



Dr.G.R.Damodaran College of Science

(Autonomous, affiliated to the Bharathiar University, recognized by the UGC) Re-
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CRISL rated 'A' (TN) for MBA and MIB Programmes

III BSC(IT)[2015-2018 Batch]

Semester-V

Core:Principles of Software Engineering-512D

Multiple Choice Questions.

1. A collection of patterns that define a set of activities, actions, tasks required to develop computer software is called as_____.

- A. Framework Process.
- B. Software Process.
- C. Technical Process.
- D. Documentation Process.

ANSWER: B

2. Software is _____.

- A. Manufactured
- B. developed
- C. constructed
- D. None of the above

ANSWER: B

3. Which model combines elements of the water fall model in an iterative fashion?

- A. Incremental Model.
- B. Rapid Application Model.
- C. Prototyping Model.
- D. Spiral Model.

ANSWER: A

4. Which of the following is not a characteristic of software?

- A. Software is developed.
- B. Software is engineered.
- C. Software is manufactured.
- D. Software doesnt wear out.

ANSWER: C

5. _____ is a collection of programs to service other programs.

- A. Application software.
- B. System software.
- C. Embedded software.
- D. Product-line software.

ANSWER: B

6. _____ software consists of standalone programs that solve a specific business need.
- A. Application software.
 - B. System software.
 - C. Embedded software.
 - D. Product-line software

ANSWER: A

7. _____ software makes use of nonnumeric algorithms to solve complex problems.
- A. System.
 - B. Embedded.
 - C. Web-applications.
 - D. Artificial intelligence.

ANSWER: D

8. Which of the following is not a system software?
- A. Compilers
 - B. Editors
 - C. Point-of-sale
 - D. transaction Driven

ANSWER: C

9. Number crunching algorithms come under the category of _____.
- A. application software.
 - B. system software.
 - C. embedded software.
 - D. engineering software.

ANSWER: D

10. Computer-aided software is an example of _____.
- A. application software. .
 - B. engineering software.
 - C. product-line software
 - D. open source software.

ANSWER: B

11. The software that resides within a product or system is called _____.
- A. application software.
 - B. system software.
 - C. embedded software.
 - D. artificial intelligence software.

ANSWER: C

12. Every software engineering organization should describe a unique set of _____ activities.
- A. design.
 - B. framework.
 - C. methodology.

D. development.

ANSWER: B

13. The keypad control for a microwave oven is a_____.

- A. application software.
- B. embedded software .
- C. system software.
- D. open source software.

ANSWER: B

14. The following is an embedded software except _____.

- A. fuel control.
- B. dash board displays.
- C. driver.
- D. braking systems.

ANSWER: C

15. Software is _____is the order and timing of inputs, processing, and outputs are predictable.

- A. indeterminate.
- B. determinate.
- C. finite.
- D. infinite.

ANSWER: B

16. _____ is set of linked hypertext files that present information using text and limited graphics.

- A. Application software.
- B. Web application.
- C. Embedded software.
- D. System software.

ANSWER: B

17. Software is _____is the order and timing of inputs, processing, and outputs are predictable.

- A. indeterminate.
- B. determinate.
- C. finite.
- D. infinite.

ANSWER: B

18. _____ is set of linked hypertext files that present information using text and limited graphics

- A. Application software.
- B. Web application.
- C. Embedded software.
- D. System software.

ANSWER: B

19. Software is _____ if the order and using of inputs, processing, and outputs cannot be predictable.

- A. determinate.

- B. indeterminate .
- C. finite.
- D. infinite.

ANSWER: B

20. The following is an example of artificial intelligence software except _____.

- A. robotics.
- B. expert System.
- C. braking System.
- D. pattern recognition.

ANSWER: C

21. _____ defines a framework activity for the process.

- A. Stage patterns.
- B. Task patterns.
- C. Phase patterns.
- D. Initial patterns.

ANSWER: A

22. Software engineering is a_____.

- A. information technology.
- B. computer technology.
- C. layered technology .
- D. software technology.

ANSWER: C

23. The foundation for software engineering is _____.

- A. process layer.
- B. methods layer.
- C. tools layer.
- D. task layer.

ANSWER: A

24. Which layer is glue that holds the technology layers together and enables timely development of computer software?

- A. Process.
- B. Methods.
- C. Tools.
- D. Tasks.

ANSWER: A

25. Which forms the basis for management control of software project?

- A. Methods.
- B. Tools.
- C. Process.
- D. Quality focus.

ANSWER: C

26. Requirements engineering provides the mechanism for _____.

- A. understanding custom needs.
- B. assessing facility.
- C. analyzing need.
- D. all of the above .

ANSWER: D

27. Software engineers ask a set of context-free questions during _____.

- A. inception.
- B. elicitation.
- C. elaboration.
- D. negotiation.

ANSWER: A

28. The _____ model combines of the waterfall model applied in an iterative fashion.

- A. prototyping.
- B. RAD.
- C. incremental.
- D. spiral.

ANSWER: C

29. When a customer does not identify a detailed input, processing or output requirements, _____ model is used.

- A. prototyping.
- B. RAD.
- C. incremental.
- D. spiral.

