



Unit 1 :Introduction to System Concept

1. _____ is an orderly grouping of independent components linked together according to a plan to achieve a specific objective or goal.

- A. System
- B. Software
- C. Subsystem
- D. Physical system

2.A -----is a set or group of component that interact to accomplish some purpose.

- A. System
- B. Software
- C. Subsystem
- D. Physical system

3.System consists of-----

- A. Standards
- B. Measurement
- C. Compare
- D. All of above

4. Elements of system.

- A. Output/Input
- B. Control
- C. c. Feedback
- D. All of above



5. We can define information system as a set of devices, procedures, rules but most of the work performs manually

- A. Formal Information system
- B. Manmade Information system
- C. Informal information system
- D. All of above

6. What are the characteristics of software?

- A. Software is developed or engineered; it is not manufactured in the classical sense.
- B. Software doesn't "wear out".
- C. Software can be custom built or custom build.
- D. All mentioned above

7. Compilers, Editors software come under which type of software?

- A. System software
- B. Application software
- C. Scientific software
- D. None of the above

8.----- refers to the process of examining a business situation with the intent of improving it through better procedures and methods.

- A. Software Anticipation
- B. Software Investigation
- C. Software Requirement
- D. System analysis

9. The process of generating analysis and design documents is known as

- A. Software engineering
- B. Software re-engineering
- C. Reverse engineering
- D. Re-engineering

10. Which is the first step in the software development life cycle ?



- A. Analysis
 - B. Design
 - C. Problem/Opportunity Identification
 - D. Development and Documentation
11. Decision makers who are concerned with tactical (short-term) operational problems and decision making are
- A. middle managers
 - B. executive managers
 - C. supervisors
 - D. mobile managers
12. A turnaround output is an example of
- A. internal output
 - B. external output
 - C. summary output
 - D. exception output
13. Critical information for top management is provided by information system.
- A. expert
 - B. managerial
 - C. executive
 - D. decision
14. _____ expressly designed for the support of individual and collective decision making.
- A. MIS
 - B. DSS
 - C. TPS
 - D. OIS
- 15.-----The system which are represented conceptually non Physical systems are called
- A. Abstract system
 - B. System model
 - C. Open system
 - D. Closed system



- 16.-----it shows a two dimensional depicting system elements and their linkages.
- A. Schematic Models
 - B. Flow system models
 - C. Static system models
 - D. Dynamic system models
- 17.-----It shows the flow of material ,energy and information that hold system together.
- A. Schematic Models
 - B. Flow system models
 - C. Static system models
 - D. Dynamic system models
- 18.----- This type of model exhibits are pair of relationship such as activity time or cost quantity.
- A. Schematic Models
 - B. Flow system models
 - C. Static system models
 - D. Dynamic system models
19. ----- It depict constantly an ongoing constantly changing the system
- A. Schematic Models
 - B. Flow system models
 - C. Static system models
 - D. Dynamic system models
20. An -----system is a one which does not provide for its own control or modification.
- A. Open System
 - B. Closed system
 - C. MIS
 - D. DIS
- 21.-----system in one which automatically controls or modifies its own operation by responding to data generated by the system itself.
- A. Open System
 - B. Closed system
 - C. MIS



D. DIS

22.-----is represented by organization chart.

A. Formal Information system C.MIS

B.Closed system D.DIS

23.-----systems used organizational data as well as external data collected from environment of the organization.

A. Formal Information system

B. Closed system

C. MIS

D. DSS

24. Effectiveness is a major goal of these types of systems.

A. Expert systems

B. Closed system

C. MIS

D. DSS

25.-----system operates continuously to keep management abreast of what is happening in all major areas

A. Execution Information system(EIS)

B. Integrated system

C. Subsystem

D. Transaction processing system

26.-----consists of individual computers may be workstations or multiple systems.

A. Execution Information system(EIS)

B. Integrated system

C. Subsystem

D. Transaction processing system

27.-----is a unit that is part of a larger system that means a larger system divided into subparts the subpart is known as -----



- A. Execution Information system(EIS)
- B. Integrated system
- C. Subsystem
- D. Transaction processing system

28.-----system collect,store,modify and retrieve the transaction of an organization

- A. Execution Information system(EIS)
- B. Integrated system
- C. Subsystem
- D. Transaction processing system

29.-----is concerned with how a systems tied together in order to achieve common goal thus forming integration.

