



Dr.G.R.Damodaran College of Science

(Autonomous, affiliated to the Bharathiar University, recognized by the UGC) Re-accredited at the 'A' Grade Level by the NAAC and ISO 9001:2008 Certified CRISL rated 'A' (TN) for MBA and MIB Programmes

III MBA(PART TIME)[2015-2018]

SEMESTER - V

ELECTIVE: SOFTWARE PROJECT MANAGEMENT - 552X3

Multiple Choice Questions.

1. Which of the following is not project management goal?

- A. Keeping overall costs within budget.
- B. Delivering the software to the customer at the agreed time
- C. Maintaining a happy and well-functioning development team
- D. Avoiding costumer complaint

ANSWER: D

2. Which of the following is not considered as a risk in project management?

- A. Specification delays
- B. Product competition
- C. Testing
- D. Staff turnover

ANSWER: C

3. The process each manager follows during the life of a project is known as

- A. Project Management
- B. Manager life cycle
- C. Project Management Life Cycle
- D. All of the mentioned

ANSWER: C

4. A 66.6% risk is considered as

- A. very high
- B. high
- C. moderate
- D. low

ANSWER: A

5. Which of the following is/are main parameters that you should use when computing the costs of a software development project?

- A. travel and training costs
- B. hardware and software costs
- C. the costs of paying software engineers and managers
- D. All of the mentioned

ANSWER: D

6. Quality planning is the process of developing a quality plan for

- A. team
- B. customers
- C. project
- D. project manager

ANSWER: C

7. Which of the following is incorrect activity for the configuration management of a software system?
- A. Internship management
 - B. Change management
 - C. Version management
 - D. System management

ANSWER: A

8. Selection of a model is based on
- A. Requirements
 - B. Development team
 - C. Project type and associated risk
 - D. All the Above

ANSWER: D

9. Which two models does not allow defining requirements early in the cycle?
- A. Waterfall & RAD
 - B. Prototyping & Spiral
 - C. Prototyping & RAD
 - D. Waterfall & Spiral

ANSWER: B

10. Which of the following life cycle model can be chosen if the development team has less experience on similar projects?
- A. Spiral
 - B. Waterfall
 - C. RAD
 - D. Iterative Enhancement Model

ANSWER: A

11. If you were a lead developer of a software company and you are asked to submit a project/product within a stipulated time-frame with no cost barriers, which model would you select?
- A. Waterfall
 - B. Spiral
 - C. RAD
 - D. Incremental

ANSWER: C

12. 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

ANSWER: D

13. A company is developing an advance version of their current software available in the market, what model approach would they prefer ?
- A. RAD
 - B. Iterative Enhancement
 - C. Both A and B
 - D. Spiral

ANSWER: C

14. Choose the correct option from given below:

- A. Prototyping Model facilitates re-usability of components
- B. RAD Model Model facilitates re-usability of components
- C. Both RAD & Prototyping Model facilitates re-usability of components
- D. none

ANSWER: C

15. 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 and C

ANSWER: D

16. The spiral model was originally proposed by

- A. IBM
- B. Barry Boehm
- C. Pressman
- D. Royce

ANSWER: B

17. The spiral model has two dimensions namely _____ and _____.

- A. diagonal, angular
- B. radial, perpendicular
- C. radial, angular
- D. diagonal, perpendicular

ANSWER: C

18. Identify the disadvantage of Spiral Model

- A. Does not work well for smaller projects
- B. High amount of risk analysis
- C. Strong approval and documentation control
- D. Additional Functionality can be added at a later date

ANSWER: A

19. How is Incremental Model different from Spiral Model?

- A. Progress can be measured for Incremental Model.
- B. Changing requirements can be accommodated in Incremental Model.
- C. Users can see the system early in Incremental Model.
- D. None

ANSWER: A

20. If you were to create client/server applications, which model would you go for?

- A. WINWIN Spiral Model
- B. Spiral Model
- C. Concurrent Model
- D. Incremental Model

