

9. Quiz



BHARATI VIDYAPEETH'S COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING
(Approved by AICTE, New Delhi & Affiliated to Guru Gobind Singh Indraprastha University, Delhi)
(An ISO 9001:2015 Certified Institution)
A-4, Paschim Vihar, Main Rohtak Road, New Delhi - 110 063

Department of Computer Science and Engineering

Student Name..... Enroll. No.....
Semester..... Date.....
Course Code..... Course Title.....
Quiz/Test No.: 02..... Marks Obtained.....
Max. Marks: 10..... Evaluator's Sign: |

Quiz 1

1. To produce a good quality product, process should be
(a) Complex (b) Efficient
(c) Rigorous (d) none of the above
2. Which is not a product metric?
(a) Size (b) Reliability
(c) Productivity (d) Functionality
3. Management of software development is dependent on
(a) process (b) product
(c) people (d) all of the above
4. Software engineering approach is used to achieve:
(a) Better performance of hardware (b) Error free software
(c) Reusable software (d) Quality software product
5. Which model is most popular for student's small projects?
(a) Waterfall model (b) Spiral model
(c) Quick and fix model (d) Prototyping model
6. RAD stands for
(a) Rapid application development (b) Relative application development
(c) Ready application development (d) Repeated application development
7. Which one is the most important feature of spiral model?
(a) Quality management (b) Risk management
(c) Performance management (d) Efficiency management
8. If user participation is available, which model is to be chosen?
(a) Waterfall model (b) Iterative enhancement model
(c) Spiral model (d) RAD model
9. SDLC stands for
(a) Software design life cycle (b) Software development life cycle
(c) System development life cycle (d) System design life cycle
10. During software development, which factor is most crucial?
(a) People (b) Product
(c) Process (d) Project



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1. After the finalization of SRS, we may like to estimate
(a) Size (b) Cost
(c) Development time (d) All of the above
2. Estimation of size for a project is dependent on
(a) Cost (b) Schedule
(c) Time (d) None of the above
3. In function point analysis, number of Complexity adjustment factor are
(a) 10 (b) 20
(c) 14 (d) 12
4. Which one is not a step of requirement engineering?
(a) Requirements elicitation
(b) Requirements analysis
(c) Requirements design
(d) Requirements documentation
5. Requirements elicitation means
(a) Gathering of requirements
(b) Capturing of requirements
(c) Understanding of requirements
(d) All of the above
6. Which one of the statements is not correct during requirements engineering?
(a) Requirements are difficult to uncover
(b) Requirements are subject to change
(c) Requirements should be consistent
(d) Requirements are always precisely known.
- Problem: Compute the function point value for a project with the following domain characteristics.
Number of user inputs with low complexity= 10 with high = 10
Number of user outputs with high complexity= 15
Number of user enquiries with average complexity = 08
Number of internal logical files with high = 02 and with low = 2
Number of external interfaces with low = 02 and average = 07
System has a very high transaction rate and supports several multiple communication protocols.
7. Find the value for UFP _____
8. Find the value for CAF _____
9. Find the value for FP _____
10. Which is not a type of requirements
(a) Normal requirements
(b) Abnormal requirements
(c) Expected requirements
(d) Exciting requirements



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SET 2

1. Which one is not a requirements elicitation techniques?

- (a) Interviews
- (b) The use case approach
- (c) FAST
- (d) Data flow diagram.

2. Which one is not a type of requirements?

- (a) Known requirements
- (b) Unknown requirements
- (c) Undreamt requirements
- (d) Complex requirements

3. Which one is not a size measure for software

- (a) LOC (b) Function Count
- (c) Cyclomatic Complexity (d) Halstead's program length

4. Function point analysis (FPA) method decomposes the system into functional units. The total number of functional units are

- (a) 2 (b) 5
- (c) 4 (d) 1

5. Function point can be calculated by

- (a) $UFP * CAF$ (b) $UFP * FAC$
- (c) $UFP * Cost$ (d) $UFP * Productivity$

8. Which one is not a category of software metrics?

- (a) Product metrics (b) Process metrics
- (c) Project metrics (d) People metrics

Problem: Compute the function point value for a project with the following information domain characteristics.

- Number of user inputs = 30
 - Number of user outputs = 42
 - Number of user enquiries = 08
 - Number of files = 07
 - Number of external interfaces = 6
- Assume that all complexity adjustment values are moderate.

6. Find the value for UFP _____

7. Find the value for FP _____

9. 'FAN IN' of a component A is defined as

- (a) Count of the number of components that can call, or pass control, to component A
- (b) Number of components related to component A
- (c) Number of components dependent on component A
- (d) None of the above

10. 'FAN OUT' of a component A is defined as

- (a) number of components related to component A
- (b) number of components dependent on component A
- (c) number of components that are called by component A (d) none of the above



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Department of Applied Science

Student Name Enroll No.
Semester 5th Date
Course Code ETC8 303 Course Title... Software Engineering....
Quiz/Test No. 03 Mark: Obtained.....
Max. Marks: 10 Evaluator's Sign.....

