CS605-Software Engeinring-II
MIDTERM PAST PAPER
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A law diminishing that to continue after a certain level of performance has been reached will result in a decline in effectiveness. This law is known as :

a. Law of Diminishing returns HO page 6
b. Law of effectiveness
c. Law of Saturation
d. Law of Marketing returns

2. Build and Fix model is a_____type of software development activity.
   a. Mathematical
   b. Perfect
   c. Haphazard (haphazard mean: lacking any obvious principle of organization.)
   d. Planned
3. In_____a team is structured along a traditional hierarchy of authority
   a. closed paradigm HO page 32
   b. synchronous paradigm
   c. random paradigm
   d. open paradigm
4. MTTC is the abbreviation of
   a. measured time to change
   b. mean time to collaborate
   c. mean time to change
   d. measure time to cope
5. The rapid application development model is
   a. Another name for component-based development.
   b. A useful approach when a customer cannot define requirements clearly
   c. A high speed adaptation of the linear sequential model. HO page 19
   d. All of the given
6. When a software is delivered to a client and then client reports the bug in it then that bug is termed as
   a. Error
   b. Defect
   c. Mistake
   d. Fault
7. A redesigned business process must be prototyped before it is fully integrated Into the business.
   a. . False
   b. . True

8. In order to measure the design quality, if the frequency of ripple defects is too large, then it means that there is tight coupling and hence the_____
   a. design is maintainable
   b. design is not maintainable HO page 79
   c. design has completed
   d. none of the given
9. The only reason for an estimate to be unreliable is lack of experience related to the application on the part of the estimator.
   a. true
   b. false
10. A consideration of software scope must include an evaluation of all external Interfaces.
   a. true
   b. false
11. If an error related to requirements is identified in testing phase, so this error will be considered as an error in_____phase.
   a. Design
   b. Code
   c. Requirement
   d. Testing
12. Usually the performance of the organization change over-night.
   a. . True
   b. . False
13. Following are the benefits of conducting review **except**
   a. . Help in finding the size of the project
   b. . Helps in verifying the quality of product
   c. . Help in identifying where improvement is required.
   d. . Helps in identifying the bugs in the work product
14. There could be multiple GUIs to satisfy one requirement
   a. . True
   b. . False
15. Which one of the following describes the data and control to be processed, Function, performance, constraints, interfaces, and reliability?
   a. . Product Quality
   b. . Software scope estimation HO page 80
   c. . Resources requirements
   d. . Time requirements
16. Miscommunication among project staff is one of the reasons of the failure of the software project
   a. True
17. Reliability of a software is a_____
   a. . functional requirement
   b. . non-functional requirement

c. .Design Requirement
d. . None of the given

18. The formal methods model of software development makes use of mathematical Methods to
    a. define the specification for computer-based systems
    b. develop defect free computer-based systems
    c. verify the correctness of computer-based systems
    d. all of the given
19. Water fall model is a document driven model.
    a. True
    b. False
20. Spiral model has_____dimensions.
    a. 2 HO page 20
    b. 3
    c. 4
    d. None of the above
21. The_____model of software development is a good approach when core product is required quickly.
    a. Incremental HO page 18
    b. Linear Sequential
    c. Prototyping
    d. None of the above
22. In_____team organization, there is no permanent leader rather there are task coordinators.
    a. Controlled Decentralized
    b. Democratic Decentralized HO page 32
    c. Controlled Centralized
    d. Synchronous paradigm
23. In software development_____is performed at the end of each phase.
    a. Verification HO page 25
    b. Validation
24. _____paradigm, structures a team loosely and depends on individual initiative of the team members
    a. Closed
    b. Random HO page 32
    c. Open
    d. Synchronous
25. Unrealistic deadline is NOT one of the reasons of project failure.
    a. True
26. _____is an Object Oriented model.
    a. Spiral
    b. Water fall
    c. Incremental
    d. Fountain HO page 23
27. Vision phase in a software process focuses on_____.
    a. What

b. Why HO page 14

c. How
d. Change

28. Rapid application development is another form of_____.
    a. Incremental model HO page 19
    b. Prototyping model
    c. Linear Sequential model
    d. None of the above
29. _____Phase in a software process focuses on change.
    a. Vision
    b. Maintenance HO page 14
    c. Definition
    d. Development
30. The_____model of software development is a useful approach when a customer cannot define requirements clearly.
    a. Prototyping HO page 17
    b. Water fall
    c. RAD
    d. Build and Fix
31. _____Model has a major drawback in that the delivered product may not fulfill the customer's requirements.
    a. Water fall HO page 17
    b. Build and Fix
    c. Prototyping
    d. Integrated water fall and prototyping
32. MOI model of leadership stands for
    a. Motivation , Operationalize ,Integration
    b. Misunderstanding , Object, Ideas
    c. Motivation , Organization , Innovation HO page 30
    d. Miscommunication , Organization, Invention
33. The_____model is used to overcome issues related to understanding and capturing of user requirements.
    a. Rapid Prototyping HO page 17
    b. Water fall
    c. Build and Fix
    d. None of the above

