Dr.G.R.Damodaran College of Science

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CRISL rated 'A' (TN) for MBA and MIB Programmes

III BCA [2015-2018]
Semester V
Core: Software Engineering -506C
Multiple Choice Questions.

1. The stand alone systems that are produced by a development organization and sold on the open market to any customer who is able to buy them are called _____.
   A. system product.
   B. customized product.
   C. generic product.
   D. software product.
   ANSWER: C

2. The systems which are commissioned by a particular customer and a software contractor develop the software especially for that customer is called _____.
   A. generic product.
   B. software product.
   C. system product.
   D. customized product.
   ANSWER: D

3. What is software?
   A. a. Structured approaches to development which include system models.
   B. Computer programs and associated documentation.
   C. Engineering discipline concerned with the software production.
   D. Systems intended to provide an automated support.
   ANSWER: B

4. A Software Process method which delivers the project into stages of completion is called _____
   A. Decremental Delivery
   B. Stages Delivery
   C. Agile Software Development
   D. Incremental Delivery
   ANSWER: D

5. The final phase of the Rational Unified Process is concerned with moving the system from the development community to the user community and making it work in a real; environment is defined as _____.
   A. inception.
   B. elaboration.
   C. construction.
   D. transition.

ANSWER: D

6. The static view of the Rational Unified Process on the activities that take place during the development process. These are called _____.
   A. deployment.
   B. workflow.
   C. environment.
   D. configuration and change management.
   ANSWER: B

7. Extreme programming belongs to _____.
   A. plan driven development approach
   B. structured approach
   C. Agile development approach
   D. None of the above
   ANSWER: C

8. The specification of what the software should do is owned by the software developer and decisions on software change are made by the developer. It is known as _____.
   A. generic products.
   B. customized products.
   C. system software.
   D. application software.
   ANSWER: A

9. In 1999, _____ organizations published the professional code of ethics for software engineering
   A. IEEE
   B. IEEE/ACM
   C. IBM
   D. CSI
   ANSWER: B

10. What are the costs of software engineering?
    A. Roughly 60% of software costs are development costs, 40% are testing costs.
    B. Roughly 40% of software costs are development costs, 60% are testing costs.
    C. Roughly 50% of software costs are development costs, 50% are testing costs.
    D. Roughly 30% of software costs are development costs, 70% are testing costs.
    ANSWER: A

11. What are the examples of Re-Engineering tools?
    A. Page-layout Programs, image editors.
    B. Cross reference, program restructuring systems.
    C. Interactive debugging systems.
    D. Test data generators, file comparators.
    ANSWER: B

12. _____ describes the way in which the deployment team is organized, the people involved and their roles in the team.
    A. Resource Requirements.
    B. Risk Analysis.
    C. Work Breakdown.

D. Project Organization.
ANSWER: D

13. _____ shows the dependencies between activities, the estimated time required to reach each milestone and the allocation of people activities.
A. Risk Analysis.
B. Project Schedule.
C. Project Organization.
D. Reporting Mechanisms.
ANSWER: B

14. MDE Stands for _____
A. Mode Divided Engineering
B. Model Divisible Engineering
C. Multiple Density Equivalence
D. Model Driven Engineering
ANSWER: D

15. A model is an abstract view of a system that ignores some system details. Complementary system _____can be developed to show the systemâ€™s context, interactions, structure, and behavior.
A. Method.
B. Engineering
C. Model
D. Microsoft
ANSWER: C

16. The risk that is derived from the software or hardware that is used to develop a system is called _____.
A. people risks.
B. technology risks.
C. tool risks.
D. organizational risk.
ANSWER: B

17. The likelihood and consequences of the risk that are assessed is called as _____.
A. risk identification.
B. risk analysis.
C. risk planning.
D. risk management.
ANSWER: B

18. MHC-PMS Stands for _____
A. Medical Health Care - Patient Management System
B. Mental Health Care - Patient Management System
C. Medical Health Care - Prevention Management System
D. Medical Health Care - Patient Migration System
ANSWER: A

19. _____ is a part of feasibility analysis.
A. Legal feasibility.
B. Political feasibility.

