22413 Software Engineering MCQ Question Banks with Answers #QB1

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22413 SEN MCQ QB 1:

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1. What are the characteristics of software?

a. Software is developed or engineered; it is not manufactured in the classical sense.

b. Software doesn't " wear out ".

c. Software can be custom built or custom build.

d. All mentioned above

ANSWER: All mentioned above

2. Compilers, Editors software come under which type of software?

a. System software

b. Application software

c. Scientific software

d. None of the above.

ANSWER: System software

3. Software Engineering is defined as a systematic, disciplined and quantifiable approach for the development, operation and maintenance of software.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: True

4. RAD Software process model stands for _____ .

a. Rapid Application Development.

b. Relative Application Development.

c. Rapid Application Design.

d. Recent Application Development.

ANSWER: Rapid Application Development.

5. Software project management comprises of a number of activities, which contains _____.

a. Project planning

b. Scope management

c. Project estimation

d. All mentioned above

ANSWER: All mentioned above

6. COCOMO stands for _____ .

a. COnsumed COst MOdel

b. COnstructive COst MOdel

c. COmmon COntrol MOdel

d. COmposition COst MOdel

ANSWER: COnstructive COst MOdel

7. Which of the following is not defined in a good Software Requirement Specification (SRS) document?

a. Functional Requirement.

b. Nonfunctional Requirement.

c. Goals of implementation.

d. Algorithm for software implementation.

ANSWER: Algorithm for software implementation.

8. What is the simplest model of software development paradigm?

a. Spiral model

b. Big Bang model

c. V-model

d. Waterfall model

ANSWER: Waterfall model

9. Which of the following is the understanding of software product limitations, learning system related problems or changes to be done in existing systems beforehand, identifying and addressing the impact of project on organization and personnel etc?

a. Software Design

b. Feasibility Study

c. Requirement Gathering

d. System Analysis

ANSWER: System Analysis

10. Which design identifies the software as a system with many components interacting with each other?

a. Architectural design

b. High-level design

c. Detailed design

d. Both B & C

ANSWER: Architectural design

11. Software consists of _____ .

a. Set of instructions + operating procedures

b. Programs + documentation + operating procedures

c. Programs + hardware manuals

d. Set of programs

ANSWER: Programs + documentation + operating procedures

12. Which is the most important feature of spiral model?

a. Quality management

b. Risk management

c. Performance management

d. Efficiency management

ANSWER: Risk management

13. If every requirement stated in the Software Requirement Specification (SRS) has only one interpretation, SRS is said to be correct _____ .

a. Unambiguous

b. Consistent

c. Verifiable

d. None of the above

ANSWER: Unambiguous

14. Which is not a step of Requirement Engineering?

a. Requirements elicitation

b. Requirements analysis

c. Requirements design

d. Requirements documentation

ANSWER: Requirements design

15. FAST stands for _____ .

a. Functional Application Specification Technique

b. Fast Application Specification Technique

c. Facilitated Application Specification Technique

d. None of the above

ANSWER: Facilitated Application Specification Technique

16. The level at which the software uses scarce resources is _____ .

a. Reliability

b. Efficiency

c. Portability

d. All of the above

ANSWER: Efficiency

17. Modifying the software to match changes in the ever changing environment is called _____ .

a. Adaptive maintenance

b. Corrective maintenance

c. Perfective maintenance

d. Preventive maintenance

ANSWER: Adaptive maintenance

18. If every requirement can be checked by a cost-effective process, then the SRS is _____ .

a. Verifiable

b. Traceable

c. Modifiable

d. Complete

ANSWER: Verifiable

19. Aggregation represents _____ .

a. is_a relationship

b. part_of relationship

c. composed_of relationship

d. none of above

ANSWER: composed_of relationship

20. If P is risk probability, L is loss, then Risk Exposure (RE) is computed as_____ .

a. RE = P/L

b. RE = P + L

c. RE = P*L

d. RE = 2* P *L

ANSWER: RE = P*L

21) Number of clauses used in ISO 9001 to specify quality system requirements are _____ .

a. 15

b. 20

c. 25

d. 28

ANSWER: 20

22) ER model shows the _____ .

a. Static view

b. Functional view

c. Dynamic view

d. All the above

ANSWER: Static view

23) IEEE 830-1993 is a IEEE recommended standard for _____ .

a. Software Requirement Specification

b. Software design

c. Testing

d. Both (A) and (B)

24) One of the fault base testing techniques is _____ .

a. Unit Testing

b. Beta Testing

c. Stress Testing

d. Mutation Testing

25) If the objects focus on the problem domain, then we are concerned with _____.

a. Object Oriented Analysis

b. Object Oriented Design

c. Object Oriented Analysis and Design

d. None of the above

26) In a risk-based approach the risks identified may be used to:

i. Determine the test technique to be employed

ii. Determine the extent of testing to be carried out

iii. Prioritize testing in an attempt to find critical defects as early as possible.

