reference to Software Quality Metrics ? A. Integrity = [Sigma(1 – threat)] * (1 – security) B. Integrity = [1 – Sigma(threat)] * (1 – security) C. Integrity = [1 – threat * Sigma(1 – security)] D. Integrity = Sigma[1 – threat * (1 – security)]	D
89	Usability in metric analysis is defined as the degree to which the software_____? A. stated needs B. is easy to use C. makes optimal use of system resources D. none of the mentioned	B
90	The amount of time that the software is available for use is known as_____? A. Reliability B. Usability C. Efficiency D. Functionality	A
91	SMI stands for_____? A. Software Mature Indicator B. Software Maturity Index C. Software Mature Index D. Software Maturity Indicator	B

92	E) Function Points in software engineering was first proposed by_____? A. Booch B. Boehm C. Albrecht D. Jacobson	C
93	Which of the following is not a web engineering project metric ? A. Number of Static Content Objects B. Number of Dynamic Content Objects C. Number of Inherited Objects D. Word Count	C
94	Which of the following is not a metric for design model ? A. Interface design metrics B. Component-level metrics C. Architectural metrics D. Complexity metrics	D
95	How many Information Domain Values are used for Function Point Computation ? A. three B. four C. five D. six	C
96	Architectural Design Metrics are _____ in nature ? A. Black Box B. White Box C. Gray Box D. Green Box	A
97	SMI = [Mt – (Fa + Fc + Fd)]/Mt. Here Mt is the number of modules_____? A. in the current release B. in the current release that have been changed C. from the preceding release that were deleted in the current release D. none of the mentioned	A
98	Structural complexity of a module i is given as S(i) = f*f (i). What does f symbolizes here ? A. “fan check-out” of module i B. “fan check-in” of module i C. “fan in” of module i D. “fan out” of module i	D
99	Function Point Computation is given by the formula_____? A. FP = [count total * 0.65] + 0.01 * sum(Fi) B. FP = count total * [0.65 + 0.01 * sum(Fi)]. C. FP = count total * [0.65 + 0.01] * sum(Fi) D. FP = [count total * 0.65 + 0.01] * sum(Fi)	B
100	Which of the following is not a direct measure of SE process ? A. Efficiency	A

	B. Cost C. Effort Applied D. All of the mentioned	