34. _____activity is performed throughout software production
    a. Maintenance
    b. Development
    c. Analysis
    d. Quality Assurance` My Point of View
35. : In_____model the product is developed without any proper design and specifications.
    a. Water fall
    b. Build and Fix HO page 14
    c. Prototyping
    d. None of the above
36. software project management focuses on the four P's: These are
    a. People , Product , Process , Problem
    b. People , Product , Process , Project HO page 29
    c. People , Passion , Process , Project
    d. People , Passion , Planning , Project
37. : The_____dimension in rational unified process model represents the dynamic aspect of the process.
    a. Horizontal HO page 24
    b. Angular
    c. Vertical
    d. Regular
38. _____model is developed keeping in mind the element of risk in the development of software
    a. Spiral HO page 20
    b. RAD
    c. Incremental
    d. Synchronize and Stabilize
39. _____model is adopted by Microsoft
    a. RAD
    b. Build and Fix
    c. Spiral
    d. Synchronize and Stabilize HO page 19
40. _____teams generate more and better solutions than individuals and are most useful for complex problems
    a. Decentralized HO page 32
    b. Centralized
    c. Synchronize and Stabilize
41. The important feature of extreme programming is the concept of_____.
    a. Feedback
    b. Risk assessment
    c. Pair programming HO page 23
    d. Requirement elicitation

42. Determination of the .....is a pre-requisite of all sorts of estimates, including, resources, time, and budget.
    a. software scope HO page 80
    b. software Risk
    c. software Quality
    d. software Management
43. When more than one user interpret the same requirement in different ways then we can say that the requirements are
    a. Complete
    b. Incomplete
    c. Ambiguous
    d. Incorrect
44. The extent to which a program satisfies its specifications and fulfills the customer's mission objectives is ……
    a. Integrity
    b. Reliability
    c. Correctness HO page 67
    d. None of given
45. Several entities are always created ---------- and deleted together then this is a strong indication that they should be grouped into ---------- logical file/files.
    a. Together, Single HO page 48
    b. Together, Multiple
    c. Together, Double
    d. All of the given
46. In case some software, it is extremely easy to operate with intuitive interface conforming to most excellent GUI practices of the industry. It needs very little training ----------
    a. Less than one hour
    b. Less than two hour My Point of View
    c. Less than five hour
    d. Less than ten hour
47. Metrics to assess the quality of the analysis models and the corresponding software specification were proposed.....
    a. in 1993- 1999.
    b. Ricado in 1993
    c. Davis in 1990
    d. Davis in 1993 HO page 71
48. Function/Test matrix is a type of
    a. Interim Test report
    b. Final test report
    c. Project status report My Point f View
    d. Management report
49. The higher the Error Index, the higher will be the Defect Removal Efficiency
    a. True
    b. False

50. _____help in finding the matrix to be stable or unstable
    a. Control chart HO page 75
    b. Directed Graph
    c. Cyclic chart
    d. Base line graph
51. This chart is then used to develop the individual control chart is called statistical control techniques.
    a. Yes
    b. No
52. In measuring Software Process Quality by using control charts, if the gap between the defects reported and defects fixed is increasing, then it means
    a. The product is in unstable condition HO page 78.
    b. The product is ready for shipment
    c. The product is in stable condition.
    d. None of the above
53. A ----------entity is the one which have any ---------- in the problem domain without some other entity.
    a. Strong, Role*
    b. All of the given
    c. Weak, Function
    d. None of the Given HO page 47
54. ----------give you a better insight into the state of the process or product.
    a. Metrics HO page 66
    b. Exceptions
    c. Errors
    d. Threats
55. The most important objective of any engineering activity is to produce high quality product with limited resources and----------
    a. Time HO page 66
    b. Persons
    c. Cost
    d. Metrics
56. The extent to which a program satisfies its specification and fulfills the customer's mission objectives is said to be achieving the
    a. Correctness HO page 67
    b. Reliability
    c. Efficiency
    d. Usability
57. ILF is a ---------- identifiable group of logically control in formations ---------- the boundary the application.
    a. user, within HO page 42
    b. user, without
    c. All of the given
    d. user, along

