CS605-Software Engineering -II

Solved MCQS for Final terms papers

Solved by JUNAID MALIK and Team



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ALL answers are verified if found any mistake then Correct ACCORDINGLY

Question No: 1

_____ is defined as the probability of failure free operation of a computer program in a specified environment for a specified time.

► **Software Reliability**

► Software Usability

► Software Integrity

► Software Efficiency

Question No: 2

Schedule Performance Index SPI) is equal to

► **BCWP / BCWS**

► BCWP * BCWS

► BCWP + BCWS

► BCWP - BCWS

Question No: 3

The two objectives of a _____ are to identify problem areas within the work product and a checklist of action items.

► **Review Issue List**

► Formal Technical Reviews

► Informal Technical Reviews

► Testing

Question No: 4

It is noted that a/an _____ review can be worse then no review at all

► **Uncontrolled**

► Controlled

► Intermediate

► Normal

Question No: 5

The Review participants SHOULD NOT be focused on _____.

► **Weaknesses of the developer**

► Time Lines

► Review agenda

► Work product

Question No: 6

The progress on a project at any given point in time can be calculated by:

► **Adding all the BCWS till that point for all tasks**

► Multiplying all the BCWS till That point for all task

► Adding BCWS and EVA for all task still that point

► Dividing all the BCWS till That point for al tasks

Question No: 7

Milestone represents:

► **The defined target which you need to achieve**

► A predictable risk that may hit the project

► An unpredictable risk that may project

► The Loss that organization may suffer due to risk

Question No: 8

If an error related to requirements is identified in testing phase, error will be considered an error of _____ phase.

► **Requirement**

► Design

► Code

► Testing

Question No: 9

_____ involves rework, repair, and failure mode analysis of the product.

► **Internal Failure Cost**

► External Failure Cost

► Appraisal Cost

► Prevention Cost

Question No: 10

If:

E = Errors found before shipment

D = Errors found during operation

Then Defect Removal Efficiency (DRE) is equal to:

► **DRE = E = / (E+D)**

► DRE = E = * (E+D)

► DRE = E = + (E+D)

► DRE = E = - (E+D)

Question No: 11

BCWS is term used in Eamed Value Analysis it stands for _____.

► **Budgeted Cost of Work Schedule**

► Budgeted Cost of Whole System

► Beginning Cost of Whole System

► None of the given options

Question No: 12

_____ states that 80% of the defects can be traced to 20% of its causes.

► **Pareto Principle**

► Fred Brooks Principle

► Kraul Principle

► D.Streeter Principle

Question No: 13

The basis principle for a review is that the focus should be on the _____..

► **Product and not the producer**

► producer and not the Product

► Profit to be gained

► Presentation Slide

Question No: 14

Many defect identified in few components at design level testing/review, a software development team should _____.

► **Allocate good and extra resources at coding level to review these components thoroughly**

► Good achievement by designing team

► No need to allocated further resources at coding level to review these components

► Mission accomplished once good number of error/flaws identified level

Question No: 15

Milestone represents:

► **The defined target which you need to achieve**

► A predicable risk that may hit the project

► A unpredictable risk that may hit the project

► The Loss that organization may suffer due to risk

Question No: 16

_____ a statistical technique is used to develop an overall indication of improvement in software quality.

► **Error index**

► Pareto Principle

► Quality Assurance

► Cost of Quality

Question No: 17

A model where Some errors are passed through to the next stem undebated such errors are said to have been_____.

► **Amplified**

► Reduced

► Neutralized

► Multiplexed

Question No: 18

Earned Value Analysis (EVA) is a _____ technique for assessing the progess of a project.

► **Quantitative**

► Subjective

► Qualitative

► Descriptive

Question No: 19

It is noted that a/an _____ review can be worse than no review at all.

► **Uncontrolled**

► Controlled

► Intermediate

► Normal

Question No: 20

FTR is a quality control activity performed by software enginers.it stands for:

► **Formal Technical Review**

► Formatted Technical Review

► Feasibility of Technical Requirement

► Fetched Technical Requirement

Question No: 21

Earned Value analysis (EVA) is a _____technique for assessing the progress of a project

► **quantitate**

► Subjective

► Descriptive

► Qualitatives

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Question No: 22

BCWS for a task i will be equal to:

- Risks appeared in task i
- Effort (person-days etc) for task i
- Resource deficiency for task i
- None of the given options

Question No: 23

SQA is an umbrella activity in which following activities are performed EXCEPT

- Review
- Testing
- Project Planning
- **Inspection**

Question No: 24

Schedule Performance Index (SPI) is equal to

- BCWP / BCWS
- BCWP * BCWS
- BCWP + BCWS
- BCWP – BCWS

Question No 25

Poka Yoke is the name of a

- QA technique
- Japanese dish
- Idiom
- None of the given options

Question No 26

_____ is one of the techniques to prepare project schedule once we have defined "task network"

- Program evaluation and review techniques (PERT)
- Critical Communication path method (CCPM)
- System resource negotiation method (SRNM)
- Strategic Schedule Development technique (SSDT)

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Question No 27

Quality cost may be divided into costs associated with:

- Prevention, appraisal and failure
- Customers, developers and maintenance
- Builds, releases and products
- Bugs, errors and Reports

Question No 28

The equation to find out the Availability of software is:

- Availability = (MTTF x MTBF) / 100
- Availability = (MTTF / MTBF) x 100
- Availability = (MTTF + MTBF) x 100
- Availability = (MTTF - MTBF) x 100

Question No 29

FTR stands for:

- Feasibility of technical requirement
- Fetched Technical Requirement
- Formal Technical Review
- None of the given options

Question No: 30

Earned Value Analysis (EVA) is a _____ technique for assessing the progress of a project.

- Qualitative
- Quantitative
- Subjective
- None of the given options

Question No: 31

FTR stands for:

- Feasibility of technical requirement
- Fetched Technical Requirement
- Formal Technical Review
- None

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Question No: 32

Configuration Auditing deals with:

- Ensuring that Resources have been allocated properly.
- Ensuring that changes are implemented parallel with SDLC framework activities.
- Ensuring that the changes have been implemented properly
- All of the given

Question No: 33

Poka-Yoke is the name of a:

- QA technique
- Japanese dish
- Idiom
- None

Question No: 34

Quality cost may be divided into costs associated with:

- Prevention, appraisal, and failure
- Customers, developers, and maintenance
- Builds, releases, and products
- Bugs, errors, and Reports

Question No: 35

If an error related to requirements is identified in the testing phase, this error will be considered as an error of ___

- Requirement
- Design
- Code
- Testing

Question No: 36

In order to use the PERT and CPM, which one of the followings is NOT required?

