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Objective Type Questions

Department of Computer Science

Semester: IV   **PG: MCA**

Title of the Paper: CBE : Software Engineering

1._____ consists of standalone programs that solve a specific business need.

   a) Application software
   b) System software
   c) Malicious software
   d) Business software

2. The framework encompasses a process, a set of methods, and an array of tools that we call_____

   a) Software designing
   b) Software engineering
   c) Software developing
   d) Software testing

3. Artificial intelligence software makes use of _____ algorithm to solve complex problems.

   a) Numeric
   b) Algebraic
   c) Non-numerical
   d) Boolean

4. Myths have a number of _____that have made them insidious.

   a) Attributes
   b) Formats
   c) Events

d) Variables

5. A process framework establishes the foundation for a complete software process by identifying a small number of _____.

a) Format activities
b) Framework activities
c) Framework Events
d) FormatEvents

6. _____ activity combine code generation and testing that is required to uncover errors in the code.

a) Combination
b) Generation
c) Construction
d) Calculation

7. The waterfall model is sometimes called as_____

a) Classic life cycle
b) Ancestor life cycle
c) Common life cycle
d) Both (a) & (b)

8. Estimation, Scheduling and tracking are the process of_____

a) Plotting
b) Planning
c) Implementing
d) Testing

9. Prototyping can be used as a_____

a) Batch process model
b) Single process model
c) Standalone process model
d) Group process model

10. Expand RAD.

a) Rapid Application Development.
b) Random Application Development

c) Rated Application Development
d) Reuse Application Development

11. _____is an evolutionary software process model that couples the iterative nature of prototyping with the controlled and systematic aspects of the waterfall model.

a) Spatial model
b) Spiral model
c) Sparsely model
d) System model

12. The spiral development model is a _____ model generator.

a) Choice driven process
b) Voice driven process
c) Risk driven process
d) Task driven process

13. _____ is a large organized collection of information that is accessed via software and persists over time.

a) Database
b) Files
c) Stacks
d) Fields

14. _____provides the foundation for the data and application architectures.

a) Technical Infrastructure
b) Technology Infrastructure
c) Tautology Infrastructure
d) Both (a) & (c)

15. _____ is an important element of the system engineering process.

a) Computer Modelling
b) User Modelling
c) System Modelling
d) Element Modelling

16. A compiler is a _____ software.

a) System
b) Application
c) Business
d) Numerical

17. A _____ defines the actual work to be done to accomplish the objectives of a software engineering action.

a) Program set
b) Task set
c) Work set
d) Job set

18. _____ indicates the preferred architecture for all data, functions and technology.

a) Choice
b) Desire
c) Preferences.
d) Function

19. Modelling and simulation tools enable a system engineer to_____ a specification of the system.

a) Test drive
b) Trial drive
c) Total drive
d) Tool drive

20. _____provides a framework for the information needs of a business or business function.

a) Database
b) Data architecture
c) Data Modelling
d) Data diddling

21. The information obtained from the customer during inception and elicitation is expanded and refined during_____

a) Expansion
b) Extension

c) Elaboration

d) Execution

22. The requirement engineer must reconcile these conflicts through a process of_____

    a) Negotiation.

    b) Conciliation

    c) Recognition

    d) Replication

23. The work products as a consequence of requirements engineering areassessed for quality during _____ step.

    a) Verification

    b) Validation

    c) Implementation

    d) Testing

24. Requirements management begins with_____

    a) Definition

    b) Expansion

    c) Identification

    d) Implementatiion

25. In collaborative requirements gathering, the _____ controls the meeting.

    a) Facilitator

    b) Manager

    c) Software Engineer

    d) System analyst

26. QFD data are translated into a table of requirements called_____

    a) Customer lookup table

    b) Customer voice table

    c) Data lookup table

    d) Data voice table

27. _____ describes how the pattern is applied to solve the problem with an emphasis on structural and behavioural issues.

a) Query

b) Problem

c) Solution

d) Issue

28. One view of analysis modelling is called_____

a) Structured analysis

b) Data analysis

c) System analysis

d) Information analysis

29. Analysis modelling often begins with_____

a) Query modelling

b) Data modelling

c) System modelling

d) File modelling

30. An entity can be aneasily identifiable _____.

a) class

b) attribute

c) real-world object

d) group

31. The abbreviation of CSPEC is___

a) Control Specification.