    C. Technical feasibility.
    D. Economic feasibility.
  ANSWER: C

20. _____ are more detailed descriptions of the software system's functions, services and operational constraints.
    A. User requirements.
    B. System requirements.
    C. Process requirements.
    D. All the above
  ANSWER: B

21. Which of the following is included in the software requirements specification?
    A. Error handling.
    B. Data description.
    C. Functional description.
    D. Performance description.
  ANSWER: B

22. User requirements are statements, written in _____.
    A. natural language.
    B. formal language.
    C. natural language plus diagrams.
    D. high level language.
  ANSWER: A

23. A data dictionary was created during the requirements analysis phase of a software engineering project. What information does it contain?
    A. Interface.
    B. Data type.
    C. Restrictions.
    D. Content description.
  ANSWER: C

24. What is functional decomposition in software system design?
    A. A design method that breaks a system into smaller units.
    B. A requirements analysis method that breaks the system into cohesive and related units.
    C. A design methodology that uses modular prototypes to build the complete system.
    D. The ability to upgrade the features of a particular module of a system with minimal impact on other modules.
  ANSWER: B

25. _____ shows how a system responds to external and internal events.
    A. Object oriented model.
    B. Date-driven model.
    C. Use case modeling.
    D. Event-driven modeling.
  ANSWER: D

26. Which of the following is not a system software?
    A. Compilers

B. Editors

C. Point-of-sale transaction

D. Driver

ANSWER: D

27. What is usability in software engineering?

A. The ability of the end user to use the product successfully.

B. A measure of the relative effort required to learn how to use a software product.

C. The degree to which the product integrates with the environment in which it is used.

D. A metric that describes the degree to which a software product meets its requirements.

ANSWER: A

28. What is the purpose of a test case specification in software engineering?

A. To specify the sequence of actions for the execution of a test.

B. To specify inputs, predicted results, and a set of execution conditions for a test item.

C. To list the test procedures to be performed on the integration of the software with hardware.

D. To list the specific tests to be conducted on the integration of each software module with other modules.

ANSWER: D

29. The validation testing is performed _____.

A. after coding.

B. after unit testing.

C. after module testing.

D. after integration testing.

ANSWER: C

30. Data Flow Diagrams are examples for _____

A. Behavioural Modeling

B. Static Modeling

C. Context Modeling

D. System Modeling

ANSWER: A

31. _____ shows system states and events that cause transitions from one state to another.

A. Sequence diagrams.

B. State diagrams.

C. Activity diagrams.

D. Class diagrams.

ANSWER: B

32. Software _____ is work done to enhance software functionality, correct errors and improve the performance of software.

A. Re-design.

B. Maintenance.

C. Corrections.

D. Re-engineering.

ANSWER: D

33. How is an application's "version" different from its "release"?

A. A release is a small change to an earlier release.

B. A version is a small change made to an earlier version.

C. A version is the one made available to customers and a release is a change to a previous version.

D. A release is the one made available to customers and a version is a change to a previous release.

ANSWER: B

34. A _____ model is also called as classic life cycle model.

A. waterfall.

B. RAD.

C. prototyping.

D. incremental model.

ANSWER: A

35. _____ is the process of developing a software specification.

A. Software Engineering.

B. Requirements Engineering.

C. Systematic Engineering.

D. Computer Engineering.

ANSWER: B

36. The process of finding out, analysis, documenting and checking these services and constraints is called_____.

A. Software engineering.

B. Process engineering.

C. Procedure engineering.

D. Requirements engineering.

ANSWER: D

37. What is completeness?

A. Impossible to achieve requirements.

B. Complex systems in practice.

C. All service required by the user should be defined.

D. Function requirements specification of a system.

ANSWER: B

38. What is consistency?

A. Requirements should not have contradictory definitions.

B. Complex System in practice.

C. All system services should be defined

D. functional specification of a system.

ANSWER: C

39. The system should be easy to use by experienced controllers and should be organized in such a way that user errors are minimized are stated as _____.

A. a verifiable non-functional requirement.

B. external requirement.

C. organizational requirement.

D. system goal.

ANSWER: A

40. What is product requirement?

A. Requirements specify product behavior.

B. Performance requirements on how fast the system must execute.

C. Both (1) and (2).

D. Requirements derived from the policies procedures.

ANSWER: D

41. Several different requirements may be expressed together a single requirement is defines as
_____.

A. requirements amalgamation.

B. requirements confusion.

C. lack of clarity.

D. lack of clarity.

ANSWER: A

42. What is API?

A. Application Procedure Interfaces.

B. Application Programming Interfaces.

C. Applied Programming Interfaces

D. Applied procedure Interfaces.

ANSWER: B

43. The interfaces that are common in embedded real time system is defined as _____.

A. procedural interfaces.

B. data structures.

C. interface specification.

D. representation of data.

ANSWER: D

44. The high level overview of the anticipated system architecture showing of function a cross system
modules are called as _____.