- A. Interaction
- B. Interdependence
- C. Integration
- D. Central Objective

30. -----means that parts of the organization depend on one another

- A. Interaction
- B. Interdependence
- C. Integration
- D. Central Objective

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
A	A	D	D	B	D	B	D	C	C	A	B	C	B	A	A	B	C	D	A	B	A	D

24	25	26	27	28	29	30
A	A	B	C	D	C	B



Unit 2 Requirement Analysis

31. What are the types of requirements?

- A. Availability
- B. Reliability
- C. Usability
- D. All of the mentioned

32. Select the developer-specific requirement?

- A. Portability
- B. Maintainability
- C. Availability
- D. Both Portability and Maintainability

33. Which one of the following is not a step of requirement engineering?

- A. elicitation
- B. design
- C. analysis
- D. documentation

34.-----is a first technical step in software process.

- A. Software Anticipation
- B. Software Investigation
- C. Software Requirement
- D. None of Above

32.----- refers to the process of examining a business situation with the intent of improving it through better procedures and methods.

- A. Software Anticipation
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- D. System analysis



33. Which one of the following is not a step of requirement engineering?

- A. elicitation
- B. design
- C. analysis
- D. documentation

34. What are the four dimensions of Dependability?

- A. Usability, Reliability, Security, Flexibility
- B. Availability, Reliability, Maintainability, Security
- C. Availability, Reliability, Security, Safety
- D. Security, Safety, Testability, Usability

35. System analyst consist of following tasks:

- A. Problem identification
- B. Problem understanding
- C. Analysis Problem
- D. All of the above

36.----- it include the study like can the work for the project is done with current equipment existing software technology and with available manpower.

- A. Technical feasibility
- B. Economic feasibility
- C. Operational feasibility
- D. None of above

37.----- it include of study of cost of system.

- A. Technical feasibility
- B. Economic feasibility
- C. Operational feasibility
- D. None of above



38.----- it include system be used if it developed and implemented.

- A. Technical feasibility
- B. Economic feasibility
- C. Operational feasibility
- D. None of above

39. Analyst used ----- method to collect information from individual or from group.

- A. Interviews
- B. Questionnaires.
- C. Record inspection or view
- D. Observations

40. Analyst used ----- method to collect information from person by asking standard question to person or group of person.

- A. Interviews
- B. Questionnaires.
- C. Record inspection or view
- D. Observations

41. ----- interviews use of standardized question in either an open response or close response format.

- A. Unstructured Interviews.
- B. Structured Interviews
- C. Questionnaires.
- D. Record inspection or view

42.----- may be inefficient use of both respondent and interviewer time.

- A. Unstructured Interviews.
- B. Structured Interviews
- C. Questionnaires.
- D. Record inspection or view

43. Analyst use -----to learn about feelings, opinions and general experiences or to explore a process or problems.

- A. open ended questionnaires
- B. Close ended questionnaires



- C. Record Inspection
- D. observation

45.----- controlled the frame of reference by presenting respondent with specific responses from which to select.

- A. open ended questionnaires
- B. Close ended questionnaires
- C. Record Inspection
- D. Observation

46. In ----- analyst examines information that has been recorded about system and about the users.

- A. Record Review
- B. Interviews
- C. Questionnaires
- D. Observation

47. The ----- is produced at the culmination of the analysis task.

- A. Software requirement specification
- B. Questionnaires
- C. Record Inspection
- D. None of these

31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47
D	B	C	D	A	B	C	A	A	A	B	A	A		B	A	A



Unit 3 Introduction to software engineering

48. Software is defined as ____ .

- A. Instructions
- B. Data Structures
- C. Documents
- D. All of the above

49. The objective of software engineering is to produce -----

- A. Software Product
- B. Output
- C. Input
- D. Processing

50. ----- are software systems delivered to customer with the documentation which describes how to install and use the system.

- A. Software Product
- B. Output
- C. Input
- D. Processing

51. ----- These are stand-alone systems which are produced by a development organization and sold on the open market to any customer who is able to buy them.

- A. Generic Product
- B. Customized product
- C. Product
- D. None of these

52. ----- these are systems which are commissioned by a particular customer.