- Decomposition of tasks-also known as the work breakdown structure (WBS).
- Teams communication mode details.
- Estimation of effort.
- Interdependencies.

Question No: 36
if:
E = Errors found before shipment
D = Errors found during shipment
Then Defect Removal Efficiency (DRE) is equal to:

- DRE = E + (E+D)
- DRE = E - (E+D)
- DRE = E * (E+D)
- DRE = E / (E+D)

Question No: 37
Following are effective guidelines for Review EXCEPT:

- We need to review the product, not the producer
- Be sensitive to personal egos
- Errors should be pointed out gently
- The tone should be high and strict

Question No: 38
The basic idea behind Software configuration management is:

- To manage and control the change
- To efficiently allocate the resources
- To properly manage status reporting

- None

Question No: 39

Earned Value Analysis (EVA) is a ___ technique for assessing the progress of a project.

- Qualitative
- Quantitative
- Subjective
- None

Question No: 40

Quality cost may be delivered into costs associated with:

- Prevention, appraisal and failure
- Customers, developers and maintenance
- Builds, releases and products
- Bugs, errors and reports

Question No: 41

A Software Requirement Specification is traced if the ___ of its requirements is clear.

- Quality
- Slandered
- Origin ✓
- None

Question No: 42

Version Control discusses about:

- How does an organization control changes before and after software is released to a customer
- How the resources will be assigned to tasks in work breakdown structure (WBS)
- How the test cases will be executed before deploying each release.
- All of given

Question No: 43

The implemented requirement has been ___ through the selected approach, such as testing or inspection.

- Verified
- Deleted
- Approved

- None

Question No: 44

The Software reengineering is a ___ activity.

- Code
- Out dated
- Document
- Non-trivial

Question No: 45

Which of the following is NOT an example of Software Configuration Item (SCI):

- Test Case
- Integration Plan
- Design specification
- None

Question No: 46

Mean Time Between Failure (MTBF) can be calculated by:

- MTBF = MTTF + MTTR
- MTBF = MTTF - MTTR
- MTBF = (MTTF/MTTR)*100
- MTBF = (MTTR/MTTF)*100

Question No: 47

___ software development is itself risky as changes to one part of the system inevitably involve further changes to other components.

- Forward
- Reverse
- Old
- New

Question No: 48

Program is restructured ___ the reverse engineering phase. In this case we modify source code and data in order to make it amenable to future changes.

- After
- None
- Along with
- Before

Question No: 49

___ Managers look at the system from the angle that does the system and associated business process make an effective contribution to the business goal?

- Senior
- IT
- None
- Line

Question No: 50

___ user assess the system from the perspective of how effective do they find the system in supporting their business processes and how much of the system functionality is used.

- Senior
- IT
- Line
- End ✓

Question No: 51

A system is considered to be a legacy system if it has been in operation for ___ years. A legacy system has many components.

- Less than seven
- Many ✓
- More than two
- Less than ten

Question No: 52

Legacy system migration, however, is an easy task and there are a number of risks involved that need to be mitigated

- Simple
- Crucial
- None
- Easy

Question No: 53

___ engineering does not simply create a modern equivalent of an older program, rather new user and technology requirements are integrated into the reengineering effort

- Forward
- None
- Reverse
- BPR

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Question No: 54

Which of the following the NOT one of the attributes of requirements.

- Requirement ID
- Creation Date
- Created By
- Received By

Question No: 55

If the version of a release changes from 1.0.0 to 2.0.0 what will you conclude about new release (having version 2.0.0)

- There was no change in functionality
- There was major change in functionality
- There was partial change in functionality
- Bugs in previous functionality were removed

Question No: 56

Which of the following is NOT one of the tasks included in Software Configuration Management.

- Version Control
- Configuration Auditing
- Test Case development
- Change control

Question No: 57

_____are sometimes also knowns as walkthroughs or inspects

- **Formal Technical review**
- **Testing**
- **Debugging**
- **Informal Technical review**

Question No: 58

In order to use the PERT and CPM, which one of the following is not required?

- **Inerdependencies**
- **Estimation of effort**
- **Teams communication mode details**
- **Decomposition of tasks-also known as the work breakdown structure(WBS)**

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Question No: 59

A requirement related detected in any (design, source code testing) will be called_____

- **Requirements defect**
- **Design related defects**
- **Source code defect**
- **Zero level defect**

Question No: 60

Cost of quality increase as we go from_____

- **Detection to preventation to Failure**
- **Preventation to Detection to Failure**
- **Failure to Preventation to Detection**
- **Detection to Failure to Preservation**

Question No: 61

Then Defect Removal Efficiency (DRE) is equal to:

ANS: - DRE = E / (E+D)

Question No: 62

_____ a statistical technique is used to develop an overall indication of improvement in software quality.

ANS: - Error Index

Question No: 63

The two objectives of a _____are to identify problem areas within the work product and a checklist of action items.

ANS: - Formal Technical Reviews

Question No: 64

_____states that 80% of the defects can be traced to 20% of its causes.

ANS: - Pareto Principle

Question No: 65

Work products used to track errors is/are _____ during software development.

