

UNIT-1

Q.1. Choose the correct option in terms of Issues related to professional responsibility

- (1) Confidentiality
- (2) Intellectual property rights
- (3) Both Confidentiality & Intellectual property rights
- (4) Managing Client Relationships

Ans. (3) Both Confidentiality & Intellectual property rights

Q.2. "Software engineers should not use their technical skills to *misuse* other people's computers." Here the term *misuse* refers to

- (1) Unauthorized access to computer material
- (2) Unauthorized modification of computer material
- (3) Dissemination of viruses or other malware
- (4) All of the mentioned

Ans. (4) All to the mentioned

Q.3. Explain what is meant by PRODUCT with reference to one of the eight principles as per the ACM/IEEE Code of Ethics?

- (1) The product should be easy to use
- (2) Software engineers shall ensure that their products and related modifications meet the highest professional standards possible
- (3) Software engineers shall ensure that their products and related modifications satisfy the client
- (4) It means that the product designed / created should be easily available

Ans. (2) Software engineers shall ensure that their products and related modifications

Q.4. Identify an ethical dilemma from the situations mentioned below:

- (1) Your employer releases a safety-critical system without finishing the testing of the system
- (2) Refusing to undertake a project
- (3) Agreement in principle with the policies of senior management
- (4) All of the mentioned

Ans. (1) Your employer releases a safety-critical system without finishing the testing of the system

Q.38.Spiral Model has user involvement in all its phases.

- (1) True (2) False

Ans. (2) False

Q.39.How is Incremental Model different from Spiral Model?

- (1) Progress can be measured for Incremental Model
 (2) Changing requirements can be accommodated in Incremental Model

(3) Users can see the system early in Incremental Model

(4) All of the mentioned

Ans. (1) Progress can be measured for Incremental Model

Q.40.If you were to create client/server applications which model would you go for?

- (1) WINWIN Spiral Model
 (2) Spiral Model
 (3) Concurrent Model
 (4) Incremental Model

Ans. (3) Concurrent Model

Q.41.Selection of a model is based on

- (1) Requirements
 (2) Development team & Users
 (3) Project type and associated risk
 (4) All of the mentioned

Ans. (4) All of the mentioned

Q.42.Which two models doesn't allow defining requirements early in the cycle?

- (1) Waterfall & RAD
 (2) Prototyping & Spiral
 (3) Prototyping & RAD
 (4) Waterfall & Spiral

Ans. (2) Prototyping & Spiral

Q.43.Which of the following life cycle model can be chosen if the development team has less experience on similar projects?

- (1) Spiral
 (2) Waterfall
 (3) RAD
 (4) Iterative Enhancement Model

Ans. (1) Spiral

Q.44.If you were a lead developer of a software company and you are asked to submit a project/product within a stipulated time-frame with no cost barriers, which model would you select?

- (1) Waterfall (2) Spiral
 (3) RAD (4) Incremental
 (5) RAD

Ans. (3) RAD

Q.45.Which two of the following models will not be able to give the desired outcome if user's participation is not involved?

- (1) Waterfall & Spiral
 (2) RAD & Spiral
 (3) RAD & Waterfall
 (4) RAD & Prototyping

Ans. (4) RAD & Prototyping

Q.46.A Company is developing an advance version of their current software available in the market, what model approach would they prefer?

- (1) RAD
 (2) Iterative Enhancement
 (3) Both RAD & Iterative Enhancement
 (4) Spiral

Ans. (3) Iterative Enhancement

Q.47.One can choose Waterfall Model if the project development schedule is tight.

- (1) True (2) False
 Ans. (2) False

Q.48.Choose the correct option from given below:

- (1) Prototyping Model facilitates reusability of components
 (2) RAD Model facilitates reusability of components
 (3) Both RAD & Prototyping Model facilitates reusability of components

Ans. (3) Both RAD & Prototyping Model facilitates reusability of components

Q.49.Spiral Model has high reliability requirements.

- (1) True (2) False
 Ans. (1) True

Q.28.What is the major drawback of using RAD Model?

- Highly specialized & skilled developers/designers are required
 - Increases reusability of components
 - Encourages customer/client feedback
 - Increases reusability of components. Highly specialized & skilled developers/designers are required
- Ans. (4) Increases reusability of components, highly specialized & skilled developers/designers are required

Q.29(SDL stands for

- Software Development Life Cycle
- System Development Life cycle
- Software Design Life Cycle
- System Design Life Cycle
- Software Development Life Cycle

Q.30.Which model can be selected if user is involved in all the phases of SDLC?

- Waterfall Model
- Prototyping Model
- RAD Model
- both Prototyping Model & RAD Model

Ans. (3) RAD Model

Q.31.Which one of the following is not an Evolutionary Process Model?

- WINWIN Spiral Model
- Incremental Model
- Concurrent Development Model
- All of the mentioned

Ans. (4) All of the mentioned

Q.32.The Incremental Model is a result of combination of elements of which two models?

- Build & FIX Model & Waterfall Model
- Linear Model & RAD Model
- Linear Model & Prototyping Model
- Waterfall Model & RAD Model

Ans. (3) Linear Model & Prototyping Model

Q.33.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
- Ans. (4) Easier to test and debug & it is used when there is a need to get a product to the market early

Q.34.The spiral model was originally proposed by

- IBM. (2) Barry Boehm
- Pressman (4) Royce

Ans. (2) Barry Boehm

Q.35.The spiral model has two dimensions namely

- diagonal, angular
- radial, perpendicular
- radial, angular
- diagonal, perpendicular

Ans. (3) radial, angular

Q.36.How is WINWIN Spiral Model different from Spiral Model?

- It defines tasks required to define resources, timelines, and other project related information
 - It defines a set of negotiation activities at the beginning of each pass around the spiral
 - It defines tasks required to assess both technical and management risks
 - It defines tasks required to construct, test, install, and provide user support
- Ans. (2) It defines a set of negotiation activities at the beginning of each pass around the spiral

Q.37.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

Ans. (1) doesn't work well for smaller projects

Q.16.Which of these is incorrect?

- (1) Software engineering belongs to Computer science
- (2) Software engineering is a part of System Engineering

- (3) Computer science belongs to Software engineering
- (4) Software engineering is concerned with the practicalities of developing and delivering useful software

Ans.(3) Computer science belongs to Software engineering

Q.17.Which of these is true?

- (1) Generic products and customized products are types of software products
- (2) Generic products are produced by organization and sold to open market

- (3) Customized products are commissioned by particular customer
- (4) All of the mentioned

Ans.(4) All of the mentioned

Q.18.Which of these does not affect different types of software as a whole?

- (1) Heterogeneity
- (2) Flexibility

- (3) Business and social change
- (4) Security

Ans.(2) Flexibility

Q.19.The fundamental notions of software engineering does not account for?

- (1) Software processes
- (2) Software Security

- (3) Software reuse
- (4) Software Validation

Ans.(4) Software Validation

Q.20.Which of these is not true?

- (1) Web has led to availability of software services and possibility of developing highly distributed service based systems
- (2) Web based systems have led to degradation of programming languages

- (3) Web brings concept of software as service
- (4) Web based system should be developed and delivered incrementally

Ans.(2) Web based systems have led to degradation of programming languages

Q.21.Build & Fix Model is suitable for programming exercises of _____ LOC (Line of Code).

- (1) 100-200 (2) 200-400
- (3) 400-1000 (4) Above 1000

Ans.(1) 100-200

Q.22.RAD stands for

- (1) Relative Application Development
- (2) Rapid Application Development
- (3) Rapid Application Document
- (4) None of the mentioned

Ans.(2) Rapid Application Development

Q.23.Which one of the following models is not suitable for accommodating any change?

- (1) Build & Fix Model
- (2) Prototyping Model
- (3) RAD Model, Waterfall Model
- (4) Water fall Model

Ans.(4) Water fall Model

Q.24.Which is not one of the types of prototype of Prototyping Model?

- (1) Horizontal Prototype
- (2) Vertical Prototype
- (3) Diagonal Prototype
- (4) Domain Prototype

Ans.(3) Diagonal Prototype

Q.25.Which one of the following is not a phase of Prototyping Model?

- (1) Quick Design
- (2) Coding
- (3) Prototype Refinement
- (4) Engineer Product

Ans.(2) Coding

Q.26.Which of the following statements regarding Build & Fix Model is wrong?

- (1) No room for structured design
- (2) Code soon becomes unfixable & unchangeable
- (3) Maintenance is practically not possible
- (4) It scales up well to large projects

Ans.(4) It scales up well to large projects

Q.27.RAD Model has

- (1) 2 phases
- (2) 3 phase
- (3) 5 phases
- (4) 6 phases

Ans.(3) 5 phases

Q.5. Identify the correct statement: "Software engineers shall

- act in a manner that is in the best interests of his expertise and favour.
- "act consistently with the public interest."

(3) ensure that their products only meet the SRS.

(4) act consistently with the public interest."

Ans. (2)

Q.6. Select the incorrect statement: "Software engineers should

- not knowingly accept work that is outside your competence."
- not use your technical skills to misuse other people's computers."
- be dependent on their colleagues."
- maintain integrity and independence in their professional judgment."

Ans. (3) be dependent on their colleagues

Q.7. Efficiency in a software product does not include

- responsiveness
- licensing
- memory utilization
- processing time

Ans. (2) licensing

Q.8. As per an IBM report, "31% of the project get cancelled before they are completed, 53% overrun their cost estimates by an average of 189% and for every 100 projects, there are 94 restarts". What is the reason for these statistics?

- Lack of adequate training in software engineering
- Lack of software ethics and understanding
- Management issues in the company
- All of the mentioned

Ans. (1) Lack of adequate training in software engineering

Q.9. The reason for software bugs and failures is due to

- Software companies
- Software Developers
- Both Software companies and Developers
- All of the mentioned

Ans. (3) Both Software companies and Developers

Q.10. Company has latest computers and state-of-the-art software tools, so we shouldn't worry about the quality of the product

- True
- False

Ans. (2) False

Q.11. which of these are not among the eight principles followed by Software Engineering Code of Ethics and Professional Practice?

- PUBLIC
- PROFESSION
- PRODUCT
- ENVIRONMENT

Ans. (4) ENVIRONMENT

Q.12. what is Software?

- Software is set of programs
- Software is documentation and configuration of data
- Software is set of programs, documentation & configuration of data
- None of the mentioned

Ans. (3) Software is set of programs, documentation & configuration of data

Q.13. Which of these does not account for software failure?

- Increasing Demand
- Low expectation
- Increasing Supply
- Less reliable and expensive

Ans. (3) Increasing Supply

Q.14. What are attributes of good software?

- Software maintainability
- Software functionality
- Software development
- Software maintainability & functionality

Ans. (4) Software maintainability & functionality

Q.15. Which of these software engineering activities are not a part of software processes?

- Software dependence
- Software development
- Software validation
- Software specification

Ans. (1) Software dependence

Q.75.The only deliverable work product for a successful project is the working program

- (1) True (2) False

Ans.(2) False

Q.76.Which phase of the RUP is used to establish a business case for the system?

- (1) Transition (2) Elaboration
- (3) Construction (4) Inception

Ans.(4) Inception

Q.77.Which one of the following is not a fundamental activity for software processes in software engineering?

- (1) Software Verification
- (2) Software Validation
- (3) Software design and implementation
- (4) Software evolution

Ans.(1) Software Verification

Q.78.A general statement of objectives is the major cause of failed software efforts.

- (1) True (2) False

Ans.(1) True

Q.79.The longer a fault exists in software

- (1) the more tedious its removal becomes
- (2) the more costly it is to detect and correct
- (3) the less likely it is to be properly corrected
- (4) All of the mentioned

Ans.(4) All of the mentioned

Q.80.Component-based Software Engineering allows faster delivery.

- (1) True (2) False

Ans.(1) True

Q.81.Arrange the following steps to form a basic/general Engineering Process Model.

- (i) Test (ii) Design
- (iii) Install (iv) Specification
- (v) Manufacture (vi) Maintain

Q.82.Select the option that suits the Manifesto for Agile Software Development

- (1) Individuals and interactions
- (2) Working software
- (3) Customer collaboration
- (4) All of the mentioned

Ans.(4) All of the mentioned

Q.83.Agile Software Development is based on

- (1) Incremental Development
- (2) Iterative Development
- (3) Linear Development
- (4) Both Incremental and Iterative Development

Ans.(4) Both Incremental and Iterative Development

Q.84.Which one of the following is not an agile method?

- (1) XP (2) 4GT
- (3) AUP (4) All of the mentioned

Ans.(2) 4GT

Q.85.Agility is defined as the ability of a project team to respond rapidly to a change.

- (1) True (2) False

Ans.(1) True

Q.86.How is plan driven development different from agile development?

- (1) Outputs are decided through a process of negotiation during the software development process
- (2) Specification, design, implementation and testing are interleaved
- (3) Iteration occurs within activities
- (4) All of the mentioned

Ans.(3) Iteration occurs within activities

Q.87.How many phases are there in Serum?

- (1) Two (2) Three (3) Four
- (4) Serum is an agile method which means it does not have phases

Ans.(2) Three

Q.88.Agile methods seem to work best when team members have a relatively high skill level.

- (1) True (2) False

Ans.(1) True

Ans.(2) 4, 2, 5, 1, 3, 6

(1) 2, 4, 5, 1, 6, 3 (2) 4, 2, 5, 1, 3, 6

(3) 2, 4, 5, 1, 3, 6 (4) 4, 2, 5, 1, 6, 3

Ans.(2) 4, 2, 5, 1, 3, 6

Q.63. Software costs more to maintain than it does to develop

- (1) True (2) False

Ans. (1) True

Q.64. Which one of the following is not an application of embedded software product?

