JNTUk 3-1 online bits of software engineering for IT

Q) Identify, from among the following, thecorrectstatement.-->**Software does not wear-out in the traditional sense of the term, but software does tend to deteriorate as it evolves**

Q) Software Engineering:-->**Is an engineering discipline concerned with all the aspects of software production**

Q) Which of the following is not a part of software?-->**Hardware**

Q) Which of the following is not a characteristic of software?-->**Availability**

Q) Which is not valid software Characteristic?-->**Software is always reliable**

Q) Which of the items listed below is not one of the software engineering layers-->**Elements**

Q) -------------- is a collection of programs written to service other programs-->**System Software**

Q) Which of the following reasons cannot be considered as contributing factor to the present software crisis?-->**Shortage of man power**

Q) The primary focus of the software industries is to produce-->**Quality software within budget and in small cycle time**

Q) Software engineering primarily aims at-->**Industrial quality software**

Q) The focus of data structure oriented methodology is to design-->**Data structures**

Q) Evolution of software engineering methodologies is concerned with-->**Increasing complexities in programming and programming technologies**

Q) Greater degree of reusability is observed in-->**CBD methodology**

Q) Which of these are five generic software engineering framework activities-->**Communication, Planning, Modeling, Construction, Deployment**

Q) Which is the symptom of modern software crisis?-->**Lateness and costliness**

Q) Component based software engineering uses-->**Commercial off the shelf systems**

Q) Which is the element of development of software?-->**Project , process, Product**

Q) Which is not the phase of generic process model?-->**Declaration phase**

Q) The project management process concentrates on-->**Planning and managing projects**

Q) A software process is an ordered set of activities in which each activity involves-->**Procedures, tools, artifacts**

Q) -------------- is the successful operation of software within the specified environment and duration under certain conditions-->**Reliability**

Q) Which isnotinvolved in software development process?-->**Practice**

Q) Which methodology concentrates more on designing data structures rather than on procedures and control?-->**Data structure oriented methodology**

Q) A good quality product implements features that are required by --------------->**Customer**

Q) Which of the following development phase requires Maximum time?-->**Maintenance**

Q) Which of the following phase requires maximum interaction with customer?-->**Requirement Specification**

Q) ------ is the speed of a process to produce the products under specifications for its timely completion.-->**Rapidity**

Q) Which provides metrics, feedback and guidelines for the assurance of product quality?-->**Quality Management Process**

Q) If a process is under statistical control, then it is-->**Predictable**

Q) The process improvement process aims at-->**Improving process itself**

Q) Feasibility study ends with-->**Feasibility report**

Q) ------------ provides a framework that encompasses the activities performed to develop and maintain software.-->**Software development life Cycle**

Q) Feasibility study is performed on the basis of ------------>**Preliminary Investigation**

Q) RAD is not appropriate when-->**Technical risks are high**

Q) Coding phase of software product development life cycle essentially involves:-->**Integration of hardware and software**

Q) Phased development life cycle is beneficial-->**To reduce product complexities**

Q) Which of the following is a life-cycle concern?-->**Planning**

Q) In choosing a development life-cycle model, one would consider the-->**Development Group Expertise, Problem Characteristics, User Expectations**

Q) If Development team is not experienced, then which model should be preferred?-->**Prototype model**

Q) In which phase of RUP model, use cases are finalized?-->**Elaboration**

Q) Spiral model was Developed by-->**Berry Boehm**

Q) If customers are not expert and cannot explain their requirements, then which model should be preferred?-->**Prototype model**

Q) Which of the following model is preferred to be used for object-oriented development using UML-->**Rational Unified Process model**

Q) Which of the following model can be considered as meta-model that includes all other models?-->**Spiral model**

Q) What is the correct order of phases in classical waterfall model?-->**Requirement Specifications, Design, Coding, testing, Maintenance**

Q) Which of the following model should be used when project risks are high?-->**Spiral model**

Q) Non functional requirements are the-->**Qualities of a system**

Q) Which is not included in the requirements engineering process?-->**Requirements simulation**

Q) --------------- is a detailed and formal description of system functionalities.-->**Requirement**