ANSWER: A

30. The key of prototyping is to serve as a mechanism for defining _____.

- A. data.
- B. fact.
- C. requirements.
- D. plan.

ANSWER: C

31. The requirement analysis model must achieve _____ primary objectives.

- A. one.
- B. two.
- C. three.
- D. four.

ANSWER: C

32. _____ the requirements change over time.

- A. Problems of volatility.
- B. Problems of understanding.
- C. Problems of scope.
- D. All the above.

ANSWER: A

33. The level of abstraction for analysis must be _____.

- A. low.
- B. relatively low.
- C. high.
- D. relatively high.

ANSWER: D

34. When the model is analyzed, try to minimize _____.

- A. cohesion.
- B. coupling.
- C. functions.
- D. complexity.

ANSWER: B

35. A _____ is a representation of almost any composite information that must be understood by software.

- A. entity.
- B. data.
- C. data object.
- D. attribute.

ANSWER: C

36. _____ can be example for an object.

- A. Dimension.
- B. Width.
- C. Height.
- D. Color.

ANSWER: A

37. A data object can be _____ entity.

- A. external.
- B. internal.
- C. eternal.
- D. single.

ANSWER: A

38. _____ defines the properties of a data object.

- A. Entity.
- B. Data object.
- C. Relationship.
- D. Cardinality.

ANSWER: B

39. _____ means the how many occurrences of object X relates to how many occurrences of object Y.

- A. Relationship.

- B. Attribute.
 - C. Modularity.
 - D. Cardinality.
- ANSWER: D

40. The modality of a relationship is _____ if there is no explicit need for the relationship to occur.

- A. one.
- B. two.
- C. zero.
- D. four.

ANSWER: C

41. Data objects are represented by _____.

- A. circle.
- B. rectangle.
- C. triangle.
- D. labelled arrows.

ANSWER: D

42. Transformations are represented by _____.

- A. circle.
- B. triangle.
- C. arrows.
- D. line.

ANSWER: A

43. Data Flow Diagram means _____.

- A. Diagrammatic representation of new project
- B. Diagrammatic representation of hardware
- C. Diagrammatic representation of memory
- D. None of the above

ANSWER: A

44. All arrows and bubbles should be named with _____ names.

- A. useful.
- B. meaningful.
- C. anoid.
- D. hierarchal.

ANSWER: B

45. The level _____ data flow diagram should depict the software as a single bubble.

- A. 0.
- B. 2.
- C. 1.
- D. 3.

ANSWER: A

46. Which is called the process of executing a program with the intent of finding an error?

- A. Verifying.
- B. Monitoring.
- C. Testing.
- D. Validating.

ANSWER: C

47. _____ is called the specification of the number of occurrences of one object that can be related to the number of occurrences of another object.

- A. Encapsulation.
- B. Relationship.
- C. Modality.
- D. Cardinality.

ANSWER: D

48. The _____ model indicates how software will respond to external events.

- A. functional.
- B. scenario-based.
- C. data flow.
- D. behavioral.

ANSWER: D

49. An _____ occurs concurrently with the state transition.

- A. action.
- B. architectures.
- C. award.
- D. anoid.

ANSWER: A

50. The _____ diagram involves transitions from one object to object.

- A. action.
- B. sequence.
- C. state.
- D. DFD.

ANSWER: B

51. Events in sequence diagram are identified by examining _____.

- A. use-case.
- B. example.
- C. diagram.
- D. DFD.

ANSWER: A

52. A design should exhibit architecture that has been created using _____ architectural styles.

- A. useful.
- B. already existing.
- C. recognizable.
- D. simple.

ANSWER: C

53. A design should be _____.

- A. popular.
- B. simple.
- C. modular.
- D. complex.

ANSWER: C

54. A design should lead to _____ to reduce the complexity of connections between components.

- A. modules.
- B. interfaces.
- C. single piece.
- D. procedures.

ANSWER: B

55. _____ factor in design is assessed by human factors.

- A. Usability.
- B. Reliability.
- C. Performance.
- D. Supportability.

ANSWER: A

56. _____ is evaluated by measuring the frequency and severity of failure.

- A. Usability.
- B. Reliability.
- C. Performance.
- D. Supportability.

ANSWER: B

57. _____ is measured by processing speed, response time, resource consumption, throughput, and efficiency.

- A. Usability.
- B. Reliability.
- C. Performance.
- D. Supportability.

ANSWER: C

58. A _____ abstraction refers to a sequence of instructions that have a specific and limited function.

- A. data.
- B. procedural.
- C. design.
- D. architecture.

ANSWER: B

59. Control specification represents _____

- A. Behavior of Hardware
- B. Behavior of the system
- C. Behavior of database

D. None of the above

ANSWER: B

60. Goal of software _____ is to derive an architectural rendering of a system.

- A. analysis.
- B. design.
- C. testing.
- D. coding.

ANSWER: B

61. _____ models represent architecture as an organized collection of program components.

- A. Structural.
- B. Framework.
- C. Dynamic.
- D. Functional.

ANSWER: A

62. _____ models address the behavioral aspects of the program architecture.