- (1) keypad control of a security system
 (2) pattern recognition game playing
 (3) digital function of dashboard display in a car
 (4) none of the mentioned

Ans. (2) pattern recognition game playing

Q.65. Purpose of process is to deliver software

- (1) in time
 (2) with acceptable quality
 (3) that is cost efficient
 (4) both in time & with acceptable quality

Ans. (4) both in time & with acceptable quality

Q.66. The work associated with software engineering can be categorized into three generic phases, regardless of application area, project size, or complexity

namely the _____ phase which focuses on what, the _____ phase which focuses on how and the _____ phase which focuses on change.

- (i) Support
 (ii) Development

- (iii) Definition

- (1) 1, 2, 3 (2) 2, 1, 3
 (3) 3, 2, 1 (4) 3, 1, 2

Ans. (3) 3, 2, 1

Q.67. Which of the following activities of a Generic Process framework provides a feedback report?

- (1) Communication
 (2) Planning
 (3) Modelling & Construction
 (4) Deployment

Ans. (4) Deployment

Q.68. Process adopted for one project is same as the process adopted from another project.

- (1) True (2) False

Ans. (2) False

Q.69. Which one of the following is not an Umbrella Activity that complements the five process framework activities and help team manage and control progress, quality, change, and risk.

- (1) Reusability management
 (2) Risk management
 (3) Measurement
 (4) User Reviews

Ans. (4) User Reviews

Q.70. Four types of change are encountered during the support phase. Which one of the following is not one that falls into such category?

- (1) Translation (2) Correction
 (3) Adaptation (4) Prevention

Ans. (1) Translation

Q.71. If a software production gets behind schedule, one can add more programmers and catch up.

- (1) True (2) False

Ans. (2) False

Q.72. Choose an internal software quality from given below:

- (1) scalability (2) usability
 (3) reusability (4) reliability

Ans. (3) reusability

Q.73. RUP stands for _____ created by a division of

- (1) Rational Unified Program, IBM
 (2) Rational Unified Process, Infosys
 (3) Rational Unified Process, Microsoft
 (4) Rational Unified Process, IBM

Ans. (4) Rational Unified Process, IBM

Q.74. The RUP is normally described from three perspectives—dynamic, static & practice. What does static perspective do?

- (1) It shows the process activities that are enacted
 (2) It suggests good practices to be used during the process

- (3) It shows the phases of the model over time
 (4) All of the mentioned

Ans. (1) It shows the process activities that are enacted

[C.10] Q.50.RAD Model has high reliability requirements.

- (1) True (2) False

Ans.(2) False

Q.51.Identify a fourth generation language (4GL) from the given below.

- (1) FORTRAN (2) COBOL
(3) Unix shell (4) C++

Ans.(3) Unix shell

Q.52.Arrange the following activities for making a software product using 4GT

- (i) Design strategy
(ii) Transformation into product
(iii) Implementation
(iv) Requirement gathering

- (1) 1, 4, 3, 2 (2) 4, 3, 1, 2
(3) 4, 1, 3, 2 (4) 1, 3, 4, 2

Ans.(3) 4, 1, 3, 2

Q.53.4GL is an example of _____ processing.

- (1) White Box
(2) Black Box

- (3) Functional
(4) Both Black Box & Functional

Ans.(4) Both Black Box & Functional

Q.54.The 4GT Model is a package of _____

- (1) CASE Tools (2) Software tools
(3) Software Programs (4) None of the mentioned

Ans.(2) Software tools

Q.55.Which of the following is not a type of a 4GL? One originating _____

- (1) on Lisp machine
(2) on report generators

- (3) from database query languages
(4) from GUI creators

Ans.(1) on Lisp machine

Q.56.In 4GT, we can specify the user requirements in graphic notation or small abbreviated language form.

- (1) True (2) False

Ans.(1) True

SOFTWARE ENGINEERING

[C.11]

Q.57.Productivity of software engineers is reduced in using a 4GT.

- (1) True (2) False

Ans.(2) False

Q.58.Which of the following 4GLs invented at IBM and subsequently adopted by ANSI and ISO as the standard language for managing structured data?

- (1) SQL (2) PROLOG
(3) C (4) JAVA

Ans.(1) SQL

Q.59.What is a major advantage of using a 4GT Model for producing small scale products, Applications or programs?

- (1) Improved productivity of software engineers
(2) Reduction in software development time
(3) 4GT helped by CASE tools and code generators offers a credible solution to many software problems.
(4) None of the mentioned

Ans.(2) Reduction in software development time

Q.60.Which of the following model has a major disadvantage in terms of the coding phase of a software life cycle model?

- (1) Spiral Model (2) Waterfall Model
(3) Red Model (4) 4GT Model

Ans.(4) 4GT Model

Q.61.Which one of the following is not a software process quality?

- (1) Productivity (2) Portability
(3) Timeliness (4) Visibility

Ans.(2) Portability

Q.62._____ & _____ are two kinds of software products.

- (1) CAD, CAM
(2) Firmware, Embedded

- (3) Generic, Customised
(4) None of the mentioned

Ans.(3) Generic, Customised

platform can easily be converted to run on another platform

- (2) It cannot be enhanced by using languages, OS and tools that are universally available and standardized.
- (3) The ability of the system to behave consistently in a user-acceptable manner when operating within the environment for which the system was intended.
- (4) None of the mentioned

Ans. (1) It is a degree to which software running on one platform can easily be converted to run on another platform

- (1) None of the mentioned
- (2) It is a degree to which software running on one platform can easily be converted to run on another platform

Q.116. Functional requirements capture the intended behavior of the system.

- (1) True
- (2) False

Ans. (1) True

Q.117. Choose the incorrect statement with respect to Non-Functional Requirement(NFR).

- (1) Product-oriented Approach – Focus on system (or software) quality
- (2) Process-oriented Approach – Focus on how NFRs can be used in the design process
- (3) Quantitative Approach – Find measurable scales for the functionality attributes
- (4) Qualitative Approach – Study various relationships between quality goals

Ans. (3) Quantitative Approach – Find measurable scales for the functionality attributes

Q.118. How many classification schemes have been developed for NFRs?

- (1) Two
- (2) Three
- (3) Four
- (4) Five

Ans. (4) Five

Q.119. According to components of FURPS+, which of the following does not belong to S?

- (1) Testability
- (2) Speed Efficiency
- (3) Serviceability
- (4) Install ability

Ans. (2) Speed Efficiency

Q.120. Does software wears & tear by decomposition?

- (1) Yes
- (2) No

Ans. (2) No

Q.121. What are the four dimensions of Dependability?

- (1) Usability, Reliability, Security, Flexibility
- (2) Availability, Reliability, Maintainability, Security
- (3) Availability, Reliability, Security, Safety
- (4) Security, Safety, Testability, Usability

Ans. (3) Availability, Reliability, Security, Safety

Q.122. Choose the correct statement on how NFRs integrates with Rational Unified Process?:

- (1) System responds within 4 seconds on average to user requests and changes in the environment
- (2) System responds within 4 seconds on average to remote user requests and changes in the environment
- (3) All of the mentioned
- (4) None of the mentioned

Ans. (2) System responds within 4 seconds on average to remote user requests and changes in the environment

Q.123. What is the first step of requirement elicitation?

- (1) Identifying Stakeholder
- (2) Listing out Requirements
- (3) Requirements Gathering
- (4) All of the mentioned

Ans. (1) Identifying Stakeholder

Q.124. Starting from least to most important, choose the order of stakeholder

- (i) Managers
- (ii) Entry level Personnel
- (iii) Users
- (iv) Middle level stakeholder

- (1) i, ii, iv, iii
- (2) i, ii, iii, iv
- (3) ii, iv, i, iii
- (4) All of the mentioned

Ans. (3) ii, iv, i, iii

Q.125. Arrange the tasks involved in requirements elicitation in an appropriate manner.

- (i) Consolidation
- (ii) Prioritization
- (iii) Requirements Gathering
- (iv) Evaluation

- (1) iii, i, ii, iv
- (2) iii, iv, ii, i
- (3) iii, ii, iv, i
- (4) ii, iii, iv, i

Ans. (2) iii, iv, ii, i

UNIT-2

Q.102.What are the types of requirements ?

- (1) Availability (2) Reliability
- (3) Usability (4) All of the mentioned

Ans.(4) All of the mentioned

Q.103.Select the developer-specific requirement?

- (1) Portability
- (2) Maintainability
- (3) Availability
- (4) Both Portability and Maintainability

Ans.(4) Both Portability and Maintainability

Q.104.Which one of the following is not a step requirement engineering?

- (1) elicitation (2) design
- (3) analysis (4) documentation

Ans.(2) design

Q.105.FAST stands for

- (1) Functional Application Specification Technique
- (2) Fast Application Specification Technique
- (3) Facilitated Application Specification Technique
- (4) None of the mentioned

Ans.(3) Facilitated Application Specification Technique

Q.106.QFD stands for

- (1) quality function design
- (2) quality function development
- (3) quality function deployment
- (4) none of the mentioned

Ans.(3) quality function deployment

Q107.A Use-case actor is always a person having a role that different people may play.

- (1) True (2) False

Ans.(2) False

Q.108.The user system requirements are the parts which document?

- (1) SDD (2) SRD (3) DDD (4) SRD

Ans.(2) SRS

Q.109.A stakeholder is anyone who will purchase the completed software system under development.

- (1) True (2) False

Ans.(2) False

Q.110.Conflicting requirements are common in Requirement Engineering with each client proposing his or her version is the right one.

- (1) True (2) False

Ans.(1) True

Q.111.Which is one of the most important stakeholders from the following?

- (1) Entry level personnel
- (2) Middle level stakeholder
- (3) Managers
- (4) Users of the software

Ans.(4) Users of the software

Q.112.Which one of the following is a functional requirement?

- (1) Maintainability
- (2) Portability
- (3) Robustness
- (4) None of the mentioned

Ans.(4) None of the mentioned

Q.113.Which one of the following is a requirement that fits in a developer's module ?

- (1) Availability (2) Testability
- (3) Usability (4) Flexibility

Ans.(2) Testability

Q.113.Consider a system where, a heat sensor detects an intrusion and alerts the security company." What kind of a requirement the system is providing?

- (1) Functional
- (2) Non-Functional
- (3) Known Requirement
- (4) None of the mentioned

Ans.(1) Functional

Q.115.Which of the following statements explains portability in non-functional requirements?

- (1) It is a degree to which software running on one

Q.89.Which of the following does not apply to agility to a software process?

- Uses incremental product delivery strategy
- Only essential work products are produced
- Eliminate the use of project planning and testing
- All of the mentioned

Ans.(3) Eliminate the use of project planning and testing

Q.90.Which three framework activities are present in Adaptive Software Development (ASD)?

- analysis, design, coding
- requirements gathering, adaptive cycle planning
- iterative development
- speculation, collaboration, learning
- all of the mentioned

Ans.(3) Speculation, collaboration, learning

Q.91.In agile development it is more important to build software that meets the customers' needs today than worry about features that might be needed in the future.

- True
- False

Ans.(1) True

Q.92.Incremental development in Extreme Programming (XP) is supported through a system release once every month.

- True
- False

Ans.(2) False

Q.93.In XP, as soon as the work on a task is complete, it is integrated into the whole system.

- True
- False

Ans.(1) True

Q.94.In XP increments are delivered to customers every _____ weeks.

- One
- Two
- Three
- Four

Ans.(2) Two

Q.95.User requirements are expressed as _____ in Extreme Programming.

- implementation tasks
- functionalities
- scenarios
- none of the mentioned

Ans.(3) scenarios

Q.96.Is a customer involved test development and validation in XP?

- Yes
- No
- It may vary from Customer to Customer
- None of the mentioned

Ans.(3) It may vary from Customer to Customer

Q.97.Programmers prefers programming to testing and sometimes they take shortcuts when writing tests.

For example, they may write incomplete tests that do not check for all possible exceptions that may occur.

- True
- False

Ans.(1) True

Q.98.Tests are automated in Extreme Programming.

- True
- False

Ans.(1) True

Q.99.In XP an automated unit test framework is used to write tests for a new piece of functionality before that functionality itself is implemented.

- True
- False

Ans.(1) True

Q.100.Developers work individually on a release and they compare their results with other developers before forwarding that release to customers.

- True
- False

Ans.(2) False

Q.101.Which four framework activities are found in the Extreme Programming (XP)?

- analysis, design, coding, testing
- planning, analysis, design, coding
- planning, design, coding, testing
- planning, analysis, coding, testing

Ans.(3) planning, design, coding, testing

OOO

Function Deployment, Undreamed Known, Unknown

(1) Known
(2) User, Developer

(2) Functional, Non-Functional
(3) Functional, Expected

(4) Normal, Expected, Exciting
(4) Normal, Expected, Exciting

Ans. (4) Normal, Expected, Exciting

Q.127.What kind of approach was introduced for elicitation and modelling to give a functional view of the system?

Object Oriented Design (by Booch)
Use Cases (by Jacobson)

Fusion (by Coleman)
Object Modelling Technique (by Rumbaing)

Ans. (2) Use Cases (by Jacobson)

Q.128.What are the kinds of actors used in OOSE?
(1) Primary (2) Secondary
(3) Ternary (4) Both Primary and Secondary

Ans. (4) both Primary and Secondary

Q.129.Why is Requirements Elicitation a difficult task?