ANS: - Requirements specification, design document and source code

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Question No: 66
BCWP refers to:
ANS: - Budgeted cost of work performed so far

Question No: 67
Milestone represents:
ANS: - The defined target which you need to achieve

Question No: 68
Earned Value Analysis (EVA) is a _____ technique for assessing the progress of a project.
ANS: - Quantitative

Question No: 69
FTR is a quality control activity performed by software engineers, it stands for:
ANS: - Formal Technical Review

Question No: 70
BCWS is a term used in Earned Value Analysis it stands for_____.
ANS: - Budgeted Cost of Work Schedule

Question No: 71
The degree of rigor in determining the set of tasks can be categorized as caual,Quick Reaction, strict and_____

- **Uniform**
- **Unstructured**
- **Decomposed**
- **Structured**

Question No: 72
if:
E = Errors found before shipment

D = Errors found during operation

Then Defect Removal Efficiency (DRE) is equal to:

- DRE = E / (E+D)
- DRE=E+(E+D
- DRE=E*+(E+D)
- DRE=E-(E+D)

Question No: 1

A law affirming that to continue after a certain level of performance has been reached will result in a decline in effectiveness. This law is know as _____

- **Law of Diminishing returns**
- Law of effectiveness
- Law of Saturation
- Law of Marketing returns

Question No: 2

_____ is not the construction part of software development activities.

Requirement gathering

- Testing
- **Configuration Management (Page 8)**
- Coding

Question No: 3

Basic project management process are established at _____ level of CMM

- Chaotic
- Initial
- Level 1
- **Repeatable (Page 12)**

Question No: 4

The projects usually don't fail due to

- ambiguous/incomplete requirements
- changing customer requirements
- **the fact that company was not CMM certified (Page 28 - 29)**
- failure in project management

Question No: 5 _____is a team organization where there is no permanent leader and task coordinators are appointed for short duration. Decisions on problems and approach are made by group consensus and communication among team is horizontal.

- **Democratic decentralized (DD) (Page 32)**
- Controlled decentralized (CD)
- Synchronous paradigm (SP)
- Controlled centralized (CC)

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Question No: 6

Which of these is not a valid reason for measuring software processes, products, and resources?

- **to price them**
- to improve them
- to characterize them
- to evaluate them

Question No: 7 Integrity can be measured by the following formula

- integrity= (1-threat) x (1-security)
- integrity= ∑ (1+threat) + (1-security)
- **integrity= ∑[(1-threat) x (1-security)] (Page 69)**
- integrity= ∑ (1-threat) - (1-security)

Question No: 8

The rapid application development model is

- Another name for component-based development.
- A useful approach when a customer cannot define requirements clearly
- **A high speed adaptation of the linear sequential model. (Page 19)**
- All of the given

Question No: 9 An _____ is a user identifiable group of logically related data or control information maintained within the boundary of the application

- **Internal logical file (ILF) (Page 42)**
- External Interface file (EIF)
- External input
- External Query

Question No: 10

When more than one user interpret the same requirement in different ways then we can say that the requirements are

- None of the given
- Incomplete
- **Ambiguous**
- Incorrect

Question No: 11

Testing and Software Quality Assurance activities are exactly similar activities with different names

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- True
- **False (Page 69)**

Question No: 12

If an error related to requirements is identified in testing phase, so this error will be considered as an error in _____ phase.

- Design
- Code
- Requirement
- **Testing**

Question No: 13

Usually the performance of the organization change over-night.

- True
- **False**

Question No: 14

Following are the implicit requirement(s) of software?

- Efficiency
- Ease of use
- Maintainability
- **All of the given (Page 106)**

Question No: 15

If an error related to requirements is identified in Coding, so this error will be considered as an error in _____ phase.

- Design
- **Code**
- Requirement
- Testing

Question No: 16

While developing the software if the bug is caught then it is termed as

- Error
- **Defect**
- Fault
- Mistake

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Question No: 17

Following are the types of Formal Technical Reviews except

- Inspection
- **JAD (Page 110)**
- Walkthrough

Question No: 18

The Review participants should not focus on

- Work product
- **Weaknesses of the developer (Page 113)**
- Time lines
- Review agenda

Question No: 19

Review meeting is attended by the following except

- Review leader
- All reviewers
- **CEO (Page 112)**
- Product Producer

Question No: 20

Which statement is true in the light of Pareto principle?

- **80% of defects are caused by 20 % of mistakes (Page 114)**
- 20% of defects are caused by 80 % of mistakes

Question No: 21

Reliability and Safety are same concepts with respect to software quality

- **True (Page 117)**
- False

Question No: 22

The prevention of defects being injected into the software can help in decreasing the cost of software.

- **True**
- False

Question No: 23

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Poka Yoke is the name of a

- Japanese dish
- **QA technique (Page 118)**
- Idiom
- None of the given

Question No: 24

If a new version of a product is released by fixing the bugs in the previous release then it is termed as ___

- **Product Update (Page 122)**
- Product Upgrade
- Defect Removal
- Product Performance

Question No: 25

The Evolution Graph signifies the

- **version relationship (SE-PRESSMAN, page 260)**
- baseline of a particular release
- change control activity
- all of the given

Question No: 26

In the software development life cycle, soon the defect is detected will results in

- increase in cost of software
- **decrease in software cost**
- both a and b are correct

Question No: 27

_____ testing verifies the correct implementation of internal units, structures and relationship among them.

- Black box
- **White box**
- Gray box

Question No: 28

The template for organizing SRS given by American Department of Defense and NASA should be used for

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- none of the given
- **large and complex projects**
- small project
- medium size projects

Question No: 29

If you know the relationship between the use cases, classes, GUIs, Test cases and other artifacts then we can say that requirements are traceable in that project.

- True
- **False (Page 133)**

Question No: 30

There may be one or more GUIs that are part of any good software but may not satisfy any requirement

- **True**
- Fals

Question No: 31

Following are the components of a Legacy system except:

- business processes
- system hardware
- **marketing (Page 134)**
- application software

Question No: 32

There are many reasons for which the legacy system become difficult to maintain EXCEPT

- Language in which system was developed become obsolete
- lack of consistency as different parts of the system have been developed by different teams
- None of these
- **No documentation is available (Page 134)**

Question No: 33 In _____, new user and technology requirement can also be integrated into the re-engineering effort.

- Backward re-engineering
- **Forward re-engineering (Page 140)**
- Business Engineering
- Business Process Engineering

Question No: 34

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Large classes reduces

- **Cohesion (Page 143)**
- Coupling
- Consistency
- Chains

Question No: 35

Level _____ is the lowest capability level of CMMI in Continuous representation

- 1
- **(Page 169)**
- 5
- 6

Question No: 36

In _____ representation of CMMI model, consideration is given to improve selected processes areas.

- **Staged (Page 169)**
- Continuous

Question No: 37

Empirical models are statistical models and are based upon historic data

- **True (Page 81)**
- False

Question No: 38

Error tracking provides a quantitative means of assessing the quality of the individuals implementing a software product.

- True
- **False**

Question No: 39

There are tools available in the market for project tracking. These tools can automatically track and manage the project replacing the need of any human being as a Project Manager.