A. architectural distribution.

B. user requirements definition.

C. preface.

D. system architecture.

ANSWER: D

45. What is system evolution?

A. Services provided for the user and the non functional system requirements.

B. Describing the functional and non-functional in more detail.

C. Describes the fundamental assumptions on which the system is based.

D. Should provide detailed specific information which is related to application being developed.

ANSWER: C

46. The process of interacting with the stake holder in the system to collect their requirements is called
_____.

A. requirements classification.

B. requirements discovery.

C. requirements prioritization.

D. requirements documentation.

ANSWER: B

47. The activity that takes the unstructured collection of requirements groups related requirements and

organizes them into coherent is stated as _____.

    A. requirements classification and organization.

    B. requirements discovery.

    C. requirements prioritization.

    D. requirements documentation.

  ANSWER: A

48. The end-users who interact with system and everyone else in an organization are termed as

_____.

    A. domain

    B. domain users

    C. documentation users

    D. stake holders

  ANSWER: D

49. The requirement which change because of changes of the environment in which the organization is operating is termed as _____.

    A. compatibility requirements.

    B. consequential requirements.

    C. mutable requirements

    D. emergent requirements.

  ANSWER: C

50. The requirements which emerge from the customers understanding of the system during the system development is _____.

    A. emergent requirements.

    B. mutable requirement.

    C. consequential requirement

    D. compatibility requirement.

  ANSWER: A

51. In the maintenance phase the product must be tested against previous test cases. This is known as _____ testing.

    A. Unit

    B. Integration

    C. Regression

    D. Module

  ANSWER: C

52. _____ describe the static structure of the system using object classes and their relationships.

    A. Dynamic models.

    B. Structural models.

    C. Sub-system models.

    D. Sequence models.

  ANSWER: C

53. A model that show the principal sub-system that make up a system is called _____.

    A. architectural model.

    B. classification model.

    C. data flow model.

    D. composition model.

ANSWER: D

54. Event Driven Modeling is associated with ___
   A. Event Time
   B. Event Location
   C. Event Method
   D. Event Prediction
  ANSWER: A

55. The _____ model shows the system and events that causes transactions from one state to another
   A. state machine model.
   B. data flow model.
   C. behavioral model
   D. context model.
  ANSWER: A

56. In object- behavior modeling the objects and its operations provided ,use cases are described by _____.
   A. sequence diagrams.
   B. use case diagrams.
   C. dataflow diagrams.
   D. UML diagrams.
  ANSWER: D

57. The process that design and report on errors and anomalies are given by _____.
   A. diagram editors.
   B. design and checking tools.
   C. report definition.
   D. generation tools.
  ANSWER: B

58. What is data dictionary?
   A. Maintains information about the entities used in a system design.
   B. Information from the central store and automatically system documents.
   C. Used top create object models and data models.
   D. Design information in the repository.
  ANSWER: A

59. The system may be a set of services that are provided to clients that make use of these are called as _____.
   A. client server architecture.
   B. distributed object architecture.
   C. multiprocessor architecture.
   D. distributed systems.
  ANSWER: A

60. The same of very similar code may be included at different places in a program is called _____.
   A. data clumping.
   B. long methods.

C. switch statements.

D. duplicate code.

ANSWER: D

61. A system architecture is a compact, manageable description of how a system is organized and how the components interoperate is given by _____.

A. stake holder communication.

B. system analysis.

C. large-scale reuse.

D. software architecture.

ANSWER: C

62. Successful Software engineering defines _____.

A. use of other software engineering methods such as structured methods, configuration management information hiding.

B. software quality, the critical issue for many classes of software development.

C. formal methods not well suited for specifying user inter faces & user inter action.

D. design & development that result in good software quality.

ANSWER: A

63. In formal specification design the main benefits of the specification should be_____.

A. system oriented.

B. customer oriented.

C. user oriented.

D. system Qualification

ANSWER: B

64. What is a model based approach?

A. The system described in terms of operations and their relationships.

B. The specification and implementation of operations and their relationships.

C. The system described in terms of uncovers the required problems.

D. The system built using mathematical constructs such as set of sequences

ANSWER: D

65. Subsystem often defined as _____.

A. Decomposed into subsystem, developed independently.

B. Concerned with inventing new notation.

C. Accessing the data and operations in a subsystem.

D. Set of object or components.

ANSWER: D

66. What is the fundamental reason that software cannot be considered to be engineered?

A. It is designed by humans and therefore flawed

B. he discipline is relatively new, say in comparison to bridge building that is an activity that has millennia of practice