- (1) Problem of scope
- (2) Problem of understanding
- (3) Problem of volatility
- (4) All of the mentioned

Ans. (4) All of the mentioned

Q.130.What requirement gathering method developed at IBM in 1970s is used for managing requirement elicitation?

- (1) JAD
- (2) Traceability
- (3) FAST
- (4) Both JAD and Traceability

Ans. (4) Both JAD and Traceability

Q.131.Requirements elicitation is a cyclic process

- (1) True (2) False

Ans. (1) True

Q.132.How many Scenarios are there in elicitation activities?

- (1) One (2) Two (3) Three (4) Four

Q.133.Which of the following elicitation techniques is a viewpoint based method?

- (1) FODA (2) QFD (3) CORE (4) IBIS

Ans. (3) CORE

Q.134. _____ and _____ are the two view points discussed in Controlled Requirements Expression (CORE).

- (1) Functional, Non-Functional
- (2) User, Developer
- (3) Known, Unknown
- (4) All of the mentioned

Ans. (1)

Functional, Non-Functional

Ans. (2)

Functional, Non-Functional

Ans. (3)

Functional, Non-Functional

Ans. (4)

Functional, Non-Functional

Ans. (5)

Functional, Non-Functional

Ans. (6)

Functional, Non-Functional

Ans. (7)

Functional, Non-Functional

Ans. (8)

Functional, Non-Functional

Ans. (9)

Functional, Non-Functional

Ans. (10)

Functional, Non-Functional

Ans. (11)

Functional, Non-Functional

Ans. (12)

Functional, Non-Functional

Ans. (13)

Functional, Non-Functional

Ans. (14)

Functional, Non-Functional

Q.135.What is the major drawback of CORE?

- (1) Requirements are comprehensive
- (2) NFRs are not given enough importance
- (3) Role of analyst is passive
- (4) All of the mentioned

Ans. (3)

Role of analyst is passive

Ans. (4)

Role of analyst is passive

Ans. (5)

Role of analyst is passive

Ans. (6)

Role of analyst is passive

Ans. (7)

Role of analyst is passive

Ans. (8)

Role of analyst is passive

Ans. (9)

Role of analyst is passive

Ans. (10)

Role of analyst is passive

Ans. (11)

Role of analyst is passive

Ans. (12)

Role of analyst is passive

Ans. (13)

Role of analyst is passive

Q.136.Choose a framework that corresponds to Issue Based Information System (IBIS).?

- (1) Idea -> Question -> Argument
- (2) Question -> Idea -> Argument
- (3) Issue -> Position -> Justification
- (4) Both Question -> Idea -> Argument and Issue -> Position -> Justification

Ans. (4)

Both Question -> Idea -> Argument and Issue -> Position -> Justification

Ans. (5)

Both Question -> Idea -> Argument and Issue -> Position -> Justification

Ans. (6)

Both Question -> Idea -> Argument and Issue -> Position -> Justification

Ans. (7)

Both Question -> Idea -> Argument and Issue -> Position -> Justification

Ans. (8)

Both Question -> Idea -> Argument and Issue -> Position -> Justification

Ans. (9)

Both Question -> Idea -> Argument and Issue -> Position -> Justification

Ans. (10)

Both Question -> Idea -> Argument and Issue -> Position -> Justification

Q.137.How is CORE different from IBIS ?

- (1) Iterative in nature
- (2) Redundancies are removed
- (3) It is simple and an easier method to use
- (4) Consistency problems are addressed in CORE

Ans. (4)

Consistency problems are addressed in CORE

Ans. (5)

Consistency problems are addressed in CORE

Ans. (6)

Consistency problems are addressed in CORE

Ans. (7)

Consistency problems are addressed in CORE

Ans. (8)

Consistency problems are addressed in CORE

Ans. (9)

Consistency problems are addressed in CORE

Ans. (10)

Consistency problems are addressed in CORE

Q.138.Which of the following Requirement Elicitation Techniques removes the poor understanding of application domain and lack of common terminology between the users and the analysts?

- (1) FODA (2) CORE
- (3) IBIS (4) Prototyping

Ans. (1)

FODA

Ans. (2)

CORE

Ans. (3)

IBIS

Ans. (4)

Prototyping

- [C.29] the requirements can be made easily while retaining the style and structure of every requirement stated therein is one that the software shall meet.
- Every requirement stated therein is verifiable.
 - No subset of individual requirements described in conflict with each other.
 - Individual requirements described in no subset of individual requirements described in conflict with each other.
- Ans. (4)

Q.166. Which of the following statements about SRS is/are true?

- SRS is written by customer.
 - SRS is written by a developer.
 - SRS serves as a contract between customer & developer.
- Only i is true.
- Both ii and iii are true.
 - All are true.
 - None of the mentioned.
 - All are true.
- Ans. (3)

Q.167. The SRS document is also known as specification.

- black-box
 - white-box
 - grey-box
 - None of the mentioned
- Ans. (1)

Q.168. Which of the following is included in SRS?

- Cost
 - Design Constraints
 - Staffing
 - Delivery Schedule
- Ans. (2)

Q.169. Which of the following is not included in SRS?

- Performance
 - Functionality
 - Design solutions
 - External Interfaces
- Ans. (3)

Q.170. Arrange the given sequence to form a Prototype outline as per IEEE SRS Standard.

- General description
- Introduction
- Index

- [C.29] (iv) Appendices
 (v) Specific Requirements
 - iii, i, ii, iv
 - iii, ii, i, v, iv
 - ii, i, v, iv, iii
 - iii, i, ii
- Ans. (3)
- Q.171.** Consider the following Statement: "The output of a program shall be given within 10 secs of event X 10% of the time." What characteristic of SRS is being depicted here?
- Consistent
 - Verifiable
 - Non-verifiable
 - Correct
- Ans. (2)
- Q.172.** Consider the following Statement: "The data set will contain an end of file character." What characteristic of SRS is being depicted here?
- Consistent
 - Non-verifiable
 - Correct
 - Ambiguous
- Ans. (2)
- Q.173.** Consider the following Statement: "The product should have a good human interface." What characteristic of SRS is being depicted here?
- Consistent
 - Non-Verifiable
 - Correct
 - Ambiguous
- Ans. (2)
- Q.174.** Narrative essay is one of the best types of specification document?
- True
 - False
- Ans. (2)
- Q.175.** Which two requirements are given priority during Requirement Management of a product?
- User and Developer
 - Functional and Non-functional
 - Enduring and Volatile
 - All of the mentioned
- Ans. (3)

Q.176. Considering the example of issue/return of a book, cataloguing etc. in a library management. What type of management requirement is being depicted here?

- Enduring
- Volatile

- (i) Conduct a group discussion
 (ii) Conduct another group discussion
 (iii) Present experts with a problem
 (iv) Collect expert opinion anonymously
 (v) Iterate until consensus is reached
 (vi) Feedback a summary of result to each expert
- (1) i, iii, ii, iv, v, vi (2) iii, i, ii, iv, v, vi
 (3) i, ii, iii, iv, vi, v (4) iii, i, iv, vi, ii, v
- Ans. (4) iii, i, iv, vi, ii, v

Q.153. Which of the following is not a diagram studied in Requirement Analysis?

- (1) Use Cases

- (2) Entity Relationship Diagram

- (3) State Transition Diagram

- (4) Activity Diagram

Ans. (4) Activity Diagram

Q.154. How many feasibility studies is conducted in Requirement Analysis?

- (1) Two (2) Three

- (3) Four (4) None of the mentioned

Ans. (2) Three

Q.155. How many phases are there in Requirement Analysis?

- (1) Three (2) Four (3) Five (4) Six

Ans. (3) Five

Q.156. Traceability is not considered in Requirement Analysis.

- (1) True (2) False

Ans. (2) False

Q.157. Requirements analysis is critical to the success of a development project.

- (1) True (2) False

(3) Depends upon the size of project

- (4) None of the mentioned

Ans. (1) True

Q.158.

Requirement and Analysis.

Q.160. Requirements Analysis is an Iterative Process.

(1) True (2) False

Ans. (1) True

Q.161. Coad and Yourdon suggested selection characteristics that should be used as an analyst considers each potential object for inclusion in the requirement analysis model.

(1) Three (2) Four (3) Five (4) Six

Ans. (4) Six

Q.162. Requirements should specify 'what' but not 'how'.

(1) True (2) False

Ans. (1) True

Q.163. Which of the following property does not correspond to a good Software Requirements Specification (SRS)?

(1) Verifiable (2) Ambiguous
 (3) Complete (4) Traceable

Ans. (2) Ambiguous

Q.164. Which of the following property of SRS is depicted by the statement: "Conformity to a standard is maintained"?

(1) Correct (2) Complete
 (3) Consistent (4) Modifiable

Ans. (2) Complete

Q.165. The SRS is said to be consistent if and only if its structure and style are such that any changes to

(1) its structure and style are such that any changes to

Q.139. How many steps are involved in Feature Oriented Domain Analysis (FODA)?

- (1) Two (2) Three (3) Four (4) Five

Ans. (2) Three

Q.140. IBIS is a more structured approach than CORE

- (1) True (2) False

Ans. (1) True

Q.141. Which one of the following is not an actor in JAD sessions?

- (1) User (2) Tester
(3) Scribe (4) Sponsor

Ans. (2) Tester

Q.142. What of the following is not an output of a JAD session?

- (1) Context Diagrams (2) DFDs
(3) ER model (4) UML diagrams

Ans. (4) UML diagrams

Q.143. How is brainstorming different from JAD Brainstorming sessions

- (1) last for about 2-3 hours
(2) last for about 2-3 days
(3) cover the technology used for the development
(4) all of the mentioned

Ans. (1) last for about 2-3 hours

Q.144. How is throwaway prototype different from evolutionary prototype?

- (1) It involves successive steps
(2) It involves just one task
(3) The prototype is built with the idea that it will eventually be converted into final system
(4) It has a shorter development time

Ans. (2) It involves just one task

Q.145. Keeping the requirements of QFD in mind which of the following is not an example of an Expected Requirement?

- (1) Ease of software installation
(2) Overall operational correctness and reliability
(3) Specific system functions
(4) Quality graphical display

Ans. (3) Overall operational correctness and reliability

Q.146. QFD works best if it has management commitment.

- (1) True (2) False

Ans. (1) True

Q.147. Which of the following Requirement Elicitation Techniques is applicable to messy, changing and ill-defined problem situations?

- (1) Quality Function Deployment (QFD)
(2) Prototyping
(3) Soft Systems Methodology (SSM)
(4) Controlled Requirements Expression (CORE)

Ans. (3) Soft Systems Methodology (SSM)

Q.148. To ensure that a given root definition is rigorous and comprehensive, The Lancaster team proposed several criteria that are summarized in the mnemonic CATWOE in Soft Systems Methodology (SSM). Which of the following alphabet is representing an entirely different meaning to SSM?

- (1) C – Customer (2) A – Actor
(3) T – Transformation (4) E – ER Model

Ans. (4) E – ER Model

Q.149. Choose the disadvantage of using SSM as an elicitation technique?

- (1) It incorporates human element into design
(2) SSM is in its infant stage
(3) SSM is suitable for new systems
(4) Standard methodologies like Role Exploration, Issue Resolution and Reorganization support SSM

Ans. (2) SSM is in its infant stage

Q.150. How many phases are there in Brainstorming?

- (1) Two (2) Three
(3) Four (4) None of the mentioned

Ans. (2) Three

Q.151. Who controls the FAST (Facilitated Application Specification Techniques) meeting?

- (1) System Analyst (2) Scribe
(3) Facilitator (4) Manager

Ans. (3) Facilitator

Q.152. Arrange the steps in order to represent the conducting of Wideband Delphi Technique?

- (3) Activity, State Chart
 (4) All of the mentioned

Ans. (1) Use Case, Sequence

Q.197.Which level of Entity Relationship Diagram (ER) models all entities and relationships?

- Level 1 (2) Level 2

- Level 3 (4) Level 4

Ans. (2) Level 2

Q.198._____ classes are used to create the interface that the user sees and interacts with as the software is used.

- (1) Controller (2) Entity

- (3) Boundary (4) Business

Ans. (3) Boundary

Q.199.Which of the following statement is incorrect regarding the Class-responsibility-collaboration (CRC) modelling?

- (1) All use-case scenarios (and corresponding use-diagrams) are organized into categories in modelling

- (2) The review leader reads the use-case deliberately

- (3) Only developers in the review (of the CRC model given a subset of the CRC model index cards

- (4) All of the mentioned

Ans. (3) only developers in the review (of the CRC model given a subset of the CRC model index cards

Q.200.A data object can encapsulates processes operation as well.

