



# **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)

**Bachupally, Hyderabad-090**

**Department of Computer Science & Engineering (AIML)**

## **Multiple Choice Questions**

<b>UNIT-I: Syllabus</b>		
<b>S.No</b>	<b>Question</b>	<b>Answer</b>
1	Today's software typically have the following A) single processor and linear source B) gui and client-server architecture C) gui and client-server architecture D) client-server architecture	B
2	Major problem of software industry is its inability to develop A) bug-free software B) quality software C) software within budge D) software crisis	A
3	What are the characteristics of a software( ) A) Software is developed or engineered; it is not manufactured in the classical sense. B) Software doesn't "wear out". C) software within budge D) software crisis	C
4	Which are the examples of system software( ) A) compiler B) assembler C) editors D) all of the above	D
5	Efficiency in a software product does not include the following A) Licensing B) responsiveness	

	C) processing time D) Memory utilization	
6	A good specification should be? A) functional B) unambiguous C) distinctly specific D) all of the above	D
7	The reason for software bugs and failures is due to A) Software companies B) Software Developers C) Both Software companies and Developers D) All of the mentioned	C
8	serves as the foundation for software engineering. A) Software quality B) Software Analysis C) Software Design D) Software Testing	A
9	Which of the following is not the strategy for achieving reliability in software system? A) Fault repair B) Fault avoidance C) Fault detection D) Fault tolerance	C
10	Spiral model is mainly focused on ( ) A) Requirement analysis. B) Risk management. C) Quality management. D) Configuration management.	B
11	In the spiral model 'risk analysis' is performed A) In the first loop B) in the first and second loop C) In every loop D) before using spiral model	C
12	Purpose of process is to deliver software A) in time B) that is cost efficient C) before using spiral model D) Risk analysis is performed in every loop in the spiral model	D
13	The rapid application development model is_____( ) A) Used to suggests a systematic sequential approach to software development B) A Combination of prototyping and waterfall model C) Includes project risks evaluation during each iteration D) A high-speed adaptation of the linear sequential model	B
14	Which model is also known as verification and validation model. A) V-model B) spiral model C) big bang model D) None	C
15	Which model is not suitable for large software projects A) V-model	D

	B) spiral model C) big bang model D) none of the above	
16	Which of the following model is not suitable for accommodating any change? A) V-model B) spiral model C) Big bang model D) Waterfall model	D
17	Which of the following is not a phase of prototyping model?() A) coding B) quick design C) Prototyping D) communication	A
18	RAD model has A) 2 phases B) 3 phases C) 5 phases D) 4 phases	C
19	What is the major drawback of using RAD Model? A) Highly specialized & skilled developers/designers are required B) Increases reusability of components C) Encourages customer/client feedback D) Increases reusability of components, Highly specialized & skilled developers/designers are required	D
20	Build & Fix Model is suitable for programming exercises of _____ LOC (Line of Code). A) 100-200 B) 200-400 C) 1000-2000 D) above 1000	A
21	Which two models doesn't allow defining requirements early in the cycle? A) Prototyping & Spiral B) Prototyping & RAD C) Waterfall & v model D) Waterfall & RAD	A
22	Choose the correct option from given below: A) Prototyping Model facilitates reusability of components B) Both RAD & Prototyping Model facilitates reusability of components C) none of the above D) all of the above	B
23	Which of these software engineering activities are not a part of software processes ? A) Software dependence B) Software development C) Software validation D) Software specification	A
24	Which of these does not affect different types of software as a whole? A) Heterogeneity B) Flexibility C) Business and social change	B