iv. Determine the cost of the project

a. ii is True; i, iii, iv and v are False

b. i,ii,iii are true and iv is false

c. ii and iii are True; i, iv are False

d. ii, iii and iv are True; i is false

ANSWER: i,ii,iii are true and iv is false

27) Which of the following is not a part of the Test Implementation and Execution Phase?

a. Creating test suites from the test cases

b. Executing test cases either manually or by using test execution tools

c. Comparing actual results

d. Designing the Tests

ANSWER: Designing the Tests

28) The Test Cases Derived from use cases _____ .

a. Are most useful in uncovering defects in the process flows during real world use of the system.

b. Are most useful in uncovering defects in the process flows during the testing use of the system.

c. Are most useful in covering the defects in the process flows during real world use of the system.

d. Are most useful in covering the defects at the Integration Level.

29) What can static analysis NOT find?

a. The use of a variable before it has been defined.

b. Unreachable ("dead") code.

c. Memory leaks.

d. Array bound violations.

30) Which plan describes how the skills and experience of the project team members will be developed ?

a. HR Plan

b. Manager Plan

c. Team Plan

d. Staff Development Plan

31) Alpha and Beta Testing are forms of _____ .

a. Acceptance testing

b. Integration testing

c. System Testing

d. Unit testing

32) The model in which the requirements are implemented by its category is _____ .

a. Evolutionary Development Model

b. Waterfall Model

c. Prototyping

d. Iterative Enhancement Model

33) A COCOMO model is _____ .

a. Common Cost Estimation Model.

b. Constructive Cost Estimation Model.

c. Complete Cost Estimation Model.

d. Comprehensive Cost Estimation Model

34) SRD stands for _____ .

a. Software Requirements Definition

b. Structured Requirements Definition

c. Software Requirements Diagram

d. Structured Requirements Diagram

35) The tools that support different stages of software development life cycle are called _____ .

a. CASE Tools

b. CAME tools

c. CAQE tools

d. CARE tools

36) Which defect amplification model is used to illustrate the generation and detection of errors during the preliminary steps of a software engineering process?

a. Design

b. Detailed design

c. Coding

d. All mentioned above

37) Which method is used for evaluating the expression that passes the function as an argument?

a. Strict evaluation

b. Recursion

c. Calculus

d. Pure functions

ANSWER: Strict evaluation

38) Which factors affect the probable consequences if a risk occur?

a. Risk avoidance

b. Risk monitoring

c. Risk timing

d. Contingency planning

ANSWER: Risk timing

39) Staff turnover, poor communication with the customer are risks that are extrapolated from past experience are called _____ .

a. Business risks

b. Predictable risks

c. Project risks

d. Technical risks

ANSWER: Predictable risks

40) Organization can have in-house inspection, direct involvement of users and release of beta version are few of them and it also includes usability, compatibility, user acceptance etc. is called _____ .

a. Task analysis

b. GUI requirement gathering

c. GUI design & implementation

d. Testing

ANSWER: Testing

41) Which project is undertaken as a consequence of a specific customer request?

a. Concept development projects

b. Application enhancement projects

c. New application development projects

d. Application maintenance projects

ANSWER: New application development projects

42) Requirement engineering process includes which of these steps?

a. Feasibility study

b. Requirement Gathering

c. Software Requirement specification & Validation

d. All mentioned above

ANSWER: All mentioned above

43) Software safety is a quality assurance activity that focuses on hazards that may cause an entire system to fall.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: True

44) Give the disadvantages of modularization.

a. Smaller components are easier to maintain

b. Program can be divided based on functional aspects

c. Desired level of abstraction can be brought in the program

d. None of the above

ANSWER: None of the above

45) Effective software project management focuses on the four P's. What are those four P's?

a. People, performance, payment, product

b. People, product, process, project

c. People, product, performance, project

d. All of the above.

ANSWER: People, product, process, project

46) Give the Real-world factors affecting maintenance Cost.

a. As technology advances, it becomes costly to maintain old software.

b. The standard age of any software is considered up to 10 to 15 years.

c. Most maintenance engineers are newbie and use trial and error method to rectify problem.

d. All mentioned above

47) Mention any two indirect measures of product.

a. Quality

b. Efficiency

c. Accuracy

d. Both A and B

e. Both B and C

48) Which testing is the re-execution of some subset of tests that have already been conducted to ensure the changes that are not propagated?

a. Unit testing

b. Regression testing

c. Integration testing

d. Thread-based testing

49) State if the following are true for Project Management.

During Project Scope management, it is necessary to –

1) Define the scope

2) Decide its verification and control

3) Divide the project into various smaller parts for ease of management.

4) Verify the scope

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: True

50) Software Requirement Specification (SRS) is also known as specification of _____.

a. White box testing

b. Acceptance testing

c. Integrated testing

d. Black box testing

ANSWER: Black box testing

Happy Learning!