- (1) True (2) False

Ans. (2) False

Q.201.The two dimensions of spiral model are

- (1) diagonal, angular
 (2) Radial, perpendicular
 (3) Radial, angular
 (4) Diagonal, perpendicular

Ans. (3) Radial, angular

Q.202.The Incremental Model is combination of elements of

- (1) Build & FIX Model & Waterfall Model
 (2) Linear Model & RAD Model
 (3) Linear Model & Prototyping Model
 (4) Waterfall Model & RAD Model

Ans. (3) Linear Model & Prototyping Model

Q.203.Model preferred to create client/server applications is

- (1) WINWIN Spiral Model (2) Spiral Model

- (3) Concurrent Model (4) Incremental Model

Q.204.Identify the correct statement with respect to Evolutionary development:

- (1) Evolutionary development usually has two flavours; exploratory development, and throw-away prototyping
 (2) Very large projects are usually done using evolutionary development based approach
 (3) It facilitates easy project management, through the high volume of documentation it generates
 (4) Sometimes the construction of a throw-away prototype is not followed by a re-implementation of the software system using a more structured approach

Ans. (1) Evolutionary development usually has two flavours; exploratory development, and throw-away prototyping

Q.205.Spiral model was developed by

- (1) Victor Bisili (2) Berry Boehm
 (3) Bev Little wood (4) Roger Pressman

Ans. (2) Berry Boehm

Q.206.Software evolution does not comprises

- (1) Development activities (2) Negotiating with client
 (3) Maintenance activities (4), Re-engineering activities

Ans. (2) Negotiating with client

Q.207.Processes for evolving a software product depend on:

- (1) Type of software to be maintained
 (2) Development processes used

- (3) Skills and experience of the people involved

UNIT - 3

Q.185. The Unified Modelling Language (UML) has become an effective standard for software modelling. How many different notations does it have?

- (1) Three (2) Four
- (3) Six (4) Nine

Ans. (4) Nine

Q.186. Which model in system modelling depicts the dynamic behaviour of the system?

- (1) Context Model (2) Behavioral Model
- (3) Data Model (4) Object Model

Ans. (2) Behavioral Model

Q.187. Which model in system modelling depicts the static nature of the system?

- (1) Behavioural Model (2) Context Model
- (3) Data Model (4) Structural Model

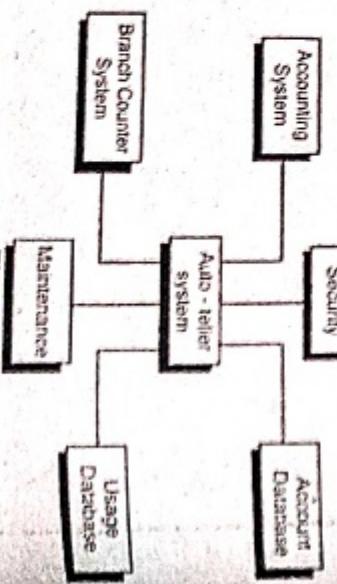
Ans. (4) Structural Model

Q.188. Which perspective in system modelling shows the system or data architecture.

- (1) Structural perspective
- (2) Behavioral perspective
- (3) External perspective
- (4) All of the mentioned

Ans. (1) Structural perspective

Q.189. Which system model is being depicted by the ATN operations shown below:



Figure

Q.190. Activity diagrams are used to model the processing of data.

- (1) True (2) False
- (3) False (4) True

Ans. (1) True

Q.191. Model-driven engineering is just a theoretical concept. It cannot be converted into a working/executable code.

- (1) True (2) False
- (3) False (4) True

Ans. (2) False

Q.192. The UML supports event-based modelling using diagrams.

- (1) Deployment (2) Collaboration
- (3) State chart (4) All of the mentioned

Ans. (3) State chart

Q.193. Which of the following diagram is not supported by UML considering Data-driven modelling?

- (1) Activity
- (2) Data Flow Diagram (DFD)
- (3) State Chart
- (4) Component

Ans. (2) Data Flow Diagram (DFD)

Q.194. _____ allows us to infer that different members of classes have some common characteristics.

- (1) Realization (2) Aggregation
- (3) Generalization (4) Dependency

Ans. (3) Generalization

Q.195. One creates Behavioural models of a system when you are discussing and designing the system architecture.

- (1) True (2) False
- (3) False (4) True

Ans. (2) False

Q.196. _____ & _____ diagrams of UML represent Interaction modelling.

- (1) Use Case, Sequence
- (2) Class, Object

- (3) Both Enduring & Volatile
 (4) All of the mentioned

Ans. (1) Enduring

Q.177.Why is Requirements Management Important?

- (1) to the environment
 (2) in technology
 (3) in customer's expectations
 (4) in all of the mentioned

Ans. (4) in all of the mentioned

Q.178.Requirements Management is a prerequisite for Quality-Oriented Development.

- (1) True (2) False

Ans. (1) True

Q.179.Requirements traceability is one of the important part requirement management. It also be referred to as the heart of requirements management.

- (1) True (2) False

Ans. (1) True

Q.180.Requirements Management has a high initial cost but does not need ongoing funding throughout a project.

- (1) True (2) False

Ans. (2) True

Q.181.Which of the following is not a Requirements Management workbench tool?

- (1) RTM (2) DOORS
 (3) Rational Suite (4) RDD 100

Ans. (3) Rational Suite

Q.182.Which of the following is a required management activity?

- (1) Investigation
 (2) Design
 (3) Construction and Test
 (4) All of the mentioned

Ans. (4) All of the mentioned

Q.183.What functionality of Requirement Management Tool (RMT) is depicted by the statement: "the

should be able to automatically detect relations between artefacts. For example, information retrieval techniques, monitoring of change history, naming schemas or model transformations."

- (1) Automatic Link Detection
 (2) Documentation Support
 (3) Graphical Representation
 (4) Automatic Link Creation and Change

Ans. (1) Automatic Link Detection

Q.184.According to a statistical report: "over 30% of all software projects are cancelled before completion and over 70% of the remainder fail to deliver expected features". What must be the reason for such a situation ?

- (1) Poor change management
 (2) Poor requirements management
 (3) Poor quality control
 (4) All of the mentioned

Ans. (2) Poor requirements management

OOO

Q.231.The safety of a system is a system attribute that reflects the system's ability to operate, normally or abnormally, without injury to people or damage to the environment.

- (1) True
- (2) False

Ans.(1) True

Q.232.How many stages are there in Risk-driver requirements specification?

- (1) three
- (2) four
- (3) five
- (4) six

Ans.(2) four

Q.233.Consider a case where the system is unavailable and cannot deliver its services to users.What type of failure is being described here?

- (1) Loss of service
- (2) Incorrect service delivery
- (3) System/data corruption
- (4) None of the mentioned

Ans.(1) Loss of service

Q.234.Consider a case where the failure of the system causes damage to the system itself or it data.What type of failure is being described here?

- (1) Loss of service
- (2) Incorrect service delivery
- (3) System/data corruption
- (4) None of the mentioned

Ans.(3) System/data corruption

Q.235.POFOD stands for

- (1) Possibility of failure of data
- (2) Probability of failure of data
- (3) Possibility of failure on demand
- (4) Probability of failure on demand

Ans.(4) Probability of failure on demand

Q.236.Which reliability metric sets out the probable number of system failures that are likely to be observed relative to a certain time period?

- (1) POFOD
- (2) ROCOF
- (3) AVAIL
- (4) None of the mentioned

Ans.(2) ROCOF

Q.237.Which of the following is not a functional reliability requirement for a system?

- (1) Checking requirements
- (2) Recovery requirements
- (3) Redundancy requirements
- (4) Ambiguous requirements

Ans.(4) Ambiguous requirements

Q.238.To specify security requirements, one should identify the risks that are to be dealt with.

- (1) True
- (2) False

Ans.(2) False

Q.239.The aim of preliminary risk analysis and assessment process is to derive security requirements for the system as a whole.

- (1) True
- (2) False

Ans.(1) True

Q.240.At which stage of risk analysis specification, the additional security requirements take account of the technologies used in building the system and system design and implementation decisions?

- (1) Preliminary risk analysis
- (2) Life-cycle risk analysis
- (3) Operational risk analysis
- (4) All of the mentioned

Ans.(2) Life-cycle risk analysis

Q.241.Which reliability requirements are concerned with maintaining copies of the system?

- (1) Checking requirements
- (2) Recovery requirements
- (3) Redundancy requirements
- (4) Ambiguous requirements

Ans.(2) Recovery requirements

Q.242.Which of the following examples does not involve dependability engineering?

- (1) Medical Systems
- (2) Power Systems
- (3) Library Management
- (4) Telecommunications

Ans.(3) Library Management

Sociotechnical systems are deterministic.

- (1) True (2) False

Ans. (2) False

What are the two ways to view the human error?

- a socio technical system?

Hardware and software approach

(1) Management and users approach

(2) Management and systems approach

(3) person and systems approach

(4) all of the mentioned

person and systems approach

Ans. (3) all of the mentioned

all of the mentioned

person and systems approach

Ans. (4) person and systems approach

Human and organizational factors such as structure and politics have significant effect on the operation of socio technical systems.

- (1) True (2) False

Ans. (1) True

A characteristic of a software system that can lead to a system error is known as?

- (1) Human error or mistake
 (2) System fault
 (3) System error
 (4) System failure

Ans. (2) System fault

An erroneous system state that can lead to system behavior that is unexpected by system users known as?

- (1) Human error or mistake
 (2) System fault
 (3) System error
 (4) System failure

Ans. (3) System error

An event that occurs at some point in time if the system does not deliver a service as expected its users is called _____.

- (1) Human error or mistake
 (2) System fault
 (3) System error
 (4) System failure

Ans. (4) System failure

A chemical plant system may detect excessive pressure and open a relief valve to reduce these pressures before an explosion occurs. What kind of dependability and security issue the example states?

- (1) Hazard avoidance
 (2) Damage limitation

(3) Hazard detection

(4) Hazard detection and removal

An aircraft engine normally includes automatic fire extinguishers. What kind of dependability and security issue the example states?

- (1) Hazard avoidance
 (2) Damage limitation

(3) Hazard detection

(4) Hazard detection and removal

An assessment of the worst possible damage that could result from a particular hazard is known as

- (1) Risk (2) Hazard probability
 (3) Hazard severity (4) Mishap

Ans. (3) Hazard severity

which of the following terms is a measure of the probability that the system will cause an accident?

- (1) Risk (2) Hazard probability
 (3) Accident (4) Damage

Ans. (1) Risk

A weakness in a computer-based system that may be exploited to cause loss or harm is known as?

- (1) Vulnerability (2) Attack
 (3) Threat (4) Exposure

Ans. (1) Vulnerability

A password checking system that disallows user passwords that are proper names or words that are normally included in a dictionary is an example of _____ with respect to security systems.

- (1) Risk (2) Control
 (3) Attack (4) Asset

Ans. (2) Control

[C.36]

- (4) All of the mentioned
 Ans.(4) All of the mentioned

Q.208.Which technique is applied to ensure continued evolution of legacy systems?

- (1) Forward engineering
 (2) Reverse Engineering
 (3) Reengineering
 (4) Reverse Engineering and Reengineering
 Ans.(4) Reverse Engineering and Reengineering

Q.209.Program modularization and Source translation are the activities of _____.

- (1) Forward engineering
 (2) Reverse Engineering
 (3) Reengineering
 (4) Reverse Engineering

Ans.(3) Reengineering
 (4) Reverse Engineering and Reengineering

Q.210.Reverse engineering is the last activity in reengineering project.

- (1) True (2) False

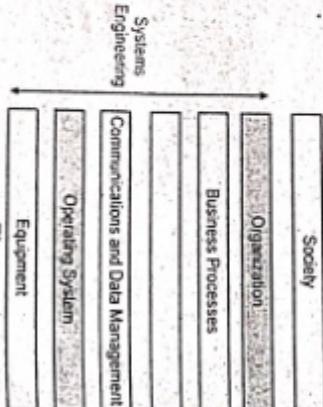
Ans.(2) False

Q.211.The cost of re-engineering is often significantly less than the costs of developing new software.

- (1) True (2) False

Ans.(1) True

Q.212.Which layer is missing in the socio technical system stack as shown below:



Figure

- (1) organizational layer (2) application layer
 (3) physical layer (4) transport layer
 Ans.(2) application layer

SOFTWARE ENGINEERING

[C.37]

- Q.213.A socio technical system is a system that includes
 (1) People (2) Software
 (3) Hardware (3) all of the mentioned
 Ans.(4) all of the mentioned

Q.214.consider an example of a system which has a police command and control system that may include a geographical information system to provide details of the location of incidents. What kind of system the example represents?

- (1) Complex System
 (2) Technical computer-based system
 (3) Socio technical System
 (4) Both Complex and Socio technical System

Ans.(4) Both Complex and Socio technical System

Q.215.Which property of a socio technical system varies depending on how the component assemblies are arranged and connected?

- (1) security (2) usability
 (3) volume (4) reliability

Ans.(3) volume

Q.216.Which property of a socio technical system depends on the technical system components, its operators, and its operating environment?

- (1) Security (2) Usability
 (3) Volume (4) Reliability

Ans.(2) usability

Q.217.In a socio technical system, you need to consider reliability from perspectives namely:

- (1) only software reliability
 (2) only hardware reliability
 (3) hardware and software reliability

- (4) Hardware, software and operator reliability
 Ans.(4) Hardware, software and operator reliability

Q.218.There are _____ overlapping stages in the lifetime of large and complex socio technical systems.

- (1) two (2) three
 (3) four (3) five
 Ans.(2) three

- (3) Operations that check for syntax errors
 (4) Operations that monitor an object for the occurrence of a controlling event

Ans. (3) Operations that check for syntax errors

Q.268.Throughout the OOD process, a software engineer should look for every opportunity for creating a design process.

- (1) True (2) False
 Ans. (2) False

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Q.269 Which of the following is a layer of protection for security?

- (1) Platform-level protection
 (2) Application-level protection
 (3) Record-level protection
 (4) All of the mentioned

Ans. (4) All of the mentioned

Q.270.Security engineering is only concerned with maintenance of systems such that they can resist malicious attacks.

- (1) True (2) False
 Ans. (2) False

Q.271.What are security controls?