- A. Generic Product
- B. Customized product
- C. Product
- D. None of these



53. ----- component should be designed and implemented so that it can be reused in many different programs.

- A. Reusability
- B. Effectiveness
- C. Flexibility
- D. None of these

54. A primary goal of software engineering is to improve the -----and to increase the productivity and job satisfaction of software engineers.

- A. Quality of software product
- B. Satisfaction of product
- C. Flexibility
- D. None of these

55. A fundamental Principal of software engineering is to design software products that minimize the intellectual distance between ----- and solution.

- A. Method
- B. Process
- C. Product
- D. Problem

56. ----- is outgrowth of hardware and system engineering.

- A. Software engineering
- B. Requirement engineering
- C. System engineering
- D. None of these

57. ----- provide automated or semi-automated support for methods.

- A. Software engineering tools
- B. Software engineering Procedures
- C. Software engineering Methods
- D. None of these

58. ----- encompass a broad array of tasks that include project planning and estimation system analysis, design of data structure, program architecture, coding, testing and maintenance.



- A. Software engineering tools
- B. Software engineering Procedures
- C. Software engineering Methods
- D. None of these

59.----- are the glue that holds the methods and tools together and they enable rational and timely development of computer software.

- A. Software engineering tools
- B. Software engineering Procedures
- C. Software engineering Methods
- D. None of these

60. Software engineering needed for building -----systems in a timely manner with high quality.

- A. Software
- B. Hardware
- C. Process
- D. All of above

61. software engineering is a -----

- A. Graphical technology
- B. Layered technology
- C. Paired technology
- D. Electrical technology

62.----- provides the technical how to building software.

- A. Software engineering tools
- B. Software engineering Procedures
- C. Software engineering Methods
- D. None of these

63. Software is -----

- A. Developed
- B. Manufactured
- C. Non manufactured



D. None of these

64. Software does not-----

- A. Engineered
- B. Developed
- C. Maintained
- D. Wear out

65. ----- consists of a means of monitoring the software engineering processes and methods used to ensure quality.

- A. Software quality assurance
- B. Software quality product
- C. Software requirement
- D. Software specification

66. In McCall's software quality factors, Product operation phase ----not contains.

- A. Correctness
- B. Reliability
- C. Usability
- D. Flexibility

67. In McCall's software quality factors, Product revision phase ----not contains.

- A. Maintainability
- B. Flexibility
- C. Testability
- D. Portability

68. In McCall's software quality factors, Product transition phase ----not contains

- A. Portability
- B. Reusability
- C. Interoperability
- D. Testability

69. ----- it includes the steps of maintenance phase of software.

- A. Maintainability
- B. Flexibility



- C. Testability
- D. Portability

70. The property of software in which software product may be adapted to changes of specifications.

- A. Maintainability
- B. Flexibility
- C. Testability
- D. Portability

71. It is the ability of software system to protect their various components against unauthorized access and modification.

- A. Correctness
- B. Reliability
- C. Usability
- D. Integrity

72.----- is the probability that the software will operate correctly over specified time interval.

- A. Correctness
- B. Reliability
- C. Usability
- D. Flexibility

73. -----will be able to interface it with another system.

- A. Correctness
- B. Interoperability
- C. Usability
- D. Flexibility

74. ----- the ease with which conformance to standards can be checked.

- A. Correctness
- B. Auditability
- C. Usability
- D. Flexibility



75. ----- The degree to which standard interfaces protocols and bandwidth are used.

- A. Correctness
- B. Communication commonality
- C. Usability
- D. Flexibility

76.----- The compactness of the program in terms of lines of code.

- A. Conciseness
- B. Consistency
- C. Data commonality
- D. Error tolerance

77. -----The use of uniform design and documentation techniques throughout the software development project.

- A. Conciseness
- B. Consistency
- C. Data commonality
- D. Error tolerance

78.----- The use of standard data structures and types throughout the program.

- A. Conciseness
- B. Consistency
- C. Data commonality
- D. Error tolerance

79.----- the degree to which the software assists in enabling new users to apply the system.

- A. Training
- B. Traceability
- C. Simplicity
- D. security

80.----- The degree to which the source code provides meaningful documentation.

- A. Self-documentation
- B. Training
- C. Traceability



D. Simplicity

81. ----- The damage that occurs when the program encounters an error.