58. .....technique was initially developed for manufacturing processes in the 1920's by Walter Shewart.
    a. Upper Control Line
    b. Control chart Ho page 75
    c. CMP
    d. Quality
59. Every task should be assigned to a specific team ----------.
    a. Member HO page 93
    b. Manager
    c. Organizer
    d. None of the given
60. Which one is not the Software project planning activity carried out by the project manager for _____estimation?
    a. Software scope estimation
    b. Resources requirements
    c. Time requirements
    d. Product Quality HO page 80
61. While performing risk analysis, the impact of risk cannot be measured quantitatively
    a. True
    b. False
62. Degree of uncertainty that the product will meet its requirements and be fit for its intended use is the_____
    a. Cost risks
    b. Schedule risks
    c. Performance risks HO page 87
    d. None of the given choices
63. The number of people required for a software project is determined
    a. After an estimate of the development effort is made.
    b. From an assessment of the technical complexity of the system.
    c. by the size of the project
    d. all of the given
64. Defect Removal Efficiency (DRE) can be measured by where E is Errors found delivery and D is error found after delivery (typically within the first year of operation)
    a. DRE= E/(E+D) HO page 69
    b. DRE= E - (E+D)
    c. DRE= E * (E+D)
    d. None of the given
65. Integrity means that the software should
    a. help the users to enjoy usability
    b. none of the given
    c. withstand the attack from a hacker HO page 67
    d. help the hacker to hack the system

66. In function point analysis technique EO stands for
    a. . Export operation
    b. . Export output
    c. External output ` HO page 49
    d. . None of these
67. Which of these software characteristics are used to determine the scope of a software project?
    a. . context, Lines of code, function
    b. . context, function, communication requirements
    c. . information objectives, function, performance HO page 34
    d. . communications requirements, performance, information objectives
68. In_____a team is structured loosely and depends on individual initiative of the team members
    a. random paradigm HO page 32
    b. . closed paradigm
    c. . synchronous paradigm
    d. . open paradigm AL-JUNAID INSTITUTE OF GROUP
69. _____is the first stage of waterfall lifecycle model
    a. Requirement definition Ho page 15
    b. . Operation
    c. . Unit testing
    d. . Implementation
70. _____is not the part of software development loop.
    a. . Status Quo
    b. . Problem definition
    c. . Technical development
    d. Task set HO page 10
71. _____is not the management part of software development activities.
    a. Coding HO page 7
    b. . Configuration Management
    c. . Quality Assurance
    d. . Project planning AL-JUNAID INSTITUTE OF GROUP
72. The level 1 of CMM is known as
    a. Managed
    b. Defined
    c. Initial HO page 12
    d. Repeatable
73. According to DeMarco a good Project Manger
    a. should be very nervous
    b. should be very strict in official matters
    c. Should not ignore any mistake from his team members.
    d. should have a big heart and should ignore small mistakes HO page 31
74. Product and process decomposition occurs simultaneously as the project plan evolves
    a. True
    b. False

75. Proactive risk management philosophy is also sometimes termed as Indiana Jones school of risk management
    a. . true
    b. false HO page 84
76. The best project team organizational model to use when tackling extremely difficult problems is the
    a. chief programmer team model
    b. democratic decentralized model HO page 32
    c. controlled decentralized model
    d. controlled centralized model
77. Which factor is the least important when choosing the organizational structure for a software team?
    a. degree of communication desired
    b. predicted size of the resulting program
    c. rigidity of the delivery date
    d. size of the project budget
78. Ambiguous requirements can be measured quantitatively
    a. true
    b. false HO page 71
79. Which is used to determine the most viable option for cost estimation when the information in the "Decision tree" is complete.
    a. E = 3.2 (KLOC) 1.05
    b. Expected cost = ∑ (path probability)I x (estimated path cost) HO pg 83
    c. Expected cost = (path probability)I x (estimated path cost)
80. After building the Decision Tree, following formula is used to find the expected cost for an option. Choose the correct formula:
    a. Expected Cost= ∑(path probability)i * (estimated path cost) HO pg 83
    b. Expected Cost= ?(path probability)i / (estimated path cost)
    c. Expected Cost= (path probability)i + (estimated path cost)
    d. Expected Cost= ?(path probability)i - (estimated path cost)
81. The Spiral model of software development is of Iterative nature
    a. true AL-JUNAID INSTITUTE OF GROUP
    b. false
82. _____ is data that influences an elementary process of the application being counted.
    a. Elementary Process
    b. External Query
    c. External Output
    d. Control Information HO page 43
83. An entity which defines many-to-many relationship between two or more entities is called
    a. Associative Entity Type HO page 47
    b. Attributive Entity Type
    c. Entity Subtype
    d. None of these