- (1) Controls that are intended to ensure that attacks are unsuccessful
 (2) Controls that are intended to detect and repel attacks
 (3) Controls that are intended to support recovery from problems
 (4) All of the mentioned
 Ans. (d) All of the mentioned

Q.272.Controls that are intended to repel attacks is analogous to _____ in dependability engineering.

- (1) Fault avoidance (2) Fault tolerance
 (3) Fault detection (4) None of the mentioned

Ans. (2) Fault tolerance

Q.273.Controls that are intended to ensure that attacks are unsuccessful is analogous to _____ in dependability engineering

- (1) Fault avoidance (2) Fault tolerance
 (3) Fault-detection (4) Fault Recovery

Ans. (1) Fault avoidance

Q.274.What is Life cycle risk assessment?

- (1) Risk assessment before the system has been deployed
 (2) Risk assessment while the system is being developed
 (3) All of the mentioned

Q.255. Which of the following points related to Object oriented development (OOD) is true?

- (1) OOA is concerned with developing an object model of the application domain
- (2) OOD is concerned with developing an object-oriented system model to implement requirements
- (3) All of the mentioned
- (4) None of the mentioned

Ans. (3) All of the mentioned

Q.256. How is generalization implemented in Object Oriented programming languages?

- (1) Inheritance (2) Polymorphism
- (3) Encapsulation (4) Abstract Classes

Ans. (1) Inheritance

Q.257. Which of the following is a disadvantage of OOD?

- (1) Easier maintenance
- (2) Objects may be understood as stand-alone entities
- (3) Objects are potentially reusable components
- (4) None of the mentioned

Ans. (4) none of the mentioned

Q.258. Which of the following describes "Is-a-Relationship"?

- (1) Aggregation (2) Inheritance
- (3) Dependency (4) All of the mentioned

Ans. (2) Inheritance

Q.259. Object that collects data on request rather than autonomously is known as

- (1) Active Object (2) Passive Object
- (3) Multiple instance (4) None of the mentioned

Ans. (2) Passive Object

Q.260. Objects are executed

- (1) sequentially
- (2) in Parallel
- (3) sequentially & Parallel
- (4) none of the mentioned

Ans. (3) sequentially & Parallel

Q.261. How many layers are present in the OO design pyramid?

- (1) Three (2) Four (3) Five (4) one

Ans. (2) four

Q.262. Which of the following early OOD methods incorporates both a "micro development process" and a "macro development process"?

- (1) Booch method (2) Rumbaugh method
- (3) Wirfs-Brock method (4) Coad and Yourdon method

Ans. (1) Booch method

Q.263. Grady Booch, James Rumbaugh, and Ivar Jacobson combined the best features of their individual object-oriented analysis into a new method for object oriented design known as

- (1) HTML (2) XML (3) UML (4) SGML

Ans. (3) UML

Q.264. A design description of an object is known as a class

- (1) Instance (2) Object
- (3) Case (4) Both instance and object

Ans. (4) both instance and object

Q.265. Which of the following is conceptually similar to objects?

- (1) PACKAGE (2) PROC
- (3) PRIVATE (4) None of the mentioned

Ans. (1) PACKAGE

Q.266. A design description in OOD includes

- (1) Protocol Description
- (2) Implementation Description
- (3) Type Description
- (4) both Protocol and Implementation Description

Ans. (4) both Protocol and Implementation Description

Q.267. Which of the following is not an operation as per OOD algorithms and data structures?

- (1) Operations that manipulate data in some way
- (2) Operations that perform a computation

Q.243.What is the term for development process organised such that faults in the system are detected and repaired before delivery to the customer?

- (1) Fault Avoidance (2) Fault detection
- (3) Fault tolerance (4) None of the mentioned

Ans.(1) Fault Avoidance

Q.244.What is the term for a system that is designed such that the faults in the delivered software do not result in system failure?

- (1) Fault Avoidance (2) Fault detection
- (3) Fault tolerance (4) None of the mentioned

Ans.(3) Fault tolerance

Q.245.Which process characteristic with respect to Dependability Engineering is mentioned by the statement: "The process should be understandable by people apart from process participants"?

- (1) Diverse (2) Documentable
- (3) Auditable (4) None of the mentioned

Ans.(3) Auditable

Q.246.Which of the following is not a Protection system?

- (1) System to stop a train if it passes a red light
- (2) System to indicate not returning of the library book
- (3) System to shut down a reactor if temperature/pressure are too high
- (4) None of the mentioned

Ans.(2) System to indicate not returning of the library book

Q.247.The use of a well-defined, repeatable process is essential if faults in a system are to be minimized.

- (1) True (2) False

Ans.(1) True

Q.248.Which of the following is a Strategy to achieve Software diversity?

- (1) Different programming languages
- (2) Different design methods and tools
- (3) Explicit specification of different algorithms
- (4) All of the mentioned

Ans.(4) All of the mentioned

Q.249.Exception handling is a mechanism to provide some fault avoidance

- (1) True (2) False

Ans.(2) False

Q.250.Which of the following is a bad practice of Dependable programming?

- (1) Limit the visibility of information in a program
- (2) Check array bounds
- (3) Check all inputs for validity
- (4) None of the mentioned

Ans.(4)

None of the mentioned

Q.251.What is a Range check?

- (1) Check that the input does not exceed some maximum size e.g. 40 characters for a name
- (2) Check that the input falls within a known range
- (3) Use information about the input to check if it is reasonable rather than an extreme value
- (4) None of the mentioned

Ans.(2)

check that the input falls within a known range

Q.252.Choose the incorrect statement interms of Objects.

- (1) Objects are abstractions of real-world
- (2) Objects can't manage themselves
- (3) Objects encapsulate state and representation information
- (4) All of the mentioned

Ans.(2) Objects can't manage themselves

Q.253.What encapsulates both data and data manipulation functions?

- (1) Object (2) Class
- (3) Super Class (4) Sub Class

Ans.(1) Object

Q.254.Which of the following is a mechanism that allows several objects in an class hierarchy to have different methods with the same name?

- (1) Aggregation (2) Polymorphism
- (3) Inheritance (4) All of the mentioned

Ans.(2) Polymorphism

- (3) Modules support functional abstraction
 (4) None of the mentioned

Ans. (2) Modules represent data abstraction

Q.302. Which of the following is a complement approach to function-oriented approach?

- (1) Object oriented analysis
 (2) Object oriented design
 (3) Structured approach
 (4) Both Object oriented analysis and design

Ans. (4) Both Object oriented analysis and design

Q.303. Function-oriented design techniques starts with functional requirements specified in

- (1) SDD
 (2) SRS

(3) All of the mentioned

- (4) None of the mentioned

Ans. (2) SRS

Q.304. Structured Analysis is based on the principles of

- (1) Top-down decomposition approach
 (2) Divide and conquer principle

(3) Graphical representation of results using DFDs

- (4) All of the mentioned

Ans. (4) All of the mentioned

Q.305. Which of the following is/are true with respect to functions? A function such as "search-book" represented using a circle

- (1) Functions represent some activity
 (2) Function symbol is known as a process symbol or bubble in DFD

(3) All of the mentioned

Ans. (4) All of the mentioned

Q.306. Which of the following is not a use of a CASE tool

- (1) Support structured analysis and design (SA/SD)
 (2) Maintains the data dictionary

(3) Checks whether DFDs are balanced or not

- (4) It complies with the available system

Ans. (4) It complies with the available system

- Q.307.** What DFD notation is represented by the Rectangle?
- (1) Transform. (2) Data Store
 (3) Function (4) None of the mentioned

Ans. (2) Data Store

Q.308. Structural decomposition is concerned with function calls.

(1) True (2) False

Ans. (1) True

Q.309. A function-oriented design focuses on the entities in the system rather than the data processing activities.

(1) True (2) False

Ans. (2) False

Q.310. In DFDs, user interactions with the system is denoted by

(1) Circle (2) Arrow
 (3) Rectangle (4) Triangle

Ans. (1) Circle

Q.311. SA/SD features are obtained from which of the methodologies?

(1) Constantine and Yourdon methodology
 (2) DeMarco and Yourdon methodology
 (3) Gane and Sarson methodology
 (4) All of the mentioned

Ans. (4) All of the mentioned

Q.312. Which of the following is not an activity of Structured Analysis (SA)?

(1) Functional decomposition
 (2) Transformation of a textual problem description into a graphic model
 (3) All the functions represented in the DFD are mapped to a module structure
 (4) All of the mentioned

Ans. (3) All the functions represented in the DFD are mapped to a module structure

Q.313. To arrive at a form which is suitable for implementation in some programming language is the purpose of

- (1) Implementation
 (2) Coding
 (3) Testing
 (4) Debugging

Ans. (3) All the functions represented in the DFD are mapped to a module structure

- (1) Efficiency (2) Accuracy
 (3) Quality (4) Complexity

Ans. (3) Quality

Q.289.Cohesion is a qualitative indication of the degree to which a module

- can be written more compactly
- focuses on just one thing
- is able to complete its function in a timely manner
- is connected to other modules and the outside world

Ans. (2)

Q.290.Coupling is a qualitative indication of the degree to which a module

- can be written more compactly
- focuses on just one thing
- is able to complete its function in a timely manner
- is connected to other modules and the outside world

Ans. (4)

Q.291.Java packages and Fortran subroutine

examples of _____.

- (1) Functions (2) Modules
 (3) Classes (4) Sub procedures

Ans. (2) Modules

Q.292.Which of the property of software modularization is incorrect with respect to benefits software modularity?

- Modules are robust
- Module can use other modules
- Modules Can be separately compiled and stored in library
- Modules are mostly dependent

Ans. (4) Modules are mostly dependent

Q.293._____ is a measure of the degree of interdependence between modules.

- Cohesion
- Coupling
- None of the mentioned
- All of the mentioned

Ans. (2) Coupling

Q.294.Which of the following is the best type of module coupling?

- (1) Control Coupling (2) Stamp Coupling
 (3) Data Coupling (4) Content Coupling

Ans. (3) Data Coupling

Q.295.Which of the following is the worst type of module coupling?

- (1) Control Coupling (2) Stamp Coupling
 (3) External Coupling (4) Content Coupling

Ans. (3) External Coupling

Q.296.Which of the following is the worst type of module cohesion?

- (1) Logical Cohesion (2) Temporal Cohesion
 (3) Functional Cohesion (4) Coincidental Cohesion

Ans. (4) Coincidental Cohesion

Q.297.Which of the following is the best type of module cohesion?

- (1) Functional Cohesion (2) Temporal Cohesion
 (3) Functional Cohesion (4) Sequential Cohesion

Ans. (1) Functional Cohesion

Q.298.A software engineer must design the modules with the goal of high cohesion and low coupling.

- (1) True (2) False

Ans. (1) True

Q.299.In what type of coupling, the complete data structure is passed from one module to another?

- (1) Control Coupling (2) Stamp Coupling
 (3) External Coupling (4) Content Coupling

Ans. (2) External Coupling

Q.300.If all tasks must be executed in the same time-span, what type of cohesion is being exhibited?

- (1) Functional Cohesion (2) Temporal Cohesion
 (3) Functional Cohesion (4) Sequential Cohesion

Ans. (2) Temporal Cohesion

Q.301.Choose the option that does not define Function Oriented Software Design.

- It consists of module definitions
- Modules represent data abstraction

Q.275.A system resource that has a value and has to be protected is known as

- (1) Asset (2) Control
- (3) Vulnerability (4) None of the mentioned

Ans. (1) Asset

Q.276.An impersonation of an authorised user is an example of a security threat.

- (1) True (2) False

Ans. (2) False

Q.277.The records of each patient that is receiving or has received treatment resembles which security concept?

- (1) Asset (2) Threat
- (3) Vulnerability (4) Control

Ans. (1) Asset

Q.278.Circumstances that have potential to cause loss or harm is known as

- (1) Attack (2) Threat
- (3) Vulnerability (4) Control

Ans. (2) Threat

Q.279.Which is the first step in the software development life cycle?

- (1) Analysis (2)
- (2) Design (3)
- (3) Problem/Opportunity Identification (4)
- (4) Development and Documentation

Ans. (3) Problem/Opportunity Identification

Q.280.Which tool is used for structured designing?

- (1) Program flowchart (2) Structure chart
- (3) Data-flow diagram (4) Module

Ans. (2) Structure chart

Q.281.A step by step instruction used to solve a problem is known as

- (1) Sequential structure (2) A List
- (3) A plan (4) An Algorithm

Ans. (4) an Algorithm

SOFTWARE ENGINEERING [C.49]

Q.282.In the Analysis phase, the development of the _____ occurs, which is a clear statement of the goals and objectives of the project.

- (1) documentation (2) flowchart
- (3) program specification (4) design

Ans. (3) program specification

Q.283.Actual programming of software code is done during the _____ step in the SDLC.

- (1) Maintenance and Evaluation
- (2) Design
- (3) Analysis
- (4) Development and Documentation

Ans. (4) Development and Documentation

Q.284.Who designs and implements database structures?

- (1) Programmers
- (2) Project managers
- (3) Technical writers
- (4) Database administrators

Ans. (4) Database administrators

Q.285._____ is the process of translating a task into a series of commands that a computer will use to perform that task.

- (1) Project design (2) Installation
- (3) Systems analysis (4) Programming

Ans. (4) Programming

Q.286.Debugging is:

- (1) creating program code
- (2) finding and correcting errors in the program code
- (3) identifying the task to be computerized
- (4) creating the algorithm

Ans. (2) finding and correcting errors in the program code

Q.287.In Design phase, which is the primary area of concern?