C. Software Engineering is a truly rigorous discipline

D. The complexity of systems and their interaction continues faster than we can understand it.

ANSWER: D

67. The operations that are explained formally to provide unambiguous syntax and semantics for the type of operation is called _____.

A. Description part.

B. Signature part

C. Anxious part.

D. Introduction part.

ANSWER: A

68. The process of developing a formal specification of a sub system interface includes the activities of organizing the informal specification interface into set of abstract data types or object classes are defined as _____.

A. specification naming.

B. specification structuring.

C. operation Selection.

D. Informal Operation Selection.

ANSWER: B

69. _____ are used to model a system's behavior in response to internal or external events.

A. Class Diagrams

B. Usecase Diagrams

C. Interaction Diagrams

D. State diagrams.

ANSWER: D

70. The operation that create or modify entities of the sort defined in the specification that are named as create, update, add is called as _____.

A. system operation.

B. syntax operation.

C. constructor operation.

D. component operation.

ANSWER: C

71. The operation that evaluate attributes of the sort defined in the specification is called as _____.

A. inspection operation.

B. syntax operation.

C. constructor operation.

D. component operation.

ANSWER: A

72. Methods of formal System Specification Complement Informal requirements specification techniques, used with _____.

A. procedural language requirements.

B. high level language requirements.

C. natural language requirements.

D. object oriented language requirements.

ANSWER: C

73. Formal specification is _____.

A. difficult to defined.

B. precise and unambiguous.

C. requirements definition to classify any areas of potential ambiguity.

D. modify a delivered system.

ANSWER: B

74. The initial design process of identifying the sub system & establishing a framework for sub system control and communication is called as _____.
    A. architectural design.
    B. formal design.
    C. system design.
    D. requirements design.
    ANSWER: A

75. What are the advantages of explicitly designing and documenting a Software Architecture?
    A. Framework control and performance.
    B. Performance, reliability and Maintainability.
    C. System organization and Reference architecture.
    D. Stake holder communication and System analysis.
    ANSWER: D

76. The model that defines the services offered by each subsystem through its public interface is called as _____.
    A. interface model.
    B. dynamic model.
    C. relationship model.
    D. distribution model.
    ANSWER: A

77. The approach to a test case design where the tests are derived from the knowledge of software structure and the implementation is called Structure Testing. This approach is sometimes called as _____.
    A. white-box, glass-box testing.
    B. black-box software testing.
    C. path testing.
    D. system testing.
    ANSWER: A

78. What language researchers used to describe the system architecture?
    A. Procedural Language.
    B. Architectural Description Language.
    C. Unified Modeling Language.
    D. High Level Language.
    ANSWER: C

79. What is a repository model?
    A. Subsystem making up a system must exchange info so can work together effectively.
    B. Sub system maintains its own database.
    C. All shared data is held in a central database that can be accessed by all subsystem.
    D. Both (b) and (c).
    ANSWER: D

80. In client server model system in organized as a set of services & associated with servers like wise compiler server offers _____.
    A. printing service.

B. file management services.

C. programming language services.

D. client programming services.

ANSWER: C

81. The two main strategies used when decomposing a subsystem into modules are _____.

A. object oriented & function oriented pipelining.

B. static structural & dynamic process modal.

C. repository model & client server model.

D. data base system layer and operational system layer.

ANSWER: A

82. Call return model and manager model in appropriate to _____.

A. control styles.

B. event based control.

C. centralized control.

D. control models.

ANSWER: C

83. The two control models of event driven are _____.

A. centralized control and event based model.

B. interface model and relationship model.

C. dynamic process model and distribution model.

D. broadcast model and interrupt driven models.

ANSWER: D

84. _____may be used as a vehicle to discuss the domain specific architectures and to assess and compare architectural design.