- A. Structural.
- B. Framework.
- C. Dynamic.
- D. Functional.

ANSWER: C

63. _____ models focuses on the design of the business or technical process.

- A. Process.
- B. Framework.
- C. Dynamic.
- D. Functional.

ANSWER: A

64. _____ models represent the functional hierarchy of a system.

- A. Process.
- B. Framework.
- C. Dynamic.
- D. Functional.

ANSWER: D

65. A design _____ describes a design structure that solves a particular design problem.

- A. algorithm.
- B. pattern.
- C. guide.
- D. entity.

ANSWER: B

66. _____ is termed as software divided into named and addressable components.

- A. Pattern.
- B. Modularity.

C. Information hiding.

D. Entity.

ANSWER: B

67. Information within the modules if inaccessible to other modules, it is termed as_____.

A. modularity. information hiding.

B. functional

C. independence.

D. refinement.

ANSWER: B

68. _____ is achieved by developing modules with single minded function.

A. Modularity.

B. Information hiding.

C. Functional Independence.

D. Refinement.

ANSWER: C

69. The _____ is not the operational software.

A. requirement. .

B. data.

C. architecture.

D. implementation.

ANSWER: C

70. _____ is a reorganization technique that simplifies the design of a component without changing its function or behavior.

A. Modularity.

B. Information hiding.

C. Refinement.

D. Refactoring.

ANSWER: D

71. The design of software architecture considers _____.

A. data design.

B. architectural design.

C. both a and b.

D. behavioral design.

ANSWER: C

72. _____ is a process of elaboration.

A. Modularity.

B. Information hiding.

C. Functional independence.

D. Refinement.

ANSWER: D

73. Representations of software architecture enable communication between_____.

- A. modules.
- B. stakeholders.
- C. partners.
- D. components.

ANSWER: B

74. The _____ translates data objects into data structures at component level.

- A. analysis.
- B. design.
- C. architecture.
- D. code.

ANSWER: B

75. A _____ encompasses all data used by business.

- A. data warehouse.
- B. data design.
- C. data knowledge.
- D. data encapsulation.

ANSWER: A

76. The _____ principles applied to function and behavior should be applied to data.

- A. testing.
- B. design.
- C. mechanism.
- D. systematic analysis.

ANSWER: D

77. Waterfall model has _____ steps or phases.

- A. 5
- B. 4
- C. 8
- D. 6

ANSWER: A

78. Design phase is followed by _____.

- A. coding.
- B. debugging.
- C. testing.
- D. maintenance.

ANSWER: A

79. Waterfall model is a _____ model.

- A. linear.
- B. iterative.
- C. rapid.
- D. iterative.

ANSWER: A

80. Waterfall model is also called _____.

- A. classic life cycle model.
- B. customer model.
- C. RAD.
- D. spiral model.

ANSWER: A

81. Prototyping model begins with_____.

- A. test prototype.
- B. coding.
- C. requirements gathering.
- D. none of the above.

ANSWER: A

82. _____ is not a phase of prototyping model.

- A. Maintenance.
- B. Listen customer.
- C. Build mock-up.
- D. Customer test mock-up.

ANSWER: B

83. Prototyping is performed by _____.

- A. customer.
- B. developer.
- C. manager.
- D. both 1 & 2

ANSWER: D

84. Spiral model is a _____.

- A. incremental model.
- B. linear model.
- C. evolutionary model.
- D. none of the above.

ANSWER: C

85. The system which is developed within short time period of 60 to 90 days is _____model.

- A. RAD.
- B. spiral.
- C. prototyping.
- D. incremental.

ANSWER: A

86. In _____ model, plan and modeling is quick.

- A. RAD.
- B. prototyping.
- C. spiral.
- D. incremental.

ANSWER: B

87. The goal of _____ is to find errors.

- A. testing.
- B. analysis
- C. coding.
- D. implementation.

ANSWER: A

88. Who writes the software requirement specification documents(SRS)?

- A. System Developer
- B. System Tester
- C. System Analyst
- D. None of the above

ANSWER: C

89. Which of the following is not a desirable characteristics of SRS documents

- A. Concise
- B. Ambiguous
- C. Traceable
- D. verifiable

ANSWER: B

90. The property isolating the problems is denoted by _____.

- A. operability.
- B. observability.
- C. controllability.
- D. decomposability.

ANSWER: D

91. The property the fewer the changes, the fewer the disruptions to testing is described by_____.

- A. operability.
- B. simplicity.
- C. controllability.
- D. stability.

ANSWER: D

92. A good test is not _____.

- A. moderable.
- B. justifiable.
- C. redundant.
- D. best.

ANSWER: C

93. White box testing is also called _____ testing.

- A. class-box.
- B. black-box.
- C. glass-box.
- D. basis-path.

ANSWER: C

94. Basis path testing comes under _____ testing.

- A. white-box.
- B. black-box.
- C. integration.
- D. validation.

ANSWER: A

95. Tests that demonstrates each function is fully operational is _____ testing.

- A. white-box.
- B. black-box.
- C. integration.
- D. stress.

ANSWER: B

96. Testing that checks whether the internal operations are performed according to specification ____.

- A. stress.
- B. validation.
- C. white-box.
- D. black-box.

