The spiral model was originally proposed by  
a) IBM  
b) Barry Boehm  
c) Pressman  
d) Royce  
View Answer

Answer: b

2. The spiral model has two dimensions namely \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
a) diagonal, angular  
b) radial, perpendicular  
c) radial, angular  
d) diagonal, perpendicular  
View Answer

Answer: c

3. Which two models doesn’t allow defining requirements early in the cycle?  
a) Waterfall & RAD  
b) Prototyping & Spiral  
c) Prototyping & RAD  
d) Waterfall & Spiral  
View Answer

Answer: b

4. Which of the following life cycle model can be chosen if the development team has less experience on similar projects?  
a) Spiral  
b) Waterfall  
c) RAD  
d) Iterative Enhancement Model  
View Answer

Answer: a

5. Which two of the following models will not be able to give the desired outcome if user’s participation is not involved?  
a) Waterfall & Spiral  
b) RAD & Spiral  
c) RAD & Waterfall  
d) RAD & Prototyping  
View Answer

Answer: d

6. RAD stands for  
a) Relative Application Development  
b) Rapid Application Development  
c) Rapid Application Document  
d) None of the mentioned  
View Answer

Answer: b

7. Which one of the following models is not suitable for accommodating any change?  
a) Build & Fix Model  
b) Prototyping Model  
c) RAD Model  
d) Waterfall Model  
View Answer

Answer: d

8. Which one of the following is not a phase of Prototyping Model?  
a) Quick Design  
b) Coding  
c) Prototype Refinement  
d) Engineer Product  
View Answer

Answer: b

9. RAD Model has  
a) 2 phases  
b) 3 phase  
c) 5 phases  
d) 6 phases  
View Answer

Answer: c

10. SDLC stands for  
a) Software Development Life Cycle  
b) System Development Life cycle  
c) Software Design Life Cycle  
d) System Design Life Cycle  
View Answer

Answer: a

12. Agile Software Development is based on  
a) Incremental Development  
b) Iterative Development  
c) Linear Development  
d) Both Incremental and Iterative Development  
View Answer

Answer:d

13. Which of the following does not apply to agility to a software process?  
a) Uses incremental product delivery strategy  
b) Only essential work products are produced  
c) Eliminate the use of project planning and testing  
d) All of the mentioned  
View Answer

Answer:c

14. software requirements specification (SRS) document consists of?  
a) Problem statement  
b) Product design  
c) Problem statement & Product design  
d) None of the mentioned  
View Answer

Answer: c

15. Which of these are non-technical requirements?  
a) Functional Requirements  
b) Non-Functional Requirements  
c) Developer’s Requirements  
d) Data Requirements  
View Answer

Answer: c

16. Which is true about functional requirements?  
a) A functional requirement is also called behavioral requirement  
b) A functional requirement includes development and operational requirements  
c) A functional requirement is a statement of how a software product must map program inputs to program outputs  
d) None of the mentioned  
View Answer

Answer: c

17. Which of these does not belong to the qualities of operational requirements?  
a) Memory usage  
b) Portability  
c) Reusability  
d) Portability & Reusability  
View Answer

Answer: d

18. This style of program development is now variously being referred to as **exploratory, build and fix, and code and fix styles.**

**19.** Two important principles that are deployed by software engineering to overcome the problems arising due to human cognitive limitations are—**abstraction and decomposition**.

20. **Abstraction** is the simplification of a problem by focusing on only one aspect of the problem while omitting all other aspects.

21. The decomposition principle is popularly known as the **divide and conquer principle**.

22. A software development life cycle (SDLC) model **(also called software life cycle model and software development process model )**

**23.** The phases starting from the feasibility study to the integration and system testing phase are known as the **development phases.**

**24.** The goal of the requirements analysis activity is to weed out the **incompleteness and inconsistencies** in these gathered requirements.