84. Every task or group of tasks should be associated with a project ----------.
    a. Schedule
    b. Member
    c. Manager
    d. Milestone HO page 93
85. The RMMM plan assists the project team in developing strategy for dealing with risk. In this context, an effective strategy must consider:
    a. . Risk avoidance
    b. . Risk monitoring
    c. . Risk management and contingency plan
    d. . All of the given choices HO page 89
86. From the following listed software development Model, which one is an object oriented model
    a. . Classical life cycle model
    b. . Fountain model HO page 23
    c. . Spiral model
    d. . Waterfall model
87. The prototyping model of software development is
    a. . a reasonable approach when requirements are well defined.
    b. . a useful approach when a customer cannot define requirements clearly.
    c. . the best approach to use for projects with large development teams.
    d. . a risky model that rarely produces a meaningful product.
88. _____is a team organization where there is no permanent leader and task coordinators are appointed for short duration. Decisions on problems and approach are made by group consensus and communication among team is horizontal.
    a. Democratic decentralized (DD) Ho page 32
    b. Controlled decentralized (CD)
    c. Synchronous paradigm (SP)
    d. Controlled centralized (CC)
89. Although there are many different models developed by different researchers for estimation, all of them share which one of the following basic structure
    a. E = 3.2 (KLOC)1.05
    b. E = A + B * (ev)C HO page 81
    c. E = [LOC x B0.333/P]3 x (1/t4)
    d. none of the given
90. Empirical models are statistical models and are based upon historic data
    a. True HO page 81
    b. False
91. A_____is a user recognizable subgroup of data elements within an ILF or EIF
    a. Record element type (RET) HO page 46
    b. Data Element Type
    c. External Input
    d. External Query

92. .....subgroups are those that the user has the option of using one or none of the subgroups during an elementary process.

a.. Optional HO page 46

b. . Mandatory

c. . None of the Given

d. . RET

93. In the software development life cycle, soon the defect is detected will results in

a. increase in cost of software

b. decrease in software cost

c. both a and b are correct

94. During the construction of software, defects can be prevented from being injected in software with the help of

a. proper education and training of software engineers

b. use of formal methods

c. use of appropriate tools for testing

d. all of the given option are correct

95. Incomplete requirements gathering can result in the_____of the project

a. Failure HO page 29

b. reusability

c. success

d. easy maintenance

96. The root causes of project failure are

a. lack of user input

b. incomplete requirement and specification

c. creeping requirement

d.all of the given options HO page 29

97. The template for organizing SRS given by American Department of Defense and NASA should be used for

a.large and complex projects My Point Of View

b. small project

c. medium size projects

d. none of the given

98. Configuration Management can be used while the project is in the_____phase

a. Testing

b. Development

c. Maintenance

d.All of the given HO page 9

99. Extent to which access to software or data by unauthorized persons can be controlled, is called _____

a. None of given

b. Efficiency

c. Reliability

d.Integrity HO page 67

100. SEI stands for_____
   a. Software Engineering Institute HO page 168
   b. Software Electric Institute
   c. Software Electronics Institute
   d. System Engineering Institute
101. _____of a product can be measured if we can measure its non-functional properties i.e. maintainability, integrity and usability etc.
   a. Quality HO page 68
   b. Quantity
   c. Price
   d. Size
102. By default every organization is working at_____
   a. level 1 HO page 12
   b. level 0
   c. level 3
   d. level 4
103. Caper Jones is famous researcher in the field of _____who made a company named Software Productivity Research
   a. Biology
   b. Chemistry
   c. Mathematics
   d. Software Engineering HO page 7
104. Software Project Planning is an activity carried out by the ____
   a. Requirements Engineers
   b. SQA team
   c. Project Manager HO page 80
   d. Software Developer
105. In Capability Maturity Model (CMM),_____performs optimization.
   a. level 1
   b. level 2
   c. level 3
   d. level 5 HO page 12
106. A PM has to first come up with the schedule and then monitor the_____of the project to ensure that things are happening according to the schedule. It would not be out of place to quote Fred Brooks at this point. He says, "Projects fall behind schedule _____at a time."
   a. Schedule, Two day
   b. Schedule, Two day
   c. Progress, Three day
   d. Progress, One day HO page 92