ANSWER: C

97. For the flow of control, notation used is _____.

- A. DFD.
- B. flow graph.
- C. procedure.
- D. system flow.

ANSWER: B

98. A _____ is used to depict program control structure.

- A. flow graph.
- B. flow chart.
- C. DFD.
- D. decision table.

ANSWER: B

99. White box testing guarantee that all independent paths within a module have been executed at least _____.

- A. once.
- B. twice.
- C. thrice.
- D. none.

ANSWER: A

100. A good test to find an error with a high probability, the tester must attempt to develop a _____.

- A. design.
- B. analysis.

C. mental picture.

D. GUI.

ANSWER: C

101. One class of potential failure in a GUI is failure to recognize _____ position.

A. pixel.

B. mouse.

C. screen.

D. cursor.

ANSWER: B

102. Black box testing responds to tests conducted at software _____.

A. interface.

B. component.

C. module.

D. independent paths.

ANSWER: A

103. White-box testing is predicated on close examination of _____ .

A. procedural detail.

B. interface.

C. modules.

D. function.

ANSWER: A

104. An _____ path is any path through the program that introduces atleast one set of processing statement.

A. basis.

B. independent.

C. logic.

D. semantic.

ANSWER: B

105. In Cyclomatic complexity $V(G)$, G is defined as _____.

A. $V(G) = E$.

B. $V(G) = E - N$.

C. $V(G) = E + N$.

D. $V(G) = E - N + 2$.

ANSWER: D

106. If P , the predicate node is contained in the cyclomatic complexity, then G is defined as _____.

A. $V(G) = P$.

B. $V(G) = P + 1$.

C. $V(G) = P - 1$.

D. $V(G) = P + P$.

ANSWER: A

107. Information that enters the system along paths that transform external data into an internal form are

identified as _____.

- A. incoming flow.
- B. outgoing flow.
- C. transform flow.
- D. transaction flow.

ANSWER: A

108. Incoming data are passed through a _____ and begin to move along paths lead out of software.

- A. transform center
- B. transaction center
- C. hub
- D. process

ANSWER: D

109. _____ is a set of design steps that allows a DFD with transform flow characteristics to be mapped into a specific architectural style

- A. Transform mapping. .
- B. Transaction mapping
- C. Transform Flow.
- D. Transaction Flow.

ANSWER: A

110. A _____ matrix is a square matrix whose size is equal to the number of nodes on the flow graph.

- A. graph.
- B. square.
- C. simple.
- D. dot.

ANSWER: A

111. A _____ entry is made in the matrix to correspond to a connection between

- A. nodes. later.
- B. letter.
- C. lateral.
- D. first.

ANSWER: B

112. An edge in the graph matrix is identified by _____.

- A. number.
- B. roman letter.
- C. letter.
- D. later entry.

ANSWER: C

113. In link weight of each matrix entry,1 denotes _____ exists.

- A. connection.
- B. no connection.
- C. both a and b.

D. none.

ANSWER: A

114. Each node in the flow graph is identified by _____.

- A. letter.
- B. number.
- C. roman letter.
- D. lateral entry.

ANSWER: B

115. Graph matrix is _____ representation of a flow graph.

- A. circular.
- B. tabular.
- C. rectangular.
- D. triangular.

ANSWER: B

116. To derive a test case, determine a basis set of _____ independent paths.

- A. linearly.
- B. circularly.
- C. triangularly.
- D. non linearly.

ANSWER: A

117. _____ testing is a test case design that exercises the logical conditions contained in a program module.

- A. Stress.
- B. Validation.
- C. Condition.
- D. Loop.

ANSWER: C

118. The _____ testing method selects test paths of a program according to location of definitions and uses of variables in the program.

- A. validation.
- B. stress.
- C. loop.
- D. data flow.

ANSWER: D

119. The condition testing focuses on testing each _____ in the program.

- A. path.
- B. condition.
- C. value.
- D. data.

ANSWER: B

120. In a definition use chain in the form of (X,S,S') S and S' are_____.

- A. secured value.
- B. statements.
- C. data.
- D. expressions.

ANSWER: B

121. _____ testing is one of the white box testing.

- A. Basis path.
- B. Data flow.
- C. Loop.
- D. Stress.

ANSWER: C

122. In simple loop of loop testing represents the _____ number of allowable passes through the loop.

- A. minimum.
- B. maximum.
- C. zero.
- D. none.

ANSWER: B

123. In nested loops of loop testing, start at the _____ loop.

- A. outermost.
- B. middle.
- C. inner.
- D. side.

ANSWER: A

124. In nested loops, set all loops except outermost to _____ values.

- A. minimum.
- B. maximum.
- C. null.
- D. zero.

ANSWER: A

125. Black box testing is also called as _____ testing.

- A. white-box.
- B. behavioral.
- C. integration.
- D. validation.

ANSWER: B

126. _____ testing uses the control structure which is described as part of component-level design to derive test cases.

- A. Black-Box Testing.
- B. White-box Testing.
- C. Alpha Testing.
- D. Beta testing.