- (1) Architecture (2) Data
- (3) Interface (4) All of the mentioned

Ans. (4) All of the mentioned

Q.288.The importance of software design can be summarized in a single word which is:

Q.341.Which of the following is not a metric for design model?

- (1) Interface design metrics
- (2) Component-level metrics
- (3) Architectural metrics
- (4) Complexity metrics

Ans.(4) Complexity metrics

Q.342.Statement and branch coverage metrics are part of

- (1) Analysis Model (2) Testing
- (3) Design Model (4) Source Code

Ans.(2) Testing

Q.343.Function Points in software engineering was first proposed by

- (1) Booch (2) Boehm
- (3) Albrecht (4) Jacobson

Ans.(3) Albrecht

Q.344.How many Information Domain Values are used for Function Point Computation?

- (1) Three (2) Four (3) Five (4) Six

Ans.(3) Five

Q.345.Function Point Computation is given by the formula

- (1) $FP = [\text{count total} * 0.65] + 0.01 * \text{sum}(F_i)$
- (2) $FP = \text{count total} * [0.65 + 0.01 * \text{sum}(F_i)]$
- (3) $FP = \text{count total} * [0.65 + 0.01] * \text{sum}(F_i)$
- (4) $FP = [\text{count total} * 0.65 + 0.01] * \text{sum}(F_i)$

Ans.(2) $FP = \text{count total} * [0.65 + 0.01 * \text{sum}(F_i)]$.

Q.346.Architectural Design Metrics are _____ in nature.

- (1) Black Box (2) White Box
- (3) Gray Box (4) Green Box

Ans.(1) Black Box

Q.347.Structural complexity of a module i is given as $S(i) = f^*f(i)$. What does f symbolizes here?

- (1) "fan check-out" of module i
- (2) "fan check-in" of module i
- (3) "fan in" of module i
- (4) "fan out" of module i

Ans.(4) "fan out" of module i

SOFTWARE ENGINEERING

[C.59]

Q.348.SMI stands for

- (1) Software Mature Indicator
- (2) Software Maturity Index
- (3) Software Maturity Indicator
- (4) Software Maturity Index

Ans.(2) Software Maturity Index

Q.349.As the SMI approaches 1.0, the software product starts becoming unstable

- (1) True (2) False

Ans.(2) False

Q.350.SMI = $[Mt - (Fa + Fe + Fd)]/Mt$. Here Mt is the number of modules

- (1) in the current release
- (2) in the current release that have been changed
- (3) from the preceding release that were deleted in the current release

(4) none of the mentioned in the current release

Ans.(1) in the current release

Q.351.The amount of time that the software is available for use is known as

- (1) Reliability (2) Usability
- (3) Efficiency (4) Functionality

Ans.(1) Reliability

Q.352.Usability in metric analysis is defined as the degree to which the software

- (1) stated needs
- (2) is easy to use
- (3) makes optimal use of system resources
- (4) none of the mentioned

Ans.(2) is easy to use

Q.353.Which of the following is not project management goal?

- (1) Keeping overall costs within budget
- (2) Delivering the software to the customer at the agreed time
- (3) Maintaining a happy and well-functioning development team
- (4) Avoiding customer complaints

Ans.(4) Avoiding customer complaints

- (1) Number of user input
 (2) Number of user inquiries
 (3) Number of external interfaces
 (4) Number of errors

Q.332. Usability can be measured in terms of:

- (1) Intellectual skill to learn the system
 (2) Time required to become moderately efficient in system usage
 (3) Net increase in productivity
 (4) All of the mentioned

Ans. (4) All of the mentioned

Q.333. A graphical technique for finding if changes and variation in metrics data are meaningful is known as

- (1) DRE (Defect Removal Efficiency)
 (2) Function points analysis
 (3) Control Chart

(4) All of the mentioned

Ans. (3) Control Chart

Q.334. Defect removal efficiency (DRE) depends on:

- (1) E - errors found before software delivery
 (2) D - defects found after delivery to user
 (3) Both E and D
 (4) Varies with project

Ans. (3) Both E and D

Q.335. The user has no control over the contents of a static web page.

- (1) True (2) False

Ans. (1) True

Q.336. Which of the following web engineering metric measures the extent of relatedness between two or more web pages?

Ans. (3) Control Chart

- Q.337.** Which of the following is not a classification of the web engineering metric, Web Page Similarity?
- (1) Content based (2) Link based
 (3) Usage based (4) Traffic based
- Ans. (4)** Web Page Similarity

Q.338. The static content objects are dependent on the actions of the user.

- (1) True (2) False

Ans. (2) False

Q.339. Link based measures rely on _____ structure of a web graph to obtain related pages.

- (1) Embedded (2) Hyperlink
 (3) Dynamic (4) All of the mentioned

Ans. (2) Hyperlink

Q.340. Which of the following is not a web engineering project metric?

- (1) Number of Static Content Objects
 (2) Number of Dynamic Content Objects
 (3) Number of Inherited Objects
 (4) Word Count

Ans. (3) Word Count

Q.341. How is the complexity of a web page related to link count?

- (1) Directly (2) Indirectly
 (3) No relation (4) All of the mentioned

Ans. (1) Directly

(1) Structured Analysis (SA)
 (2) Structured Design (SD)
 (3) Detailed Design (DD)
 (4) None of the mentioned

- Ans. (2)
- Q.314.The results of structured analysis can be understood by ordinary customers.

- (1) True (2) False

- Ans. (1)
- True

Q.315.Structured Analysis is based on the principle

Bottom-Up Approach.

- (1) True (2) False

- Ans. (2)
- False

Q.316.The context diagram is also known as

- (1) Level-0 DFD (2) Level-1 DFD
 (3) Level-2 DFD (4) All of the mentioned

- Ans. (1)
- Level-0 DFD

Q.317.A directed arc or line in DFD represents

- (1) Data Store (2) Data Process
 (3) Data Flow (4) All of the mentioned

- Ans. (3)
- Data Flow

Q.318.A DFD is always accompanied by a data dictionary

- (1) True (2) False

- Ans. (1)
- True

Q.319.Which of the following is a function of CASE Tool?

- (1) Supporting Structured analysis and design (SA/SD)
 (2) Maintaining the data dictionary
 (3) Checking whether DFDs are balanced or not
 (4) All of the mentioned

Ans. (1)

Supporting Structured analysis and design (SA/SD)

Q.320.Data Store Symbol in DFD represents a

- (1) Physical file (2) Data Structure
 (3) Logical file (4) All of the mentioned

- Ans. (4)
- All of the mentioned

Q.321.Which of the following is the task of project indicators:

- (1) help in assessment of status of ongoing project
 (2) track potential risk

(a) help in assessment of status of ongoing project & track potential risk
 (b) none of the mentioned

- Ans. (3)
- help in assessment of status of ongoing project & track potential risk

Q.322.Which of the following does not affect the software quality and organizational performance?

- (1) Market (2) Product
 (3) Technology (4) People

- Ans. (1)
- Market

Q.323.The intent of project metrics is:

- (1) minimization of development schedule
 (2) for strategic purposes
 (3) assessing project quality on ongoing basis
 (4) minimization of development schedule and assessing project quality on ongoing basis

- Ans. (4)

minimization of development schedule and assessing project quality on ongoing basis

Q.324.Which of the following is not a direct measure of SE process?

- (1) Efficiency (2) Cost
 (3) Effort Applied (4) All of the mentioned

- Ans. (1)
- Efficiency

Q.325.Which of the following is an indirect measure of product?

- (1) Quality (2) Complexity
 (3) Reliability (4) All of the Mentioned

- Ans. (4)
- All of the Mentioned

Q.326.In size oriented metrics; metrics are developed based on the _____

- (1) number of Functions
 (2) number of user inputs
 (3) number of lines of code
 (4) amount of memory usage

- Ans. (3)
- number of lines of code

Q.327.Which of the following is not an information domain required for determining function point in FPA?

Q.378. Which technique is applicable when other projects in the same analogy application domain have been completed?

- Algorithmic cost modelling
- Expert judgement
- Estimation by analogy
- Parkinson's Law

Ans. (3) Estimation by analogy

Q.379. Which model assumes that systems are created from reusable components, scripting or database programming?

- An application-composition model
- A post-architecture model
- A reuse model
- An early design model

Ans. (1) An application-composition model

Q.380. Which of the following states that work expands to fill the time available.

- CASE tools
- Pricing to win
- Parkinson's Law
- Expert judgement

Ans. (3) Parkinson's Law

Q.381. Which model is used during early stages of the system design after the requirements have been established?

- An application-composition model
- A post-architecture model
- A reuse model
- An early design model

Ans. (4) An early design model

Q.382. Which model is used to compute the effort required to integrate reusable components or program code that is automatically generated by design of program translation tools?

- An application-composition model
- A post-architecture model
- A reuse model
- An early design model

Ans. (3) A reuse model

Q.383. The COCOMO model takes into account different approaches to software development, account being true (1) False (2) True (3) False (4) True

Ans. (2) False

Q.384. Which of the following uses empirically-derived formulas to predict effort as a function of LOC or FP?

- Both FP-Based Estimation and COCOMO
- Both FP-Based Estimation and COCOMO
- FP-Based Estimation
- Procesas-Based Estimation

Ans. (4) Both FP-Based Estimation and COCOMO

Q.385. The empirical data that support most estimation models are derived from a vast sample of projects.

- True (1) False (2)
- False (2) True (1)

Ans. (2) False

Q.386. COCOMO stands for

- Constructive cost model
- Comprehensive cost model
- Constructive cost estimation model
- Complete cost estimation model

Ans. (1) Constructive cost model

Q.387. Which version of COCOMO states that once requirements have been stabilized, the basic software architecture has been established?

- Early design stage model
- Post-architecture-stage model
- Application composition model
- All of the mentioned

Ans. (1) Early design stage model

Q.388. Which model was used during the early stages of software engineering, when prototyping of user interfaces, consideration of software and system interaction, assessment of performance, and evaluation of technology maturity were paramount.

- Early design stage model
- Post-architecture-stage model
- Application composition model
- All of the mentioned

Ans. (3) Application composition model

Q.367. The project planner examines the statement scope and extracts all important software function which is known as

- (1) Association
- (2) Decomposition
- (3) Planning process
- (4) All of the mentioned

Ans. (2) Decomposition

Q.368. The environment that supports the software project is called

- (1) CLSS
- (2) SEE
- (3) FAST
- (4) CBSE

Ans. (2) SEE

Q.369. Which of the following is not an option to achieve reliable cost and effort estimate?

- (1) Base estimates on similar projects that have already been completed
- (2) Use one or more empirical models for software size and effort estimation
- (3) Use relatively simple decomposition techniques to generate project cost and effort estimates
- (4) The ability to translate the size estimate into human effort, calendar time, and dollars

Ans. (4) The ability to translate the size estimate into human effort, calendar time, and dollars

Q.370. What can be used to complement decomposition techniques and offer a potentially valuable estimation approach in their own right?

- (1) Automated estimation tools
- (2) Empirical estimation models
- (3) Decomposition techniques
- (4) Both Automated estimation tools and Empirical estimation models

Ans. (2) Empirical estimation models

Q.371. Which of the following is not achieved by automated estimation tools?

- (1) Predicting staffing levels
- (2) Predicting software cost
- (3) Predicting software schedules
- (4) Predicting clients demands

Ans. (4) Predicting clients demands

Q.372. Software project estimation science, but a combination can never be an exact and systematic techniques can improve historical data accuracy.

- (1) True
- (2) False
- (3) All of the mentioned
- (4) None of the mentioned

Ans. (1) True

Q.373. Which of the following are parameters involved in computing the total cost of a software development project?

- (1) Hardware and software costs
- (2) Effort costs
- (3) Travel and training costs
- (4) All of the mentioned

Ans. (4) All of the mentioned

Q.374. Which of the following costs is not part of the total effort cost?

- (1) Costs of networking and communications
- (2) Costs of providing heating and lighting office space
- (3) Costs of lunch time food
- (4) Costs of support staff

Ans. (3) Costs of lunch time food

Q.375. What is related to the overall functionality of the delivered software?

- (1) Function-related metrics
- (2) Product-related metrics
- (3) Size-related metrics
- (4) None of the mentioned

Ans. (1) Function-related metrics

Q.376. A _____ is developed using historical cost information that relates some software metric to the project cost.

- (1) Algorithmic cost modelling
- (2) Expert judgement
- (3) Estimation by analogy
- (4) Parkinson's Law

Ans. (1) Algorithmic cost modelling

Q.377. It is often difficult to estimate size at an early stage in a project when only a specification is available

- (1) True
- (2) False

Ans. (1) True

Q.354. Project managers have to assess the risks that may affect a project.

- (1) True (2) False

Ans. (2) False

Q.355. Which of the following is not considered as a risk in project management?

- (1) Specification delays (2) Product competition
(3) Testing (4) Staff turnover

Ans. (3) Testing

Q.356. The process each manager follows during the life of a project is known as

- (1) Project Management (2) Manager life cycle
(3) Project Management Life Cycle (4) All of the mentioned

Ans. (3) Project Management Life Cycle

Q.357. A 66.6% risk is considered as

- (1) very low (2) low
(3) moderate (4) high

Ans. (4) high

Q.358. Which of the following is/are main parameters that you should use when computing the costs of a software development project?