ANSWER: C

21. Which one of the following is not a software process quality?

- A. Productivity
- B. Portability
- C. Timeliness

D. Visibility
ANSWER: B

22. Which of the following activities of a Generic Process framework provides a feedback report?
- A. Communication
 - B. Planning
 - C. Modeling & Construction
 - D. Deployment

ANSWER: D

23. Which one of the following is not an Umbrella Activity that complements the five process framework activities and help team manage and control progress, quality, change, and risk
- A. Re-usability management
 - B. Risk management
 - C. Measurement
 - D. User Reviews

ANSWER: D

24. Four types of change are encountered during the support phase. Which one of the following is not one that falls into such category?
- A. Translation
 - B. Correction
 - C. Adaptation
 - D. Prevention

ANSWER: A

25. Choose an internal software quality from given below:
- A. scalability
 - B. usability
 - C. reusability
 - D. reliability

ANSWER: C

26. RUP stands for _____ created by a division of _____
- A. Rational Unified Program, IBM
 - B. Rational Unified Process, Infosys
 - C. ational Unified Process, Microsoft
 - D. Rational Unified Process, IBM

ANSWER: D

27. Which phase of the RUP is used to establish a business case for the system ?
- A. Transition
 - B. Elaboration
 - C. Construction
 - D. Inception

ANSWER: D

28. Which one of the following is not a fundamental activity for software processes in software engineering ?
- A. Software Verification
 - B. Software Validation
 - C. Software design and implementation
 - D. Software specification

ANSWER: A

29. The longer a fault exists in software
- A. the more tedious its removal becomes
 - B. the more costly it is to detect and correct
 - C. the less likely it is to be properly corrected
 - D. All of the mentioned

ANSWER: D

30. Arrange the following steps to form a basic/general Engineering Process Model. i. Test ii. Design iii. Install iv. Specification v. Manufacture vi. Maintain
- A. 2, 4, 5, 1, 6, 3
 - B. 4, 2, 5, 1, 3, 6
 - C. 2, 4, 5, 1, 3, 6
 - D. 4, 2, 5, 1, 6, 3

ANSWER: B

31. Identify a fourth generation language(4GL) from the given below.
- A. FORTRAN
 - B. COBOL
 - C. Unix shell
 - D. C++

ANSWER: C

32. GL is an example of _____ processing.
- A. White Box
 - B. Black Box
 - C. Functional
 - D. Both b & c

ANSWER: D

33. The 4GT Model is a package of _____.
- A. CASE Tools
 - B. Software tools
 - C. Software Programs
 - D. All

ANSWER: B

34. Which of the following is not a type of a 4GL? One originating _____
- A. on Lisp machine
 - B. on report generators
 - C. from database query languages
 - D. from GUI creators

ANSWER: A

35. Which of the following 4GLs invented at IBM and subsequently adopted by ANSI and ISO as the standard language for managing structured data?
- A. SQL
 - B. PROLOG
 - C. C
 - D. JAVA

ANSWER: A

36. Which of the following model has a major disadvantage in terms of the coding phase of a software life cycle model ?

- A. Spiral Model
- B. Waterfall Model
- C. Rad Model
- D. 4GT Model

ANSWER: D

37. Which of the following is not a diagram studied in Requirement Analysis ?

- A. Use Cases
- B. Entity Relationship Diagram
- C. State Transition Diagram
- D. Activity Diagram

ANSWER: D

38. How many phases are there in Requirement Analysis ?

- A. Three
- B. Four
- C. Five
- D. Six

ANSWER: C

39. Which of the following property does not correspond to a good Software Requirements Specification (SRS) ?

- A. Verifiable
- B. Ambiguous
- C. Complete
- D. Traceable

ANSWER: B

40. The SRS document is also known as _____ specification.

- A. black-box
- B. white-box
- C. grey-box
- D. None

ANSWER: A

41. Which one of the following is a requirement that fits in a developer's module ?

- A. Availability
- B. Testability
- C. Usability
- D. Flexibility

ANSWER: B

42. Why is Requirements Management Important ? It is due to the changes

- A. to the environment
- B. in technology
- C. in customer's expectations
- D. all of the above

ANSWER: D

43. The Unified Modeling Language (UML) has become an effective standard for software modelling. How many different notations does it have ?