b) Computer Specification

c) Code Specification

d) Class Specification

32. _____ is used to describe all flow model processes that appear at the final level of refinement.

a) Data Specification

b) Process Specification

c) Code Specification

d) Computer Specification

33. _____ produces or consumes information to be used by a computer based system.

   a) Internal entities
   b) Control entities
   c) External entities
   d) Bounded entities

34. _____ is a set of operations can be defined for the potential class, and these operations apply to all instances of the class.

   a) Common operations
   b) Bitwise operators
   c) Set operators
   d) Logical operators

35. The arm () and disarm() are operations that apply to_____class.

   a) Stream
   b) System
   c) Arm
   d) Arithmetic operators

36. _____Provides a simple means for identifying and organizing the classes that are relevant to system or product requirements.

   a) Method responsibility collaborator
   b) Function responsibility collaborator
   c) Class responsibility collaborator
   d) System responsibility collaborator

37. _____ is also called model or business classes, which are extracted directly from the statement of the problem.

   a) Entity classes
   b) Data classes
   c) Input classes
   d) Output classes

38. _____manage a "unit of work" from start to finish.

   a) Combinatory classes

b) Controller classes

c) Collector classes

d) Calculator classes

39. In UML relationships are called_____

a) Attributes

b) Relations

c) Associations

d) Constraints

40. _____is the current status of all of an object's attributes.

a) Passive state.

b) Active state

c) Static state

d) Dead state

41. _____ is an iterative process through which requirements are translated into a "blueprint" for constructing the software.

a) Software definition

b) Software design

c) Software Maintenance

d) Software testing

42. _____refers to a sequence of instructions that have a specific and limited function.

a) Procedural Implementation

b) Procedural activity

c) Procedural abstraction

d) Procedural instruction

43. _____is a named collection of data that describes a data object.

a) Data abstraction

b) Data design

c) Data duplication

d) Data deletion

44. _____for software is the equivalent to the floor plan of a house.

a) Architectural class
b) Architectural design
c) Architectural process
d) Architectural object

45. _____software is the equivalent to a set of detailed drawings for the doors, windows and external utilities of a house.

a) Interface drawing
b) Interface Sketch
c) Interface design
d) Interface windows

46. _____system that use the targets system as part of some higher level processing scheme.

a) Super ordinate
b) Higher end
c) Super sonic
d) Lower end

47. _____is an abstraction that encompasses all sensing equipment that feeds information into the target system.

a) Indicator
b) Detector
c) Sensor
d) Discarder

48. _____coordinates communication of the security function with external entities.

a) Security communicationmanagement
b) External security management
c) External communication management
d) Internal security management

49. Information must enter and exit software in _____form.

a) External world.
b) Virtual world
c) Real world

d) Internal world

50. Information flow is often characterized by a single data item called_____

   a) Entity
   b) Transaction
   c) Operation
   d) Element

51. _____is a set of design steps that allows a DFD with transform flow characteristics to be mapped into a specific architectural style.

   a) Translation mapping
   b) Transition mapping
   c) Transform mapping
   d) Transmission mapping

52. A transform flow controller called_____, supervises all operations on data in internalized form.

   a) Alarm conditions controller
   b) Flow condition controller
   c) Process condition controller
   d) Information condition controller

53. The software engineer creates a design model, the end user develops a mental image that is often called the user's_____

   a) Data Perception
   b) Mental model
   c) Digital system
   d) Image system

54. _____technique allows a software engineer to understand how a work process is completed when several people are involved.

   a) System analysis
   b) Data analysis
   c) Workflow analysis
   d) Software analysis

55. _____represents application specific data that are not directly manipulated as part of screen interaction.

    a) Application object
    b) Data object
    c) Screen object
    d) Mode object

56. _____is the primary complaint for many interactive applications.

    a) System run time
    b) System response time
    c) System return time
    d) System call

57. _____refers to the deviation from average response time and in many ways it is the most important response time characteristics.

    a) Validity
    b) Verifiability
    c) Variability
    d) viabiity

58. _____is developed to address the daunting challenges of managing dozens of natural languages with hundreds of characters and symbols.

    a) Unicode standard
    b) ANSCII
    c) Numeric code
    d) BCD code

59. After the design model is completed, _____Prototype is created.

    a) Final level
    b) First level
    c) Former level
    d) Formal level

60. Once the first prototype is built, the designer can collect a variety of _____that will assist in evaluating the interface.