	D) Security	
25	Which of the following pairs represents general-purpose software tools? A) Spreadsheet and database software B) Word processor and accounting software C) Students record system and database software D) Insurance processing and spreadsheet software	A
26	Quality Developers is a company that writes programs to do specific jobs for other companies. These programs are called? A) General-purpose software B) Special-purpose software C) Custom-purpose software D) Off-the-shelf software	C
27	An airline reservation system is an example of A) Batch processing B) Real time processing C) Interactive processing D) Distributed processing	B
28	Which is the most important feature of spiral model? A) Quality management B) Risk management C) Performance management D) Efficiency management	B
29	The process of developing a software product using software engineering principles and methods is referred to as, _____. A) Software myths B) Scientific Product C) Software Evolution D) None of the above	C
30	Software consists of _____. A) Set of instructions + operating procedures B) Programs + documentation + operating procedures C) Programs + hardware manuals D) Set of programs	B
31	Which is the Layered Technology in Bedrock that supports Software Engineering? A) Methods B) Tools C) Process D) Quality Focus	D
32	If the software process were not based on scientific and engineering concepts it would be easier to re-create new software than to scale an existing one, is known as_____. A) Cost B) Dynamic Management C) Large Software D) Scalability	D
33	Which of the following provides semi-automatic and automatic support to methods in a layered technology? A) Methods B) Tools C) Process	B

	D) Quality Focus	
34	<p>Choose the correct option according to the given statement. Statement 1: Software is a physical rather than a logical system element. Statement 2: Computer software is the product that software engineers design and build. Statement 3: Software is a logical rather than a physical system element. Statement 4: Software is a set of application programs that are built by software engineers.</p> <p>A) Statement 1 and 2 are correct.  B) Only Statement 2 and 3 are correct.  C) Statement 2 and 3 and 4 are correct.  D) All statements are correct</p>	3
35	<p>If you have no clue of how to improve the process for the quality software which model is used?</p> <p>A) A Continuous model  B) A Staged model  C) Both A &amp; B  D) None of the above</p>	2
36	<p>Which of the level carries out goal, objective, work tasks, work products and other activities of the software process?</p> <p>A) A Continuous model  B) A Staged model  C) Both A &amp; B  D) None of the above</p>	2
37	<p>Which of the level carries out goal, objective, work tasks, work products and other activities of the software process?</p> <p>A) Performed  B) INCOMPLETE  C) Optimized  D) Optimized</p>	1
38	<p>Which phase is refers to the support phase of software development?</p> <p>A) Acceptance Phase.  B) Testing.  C) Maintenance.  D) None of the above</p>	2
39	<p>From the following, which software has been characterized by 'Number Crunching' Algorithms?</p> <p>A) System software  B) Artificial intelligence software  C) Embedded software  D) Engineering and scientific software</p>	4
40	<p>Software process and improvement are assessed by ____.</p> <p>A) ISO 9000  B) ISO 9001  C) SPICE (ISO/IEC15504)  D) Both B and C</p>	4
41	<p>Choose the correct option according to given below statement. Statement 1: Umbrella activities are independent of any one framework activity and occur</p> <p>A) Only statement 1 is correct.  B) Statement 1 and statement 2 are correct.  C) Only statement 3 is correct.  D) Statement 1 and statement 3 are correct.</p>	2

42	Which of these primary objectives have to be achieved for the requirement model? A) To describe what the customer requires B) To establish a basis for the creation of a software design C) To define a set of requirements that can be validated once the software D) All the above	4
43	Which tool consist of programming environments like IDE, in-built modules library and simulation tools? A) Web development tools B) Prototyping tools C) Programming tools D) Design tools	3
44	Which aspect is important when the software is moved from one platform to another? A) Maintenance B) Operational C) Transitional D) All of the above	3
45	The model in which the requirements are implemented by its category is _____. A) Evolutionary Development Model B) Waterfall Model C) Prototyping D) Iterative Enhancement Model	1
46	The tools that support different stages of software development life cycle are called _____. A) CASE Tools B) CAME tools C) CAQE tools D) CARE tools	1
47	Which is not a step of Requirement Engineering? A) Requirements elicitation B) Requirements analysis C) Requirements design D) Requirements documentation	3
48	Which one of the following is NOT desired in a good Software Requirement Specifications (SRS) document? A) Functional Requirements B) Non-Functional Requirements C) Goals of Implementation D) Algorithms for Software Implementation	4
49	What is the appropriate pairing of items in the two columns listing various activities encountered in a software life cycle?,P. Requirements Capture ,Q. Design,R. Implementation,S. Maintenance;1.Module Development and Integration,2.Domain Analysis,3.Structural and Behavioral Modeling, 4.Performance Tuning A) P-3, Q-2, R-4, S-1 B) P-2, Q-3, R-1, S-4 C) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4 D) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1	2
50	Which of the following statements are TRUE?I. The context diagram should depict the system as a single bubble. II. External entities should be identified clearly at all levels of DFDs. III. Control information should not be represented in a DFD. IV. A data store can be connected wither to another data store or to an external entity.	3