- A. 3
- B. 4
- C. 6

D. 9

ANSWER: D

44. Which model in system modelling depicts the dynamic behaviour of the system ?

- A. Context Model
- B. Behavioral Model
- C. Data Model
- D. Object Model

ANSWER: B

45. Which model in system modelling depicts the static nature of the system ?

- A. Behavioral Model
- B. Context Model
- C. Data Model
- D. Structural Model

ANSWER: D

46. 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

ANSWER: B

47. _____ allows us to infer that different members of classes have some common characteristics.

- A. Realization
- B. Aggregation
- C. Generalization
- D. dependency

ANSWER: C

48. _____ classes are used to create the interface that the user sees and interacts with as the software is used

- A. Controller
- B. Entity
- C. Boundary
- D. Business

ANSWER: C

49. A characteristic of a software system that can lead to a system error is known as?

- A. Human error or mistake
- B. System fault
- C. System error
- D. System failure

ANSWER: B

50. An erroneous system state that can lead to system behavior that is unexpected by system users is known as?

- A. Human error or mistake
- B. System fault
- C. System error
- D. System failure

ANSWER: C

51. An event that occurs at some point in time when the system does not deliver a service as expected by its users is called _____

- A. Human error or mistake
- B. System fault
- C. System error
- D. System failure

ANSWER: D

52. A chemical plant system may detect excessive pressure and open a relief valve to reduce these pressures before an explosion occurs. What kind of dependability and security issue the example states?

- A. Hazard avoidance
- B. Damage limitation
- C. Hazard detection
- D. Hazard detection and removal

ANSWER: D

53. An assessment of the worst possible damage that could result from a particular hazard is known as

- A. Risk
- B. Hazard probability
- C. Hazard severity
- D. Mishap

ANSWER: C

54. A weakness in a computer-based system that may be exploited to cause loss or harm is known as?

- A. Vulnerability
- B. Attack
- C. Threat
- D. Exposure

ANSWER: A

55. A password checking system that disallows user passwords that are proper names or words that are normally included in a dictionary is an example of _____ with respect to security system

- A. risk
- B. control
- C. attack
- D. asset

ANSWER: B

56. Which of the following is not included in failure costs?

- A. rework
- B. repair
- C. failure mode analysis
- D. none of the mentioned

ANSWER: D

57. Which requirements are the foundation from which quality is measured?

- A. Hardware
- B. Software
- C. Programmers
- D. None of the mentioned

ANSWER: B

58. Which of the following is not a SQA plan for a project?

- A. evaluations to be performed
- B. amount of technical work
- C. audits and reviews to be performed
- D. documents to be produced by the SQA group

ANSWER: B

59. Degree to which design specifications are followed in manufacturing the product is called

- A. Quality Control
- B. Quality of conformance
- C. Quality Assurance
- D. None

ANSWER: B

60. Keeping the requirements of QFD in mind which of the following is not an example of an Expected Requirement ?

- A. Ease of software installation
- B. Overall operational correctness and reliability
- C. Specific system functions
- D. Quality graphical display

ANSWER: C

61. Choose the disadvantage of using SSM as an elicitation technique.

- A. It incorporates human element into design.
- B. SSM is in its infant stage.
- C. SSM is suitable for new systems.
- D. Standard methodologies like Role Exploration, Issue Resolution and Reorganization support SSM.

ANSWER: B

62. Who controls the FAST (Facilitated Application Specification Techniques) meeting ?

- A. System Analyst
- B. Scribe
- C. Facilitator
- D. Manager

ANSWER: C

63. What are security controls ?

- A. Controls that are intended to ensure that attacks are unsuccessful.
- B. Controls that are intended to detect and repel attacks.
- C. Controls that are intended to support recovery from problems.
- D. All of the mentioned

ANSWER: D

64. Controls that are intended to repel attacks is analogous to _____ in dependability engineering.

- A. Fault avoidance
- B. Fault tolerance
- C. Fault detection
- D. None of the mentioned

ANSWER: B

65. Controls that are intended to ensure that attacks are unsuccessful is analogous to _____ in dependability engineering.