107. Continuous process improvement is enabled by_____feedback from the_____
   a. analytical, user
   b. mathematical, user
   c. logical, process
   d.qualitative, process HO page 12
108. _____can be a reason of project failure.
   a. Realistic deadline
   b. Requirement
   c.Miscommunication HO page 29
   d. Small project size
109. The_____model of software development is a useful approach when a customer cannot define requirements clearly.
   a.Prototyping HO page 17
   b. Water fall
   c. RAD
   d. Build and Fix
110. Defects per function points is a_____-
   a. Measure
   b.Metric HO page 65
   c. Quality attribute
   d. Process
111. A_____provides a quantitative value of some attribute of a process or a product.
   a. Metric
   b.Measure HO page 65
   c. Function point
   d. Plan
112. Estimation of the_____is a prerequisite for all sorts of estimates, including, resources, time, and budget.
   a. Software Plan
   b.Software Scope HO page 80
   c. Software Product
   d. Software Size
113. _____activity is performed throughout software production
   a. Maintenance
   b. Development
   c. Analysis
   d.Quality Assurance HO page 25
114. _____is an object-oriented lifecycle model.
   a. Spiral model
   b. Extreme programming

c. Waterfall model
d. Fountain model HO page 23

115. In controlled centralized structure communication between team leader and the members is_____-
a. horizontal
b. linear
c. vertical HO page 32
d. circular

116. Effective software project management focuses on the four P's: These are_____
a. People, Product , Process , Problem
b. People, Product , Process , Project HO page 29
c. People, Passion , Process , Project
d. People, Passion, Planning, Project

117. Software_____relates individual software measures to provide a normalized view.
a. Measure
b. Metric HO page 65
c. Plan
d. Attribute

118. A process model defines a task set which comprises of SE work tasks, milestones and
a. Work Breakdown Structure
b. Coding
c. Deliverables HO page 95
d. Design

119. Each process defines certain deliverables known as the
a. work products HO page 12
b. software
c. final product
d. items

120. FAST is a team-oriented approach to requirement gathering, the term FAST stands for:
a. Fast Application Security Technique
b. Facilitated Application Specification Techniques page 80
c. Fact Associated Special Talk
d. Field Applied Science Technique

121. _____is fundamental for providing mechanisms for objective evaluation of any process or activity.
a. Metrics
b. Measurement HO page 65
c. Indicators
d. Pointers

122. _____is the ability to encourage people to create and feel creative.
   a. Organization
   b. Motivation
   c.Innovation HO page 30
   d. Managerial Identity
123. In_____there is both vertical and horizontal communication.
   a. Controlled decentralized (CD) HO page 32
   b. Democratic decentralized (DD)
   c. Controlled centralized (CC)
   d. Synchronous paradigm (SP)
124. Certain reusable software components were to be developed by a/an -------- having no knowledge of its internal design standards.
   a. In-house
   b. Quality Assurance Team
   c. 2nd party
   d.3rd party HO page 89
125. We need to employ some statistical techniques and plot the results_____. These are known as statistical control techniques.
   a.Graphically HO page 74
   b. Automatically
   c. Manually
   d. Personally
126. The amount of "computing resources" required by a program to perform its function is called _____
   a.Efficiency HO page 67
   b. Integrity
   c. Reliability
   d. Portability
127. Which statement is correct?
   a. Coupling does not depend on interdependency be we components
   b. The greater the dependency between the components the lesser is coupling
   c. The lesser the dependency between the components the greater is coupling
   d. The greater the dependency between the components the greater is coupling
128. Hardware / Software tools, People and Reusable software components are considered as_____for an Organization
   a.Resources HO page 81
   b. Quality Factors
   c. Risky Factors
   d. Requirement Specifications

129. Requirements are sometimes fill with defects, normally known as _____requirements.
   a. Functional requirements
   b. Non-Functional requirements
   c. Toxic requirement My Point of View
   d. System requirements

130. The major activities related to software construction are:
   a. Requirement gathering, design development, coding and testing (pg8)
   b. installation and training
   c. quality assurance, configuration and planning
   d. implementation and management

131. Which of the following is not a software measure?
   a. No. of defects
   b. Defects per function point My Point of View
   c. Lines of Code
   d. Non Function points

132. Capability Maturity Model (CMM) has_____levels
   a. 4.
   b. 5 H O page 12
   c. 3
   d. 2

133. _____model is a haphazard type of software development activity.
   a. Water fall
   b. Incremental
   c. Prototyping
   d. Build and Fix (haphazard mean: lacking any obvious principle of organization.)

