PAPER NAME : SOFTWARE ENGINEERING

1. Software is defined as _____
a. set of programs, documentation & configuration of data
b. set of programs
c. documentation and configuration of data
d. None of the mentioned

2. What is Software Engineering?
a. Designing a software
b. Testing a software
c. Application of engineering principles to the design a software
d. None of the above

3. Who is the father of Software Engineering?
a. Margaret Hamilton
b. Watts S. Humphrey
c. Alan Turing
d). Boris Beizer

4. What are the features of Software Code?
a. Simplicity
b. Accessibility
c. Modularity
d. All of the above

5. _____ is a software development activity that is not a part of software processes.
a. Validation
b. Specification
c. Development
d. Dependence

6. Define Agile scrum methodology.
a. project management that emphasizes incremental progress
b. project management that emphasizes decremental progress
c. project management that emphasizes neutral progress
d. project management that emphasizes no progress

7. CASE stands for
a. Computer-Aided Software Engineering
b. Control Aided Science and Engineeringc.
 c. Cost Aided System Experiments
d. None of the mentioned

8. _____ is defined as the process of generating analysis and designing documents?
a. Re-engineering
b. Reverse engineering
c. Software re-engineering

d. Science and engineering

9. The activity that distributes estimated effort across the planned project duration by allocating the effort to specific software developing tasks is _____
a. Project scheduling
b. Detailed schedule
c. Macroscopic schedule
d. None of the mentioned

10. What is a Functional Requirement?
a. specifies the tasks the program must complete
b. specifies the tasks the program should not complete
c. specifies the tasks the program must not work
d. All of the mentioned

11. Why do bugs and failures occur in software?
a. Because of Developers
b. Because of companies
c. Because of both companies and Developers
d. None of the mentioned

12. Attributes of good software is _____
a. Development
b. Maintainability & functionality
c. Functionality
d. Maintainability

13. The Cleanroom philosophy was proposed by _____
a. Linger
b. Mills
c. Dyer
d. All of the Mentioned

40. What does SDLC stands for?
a. System Design Life Cycle
b. Software Design Life Cycle
c. Software Development Life Cycle
d. System Development Life cycle

15. Who proposed the spiral model?
a. Barry Boehm
b. Pressman
c. Royce
d. IBM

16. _____ is not among the eight principles followed by the Software Code of Ethics and Professional Practice.
a. PRODUCT
b. ENVIRONMENT
c. PUBLIC
d. PROFESSION

17. Which of the following are CASE tools?
a. Central Repository
b. Integrated Case Tools
c. Upper Case Tools
d. All of the mentioned

18. _____ suits the Manifesto for Agile Software Development.
a. Customer collaboration
b. Individuals and interactions
c. Working software
d. All of the mentioned

19. Software patch is defined as _____
a. Daily or routine Fix
b. Required or Critical Fix
c. Emergency Fix
d. None of the mentioned

20. _____ software development team has no permanent leader.
a. Controlled Centralized (CC)
b. Controlled decentralized (CD)
c. Democratic decentralized (DD)
d. None of the mentioned

21. Regardless of application area, project size, or complexity, software development work
may be divided into three generic phases: 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
a. iii, ii, i
b. iii, i, ii
c. i, ii, iii
d. ii, i, iii

22. _____ is not a fundamental activity for software processes in software development.
a. Evolution
b. Design and implementation
c. Validation
d. Verification

23. What are agile manifesto principles?
a. Customer satisfaction
b. Face-to-face communication within a development team
c. Changes in requirements are welcome
d. All of the mentioned

24. Faster delivery is possible with CBSE.
a. False

b. True

25. Who proposed Function Points?
a. Albrecht
b. Jacobson
c. Boehm
d. Booch

26. _____ 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

27. 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

28. _____ is a software developing team has a defined leader who coordinates specific tasks and secondary leaders that have responsibility for sub tasks.
a. Democratic decentralized (DD)
b. Controlled centralized (CC)
c. Controlled decentralized (CD)
d. None of the mentioned