	A) II and III B) II and III C) I and III D) I, II and III	
51	Which one of the following is TRUE? A) The requirements document also describes how the requirements that are listed in the document are implemented efficiently. B) Consistency and completeness of functional requirements are always achieved in practice. C) Prototyping is a method of requirements validation. D) Requirements review is carried out to find the errors in system design	3
52	A software organization has been assessed at SEI CMM Level 4. Which of the following does the organization need to practice beside Process Change Management and Technology Change Management in order to achieve Level 5? A) Defect Detection B) Defect Prevention C) Defect Isolation D) Defect Propagation	2
53	In a software project, COCOMO (Constructive Cost Model) is used to estimate A) effort and duration based on the size of the software B) size and duration based on the effort of the software C) size and duration based on the effort of the software D) size, effort and duration based on the cost of the software	1
54	In the Spiral model of software development, the primary determinant in selecting activities in each iteration is A) Iteration size B) Cost C) Adopted process such as Rational Unified Process or Extreme Programming D) Risk	4
55	Software does not wear-out in the traditional sense of the term, but software does tend to deteriorate as it evolves, because : A) Software suffers from exposure to hostile environments. B) Defects are more likely to arise after software has been used often. C) surveying customers to find out their opinions about product quality. D) tracing each defect to its underlying cause, isolating the vital few causes, and moving to correct them.	3
56	The extent to which a software performs its intended functions without failures, is termed as A) Robustness B) Correctness C) Reliability D) Accuracy	3
57	Risk management is one of the most important jobs for a A) Client B) Investor C) Production team D) Project manager	4
58	Which of the following risk is the failure of a purchased component to perform as expected?	B

	A) Product risk B) Project risk C) Business risk D) Programming risk	
59	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
60	<b>A feasibility study is?</b> A) Considers a single solution <b>B). Includes a statement of the problem</b> C). Both (a) and (b) <b>D). None of these</b>	B
61	<b>A system can be defined as ____?</b> A). A collection of people, machines, and methods organized to accomplish a set of functions <b>B).An integrated whole that is composed of diverse, interacting specialized structures and sub-functions</b> C). A group of subsystems united by some interaction or interdependence performing many duties but functioning as a single unit <b>D). All of the above</b>	D
62	<b>person who writes a program for running the hardware of a computer is called?</b> A). System designer <b>B). Data processor</b> C). Programmer <b>D). System analyst</b>	C
63	<b>The main activity of the design phase of the system life cycle is to?</b> A). Replace the old system with the new one <b>B). Develop and test the new system</b> C). Understand the current system <b>D). Propose alternatives to the current system</b>	D
64	<b>The advantage of using pre-written software packages is?</b> A). Eliminates writing program <b>B). Saves time and cost</b> C). Eliminates program testing <b>D). All of the above</b>	D
65	<b>The condition outside a system is called?</b> A). Interface <b>B). Boundary</b> C). Environment <b>D). All of these</b>	C
66	<b>The item of documentation added to the description of the new system is ____?</b> <b>A). Problem overview</b>	D