- A. Error tolerance
- B. Training
- C. Traceability
- D. simplicity

82.----- The functional independence of program componets.

- A. Error tolerance
- B. Training
- C. Modularity
- D. simplicity

83.----- The degree to which full implementation of required function has been achieved.

- A. Error tolerance
- B. Training
- C. Completeness
- D. Simplicity

48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67
D	A	A	A	B	A	A	D	A	A	C	B	A	B	C	A	D	A	D	D
68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83				
D	A	B	D	B	B	B	A	A	B	C	A	A	A	C	C				



Unit 4. Software Development Methodologies

84. Pick up the odd one out of the following process models

- A. Component assembly model
- B. Prototyping Model
- C. Spiral model
- D. Waterfall Model

85. The Linear Sequential or Classic Life Cycle is also called

- A. Waterfall Model
- B. Incremental Model
- C. Spiral model
- D. Prototyping Model

86. The waterfall model of the software process considers each process activity as a _____ phase

- A. separate
- B. discrete
- C. Both a and b options
- D. None of the above

87. In Boehm's spiral model, each loop in the spiral represents _____ of the software process

- A. phase
- B. design
- C. documentation
- D. none of the above

88. In the Spiral model the radius of the spiral at any point represents

- A. the level of risk



- B. the progress made in the current phase
- C. the cost incurred in the project till then
- D. None of these

89. Oldest paradigm for software engineering is

- A. Incremental process model
- B. RAD model
- C. Waterfall model
- D. None of above

90. In incremental process model, some high end function are designed in

- A. Construction framework
- B. Modeling framework
- C. Planning framework
- D. Deployment framework

91. RAD stands for

- A. Relative Application Development
- B. Rapid Application Development
- C. Rapid Application Document
- D. None of the mentioned

92. Which one of the following models is not suitable for accommodating any change?

- A. Build & Fix Model
- B. Prototyping Model
- C. RAD Model
- D. Waterfall Model

93. Which is not one of the types of prototype of Prototyping Model?

- A. Horizontal Prototype
- B. Vertical Prototype
- C. Diagonal Prototype
- D. Domain Prototype

94. Which one of the following is not a phase of Prototyping Model?



- A. Quick Design
- B. Coding
- C. Prototype Refinement
- D. Engineer Product

95. RAD Model has

- A. 2 phases
- B. 3 phase
- C. 5 phases
- D. 6 phases

96. What is the major drawback of using RAD Model?

- A. Highly specialized & skilled developers/designers are required
- B. Increases reusability of components
- C. Encourages customer/client feedback
- D. Increases reusability of components, Highly specialized & skilled developers/designers are required

97. SDLC stands for

- A. Software Development Life Cycle
- B. System Development Life cycle
- C. Software Design Life Cycle
- D. System Design Life Cycle

98. Which model can be selected if user is involved in all the phases of SDLC?

- A. Waterfall Model
- B. Prototyping Model
- C. RAD Model
- D. both Prototyping Model & RAD Model

99. Which one of the following is not an Evolutionary Process Model?

- A. WINWIN Spiral Model
- B. Incremental Model
- C. Concurrent Development Model
- D. All of the mentioned**

100. The Incremental Model is a result of combination of elements of which two models?



- A. Build & FIX Model & Waterfall Model
- B. Linear Model & RAD Model
- C. Linear Model & Prototyping Model
- D. Waterfall Model & RAD Model

101. 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. Easier to test and debug & It is used when there is a need to get a product to the market early

102. The spiral model was originally proposed by

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

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

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

104. How is WINWIN Spiral Model different from Spiral Model?

- A. It defines tasks required to define resources, timelines, and other project related information
- B. It defines a set of negotiation activities at the beginning of each pass around the spiral
- C. It defines tasks required to assess both technical and management risks
- D. It defines tasks required to construct, test, install, and provide user support

105. Identify the disadvantage of Spiral Model.

- A. Doesn't 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



106. Spiral Model has user involvement in all its phases.

- A. True
- B. False**

107. 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. All of the mentioned

108. 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

109. 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 RAD & Iterative Enhancement
- D. Spiral

110. One can choose Waterfall Model if the project development schedule is tight.

- A. True
- B. False**

111. Spiral Model has high reliability requirements.

- A. True
- B. False**

112. RAD Model has high reliability requirements.

- A. True
- B. False**



113. 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

114. 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

115. This set of Software Engineering Multiple Choice Questions & Answers (MCQs) focuses on “Selection of a Life Cycle Model”.

