

PPSC Computer Science Topic 21 Software Engineering

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	The software life cycle can be said to consist of a series of phases The classical model is referred to as the waterfall model Which phase may be defined as The concept is explored and refined and the clients requirements are called.	<p>A. Requirements B. Specification C. Design D. Implementation</p>
2	The rapid application development model is.	<p>A. Same as component based development B. A useful approach when a customer cannot define requirements clearly C. A high speed adaptation of the linear sequential model D. Same as incremental model</p>
3	Which of the following is not the guiding principle of software project scheduling.	<p>A. Compartmentalization B. Market assessment C. Time allocation D. Effort validation</p>
4	Which of the following is a type of abstraction.	<p>A. Data B. Procedural C. Iteration D. All of the above</p>
5	Software Science bases its estimation of the size of a product on.	<p>A. Lines of Code B. Function points C. Operands and operators D. Feature points</p>
6	A simple way of looking at the spiral software life cycle model is as a waterfall model with each phase proceeded by.	<p>A. Build and fix B. Freezing C. synchronization D. risk analysis</p>
7	Software engineering is the systematic approach to the	<p>A. Development of software B. Operation of software C. Maintenance of software D. All of the above</p>
8	Myers 1978 identifies seven levels of cohesion .which level of cohesion may be defined as followed, the output from one element in the component serves as input for some other elements.	<p>A. Communicational cohesion B. Functional cohesion C. Communicational cohesion D. None</p>
9	In choosing a development life cycle model one would consider the	<p>A. Development group expertise, problem characteristics, user expectations B. Languages, development schedule competition C. system context user population, platforms D. System analysis, user interface testing.</p>
10	Algorithmic cost estimation in different organizations may be different organizations may be different for the same application development because.	<p>A. Different organizations consider complexity factors differently B. Different organization may use different programming languages. C. Developers skills may vary D. all of the above may be true</p>
11	Which is not involved in software development process.	<p>A. People B. Problem C. Practice D. Product</p>
12	Which of the following is a life cycle concern.	<p>A. Testing B. Portability C. Programming D. Planning</p>
13	If a control switch is passed as an argument this is an example of _____ coupling	<p>A. Content B. Common C. Control D. Data</p>

14	Black box testing is also called	A. Specification based testing B. Structural testing C. Verifications D. Stress testing
15	The final form of testing COTS software is ____ testing.	A. Alpha B. Beta C. Unit D. Module
16	The individual or organization who wants a product to be developed is known as the	A. Developer B. User C. Client D. Contractor
17	Which property of the rapid prototype is not important.	A. The speed with which it can be developed B. The speed with which it can be modified C. Its ability to determine the clients real needs D. Its internal structure.
18	Which of the following is not a concern during the management of a software project.	A. Money B. Time C. Product quality D. Project information
19	Domain Engineering in CBSE is to	A. Identification of components B. Catalogue reusable components' C. Domain modeling D. All above
20	Which configuration objects would not typically be found in the project data base.	A. Design specification B. Marketing data C. Executable code D. Test plane