BVRIT HYDERABAD College of Engineering for Women

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Bachupally, Hyderabad-090

Department of Computer Science & Engineering

Fill in the Blanks

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	_____risks concern potential style, implementation, interfacing, testing, and maintenance issues.	Technical
2	____ risks concern various sorts of monetary funds, schedules, personnel, resource, and customer-related issues	Project
3	_____ is a problem that could cause some loss or threaten the progress of the project, but which has not happened yet.	Risk
4	_____is the system of identifying addressing and eliminating these problems before they can damage the project.	Risk Management
5	_____ risks contain risks of building an excellent product that no one need, losing budgetary or personnel commitments, etc.	Business
6	Risks that can be uncovered after careful assessment of the project program, the business and technical environment are _____	Known risks
7	The risks that are hypothesized from previous project experience are ____	Predictable risks
8	The risks that can and do occur, but are extremely tough to identify in advance are _____	Unpredictable risks
9	The priority of each risk can be estimated as p=_____	r * s
10	Risks that are connected with the person in the development team are _____	People risks
11	Risks that assume from the organizational environment where the software is being developed are ____	Organizational risks
12	Risks that assume from the software tools and other support software used to create the system are _____	Tools risk

13	Risks that assume from the changes to the customer requirement and the process of managing the requirements change are _____	Requirement Risks
14	Risks that assume from the management estimates of the resources required to build the system are ____	Estimation Risks
15	The process of managing risks to achieve desired outcomes is _____	Risk Control
16	Resource allocation is usually done using a ____	Gantt Chart
17	The _____representation is useful for program monitoring and control.	PERT chart
18	The _____ phase of SQM involves the actual building of the software program.	quality assurance
19	_____ is the step of SQM where testing finally comes into play.	Quality control
20	Having a _____ plan in place can guarantee that you're following all industry standards and that your end-user will receive a well-developed, high quality product.	software quality management
21	The quality team should be independent from the _____ team so that they can take an objective view of the software.	development
22	A _____ sets out the desired product qualities and how these are assessed and defines the most significant quality attributes.	quality plan
.	The subjective quality of a software system is largely based on its _____ characteristics.	non-functional
24	Quality managers should aim to develop a _____ where everyone responsible for software development is committed to achieving a high level of product quality.	'quality culture'
25	_____ are peer reviews where engineers examine the source of a system with the aim of discovering anomalies and defects.	Program inspections
26	_____ is an approach where 2 people are responsible for code development and work together to achieve this.	Pair programming
27	_____ is any type of measurement which relates to a software system, process or related documentation	Software metric
28	Software measurement and metrics are the basis of _____software engineering	empirical
29	A quality _____ should be a predictor of product quality.	product metric
30	_____ is analytics on software data for managers and software engineers with the aim of empowering software development individuals and teams to gain and share insight from their data to make better decisions.	Software analytics
31	Quality of _____ is the degree to which the design specifications are followed during manufacturing.	conformance
32	Quality _____ is the preventive set of activities that provide greater confidence that the project will be completed successfully.	Assurance
33	SQA stands for _____	Software Quality Assurance
34	____ group has responsibility for quality assurance planning, record keeping, analysis, and reporting.	SQA
35	Quality Control is a ____ tool.	corrective
36	Quality Assurance is a _____ tool.	managerial
37	Verification is an example of _____.	QA

38	Validation is an example of _____.	QC
39	_____ is one of the ISO 9126 software quality factors	Reliability
40	_____ are often chosen as the normalization value in size oriented metrics	Thousand lines of code (KLOC)
41	_____ describe the characteristics of the product such as size, complexity, design features, performance, and quality level.	Product metrics
42	_____ can be used to improve software development and maintenance.	Process metrics
43	_____ describe the project characteristics and execution.	Project metrics
44	_____ model can assess many different attributes of development including the use of tools, standard practices and more.	Capability Maturity Assessment
45	_____ are the metrics that combine product, process, and resource metrics.	Hybrid metrics
46	_____ are the metrics used for measuring properties that are viewed to be of greater importance to the user, e.g., portability, reliability, functionality, usability, etc.	External metrics
47	_____ are the metrics used for measuring properties that are viewed to be of greater importance to a software developer.	Internal metrics
48	The basic and primary purpose of the _____ is to measure and provide the software application functional size to the client, customer, and the stakeholder on their request.	functional point analysis
49	The degree to which a component performs a single function is _____	Cohesion
50	The term used to describe the degree of linkage between one component to others in the same system is _____	Coupling