	<b>B). I/O analysis</b> <b>C). Control review</b> <b>D). Feedback</b>	
67	<b>The main purpose of the system investigation phase is to produce ____?</b> <b>A). A requirement report</b> <b>B). A feasibility report</b> <b>C). A design report</b> <b>D). All of these</b>	B
68	<b>The name of programming technique which emphasizes breaking large and complex task into successively smaller sections is ____?</b> <b>A). Structured programming</b> <b>B). Micro-programming</b> <b>C). Object orienting</b> <b>D). Scrambling</b>	A
69	<b>System implementation phase involve ____?</b> <b>A). Parallel runs</b> <b>B). Pilot run</b> <b>C). System checkouts</b> <b>D). All of these</b>	C
70	<b>A feasibility study is?</b> <b>A). Considers a single solution</b> <b>B). Includes a statement of the problem</b> <b>C). Both (a) and (b)</b> <b>D). None of these</b>	B
71	<b>At the time of system study, flow of charts are drawn using ____?</b> <b>A). General symbols</b> <b>B). Abbreviated symbols</b> <b>C). Specific symbols</b> <b>D). Non standard symbols</b>	A
72	<b>A graphic representation of an information system is called?</b> <b>A). Data flow diagram</b> <b>B). Pictogram</b> <b>C). Flowchart</b> <b>D). All of these</b>	A
73	<b>The systems which can preserve and reproduce the knowledge of experts but have a limited application focus is:</b> <b>A). Applications</b> <b>B). Expert system</b> <b>C). Benefits and limitations</b> <b>D). knowledge base</b>	C
74	<b>Top-down software design scheme is:</b> <b>A). Is the process of designing a program by first identifying its modules</b> <b>B). Decomposes major components into lower level components</b> <b>C). Both (a) and (b)</b> <b>D). None of these</b>	C
75	<b>A system analyst does not need to consider ____?</b>	D

	<b>A). Technical feasibility</b> <b>B). Economics feasibility</b> <b>C). Operational feasibility</b> <b>D). None of these</b>	
76	<b>Software deteriorates rather than wears out because ____?</b> <b>A). Software suffers from exposure to hostile environments</b> <b>B). Multiple change requests introduce errors in component interactions</b> <b>C). Defects are more likely to arise after software has been used often</b> <b>D). Software spare parts become harder to order</b>	B
77	<b>Software engineers shall ____?</b> <b>A). Act consistently with the public interest</b> <b>B). Act in a manner that is in the best interests of his expertise and favour</b> <b>C). Ensure that their products only meet the SRS</b> <b>D). All of the above</b>	B
78	<b>Most software continues to be custom built because ____?</b> <b>A). Reusable components are too expensive to use</b> <b>B). Software is easier to build without using someone else's components</b> <b>C). Component reuse is common in the software world</b> <b>D). Off-the-shelf software components are unavailable in many application domains</b>	D
79	<b>Component level design is concerned with ____?</b> <b>A). Flow oriented analysis</b> <b>B). Class based analysis</b> <b>C). Both of the above</b> <b>D). None of the above</b>	C
80	<b>System Study involves ____?</b> <b>A). Study of an existing system</b> <b>B). Identifying current deficiencies and establishing new goals</b> <b>C). Documenting the existing system</b> <b>D). All of the above</b>	D
81	<b>What is Software ?</b> <b>A). Set of computer programs, procedures and possibly is a collection of instructions that enable the user to interact with a computer</b> <b>B). A set of compiler instructions</b> <b>C). A mathematical formula</b> <b>D). Things which we can touch</b>	A
82	<b>Which of the following is not the characteristic of a software?</b> <b>A). Software does not wear out</b> <b>B). Software is not manufactured</b> <b>C). Software is always correct</b> <b>D). Software is flexible</b>	C
83	<b>Select the most appropriate statement about software engineering.</b> <b>A). Has been around as a discipline since the early 50's</b> <b>B). Is a set of rules about developing software products</b> <b>C). Started as a response to the so-called 'Software Crisis' of the late 90's</b> <b>D). Is an engineering discipline concerned with all the aspects of software</b>	D