ANSWER: A

127. _____ testing method enables the test case designer to derive a logical complexity measure of a procedural design.

- A. Exhaustive testing.
- B. Basis Path testing.
- C. Data Flow Testing.
- D. Loop testing.

ANSWER: A

128. _____ is a testing method that divides the input domain of a program into classes of data from which test cases can be derived.

- A. Equivalence Partitioning.
- B. Control flow testing.
- C. Basis path testing.
- D. Scenario-based testing.

ANSWER: B

129. _____ testing method selects the test paths of a program and variables of the function.

- A. Data Flow testing.
- B. Condition testing.
- C. Loop testing.
- D. Smoke testing.

ANSWER: B

130. Which of the following questions should be answered during documentation testing?

- A. Does the performance procedure conform to requirements?
- B. Does the documentation accurately describe how to accomplish each mode of use?
- C. Does the design conform to high quality design?
- D. Are interrupt priorities properly assigned and properly handled?

ANSWER: C

131. Which of the following testing method is designed to test the run-time performance of software within the context of an integrated system?

- A. Validation testing.
- B. Verification testing.
- C. Performance testing.
- D. Stress testing.

ANSWER: C

132. _____ different classes of loops can be defined in loop testing.

- A. Zero.
- B. One.
- C. Two.
- D. Four

ANSWER: D

133. Black-box testing enables the software engineer to derive sets of _____ conditions.

- A. Input.
- B. Output.
- C. Definite.
- D. Indefinite.

ANSWER: A

134. Which enables software engineer to develop models of the information domain and functional domain at the same time?

- A. Data Flow Diagram.
- B. ER Diagram.
- C. Flow Chart.
- D. System Flow Diagram.

ANSWER: A

135. The first step in black-box testing is to find the _____.

- A. data.
- B. facts.
- C. objects.
- D. all the above.

ANSWER: C

136. Links represent the _____ between objects in graph based testing.

- A. relationship.
- B. errors.
- C. weights.
- D. state behavior.

ANSWER: A

137. Node weights represent the _____ of a node in graph based testing.

- A. properties.
- B. links.
- C. objects.
- D. links.

ANSWER: A

138. Nodes in graph based testing are represented as _____.

- A. rectangle.
- B. triangle.
- C. square.
- D. circle.

ANSWER: D

139. A _____ link represents that Arrow moves in _____ direction.

- A. 0
- B. 1
- C. 2
- D. 3

ANSWER: B

140. A bidirectional link is also called as _____ link.

- A. bi.
- B. tri.
- C. symmetric.
- D. non-symmetric.

ANSWER: C

141. The relationship in bidirectional link applies in _____ directions.

- A. one.
- B. both.
- C. three.
- D. four.

ANSWER: B

142. _____ is a black box testing that divide the input domain of a program into classes of data.

- A. Graph Based.
- B. Equivalence partitioning.
- C. Boundary value.
- D. Array

ANSWER: B

143. Equivalence partitioning defines a _____ that uncovers classes of errors.

- A. value.
- B. test cases.
- C. analysis.
- D. range.

ANSWER: B

144. An _____ class represents a set of valid or invalid states for input conditions.

- A. equal.
- B. standard.
- C. equivalence.
- D. input.

ANSWER: C

145. If an input condition is _____, one valid and one invalid class are defined. member of a set.

- A. logical
- B. numeric
- C. alphabetic.
- D. boolean.

ANSWER: D

146. Boundary value analysis leads to a selection of test cases that exercises _____ values.

- A. top.
- B. bottom.
- C. analysis.
- D. bounding.

ANSWER: D

147. Boundary value analysis is a complement of _____.

- A. graph-based testing.
- B. array testing.
- C. input values.
- D. equivalence partitioning.

ANSWER: D

148. Boundary value analysis leads to the _____ of the class.

- A. edges.
- B. center.
- C. whole.
- D. output.

ANSWER: A

149. _____ testing can be applied to problems in which the input domain is relatively small.

- A. Graph based testing.
- B. Boundary value analysis.
- C. Orthogonal array testing.
- D. Condition testing.

ANSWER: C

150. Given the relatively _____ number of input values and discrete values, exhaustive testing is possible.

- A. small
- B. large.
- C. very large.
- D. very small.

ANSWER: A

151. Orthogonal array testing provides _____ test cases than exhaustive

- A. testing. larger.
- B. very larger.
- C. fewer.
- D. less fewer.

ANSWER: C

152. When a single parameter value makes the software malfunction. it is _____ faults.

- A. single mode.
- B. double mode.
- C. triple mode.
- D. none.

ANSWER: A

153. A pair wise incompatibility shows the _____ mode.

- A. single mode.
- B. double mode.

- C. triple mode.
- D. none.

ANSWER: B

154. Multimode faults are detected by _____ testing.

- A. Graph based testing.
- B. boundary value analysis.
- C. orthogonal array testing.
- D. condition testing

ANSWER: C

155. _____ is a set of activities that can be planned in advance and conducted systematically.

- A. Analysis.
- B. Coding.
- C. Testing.
- D. Implementation.

ANSWER: C

156. What should be conducted for performing effective testing?

- A. Analysais.
- B. Questionnaire.
- C. Interview.
- D. Technical review.