25. After the requirement gathering and analysis activities are complete, the identified requirements are documented. This is called a **software requirements specification (SRS) document**

**26.** Structured design consists of two main activities—**architectural design (also called high-level design ) and detailed design (also called Low-level design ).**

**27.** A high-level software design is some times referred to as the **software architecture**.

28. The coding phase is also sometimes called the **implementation phase,** since the design is implemented into a workable solution in this phase.

29. The **prototyping model** can be considered to be an extension of the waterfall model.

30. Tools based on fourth generation languages (4GL) may be used to construct the prototype for the GUI parts.

31. In the agile model, the requirements are decomposed into many small parts that can be incrementally developed.

32. The main goal of **software project management** is to enable a group of developers to work effectively towards the successful completion of a project.

33. **Project planning** involves estimating several characteristics of a project and then planning the project activities based on these estimates made.

34. The focus of **project monitoring and control activities** is to ensure that the software development proceeds as per plan.

35**. In the sliding window planning technique**, starting with an initial plan, the project is planned more accurately over a number of stages.

36. software project management plan (SPMP) document.

37. The project size is a measure of the problem complexity in terms of the effort and time required to develop the product. Currently, two metrics are popularly being used to measure size—**lines of code (LOC) and function point (FP).**

**38.** **LOC** is possibly the simplest among all metrics available to measure project size.

39. Function point metric was proposed by Albrecht in 1983

40. Attributes of good software is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
a) Development  
b) Maintainability & functionality  
c) Functionality  
d) Maintainability  
View Answer

Answer: b

41. Who proposed the spiral model?  
a) Barry Boehm  
b) Pressman  
c) Royce  
d) IBM  
View Answer

Answer: a

42.  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a software development life cycle model that is chosen if the development team has less experience on similar projects.  
a) Iterative Enhancement Model  
b) RAD  
c) Spiral  
d) Waterfall  
View Answer

Answer: c

43. Agile Software Development is based on which of the following type?  
a) Iterative Development  
b) Incremental Development  
c) Both Incremental and Iterative Development  
d) Linear Development  
View Answer

Answer: c

44. What is the full form of the “COCOMO” model?  
a) Cost Constructive Estimation Model  
b) Constructive Cost Estimation Model  
c) Constructive Case Estimation Model  
d) Constructive Cost Estimating Model  
View Answer

Answer: b

45.  Which one of the following is not a software process quality?  
a) Visibility  
b) Timeliness  
c) Productivity  
d) Portability  
View Answer

Answer: d

46. What is system software?  
a) computer program  
b) Testing  
c) AI  
d) IOT  
View Answer

Answer: a

47. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ specification is also known as SRS document.  
a) white-box  
b) grey-box  
c) black-box  
d) none of the mentioned  
View Answer

Answer: c

48. Software Debugging is known as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
a) identifying the task to be computerized  
b) creating program code  
c) creating the algorithm  
d) finding and correcting errors in the program code  
View Answer

Answer: d

49. The word which describes the importance of software design is?  
a) Complexity  
b) Quality  
c) Efficiency  
d) Accuracy  
View Answer

Answer: b

50. To arrive at a form which is suitable for implementation in some programming language is the purpose of  
a) Structured Analysis (SA)  
b) Structured Design (SD)  
c) Detailed Design (DD)  
d) None of the mentioned  
View Answer

Answer: b

51. The context diagram is also known as  
a) Level-0 DFD  
b) Level-1 DFD  
c) Level-2 DFD  
d) All of the mentioned  
View Answer

Answer: a

52. What is the primary goal of project management?  
a) To satisfy all stakeholders  
b) To maximize profits  
c) To ensure the project is the most innovative  
d) To complete the project on time and within budget  
View Answer

Answer: d

53. What is the term for the process that a project manager follows throughout the entire life of a project?  
a) Manager Life Cycle  
b) Project Management  
c) Project Management Life Cycle  
d) All of the mentioned  
View Answer

Answer: c

54. What is the first step in the project management process?  
a) Initiating the project  
b) Monitoring project progress  
c) Defining project risks  
d) Planning the project timeline  
View Answer