134. The conceptual interface between the 'internal application and the external' user world is known as-------
   a. Count Data Functions
   b. Application Boundary HO page 42
   c. Development count
   d. Control Information

135. Every project has a defined number of staff members. As time allocation occurs, the project manager must ensure that no more than the allocated number of_____has been scheduled at any given time.
   a. Task
   b. People HO page 93
   c. Days
   d. Components

136. _____- files are the logical files that the customer understands and must be maintained by the system.
   a. Raw
   b. External
   c. Logical
   d.Internal HO page 42
137. _____Lifecycle models appreciate the need for iteration within and between phases.
   a.Object-Oriented HO page 23
   b. Spiral Model
   c. Extreme Programming
   d. Rapid Application Development
138. _____dimension of Spiral model represents the cumulative cost to date a. Radial HO Page 20
   b. Angular
   c. Horizontal
   d. Circular
139. If the gap between the defects reported and defects fixed is decreasing, then it means that the product is in_____condition.
   a. Defective
   b. Unstable
   c. Neutral
   d.Stable HO page 78
140. In_____ team organization, there is no permanent leader rather there are task coordinators
   a.Democratic decentralized HO page 32
   b. Controlled decentralized
   c. Synchronous paradigm
   d. Controlled centralized
141. Caper Jones divided software related activates into_____different categories.
   a. 35
   b. 40
   c. 20
   d.25 HO page 7
142. Software Process and product quality are controlled at _____
   a. Level 1
   b. Initial level
   c.Level 4 HO page 12
   d. Level 3

143. The conceptual interface between the 'internal' application and the 'external' user world is known as_____
    a. Count data Function
    b. Application Boundary HO page 42
    c. Development Count
    d. Control Information
144. Which of the following is not related to ' software project planning'
    a. Risk Analysis and planning
    b. Resources requirement
    c. Software configuration management HO page 80
    d. Software scope estimation
145. The extent to which a program can be reused in other applications is called _____
    a. Reliability
    b. Performance
    c. Usability
    d. Reusability HO page 68
146. _____is the measure of how many defects are removed by the quality assurance processes before the product is shipped for operation.
    a. Removal Deficiency
    b. Defect removal efficiency HO page 69
    c. Bag Report
    d. Bug Tracking Algorithm
147. Capability Maturity Model (CMM) is used to judge the_____level of an organization
    a. Efficiency
    b. Performance
    c. Productivity
    d. Maturity HO page 12
148. In context of moving range and individual control chart ,UNPL stand for _____
    a. Universal natural process line
    b. Universal natural process unit
    c. Upper natural process unit
    d. Upper natural process limit HO page 77
149. In_____model user feedback is received very quickly because product is delivered in small version
    a. Waterfall
    b. Spiral
    c. Incremental HO page 18
    d. Object oriented

150. The primary difference between an internal logical file and an external interface file is that_____is not maintained by the application being counted
    a. ILF
    b. RET
    c. DET
    d.EIF HO page 42
151. Once the higher management has devised the mitigate strategy , the project must be monitored for this _____
    a. Particular Task
    b. Particular Requirement
    c. Particular schedules
    d. Particular risk
152. MOI model of leadership was developed by_____
    a. Weinberg Page 30
    b. Newton
    c. Don Carlos
    d. Edison
153. Empirical models are statistical models and are based upon ____
    a. Historic data HO page 81
    b. Control data
    c. Current data
    d. Statistical
154. Only_____of the software components scheduled for reuse will, in fact be_____into the application. The remaining functionality will have to be custom developed.
    a.70%, integrated HO page 89
    b. 100%, integrated
    c. 80% , excluded
    d. 90%, integrated
155. For a project, if value of TSS is > 2.4, then the degree of rigor for this project will be:
    a. Casual
    b. Structured
    c.Strict HO page 98
    d. Semi-Structured
156. Risk Analysis and management involves addressing the following concerns except
    a. What options do we have for each risk
    b.What can happen if the web interface of the company's website will change HO page 84
    c. What change might cause the risk to strike
    d. What thing may go wrong in future