ANSWER: D

157. Testing begins at _____ level.

- A. interface.
- B. analysis.
- C. design.
- D. component.

ANSWER: D

158. Testing is conducted by _____ of the software.

- A. developer.
- B. customer.
- C. analyst.
- D. all the above.

ANSWER: A

159. Testing and debugging are _____ activities.

- A. same.
- B. parallel.
- C. different.
- D. opposite.

ANSWER: C

160. Unit Testing Means _____

- A. Single Module Tested

- B. All the modules tested
- C. Unit testing is equal to System testing
- D. None of the above

ANSWER: A

161. A testing strategy must provide _____ for the practioner.

- A. practice.
- B. guidance.
- C. milestones.
- D. steps.

ANSWER: B

162. A testing strategy must provide a set of _____ for the manager.

- A. practice.
- B. guidance.
- C. milestones.
- D. steps

ANSWER: C

163. Which activity refers to the action Are we building the product right?

- A. Verification.
- B. Validation.
- C. Testing.
- D. Debugging.

ANSWER: A

164. Which activity refers to the action Are we building the right product?

- A. Verification.
- B. Validation.
- C. Testing.
- D. Debugging.

ANSWER: B

165. Verification and validation consists of a variety of _____ activities.

- A. design.
- B. analysis.
- C. code.
- D. software quality assurance.

ANSWER: D

166. Software analysis and design are _____ tasks.

- A. design.
- B. analysis.
- C. constructive.
- D. destructive.

ANSWER: C

167. The developer of the software should not test it is a _____.

- A. truth.
- B. misconception.
- C. fact.
- D. decision.

ANSWER: B

168. Expansion of ITG is _____.

- A. inherent test group.
- B. independent test group.
- C. inherent test guide.
- D. inherent to group.

ANSWER: B

169. Modular building block for computer software is called _____.

- A. Procedure.
- B. Subroutine.
- C. Component.
- D. Module.

ANSWER: C

170. System Testing Means _____

- A. All the modules tested
- B. Single module tested
- C. program path only tested
- D. None of the above

ANSWER: A

171. _____ testing addresses the issues associated with the dual problems of

- A. verification. Validation.
- B. Exhaustive.
- C. Integration.
- D. Unit.

ANSWER: C

172. Begin with testing in the small and work outward toward testing in the large. The strategy applies for _____ software.

- A. system.
- B. application.
- C. embedded.
- D. object oriented.

ANSWER: D

173. In unit testing, _____ paths are tested to uncover errors within the boundary of the module.

- A. independent.
- B. control.
- C. network.
- D. graph.

ANSWER: B

174. Tests of _____ across a module interface are required before any other test.

- A. data flow.
- B. test data.
- C. data.
- D. information.

ANSWER: A

175. Which testing is essential task during unit test?

- A. Basis path.
- B. Independent path.
- C. Selective.
- D. Stress.

ANSWER: C

176. Cohesion which occurs when a module performs one and only one computation and then returns a result is called _____.

- A. Layer Cohesion.
- B. Functional Cohesion.
- C. Communication Cohesion.
- D. Sequential Cohesion.

ANSWER: B

177. Which integration supports for modules integrated by moving downward through the control hierarchy?

- A. Bottom-up.
- B. Top-down.
- C. Spiral.
- D. None.

ANSWER: B

178. _____ is a black-box testing method.

- A. Boundary value analysis
- B. Basis path testing
- C. Code validation analysis
- D. None of the above

ANSWER: B

179. Boundary value analysis does not test cases for _____.

- A. range.
- B. condition.
- C. value.
- D. range bounded by 1, 2.

ANSWER: A

180. Black-box testing finds _____.

- A. interface errors
- B. syntax errors.

- C. coding errors.
- D. design errors.

ANSWER: B

181. The processes at the most detailed level of the data flow diagrams are called _____.

- A. transform descriptions.
- B. functional primitives
- C. data flows.
- D. interfaces.

ANSWER: A

182. Process models focus on_____.

- A. increase level of design abstraction.
- B. behavioral aspects of program architecture.
- C. design of business or technical process.
- D. functional hierarchy of a system.

ANSWER: A

183. _____ integration begins with construction and testing with atomic modules.

- A. Bottom-up.
- B. Top-down.
- C. Spiral.
- D. Unit.

ANSWER: A

184. In bottom up integration, low level components are combined into _____.

- A. groups.
- B. clusters.
- C. dividends.
- D. forms.

ANSWER: B

185. A _____ is used to test the test case input and output in bottom up integration.

- A. driver.
- B. material.
- C. tester.
- D. modeler.

ANSWER: A

186. After the clusters are combined moving upward in bottom-up integration, _____ are removed.

- A. driver.
- B. material.
- C. tester.
- D. modeler.

ANSWER: A

187. Which tests focuses on the software components that have been changed?

- A. smoke.

- B. regression.
- C. integration.
- D. exhaustive.

ANSWER: B

188. A representative sample of tests that will exercise all software _____ is considered in regression testing.

- A. modules.
- B. functions.
- C. functions.
- D. clusters.