- A. Fault avoidance
- B. Fault tolerance

- C. Fault detection
- D. Fault Recovery

ANSWER: A

66. A system resource that has a value and has to be protected is known as

- A. Asset
- B. Control
- C. Vulnerability
- D. None

ANSWER: A

67. POFOD stands for

- A. Probability of failure on demand
- B. Possibility of failure on demand
- C. Probability of failure of data
- D. Possibility of failure of data

ANSWER: A

68. Which of the following is not a functional reliability requirement for a system?

- A. Ambiguous requirements
- B. Redundancy requirements
- C. Recovery requirements
- D. Checking requirements

ANSWER: A

69. At which stage of risk analysis specification, the additional security requirements take account of the technologies used in building the system and system design and implementation decisions?

- A. Life-cycle risk analysis
- B. Preliminary risk analysis
- C. Operational risk analysis
- D. All the above

ANSWER: B

70. Which reliability requirements are concerned with maintaining copies of the system?

- A. Checking requirements
- B. Recovery requirements
- C. Redundancy requirements
- D. Ambiguous requirements

ANSWER: B

71. Choose the fault class in which the following automated static analysis check would fall: "Variables declared but never used"

- A. Control Faults
- B. Data Faults
- C. Input/Output Faults
- D. Interface faults

ANSWER: B

72. Choose the fault class in which the following automated static analysis check would fall: "Unreachable code"

- A. Control Faults
- B. Data Faults
- C. Input/Output Faults
- D. Interface faults

ANSWER: A

73. Choose the fault class in which the following automated static analysis check would fall: "Non-usage of the results of functions"

- A. Storage management faults
- B. Data Faults
- C. Input/Output Faults
- D. Input/Output Faults

ANSWER: D

74. Which tool is use for structured designing ?

- A. Program flowchart
- B. Structure chart
- C. Data-flow diagram
- D. Module

ANSWER: B

75. A step by step instruction used to solve a problem is known as

- A. Sequential structure
- B. A List
- C. A plan
- D. An Algorithm

ANSWER: D

76. In the Analysis phase, the development of the _____ occurs, which is a clear statement of the goals and objectives of the project

- A. documentation
- B. flowchart
- C. program specification
- D. design

ANSWER: C

77. Actual programming of software code is done during the _____ step in the SDLC.

- A. Development and Documentation
- B. Analysis
- C. Design
- D. Maintenance and Evaluation

ANSWER: A

78. Who designs and implement database structures.

- A. Database administrators
- B. Technical writers
- C. Project managers
- D. Programmers

ANSWER: A

79. _____ is the process of translating a task into a series of commands that a computer will use to perform that task.

- A. Project design
- B. Installation
- C. Systems analysis
- D. Programming

ANSWER: D

80. Debugging is:

- A. creating program code.
- B. finding and correcting errors in the program code.
- C. identifying the task to be computerized.
- D. creating the algorithm.

ANSWER: B

81. In Design phase, which is the primary area of concern ?

- A. Architecture
- B. Data
- C. Interface
- D. All of the mentioned

ANSWER: D

82. The importance of software design can be summarized in a single word which is:

- A. Efficiency
- B. Accuracy
- C. Quality
- D. Complexity

ANSWER: C

83. Cohesion is a qualitative indication of the degree to which a module

- A. can be written more compactly.
- B. focuses on just one thing.
- C. is able to complete its function in a timely manner.
- D. is connected to other modules and the outside world.

ANSWER: B

84. Coupling is a qualitative indication of the degree to which a module

- A. can be written more compactly.
- B. focuses on just one thing.
- C. is able to complete its function in a timely manner.
- D. is connected to other modules and the outside world.

