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QuestionID : 15049      Subject Name SE

Q1. Software Engineering is concerned with\_\_\_\_\_.

1. process
2. methods
3. tools
4. all of the above

**Correct Answer : 4**

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 15056      Subject Name SE

Q2. Reliability in a software system can be achieved using the following strategies, EXCEPT

1. Fault avoidance
2. Fault tolerance
3. Fault detection
4. Fault rectification

**Correct Answer : 3**

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 15059      Subject Name SE

Q3. Identify the true statements about using a process for software development. a) Processes usually divide software development into phases b) Processes provide guidelines for what to do at each phase of development c) Processes are used only during the analysis phase of a project d) Processes make it easier to measure the progress of a project

1. a and c
2. a and b
3. a, b and d
4. a, c and d

**Correct Answer : 3**

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 15062      Subject Name SE

Q4. What is the primary purpose of the first stage of software analysis and design?

1. Determining system deployment
2. Writing code

3. Capturing requirements
4. Building GUIs

**Correct Answer : 3**

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 15063      Subject Name SE

Q5. An approved feasibility study is a deliverable out of

1. Systems design
2. Preliminary investigation
3. Systems development
4. Systems analysis

**Correct Answer : 2**

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 15071      Subject Name SE

Q6. Any activity designed to keep programs in working condition, error free, and up-to-date, is referred to as \_\_\_\_\_

1. maintenance
2. testing
3. debugging
4. coding

**Correct Answer : 1**

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 15072      Subject Name SE

Q7. Checklists, grid charts, and decision tables are all tools used in the \_\_\_\_\_ step

1. preliminary investigation
2. systems analysis
3. systems development
4. systems implementation

**Correct Answer : 2**

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 15076      Subject Name SE

Q8. During the \_\_\_\_\_ phase, the application is verified against the requirements

1. Analysis
2. Design
3. Testing
4. Implementation

**Correct Answer : 3**

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 15079      Subject Name SE

Q9. The choice of the Software Development Life Cycle Model to be

followed for a project depends on A) Initial Clarity of Requirements B) Size of the Project C) Time Frame of the Project D) Clarity on Technical Issues

1. A, B & C only
2. A, B & D only
3. A, B, C & D
4. A & D only

**Correct Answer : 3**

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 15087      Subject Name SE

Q10. The waterfall model of the software process considers each process activity as a \_\_\_\_\_ phase

1. separate
2. discrete
3. Both a and b options
4. None of the above

**Correct Answer : 3**

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 15089      Subject Name SE

Q11. Prototype may be used for

1. Risk Reduction
2. Requirements Elicitation
3. User Interface Design
4. all of the above

**Correct Answer : 4**

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 15090      Subject Name SE

Q12. RAD stands for

1. Rapid Application Development
2. Random Access Disc
3. Random Application Driver
4. Rapid Alignment Disc

**Correct Answer : 1**

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 15100      Subject Name SE

Q13. During the \_\_\_\_\_ phase of the systems life cycle, the new hardware and software are acquired and tested

1. design
2. development
3. implementation
4. maintenance

**Correct Answer : 3**

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 15108      Subject Name SE

Q14. Which of the following is seen in the DFD but not in the Context Diagram

1. Data Sources
2. Data Flows
3. Data Stores
4. Users

**Correct Answer : 3**

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 15110      Subject Name SE

Q15. "Balancing of DFD" is means

1. conservation of inputs & outputs at various levels
2. Sub dividing a process into smaller subprocesses
3. Labelling of all data items
4. Allowing data flows to take place only to or from processes

**Correct Answer : 1**

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 15111      Subject Name SE

Q16. DFD gives idea about flow of \_\_\_\_\_ & flowchart gives idea of the flow of \_\_\_\_\_

1. processes, decisions
2. control, data
3. logic, control
4. data, control

**Correct Answer : 4**

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 15117      Subject Name SE

Q17. Example of a Semantic Data model is

1. data flow diagram
2. Context Diagram
3. Entity Relationship Diagram
4. all of the above

**Correct Answer : 3**

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 15123      Subject Name SE

Q18. The ways of describing specifications at different levels of detail include

1. requirements definition
2. requirements specification
3. both a and b options

4. None of these options

**Correct Answer : 3**

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 15125      Subject Name SE

Q19. A system developed to give end users a concrete impression of the system capabilities is called

1. Semantics
2. model
3. prototype
4. abstraction

**Correct Answer : 3**

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 15127      Subject Name SE

Q20. The requirement engineering process has the following stages, Except

1. Feasibility study
2. Requirement analysis
3. Implementation
4. Requirement definition

**Correct Answer : 3**

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 15131      Subject Name SE

Q21. Find the odd one out

1. Axiomatic Specification
2. Algebraic Specification
3. Z Specification
4. Data Flow Diagram

**Correct Answer : 4**

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 15132      Subject Name SE

Q22. Planning the solution to a programming problem using a structured technique is called program

1. coding
2. compiling
3. moduling
4. design

**Correct Answer : 4**

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 15135      Subject Name SE

Q23. Conception & planning out of externally observable characteristics of a software is called

1. External Design

2. User Interface Design
3. Both a and b options
4. None of the above

**Correct Answer : 3**

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 15157      Subject Name SE

**Q24. The afferent branch of the DFD ends at the**

1. Most Abstract Input
2. Most Abstract Output
3. middle of the central transform
4. all of the above

**Correct Answer : 1**

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 15169      Subject Name SE

**Q25. A programmer must follow the rules for coding a particular programming language. These rules are called:**

1. pseudocode
2. iteration
3. syntax
4. documentation

**Correct Answer : 3**

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 15176      Subject Name SE

**Q26. Use of coding standards**

1. eases the task of integration of software modules
2. enhances the maintainability of the software
3. enhances reusability of the software
4. All of these options

**Correct Answer : 4**

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 15183      Subject Name SE

**Q27. Static verification of code is not likely to reveal**

1. logic errors
2. syntax errors
3. performance errors
4. coding standard violations

**Correct Answer : 3**

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 15187      Subject Name SE

**Q28. Which of the following is NOT true with regard to Testing & Debugging**

1. Testing includes debugging
2. Debugging includes retesting
3. Testing only establishes presence of defects
4. Debugging repairs the program defects

**Correct Answer : 1**

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 15188      Subject Name SE

Q29. Which factor among the following has least effect on the testability of a software ?