Q) Which define the project goal and the expected business benefits for doing the project?-->**Business requirements**

Q) Which one of the following is not a step of requirement engineering?-->**Requirement design**

Q) ----------- is the process of gathering, analyzing, documenting, validating and managing requirements.-->**Requirements engineering**

Q) If requirements are not clear then which model should be preferred? (B)-->**Evolutionary model**

Q) In Library management system, fine is calculated on late return of book. What is this kind of requirement?-->**Functional Requirement**

Q) What would be investigated duringRequirements analysis?-->**System Context , User Populations, User Tasks**

Q) At which state of requirements engineering are the conflicts among requirements are resolved?-->**Requirements analysis**

Q) Requirements elicitation phase is used to-->**Gather Requirements**

Q) At which state of requirements engineering non functional requirements are decided?-->**Requirement Elicitation**

Q) ----- requirements are product features where as ------------ requirements are properties that the product must have.-->**Functional, Non functional**

Q) At which state of requirements engineering are the priorities of different requirements decided?-->**Requirements analysis**

Q) ----------- are detailed and technical functionalities written in a systematic manner that are implemented in the business process to achieve the goal of user requirements.-->**System requirements**

Q) ----------------- are written from the sponsors point of view-->**Business requirements**

Q) ----------- are used to collect and record large amounts of qualitative as well as quantitative data from a number of people.-->**Questionnaires**

Q) Which tool is used for structured analysis?-->**DFD**

Q) A balanced DFD is obtained by --->**Factoring**

Q) --------- is a meta data that describes composite data structures.-->**Data dictionary**

Q) Which is not a requirement analysis method?-->**OOD**

Q) ------------ is a person who is to get a gain or loss in the success or failure of software-->**Stakeholder**

Q) ------------- interacts with different people, understands business needs, and collects requirements-->**System Analyst**Q) JAD is a structured group meeting conducted for --------- to define requirements-->**Minimal duration**

Q) ----------- is performed using entity relationship modeling.-->**Data oriented analysis**

Q) ------- represents is-a relationship-->**Specialization**

Q) Which one of the following is not an element of data dictionary?-->**Data design**

Q) E-R modeling is a-->**Data oriented analysis tool**

Q) Context diagram is also known as-->**Bubble**

Q) DFD is used for-->**Function modeling**

Q) Which one of the following is not used in DFD notation?-->**Diamond box**

Q) -------- represents the relationship between super class and sub class-->**Generalization**

Q) Time dependent behavior is represented in --------------->**Dynamic modeling**

Q) The kind of modeling that is not performed in object oriented analysis model is-->**Non functional modeling**

Q) Object oriented analysis is based on-->**Modeling the application**

Q) In which approach is prototype built with the focus that the working prototype will be considered as the final system?-->**Evolutionary prototyping**

Q) Object modeling represents a-->**Static structure**

Q) Relationship between classes is known as-->**Association**

Q) Which one of the following is not desired in a good SRS document?-->**Algorithms for software implementations**

Q) An SRS is a document that-->**Describes proposed software requirements**

Q) In which of the following method are programming like features used to depict the requirements?-->**Design description language**

Q) The ----------------diagram is constructed after analyzing the system behavior using the event sequence diagram.-->**State diagram**

Q) ------------- Prototypes are produced in several iterations.-->**Evolutionary**

Q) -------- illustrates the compositions within a system-->**Functional modeling**

Q) SRS diagrams correspond to which type of testing?-->**Acceptance Testing**

Q) -------------- is the formal process of requirements validation which is performed by a group of people.-->**Requirements review**

Q) The importance of software design can be summarized in a simple word as-->**Quality**

Q) The best way to conduct a requirements validation review is to-->**Use a check list of questions to examine each requirement**

Q) Requirements validation is performed to find-->**Inconsistencies**

Q) The details of a user interface are described in-->**External interface requirements**

Q) Changes in requirements are handled in ---->**Requirements management**

Q) Requirements testing is used to-->**Validate requirements**

Q) ----- is the algorithmic design of each module in the software-->**Detailed design**