- (1) travel and training costs
(2) hardware and software costs
(3) effort costs (the costs of paying software engineer and managers)
(4) all of the mentioned

Ans. (4) all of the mentioned

Q.359. Quality planning is the process of developing a quality plan for

- (1) team (2) project
(3) customers (4) project manager

Ans. (2) project

Q.360. Which of the following is incorrect activity for the configuration management of a software system?

- (1) Internship management
(2) Change management

Q.361. Identify the sub-process of process improvement.

- (1) Process introduction (2) Process improvement
(3) De-processification (4) Process analysis
(4) Process distribution

Ans. (2)

Q.362. An independent relationship must exist between the attribute that can be measured and the external quality attribute.

- (1) True (2) False

Ans. (2) False

Q.363. Which of the following is an important factor that can affect the accuracy and efficacy of estimates?

- (1) Project size
(2) Planning process
(3) Project complexity
(4) Degree of structural uncertainty

Ans. (1) Project size

Q.364. What describes the data and control to be processed?

- (1) Planning process (2) Software scope
(3) External hardware (4) Project complexity

Ans. (2) Software scope

Q.365. A number of independent investigators have developed a team-oriented approach to requirements gathering that can be applied to establish the scope of a project called

- (1) JAD (2) CLASS
(3) FAST (4) None of the mentioned

Ans. (3) FAST

Q.366. CLSS stands for

- (1) conveyor line sorting system
(2) conveyor line sorting software
(3) conveyor line sorting speed
(4) conveyor line sorting specification

Ans. (1) conveyor line sorting system

UNIT-5

Q.419. Which of the following is not a Management workbench tool? [C.71]

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------|
| (1) RMTM | (2) DOORS |
| (1) Rational Suite | (4) RDD 100 |
| (3) Rational Suite | |

Q.413. Which two requirements are given priority during Requirement Management of a product?

- (1) User and Developer
- (2) Functional and Non-functional
- (3) Enduring and Volatile
- (4) All of the mentioned

Ans. (3)
Enduring and Volatile

Q.414. Considering the example of issue/return of a book cataloging etc. in a library management. What type of management requirement is being depicted here?

- (1) Enduring
- (2) Volatile
- (3) Both Enduring & Volatile
- (4) All of the mentioned

Ans. (1)
Enduring

Q.415. Why is Requirements Management Important? [L15]

- (1) due to the changes
- (2) to the environment
- (3) in technology
- (4) in customer's expectations

Ans. (4)
in all of the mentioned

Q.416. Requirements Management is a prerequisite for Quality-Oriented Development.

- (1) True (2) False

Ans. (1)
True

Q.417. Requirements traceability is one of the most important part requirement management. It may also be referred to as the heart of requirement management.

- (1) True (2) False

Ans. (1)
True

Q.418. Requirements Management has a high initial start up cost but does not need ongoing funding throughout a project.

- (1) True (2) False

Ans. (2)
False

Q.420. Which of the following is a management activity? [C.71]

- | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| (1) Investigation | (2) Design |
| (1) Construction and Test | (4) All of the mentioned |
| (3) | |
| (4) All of the mentioned | |

Q.421. What functionality of Requirement Management Tool (RMT) is depicted by the statement "the tool should be able to automatically detect relations between artifacts. For example information retrieval techniques, monitoring of change history, naming schemas or model transformations?"

- (1) Automatic Link Detection
- (2) Documentation Support
- (3) Graphical Representation
- (4) Automatic Link Creation and Change

Ans. (1)

Q.422. According to a statistical report: "over 30% of all software projects are cancelled before completion and over 70% of the remainder fail to deliver expected features". What must be the reason for such a situation?

- (1) Poor change management
- (2) Poor requirements management
- (3) Poor quality control
- (4) All of the mentioned

Ans. (2)
Poor requirements management

Q.423. CASE stands for

- (1) Cost Aided Software Engineering
- (2) Computer Aided Software Engineering
- (3) Control Aided Software Engineering
- (4) None of the mentioned

Ans. (2)
Computer Aided Software Engineering

Q.424. CASE tools are used only during the software testing phase.

- (1) Business impact risks
 (2) Process definition risks
 (3) Product size risks
 (4) Development environment risks
 (5) Business impact risks

Ans. (1)

Q.402.Which of the following term is best defined by statement:"the degree of uncertainty that product will meet its requirements and be fit for intended use."?

- (1) Performance risk (2) Cost risk
 (3) Support risk (4) Schedule risk
 (5) Performance risk

Ans. (1) Risk management is one of the most important job for a

- (1) Client (2) Investor
 (3) Production team (4) Project manager

Ans. (4) Project manager

Q.403.Risk management is the failure of purchased component to perform as expected?

- (1) Product risk (2) Project risk
 (3) Business risk (4) Programming risk.

Ans. (1) Product risk

Q.404.Which of the following risk is the failure of purchased component to perform as expected?

- (1) Product risk (2) Project risk
 (3) Business risk (4) Programming risk.

Ans. (1) Product risk

Q.405.Which of the following term is best defined by the statement: "There will be a change of organization management with different priorities."

- (1) Staff turnover (2) Technology change
 (3) Management change (4) Product competition

Ans. (3) Management change

Q.406.Which of the following term is best defined by the statement: "The underlying technology on which the system is built is superseded by new technology."

- (1) Technology change (2) Product competition
 (3) Requirements change (4) None of the mentioned

Ans. (1) Technology change

Q.407.What assesses the risk and your plans for mitigation and revises these when you learn more about the risk?

- (1) Risk monitoring (2) Risk planning
 (3) Risk analysis (4) Risk identification
 Ans. (1) Risk monitoring

- Q.408.Which of the following risks are derived from the organizational environment where the software is being developed?
- (1) People risks (2) Technology risks
 (3) Estimation risks (4) Organizational risks
 (5) Organizational risks

Ans. (4)

Q.409.Which of the following risks are derived from the software or hardware technologies that are used to develop the system?

- (1) Managerial risks (2) Technology risks
 (3) Estimation risks (4) Organizational risks
 (5) Technology risks

Ans. (2)

Q.410.Which of the following term is best defined by the statement: "Derive traceability information to maximize information hiding in the design?"

- (1) Underestimated development time
 (2) Organizational restructuring
 (3) Requirements changes
 (4) None of the mentioned

Ans. (3) Requirements changes

Q.411.Which of the following strategies means that the impact of the risk will be reduced?

(1) Avoidance strategies
 (2) Minimization strategies
 (3) Contingency plans
 (4) All of the mentioned

Ans. (2) Minimization strategies

Q.412.Risk management is now recognized as one of the most important project management tasks.

(1) True (2) False

Ans. (1) True

OOO

Q.389.Which one is not a size measure for product?

- LOC
- Halstead's program length
- Function Count
- Cyclomatic Complexity

Ans.(4) Cyclo matic Complexity

Q.390.COCOMO was developed initially by

- B.Beizer
- Rajiv Gupta
- B.W.Bohem
- Gregg Rothermal

Ans.(3) B.W.Bohem

Q.391.Estimation of size for a project is dependent on

- Cost
- Time
- Schedule
- None of the mentioned

Ans.(4) None of the mentioned

Q.392.COCOMO-II was developed at

- University of Texas
- University of Southern California
- MIT
- IIT-Kanpur

Ans.(2) University of Southern California

Q.393.Which one is not a stage of COCOMO-II?

- Early design estimation model
- Application Composition estimation model
- Comprehensive cost estimation model
- Post architecture estimation model

Ans.(1) Early design estimation model

Q.393.What all has to be identified as per the identification?

- Threats
- Vulnerabilities
- Consequences
- All of the mentioned

Ans.(4) All of the mentioned

Q.394.Which one is not a risk management activity?

- Risk assessment
- Risk generation
- Risk control
- None of the mentioned

Ans.(2) Risk generation

Q.395.What is the product of the loss due to the risk and the probability of that loss?

- Risk exposure
- Risk prioritization
- Risk analysis
- All of the mentioned

Ans.(1) Risk exposure

Q.396.What threatens the quality and timeliness of the software to be produced?

- Known risks
- Business risks
- Project risks
- Technical risks

Ans.(4) Technical risks

Q.397.What threatens the viability of the software to be built?

- Known risks
- Business risks
- Project risks
- Technical risks

Ans.(2) Business risks

Q.398.Which of the following is not a business risk?

- building an excellent product or system that no one really wants
- losing the support of senior management due to a change in focus or change in people
- lack of documented requirements or software scope
- losing budgetary or personnel commitment

Ans.(3) lack of documented requirements or software scope

Q.399.Which of the following is a systematic attempt to specify threats to the project plan?

- Risk identification
- Performance risk
- Support risk
- Risk projection

Ans.(4) Risk projection

Q.400.Which risks are associated with the overall size of the software to be built or modified?

- Business impact risks
- Process definition risks
- Product size risks
- Development environment risks

Ans.(3) Product size risks

Q.401.Which risks are associated with constraints imposed by management or the marketplace?

- Q.449.** CLSS stands for
 (1) conveyor line sorting system
 (2) conveyor line sorting software
 (3) conveyor line sorting speed
 (4) conveyor line sorting specification
Ans. (1) conveyor line sorting system

- Q.450.** The project planner examines the statement of scope and extracts all important software functions which is known as
 (1) Association (2) Decomposition
 (3) Planning process (4) All of the mentioned
Ans. (2) Decomposition

- Q.451.** The environment that supports the software project is called
 (1) CLSS (2) SEE
 (3) FAST (4) CBSE
Ans. (2) SEE
- Q.452.** Which of the following is not an option to achieve reliable cost and effort estimate?
 (1) Base estimates on similar projects that have already been completed
 (2) Use one or more empirical models for software cost and effort estimation
 (3) Use relatively simple decomposition techniques to generate project cost and effort estimates
 (4) The ability to translate the size estimate into human effort, calendar time, and dollars
Ans. (4) The ability to translate the size estimate into human effort, calendar time, and dollars

- Q.453.** What can be used to complement decomposition techniques and offer a potentially valuable estimation approach in their own right?
 (1) Automated estimation tools
 (2) Empirical estimation models
 (3) Decomposition techniques

- Q.454.** Which of the following is not achieved by automated estimation tools?
 (1) Predicting staffing levels
 (2) Predicting software cost
 (3) Predicting software schedules
 (4) Predicting clients demands
Ans. (4) Predicting clients demands

- Q.455.** Software project estimation can never be an exact science, but a combination of good historical data and systematic techniques can improve estimation accuracy.
 (1) True (2) False
Ans. (1) True

- Q.456.** Which of the following process ensures that versions of systems and components are recorded and maintained?
 (1) Code line (2) Configuration control
 (3) Version (4) Workspace
Ans. (2) Configuration control
- Q.457.** Which of the following process is concerned with analyzing the costs and benefits of proposed changes?
 (1) Change management (2) Version management
 (3) System building (4) Release management
Ans. (1) Change management

- Q.458.** Which of the following is not a Version management feature?
 (1) Version and release identification
 (2) Build script generation
 (3) Project support
 (4) Change history recording
Ans. (2) Build script generation

- Q.459.** Which method recommends that very frequent system builds should be carried out with automated testing to discover software problems?

Q.436 Which of the following is not project management goal?

- (1) Keeping overall costs within budget
- (2) Delivering the software to the customer at the agreed time
- (3) Maintaining a happy and well-functioning development team
- (4) Avoiding customer complaints.

Ans.(4) Project managers have to assess the risks that may affect a project.

- (1) True (2) False
- Ans. (2) False

Q.438 Which of the following is not considered as a risk in project management?

- (1) Specification delays (2) Product competition
- (3) Testing (4) Staff turnover

Ans.(3) Testing

Q.439 The process each manager follows during the life of a project is known as

- (1) Project Management
- (2) Manager life cycle
- (3) Project Management Life Cycle
- (4) All of the mentioned

Ans.(3) Project Management Life Cycle

Q.440.A 66.6% risk is considered as

- (1) very low (2) low
- (3) moderate (4) high

Ans.(4) high

Q.441.Which of the following is/are main parameters that you should use when computing the costs of a software development project?

- (1) travel and training costs
- (2) hardware and software costs
- (3) effort costs (the costs of paying software engineers and managers)
- (4) all of the mentioned

Ans.(4) all of the mentioned

Q.442 Quality planning is the process of developing [C.15]

- (1) team (2) project
- (3) customers (4) project manager

Ans.(2)

Q.443.Which of the following is incorrect configuration management of a software activity for the [C.15]

- (1) Internship management
- (2) Change management
- (3) Version management
- (4) System management

Ans.(1)

Q.444.Identify the sub-process of process improvement

- (1) Process introduction
- (2) Process analysis
- (3) De-processification
- (4) Process distribution

Ans.(2) Process analysis

Q.445.An independent relationship must exist between the attribute that can be measured and the external quality attribute

- (1) True (2) False
- Ans. (2) False

Q.446.Which of the following is an important factor that can affect the accuracy and efficacy of estimates?

- (1) Project size
- (2) Planning process
- (3) Project complexity
- (4) Degree of structural uncertainty

Ans.(1) Project size

Q.447.What describes the data and control to be processed?

- (1) Planning process (2) Software scope
- (3) External hardware (4) Project complexity

Ans.(2) Software scope

Q.448.A number of independent investigators have developed a team-oriented approach to requirements gathering that can be applied to establish the scope of a project called

- (1) True (2) False
Ans. (2) False

Q.425. Which of the following is not a type of CASE tool?

- (1) Lower (2) Classic
(3) Real (4) Middle

Ans. (4) Middle

Q.426. What stores all changes and info related to project from development through maintenance to CASE tools?

