

## BVRIT HYDERABAD College of Engineering for Women (Approved by AICTE | Affiliated to JNTUH | Accredited by NAAC with Grade 'A' & NBA for CSE, ECE, EEE, & IT)

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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-IV: Syllabus			
S.No	Question	Answer	
1	refers to the set of activities that ensure that software correctly implements a specific function	Verification	
2	refers to a different set of tasks that ensure that the software that has been built is traceable to customer requirements	Validation	
3	is the unavoidable part of any responsible effort to develop a software system.	Testing	
4	is incorporated into software throughout the process of software engineering.	Quality	
5	Optimism is the occupational hazard of programming, is the treatment.	Testing	
6	The is always responsible for testing the individual units of the program.	Software Developer	
7	The role of an is to remove the inherent problems associated with letting the builder test the thing that has been built.	Independent Test Group (ITG)	
8	The first mistake that people make is thinking that the testing team is responsible for assuring	Quality	
9	Integration testing is related to part of the software development.	Design	
10	has to be specified in a quantifiable manner long before testing commences.	Product requirements	
11	focuses verification effort on the smallest unit of software design.	Unit testing	
12	focuses on the internal processing logic and data structures within the	Unit Testing	

	boundaries of the component.	
13	The relationship between test cases and requirements is shown with the help of	traceability matrix
14	is a software testing technique which divides the application input test data into each partition at least once of equivalent data from which test cases can be derived.	Equivalence partitioning testing
15	testing technique involves selection of test cases based on an analysis of the internal structure (Code coverage, branches coverage, paths coverage, condition coverage etc.) of a component or system.	White box
16	White box is also known as	Code-Based testing or Structural testing
17	is the term used for an approach to creating a test strategy that is based on prioritizing tests by risk.	Risk-based testing
18	During method, the code is not executed and it is performed using the software documentation.	Static testing
19	To performtesting the code is required to be in an executable form.	Dynamic testing
20	is usually performed after unit and functional testing	Integration testing
21	is the detailed recording and updating of information for hardware and software components.	Configuration management
22	is finding defects when the system under goes testing as a whole, it is also known as end to end testing	System testing
23	involves running a product through a series of specific tests which determines whether the product wil meet the needs of its users.	UAT
24	Error condition hiding another error condition is called as	Fault Masking
25	Full form of COTS:	Commercial off The Shelf
26	The main purpose of the strategy is to specify which modules to combine when and how many at once.	integration
27	is the software testing method which is used to test the software without knowing the internal structure of code or program.	Black box testing
28	is normally used to evaluate a product to determine its suitability for intended use and to identify discrepancies	Technical Review
29	A technique is sometimes also referred to as a 'cause-effect' table.	decision table
30	In techniques, people's knowledge, skills and background are a prime contributor to the test conditions and test cases.	experience- based
31	On average, of defects occur during design and during the execution phase.	60% and 40%
32	The IEEE Std. 829-1998 defines a as a chronological record of relevant details about the execution of test cases.	test log
33	Intechnique, testing data is generated randomly often using a tool or automated mechanism.	Random testing
34	Random testing often known as	monkey testing

35	Testing the end to end functionality of the system as a whole is defined as a	functional system testing
36	During should the configuration management procedures be implemented.	test planning
37	is a software metric that measure the logical strength of the program.	Cyclomatic complexity
38	refine software, including requirements and design models, code, and testing data.	Software reviews
39	A is a software quality control activity.	formal technical review (FTR)
40	testing is used to ensure that the system meets the needs of the organization and the end user or customer	Acceptance testing
41	The purpose of is to determine when to stop testing	test completion criterion
42	ensures the original fault has been removed	Re-testing
43	defects are defects occur when the functionality which was once working normally has stopped working.	Regression
44	is a method that translates the needs of the user into a technical requirement.	Quality Function Deployment (QFD)
45	is the process of establishing services which the user required from the system and constraint under which it operates and is developed.	Requirement engineering
46	is Integration Testing and frequently used when software products are being developed.	Smoke testing
47	The testing is attesting in which the customer tests the version of complete software under the supervision of the developer.	alpha
48	Thetesting is a testing in which the customer tests the version of the software without the developer being present.	beta
49	is the phase of anticipating hurdles in carrying out the original plan and providing alternate methods so that the impact on the anticipated initially outcome is minimal.	Risk management
50	is ensuring that the delivered software has the least number of defects possible.	Quality Assurance