157. The_____dimension in rational unified process model represents the dynamic aspect of the process.
   a.Horizontal Ho page 24
   b. Angular
   c. Vertical
   d. Regular
158. In the context of statistical models, COCOMO stands for:
   a. Computer Company Model
   b. Commutative Conduct Model
   c.Constructive Cost Model HO page 81
   d. Conductive Cold Model
159. _____is necessary to learn from the mistakes and for the improvement of the process continuously
   a. Risk analysis
   b. Good decision
   c. Improvement
   d.Postmortem analysis HO page 35
160. _____is the ability to encourage technical people to produce to their best.
   a. Improvement
   b.Motivation HO page 30
   c. Innovation
   d. Creation
161. In context of degree of rigor, TSS stands for_____
   a. Time set selector
   b. Tasks set in schedule
   c.Task set selector HO page 96
   d. Time set in schedule
162. In context of moving range and individual control charts, UCL stands for:
   a. Universal Control Line
   b. Universal Control Limit
   c.Upper Control Line HO page 76
   d. Upper Control Limit
163. Which of the following is a Software Metric?
   a. No. of defects
   b. Lines of Code
   c.Defects per function point HO page 65
   d. No. of function points
164. Construction activities are directly related to the _____of the software.
   a. installation

b. risk analysis
c.development HO page 8
d. debugging

165. The size of software can be measured by using _____
a. No. of Items
b. No. of classes
c.Functional points HO page 65
d. No. of methods

166. Defect removal efficiency is calculated as
Where
E = errors found before delivery
D-errors found after delivery (typically within the first year of Operation)
a. DRE = ExE.D)
b. DRE = E-D
c. DRE = E.DE
d.DRE = E/(E+D) HO page 69

167. _____deadline is one of the reasons of project failure
a. Achievable
b. Feasible
c.Unrealistic HO page 92
d. Realistic.

168. Reel has defined_____steps process to improve the chances of success.
a. 3
b. 4
c.5 HO page 35
d. 8

169. If an employee number which appears twice in an ILF/EIF,
count the DET _____
a. twice
b. thrice
c.once HO page 45
d. null

170. Effort required to test a program to ensure that it performs
its intended function _____
a.Testability HO page 68
b. Bug fixing
c. Debugging
d. Security

171. W5HH principal consists of seven _____
a. Answers

b. Questions HO page 35
c. Points
d. Steps

172. After passing through all the stages of the software development when we deploy the new system at the user side that stage is called _____
a. Integration
b. Development
c. installation
d. Status quo HO page 10

173. _____Model is very sensitive to the risk a. Spiral HO Page 21
b. Waterfall
c. Incremental
d. RAD

174. Formula for the risk exposure (RE) is given by_____
a. RE = probability of the risk /Cost
b. RE = Probability of Risk * Cost HO page 89
c. RE = (Probability of risk + cost) / 2
d. RE = Probability of the risk + Cost

175. An_____is a user identifiable group of logically related data or control information referenced by the application
a. EIF HO page 42
b. Object
c. ILF
d. Item

176. Identify the true statement
a. Same process metrics may vary from project to project (HO page 75)
b. Process metrics never vary from project to project
c. Process metrics applied on one project cannot be applied on other
d. Fixed number of process metrics are applied for every project

177. The extent to which a program can be expected to perform its intended function with required precision is called _____
a. Usability
b. Reliability HO page 67
c. Portability
d. Maintainability

178. The most common way to determine the information needed to define Project scope is to
a. Perform a market analysis to determine potential customers
b. Build a software prototyping and show it to the customer

c. Examine historical project data form similar application
d. conduct a preliminary meeting with the customer HO page 80

179. The most famous of empirical models is the COCOMO- constructive cost model – model. It also has many different version, which one is the simplest of these version?
a. E = (3.2 / KLOC) + 1.05 +A
b. E = [LOC x 0.333/P]3 x (1/t4)
c. E = A + B * (ev) C
d. $E = 3.2 (KLOC)^{1.05}$ HO Page 81

180. Barry Boehm has suggested a systematic approach to project management which is known as _____
a. W5HH Principal HO page 35
b. W3HH Principal
c. WHH Principal
d. 5W5HH Principle

181. A mock up application is developed in_____model to get user feedback
a. Waterfall
b. Objected oriented
c. Fountain
d. Rapid prototyping HO page 17

182. Identify the most appropriate statement:
a. The quality of the software specification is of extreme importance (pg: 71)
b. The nonfunctional requirements can be skipped
c. The nonfunctional requirements does not impact the quality of product
d. The quality of software specification is of no importance

183. In context of moving range and individual control chart ,LNPL stand for _____
a. Least natural process line
b. Least natural process limit
c. Lower natural process unit
d. Lower Natural Process limit HO page 77

184. Mature organizations are system oriented and they ensure ___
a. Stability My Point of Vierw
b. Quality
c. Performance
d. Consistency

