1.What is Cyclomatic complexity?  
a) Black box testing b) White box testing c) Yellow box testing d) Green box testing

2.What are the various Testing Levels?  
a) Unit Testing b) System Testing c) Integration Testing d) All of the mentioned

3.Which one of the following is not a S/W process quality?  
a) Productivity b) Portability c) Timeliness d) Visibility

4.Efficiency in a S/W product does not include \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
a) responsiveness b) memory utilization c) licensing d) processing time

5.Which of these does not account for S/W failure ?  
a) Increasing Demand b) Low expectation c) Increasing Supply d) Less reliable and expensive.

6.What are attributes of good S/W ?  
a) S/W maintainability. b) S/W functionality. c) S/W development. d) a and b.  
e) a,b and c.

7.Which of these S/W engineering activities are not a part of S/W processes ?  
a) S/W dependence. b) S/W development. c) S/W validation. d) S/W specification.

8.SDLC stands for  
a) S/W Development Life Cycle b) System Development Life cycle c) S/W Design Life Cycle  
d) System Design Life Cycle

9.Which of the following term is best defined by the statement.”The client sends structured query language (SQL) requests to the servers which are transmitted as messages across the net” ?  
a) File servers b) Database servers c) Client servers d) None of the mentioned

10. What encapsulates both data and data manipulation functions ?  
a) Object b) Class c) Super Class d) Sub Class

11. Which of the following is not the characteristic of software ?

Software does not wear out b) Software is flexible

c) Software is not manufactured d)Software is always correct

12. Infrastructure software are covered under ?

a)Generic Products b) Customised Products c) Generic and Customised Products

d) None of the above

13. Management of software development is dependent upon ?

a)People b) Product c) Process d) All of above

14. During software development which factor is most crucial ?

a) People b) Process c) Product d) Project

15. Which model is popular for students small projects ?

a) Waterfall Model b) Spiral Model c) Quick and Fix model d) Prototyping Model

16. Which is not a software life cycle model?

a) Spiral Model b) Waterfall Model c) Prototyping Model d) Capability maturity Model

17. Project risk factor is considered in ?

a) Spiral Model b) Waterfall Model c) Prototyping Model d) Iterative enhancement Model

18. Waterfall model is not suitable for ?

a) Small Projects b) Complex Projects c) Accommodating change d) None of Above

19. RAD stands for ?

a) Rapid Application Development b) Relative Application Developmen

c) Ready Application Development d) Repeated Application Development

20. Design phase includes?

a) data, architectural and procedural design only b) architectural, procedural and interface design only

c) data, architectural and interface design only d) data, architectural, interface and procedural design

21. Project indicator enables a software project manager to ?

a) assess the status of an ongoing project b) track potential risks

c) uncover problem araes before they " go critical " d) All of above

22. In system design, we do following ?

a) Hardware design after software b) Software design after hardware

c) Parallel hardware and software design d) No hardware design needed

23. In functional decomposition, the data flow diagram ?

a) is ignored b) is partitioned according to the closeness of the datagram and storage items

c) is partitioned according to the logical closeness of the actigram d) Both A and C

e) None of above

24. A graphic representation of an information system is called ?

a) Flow chart b) Pictogram c) Data flow diagram d) Histogram e) None of above

25. To avoid errors in transcription and transposition, during data entry the system analyst should ?

a) Provide for a check digit b) Provide for a hash totals c) Provide batch totals d) All of above

26. The model remains operative until the software is retired ?

a) Waterfall b) Incremental c) Spiral d) None of these

27. RAD is not appropriate when ?

a) Fast finding already done b) Technical risks are high c) Testing is not needed d) None of above

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

a) WINWIN Spiral Model b) Incremental Model c) Concurrent Development Model

d) Spiral Model e) All are Evolutionary Software Models

29. What is the major advantage of using Incremental Model?

a) Customer can respond to each increment b) Easier to test and debug

c) It is used when there is a need to get a product to the market early d) Both b & c

30. Spiral Model has user involvement in all its phases.

a) True b) False

31. How many phases are there in Brainstorming ?

a) Two b) Three c) Four

32. RAD Model has

a) 2 phases b) 3 phase c) 5 phases d) 6 phases

33. Which of the following is a black box testing strategy?  
a) All Statements Coverage b) Control Structure Coverage c) Cause-Effect Graphs d) All Paths Coverage

34. When does the testing process stops?  
a) When resources (time and budget) are over b) When some coverage is reached

c) When quality criterion is reached d) Testing never ends.

35. Which of the following is not a part of a test design document?  
a) Test Plan b) Test Design Specification c) Test Case Specification d) Test Log

36. PRD stands for  
a) Product Requirement Document b) Project Requirement Document

c) Product Restrictions Document d) None of the mentioned

37. The UML was designed for describing \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  
a) object-oriented systems b) architectural design c) SRS

d) Both object-oriented systems and Architectural design

38. Which of the following view shows that the system is composed of interacting processes at run time?  
a) physical b) development c) logical d) process  
39. Which of the following is a type of Architectural Model?  
a) Static structural model b) Dynamic process model c) Distribution model

d) All of the mentioned  
40. Which perspective in system modelling shows the system or data architecture.

a) Structural perspective b) Behavioral perspective c) External perspective  
41. Which of the following diagram is not supported by UML considering Data-driven modeling ?  
a) Activity b) Data Flow Diagram (DFD) c) State Chart d) Component  
42. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ & \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ diagrams of UML represent Interaction modeling.  
a) Use Case, Sequence b) Class, Object c) Activity, State Chart

43. Which level of Entity Relationship Diagram (ERD) models all entities and relationships ?  
a) Level 1 b) Level 2 c) Level 3  
44. Which one of the following is a functional requirement?  
a) Maintainability b) Portability c) Robustness d) Testability e) None of the mentioned

45. How many classification schemes have been developed for NFRs ?  
a) Two b) Three c) Four d) Five  
46. What are the four dimensions of Dependability ?  
a) Usability, Reliability, Security, Flexibility b) Availability, Reliability, Maintainability, Security

c) Availability, Reliability, Security, Safety d) Security, Safety, Testability, Usability

47. Which of these following sensor is a useful as part of a burglar alarm system for commercial buildings?  
a) Movement detector b) Door sensor c) Window sensor d) All of the mentioned

48. Selection of a model is based on  
a) Requirements b) Development team c) Users d) Project type and associated risk

e) All of the mentioned  
49. Which two models doesn’t allow defining requirements early in the cycle?  
a) Waterfall & RAD b) Prototyping & Spiral c) Prototyping & RAD d) Waterfall & Spiral  
50. 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