A. Software architecture.

B. Architectural Models.

C. Reference Architecture.

D. Decomposition styles.

ANSWER: C

85. What is event processing system?

A. System where the user intentions are expressed in a formal language.

B. Very large class of application where the action of the system depend on interrupting events in the system environment.

C. Database centered application that process user requirements for information and that update the information in a data base.

D. Data driven process in batches without explicit user interaction during processing.

ANSWER: C

86. What is language processing system?

A. System where the user intentions are expressed in a formal language.

B. Very large class of application where the action of the system depend on interrupting events in the system environment.

C. Database centered application that process user requirements for information and that update the information in a data base.

D. Data driven process in batches without explicit user interaction during processing.

ANSWER: A

87. In the UI Design process, the discussion with the user during the prototyping process, formulated by_____.

    A. user analysis.

    B. system prototyping.

    C. interface evolution.

    D. execute prototyping.

   ANSWER: C

88. The collection of information about what uses thought of the interface is defined by _____.

    A. snapshots.

    B. observation of users.

    C. common errors.

    D. questionnaires.

   ANSWER: D

89. What is a user interface component?

    A. Allows user to discover what resources are available.

    B. The system allows the requester of the resource to issue queries and requests for the resource to be allotted.

    C. Allows the system to check the resources are being allocated to an accredited user.

    D. Update the resource data base when resources are assigned to the resource requestor.

   ANSWER: B

90. Prototypes that run back-to-back test is defined as _____.

    A. user training.

    B. system testing.

    C. prototype testing.

    D. requirements testing.

   ANSWER: B

91. What is evolutionary prototyping?

    A. Developing an initial implementation.

    B. A throw-away prototyping approach intended to help.

    C. Evolutionary approach to the system development.

    D. Assessment before the system is built and put into use.

   ANSWER: A

92. System user interfaces developed using a _____.

    A. system development.

    B. user development.

    C. interface development

    D. interactive development.

   ANSWER: D

93. The two main problems of the evolutionary prototyping are _____.

    A. management and maintenance problems.

    B. contractual and system problems.

    C. functional and non-functional problems.

    D. programming and incremental problems.

   ANSWER: A

94. The model that shows the sub-systems or components that are to be developed as separate units is called _____.
    A. static structural model.
    B. dynamic process model.
    C. interface model.
    D. relation-ship model.
    ANSWER: A

95. The model that shows the system is organized into processes at run-time is called _____.
    A. static structural model.
    B. dynamic process model.
    C. interface model.
    D. relation-ship model.
    ANSWER: B

96. The model that defines the services offered by each sub-systems through their public interface is called _____.
    A. static structural model.
    B. dynamic process model.
    C. interface model.
    D. relation-ship model.
    ANSWER: C

97. The model that shows relationships such as data flow between the sub-systems is called _____.
    A. static structural model.
    B. dynamic process model.
    C. interface model.
    D. relation-ship model.
    ANSWER: D

98. Architectural model may be based on a particular _____.
    A. architectural model.
    B. style.
    C. both (a) and (b).
    D. architectural design.
    ANSWER: C

99. The shared data is held in a central database that can be accessed by all the systems is called _____.
    A. evolutionary model.
    B. repository model.
    C. sub-system model.
    D. CASE toolset.
    ANSWER: B

100. The familiar top-down subroutine model where control starts at the top of a subroutine hierarchy and the sub-routines calls is defined as _____.
    A. call-return model.
    B. sequential system model.
    C. controlled model.

D. manager model.

ANSWER: A

101. This model is applicable to concurrent systems and designated as a system manager is sated as
_____.

   A. call-return model.

   B. sequential system model.

   C. controlled model.

   D. manager model.

ANSWER: D

102. These are exclusively used in real-time systems where external interrupts are detected by an
interrupt handler. What kind of model it is?

   A. Interrupt driven models.

   B. Sequential system model.

   C. Controlled model.

   D. Manager model.

ANSWER: A

103. The _____ of the system is the extent to which it can be extended by adding new non-
proprietary to the systems.

   A. resource sharing.

   B. openness.

   C. concurrency.

   D. scalability.

ANSWER: B

104. What is Manageability?

   A. The distributed systems that is unpredictable in their response.

   B. The system accessed from several network of the computers.

   C. The different computers in a system may be of different types.

   D. The controlled centralized systems.

ANSWER: C

105. In architectural design the layer concerned with all the communications with other parts of the
systems and provides the external interface of the system is called _____.

