Q1. Broad design of modules & their relationships is called

1. external design

2. detailed design

**3. architechtural design**

4. process design

Q2. 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

Q3. The SDLC Model most suitable for small projects with clear requirements is

1. Spiral Model

2. Incremental Model

**3. Waterfall Model**

4. Prototyping Model

Q4. Pick up the odd one out of the following process models

1. Component assembly model

2. Prototyping Model

3. Spiral model

**4. Waterfall Model**

Q5. The Linear Sequential or Classic Life Cycle is also called

**1. Waterfall Model**

2. Incremental Model

3. Spiral model

4. Prototyping Model

Q6. 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

Q7. Prototyping in software process may involve \_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. throw - away prototyping

2. evolutionary

**3. Both a and b options**

4. None of these

Q8. Which of the following is not a feature of RAD

1. Well understood, constrained & modularizable requirements

2. Component based construction & use of 4 GL

3. Use of multiple teams each developing separate function

**4. Project has high technical risks**

Q9. In Boehm’s spiral model, each loop in the spiral represents \_\_\_\_\_ of the software process

**1. phase**

2. design

3. documentation

4. none of the above

Q10. In the Spiral model the radius of the spiral at any point represents

1. the level of risk

2. the progress made in the current phase

**3. the cost incurred in the project till then**

4. None of these

Q11. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ uses powerful development software and small, highly trained teams of programmers.

1. Prototyping

**2. RAD**

3. Coding

4. Modeling

Q12. Which of the following is true about E-R Diagrams?

1. They consist of object-relationship pairs

2. It indicates cardinality of relationships

3. It indicates modality of relationships

**4. all of the above**

Q13. Planning the modular program structure & control relationships between modules is called

1. Architechtural Design

2. High Level Design

3. System Design

**4. all of the above**

Q14. Designers should aim to produce strongly \_\_\_\_\_ and weakly \_\_\_\_\_ designs

1. coupled, functional

2. maintainable, cohesive

**3. cohesive, coupled**

4. coupled, cohesive

Q15. If two modules are coupled without exchange of data or control information then they exhibit

**1. Normal Coupling**

2. Stamp Coupling

3. Control Coupling

4. Common Coupling

Q16. Use of global data areas or global variables may lead to

1. Stamp Coupling

**2. Common Coupling**

3. Content Coupling

4. Control Coupling

Q17. Which of the following is a graphical tool for software design?

1. Data Flow Diagram

2. Structure Chart

3. Decision Tree

**4. all of the above**

Q18. Function oriented design process consists of

1. Data Flow Design

2. Structural decomposition

3. Detailed Design

**4. all of the above**

Q19. Transform Analysis performed on a DFD identitfies the

1. Afferent Branch

2. Efferent Branch

3. Central Transform

**4. all of the above**

Q21. Which of the following is NOT true about comments?

1. Comments should use problem domain terminology

2. They should explain the code at cruicial places only

3. They should be used to document changes to the code

**4. They add up to the LOC size of the software**

Q22. The two questions "Are we building the right product?" &"Are we building the product right?" correspond to

1. Verification only

2. Validation only

**3. Validation & Verification respectively**

4. Verification &Validation respectively

Q23. A test case design technique that makes use of a knowledge of the internal program logic

1. Black Box Testing

**2. White Box Testing**

3. Unit Testing

4. None of these

Q24. Which of the following is not a White box testing method?

1. Statement coverage

**2. Error guessing**

3. Path coverage

4. Condition Coverage

Q25. A Test case includes

1. Input

2. Expected output

3. information of function under test

**4. All of these options**

Q26. A stub is a dummy verion of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ module of the module under testing

1. superordinate

**2. subordinate**

3. coordinate

4. All of the above

Q27. A driver is a dummy verion of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ module of the module under testing

**1. superordinate**

2. subordinate

3. coordinate

4. All of the above

Q28. Which of the following is true about McCabe`s Cyclomatic Complexity of a Program

1. It is an indicator of the structural complexity of a program

2. It gives the maximum no of independent paths in a program

3. It is calculated from the no. of edges & nodes in the Control Flow diagram

**4. All of the above**

Q29. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ exercises the system beyond its maximum design load

1. Thread testing

**2. Stress Testing**

3. Back to back testing

4. all of the above

Q30. Presenting the same tests to different versions of the system and compare outputs is called

1. Thread testing

2. Stress Testing

**3. Back to back testing**

4. all of the above

Q31. Effective Software Project Management focusses on

1. People

2. Problem

3. Process

**4. all of above**

Q32. Which of the following is not a part of Project Plan?

1. Risk Management Plan

2. Personnel Plan

3. Project Montoring Plan

**4. Software Architechture Planning**

Q33. Arrang the following in the correct sequence of software estimation a. Schedule Estimation b. Effort Estimation c. Cost Estimation d. Size estimation

1. b, c, a, d

2. c, a, b, d

**3. d, b, a, c**

4. a, c, d, b

Q34. Which of the following is true for two projects of same category with the same estimated LOC size and using COCOMO for estimation A) The initial effort estimate for both projects will be same as both have same LOC B) The Effort Adjustment Factor will always be the same for both projects C) The final effort estimate will always be the same for both projects

**1. Only A is true.**

2. Only A & B are true

3. Only C is true

4. Neither A, B or C are true.

Q35. Conversion of Adjusted Function Point Count to LOC count is dependent on

1. Team Size

2. Project Duration

**3. Programming Language**

4. Cost Drivers

Q36. 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

Q37. 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 subsytems

1. Basic COCOMO

2. Intermediate COCOMO

**3. Complete COCOMO**

4. None of the above

Q38. Project schedule can be illustrated using

1. DFD and ERD

2. Bar chart

3. Activity chart

**4. Both b and c options**

Q39. The minimum time required to finish the project can be estimated by considering the \_\_\_\_\_\_ path in the activity graph

1. Shortest

**2. Longest**

3. Average

4. SPT

Q40. PERT/CPM cannot be used for

1. Scheduling of projects

2. Monitoring & Control of projects

3. Optimising Resource Utilization

**4. Quality control of products**

Q41. Democratic team structure is suitable for projects

1. with strict deadlines

2. with clearly known requirements

**3. with research orientation**

4. None of these

Q42. Arrange the following activities in Risk Assesment in the correct sequence a. Prioritization b. Identification c. Analysis

1. b, a, c

**2. b, c, a**

3. a, b, c

4. c, a, b

Q43. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ensures that a set procedure is followed to make any changes to the software

1. Configuration Identification

**2. Configuration Control**

3. Baselining

4. all of the above

Q44. Configuration Management is

1. framework actvity

2. umbrella activity

**3. one time activity**

4. None of the above

Q45. CASE stands for

1. Computing Advanced System Engineering

**2. Computer Aided Software Engineering**

3. Calculating Arithemetic System Engineering

4. None of the above

Q46. Requirement phase is usually done by

**1. System Analyst**

2. System Administrator

3. System Engineer

4. All

Q47. Which one of the following is not considered as parameter of function point

1. Number of input

2. Number of interface

3. Number of file

**4. Number of output data**

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

Q49. Cohesion is the concept which tries to capture this ----------------

**1. Intra-Module**

2. Extra-Module

3. Inner-Module

4. Outer-Module

Q50. Functional approach is also known as

1. Glass box testing

**2. Black box testing**

3. Input box testing

4. Output box testing