- **True**
- False

Question No: 40

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Two tools for computing critical path and project completion times from activity networks are

- **CPM and PERT (Page 100)**
- DRE and SQA
- FP and LOC
- ASD and BS

Question No: 41

In order to measure the design quality, if the frequency of ripple defects is too large, then it means that there is tight coupling and hence the

- design is maintainable
- **design is not maintainable (Page 79)**
- design has completed
- none of the given

Question No:42 _____, there is both vertical and horizontal communication.

- **Controlled decentralized (CD) Page 32**
  Democratic decentralized (DD)
  Controlled centralized (CC)
  Synchronous paradigm (SP)

Question No: 43

The only reason for an estimate to be unreliable is lack of experience related to the application on the part of the estimator.

- true
- **false**

Question No: 44

A consideration of software scope must include an evaluation of all external interfaces.

- **true (Page 80)**
- false

Question No:45

Software quality is conformance to _____

- **Explicitly stated functional and non functionasl requirements (Page 106)**
- Explicitly documented developement standrads

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- Implicit characteristics that all the professional software are expectd to have
- All of the given options

Question No: 46

_____ Subgroups are those that the user has the option of using one or none of the subgroups during an elementary process.

- **Optional (Page 46)**
- Mandatory
- None of the Given
- RET

Question No: 47

Process discipline is unlikely to be rigorous, but where it exists it may help to ensure that existing processes are maintained during times of stress and this is done at CMM level ---------.

- 1
- 4
- 3
- **2 (Page 172)**

Question No: 48

Which one of the following activities does not belong to Risk Mitigation, Monitoring, and Management Plan?

- **Risk Projection (Page 89)**
- Risk Mitigation
- Risk avoidance
- Risk Management and Contingency Planning

Question No: 49

Which one of the following principles/techniques is NOT software projects scheduling?

Interdependency identification

- Time allocation
- Effort validation
- **Function point analysis (Page 93)**
- Milestone definition

Question No: 50

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With a complex class you have to move data and methods around in small pieces to avoid errors, it seems slow but it is the _____because you avoid debugging

- **Quickest (Page 163)**
- Problem
- None of the given
- Slowest

Question No: 51

The purpose of earned value analysis is to

- determine how to compensate developers based on their productivity
- **provide a quantitative means of assessing software project progress (Page 102)**
- provide a qualitative means of assessing software project progress
- set the price point for a software product based on development effort

Question No: 52

The RMMM plan assists the project team in developing strategy for dealing with risk. In this context, an effective strategy must consider:

- Risk avoidance
- Risk monitoring
- Risk management and contingency plan
- **All of the given choices (Page 89)**

Question No: 53

The component based development model is

- only appropriate for computer hardware design.
- not able to support the development of reusable components.
- **dependent on object technologies for support. (SE-PRESSMAN, 70)**
- not cost effective by known quantifiable software metrics.

Question No: 54

Which is used to determine the most viable option for cost estimation when the information in the "Decision tree" is complete.

- $E = 3.2 (KLOC)^{1.05}$
- **Expected cost = $(\text{path probability})_i$ x (estimated path cost) (Page 83)**
- Expected cost = $(\text{path probability})_i$ x (estimated path cost)

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Question No: 55

After building the Decision Tree, following formula is used to find the expected cost for an option. Choose the correct formula:

- **Expected Cost= (path probability)i * (estimated path cost) (Page 83)**
- Expected Cost= (path probability)i / (estimated path cost)
- Expected Cost= (path probability)i + (estimated path cost)
- Expected Cost= (path probability)i - (estimated path cost)

Question No: 56

Degree of uncertainty that the product will meet its requirements and be fit for its intended use is the

- Cost risks
- Schedule risks
- **Performance risks (Page 87)**
- None of the given choices

Question No: 57

Every task or group of tasks should be associated with a project ----------.

- Schedule
- Member
- Manager
- **Milestone (Page 93)**

Question No: 58

Every task should be assigned to a specific team ----------.

- **Member (Page 93)**
- Manager
- Organizer
- None of the given

Question No: 59

Which one is not the Software project planning activity carried out by the project manager for estimation?

- Software scope estimation
- Resources requirements
- Time requirements
- **Product Quality (Page 80)**

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Question No: 60

Configuration Item identification involves:

- Identifying the structure of the s/w system
- **Uniquely identify individual components**
- Uniquely identifying various revisions
- All of the given

Question No: 61

Incomplete Configuration identification documents may result in:

- Schedule Product
- **all of the given choices are correct** Click here for detail
- Defective Product
- Higher Maintenance Costs

Question No: 62

Degree of uncertainty that the product will meet its requirements and be fit for its intended use is the

- Cost risks
- Schedule risks
- **Performance risks (Page 87)**
- None of the given choices

Question No: 63

Proactive risk management philosophy is also some times termed as Indiana Jones school of risk management

- true
- **false (Page 84**

Question No: 64

Software Availability can be calculated by the following equation

- Availability = (MTTR/MTTF) x 100
- Availability = (MTBF/MTTR) x 100
- **Availability = (MTTF/MTBF) x 100 (Page 116)**
- Availability = (MTBF/MTTF) x 100

Question No: 65

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Phase Index can be calculated by the help of the following formula, where

Ei – the total number of errors uncovered during the ith step in the SE process

Si – number of serious errors

Mi – number of moderate errors

Ti – number of minor errors

PSi – product size at the ith step

ws, wm, wt – weighting factors for serious, moderate, and minor errors

- **PIi = ws(Si/Ei) + wm(Mi/Ei) + wt(Ti/Ei) (Page 115)**
- PIi = ws(Si/Ei) + wm(Mi/Mi) + wt(Ti/T)
- PIi = ws(Si/Ei) + wm(Mi/Mi) + wt(Ti/Ei)
- PIi = ws(Si/S) + wm(Mi/M) + wt(Ti/E)

Question No: 66

The higher the Error Index, the higher will be the Defect Removal Efficiency

- **True (Page 115)**
- False

Question No: 67

The goal of quality assurance is to provide management with the data needed to determine which software engineers are producing the most defects.

- true
- **False**

Question No: 68

From the following listed software development Model, which one is an object oriented model

- Classical life cycle model
- **Fountain model (Page 23)**
- Spiral model
- Waterfall model

Question No: 69

The prototyping model of software development is

- a reasonable approach when requirements are well defined.