29. 4GT Model is a set of _____
a. Programs
b. CASE Tools
c. Software tools
d. None of the mentioned

30. Engineers developing software should not
a. be dependent on their colleagues
b. maintain integrity and independence in their professional judgment
c. not knowingly accept work that is outside your competence
d. not use your technical skills to misuse other people's computers

31. _____ is not suitable for accommodating any change?
a. RAD Model
b. Waterfall Model
c. Build & Fix Model
d. Prototyping Model

32. The model which has a major disadvantage in terms of the coding phase of a software life cycle model is _____
a. Rad Model
b. Spiral Model
c. 4GT Model

d. Waterfall Model

33. Adaptive Software Development(ASD) has which of the following three framework activities?
a. speculation, collaboration, learning
b. analysis, design, coding
c. requirements gathering, adaptive cycle planning, iterative development
d. all of the mentioned

34. Which of the following is not a project factor that should be considered when planning the structure of software developing teams?
a. The rigidity of the delivery date
b. The degree of sociability required for the project
c. High frustration caused by personal, business, or technological factors that causes friction among team members
d. The difficulty of the problem to be solved

35. 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

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

37. Cleanroom software development process complies with the operational analysis principles by using a method called known as
a. referential transparency
b. degenerative error correction
c. box structure specification
d. none of the mentioned

38. What is system software?
a. computer program
b. Testing
c. AI
d. IOT

39. Quality Management is known as _____
a. SQI
b. SQA
c. SQM
d. SQA and SQM

40. _____ is the definition of objects in the database that leads directly to a standard approach for the creation of software documentation.
a. Data/data integration

b. Information sharing
c. Document standardization
d. Data integrity

41. _____ is an indirect measure of software development process.
a. Cost
b. Effort Applied
c. Efficiency
d. All of the mentioned

42. According to an IBM research, "31% of projects are abandoned before they are completed, 53% exceed their cost projections by an average of 189 percent, and 94 projects are restarted for every 100 projects." What is the significance of these figures?
a. Lack of software ethics and understanding
b. Management issues in the company
c. Lack of adequate training
d. All of the mentioned

43. Which of the following document contains the user system requirements?
a. SRD
b. DDD
c. SDD
d. SRS

44. _____ specification is also known as SRS document.
a. white-box
b. grey-box
c. black-box
d. none of the mentioned

45. Which of the following is not a part of Software evolution?
a. Re-engineering activities
b. Maintenance activities
c. Development activities
d. Negotiating with client

46. _____ is a Strategy to achieve Software diversity.
a. Explicit specification of different algorithms
b. Different programming languages
c. Different design methods and tools
d. All of the mentioned

47. In which step of SDLC actual programming of software code is done?
a. Development and Documentation
b. Maintenance and Evaluation
c. Design
d. Analysis

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

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

50. The incorrect activity among the following for the configuration management of a software system is _____
a. Version management
b. System management
c. Change management
d. Internship management

51.What is the first step in the software development lifecycle?
a. System Design
b. Coding
c. System Testing
d. Preliminary Investigation and Analysis

52. Which of the following is involved in the system planning and designing phase of the Software Development Life Cycle (SDLC)?
a. Sizing
b. Parallel run
c. Specification freeze
d. All of the above

53.What does RAD stand for?
a. Rapid Application Document
b. Rapid Application Development
c. Relative Application Development
d. None of the above

54. Which of the following prototypes does not associated with Prototyping Model?
a. Domain Prototype
b. Vertical Prototype
c. Horizontal Prototype
d. Diagonal Prototype

55. The major drawback of RAD model is _
a. It requires highly skilleddevelopers/designers.
b. It necessitates customer feedbacks.
c. It increases the component reusability.
d. Both (a) & (c)

56. Which of the following does not relate to Evolutionary Process Model?
a. Incremental Model
b. Concurrent Development Model
c. WINWIN Spiral Model
d. All of the above