1. Selection of a model is based on

- A. Requirements
- B. Development team & Users
- C. Project type and associated risk
- D. All of the mentioned

116. Selection of a model is based on

- A. Requirements
- B. Development team & Users
- C. Project type and associated risk
- D. All of the mentioned

117. 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

118. Which two models doesn't allow defining requirements early in the cycle?

- A. Waterfall & RAD
- B. Prototyping & Spiral
- C. Prototyping & RAD
- D. Waterfall & Spiral

119. A model that is the demo implementation of the system.

- A. waterfall
- B. prototype
- C. incremental
- D. agile

120. Maintenance is the final phase in waterfall model.

- A. True
- B. False

121. A stage in which individual components are integrated and ensured that they are error-free to meet customer requirements.

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

122. Methodology in which project management processes were step-by step.

- A. Incremental
- B. Waterfall
- C. Spiral
- D. Prototyping



84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101
D	A	C	A	C	C	B	B	D	C	B	C	D	A	C	D	C	D
102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119
B	C	B	A	B	A	C	C	B	A	B	C	A	D	A	A	B	B
120	121	122															
A	B	B															





Unit 5 Analysis and design Tools

123. ER diagram is a -----tool

- A. Design
- B. Coding
- C. Testing
- D. None of above

124. ER diagram is a -----of the database system which provides high level conceptual data model and supports the users perception of the data.

- A. Graphical representation
- B. Hierarchical representation
- C. Both of these
- D. None above these

125. ----- is an object in to real world that is distinguishable from all other objects

- A. Entity
- B. Attribute
- C. Both
- D. None

126. ----- is set of entities of the same type that share the same properties attributes.

- A. Entity
- B. Attribute
- C. Both
- D. None

127. Each entity has a set of -----

- A. Entity
- B. Attribute



- C. Row
- D. None

128.----- attributes cannot be divided into subparts

- A. Simple
- B. Composite
- C. Single valued
- D. multivalued

129. ----- attributes can be divided into subparts.

- A. Simple
- B. Composite
- C. Single valued
- D. multivalued

130.----- attribute has single value for a particular entity.

- A. Simple
- B. Composite
- C. Single valued
- D. multivalued

131.----- attribute has a set of values for a specific entity.

- A. Simple
- B. Composite
- C. Single valued
- D. multivalued

132.----- entity does not have a value for an attribute.

- A. Null
- B. Composite
- C. Single valued
- D. multivalued

133.----- represent entity set.

- A. Ellipses
- B. Rectangles



- C. Diamonds
- D. Lines

134.----- represent attributes

- A. Ellipses
- B. Rectangles
- C. Diamonds
- D. Lines

135.----- represent relationship set.

- A. Ellipses
- B. Rectangles
- C. Diamonds
- D. Lines

136.----- represent multi-valued attribute.

- A. Double ellipse
- B. Dashed ellipse
- C. Diamonds
- D. Lines

137.----- represent derived attribute.

- A. Double ellipse
- B. Dashed ellipse
- C. Diamonds
- D. Lines

138.-----represent weak entity set.

- A. Double ellipse
- B. Dashed ellipse
- C. Double rectangle
- D. Lines

139. A _____ is a decision support tool that uses a tree-like graph or model of decisions and their possible consequences, including chance event outcomes, resource costs, and utility.

- A. Decision tree



- B. Graphs
- C. Trees
- D. Neural Networks

140. What is Decision Tree?

- A. Flow-Chart
- B. Structure in which internal node represents test on an attribute, each branch represents outcome of test and each leaf node represents class label
- C. Flow-Chart & Structure in which internal node represents test on an attribute, each branch represents outcome of test and each leaf node represents class label
- D. None of the mentioned

141. Decision Tree is a display of an algorithm.

- A. True
- B. False

142. Choose from the following that are Decision Tree nodes?

- A. Decision Nodes
- B. End Nodes
- C. Chance Nodes
- D. All of the mentioned

143. Decision Nodes are represented by _____

- A. Disks
- B. Squares
- C. Circles
- D. Triangles

144. Chance Nodes are represented by _____

- A. Disks
- B. Squares
- C. Circles
- D. Triangles

145. End Nodes are represented by _____



- A. Disks
- B. Squares
- C. Circles
- D. Triangles

146. Which of the following are the advantage/s of Decision Trees?

- A. Possible Scenarios can be added
- B. Use a white box model, If given result is provided by a model
- C. Worst, best and expected values can be determined for different scenarios
- D. All of the mentioned

147. Decision table made up of section.

- A. Condition statement
- B. Condition statements
- C. Action statements
- D. All of these

148----- is a graphic representation of system that shows data flows to from and within system, processing functions that change the data in some manner and storage of tis data.