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- **A useful approach when a customer cannot define requirements clearly.**
- the best approach to use for projects with large development teams.
- a risky model that rarely produces a meaningful product.

Question No: 70

Which one of the following does not belong to a strategy for dealing with risk?

- Risk avoidance
- **Security risk assessment (Page 89)**
- Risk monitoring
- Risk management and Contingency planning

Question No:71

A _____ entity is the one which have any ---------- in the problem domain without some other entity.

- Strong, Role*
  All of the given
  Weak, Function
  None of the Given (Page 47)

A weak entity is the one which does not have any role in the problem domain without some other entity

Question No: 72

ILF is a ---------- identifiable group of logically control informations ---------- the boundary of the application.

- **user, within (Page 42)**
  user, without
  All of the given
  user, along

Question No: 73

Several entities are always created ---------- and deleted together then this is a strong indication that they should be grouped into ---------- logical file/files.

Together, Single (Page 48)
Together, Multiple
Together, Double
All of the given

Question No: 74

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Which of these software characteristics are used to determine the scope of a software project?

- context, lines of code, function
- context, function, communication requirements
- **information objectives, function, performance (Page 34)**
- communications requirements, performance, information objectives

Question No: 75

In _____ a team is structured along a traditional hierarchy of authority

- **closed paradigm (Page 32)**
- synchronous paradigm
- random paradigm
- open paradigm

Question No: 76

Integrity means that the software should

- help the users to enjoy usability
- none of the given
- **Withstand the attack from a hacker (Page 69)**
- help the hacker to hack the system

Question No: 77

Ambiguous requirements can be measured quantitatively

- False
- **True (Page 71)**

Question No: 78

The Spiral model of software development is of Iterative nature

- **True**
- false

Question No: 79

While performing risk analysis, the impact of risk **can not** be measured quantitatively

- True
- **False**

Question No: 80

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_____ is the measure of how many defects are removed by the quality assurance processes before the product is shipped for operatio

- **Defect removal efficiency (Page 69)**
- defect density
- None of These

Question No: 81

For software the total numbers of requirements are equal to _____.

- Functional requirements
- non-functional requirements
- **Functional requirements and non-functional requirements (Page 71)**
- None of these

Question No: 82

The _____ model is used to overcome issues related to understanding and capturing of user requirements.

Rapid Prototyping (Page 17)
Water fall
Build and Fix
None of the above

Question No: 83

_____ is not the part of software development loop.

- Status Quo
- Problem definition
- Technical development
- **Task set (Page 10)**

Question No: 84

The level 1 of CMM is known as

- Managed
- Defined
- **Initial (Page 12)**
- Repeatable

Question No: 85

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According to DeMarco a good Project Manger

- should be very nervous
- should be very strict in official matters
- should not ignore any mistake from his team members.
- **should have a big heart and should ignore small mistakes (Page 31)**

Question No: 86

The best project team organizational model to use when tackling extremely difficult problems is the

- chief programmer team model
- **democratic decentralized model (Page 32)**

  controlled decentralized model

  controlled centralized model

Question No: 87

Which factor is the least important when choosing the organizational structure for a software team?

- degree of communication desired
- predicted size of the resulting program
- rigidity of the delivery date
- **size of the project budget (Page 32)**

Question No: 88

Product and process decomposition occurs simultaneously as the project plan evolves

- **True**
- False

Question No: 89

Measuring the quality and performance of a software through any mean is much better than just making a guess about it.

- **True**
- false

Question No: 90

_____is data that influences an elementary process of the application being counted.

- Elementary Process
- External Query
- External Output

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- **Control Information (Page 43)**

Question No: 91

An entity which defines many-to-many relationship between two or more entities is called

Associative Entity Type (Page 47)

- Attributive Entity Type
- Entity Subtype
- None of these

Question No: 92

Software risk impact assessment should focus on consequences affecting

- **performance, support, cost, schedule**
- planning, resources, cost, schedule
- marketability, cost, personnel
- business, technology, process

Question No: 93

The number of people required for a software project is determined

- **after an estimate of the development effort is made.**
- from an assessment of the technical complexity of the system.
- by the size of the project
- all of the given

Question No: 94

Defect Removal Efficiency (DRE) can be measured by where **E** is **Errors found delivery** and **D** is **error found after delivery** (typically within the first year of operation)

- **DRE= E/(E+D) (Page 69)**
- DRE= E - (E+D)
- DRE= E * (E+D)
- None of the given

Question No: 95

In function point analysis technique EO stands for

- Export operation
- Export output
- **External output (Page 49)**

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- None of these

Question No: 96

In _____a team is structured loosely and depends on individual initiative of the team members

- **Random paradigm (Page 32)**
- closed paradigm
- synchronous paradigm
- open paradigm

Question No:97

_____ is the first stage of waterfall lifecycle model

- **Requirement definition** (Page 15)
- Operation
- Unit testing
- Implementation

Question No: 98

_____ is not the management part of software development activities.

- **Coding pg#8**
- Configuration Management
- Quality Assurance
- Project planning **Question No: 99**

Software process and product quality are controlled at _____.

- level 1
- initial level
- **level-4 (Page 12)**
- level-3

Question No: 100

QA is an activity performed _____ of the software development.

- at the initial stage
- at the final stage
- **throughout (Page 25)**
- at the middle

Question No: 101

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_____ the ability to encourage people to create and feel creative.

- Organization
- Motivation
- **Innovation (Page 30)**
- Managerial Identity

Question No: 102

Caper Jones divided software related activities into _____ different categories.

- 35
- 40
- 20
- **25 (Page 7)**

Question No: 103

By default every organization is working at _____

- **level 1 (Page 12)**
- level 0
- level 3
- level 4

Question No: 104

Software Engineering is the set of _____and _____to develop software.

- languages , processes
- classes ,objects
- **processes, tools (Page 4)**
- tools, objects

Question No:105

Software has very close relationship with _____

- Biology
- Physics
- chemistry
- **Economics (Page 5)**

Question No: 106

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COCOMO is the classic LOC cost-estimation formula and used thousand delivered source instructions (KDSI) as his _____ of size.

