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MCQs on Software Engineering

Sem.-V

1) Product is

- (a) Deliverables (b) User expectations
(c) Organization's effort in development (d) none of the above

Ans. a

2) To produce a good quality product, process should be

- (a) Complex (b) Efficient (c) Rigorous (d) none of the above

Ans. b

3) Management of software development is dependent on

- (a) People (b) product (c) Process (d) all of the above

Ans. d

4) During software development, which factor is most crucial?

- (a) People (b) Product (c) Process (d) Project

Ans. a

5) Milestones are used to

- (a) Know the cost of the project (b) know the status of the project
(c) Know user expectations (d) none of the above

Ans. b

6) Software consists of

- (a) Set of instructions + operating system
(b) Programs + documentation + operating procedures
(c) Programs + hardware manuals
(d) Set of programs

Ans. b

7) Software engineering approach is used to achieve:

- (a) Better performance of hardware (b) Error free software
(c) Reusable software (d) Quality software product

Ans. d

8) Which is not a software life cycle model?

- (a) Waterfall model (b) Spiral model
(c) Prototyping model (d) Capability maturity model

Ans. d

9) SDLC stands for

- (a) Software design life cycle
- (b) Software development life cycle
- (c) System development life cycle
- (d) System design life cycle

Ans. b

10) Which of the following is a type of software?

- (a) System Software
- (b) Embedded Software
- (c) Application
- (d) all of the above

Ans. a

11) If requirements are easily understandable and defined, which model is best suited?

- (a) Waterfall model
- (b) Prototyping model
- (c) Spiral model
- (d) None of the above

Ans. a

12) If requirements are frequently changing, which model is to be selected?

- (a) Waterfall model
- (b) Prototyping model
- (c) RAD model
- (d) Iterative enhancement model

Ans. b

13) If project is the enhancement of existing system, which model is best suited?

- (a) Waterfall model
- (b) Prototyping model
- (c) Iterative enhancement model
- (d) Spiral model

Ans. c

14) Statistically, the maximum percentage of errors belong to the following phase of SDLC

- (a) Coding
- (b) Design
- (c) Specifications
- (d) Installation and maintenance

Ans. c

15) The development is supposed to proceed linearly through the phase in

- (a) Spiral model
- (b) Waterfall model
- (c) Prototyping model
- (d) None of the above

Ans. b

16) SRS stands for

- (a) Software requirements specification
- (b) System requirements specification
- (c) Systematic requirements specifications
- (d) None of the above

Ans. a

17) SRS document is for

- (a) "What" of a system?
- (b) How to design the system?
- (c) Costing and scheduling of a system
- (d) System's requirement.

Ans. a

18) Which is not a characteristic of a good SRS?

- (a) Correct
- (b) Complete
- (c) Consistent
- (d) Brief

Ans. d

19) Estimation of size for a project is dependent on

(a) Cost (b) Schedule (c) Time (d) None of the above
Ans. d

20) Cost estimation for a project may include
(a) Software Cost (b) Hardware Cost (c) Personnel Costs (d) All of the above
Ans. d

21) Software Quality is
(a) Conformance to requirements (b) Fitness for the purpose
(c) Level of satisfaction (d) All of the above
Ans.d

22) Verification is
(a) Checking the product with respect to customer's expectation
(b) Checking the product with respect to specification
(c) Checking the product with respect to the constraints of the project
(d) All of the above
Ans.b

23) Validation is
(a) Checking the product with respect to customer's expectation
(b) Checking the product with respect to specifications
(c) Checking the product with respect to the constraints of the project
(d) All of the above
Ans.a

24) Acceptance testing is done by
(a) Developers (b) Customers (c) Testers (d) All of the above
Ans.b

25) Testing the software is basically
(a) Verification (b) Validation (c) Verification and validation (d) None of the above
Ans.c

26) Top down approach is used for
(a) Development (b) Identification of faults (c) Validation (d) Functional testing
Ans.b

27) Which is the first step in the software development life cycle?
(a) Analysis (b) Design (c) Problem/Opportunity Identification (d) Development and Documentation
Ans.c

28) _____ testing is used to protect the system from improper penetration.
(a) Integration (b) Alpha (c) System (d) Security
Answer: d

(29) _____ is an important element of validation process.
(a) Configuration review (b) Testing (c) Specification (d) Deficiency list
Answer: a

(30) _____ 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: a

(31) 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

(32) A _____ integration supports for modules integrated by moving downward through the control hierarchy.

- (a) . bottom-up (b) top-down (c) . spiral (d) none.

Ans.b

(33) 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

(34) Verification and validation consists of a variety of _____ activities.

- (a) design (b) analysis (c) code (d) software quality assurance

Answer: d

(35) Which activity refers to the action Are we building the product right??

- (a) Verification (b) Validation (c) Testing. (d) Debugging

Answer: a

(36) Which activity refers to the action Are we building the right product?

- (a) Verification (b) Validation (c) Testing (d) Debugging

Answer: b