

## MCQ FOR SOFTWARE ENGINEERING

1. What is Software?
  - a) Software is set of programs
  - b) Software is documentation and configuration of data
  - c) Software is set of programs, documentation & configuration of data
  - d) None of the mentioned
2. Which of these is true?
  - a) Generic products and customized products are types of software products
  - b) Generic products are produced by organization and sold to open market
  - c) Customized products are commissioned by particular customer
  - d) All of the mentioned
3. What are attributes of good software?
  - a) Software maintainability
  - b) Software functionality
  - c) Software development
  - d) Software maintainability & functionality
4. 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
5. Choose the correct option in terms of Issues related to professional responsibility
  - a) Confidentiality
  - b) Intellectual property rights
  - c) Both Confidentiality & Intellectual property rights
  - d) Managing Client Relationships
6. "Software engineers should not use their technical skills to misuse other people's computers." Here the term misuse refers to:
  - a) Unauthorized access to computer material
  - b) Unauthorized modification of computer material
  - c) Dissemination of viruses or other malware
  - d) All of the mentioned
7. Efficiency in a software product does not include \_\_\_\_\_
  - a) responsiveness
  - b) licensing
  - c) memory utilization
  - d) processing time
8. Which tools are used in implementation, testing and maintenance?
  - a) uppercase tools
  - b) integrated case tools
  - c) lowercase tools
  - d) none of above

9. Waterfall model of software development is
- a reasonable approach when requirement are well defined and project is small
  - good approach when working software is required quickly
  - best approach to use in large project and large development team.
  - Applicable to develop medium sized application when requirement are not clear.
10. Which of these is not one of the phase names defined by the Unified Process Model for software development?
- Inception phase
  - validation phase
  - elaboration phase.
  - Construction phase.
11. What is the major advantage of using Incremental Model?
- Customer can respond to each increment
  - Easier to test and debug
  - It is used when there is a need to get a product to the market early
  - Easier to test and debug & It is used when there is a need to get a product to the market early
12. The spiral model has two dimensions namely \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_
- diagonal, angular
  - radial, perpendicular
  - radial, angular
  - diagonal, perpendicular
13. Identify the disadvantage of Spiral Model.
- Doesn't work well for smaller projects
  - High amount of risk analysis
  - Strong approval and documentation control
  - Additional Functionality can be added at a later date.
14. Agile Software Development is based on
- Incremental Development
  - Iterative Development
  - Linear Development
  - Both Incremental and Iterative Development
15. How is plan driven development different from agile development?
- Outputs are decided through a process of negotiation during the software development process
  - Specification, design, implementation and testing are interleaved
  - Iteration occurs within activities
  - All of the mentioned

16. User requirements are expressed as \_\_\_\_\_ in Extreme Programming.
- a) implementation tasks
  - b) functionalities
  - c) scenarios
  - d) none of the mentioned
17. Which of the following is the important feature of spiral model?
- a) quality management
  - b) risk management
  - c) performance management
  - d) efficiency management
18. Which one of the following is a functional requirement ?
- a) Maintainability
  - b) Portability
  - c) Robustness
  - d) None of the mentioned
19. What are the four dimensions of Dependability?
- a) Usability, Reliability, Security, Flexibility
  - b) Availability, Reliability, Maintainability, Security
  - c) Availability, Reliability, Security, Safety
  - d) Security, Safety, Testability, Usability
20. Which two requirements are given priority during Requirement Management of a product ?
- a) User and Developer
  - b) Functional and Non-functional
  - c) Enduring and Volatile
  - d) All of the mentioned
21. Which of the following is not a diagram studied in Requirement Analysis ?
- a) Use Cases
  - b) Entity Relationship Diagram
  - c) State Transition Diagram
  - d) Activity Diagram
22. Which model in system modeling depicts the dynamic behavior of the system?
- a) Context Model
  - b) Behavioral Model
  - c) Data Model
  - d) Object Model
23. Which model in system modeling depicts the static nature of the system ?
- a) Behavioral Model
  - b) Context Model
  - c) Data Model
  - d) Structural Model
24. The UML supports event-based modeling using \_\_\_\_\_ diagrams.
- a) Deployment
  - b) Collaboration
  - c) State chart
  - d) All of the mentioned
25. \_\_\_\_\_ allows us to infer that different members of classes have some common characteristics.
- a) Realization
  - b) Aggregation
  - c) Generalization
  - d) dependency



26. \_\_\_\_\_ & \_\_\_\_\_ diagrams of UML represent Interaction modeling.
- a) Use Case, Sequence
  - b) Class, Object
  - c) Activity, State Chart
  - d) All of the mentioned
27. Cohesion is a qualitative indication of the degree to which a module
- a) can be written more compactly
  - b) focuses on just one thing
  - c) is able to complete its function in a timely manner
  - d) is connected to other modules and the outside world
28. Coupling is a qualitative indication of the degree to which a module
- a) can be written more compactly
  - b) focuses on just one thing
  - c) is able to complete its function in a timely manner
  - d) is connected to other modules and the outside world
29. Choose the incorrect statement in terms of Objects.
- a) Objects are abstractions of real-world
  - b) Objects can't manage themselves
  - c) Objects encapsulate state and representation information
  - d) All of the mentioned
30. The UML was designed for describing \_\_\_\_\_
- a) object-oriented systems
  - b) architectural design
  - c) SRS
  - d) Both object-oriented systems and Architectural design
31. Which of the following view shows that the system is composed of interacting processes at run time?
- a) physical
  - b) development
  - c) logical
  - d) process
32. Which of the following is not included in Architectural design decisions?
- a) type of application
  - b) distribution of the system
  - c) architectural styles
  - d) testing the system
33. Which of the following pattern is the basis of interaction management in many web-based systems?
- a) layered pattern
  - b) repository pattern
  - c) model-view-controller
  - d) different operating system
34. Which of the following type describes application architectures?
- a) Transaction processing applications
  - b) Language processing systems
  - c) Client management systems
  - d) Transaction processing applications and Language processing systems