   A. interface layer.

   B. data collection layer.

   C. instruments layer.

   D. object layer.

ANSWER: A

106. The interface should use terms and concepts which are drawn from the experience of the people
who will make most use of the system _____.

   A. consistency.

   B. minimal surprise.

   C. user guidance.

   D. user familiarity.

ANSWER: D

107. To analyze and check the system representational such as the requirements document, design

patterns and the program source code is stated as _____.

   A. software inspection.

   B. software testing.

   C. software development.

   D. software representation.

  ANSWER: A

108. _____ is an approach to software development in which the source code of a software system is published and volunteers are invited to participate in the development process

   A. UML Modeling.

   B. Open Source Development

   C. Software development.

   D. Process Models

  ANSWER: B

109. The level of the confidence required is dependent on the critical the software is to an organization is defined as _____.

   A. user expectation.

   B. marketing environment.

   C. software verification.

   D. software function.

  ANSWER: D

110. Validation is defined as _____.

   A. are we building the right product?

   B. are we building the product right?

   C. both (1) and (2)

   D. are we building the project right?

  ANSWER: A

111. Verification is defined as _____.

   A. are we building the right product?

   B. are we building the right project?

   C. are we building the product right?

   D. are we building the project right?

  ANSWER: C

112. Requirement elicitation and analysis is_____

   A. verification method.

   B. validation method.

   C. both (1) and (2).

   D. derived from existing system method.

  ANSWER: D

113. _____ involves executing an implementation of the software with test data and examining outputs of the software and its operational behavior.

   A. Software inspection.

   B. Software testing.

   C. Inspection Technique.

   D. Testing technique.

  ANSWER: C

114. _____ is intended to find inconsistencies between a program and its specification.
   A. Software inspection.
   B. Software testing.
   C. Defect testing.
   D. Statistical testing.
   ANSWER: C

115. _____ is used to test the programs performance and reliability and to check how it works under operational conditions.
   A. Software inspection.
   B. Software testing
   C. Software testing
   D. Statistical testing
   ANSWER: D

116. The level of confidence required is dependent on how critical the software is to an organization is defined as _____.
   A. software functions.
   B. user expectations.
   C. marketing environment.
   D. debugging.
   ANSWER: B

117. When a system is marketed the sellers of the system must make into account competing Programs is given by _____.
   A. software functions.
   B. user expectations.
   C. marketing environment.
   D. debugging.
   ANSWER: C

118. The process that locates and corrects the defects is called as _____.
   A. debugging.
   B. testing.
   C. both (1) and (2).
   D. validation.
   ANSWER: A

119. In a structure of a software test plan the user are cost interested in the system meeting its requirements and testing should be planned. This statement defines _____.
   A. the testing process.
   B. requirements traceability.
   C. tested items.
   D. tested schedule.
   ANSWER: B

120. _____ checks the consistency of routine and procedure declaration their use.
   A. Path analysis.
   B. Information flow analysis.
   C. Interface analysis.

D. Data use analysis.
ANSWER: C

121. _____ phase of semantic analysis identifies all possible paths through the program and sets out the abatements executes in that path.
A. Path analysis.
B. Information flow analysis.
C. Interface analysis.
D. Data use analysis.
ANSWER: A

122. The group that is responsible for developing and maintaining the customer oriented and mathematical specification for verification is _____.
A. certification team.
B. development team.
C. specification team.
D. verification team.
ANSWER: C

123. The team that is responsible of developing and verifying the software is _____.
A. certification team.
B. development team.
C. specification team.
D. verification team.
ANSWER: A

124. _____ is an approach to testing where the tests are derived from the knowledge of the software structure and implementation.
A. Black-box testing.
B. Exhaustive testing.
C. White-box testing.
D. Structural testing.
ANSWER: D

125. Top-Down Testing is more likely to discover errors in the system architecture and high-level design at an early stage in the development process is _____.
A. architectural validation.
B. system demonstration.
C. test implementation.
D. test observation.
ANSWER: A

126. Both bottom-up and top-down testing can have problems with testing observation is called _____.
A. architectural validation.
B. system demonstration.
C. test implementation.
D. test observation.
ANSWER: D

127. _____ is the interfaces where data or sometimes function references are passed from one

component to another.

   A. Procedure interface.

   B. Shared interface.

   C. Parameter interface.

   D. Message passing interface.

  ANSWER: C

128. _____ are generated automatically for later analysis and corrective action.