57. What is the major drawback of the Spiral Model?
a.Higher amount of risk analysis
b. Doesn't work well for smaller projects
c.Additional functionalities are added later on
d. Strong approval and documentation control

58. Model selection is based on _____
a.Requirements
b. Development team & users
c.Project type & associated risk
d. All of the above

59. Which of the following option is correct?
a.The prototyping model facilitates the reusability of components.
b. RAD Model facilitates reusability of components
c.Both RAD & Prototyping Model facilitates reusability of components
d. None

60. Which of the following models doesn't necessitate defining requirements at the earliest in the lifecycle?
a. RAD & Waterfall
b. Prototyping & Waterfall
c. Spiral & Prototyping
d. Spiral & RAD

61. When the user participation isn't involved, which of the following models will not result in the desired output?
a. Prototyping & Waterfall
b. Prototyping & RAD
c. Prototyping & Spiral
d. RAD & Spiral

62. Which of the following model will be preferred by a company that is planning to deploy an advanced version of the existing software in the market?
a. Spiral
b. Iterative Enhancement
c. RAD
d. Both (b) and (c)

63. Software is considered to be collection of
a. programming code
b. associated libraries
c. documentations

d. All of the above

64. The process of developing a software product using software engineering principles and methods is referred to as_____.
a. Software Engineering
b. software Evolution
c. System Models
d. Software Models

65. Which of the following is the Characteristics of good software?
a. Transitional
b. Operational
c. Maintenance
d. All of the above

66. Where there is a need of Software Engineering?
a. For Large Software
b. To reduce Cost
c. Software Quality Management
d. All of the above

67. The reason for software bugs and failures is due to_____.
a. Software Developers
b. Software companies
c. Both A and B
d. None of the above)
68. Efficiency in a software product does not include____
a. Licensing
b. processing time
c. responsiveness
d. memory utilization

69. What are attributes of good software?
a. Software functionality
b. Software development
c. Software maintainability
d. Both A and C

70. Build & Fix Model is suitable for programming exercises of ____LOC (Line of Code).
a. 100-200
b. 200-400
c. 400-1000
d. above 1000

71. RAD stands for
a. Relative Application Development
b. Rapid Application Development
c. Rapid Application Document

d. None of the mentioned

72. 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

73. Which is not one of the types of prototype of
Prototyping Model?
a. Horizontal Prototype
b. Vertical Prototype
c. Diagonal Prototype

74. Which one of the following is not a phase of Prototyping Model?
a. Quick Design
b. Coding
c. Prototype Refinement
d. Engineer Product
e. Domain Prototype.

75. Which of the following statements regarding Build & Fix Model is wrong?
a. No room for structured design
b. Code soon becomes unfixable &unchangeable
c. Maintenance is practically not possible
d. It scales up well to large projects

76. RAD Model has
a. 2 phases
b. 3 phase
c. 5 phases
d. 6 phases

77. Which model can be selected if user is involved in all the phases of SDLC?
a. Waterfall Model
b. Prototyping Model
c. RAD Model
d. both Prototyping Model & RAD Model

78. Which of the following are valid step in SDLC framework?
a. Requirement Gathering
b. System Analysis
c. Software Design
d. All of the above

79. Which of the following is the first step in SDLC framework?
a. Feasibility Study
b. Requirement Gathering
c. Communication

d. System Analysis

80. Which of the following is not correct model in Software Development Paradigm?
a. Waterfall Model
b. P model
c. Spiral Model
d. V model
81. Waterfall model is not suitable for:
a. Small projects
b. Complex projects
c. Accommodating changes
d. Maintenance Projects

82. Which one of the following is a functional requirement?
a. Maintainability
b. Portability
c. Business needs
d. Reliability

83. What is the major drawback of using RAD Model?
a. Highly specialized & skilled
developers/designers are required
b. Increases reusability of components
c. Encourages customer/client feedback
d. Increases reusability of components, highly specialized & skilled developers/designers are
required