185. Software project management primarily deals with metrics related to productivity and

a. Quality HO page 65
b. Efficiency
c. Reliability
d. Compatibility

186. If the gap between the defects reported and defects fixed is increasing, then it means that
    a. The product is in status quo
    b. The product is near deployment
    c. The product is in unstable condition HO page 78
    d. The product is in stable condition
187. Which of the following is a software measure?
    a. No. of test cases per function point
    b. No. of defects
    c.Defects per function point HO page 65
    d. No of defects per KLOC (Kilo lines of code)
188. Software has very close relationship with_____
    a. Biology
    b. Physics
    c. Chemistry
    d.Economics HO page 5
189. LOC is heavily dependent on the -----
    a. No of document pages
    b. No of objects
    c. No of GUIs
    d.Programming Style HO page 37
190. Software engineering is the set of_____and____to develop software
    a. Classes, Objects
    b. Languages, processes
    c.Processes, tools HO page 4
    d. Tools, objects
191. Which of the following is not software metric?
    a. Defects per function point
    b.No of test cases per function points Conceptual
    c. No of defects
    d. No of errors per thousand lines of code
192. "Never worrying about problems unit they are occurred", this statement is related to _____risk Management Philosophy
    a. Proactive
    b.Reactive HO page 84
    c. Productive
    d. Effective
193. For a software the total number of requirement are equal to ---
    a. Functional requirements
    b. Nonfunctional requirements

c. Functional requirement + Nonfunctional requirements HO page 71

d. Domain requirements

194. In context of "individual control chart", if a single metrics value lies outside UNPL it means that :

a. The process has been matured

b. The process in not mature yet

c. Process is out of control HO page 77

d. Process is within control

195. Control charts are of following two types:

a. Moving range control charts and individual control charts HO page 75

b. Moving range control charts and stable control charts

c. Individual control charts and stable control charts

d. Independent control charts and stable control charts

196. If a software developer is going to develop software for a nuclear reactor which factor(s) will be more important?

a. Cost effective

b. Performance

c. Reliability

d. Performance and reliability HO page 6

197. If an experience user has to take an extensive training of software before use and he/she still finds difficulty to use it, we can say there may be issues related to the

a. Usability

b. Portability

c. Correctness

d. Reliability

198. Spiral model was first proposed by

a. Mecabe

b. Barry Boehm HO page 20

c. Robert Cazeman

d. William Smith

199. An_____is the smallest unit of activity that is meaningful to the user(s)

a. Function Point

b. Elementary Process HO page 43

c. Adjustment factor

d. Data count

200. I order to use the data for estimation and drawing conclusion it must be _

a. Filtered

b. Base-lined HO page 72

c. Stabilized

d. Processed

201. In context of individual control chart if a single metrics value lies outside UNPL it
    a. Within the control
    b. Out of the control HO page 77
    c. Normalized
    d. Not normalized
202. In context of function point analysis EQ stands for
    a. External quotation
    b. External inquiry
    c. External quality
    d. External interface
203. The purpose of feasibility analysis is to determine
    a. Can we use the available state of the art?
    b. Can we implement the given standard?
    c. Cn we meet the design constraints?
    d. Can we build software to meet the scope? HO page 81
204. Which of the following questions is not addressed when the W5HH principal is applied?
    a. What will be done by whom? HO page 35
    b. Why is the system being developed?
    c. Where are the organizationally located?
    d. How much of each resource is required?
205. Which of the following are advantages of using LOC (line of code) as a size oriented metric?
    a. LOC is easily compiled
    b. LOC is language dependent measure
    c. LOC is language independents measure
    d. LOC can be computed before a design in completed
206. A good metric system is the one which is ____
    a. Simple
    b. Cheap
    c. Adds a lot of value for the management
    d. All of the given options HO page 78
207. For a project ,if value of TSS is >0.9 then the degree of rigor for this project will be:
    a. Strict or structured
    b. Strict
    c. casual HO page 98
    d. Structured
208. Control charts are of the following two types:
    a. Moving range control charts and Stable control charts

b. Moving range control charts and Individual control charts page 75
c. Independent control charts and Stable control charts
d. Individual control charts and Stable control charts

209. Formulae for total number of Channels of communication involving N people is given by
a. C = N(N-1)
b. C = N(N+1)* 2
c. C = N(N+1)
d. C = N(N-1)/2 HO page 95

210. Risk mitigation involves
a.Reducing the risk management plan My Point of View
b. Reducing the contingency plan
c. Performing the risk analysis again
d. Reducing impact of risk

211. If we plot a graph between defects reported and defects fixed then
a. This graph will show that the defect detection process is not accurate
b. We cannot draw any information from that graph
c. This graph will show that some requirements are ambiguous
d.Difference between defects reported and fixed will show the defects your to be fixed HO page 78