

PPSC Computer Science Chapter 21 Software Engineering Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Traditionally the phase of software development where a formal approach used is.	A. Programming B. Design C. Planning D. Testing
2	Software engineering is the systematic approach to the	A. Development of software B. Operation of software C. Maintenance of software D. All of the above
3	The rapid application development model is.	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
4	The relationship between a derived class and base class is referred to as.	A. Association B. Inheritance C. Polymorphism D. Instantiation
5	In the classical chief programmer team approach, the team member responsible for maintaining the detailed design and coding is.	A. The chief programmer B. The programming secretary C. A specialized function that exists outside the team D. The individual coder
6	A design is said to be a good design if the components are.	A. Strongly coupled B. Weakly cohesive C. Strongly coupled and weakly cohesive D. Strongly cohesive and weakly coupled
7	Which best captures the nature of the quality paradigm.	A. The nature of quality A process perspective defect elimination B. Measurement requirements economics, customer's needs. C. Feasibility requirements economics, customer's needs D. Analysis, testing Design
8	Coupling is a qualitative indication of the degree to which a module.	A. Can be written more compactly B. Focuses on just one thing C. Is connected to other modules D. Is able to complete its logic in a timely manner.
9	The final form of testing COTS software is ____ testing.	A. Alpha B. Beta C. Unit D. Module
10	Which of the following is not viewed as a primary mover in improving the software process.	A. Increased effectiveness B. Better product quality C. Reduced costs D. Tighter managerial control
11	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 client's real needs D. Its internal structure.
12	Software measurement is useful to.	A. Indicate quality of the product B. Track progress C. Assess productivity D. All of the above
		A. Different organizations consider

13	Algorithmic cost estimation in different organizations may be different organizations may be different for the same application development because.	complexity factors differently B. Different organization may use different programming languages. C. Developers skills may vary D. all of the above may be true
14	Which tests are designed to confront the program with abnormal situations.	A. Recovery testing B. Security testing C. Stress testing D. Usage testing
15	Software configuration activities would not include	A. Identify change B. Control change C. Ensure improper implementation of change D. All of the above
16	A simple way of looking at the spiral software life cycle model is as a waterfall model with each phase proceeded by.	A. Build and fix B. Freezing C. synchronization D. risk analysis
17	Which of the following is not a area of concern in the design model.	A. Architecture B. Data design C. Interfaces design D. Project scope
18	Which of the following is a life cycle concern.	A. Testing B. Portability C. Programming D. Planning
19	Black box testing is also called	A. Specification based testing B. Structural testing C. Verifications D. Stress testing
20	Software Engineering.	A. Is a set of rules about developing software products. B. Has been around as a discipline since the early 50's C. Started as a response to the so called software crisis of the late 90's D. Is an engineering discipline concerned with all the aspects of software production.
21	What do you call when the elements of a module all operate on the same data.	A. Functional cohesion B. Temporal cohesion C. Communicational cohesion D. Coincidental cohesion
22	Empirical estimation models are typically based on.	A. Expert judgment based on past project experiences B. Refinement of current project estimation C. Regression models derived from historical project data D. Estimation of present data
23	How does a software project manager need to act to minimize the risk of software failure.	A. Double the project team size B. Request a large budget C. Form a small software team D. Track progress
24	In planning a software project one would	A. Find ways to produce result using limited resources B. Pad the schedule to accommodate errors C. Overestimate the budget D. All of the above
25	What do you call when two modules are coupled, when they communicate via a composite data item.	A. content coupling B. Common coupling C. Data coupling D. Stamp coupling
26	Which of the following is not the guiding principle of software project scheduling.	A. Compartmentalization B. Market assessment C. Time allocation D. Effort validation
27	To which software category does knowledge based system belongs.	A. system software B. Real time software C. Embedded software D. Artificial intelligent software
		A. Planning Risk analysis, engineering customer evaluation

28	What are the major activities of the spiral model of software engineering.	engineering customer evaluation B. Defining, prototyping, testing delivery C. Requirements D. Testing
29	Which of the following is a type of abstraction.	A. Data B. Procedural C. Iteration D. All of the above
30	Which among the following measures how strongly the elements within a module are related.	A. Coupling B. cohesion C. Aggregation D. Abstraction
31	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
32	The best way to test the software project management plan .	A. Prototyping B. Inspection C. Simulation D. Debugging
33	Object oriented concepts are not new The first OO language was considered to be	A. ALGOL -68 B. FORTRAN 77 C. C D. SIMULA 67
34	Domain Engineering in CBSE is to	A. Identification of components B. Catalogue reusable components' C. Domain modeling D. All above
35	The aim of software engineering is to produce software that is.	A. Fault free B. Delivered on time C. Delivered with budget D. Satisfies users needs
36	Prototyping is appropriate for	A. Data oriented applications B. Applications with emphasis on the user interface C. Development learn who lack domain experience D. All of the above
37	The degree of interaction between two modules is known as.	A. Cohesion B. Strength C. Inheritance D. Coupling
38	In choosing a development life cycle model one would consider the	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.
39	The information we need to capture during requirements analysis not include.	A. Hiring authority B. Communication paths C. Synchronization D. Data aggregation
40	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.	A. Communicational cohesion B. Functional cohesion C. Communicational cohesion D. None
41	In the maintenance phase the product must be tested against previous test cases. This is known as _____ testing.	A. Unit B. Regression C. Beta D. Module
42	Which of the following is not a logical layer of the application in client server system.	A. Presentation layer B. application layer C. Data management layer D. Programming layer
43	If a control switch is passed as an argument this is an example of _____ coupling	A. Content B. Common C. Control D. Data
	The software engineering process is iterative. The first iteration is	A. Requirements

44	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.	B. Specification C. Design D. Implementation
45	Work that continues throughout the project and does not relate to any specific phase of software development is termed a .	A. Mile stone B. Project function C. Activity D. Baseline
46	Internal costs include	A. Developers salaries B. Managers and support personnel salaries C. The cost of overheads such as utilities rent and senior managers D. All of above
47	What is the fundamental reason that software cannot be considered to be engineered.	A. It is designed by humans and therefore flawed B. Software engineering is art not a science C. None are true software engineering is a truly rigorous discipline D. The complexity of systems and their interaction continues faster than we can understand it
48	The individual or organization who wants a product to be developed is known as the	A. Developer B. User C. Client D. Contractor
49	Which of the following projects would be a good one for adopting the prototyping paradigm for software development.	A. Accounting system B. Spread sheet C. Automobile cruise control D. Algebra tutor
50	Which box specification is not associated with cleanroom approach.	A. Black box B. Clear box C. State box D. While box
51	If intermediate COCOMO the mode that represents complex products is referred to as.	A. Embedded B. Semidetached C. Organic D. Monolithic
52	Which of the following could be a deliverable for a software system.	A. Source code B. Reference manual C. <div>User's guide</div> D. All of above
53	Software Science bases its estimation of the size of a product on.	A. Lines of Code B. Function points C. Operands and operators D. Feature points
54	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
55	A process view in software engineering would consider which of the following	A. Product performance B. Staffing C. Functionality D. Usability
56	Which is not involved in software development process.	A. People B. Problem C. Practice D. Product