Answer: a

55. What is a Gantt chart used for in project management?  
a) Resource allocation  
b) Budget planning  
c) Risk management  
d) Scheduling tasks and tracking progress  
View Answer

Answer: d

56. What is risk management in project management?  
a) The process of identifying, assessing, and mitigating risks  
b) The process of training team members  
c) The process of increasing the project budget  
d) The process of controlling project scope changes  
View Answer

Answer: a

57.  A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is developed using historical cost information that relates some software metric to the project cost.  
a) Algorithmic cost modelling  
b) Expert judgement  
c) Estimation by analogy  
d) Parkinson’s Law  
View Answer

Answer: a

58. **Expert judgement** is a widely used size estimation technique.

59. Which one is not a size measure for software product?  
a) LOC  
b) Halstead’s program length  
c) Function Count  
d) Cyclomatic Complexity  
View Answer

Answer: d

60. COCOMO was developed initially by  
a) B.Beizer  
b) Rajiv Gupta  
c) B.W.Bohem  
d) Gregg Rothermal  
View Answer

Answer: c

61.  Which of the following is the task of project indicators:  
a) help in assessment of status of ongoing project  
b) track potential risk  
c) help in assessment of status of ongoing project & track potential risk  
d) none of the mentioned  
View Answer

Answer: c

62. The intent of project metrics is:  
a) minimization of development schedule  
b) for strategic purposes  
c) assessing project quality on ongoing basis  
d) minimization of development schedule and assessing project quality on ongoing basis  
View Answer

Answer: d

63. In size oriented metrics, metrics are developed based on the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
a) number of Functions  
b) number of user inputs  
c) number of lines of code  
d) amount of memory usage  
View Answer

Answer: c

64. Which of the following is not an information domain required for determining function point in FPA ?  
a) Number of user Input  
b) Number of user Inquiries  
c) Number of external Interfaces  
d) Number of errors  
View Answer

Answer: d

65.  A graphical technique for finding if changes and variation in metrics data are meaningful is known as  
a) DRE (Defect Removal Efficiency)  
b) Function points analysis  
c) Control Chart  
d) All of the mentioned  
View Answer

Answer: c

66**. Delphi cost estimation technique** tries to overcome some of the shortcomings of the expert judgement approach.

67. **Halstead’s software science** is especially useful for estimating software maintenance efforts.

68. **Person-month (PM**) is a popular unit for effort measurement.

69. The primary objective of the requirements gathering task is to collect the requirements from the **stakeholders**

**70.** A **stakeholder** is a source of the requirements and is usually a person, or a group of persons who either directly or indirectly are concerned with the software.

71. The main purpose of the requirements analysis activity is to analyse the gathered requirements **to remove all ambiguities, incompleteness, and inconsistencies** from the gathered customer requirements and to obtain a clear understanding of the software to be developed

72. **IEEE Recommended Practice for Software Requirements Specifications[IEEE830]** describes the content and qualities of a good software requirements specification (SRS).

73. The **functional requirements** capture the functionalities required by the users from the system.

74. The **non-functional requirements** are non-negotiable obligations that must be supported by the software.

75. The activities carried out during the design phase (**called as design process** ) transform the SRS document into the design document

76. **The degree of coupling between two modules depends on their interface complexity.**

**77**. Structured analysis (SA) Structured design (SD

78. **During structured analysis, the SRS document is transformed into a data flow diagram (DFD) model. During structured design, the DFD model is transformed into a structure chart**.

79. Significant contributions to the development of the structured analysis techniques have been made by **Gane and Sarson [1979], and DeMarco and Yourdon [1978].**

**80.** **A DFD is a hierarchical graphical model of a system** that shows the different processing activities or functions that the system performs and the data interchange among those functions.

81. **The DFD (also known as the bubble chart) is a simple graphical formalism** that can be used to represent a system in terms of the input data to the system,