	production	
84	<b>Structured design methodology is an approach to design that adheres to rules based on principles such as ____?</b> <b>A).</b> Bottom-up design <b>B).</b> Data flow analysis <b>C).</b> Top-down refinement <b>D).</b> All of these	B
85	<b>Software compatibility means ____?</b> <b>A).</b> Being able to connect machines together <b>B).</b> Being able to transfer data between the old and new machines <b>C).</b> Being able to use existing programs with the new program <b>D).</b> Both (b) and (c)	C
86	<b>User documentation consists of ____?</b> <b>A).</b> Descriptions of the program logic in the form of flowcharts and the program listings <b>B).</b> Training manuals, operations manuals, and reference manuals <b>C).</b> Flow diagrams <b>D).</b> All of these	B
87	<b>The document listing all procedures and regulations that generally govern an organization is the ____?</b> <b>A).</b> Personal policy book <b>B).</b> Administrative policy manual <b>C).</b> Organization manual <b>D).</b> Procedures log	C
88	<b>A statement by statement description of a procedure is detailed in a ____?</b> <b>A).</b> Procedure log <b>B).</b> Record layout <b>C).</b> Systems flowchart <b>D).</b> Written narrative	D
89	<b>A systems investigation may result from ____?</b> <b>A).</b> An analysis investigation <b>B).</b> A manager's formal request <b>C).</b> A scheduled systems review <b>D).</b> All of these	D
90	<b>On the feasibility committee, department representatives serve as ____?</b> <b>A).</b> Liaison to their departments <b>B).</b> Direct users of the new system <b>C).</b> Ready source of information <b>D).</b> All of these	C
91	<b>Which of the following is generally not contained in a feasibility document?</b> <b>A).</b> Project Name <b>B).</b> Problem descriptions <b>C).</b> Feasible alternative solutions <b>D).</b> Data Flow Diagrams	D

92	<b>Which of the following tools is (are) used in modelling the new system?</b> <b>A).</b> Decision Table <b>B).</b> Data Flow Diagrams <b>C).</b> Data dictionary <b>D).</b> All of these	D
93	<b>Which of the following tools is not used for process descriptions?</b> <b>A).</b> Pseudo codes <b>B).</b> Decision tables <b>C).</b> Data Dictionary <b>D).</b> Structured	C
94	<b>What part of documentation offers both a pictorial and written description of system?</b> <b>A).</b> System's narrative <b>B).</b> Problem definition <b>C).</b> System's overview <b>D).</b> System's abstract	C
95	<b>Compilers, Editors software come under which type of software?</b> <b>A).</b> Application software <b>B).</b> Scientific software <b>C).</b> System software <b>D).</b> None of the above	C
96	<b>Which design identifies the software as a system with many components interacting with each other?</b> <b>A).</b> High-level design <b>B).</b> Architectural design <b>C).</b> Detailed design <b>D).</b> Both B & C	B
97	<b>Software process and improvement are assessed by ____?</b> <b>A).</b> ISO 9000 <b>B).</b> ISO 9001 <b>C).</b> SPICE (ISO/IEC15504) <b>D).</b> Both B and C	D
98	<b>CASE Tool stands for?</b> <b>A).</b> Component Aided Software Engineering <b>B).</b> Computer Aided Software Engineering <b>C).</b> Constructive Aided Software Engineering <b>D).</b> Computer Analysis Software Engineering	B
99	<b>Which box specifies the behavior of a system or a part of a system?</b> <b>A).</b> State box <b>B).</b> Clear box <b>C).</b> Black box <b>D).</b> None of the above	C
100	<b>Desk chucking is involved with?</b> <b>A).</b> Coding the program <b>B).</b> Running the program <b>C).</b> Compiling the program	D

	<b>D).</b> Debugging the program	
--	----------------------------------	--