SET -1

1. FASST stands for
(A) Functional Application Specification Technique
(B) Fast Application Specification Technique
(C) Facilitated Application Specification Technique
(D) None of the above models

Problem: Assume that the size of an organic type software product has been estimated to be 32,000 lines of source code. Assume that the average salary of software engineers be Rs. 15,000/- per month. Determine

2. Effort =
3. Development time =
4. Cost =

5. Program volume of a software product is
(a) $V = N \log_2 n$ (b) $V = (N/2) \log_2 n$
(c) $V = 2N \log_2 n$ (d) $V = N \log_2 n - 1$

6. Which is not a characteristic of a good SRS?
(a) Correct
(b) Complete
(c) **Consistent**
(d) Brief

7. The DFD depicts
(a) Flow of data
(b) Flow of control
(c) Both (a) and (b)
(d) None of the above

```
int number, divisor;  
if (divisor == 1) {  
    cout << 1;  
}  
else  
{  
    if (number / (divisor * divisor) % 1 != 0)  
        cout << " " << number / divisor - 1;  
    if ((number / (divisor * divisor)) % 1 == 0 )  
        cout << divisor;  
}
```

8. Length =
9. Vocabulary =
10. Complexity =



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Course Code ETCS 303..... **Course Title**...Software Engineering....
Quiz Test No. 03..... **Mark: Obtained**.....
Max. Marks:.....10..... **Evaluator's Sign**.....

SET 2

1. The model that assumes that effort and development time are function of product size alone is:
(A) Basic COCOMO model
(B) Intermediate COCOMO model
(C) Detailed COCOMO model
(D) All the three COCOMO models

2. A COCOMO model is:
(A) Common Cost Estimation Model.
(B) Constructive Cost Estimation Model.
(C) Complete Cost Estimation Model.
(D) Comprehensive Cost Estimation Model.

Problem: Determine the effort required to develop the software product and nominal development time assuming the size of an organic software product has been estimated to be 25K times of code.

3. Effort :

4. Development Time :

5. Minimal implementation of any algorithm was given the following name by Hakthead:

- (a) Volume
- (b) Potential volume
- (c) Effective volume
- (d) None of the above

6. Which one is a quality attribute?

- (a) Reliability
- (b) Availability
- (c) Security
- (d) All of the above

7. Level-0 DFD is similar to

- (a) Use case diagram
- (b) Context diagram
- (c) System diagram
- (d) None of the above

Program: Bubble sort

```
void bubble_sort(int list[], long n)
{
    long c, d, t;
    for (c = 0; c < (n - 1); c++)
        for (d = 0; d < n - c - 1; d++)
            if (list[d] > list[d+1])
                /* Swapping */
                t = list[d];
                list[d] = list[d+1];
                list[d+1] = t;
            }
    }
}
```

8. Length =

9. Vocabulary =

10. Volume =



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Student Name..... **Enroll No.**.....
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Course Code..... **ETCS 303**..... **Course Title**..... **Software Engineering**.....
Quiz/Test No...... **04**..... **Marks Obtained**.....
Max. Marks..... **10**..... **Evaluator's Sign**.....

SET 1

1. The most desirable form of cohesion is
(a) Logical cohesion (b) Procedural cohesion
(c) Functional cohesion (d) Coupling cohesion

2. Functional cohesion means
(a) Operations are part of single functional task and are placed in same procedures
(b) Operations are part of single functional task and are placed in multiple procedures
(c) Operations are part of multiple tasks
(d) None of the above

3. The importance of software design can be summarized in a single word which is:
a) Efficiency
b) Accuracy
c) Quality
d) Complexity

4. Cohesion 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 able to complete its function in a timely manner

d) is connected to other modules and the outside world

5. Estimation of size for a project is dependent on
(a) Cost (b) Schedule
(c) Time (d) None of the above
6. In function point analysis, number of Complexity adjustment factor are
(a) 10 (b) 20
(c) 14 (d) 12

7. COCOMO-II was developed at
(a) University of Maryland (b) University of Southern California
(c) IBM (d) AT & T Bell labs

8. Which one is not a Category of COCOMO-II
(a) End User Programming (b) Infrastructure Sector
(c) Requirement Sector (d) System Integration

9. The relationship of data elements in a module is called
(a) Coupling (b) Cohesion
(c) Modularity (d) None of the above

10. The extent to which different modules are dependent upon each other is called
(a) Coupling (b) Cohesion
(c) Modularity (d) Stability



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Quiz/Test No...... **04**..... **Marks Obtained**.....
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Set 2

1. The most desirable form of coupling is
(a) Control Coupling (b) Data Coupling
(c) Common Coupling (d) Content Coupling

2. Temporal cohesion means
(a) Cohesion between temporary variables
(b) Cohesion between local variable
(c) Cohesion with respect to time
(d) Coincidental cohesion

3. A UML diagram that facilitates requirements gathering and interacts between system and external users, is called as

1. Flowchart diagram
2. Sequence diagram
3. Use case diagram
4. Data flow diagram

4. Design phase, which is the primary area of concern ?

- a) Architecture
- b) Data
- c) Interface
- d) All of the mentioned

5. 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 able to complete its function in a timely manner
d) is connected to other modules and the outside world

6. The relationship of data elements in a module is called

- (a) Coupling (b) Cohesion
- (c) Modularity (d) None of the above

7. The extent to which different modules are dependent upon each other is called

- (a) Coupling (b) Cohesion
- (c) Modularity (d) Stability

8. A system that does not interact with external environment is called

- (a) Closed system (b) Logical system
- (c) Open system (d) Hierarchical system

9. Estimation of size for a project is dependent on

- (a) Cost (b) Schedule
- (c) Time (d) None of the above

10. In function point analysis, number of complexity adjustment factors

- (a) 10 (b) 20
- (c) 14 (d) 12