   A. System reports

   B. Software reports.

   C. Error reports.

   D. Test reports.

  ANSWER: D

129. Expand CRM.

   A. code resource management.

   B. customer resource management.

   C. customer relations management.

   D. code relations management.

  ANSWER: C

130. Requirement engineering process is_____

   A. maintain source code testing tools.

   B. maintain java testing tools.

   C. to create performance testing tools.

   D. to create and maintain software.

  ANSWER: D

131. Expand ANVL.

   A. automates network validation language.

   B. automation network verification language.

   C. automated network validation library.

   D. automated network verification library.

  ANSWER: C

132. Configuration management tools is also known as_____.

   A. network protocol testing tools.

   B. bug-tracking tools.

   C. software testing management tools.

   D. java testing tools.

  ANSWER: B

133. What is Software Engineering?

   A. Computer programs or software developed for a particular customer or for a general market.

   B. Computer engineering concerned with theory and fundamentals.

   C. Engineering discipline which is concerned with all aspects of software production.

   D. Engineering concerned with all aspects of computer based system development including

hardware, software and process engineering.

  ANSWER: C

134. The approach interleaves the activities of specification, development and validation that in initial

system is rapidly developed from every abstract specification is given by_____.

    A. waterfall approach.

    B. iterative development.

    C. workflow model.

    D. dataflow or activity model.

  ANSWER: B

135. The ability of the system to deliver services when requested is defined by _____.

    A. availability.

    B. reliability.

    C. safety.

    D. security.

  ANSWER: A

136. _____ making small program changes that preserve functionality, can be thought of as preventative maintenance.

    A. Legacy Management

    B. Refactoring

    C. Reengineering

    D. Analysis

  ANSWER: B

137. What are the two fundamental types of evolutionary development?

    A. Exploratory Development and Throwaway Prototyping.

    B. System Development and Software Development.

    C. Integration Testing and System Testing.

    D. Requirement Analysis and Definition.

  ANSWER: A

138. The development of the system spiral outwards from an initial to the final development system is defined as _____.

    A. incremental delivery.

    B. component delivery.

    C. spiral development.

    D. system development.

  ANSWER: C

139. Software system requirements are often classified as _____.

    A. functional and non-functional requirements.

    B. user and system requirements.

    C. interface and product requirements.

    D. domain and system requirements.

  ANSWER: A

140. The approach where the system is described in terms of operations and their relationship is called _____.

    A. model-based approach.

    B. algebraic approach.

    C. fundamental approach.

    D. system approach.

  ANSWER: B

141. The algebraic techniques described the results of applying an operation should not depend on the results of previous operation. This specification is called_____.
   A. formal specification.
   B. behavioral specification.
   C. informal specification.
   D. system specification.
   ANSWER: B

142. Incremental development and customer development are practices and summarized under _____.
   A. unified modeling language.
   B. pair programming.
   C. high-level programming.
   D. extreme programming.
   ANSWER: D

143. What occurs when the composite component are executed in the order?
   A. Hierarchical Composition.
   B. Additive Composition.
   C. Sequential Composition.
   D. System Composition.
   ANSWER: C

144. What occurs when the interfaces of two or more components are put together?
   A. Hierarchical Composition.
   B. Additive Composition.
   C. Sequential Composition.
   D. System Composition.
   ANSWER: B

145. The process of assembling components to create a system is called _____.
   A. component composition.
   B. component model.
   C. sequential model.
   D. additive model.
   ANSWER: A

146. Which activity refers to the action Are we building the right product?
   A. Verification.
   B. Validation.
   C. Testing.
   D. Debugging.
   ANSWER: B

147. Which activity refers to the action Are we building the product right?
   A. Verification.
   B. Validation.
   C. Testing.
   D. Debugging
   ANSWER: A

148. _____ is concerned with restructuring and re-documenting software to make it easier to understand and change.
    A. Software Documenting
    B. Software Engineering
    C. Software re-engineering
    D. Software Testing
  ANSWER: C

149. Which is a static V & V process in which a software systems is reviewed to find errors, omissions and anomalies.
    A. Software inspection.
    B. Software review.
    C. System design.
    D. implementation.
  ANSWER: A

150. The Component Testing is sometimes called as _____.
    A. performance testing.
    B. black-box testing.
    C. interface testing.
    D. unit testing.
  ANSWER: D

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