- LOC
- milestone
- **unit**
- none of given

Question No: 107

_____ deadline is one of the reasons of project failure.

- achievable
- feasible
- **unrealistic (Page 29)**
- realistic

Question No: 108

_____ model is very sensitive to the risk.

- **Spiral (Page 21)**
- waterfall
- incremental
- RAD

Question No: 109

_____is the ability to encourage technical people to produce to their best.

- improvement
- **motivation (Page 30)**
- innovation
- creation

Question No: 110

Caper Jones is famous researcher in the field of _____ who made a company named Software Productivity Research

- Biology
- Chemistry
- Mathematics
- **Software Engineering (Page 7)**

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Question No: 111

In _____ model user feedback is received very quickly because product is delivered in small versions.

- waterfall
- spiral
- **incremental (Page 18)**
- object oriented

Question No: 112

_____ approach is better for the team spirits point of view.

- Controlled Decentralized
- Informal, interpersonal procedures
- Controlled Centralized
- **Democratic Decentralized (Page 32)**

Question No: 113

Construction activities are directly related to the _____ of the software.

- Installation
- risk analysis
- **development (Page 8)**
- debugging

Question No: 114

Continuous process improvement is enabled by _____ feedback from the _____

- analytical , user
- mathematical, user
- logical, process
- **qualitative , process (Page 12)**

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Question No: 115

The major activities related to software construction are

- **requirement gathering, design development, coding and testing (Page 8)**
- installation and training

- quality assurance, configuration and planning
- implementation and management

Question No: 116

If requirements are uncertain, _____ will be a suitable.

- Incremental
- RAD
- **Waterfall (Page 34)**
- Prototype

Question No: 117

Capability maturity model (CMM) is used to judge the _____ model of an organization.

- Efficiency
- Performance
- Productivity
- **Maturity (Page 12)**

Question No: 118

After passing though all the stages of the software development when we deploy the new system at the user side that stage is called _____

Integration

Development

Installation

Status quo (Page 11)

Question No: 119

Defects per function points are a ___ metric.

- **One (Page 65)**
- Two
- Three
- Four

Question No: 120

In Capability Maturity Model (CMM), _____ performs optimization.

- level1

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- level 2
- **level3**
- **level5 (Page 12)**

Question No: 121

Defining a |Task Network| helps in defining

- The resources required for project
- Third party tool required for project
- **Sequence in which activities will be performed (Page 99)**
- None of these

Question No: 122

The first step in project planning is to

- Determine the budget.
- Select a team organizational model.
- Determine the project constraints.
- **Establish the objectives and scope. (Page 80)**

Question No: 123

Function Point analysis is helpful in calculating the size of the software for _____

- Both client and software organization
- Software organization
- Client
- **User (Page 38)**

Question No: 124

The extent to which a program satisfies its specification and fulfills the customer's mission objectives is said to be achieving the

- Usability
- Efficiency
- Reliability
- **Correctness**

Question No: 125

What activity/activities , we can perform to identify the needs and benefits of a task?

- Establish project statement
- **Identify needs and project constraints**

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- All of these

Question No:126

BCWS stands for:

- Budgeted cost of whole System
- **Budgeted cost of work schedule (Page 102)**
- None of the given options

Question No: 127

BCWP refers to:

- Normalized value of budgeted cost
- Overall expected cost of the project (anticipated cost)
- **Budgeted cost of work performed so far (Page 102)**
- Overall cost of the project (calculated after completion of project)

Question No: 128

Which statement is correct?

- **The greater the dependency between the components the greater is coupling**
- The lesser the dependency between the components the greater is coupling
- The greater the dependency between the components the lesser is coupling
- None of the given

Question No: 129

In context of moving range and individual control charts, UNPL stands for:

Universal Natural Process Line

Universal Natural Process Limit

Upper Natural Process Limit (Page 77)

Upper Natural Process Line

Question No: 130

Effort required to test a program to ensure that it performs its intended function _____

- **Testability page (Page 68)**

  Bug fixing

  Debugging

  Security

Question No: 131

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The extent to which a program can be expected to perform its intended function with required precision is called _____

Usability

Reliability (Page 67)

Portability

Maintainability

Question No: 132

Review is a type of _____ that helps preventing the bugs to move in the next stage of software development Bug seeding tool

- **Filter (Page 109)**
- Alarm

Question No: 133

_____ help in finding the matrix to be stable or unstable

Control chart (Page 75)

Directed Graph

Cyclic chart

Base line graph

Question No: 134

Defect Removal Efficiency can be increased by

- By increasing the team member in a team
- **Identifying the defect in early stages of development so that it may not be amplified**
- Identifying the detect in the later stages of project
- By performing the testing activity only

Question No: 135

_____give you a better insight into the state of the process or product

Metrics (Page 66)

Efficiency

Reliability

Usability

Question No: 136

Determination of the .....is a pre-requisite of all sorts of estimates, including, resources, time, and budget.

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software scope (Page 80)
software Risk
software Quality
software Management

Question No: 137

Following are effective guidelines for Review **except**

- We need to review the product not the producer
- Be sensitive to personal egos
- Errors should be pointed out gently
- **Tone should be high and strict (Page 113)**

Question No: 138

Function/Test matrix is a type of
Interim Test report
Final test report
Project status report
Management report

Question No: 139

Poka Yoke is Japanese term and it means

- **Mistake Proofing (Page 118)**
- Mistake Handling
- Mistake identification
- Mistake assurance

Question No: 140

we need to employ some statistical techniques and plot the result ----------. This is known as statistical control techniques.
Graphically (Page 74)
automatically
manually
personally

Question No: 141

The extent to which a program satisfies its specifications and fulfills the customer's mission objectives is ___

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Integrity
Reliability
Correctness (Page 67)
none of given

Question No: 142

Which is not correct in the context of Poka-Yoke technique?

- Simple and cheap
- **Sophisticated and expensive (Page 118)**
- Part of Process
- Indication point should be near to the place where the problem occurred

Question No: 143

Metrics to assess the quality of the analysis models and the corresponding software specification were proposed_____
in 1993- 1999.
Ricado in 1993
Davis in 1990
Davis in 1993 (Page 71)

Question No: 144

If Configuration item identification is not identified, it is possible to control changes and establish records.