84. The process to gather the software requirements from client, analyze and document them is
known as _____..
a. Feasibility Study
b. Requirement Gathering
c. Requirement Engineering
d. System Requirements Specification

85. The goal of requirement engineering is to develop and maintain sophisticated and descriptive
_____ document.
a. Feasibility Study
b. Requirement Gathering
c. Software Requirement Validation
d. System Requirements Specification

86. It is the process in which developers discuss with the client and end users and know their
expectations from the software.
a. Requirements gathering
b. Organizing Requirements
c. Negotiation & discussion
d. Documentation

87. Which of the following is correct software metrics?

a. Complexity Metrics
b. Quality Metrics
c. Process Metrics
d. All of the above

88. Why is Requirements Elicitation a difficult task?
a. Problem of scope
b. Problem of understanding
c. Problem of volatility
d. All of the above

89. The fundamental notions of software engineering does not account for?
a. Software Security
b. Software reuse
c.Software processes
d. Software Validation

90. Which of these software engineering activities are not a part of software processes?
a. Software development
b. Software dependence
c. Software validation
d. Software specification

91. The spiral model was originally proposed by..
a. Barry Boehm
b. Pressman
c. Royce
d. Pressman

92. Usability can be measured in terms of:
a. Time required to become moderately efficient in system usage
b. Net increase in productivity
c. Intellectual skill to learn the system
d. All of the mentioned

93. What are attributes of good software?
a. Software functionality
b. Software maintainability
c. Software development
d. Both Software functionality & maintainability

94. Which of the following is also known as Verification and Validation Model?
a. V-Model
b. Waterfall Model
c. Prototype Model
d. Evolutionary Model

95. Software deteriorates rather than wears out because
a. Software suffers from exposure to hostile environments

b. Defects are more likely to arise after the software has been used often
c. Multiple change requests introduce errors in component interactions
d. Software spare parts become harder to order

96. Which of the items listed below is not one of the software engineering layers?
a. Process
b. Manufacturing
c. Methods
d. Tools

97. Which of these are the 5 generic software engineering framework activities?
a. Communication, planning, modeling, construction, deployment
b. Communication, risk management, measurement, production, reviewing
c. Analysis, designing, programming, debugging, maintenance
d. Analysis, planning, designing, programming, testing

98. The incremental model of software development is
a. A reasonable approach when requirements are well defined
b. A good approach when working core product is required.
c. The best approach to use when large development team
d. A revolutionary model that is not commercially used.

99. The spiral model of software development
a. Ends with the software delivery of the product
b. Is more chaotic than incremental model
c. Calculate risk at each phase
d. All the three

100. The prototyping software model is
a. A reasonable approach when requirements are well defined
b. Useful only when customer can not define requirement clearly
c. best for large development team
d. A risky model for producing meaningful product

Answer Key :

1.a	11.c	21.a	31.b	41.c	51.d	61.b	71.b	81.c	91.a
2.c	12.b	22.d	32.c	42.c	52.d	62.a	72.d	82.c	92.d
3.b	13.d	23.d	33.d	43.d	53.b	63.d	73.c	83.d	93.d
4.c	14.c	24.b	34.b	44.c	54.d	64.b	74.b	84.c	94.a
5.d	15.a	25.a	35.b	45.d	55.d	65.d	75.d	85.d	95.c
6.a	16.b	26.c	36.d	46.d	56.d	66.d	76.c	86.a	96.b
7.a	17.d	27.c	37.c	47.a	57.b	67.d	77.c	87.d	97.c
8.b	18.d	28.c	38.a	48.d	58.d	68.a	78.d	88.d	98.b
9.a	19.c	29.c	39.b	49.b	59.c	69.d	79.c	89.d	99.c
10.a	20.c	30.a	40.c	50.d	60.c	70.a	80.b	90.b	100.b