    a) Raw data

b) meaningful Information
c) Qualitative and Quantitative data
d) Designer data

61. _____refers to the set of activities that ensure that software correctly implements a specific function.

a) Verification
b) Validation
c) Implementation
d) Testing

62. _____is to remove the inherent problems associated with letting the builder test the thing that has been built.

a) Dependent test group
b) Independent test group
c) Dependent task group
d) Independent task group

63. _____begins at the vortex of the spiral and concentrates on each unit of the software as implemented in source code.

a) System testing
b) Integration testing
c) Unit testing
d) Alpha testing

64. _____verifies that all elements mesh properly and that overall system function is achieved.

a) System testing
b) Integration testing
c) Unit testing
d) Both (a) & (b)

65. _____is a systematic technique for constructing the software architecture while at the same time conducting tests to uncover errors associated with interfacing.

a) White box testing
b) Integrating testing

c) Unit testing

d) Black box testing

66. _____is the antithesis of the big bang approach.

a) Decremented integration

b) Systematic integration

c) Incremental integration

d) Simple integration

67. _____begins construction and testing with atomic modules.

a) Bottom up integration testing

b) Unit up integration testing

c) Top down integration testing

d) White box testing

68. _____may be conducted manually by re-executing a subset of all test cases or using automated capture tools.

a) Acceptance testing

b) Regression testing

c) Alpha testing

d) Beta testing

69. An overall plan for integration of the software and a description of specific tests are documented in _____

a) Test documentation

b) Test integration

c) Test specification

d) Test description

70. _____ is conducted at the developer's site by end users.

a) Alpha test

b) Acceptance test

c) Beta test

d) Regression test

71. _____is a system test that forces the software to fail in a variety of ways and verifies that recovery is properly performed.

a) Integrated testing
b) Recovery testing
c) Regression testing
d) Beta testing

72. _____are often coupled with stress testing and usually require both hardware and software instrumentation.

a) Usability tests
b) Accessibility test
c) Performance tests
d) Instrument tests

73. _____attempts to match symptom with cause thereby leading to error correction.

a) Debugging
b) Deleting
c) Detecting
d) Diddling

74. _____category of debugging is probably the most common and least efficient method for isolating the cause of a software error.

a) Back track
b) Brute force
c) Elimination
d) Debug

75. A simple notation for the representation of control flow is called_____

a) DFD
b) Algorithms
c) Flow graph
d) Flow chart

76. White box testing is sometimes called _____

a) Glass box testing
b) Decision testing
c) Use case testing
d) Alpha testing

77. A software tool that assists in basis path testing, a data structure called_____

    a) Path matrix
    b) Graph matrix
    c) Flow matrix
    d) Page matrix

78. _____method selects test paths of a program.

    a) Use case testing
    b) Acceptance testing
    c) Data flow testing
    d) Alpha testing

79. Black box testing is also called_____

    a) Behavioural testing
    b) Clear box testing
    c) Structural testing
    d) Acceptance testing

80. _____refers to the externally observable structure of an OO program.

    a) Source structure
    b) Surface structure
    c) Class structure
    d) Object structure

81. _____define business issues that often have significant influence on the project.

    a) Junior managers
    b) CEO
    c) Senior managers
    d) Project manager

82. _____interact with the software once it is released for production use.

    a) End users
    b) Programmers
    c) Debuggers

d) Managers

83. A _____ encompasses communication, planning, modeling, construction, and deployment

   a) Process File
   b) Process Framework
   c) Process Development
   d) Process Design

84. The objective of software project planning is to provide a _____that enables the manager to make reasonable estimates of resources, cost, and schedule.

   a) Design
   b) Program
   c) Framework
   d) Project

85. The three major categories of software engineering resources are People,_____,and the development environment.

   a) Reusable software components
   b) Reusable hardware components
   c) Reusable middleware components
   d) Reusable selected components

86. The environment that supports a software project, often called _____, incorporates hardware and software.

   a) Project production environment
   b) software engineering environment
   c) Resource management environment
   d) Project Implementation environment

87. The planner develops estimates of the information domain characteristics discussed in _____

   a) Function plant size
   b) Function print size
   c) Function point size
   d) Function part size

88. Expand COCOMO.

    a) Constructive Cost Model.
    b) Comparative Cost Model
    c) Corporative Cost Model
    d) Cooperative Cost Model

89. In _____, each task to be scheduled must be allocated some number of work units.

    a) Job allocation
    b) Time allocation
    c) Process allocation
    d) Task allocation