- **False (Page 121)**
- True

Question No: 145

Incomplete Configuration identification documents may result in:

Defective Product

Higher Maintenance Costs

Schedule Product

Meet Software Quality

A,B,C

B,C,D

A,B,D

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A,B,C,D

Question No: 146

When an Item is baselined, it becomes frozen, here frozen means, that the item can be changed only by creating an old version

- **True (Page 72)**
- False

Question No: 147

The most important objective of any engineering activity is to produce high quality product with limited resources and----------

Time (Page 66)
Persons
Cost
Metrics

Question No: 148

Extent to which access to software or data by unauthorized persons can be controlled and called _____

None of given
Efficiency
Reliability
Integrity (Page 67)

Question No: 149

Object un-lock is done by

- **check in (Page 125)**
- check out
- both check-in and check-out
- none of the given

Question No: 150

Requirements engineering is the basis of the contract between the developer and the client.

- True
- **False Written as a contract between client and contractor**

Question No: 151

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The amount of computing resources required by a program to perform its function is _____

Efficiency (Page 67)

Integrity

Reliability

None of given

Question No: 142

Legacy system migration is usually hard. One important reason is that no proper documentation of the system is available

- True
- **False (Page 134)**

Question No: 153

While assessing a legacy system for further decision, one should decide the following about the supplier

- Is supplier still in existence?
- Is supplier still in business?
- Is supplier can provide support?
- **All of the given (Page 137)**

Question No: 154

The application software is assessed on the basis of following factors except

- Documentation
- Understandability
- **Code Refactoring (Page 137)**
- Test data

Question No: 155

We modify the internal _____in code re-structuring

- interface
- **design (Page 139)**
- data structure
- functionality

Question No: 156

_____ technique was initially developed for manufacturing processes in the 1920's by Walter Shewart.

Upper Control Line

Control chart (Page 75)

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CMP
Quality

Question No: 157

"A method requires lot of information from some other class" is a symptom of _____ bad smell

- Data clumps
- Lazy class
- **Feature envy (Page 143)**
- Long Method

Question No: 158

_____ integrates system and software disciplines into single process improvement framework for introducing new disciplines as needs arise.

- SEI
- **CMMI**
- CMM
- ISO

Question No: 159

FAST is the abbreviation of

- Facilitated Application Specification Technology
- **Facilitated Application Specification Technique (Page 80)**
- Facilitated Application Specialization Technique
- None of the above option

Question No: 160

In measuring Software Process Quality by using control charts, if the gap between the defects reported and defects fixed is increasing, then it means

The product is in unstable condition. (Page 78)
the product is ready for shipment
the product is in stable condition.
None of the above

Question No: 161

Although there are many different models developed by different researchers for estimation, all of them share which one of the following basic structure

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- E = 3.2 (KLOC)1.05
- **E = A + B * (ev)C (Page 81)**
- E = [LOC x B0.333/P]3 x (1/t4)
- none of the given

Question No: 162

A _____is a user recognizable subgroup of data elements within an ILF or EIF

- **Record element type (RET) (Page 46)**
- Data Element Type
- External Input
- External Query

Question No: 163

This chart is then used to develop the individual control chart is called statistical control techniques.

Yes (Page 77)

No

Question No: 164

Any delay in _____ path makes the whole project delayed.

- Logical
- Neural
- Physical
- **Critical**

Question No: 165

The responsibilities of a Project Manager does not include

- Make a schedule of project
- Allocate tasks to the resources
- Monitoring the tasks
- **All these options (Page 28)**

Question No: 166

The boundary time defines the following parameter(s) for a project

- the latest time for task initastion before the minimum project completion time is delayed
- The earliest finish
- The latest finish

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- **All of the given options (Page 100)**

Question No: 167

Quality is the compliance of software to implicit and explicit quality factors. Identify the explicit requirement from the following:

- Maintainability
- **Compliance with CMMI (Page 106)**
- Ease of use
- Efficiency

Question No: 168

Following are the benefits of conducting review except

- **Help in finding the size of the project**
- Helps in verifying the quality of product
- Help in identifying where improvement is required.
- Helps in identifying the bugs in the work product

Question No: 169

Mean Time To Repair (MTTR) is the

- Time when system remained unable for usage
- Time taken to fix the error
- **Time taken to repair the software (Page 116)**
- All of the given options are correct.

Question No:170

In order to use the Pert and CPM, which one of the following is not required?

- Decomposition of tasks - also known as the work breakdown structure (WBS)
- **Teams communication mode detail (Page 100)**
- Estimation of effort
- inter dependencies

Question No: 171

SCM is the requirement of the _____ level(s) of CMM

- First Second and later
- Third and later

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- **Only Second (Page 119)**

Question No:172

We can include following items during configuration item identification

- User Manuals and Documentations
- Source Code
- Software Requirement Specifications
- **All of the given choices are correct (Page 120)**

Question No: 173

CPM stands for

- critical project Measure
- **Critical Path Method (page 100)**
- Common Project Measure
- Critical Planning Model

Question No: 174

Software re-factoring is a process in which

- External behavior of the system does not change
- Internal behavior of the system does not change
- Design of the software changes
- **Architecture of the software changes**

Question No: 175

The Change Control Authority does not have the rights to permit to bring the change in the software

- True
- **False (Page 124)**

Question No: 176

Check in and check out is actually one and the same process with two different names

- True
- **False (Page 124)**

Question No: 177

There could be multiple GUIs to satisfy one requirement

- **True (Page 37)**

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- False

Question No: 178

_____ is the process of Design recovery. At this stage the documentation of the overall functionality is created.

- Database Engineering
- **Reverse Engineering (Page 139)**
- Refactoring
- Forward Engineering

Question No: 179

In code restructuring, we do not change the functionality of the code

- **True (Page 139)**
- False

Question No: 180

Earned Value Analysis (EVA) is a _____ technique for assessing the progress of a project.

Select correct option:

- Qualitative
- **Quantitative (page 102)**
- Subjective
- None of the given options

Question No: 181

A _____process is "a set of logically related tasks performed to achieve a defined business outcome".

- **Business (Page 141)**
- Software
- CMM
- ISO

Question No: 182

Software Refactoring is a process in which

- **External behavior of the system does not change (Page 142)**
- Internal behavior of the system does not change
- Design of the software changes

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- Architecture of the software changes

Question No: 183

The formal methods model of software development makes use of mathematical methods to

- define the specification for computer-based systems
- **all of the given**
- develop defect free computer-based systems
- verify the correctness of computer-based systems

Question No: 184

Which one of the following describes the data and control to be processed, function, performance, constraints, interfaces, and reliability?

