GRAND QUIZ

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AL-JUNAID INSTITUTE GROUP

CS605 GRAND QUIZ

Sr. No	MCQS	ANSWERS
1.	Detect per function point is a_____	Metric
2.	Which statement is correct?	The greater the dependency between the component is greater is coupling
3.	_____ technique was initially developed for manufacturing processes in the 1920s by Walter Shewart.	Control chart
4.	Hardware/software tools. People and reusable software components are considered as _____ for an organization.	Resources
5.	In_____ there is both vertical and horizontal communication.	Controlled Decentralized(CD)
6.	Requirements are sometimes filled with defects, normally known as _____requirements.	Toxic requirements
7.	A process model defines a task set which comprises of SE work task, milestone and_____	Deliverables
8.	_____ activity is performed throughout software production.	Quality assurance
9.	The major activity related to software construction are:	Requirement gathering, design development, coding, and testing
10.	Estimation of the _____ is a prerequisite of all sorts o estimate, including, resources, time, and budget.	Software scope
11.	Which of the following is not a software measure?	Defeats per function point
12.	Capability maturity model (CMM) has_____ levels.	5
13.	_____ is the ability to encourage the people to create and feel creative.	Innovation
14.	_____ model is a haphazard type of	Build and fix

	software development activity.	
15.	A_____entity is the one which have any _____ in the problem domain without some other entity.	Strong, role
16.	The conceptual interface between the 'internal' application and the 'external' user world is known as_____	Application boundary
17.	Every project has a defined number of staff members. As time allocation occurs, project manager must ensure that no more than the allocated number of _____ has been scheduled at any given time.	People
18.	SEI stands for_____	Software Engineering Institute
19.	We need to employ some statistical techniques and plot the results_____. These are known as statistical control techniques.	Graphically
20.	Software Project Planning is an activity carried out by the_____.	Project Manager
21.	_____ is an object oriented model.	Fountain
22.	Files are the logical files that are the customer understands and must be maintained by the system.	Internal
23.	In measuring process by using a control chart, if the gap between the defect reported and defect fixed is increasing.	The product is in unusable condition
24.	_____ is fundamental or providing mechanisms for objects evaluation of any process or activity.	
25.	_____ lifecycle models appreciate the need for iteration within and between phases.	Object-Oriented
26.	_____of a product can be measured if we can measure its non-functional properties i.e. maintainability, integrity, and usability, etc.	Quality
27.	_____dimension of Spiral model	Radial

	represented the cultivative cost to date	
28.	MOI model of leadership stands for.	Motivation, Organization, Innovation
29.	The important feature of extreme programming is the concept of_____	Pair programming
30.	If the gap between reported and defects fixed is decreasing then it means that the product is in _____ condition.	Stable
31.	After building the decision tree, the following formula is used to find the expected cost for an option. Choose the correct formula:	Expected cost=?(path probability)i*(estimated path cost)
32.	Extent to which access to software or data by unauthorized persons can be controlled, called _____	Integrity
33.	By default, every organization is working at_____	Level 1
34.	Caper jhons is a famous researcher in the field of _____ who made a company named Software Productivity Research.	Software engineering
35.	In Capability maturity model (CMM) ,_____ performs optimaization.	Level 5
36.	Continuous process improvement is enabled by_____feedback from the _____.	Qualitative, process
	_____ can be the reason of project failure.	Miscommunication
37.	The _____model of software development is a useful approach when a customer cannot define requirements clearly.	Prototyping
38.	Capability maturity model (CMM) is used to judge the_____level of an organization.	Maturity
39.	A _____provides a quantitative value of some attribute of a process or a product.	Measure

40.	In controlled centralized structure communication between team leader and the member is_____.	Vertical
41.	Effective software project management focuses on the 4 P's. These are	People, product, process, project
42.	Software _____ relates individual software measures to provide a normalized view.	Metric
43.	Each process defines certain deliverables known as the_____.	Work products
44.	FAST is a team-oriented approach to requirement gathering, the team FAST stands for:	Facilitated Application Specification Techniques
45.	_____ is fundamental for providing mechanisms for objective evaluation of any process or activity.	Measuremnet
46.	A PM has to first come up with the schedule and then monitor the_____of the project to ensure that things are happening accourding to the schedule. It would not be out of place to quote Fred Brooks at this point. He says" Project fall behind schedule _____at a time".	Progress, one day
47.	Certain reusable software component was to be developed by a/an _____ having no knowledge of its internal design standards.	Third-party
48.	The amount of "computing resources" required by a program to perform its function is called_____.	Efficiency
49.	FTR stands for:	Formal Technical Review
50.	_____ engineering for software is a process for analyzing a program in an effort to create a representation of the program at a higher level abstraction than the source code.	Reserve
51.	A _____ provides a quantitative value of some attribute of a process or a	Measure

	product.	
52.	A major issue in requirements engineering is the rate at at which requirements change once the requirements phase has "officially" _____.	ENDED
53.	We need to employ some statistical techniques and plot the results _____. These are known as statistical control techniques.	Graphically
54.	Effort required to test a program to ensure that it performs its intended function _____.	Testability
55.	Milestone represents:	The defined target which you need to achieve
56.	Configuration Auditing deals with:	Ensuring that the changes have been implemented properly
57.	A system is considered to be a legacy system if it has been in operation for _____ years. A legacy system has many components.	Many
58.	Which of the following is incorrect?	Most faults are introduced during the coding phase
59.	When more than one users interpret the same requirement in different ways then we can say that the requirement is:	Ambigous
60.	The amount of "computing resources", required by a program to perform its function is _____.	Efficiency
61.	Configuration Status Reporting (CSR) reports on	1. What happened?