35. White Box techniques are also classified as
- a) Design based testing
  - b) Structural testing
  - c) Error guessing technique
  - d) functional testing
36. Boundary value analysis belongs to?
- a) White Box Testing
  - b) Black Box Testing
  - c) White Box & Black Box Testing
  - d) None of the mentioned
37. Testing done without planning and Documentation is called
- a) Unit testing
  - b) Regression testing
  - c) Adhoc testing
  - d) None of the mentioned
38. Acceptance testing is also known as
- a) Grey box testing
  - b) White box testing
  - c) Alpha Testing
  - d) Beta testing
39. Which of the following is non-functional testing?
- a) Black box testing
  - b) Performance testing
  - c) Unit testing
  - d) None of the mentioned
40. Behavioral testing is
- a) White box testing
  - b) Black box testing
  - c) Grey box testing
  - d) None of the mentioned
41. CMM model is a technique of ....
- a) developing software
  - b) improve the software process
  - c) improve the testing process
  - d) All of the mentioned
42. What are the problems with re-structuring?
- a) Loss of comments
  - b) Loss of documentation
  - c) Heavy computational demands
  - d) All of the mentioned
43. Source code translation is a part of which re-engineering technique?
- a) Data re-engineering
  - b) Refactoring
  - c) Restructuring
  - d) None of the mentioned
44. Reverse engineering is the process of deriving the system design and specification from its
- a) GUI
  - b) Database
  - c) Source code
  - d) All of the mentioned

45. Software evolution does not comprises:
- a) Development activities
  - b) Negotiating with client
  - c) Maintenance activities
  - d) Re-engineering activities
46. The modification of the software to match changes in the ever changing environment, falls under which category of software maintenance?
- a) Corrective
  - b) Adaptive
  - c) Perfective
  - d) Preventive
47. \_\_\_\_\_ combines procedures and tools to manage different versions of configuration objects that are created during the software process.
- a) Configuration status reporting
  - b) change control
  - c) version control
  - d) system building
48. Which of the following is not software configuration management activity?
- a) change management
  - b) risk management
  - c) version management
  - d) release management
49. The process of generating analysis and design documents is known as
- a) Software engineering
  - b) Software re-engineering
  - c) Reverse engineering
  - d) Re-engineering
50. CMM stands for
- a) Capability Management Module
  - b) Conservative Maturity Model
  - c) Capability Maturity Module
  - d) Capability Maturity Model
51. 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
52. What assess the risk and your plans for risk mitigation and revise these when you learn more about the risk?
- a) Risk monitoring
  - b) Risk planning
  - c) Risk analysis
  - d) Risk identification
53. 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



54. 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
55. Every task that is scheduled should be assigned to a specific team member is termed as
- a) Compartmentalization
  - b) Defined milestones
  - c) Defined responsibilities
  - d) Defined outcomes
56. Which of the following is a project scheduling method that can be applied to software development?
- a) PERT
  - b) CPM
  - c) CMM
  - d) Both PERT and CPM
57. Which of the following costs is not part of the total effort cost?
- a) Costs of networking and communications
  - b) Costs of providing heating and lighting office space
  - c) Costs of lunch time food
  - d) Costs of support staff
58. A \_\_\_\_\_ is developed using historical cost information that relates some software metric to the project cost.
- a) Algorithmic cost modeling
  - b) Expert judgment
  - c) Estimation by analogy
  - d) Parkinson's Law
59. Which technique is applicable when other projects in the same analogy application domain have been completed?
- a) Algorithmic cost modeling
  - b) Expert judgments
  - c) Estimation by analogy
  - d) Parkinson's Law
60. Which model assumes that systems are created from reusable components, scripting or database programming?
- a) An application-composition model
  - b) A post-architecture model
  - c) A reuse model
  - d) An early design model
61. Which of the following states that work expands to fill the time available?
- a) CASE tools
  - b) Pricing to win
  - c) Parkinson's Law
  - d) Expert judgments
62. COCOMO stands for.....
- a) common cost model
  - b) constructive cost model
  - c) complete cost model
  - d) comprehensive cost model

## ANSWERS

1. (c)	2. (d)	3. (d)	4. (a)	5. (c)
6. (d)	7. (b)	8. (c)	9. (a)	10. (b)
11. (c)	12. (d)	13. (a)	14. (d)	15. (c)
16. (c)	17. (b)	18. (d)	19. (c)	20. (c)
21. (d)	22. (b)	23. (d)	24. (c)	25. (c)
26. (a)	27. (b)	28. (d)	29. (b)	30. (d)
31. (d)	32. (d)	33. (c)	34. (d)	35. (b)
36. (b)	37. (c)	38. (d)	39. (b)	40. (b)
41. (b)	42. (b)	43. (c)	44. (c)	45. (b)
46. (b)	47. (c)	48. (b)	49. (c)	50. (d)
51. (a)	52. (a)	53. (d)	54. (b)	55. (c)
56. (d)	57. (c)	58. (a)	59. (c)	60. (a)
61. (c)	62. (b)			

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