ANSWER: D

85. Java packages and Fortran subroutine are examples of_____

- A. Functions
- B. Modules
- C. Classes
- D. Sub procedures

ANSWER: B

86. Which of the property of software modularity is incorrect with respect to benefits software modularity?

- A. Modules are mostly dependent.
- B. Modules Can be separately compiled and stored in a library.
- C. Module can use other modules
- D. Modules are robust.

ANSWER: A

87. Which of the following is the best type of module coupling?

- A. Control Coupling
- B. Stamp Coupling
- C. Data Coupling

D. Content Coupling
ANSWER: C

88. Which of the following is the task of project indicators:
- A. help in assessment of status of ongoing project.
 - B. track potential risk
 - C. both a and b
 - D. none of the mentioned

ANSWER: C

89. Which of the following does not affect the software quality and organizational performance?
- A. Market
 - B. Product
 - C. Technology
 - D. People

ANSWER: A

90. Which of the following is not a direct measure of SE process?
- A. Efficiency
 - B. Cost
 - C. Effort Applied
 - D. All of the mentioned

ANSWER: A

91. In size oriented metrics, metrics are developed based on the _____
- A. number of Functions
 - B. number of user inputs
 - C. number of lines of code
 - D. amount of memory usage

ANSWER: C

92. Which of the following is not an information domain required for determining function point in FPA ?
- A. Number of user Input
 - B. Number of user Inquiries
 - C. Number of external Interfaces
 - D. Number of errors

ANSWER: D

93. Usability can be measured in terms of:
- A. Intellectual skill to learn the system
 - B. Time required to become moderately efficient in system usage
 - C. Net increase in productivity
 - D. All of the mentioned

ANSWER: D

94. _____ includes consideration such as the post-implementation support activities provided to the customer.
- A. Training plan creation
 - B. User acceptance plan
 - C. Implementation plan creation
 - D. Support plan creation

ANSWER: D

95. Requirements are refined and analyzed to assess their clarity, completeness, and _____

- A. Correctness
- B. Consistency
- C. Concurrency
- D. None

ANSWER: B

96. _____ defines the duration of implementation and the hard and software prerequisites for implementing the software product

- A. Implementation plan creation
- B. Training plan creation
- C. User acceptance plan
- D. Support plan creation

ANSWER: A

97. A software project that meets all the stated objectives is a success of _____

- A. Project quality
- B. Project fundamental purpose
- C. Project management myth
- D. Project requirement

ANSWER: C

98. What is noise in terms of software development ?

- A. Writing irrelevant statement to the software development in the SRS document
- B. Adding contradictory requirements in SRS document
- C. Writing over-specific requirements
- D. None of these above

ANSWER: A

99. Risk management is one of the most important jobs for a

- A. Client
- B. Investor
- C. Production team
- D. Project manager

ANSWER: D

100. Which of the following risk is the failure of a purchased component to perform as expected?

- A. Product risk
- B. Project risk
- C. Business risk
- D. Programming risk

ANSWER: A

101. Which of the following term is best defined by the statement: "There will be a change of organizational management with different priorities."?

- A. Staff turnover
- B. Technology change
- C. Management change
- D. Product competition

ANSWER: C

102. Which of the following term is best defined by the statement: "The underlying technology on which the system is built is superseded by new technology"?

- A. Technology change

- B. Product competition
- C. Requirements change
- D. None

ANSWER: A

103. What assess the risk and your plans for risk mitigation and revise these when you learn more about the risk?

- A. Risk monitoring
- B. Risk planning
- C. Risk analysis
- D. Risk identification

ANSWER: A

104. Which of the following risks are derived from the organizational environment where the software is being developed?

- A. People risks
- B. Technology risks
- C. Estimation risks
- D. Organizational risks

ANSWER: D

105. Why is decomposition technique required?

- A. Software project estimation is a form of problem solving
- B. Developing a cost and effort estimate for a software project is too complex
- C. All of the mentioned
- D. None of the mentioned

ANSWER: C

106. Which software project sizing approach develop estimates of the information domain characteristics?

- A. Function point sizing
- B. Change sizing
- C. Standard component sizing
- D. Fuzzy logic sizing

ANSWER: A

107. How many forms exists of Barry Boehm's COCOMO Model?

- A. 2
- B. 3
- C. 4
- D. 6

ANSWER: B

108. Which of the following is not one of the five information domain characteristics of Function Point (FP) decomposition?