Q) A good design should consume ----------- memory and processor time.-->**Less**

Q) Which of the following is also known as system design?-->**Physical design**

Q) Which is not the characteristic of a good design-->**Availability**

Q) Design inspection is performed by-->**Expert team members**

Q) ---------- is the process of describing the blue print of the final software product in the form of a design model-->**Software design**

Q) The external behavior of a software product is described by-->**Architectural design**

Q) Which of the following isnotan area of concern in the design model?-->**Project scope**

Q) What is the type of coupling when one module interacts with other by passing its local data values to another as parameters?-->**Data**

Q) What is the strongest reason for low coupling?-->**One module interacts with other by passing a part of a data structure to another module as a parameter**

Q) A/ An --------------- design will make the maintenance and implementation tasks easier.-->**Understandable**

Q) ---------- can be directly converted to source code of programming language.-->**Detailed design**

Q) When two modules are grouped together without any logical reason, then cohesion is called-->**Coincidental**

Q) What is the strongest reason for high cohesion?-->**Elements of a module relate to the performance of a single function**

Q) In data flow diagram, an originator or receiver of data is usually designated by-->**Square box**

Q) What is the shape used to represent function or process in DFD?-->**Ellipses**

Q) The --------- strategy is more appropriate where the system is to be developed from an existing system or unstable system requirements.-->**Top down**

Q) Which type of abstraction is used in software design-->**Control and procedural**

Q) Which one of them is good software?-->**High cohesion low coupling**

Q) ------------- seperates design from implementation.-->**Abstraction**

Q) ----------- is an important design principle which is expresses through encapsulation and abstraction.-->**Information hiding**

Q) ------- receives information from a subordinate module and passes to a super ordinate module.-->**Affluent module**

Q) Using ------------ , it will be difficult to identify and separate program execution in modules.-->**Flowchart**

Q) The basic approach of ------------- is to transform the data flow diagrams of structural analysis into structure charts.-->**Structured design**

Q) In structured charts, a module represented by a rectangle with double edges is called-->**Library module**

Q) External entities in DFD are represented in-->**Context diagram only**

Q) ----------- works well for small and understandable problems-->**Function oriented design**

Q) The number of processes in context diagram can be-->**1**

Q) When a single term triggers other data flow along one of the many paths of a data flow diagram, ------------- characterizes the information flow-->**Transaction flow**

Q) The selection on the selection of transform analysis or transaction analysis depends on the data input to the --------->**DFD**

Q) When the overall flow in a segment of a data flow diagram is largely sequential and follows straight line paths, -------- is present-->**Transform flow**

Q) --------- passes information from a super ordinate to a subordinate module.-->**Efferent module**

Q) In which analysis, DFD is divided into three zones?-->**Transform analysis**

Q) A successful application of transform or transaction mapping to create an architecture design is supplemented by-->**Both B and C**

Q) In transaction mapping, first level factoring results in the-->**Refinement of module view**

Q) State of an object is represented using--------------------->**Set of attributes**

Q) Static polymorphism is characterized with-->**Early binding**

Q) What is the correct order of implementation?-->**OOA, OOD, OOP**

Q) Central transform is connected to ---------------- module and it is considered a coordinate module between the input and output data streams-->**Main**

Q) Transaction analysis is similar to transform analysis but there may be -------- paths from any transaction in the DFD.-->**Several**

Q) ------------- are identified by analyzing the discrete event types that are performed in the system.-->**Transactions**

Q) A PDL is often a-->**Combination of programming constructs and narrative text**

Q) The diagram that helps in understanding and representing user requirements for a software project using UML is-->**Use case diagrams**

Q) Base class whose implementation is not provided but inherited by sub classes are called-->**Abstract classes**

Q) If a subclass inherits super class at different levels then it is called-->**Multilevel inheritance**

Q) Behavior of an object is represented using------------->**Set of Operations**

Q) Activity diagram belongs to which of the following categories of diagrams?-->**Behavior**

Q) Encapsulation is used to ---------------->**Stop malicious changes in implementation**

Q) Class and object diagrams are defined in which of the following perspectives?-->**structural**