ANSWER: C

189. _____ tools enable the software engineer to capture test cases for comparison in regression testing.

- A. Software.
- B. Playback.
- C. Play front.
- D. Sure.

ANSWER: B

190. _____ is an integration testing approach.

- A. Validation.
- B. Exhaustive.
- C. Smoke.
- D. Unit.

ANSWER: C

191. The type of testing that is used when products are being developed is _____.

- A. Validation.
- B. Exhaustive.
- C. Smoke.
- D. Unit.

ANSWER: C

192. The smoke testing is done _____.

- A. monthly.
- B. daily.
- C. weekly.
- D. periodically.

ANSWER: B

193. The _____ test should exercise the entire system from end to end.

- A. validation.
- B. unit.
- C. unit.
- D. regression.

ANSWER: C

194. Smoke tests reduce _____ since it is practiced daily.

- A. stress.
- B. volume.
- C. risk.
- D. maintenance.

ANSWER: C

195. Which software makes use of non numerical algorithms to solve complex problems?

- A. Application
- B. System.
- C. Embedded.
- D. Artificial Intelligence.

ANSWER: D

196. The following is an example of artificial intelligence software except _____.

- A. robotics.
- B. expert System.
- C. braking System.
- D. pattern recognition.

ANSWER: C

197. Software engineering is a _____.

- A. information technology computer technology.
- B. layered technology .
- C. layered technology.
- D. software technology.

ANSWER: C

198. The quality of the _____ is improved in smoke testing.

- A. product.
- B. back product.
- C. end product.
- D. basic item.

ANSWER: C

199. _____ gets an idea that progress is a good indication in smoke testing.

- A. Customer.
- B. Developer.
- C. Manager.
- D. Analyst.

ANSWER: C

200. In general, the advantage of one strategy becomes the _____ for the other.

- A. opposite.
- B. equal.
- C. representation.
- D. disadvantage.

ANSWER: D

201. What is the disadvantage of top-down approach?

- A. Clusters.
- B. Stubs.
- C. Power card.
- D. Customer.

ANSWER: B

202. The program as an entity does not exist until the last module is added is the drawback of _____ integration.

- A. bottom-up.
- B. top-down.
- C. spiral.
- D. unit.

ANSWER: A

203. Problems associated with stubs can be over headed by using _____ functions .

- A. main.
- B. void.
- C. control.
- D. entity.

ANSWER: C

204. What are the factors to select integration strategy?

- A. Software Characteristics.
- B. Project schedule.
- C. Levels.
- D. Both a and b.

ANSWER: D

205. The testing termed for applying the top down tests for upper levels and bottom up for lower levels is _____.

- A. low level.
- B. high level.
- C. sandwich.
- D. low-high.

ANSWER: C

206. What type of testing focuses verification effort on the smallest unit of software design?

- A. Unit Testing.
- B. Integration Testing.
- C. Verification Testing.
- D. Validation Testing.

ANSWER: B

207. Which test is conducted at the developers site by end-users?

- A. Alpha Test.

- B. Beta Test.
- C. Smoke Test.
- D. Regression Test.

ANSWER: B

208. _____ testing uses the control structure which is described as part of component- level design to derive test cases.

- A. Black-box testing.
- B. White-box Testing.
- C. Alpha testing.
- D. Beta Testing.

ANSWER: A

209. _____ testing method enables the test case designer to derive a logical complexity measure of a procedural design.

- A. Exhaustive testing.
- B. Data Flow Testing.
- C. Data Flow Testing.
- D. Loop testing.

ANSWER: A

210. _____ is a testing method that divides the input domain of a program into classes of data from which test cases can be derived.

- A. Equivalence Partitioning.
- B. Control flow testing.
- C. Basis Path Testing.
- D. Scenario-based testing.

ANSWER: B

211. Which of the following testing method selects test paths of a program according to the locations of definitions and uses of variables in the program?

- A. Data Flow testing.
- B. Condition testing.
- C. Loop testing.
- D. Smoke testing.

ANSWER: B

212. _____ modules are identified at integration testing.

- A. Basic.
- B. Critical.
- C. Lengthy.
- D. Interface.

ANSWER: B

213. Integration system can be supported by _____ system.

- A. basic.
- B. loop.
- C. control.

D. CAD.

ANSWER: D

214. Command selection is one of the activities of _____.

- A. user interaction.
- B. data manipulation.
- C. display processing.
- D. database management.

ANSWER: A

215. One of the data manipulation activities is _____.

- A. symbol creation.
- B. graphs.
- C. charts.
- D. drawing creation.

ANSWER: B

216. Display processing in CAD has such type of activity as _____.

- A. error processing.
- B. rotation.
- C. graphs.
- D. access.

ANSWER: C

217. Update activity is an example for _____ in CAD.

- A. user interaction.
- B. data manipulation.
- C. display processing.
- D. database management.

ANSWER: D

218. _____ validity refers to tests to uncover functional errors.

- A. Interface integrity.
- B. Functional validity.
- C. Information content.
- D. Performance.

ANSWER: B

219. Internal and external interfaces are tested as each module at _____.

- A. interface integrity.
- B. functional validity.
- C. information content.
- D. performance.