- A. External inputs
- B. External outputs
- C. External process
- D. External inquiries

ANSWER: C

109. Programming language experience is a part of which factor of COCOMO cost drivers?

- A. Personnel Factor
- B. Product Factor

- C. Platform Factor
- D. Project Factor

ANSWER: A

110. If an Indirect approach is taken, then the sizing approach is represented as

- A. LOC
- B. FP
- C. Fuzzy Logic
- D. LOC and FP

ANSWER: B

111. Which of the following is not an effective software project management focus?

- A. people
- B. product
- C. popularity
- D. process

ANSWER: C

112. PM-CMM stands for

- A. people management capability maturity model
- B. process management capability maturity model
- C. product management capability maturity model
- D. project management capability maturity model

ANSWER: A

113. Which of the following is not a project manager's activity?

- A. project control
- B. project management
- C. project planning
- D. project design

ANSWER: D

114. Who delivers the technical skills that are necessary to engineer a product or an application?

- A. Practitioners
- B. Project managers
- C. Senior managers
- D. None

ANSWER: A

115. Which of the following is a people-intensive activity?

- A. Problem solving
- B. Organization
- C. Motivation
- D. Project management

ANSWER: D

116. Which of the following is not an approach to software cost estimation?

- A. Empirical
- B. Heuristic
- C. Analytical
- D. Critical

ANSWER: D

117. Who interacts with the software once it is released for production use?

- A. End-users
- B. Client
- C. Project (technical) managers
- D. Senior managers

ANSWER: A

118. Which of the following is not an effective project manager trait?

- A. Problem solving
- B. Managerial identity
- C. Influence and team building
- D. None

ANSWER: D

119. Which type of software engineering team has a defined leader who coordinates specific tasks and secondary leaders that have responsibility for sub tasks?

- A. Controlled decentralized (CD)
- B. Democratic decentralized (DD)
- C. Controlled centralized (CC)
- D. None

ANSWER: A

120. Commitments to unrealistic time and resource estimates may result in

- A. project delay
- B. poor quality work
- C. project failure
- D. All of the mentioned

ANSWER: D

121. SPMP stands for

- A. Software Project Manager's Plan
- B. Software Project Management Plan
- C. Software Product Management Plan
- D. Software Product Manager's Plan

ANSWER: B

122. Every task that is scheduled should be assigned to a specific team member is termed as

- A. Compartmentalization
- B. Defined milestones
- C. Defined responsibilities
- D. Defined outcomes

ANSWER: C

123. Ensuring that no more than the allocated number of people are allocated at any given time in Software Scheduling is known as

- A. Time Allocation
- B. Effort Validation
- C. Defined Milestone
- D. Effort Distribution

ANSWER: B

124. What evaluates the risk associated with the technology to be implemented as part of project scope?

- A. Concept scoping
- B. Preliminary concept planning
- C. Technology risk assessment

D. Customer reaction to the concept
ANSWER: B

125. Which of the following is not an adaptation criteria for software projects?
A. Size of the project
B. Customers Complaints
C. Project staff
D. Mission criticality

ANSWER: B

126. Which of the following is a project scheduling method that can be applied to software development?
A. PERT
B. CPM
C. CMM
D. both PERT and CPM

ANSWER: D

127. What is the recommended distribution of effort for a project?
A. 40-20-40
B. 50-20-30
C. 30-40-30
D. 50-30-20

ANSWER: A

128. The modification of the software to match changes in the ever changing environment, falls under which category of software maintenance?
A. Corrective
B. Adaptive
C. Perfective
D. Preventive