1. Decomposability
2. Efficiency
3. Understandability
4. Observability

**Correct Answer : 2**

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 15189      Subject Name SE

Q30. Identification of inputs which cause anomalous behavior in the outputs indicating the existence of defects is

1. Static Testing
2. White Box Testing
3. Black Box Testing
4. Interface testing

**Correct Answer : 3**

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 15195      Subject Name SE

Q31. Purely black box testing would be used at which of the following levels?

1. Unit testing
2. Module testing
3. Integration Testing
4. Acceptance Testing

**Correct Answer : 4**

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 15203      Subject Name SE

Q32. A Test case includes

1. Input
2. Expected output
3. information of function under test
4. All of these options

**Correct Answer : 4**

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 15209      Subject Name SE

Q33. In unit testing which of the following is the strongest testing strategy?

1. Statement coverage
2. Branch Coverage
3. Condition Coverage
4. Path coverage

**Correct Answer : 4**

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 15212      Subject Name SE

Q34. Selection of test paths according to definition & usage of different variables in the program is called

1. Path coverage testing
2. Condition Coverage testing
3. Data Flow Testing
4. Branch Coverage Testing

**Correct Answer : 3**

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 15214      Subject Name SE

Q35. \_\_\_\_\_ exercises the system beyond its maximum design load

1. Thread testing
2. Stress Testing
3. Back to back testing
4. all of the above

**Correct Answer : 2**

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 15225      Subject Name SE

Q36. Compared to small team projects large team projects are

1. more sensitive to programmer ability
2. less sensitive to programmer ability
3. not sensitive to programmer ability
4. None of these

**Correct Answer : 2**

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 15229      Subject Name SE

Q37. COCOMO is categorized as a \_\_\_\_\_ estimation technique

1. Heuristic
2. Empirical
3. Analytical
4. None of the above

**Correct Answer : 1**

Your Answer :



QuestionID : 15235      Subject Name SE

Q38. In COCOMO terminology a project with software being strongly coupled to complex hardware & stringent regulations on operating procedures is categorised as

1. Organic
2. Semidetached
3. Embedded
4. Application

**Correct Answer : 3**

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 15236      Subject Name SE

Q39. Which version of COCOMO develops estimates for large projects as sum of estimates of its various subsystems by considering the differences in the complexities of its various subsystems

1. Basic COCOMO
2. Intermediate COCOMO
3. Complete COCOMO
4. None of the above

**Correct Answer : 3**

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 15244      Subject Name SE

Q40. \_\_\_\_\_ shows the dependencies between the different activities making up a project.

1. PERT chart
2. Bar chart
3. Staffing Plan
4. Pi chart

**Correct Answer : 1**

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 15248      Subject Name SE

Q41. Which of the following is true as per Putnam model

1. Staffing Pattern peaks at Coding & Unit testing
2. Schedule compression increases effort in proportion to fourth power
3. Expanding the schedule gives extreme saving in effort
4. all of the above

**Correct Answer : 4**

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 15253      Subject Name SE

Q42. Risk Assessment Table is based on categorization by

1. Risk Components
2. Risk Impact

3. Both a and b options

4. None of the above

**Correct Answer : 3**

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 15257      Subject Name SE

Q43. Risks arising out of frequent change requests are best mitigated by

1. User characterization

2. Strong SCM

3. Multisource estimations

4. Prescheduling key personnel

**Correct Answer : 2**

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 15260      Subject Name SE

Q44. A change request has to be evaluated for

1. its technical merit

2. cost & schedule impacts

3. side effects

4. All of these options

**Correct Answer : 4**

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 15971      Subject Name SE

Q45. Requirement phase is usually done by

1. System Analyst

2. System Administrator

3. System Engineer

4. All

**Correct Answer : 1**

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 15975      Subject Name SE

Q46. Productivity can measure from the relationship

1. Productivity=KLOC/person-month

2. Productivity=KLOC/defects

3. Productivity=KLOC/LOC

4. Productivity=KLOC\*person-month

**Correct Answer : 1**

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 15976      Subject Name SE

Q47. The goal of coding is

1. To reduce the cost of testing

2. To reduce the cost of maintenance

3. Both a & b

4. None

**Correct Answer : 3**

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 15981      Subject Name SE

**Q48. CASE is expanded as**

1. Computer Analysis Software Engineering
2. Computer Aided Software Engineering
3. Computer Aided System Engineering
4. Computer Analysis System Engineering

**Correct Answer : 2**

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 15983      Subject Name SE

**Q49. Structural approach is also known as**

1. Glass box testing
2. Black box testing
3. Input box testing
4. Output box testing

**Correct Answer : 1**

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 15985      Subject Name SE

**Q50. Three major factor of software engineering are**

1. Cost , Correctness , Reliability
2. Cost , Schedule , Reliability
3. Cost , Quality ,Correctness
4. Cost , Portability , Reliability

**Correct Answer : 2**

Your Answer :