90. In _____, every task that is scheduled should be assigned to a specific team member.

    a) Specific responsibilities
    b) Development responsibilities
    c) Defined responsibilities
    d) Assigned responsibilities

91. _____projects are initiated to explore some new business concept or application of some new technology.

    a) Concept Development
    b) Program Development
    c) System Development
    d) Project Development

92. _____is undertaken with the intent of rebuilding an existing system in whole or in part.

    a) Rebuilding projects
    b) Reengineering projects
    c) Reconstructing projects
    d) Recovering projects

93. _____determines the overall scope of the project.

    a) Data scoping

b) Project scoping

c) Concept scoping

d) Information scoping

94. _____evaluates the risk associated with the technology to be implemented as part of project scope.

a) Technology risk assessment

b) Technical risk assessment

c) Process risk assessment

d) Project risk assessment

95. A task network also called_____

a) Duty network

b) Activity network

c) Event network

d) Job network

96. Expand PERT.

a) Process Evaluation and Review Technique

b) Project Evaluation and Review Technique

c) Program Evaluation and Review Technique

d) Picture Evaluation and Review Technique

97. _____refers to the characteristics that designers specify for an item.

a) Quality of design

b) Quantity of design

c) Process of design

d) Information of design

98. _____is the degree to which the design specification are followed during manufacturing.

a) Degree of Specification

b) Quality of Conformance

c) Quality Assurance

d) Degree of manufacture

99. _____consists of a set of auditing and reporting function that assess the effectiveness and completeness of quality control activities.

a) Quality control
b) Quality design
c) Quality assurance
d) Quality tests

100. _____are those that would disappear if no defects appeared before shipping a product to customer.

a) Failure costs
b) Shipment cost
c) Manufacture cost
d) Defect cost

Answers with Expansion

1. a) Application software

2. b) Software engineering

3. c) Non-numerical

4. a) Attributes

5. b) Framework activities

6. c) Construction

7. a) Classic life cycle

8. b) Planning

9. c) Standalone process model

10. a) Rapid Application Development.

11. b) Spiral model

12. c) Risk driven process

13. a) Database

14. b) Technology Infrastructure

15. c) System Modelling

16. a) System

17. b)Task set

18. c) Preferences.

19. a) Test drive

20. b) Data architecture

21. c) Elaboration

22. a) Negotiation.

23. b) Validation

24. c) Identification

25. a) Facilitator

26. b) Customer voice table

27. c)Solution

28. a) Structured analysis

29. b) Data modelling

30. c)   real-world object

31. a) Control Specification.

32. b) Process Specification

33. c) External entities

34.a) Common operations

35. b) System

36. c) Class responsibility collaborator

37. a) Entity classes

38. b) Controller classes

39. c) Associations

40. a) Passive state.

41. b) Software design

42.c) Procedural abstraction

43. a) Data abstraction

44. b) Architectural design

45. c) Interface design

46. a) Super ordinate

47. b) Detector

48.c) External communication management

49. a) External world.

50. b) Transaction

51. c) Transform mapping

52. a) Alarm conditions controller

53. b) Mental model

54. c) Workflow analysis

55. a)Application object

56. b) System response time

57.c) Variability

58.a) Unicode standard

59. b) First level

60. c) Qualitative and Quantitative data

61. a) Verification

62. b) Independent test group

63. c) Unit testing

64. a) System testing

65. b) Integrating testing

66. c) Incremental integration

67. a) Bottom up integration testing

68. b) Regression testing

69. c) Test specification

70. a) Alpha test

71. b) Recovery testing

72.c) Performance tests

73. a) Debugging

74. b) Brute force

75. c) Flow graph

76. a) Glass box testing

77. b) Graph matrix

78.c) Data flow testing

79. a) Behavioural testing

80. b) Surface structure

81.c) Senior managers

82.a) End users

83. b) Process Framework

84. c) Framework

85. a) Reusable software components

86. b) software engineering environment

87. c) Function point size

88. a) Constructive Cost Model.

89. b) Time allocation

90. c) Defined responsibilities

91. a) Concept Development

92.b) Reengineering projects

93.c) Concept scoping

94.a) Technology risk assessment

95. b) Activity network

96. c) Program Evaluation and Review Technique

97.a) Quality of design

98.b) Quality of Conformance

99.c) Quality assurance

100. a) Failure costs

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