ANSWER: B

129. What type of software testing is generally used in Software Maintenance?
A. Regression Testing
B. System Testing
C. Integration Testing
D. Unit Testing

ANSWER: A

130. _____ measures the ability of a regression test selection technique to handle realistic applications.
A. Efficiency
B. Precision
C. Generality
D. Inclusiveness

ANSWER: C

131. Which regression test selection technique exposes faults caused by modifications?
A. Efficiency
B. Precision
C. Generality
D. Inclusiveness

ANSWER: D

132. In which stage of process improvement bottlenecks and weaknesses are identified?

- A. Process measurement
- B. Process analysis
- C. Process change
- D. None

ANSWER: B

133. Prototypes and 4GL business systems are categorized under which process?

- A. Informal
- B. Managed
- C. Methodical
- D. Supported

ANSWER: A

134. The documentation of a process which records the tasks, the roles and the entities used is called

- A. Process metric
- B. Process analysis
- C. Process modelling
- D. None

ANSWER: C

135. What is often undefined and is left to the ingenuity of the project managers and engineers?

- A. Role
- B. Exception
- C. Activity
- D. Process

ANSWER: B

136. Which of the following is not a part of process change?

- A. Introducing new practices, methods or processes
- B. Introducing new team members to existing project
- C. Introducing or removing deliverable
- D. Introducing new roles or responsibilities

ANSWER: B

137. CMM stands for

- A. Capability Management Module
- B. Conservative Maturity Model
- C. Capability Maturity Module
- D. Capability Maturity Model

ANSWER: D

138. According to ISO 9001, the causes of nonconforming product should be

- A. deleted
- B. eliminated
- C. identified
- D. eliminated and identified

ANSWER: D

139. ISO 9001 is not concerned with _____ of quality records.

- A. collection
- B. maintenance
- C. verification

D. dis-positioning
ANSWER: C

140. Which of the following is not a maturity level in CMM?

- A. Design
- B. Repeatable
- C. Managed
- D. Optimizing

ANSWER: C

141. In CMM, the life cycle activities of requirements analysis, design, code, and test are described in

- A. Software Product Engineering
- B. Software Quality Assurance
- C. Software Subcontract Management
- D. Software Quality Management

ANSWER: A

142. _____ states that, where appropriate, adequate statistical techniques are identified and used to verify the acceptability of process capability and product characteristics.

- A. ISO 9001
- B. ISO 9000-4
- C. CMM
- D. All of the mentioned

ANSWER: A

143. Which of the following pattern is the basis of interaction management in many web-based systems?

- A. architecture
- B. repository pattern
- C. model-view-controller
- D. different operating system

ANSWER: C

144. Which view in architectural design shows the key abstractions in the system as objects or object classes?

- A. physical
- B. development
- C. logical
- D. process

ANSWER: C

145. Which of the following is a type of Architectural Model?

- A. Static structural model
- B. Dynamic process model
- C. Distribution model
- D. All

ANSWER: D

146. UML interfaces are used to:

- A. specify required services for types of objects.
- B. program in Java, but not in C++ or Smalltalk.
- C. define executable logic to reuse across classes.
- D. define an API for all classes.

ANSWER: A

147. Referring to the attached diagram, the arrow indicates:

- A. Navigability
- B. Dependency
- C. Association
- D. Refers to

ANSWER: A

148. Which of the following is a software process certification ?

- A. JAVA Certified
- B. IBM Certified
- C. ISO-9000
- D. Microsoft Certified

ANSWER: C

149. National Voluntary Laboratory Accreditation Program approve accreditation in

- A. Environmental standards
- B. Computers and electronics
- C. Product testing
- D. All of the mentioned

ANSWER: D

150. CSTE stands for

- A. Certified Software Technology
- B. Certified Software Tester
- C. Certified Software Trainee
- D. None of above

ANSWER: B

151. CSQA stands for

- A. Certified Software Quality Analyst
- B. Certified Software Quality Approved
- C. Certified Software Quality Acclaimed
- D. Certificate of Software Quiz Analysis

ANSWER: A