- (1) Database (2) Repository
(3) Registers (4) None of the mentioned

Ans. (2) Repository

Q.427. What kind of support is provided by the Repository CASE tool?

- (1) Editing text and diagrams
- (2) Display of parts of the design texts
- (3) Cross referencing queries and requirements tracing
- (4) Display of parts of the design texts AND Cross referencing queries and requirements tracing

Ans. (4) Display of parts of the design texts AND Cross referencing queries and requirements tracing

Q.428. What kind of support is provided by the Code Generation CASE tool?

- (1) Cross referencing queries and requirements tracing
- (2) Transformation of design records into application software
- (3) Compiling, interpreting or applying interactive debugging code
- (4) Transformation of design records into application software AND Compiling, interpreting or applying interactive debugging code

Ans. (2) Transformation of design records into application software

Q.429. Logical design errors can be resolved using both classic and real CASE tools.

- (1) True (2) False

Ans. (2) False

- Q.430.** CASE-generated updated documentation is easier and more reliable identification of failure causes.

- (1) True (2) False

Ans. (1) True

Q.431. What kind of support is provided by the Code Editing CASE tool?

- (1) Management of design documents and software versions
- (2) Transformation of design records into application software
- (3) Compiling, interpreting or applying interactive debugging code
- (4) None of the mentioned

Ans. (3)

Q.432. Use of the repository assures automated coding and documentation of corrections.

- (1) True (2) False

Ans. (2) False

Q.433. Which of the following is a drawback of using CASE tool?

- (1) Standardization of notations and diagrams
- (2) Communication between development team members
- (3) Costs associated with the use of the tool
- (4) Reduction of time and effort

Ans. (3)

Q.434. An upper CASE tool is also referred to as a back end CASE.

- (1) True (2) False

Ans. (2) False

Q.435. CASE tools are mainly used while developing which of the following methodologies?

- (1) RAD

- (2) JAD

- (3) OO Approach

- (4) All of the mentioned

Ans. (4) All of the mentioned

[C.S2] _____ methods can be used to drive validations

- Q.482. _____ tests
- Yellow-box testing
 - Black-box testing
 - White-box testing
 - All of the mentioned

- Ans. (2) Black-box testing

- Q.483. Which of the following is a part of testing OO code?
- Validation tests
 - Integration tests
 - Class tests
 - System tests

- Ans. (3) Class tests

- Q.484. The object of _____ within an OO system is to design tests that have a high likelihood of uncovering plausible bugs.
- Fault-based testing
 - Integration testing
 - Use-based testing
 - Scenario-based testing
 - Fault-based testing

- Ans. (1) Fault-based testing

- Q.485. What refers to the externally observable structure of an OO program?
- Deep structure
 - Surface structure
 - Core structure
 - All of the mentioned

- Ans. (2) Surface structure

- Q.486. _____ categorizes class operations based on the generic function that each performs.

- Category-based partitioning
 - Attribute-based partitioning
 - State-based partitioning
 - None of the mentioned
- Ans. (1) Category-based partitioning

- Q.487. Which of the following is black-box oriented and can be accomplished by applying the same black-box methods discussed for conventional software?
- Conventional testing
 - OO system validation testing
 - Test case design

- (4) Both Conventional testing and OO system validation testing

- Ans. (4) Both Conventional testing and OO system validation testing

- Q.488. In which of the following testable units is the encapsulated object?

- (1) Unit testing

- (2) Integration testing

- (3) System testing

- (4) None of the mentioned

- Ans. (1) Unit testing

- Q.489. Which of the following testing types is not a part of system testing?

- (1) Recovery testing

- (2) Stress testing

- (3) System testing

- (4) Random testing

- Ans. (4) Random testing

- Q.490. Which is a black box testing technique appropriate to all levels of testing?

- (1) Acceptance testing

- (2) Regression testing

- (3) Equivalence partitioning

- (4) Quality assurance View Answer

- Ans. (3) Equivalence partitioning

- Q.491. Which of the following is the way of ensuring that the tests are actually testing code?

- (1) Control structure testing

- (2) Complex path testing

- (3) Code coverage

- (4) Quality assurance of software View Answer

- Ans. (3) Code coverage

- Q.492. Effective testing will reduce _____ cost.

- (1) Maintenance

- (2) Design

- (3) Coding

- (4) Documentation View Answer

- Ans. (1) Maintenance

- (C.80) Develop a testing plan that emphasizes "rapid cycle" testing.

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- (1) Regression Testing
 (2) Smoke testing
 (3) Smoke testing
 Ans. (3)

Ans. (3) Software testing

- Ans. (4) All of the mentioned

(1)	Alpha Testing	(2)	is on customer
(3)	Validation Testing	(4)	Beta Testing
(4)	Both Alpha and Beta		

- (1) Nonexistent or misspelled data types
 - (2) Comparison of different data types
 - (3) Incorrect logical operators or precedence

Q.477. Validation refers to the set of tests that software corrects and Beta

- Ans. (1) Nonexistent.

Ans. (2) False

- Q.4/Z. Which of the following is unintelligible when error handling is evaluated.

Q.478. The architecture of object-oriented results in a series of

- (1) Error noted does not correspond to error encountered
 - (2) Error condition causes system intervention prior to
 - (3)

Ans. (1) Incorporating collaborating classes, subsystems, and software components.

- (4) Error description provide enough information to assist in the location of the cause of the error

Q.479. The construction of object-oriented software begins with the creation of

- Ans. (1) Error description is uninteresting.

(2) analysis model

- | coding step | (1) Integration testing
(2) Completion of Testing | (2) Unit testing
(4) Regression Testing |
|-------------|------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|
|-------------|------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|

(4) both design and analysis model

- Ans. (2) Unit testing

... integrates the set of classes required to respond to one input or event for the system?

- (1) A representative sample of tests that will focus on software functions that

- (2) thread-based testing
- (3) use-based testing
- (4) none of the above

- (2) Auditors are likely to be affected by the change
(3) Tests that focus on the software components that

481. Which of the following is true of thread-based testing?

- (4) Low-level components are combined into clusters that have been changed

integration testing of OO software?

- Ans. (4)** Low-level components are combined into clusters to perform a specific software sub-function

(3) scenario-based testing
(4) use-based testing

- Q.475.Which testing is an integration testing approach that is commonly used when “shrink-wrapped” software products are being developed?

Q.465. Which of the following statement "The creation term is best defined by the version in an existing code line?" [C79]

- (1) Branching
- (2) Merging
- (3) Codeine
- (4) Mainline

Ans. (1) agile method

Q.460. Which of the following is not a build system feature?

- (1) Minimal recompilation
- (2) Documentation generation
- (3) Storage management
- (4) Reporting

Ans. (3) Storage management

Q.461. Which of the following is a collection of component versions that make up a system?

- (1) Version
- (2) Code line
- (3) Baseline
- (4) None of the mentioned

Ans. (3) Baseline

Q.462. Which of the following is a configuration item?

- (1) Design & Test specification
- (2) Source code
- (3) Log information
- (4) All of the mentioned

Ans. (4) All of the mentioned

Q.463. Which of the following is a part of system release?

- (1) electronic and paper documentation describing the system
- (2) packaging and associated publicity that have been designed for that release
- (3) an installation program that is used to help install the system on target hardware
- (4) all of the mentioned

Ans. (4) all of the mentioned

Q.464. A sequence of baselines representing different versions of a system is known as :

- (1) System building
- (2) Mainline
- (3) Software Configuration Item(SCI)
- (4) None of the mentioned

Ans. (2) Mainline

Q.466. Software Debugging is a set of activities that can be planned in advance and conducted systematically.

- (1) True
- (2) False

Ans. (2) False

Q.467. Which of the following is not software testing generic characteristics?

- (1) Different testing techniques are appropriate at different points in time
- (2) Testing is conducted by the developer of the software or an independent test group
- (3) Testing and debugging are different activities, but debugging must be accommodated in any testing strategy
- (4) Different testing techniques are appropriate at different points in time

Ans. (1) None of the mentioned

Q.468. ITG stands for

- (1) Instantaneous test group
- (2) Integration testing group
- (3) Individual testing group
- (4) Independent test group

Ans. (4) independent test group

Q.469. By collecting _____ during software testing, it is possible to develop meaningful guidelines to halt the testing process.

- (1) Failure intensity
- (2) Testing time
- (3) Metrics
- (4) All of the mentioned

Ans. (3) All of the mentioned

Q.470. Which of the following issues must be addressed if a successful software testing strategy is to be implemented?

- (1) Use effective formal technical reviews as a filter prior to testing

- (3) Product testing
(4) All of the mentioned
Ans. (4) All of the mentioned

Q.520.CSTE stands for

- (1) Certified Software Technology
(2) Certified Software Tester
(3) Certified Software Trainee
(4) None of the mentioned
Ans. (2) Certified Software Tester

Q.521.CSQA stands for

- (1) Certified Software Quality Analyst
(2) Certified Software Quality Approved
(3) Certified Software Quality Acclaimed
(4) None of the mentioned

Ans. (1) Certified Software Quality Analyst

Q.522.Which of the following companies provide certifications for their own products?

- (1) CISCO (2) ORACLE
(3) Microsoft (4) All of the mentioned
Ans. (4) All of the mentioned

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- Q.507. Choose the suitable options with respect to regression testing.
- Actual change traffic
 - Annual change traffic
 - Actual change track
 - Actual change track

Ans. (1)

- Q.507. Choose the suitable options with respect to regression testing.
- It helps in development of software
 - It helps in maintenance of software
 - It helps in development & maintenance of software
 - none of the mentioned
 - It helps in development & maintenance of software

Ans. (3)

- Q.508. What are legacy systems?

- new systems
- old systems
- under-developed systems
- none of the mentioned
- old systems

Ans. (2)

- Q.509. Which of the following manuals is not a user documentation?
- Beginner's Guide
 - Installation guide
 - Reference Guide
 - SRS

Ans. (4)

- Q.510. Which of the following manuals is a user documentation?
- SRS - Software Requirement Specification
 - SDD - Software Design Document
 - System Overview
 - None of the mentioned

Ans. (3)

- Q.511. The process of transforming a model into source code is known as
- Forward engineering
 - Reverse engineering
 - Re-engineering
 - Reconstructing

Ans. (1)

- Q.512. How many stages are there in Iterative enhancement model used during software maintenance?

- two
- three
- four
- five

Ans. (2)

- Q.513. Which of the following is a field testing?
- Product
 - Process
 - All of the mentioned
 - All of the mentioned

Ans. (4)

- Q.514. Which of the following is a software process certification?

- JAVA Certified
- IBM Certified
- ISO-9000
- Microsoft Certified
- ISO-9000

Ans. (3)

- Q.515. Which standard is followed in aviation industry?

- CTRADO-172B
- RTCA DO-178B
- RTCA DO-178B
- RTCA DO-178B

Ans. (2)

- Q.516. How many levels, does the DO-178B has?

- two
- three
- four
- five
- five

Ans. (4)

- Q.517. Third Party Certification for software standards based on

- UI 1998, Second Edition
- UT 1998, Second Edition
- UI 1992, Second Edition
- UI 1996, Second Edition
- UI 1998, Second Edition

Ans. (1)

- Q.518. What are the goals to gain Laboratory Accreditation?

- Increase availability of testing services through joint party laboratories
- Increase availability of testing market to encourage development of software testing industry
- Reduce cost by increasing supply of testing services
- All of the mentioned

Ans. (4)

- Q.519. National Voluntary Laboratory Accreditation Program approve accreditation in

- Environmental standards
- Computers and electronics

Ans. (2)

Q.493. Software Maintenance includes

- Error corrections
- Enhancements of capabilities
- Deletion of obsolete capabilities
- All of the mentioned

Ans. (4) All of the mentioned

Q.494. Maintenance is classified into how many categories?

- two
- three
- four
- five

Ans. (3) four

Q.495. The modification of the software to match changes in the ever changing environment, falls under which category of software maintenance?

- Corrective
- Adaptive
- Perfective
- Preventive

Ans. (2) Adaptive

Q.496. How many phases are there in Taute Maintenance Model?

- six
- seven
- eight
- nine

Ans. (3) eight

Q.497. What type of software testing is generally used in Software Maintenance?

- Regression Testing
- System Testing
- Integration Testing
- Unit Testing
- Regression Testing

Ans. (1) Regression Testing

Q.498. Regression testing is a very expensive activity.

- True
- False

Ans. (1) True

Q.499. Selective retest techniques may be more economical than the "retest-all" technique. How many selective retest techniques are there?

- two
- three
- four
- five

Ans. (2) three

Q.501. _____ measures the ability of a regression test selection technique to handle realistic applications.

- Efficiency
- Precision
- Generality
- Inclusiveness

Ans. (3) Generality

Q.502. Which regression test selection technique exposes faults caused by modifications?

- Efficiency
- Precision
- Generality
- Inclusiveness

Ans. (4) Inclusiveness

Q.503. The process of generating analysis and design documents is known as

- Software engineering
- Software re-engineering
- Reverse engineering
- Re-engineering
- Reverse engineering

Ans. (3) Reverse engineering

Q.504. What is a software patch?

- Required or Critical Fix
- Emergency Fix
- Daily or routine Fix
- None of the mentioned

Ans. (2) Emergency Fix

Q.505. Which one of the following is not a maintenance model?

- Waterfall model
- Reuse-oriented model
- Iterative enhancement model
- Quick fix model
- Waterfall model

Ans. (1) Waterfall model

Q.506. What does ACT stands for in Boehm model for software maintenance?

- Actual change track
- Annual change track