- Product Quality
- **Software scope estimation (Page 80)**
- Resources requirements
- Time requirements

Question No: 185

A significant SQA plan, among others, should include:

- **Resources required for project (Page 177)**
- Error tracking procedures
- Phases required in application development process
- None of the given option

Question No: 186

The software plan is not a static document, it is frequently adjusted to make the project appear on track to meet all deadlines and quality targets.

- **True**
- False

Question No: 187

The projects are classified into following categories except

- New application development
- Reengineering projects
- Concept development projects
- **Marketing Development Projects (Page 96)**

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Question No: 188

The processes at ———– is focus on continually improving process performance through both incremental and innovative technological changes/improvements.

- **Level 5**
- Level 1
- Level 4
- Level 3

Question No: 189

Quantitative process-improvement objectives for the organization are established, continually revised to reflect changing business objectives at ———-.

- Level 3
- Level 2
- **Level 5**
- Level 1

Question No: 190

Reliability of a software is a

- functional requirement
- **non-functional requirement**
- Design Requirement
- None of the given

Question No: 191

Which of the following is NOT one of the degrees of rigor?

- Casual
- Structured
- Strict
- **TSS (Page 66)**

Question No: 192

Build and Fix model is a _____ type of software development activity.

- Mathematical
- Perfect
- **Haphazard**
- Planned

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Question No: 193

Three categories of risks are

- Business risks, personnel risks, budget risks
- **Project risks, technical risks, business risks (Page 86)**
- Planning risks, technical risks, personnel risks
- Management risks, technical risks, design risks

Question No: 194

MTTC is the abbreviation of

- measured time to change
- mean time to collaborate
- **mean time to change (Page 68)**
- measure time to cope

Question No: 195

While creating matrix for a set of projects, data should be collected that belongs to a similar domain

- **true (Page 72)**
- false

Question No: 196

_____ is one of the techniques to prepare project schedule once we have defined "task network"

- **Program evaluation and review techniques (PERT) (Page 100)**
- Critical Communication path method (CCPM)
- System resource negotiation method (SRNM)
- Strategic Schedule Development technique (SSDT)

Question No: 197

While managing the historical data, we should consider the following **except**

- **Data should be collected only from scientific projects and applications (Page 72)**
- Data should be collected from many projects
- Data should be consistent
- Correct data should be taken

Question No: 198

Quality costs may be divided into costs associated with

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- **prevention, appraisal, and failure**
- people, process, and product
- customers, developers, and maintenance
- all of the given

Question No:199

When a software is delivered to a client and then client reports the bug in it then that bug is termed as

- Error
- **Defect**
- Mistake
- Fault

Question No: 200

FTR stands for:

- Feasibility of technical requirement
- Fetched Technical Requirement
- **Formal Technical Review (Page 109)**
- None of the given options

Question No: 201

SQA is an umbrella activity in which following activities are performed EXCEPT

- Review
- Testing
- Project Planning
- **Inspection (Page 177)**

Question No: 202

Software configuration management is used to

- **Manage change in the software (Page 119)**
- Mange the financials accounts in an organization
- Manage the administration of company
- All of the given

Question No: 203

Which of the following is not TRUE about "Error Tracking" ?

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- Error tracking can be used to estimate the progress of the project.
- We track errors in work products to assess the status of a project.
- **Durint "Error Tracking", we may also need the historical data from similar projects. (Page 104)**
- All of the given options.

Question No: 204

SQA is an activity in which testing is performed only

- True
- **False (Page 177)**

Question No: 205

Schedule Performance Index (SPI) is equal to

- **BCWP / BCWS (Page 102)**
- BCWP * BCWS
- BCWP + BCWS
- BCWP - BCWS

Question No: 206

BCWS for a task i will be equal to:

- Risks appeared in task i
- **Effort (person-days etc) for task I (Page 102)**
- Resource deficiency for task i
- None of the given options

Question No: 207

if: E = Errors found before shipment D = Errors found during operation Then Defect Removal Efficiency (DRE) is equal to:

- DRE = E + (E+D)
- DRE = E - (E+D)
- DRE = E * (E+D)
- **DRE = E / (E+D) (Page 104)**

Question No: 208

Quality assurance helps management in providing the necessary data about:

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- **Product quality (Page 106)**
- Errors/bugs left
- Errors/bugs highlighted
- Defect reports

Question No: 209

The progress on a project at any given point in time can be calculated by:

- **Adding all the BCWS till that point for all tasks (Page 102)**
- Multiplying all the BCWS till that point for all tasks
- Adding BCWS and EVA for all tasks till that point
- None of given options

Question No: 210

The process of rediscovering the software design is called

- **Reverse Engineering (Page 139)**
- Business Engineering
- Business Process Engineering
- Forward Engineering

Question No: 211

OCI stands for:

- **Output, Control and Input**
- Overflow of Certain Inputs
- Overflow of Certain Indexes
- None of given options

Question No: 212

A redesigned business process must be prototyped before it is fully integrated into the business.

- False
- **True (Page 141)**

Question No: 213

Critical path defines:

- The list of the resources that may be needed for future activities.
- **The chain of tasks that determines the duration of the project. (Page 100)**
- The list of the deficient resources, project is suffering from.
- None of the given options.

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Question No: 214

BAC stands for:

- Budgeted Analysis Cost
- Budget And Cost
- Budget at compilation
- **Budget at Completion (Page 102)**

Question No: 215

The first task in concept development project is to:

- Determine the cost of the concept
- Determine the resources required for the concept
- **Determine the scope of the concept (Page 99)**
- Determine the test cases for concept

Question No: 216

Milestone represents:

- A predictable risk that may hit the project
- An unpredictable risk that may hit the project
- The Loss that organization may suffer due to risk
- **The defined target which you need to achieve**

Question No: 217

Timeline chart is also known as the _____ chart

- **Gantt (Page 100)**
- PERT
- FREE LANCE
- None of the given

Question No: 218

The more you refine the tasks, the more you can:

- **Estimate task with accuracy**
- Conclude about scope with accuracy
- Schedule the project with accuracy
- All of the given options

Question No: 219

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In a complex system that will lead to much …….code to write and maintain.

- **More (Page 159)**
- None of the given
- Less
- Meaningless

Question No: 220

Which of the following is NOT one of the tasks in concept scoping:

- Identify needs and benefits
- Define desired output/control/input
- Define the function/behavior
- **Identify the ambiguous requirements (Page 100)**

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