ANSWER: A

220. Tests conducted to uncover errors at local and global data structures is _____.

- A. interface integrity.
- B. functional validity.

- C. information content.
- D. performance.

ANSWER: C

221. Tests to verify performance is _____.

- A. performance.
- B. information content.
- C. functional validity.
- D. interface.

ANSWER: A

222. Validation testing begins at the culmination of _____ testing.

- A. Data Flow testing.
- B. Condition testing.
- C. Loop testing.
- D. validation testing

ANSWER: D

223. _____ integration integrates all components on a major control path of the program structure.

- A. Top-down.
- B. Bottom-up.
- C. Depth-first.
- D. Integration.

ANSWER: C

224. Additional tests that focus on software functions affects the change can be avoided by _____ testing.

- A. smoke.
- B. regression.
- C. validation.
- D. integration.

ANSWER: B

225. Validation is achieved through a series of _____

- A. white box tests
- B. black box tests
- C. integration tests.
- D. verification tests.

ANSWER: B

226. _____ is an important element of validation process.

- A. Configuration review.
- B. Testing.
- C. Specification.
- D. Deficiency list.

ANSWER: A

227. The configuration review is sometimes called as _____.

- A. software life cycle.
- B. function.
- C. audit.
- D. validation.

ANSWER: C

228. The _____ test is conducted by customers at developers site.

- A. system.
- B. integration.
- C. beta.
- D. alpha.

ANSWER: D

229. The _____ test is conducted by end users at one or more customer sites.

- A. system.
- B. integration.
- C. beta.
- D. alpha.

ANSWER: C

230. The developer is not present in _____ test.

- A. beta.
- B. integration.
- C. system.
- D. alpha.

ANSWER: A

231. A classic system testing problem is _____.

- A. configuration review.
- B. finger pointing.
- C. specification.
- D. deviation.

ANSWER: B

232. _____ occurs when an error is uncovered.

- A. Configuration Review.
- B. Deviation.
- C. Specification.
- D. Finger pointing.

ANSWER: D

233. _____ is a system test that forces the software to fail in variety of ways and verifies that it as properly performed.

- A. Beta.
- B. Integration.
- C. Recovery.
- D. Alpha.

ANSWER: C

234. _____ error handling paths that tests all information coming from other elements of the system.

- A. Design.
- B. Code.
- C. Finger Pointing.
- D. none of the above.

ANSWER: A

235. _____ is evaluated to determine whether it is within acceptable limits.

- A. MTTR (Mean Time To Repair).
- B. Integration.
- C. Recovery.
- D. Alpha.

ANSWER: A

236. _____ testing is used to protect the system from improper penetration.

- A. Integration.
- B. Alpha.
- C. System.
- D. Security.

ANSWER: D

237. _____ is designed to confront programs with abnormal situations.

- A. Recovery tests.
- B. System tests.
- C. Stress tests.
- D. Sensitivity tests.

ANSWER: C

238. A variation of stress testing is a technique called _____.

- A. recovery testing.
- B. sensitivity testing.
- C. stress testing.
- D. mock testing.

ANSWER: B

239. _____ testing is used to test the run time process.

- A. Performance.
- B. Sensitivity.
- C. Stress.
- D. Mock.

ANSWER: A

240. A very small range of data contained within the bounds of valid data for a program may reuse _____.

- A. performance degradation.
- B. improper processing.
- C. stress.

D. error handling.

ANSWER: A

241. _____ attempts to uncover data combinations within valid input classes.

- A. Performance testing.
- B. Sensitivity testing.
- C. Stress testing.
- D. Mock testing.

ANSWER: B

242. The uncover data combinations within valid input classes may cause _____.

- A. performance degradation.
- B. instability.
- C. stress.
- D. error handling.

ANSWER: B

243. Which is called qualitative measure of the degree to which classes are connected to one another?

- A. Communication.
- B. Linking.
- C. Cohesion.
- D. Coupling.

ANSWER: D

244. _____ testing is a series of different tests whose primary purpose is to fully exercise the computer based system.

- A. Stress.
- B. Security.
- C. System.
- D. Performance.

ANSWER: C

245. Software testing techniques are most effective if applied immediately after _____.

- A. requirement specification.
- B. design .
- C. coding.
- D. integration.

ANSWER: B

246. _____ developed set of software quality factors that has been given the acronym FURPS

- A. Hewlett - Packard.
- B. Rambaugh.
- C. Booch.
- D. Jacobson.

ANSWER: A

247. In system design, we do the following?

- A. Hardware design after software.

- B. Software design after hardware.
- C. Parallel hardware and software design.
- D. No hard ware design is needed.

ANSWER: C

248. Detailed design is expressed by_____.

- A. CSPEC.
- B. PSPEC.
- C. MINI SPEC.
- D. Code SPEC.

ANSWER: C

249. An important aspect of coding is _____.

- A. readability.
- B. productivity.
- C. to use as small space as possible.
- D. brevity.

ANSWER: A

250. Costs which are incurred when detecting defect prior to shipment is called _____.

- A. External Failure.
- B. Prior Failure.
- C. Prefailure.
- D. Internal Failure.

ANSWER: D

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