- A. DFD
- B. ER model
- C. Decision table
- D. Decision Tree

149. DFD shows how things happen or the physical component is called -----

- A. Logical DFD
- B. Physical DFD
- C. Data dictionary
- D. None of these

150.A relational database system needs to maintain data about the relations, such as the schema of the relations. This is called

- A. Metadata



- B. Catalog
- C. Log
- D. Dictionary

151. Relational schemas and other metadata about relations are stored in a structure called the _____

- A. Metadata
- B. Catalog
- C. Log
- D. Data Dictionary

152. A data dictionary is created when a _____ created.

- A. Instance
- B. Segment
- C. Database
- D. Dictionary

153. Keep the statement language _____ while writing a pseudo code.

- A. Dependent
- B. Independent
- C. Case sensitive
- D. Capitalized

154. Capitalize initial keyword – This is a rule while writing a pseudo code.

- A. True
- B. False

155. Which of the following is not a keyword?

- A. Read
- B. Write
- C. start
- D. endif

156. _____ is used to show hierarchy in a pseudo code.

- A. Indentation
- B. Curly Braces



C. Round Brackets

D. Semicolon

123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141
A	A	A	A	B	A	B	C	D	A	B	A	C	A	B	C	A	C	A
142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156				
B	B	C	D	D	D	A	A	A	D	C	B	A	C	A				



Unit 5 Structured system Design



157. structured design was developed by ----- and -----.

- A. ED Yourdon and Larry constatine
- B. By codd
- C. All of these
- D. None of these

158. In specific design process activites are:

- A. Architectural design.
- B. Abstract specification
- C. Interface design
- D. All of these

159.----- is the separation of a function contained as code in one module into a new module of its own.

- A. Factoring
- B. Fan-in
- C. Fan-out
- D. System shape

160.----- it is a module where the number of immediate bosses it has.

- A. Factoring
- B. Fan-in
- C. Fan-out
- D. System shape

161. Modules with ----- must have good cohesion.

- A. Factoring
- B. Fan-in**
- C. Fan-out
- D. System shape



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

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

163. _____ is a measure of the degree of interdependence between modules.

- A. Cohesion
- B. Coupling
- C. None of the mentioned
- D. All of the mentioned

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

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

165. Which of the following is the worst type of module coupling?

- A. Control Coupling
- B. Stamp Coupling
- C. External Coupling
- D. Content Coupling

166. Which of the following is the worst type of module cohesion?

- A. Logical Cohesion
- B. Temporal Cohesion
- C. Functional Cohesion
- D. Coincidental Cohesion



167. Which of the following is the best type of module cohesion?

- A. Functional Cohesion
- B. Temporal Cohesion
- C. Functional Cohesion
- D. Sequential Cohesion

168. A software engineer must design the modules with the goal of high cohesion and low coupling.

- A. True
- B. False

169. In what type of coupling, the complete data structure is passed from one module to another?

- A. Control Coupling
- B. Stamp Coupling
- C. External Coupling
- D. Content Coupling

170. If all tasks must be executed in the same time-span, what type of cohesion is being exhibited?

- A. Functional Cohesion
- B. Temporal Cohesion
- C. Functional Cohesion
- D. Sequential Cohesion

171.----- defined as a collection of program statements with four basic attribute i.e. input and output, function, mechanics and internal data

- A.Module
- B.Factoring
- C.Fan in
- D.Fan Out

172.----- is the intellectual tool that allows us to deal with concepts apart from particular instances of those concepts.

- A. Module
- B. Abstraction
- C. Fan-in



D. Fan-out

173. The -----involves the use of parameterized subprograms.

- A. Functional Abstraction
- B. Control Abstraction
- C. Cohesion
- D. Coupling

174.The ----- is used to state a desired effect without stating the exact mechanism of control.