		2. Who did it? 3. When did it happen? 4. All of the given
62.	In context of moving range and individual control charts, UNPL stands for:	Upper Natural Process Limit
63.	For a software the total number of requirements are equal to _____.	Functional requirements + non functional requirements
64.	_____ engineering does not simply create a modern equivalent of an older program, rather new user and technology requirements are integrated into the reengineering effort.	Forward
65.	Quality can be measured if we measure the _____ of the product.	1. correctness 2. maintainability 3. integrity and usability 4. All of the given options
66.	If an error related to requirements is identified in testing phase, this error will be considered as an error of _____ phase.	Requirements
67.	Quality cost may be divided into costs associated with:	Moving range control charts and

		Individual control charts
68.	Extent to which access to software or data by unauthorized persons can be controlled, is called _____.	Integrity
69.	_____ is one of the techniques used during severe deadline pressure.	Time Boxing
70.	Defects per function points is a _____.	Metric
71.	BAC stands for	Budget at Completion
72.	CPM stands for:	Critical Path Model
73.	In context of "Individual control chart", if a single metrics value lies outside UNPL, it means that:	Process is out of control
74.	Which of the following is not TRUE about "Error Tracking"?	During "Error Tracking", we may also need the historical data from similar projects.
75.	Identify the most appropriate statement:	The quality of the software specification is of extreme importance.
76.	BCWP refers to:	Budgeted cost of work

		performed so far
77.	SQA is an umbrella activity in which following activities are performed EXCEPT	Inspection
78.	BCWS for a task i will be equal to:	Effort (person-days etc) for task i
79.	Schedule Performance Index (SPI) is equal to	BCWP/BCWS
80.	BCWS stands for:	Budgeted Cost of Work Schedule
81.	Critical path defines:	The chain of tasks that determines the duration of the project.
82.	The boundary time defines the following parameter(s) for a project:	1. The latest time for task initiation before the minimum project completion time is delayed 2. The earliest finish 3. The latest finish 4. All of the given

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83.	The equation to find out the Availability of software is:	Availability = (MTTF / MTBF) x 100
84	_____ technique was initially developed for manufacturing processes in the 1920's by Walter Shewart.	Control Chart
85	The software reengineering is a _____ activity.	Non-Trival
86	In order to use the PERT and CPM, which one of the following is NOT required?	Teams communication mode details.
87	Defect removal efficiency is calculated as: Where E = errors found before delivery D = errors found after delivery (typically within the first year of operation)	DRE = E/(E+D)
88	The extent to which a program can be reused in other applications is called _____	Reusability
89	MTTF is the abbreviation of	Mean time to failure
90	_____ is the measure of how many defects are removed by the quality assurance processes before the product is shipped for operation.	Defect removal efficiency
91	Effort required transferring the program from one hardware and/or software system environment to another.	Portability
92	Effort required to couple one system to another	Interoperability
93	Effort required to test a program to ensure that it performs its intended function	Testability

94	Effort required to locate and fix an error in a program	Maintainability
95	Effort required to modify an operational program	Flexibility
96	The extent to which a program satisfies its specifications and fulfills the customer's mission objectives	Correctness
97	The extent to which a program can be expected to perform its intended function with required precision.	Reliability
98	The amount of computing resources required by a program to perform its function	Efficiency
99	Extent to which access to software or data by unauthorized persons can be controlled.	Integrity
100	Effort required to learn, operate, prepare input, and interpret output of a program	Usability
101	_____ is one of the techniques to prepare project schedule once we have defined "task network"	Program evaluation and review techniques (PERT)
102	Earned Value Analysis (EVA) is a _____ technique for assessing the progress of a project.	Quantitative
103	The more you refine the tasks, the more you can:	1. Estimate task with accuracy 2. Conclude about scope with accuracy 3. Schedule the project with accuracy 4. All of the given

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104	Quality assurance helps management in providing the necessary data about:	Product Quality
105	The progress on a project at any given point in time can be calculated by:	Adding all the BCWS till that point for all tasks
106	Defining a "Task Network" helps in defining:	Sequence in which activities will be performed
107	Mean Time Between Failure (MTBF) can be calculated by:	MTBF=MTTF+MTTR
108	_____ engineering requires application of SE principles, methods, and concepts to re-create an existing application.	Forward
109	Following are effective guidelines for Review EXCEPT	Tone should be high and strict
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