- A. Functional Abstraction
- B. Control Abstraction
- C. Cohesion
- D. Coupling

175.-----in this each module and its sub module corresponding to a processing step in the execution sequence.

- A. Information hiding criteria
- B. Conventional criteria
- C. Data abstraction criteria
- D. None of these

176.----- In this each module hides a difficult or changeable design decision from the other module.

- A. Information hiding criteria
- B. Conventional criteria
- C. Data abstraction criteria
- D. None of these

177. ----- In this each module hides the representation details of a major data structure behind functions that access and modify the data structure.

- A. Information hiding criteria
- B. Conventional criteria
- C. Data abstraction criteria
- D. None of these



178. A module has -----if there is some logical relationship in the elements of a module.

- A. Logical cohesion
- B. Temporal cohesion
- C. Both A And B
- D. None of these

179.----- This module gets data from sub-ordinates and forward it to superordinate(boss) modules.

- A. Afferent modules
- B. Efferent modules
- C. Co-ordinate modules
- D. Transform modules.

180.----- This module gets data from super-ordinate and forward it to sub-ordinates.

- A. Afferent modules
- B. Efferent modules
- C. Co-ordinate modules
- D. Transform modules.

181.----- This module manages the flow of data between different sub-ordinates. They are used for selection purpose and in decision making.

- A. Afferent modules
- B. Efferent modules
- C. Co-ordinate modules
- D. Transform modules.

182. ----- This module gets data from super-ordinates, process that data and again forward It to super-ordinate modules, These modules are used for processing purpose.

- A. Afferent modules
- B. Efferent modules
- C. Co-ordinate modules
- D. Transform modules.



Answer Key

157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171
A	D	A	B	B	D	B	C	C	D	A	A	B	B	A
172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182				
B	A	B	B	A	C	A	A	B	C	D				





Unit 7 Software Testing

183. Which of the following term describes testing?

- A. Finding broken code
- B. Evaluating deliverable to find errors
- C. A stage of all projects
- D. None of the mentioned

184. What is Cyclomatic complexity?

- A. Black box testing
- B. White box testing
- C. Yellow box testing
- D. Green box testing

185. White Box techniques are also classified as

- A. Design based testing
- B. Structural testing
- C. Error guessing technique
- D. None of the mentioned

186. Exhaustive testing is

- A. always possible
- B. practically possible
- C. impractical but possible
- D. impractical and impossible

187. Which of the following is/are White box technique?

- A. Statement Testing
- B. Decision Testing
- C. Condition Coverage
- D. All of the mentioned



188. What are the various Testing Levels?

- A. Unit Testing
- B. System Testing
- C. Integration Testing
- D. All of the mentioned

189. Boundary value analysis belong to?

- A. White Box Testing
- B. Black Box Testing
- C. White Box & Black Box Testing
- D. None of the mentioned

190. Alpha testing is done at

- A. Developer's end
- B. User's end
- C. Developer's & User's end
- D. None of the mentioned

191. The testing in which code is checked

- A. Black box testing
- B. White box testing
- C. Red box testing
- D. Green box testing

192. Testing done without planning and Documentation is called

- A. Unit testing
- B. Regression testing
- C. Adhoc testing
- D. None of the mentioned

193. Acceptance testing is also known as

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



194. Which of the following is non-functional testing?

- A. Black box testing
- B. Performance testing
- C. Unit testing
- D. None of the mentioned

195. Beta testing is done at

- A. User's end
- B. Developer's end
- C. User's & Developer's end
- D. None of the mentioned

196. Unit testing is done by

- A. Users
- B. Developers
- C. Customers
- D. None of the mentioned

197. Behavioral testing is

- A. White box testing
- B. Black box testing
- C. Grey box testing
- D. None of the mentioned

198. Which of the following is black box testing

- A. Basic path testing
- B. Boundary value analysis
- C. Code path analysis
- D. None of the mentioned

199. Which of the following is not used in measuring the size of the software

- A. KLOC
- B. Function Points
- C. Size of module
- D. None of the mentioned



200. The testing in which code is checked

- A. Black box testing
- B. White box testing
- C. Red box testing
- D. Green box testing

Answer Key

183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200
B	B	B	C	D	D	B	A	B	C	D	B	A	B	B	B	C	B