BPUT

Software Project Management MCQ

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Spring, 2022

MCQ

1. Which of the following is not a project management goal?

A. keeping overall costs within budget

B. delivering the software to the customer at the agreed time

C. maintaining a happy and well-functioning development team

D. avoiding customer complaints

Discussion

D. avoiding customer complaints
explanation:-projects need to be managed because professional software engineering is always subject to organizational budget and schedule constraints.

2. Project managers have to assess the risks that may affect a project.

A. true

B. false

Discussion

B. false
explanation:-risk management involves anticipating risks that might affect the project schedule or the quality of the software being developed and then taking action to avoid these risks.

3. Which of the following is not considered as a risk in project management?

A. specification delays

B. product competition

C. testing

D. staff turnover

Discussion

C. testing
explanation:-testing is a part of project, thus it can't be categorized as risk.

4. The process each manager follows during the life of a project is known as

A. project management

B. manager life cycle

C. project management life cycle

D. all of the mentioned

Discussion

C. project management life cycle
explanation:-a proven methodical life cycle is necessary to repeatedly implement and manage projects successfully.

5. A 66.6% risk is considered as

A. very low

B. low

C. moderate

D. high

Discussion

D. high
explanation:-the probability of the risk might be assessed as very low (<10%), low (10–25%), moderate (25–50%), high (50–

6. Which of the following is/are the main parameters that you should use when computing the costs of a software development project?

A. travel and training costs

B. hardware and software costs

C. effort costs (the costs of paying software engineers and managers)

D. all of the mentioned

7. Quality planning is the process of developing a quality plan for

A. team

B. project

C. customers

D. project manager

Discussion

B. project
explanation:-the quality plan should set out the desired software qualities and describe how these are to be assessed.

8. Which of the following is an incorrect activity for the configuration management of a software system?

A. internship management

B. change management

C. version management

D. system management

Discussion

A. internship management
explanation:-configuration management policies and processes define how to record and process proposed system changes, how to decide what system components to change, how to manage different versions of the system and its components, and how to distribute changes to customers.

9. Identify the sub-process of process improvement

A. process introduction

B. process analysis

C. de-processification

D. process distribution

10. An independent relationship must exist between the attribute that can be measured and the external quality attribute.
A. true

B. false

11. Which of these truly defines Software design?
A. software design is an activity subjected to constraints

B. software design specifies nature and composition of software product

C. software design satisfies client needs and desires

D. all of the mentioned

12. Which of these describes stepwise refinement?
A. Nicklaus Wirth described the first software engineering method as stepwise refinement

B. stepwise refinement follows its existence from 1971

C. it is a top-down approach

D. all of the mentioned

Discussion

D. all of the mentioned
explanation:-it is top down approach and not bottom up.

13. What is incorrect about structural design?

A. structural design introduced notations and heuristics

B. structural design emphasis on procedural decomposition

C. the advantage is data flow representation

D. it follows structure chart

Discussion

C. the advantage is data flow representation
explanation:-the biggest drawback or problem is a data flow diagram of structure design.

14. What is the solution for Structural design?

A. the specification model following data flow diagram

B. procedures represented as bubbles

C. specification model is structure chart showing procedure calling hierarchy and flow of data in and out of procedures

D. emphasizing procedural decomposition

Discussion

C. specification model is structure chart showing procedure calling hierarchy and flow of data in and out of procedures
explanation:-it is solution to central problem. rest others are problems.

15. Which of the following is an incorrect method for structural design?

A. transition of problem models to solution models

B. handling of larger and more complex products

C. designing object oriented systems

D. more procedural approach

Discussion

B. handling of larger and more complex products
explanation:-it does not account for larger and complex products.

16. What is followed by the design task?
A. choosing specific classes, operations

B. checking model's completeness

C. following design task heuristics

D. all of the mentioned

Discussion

D. all of the mentioned
explanation:-all of these tasks are followed by a design task.

17. Which of this analysis are not acceptable?
A. object oriented design is a far better approach compared to structural design

B. object oriented design always dominates structural design

C. object oriented design are given more preference than structural design

D. object oriented uses more specific notations

Discussion

B. object oriented design always dominates structural design
explanation:-though object oriented design is considered a far better approach but it never dominates structural approach.

18. Which of these does not represent object oriented design?

A. it follows regular procedural decomposition in favor of class and object decomposition

B. programs are thought of collection of objects

C. central model represents class diagrams that show the classes comprising a program and their relationships to one another

D. object-oriented methods incorporates structural methods

Discussion

A. it follows regular procedural decomposition in favor of class and object decomposition
explanation:-it does not follow regular procedural decomposition.

19. Choose the correct option in terms of Issues related to professional responsibility

A. confidentiality

B. intellectual property rights

C. both confidentiality & intellectual property rights

D. managing client relationships

Discussion

C. both confidentiality & intellectual property rights
explanation:-engineers should normally respect the confidentiality of their employers or clients irrespective of whether or not a formal confidentiality agreement has been signed.

20. "Software engineers should not use their technical skills to misuse other people's computers."Here the term misuse refers to:

A. unauthorized access to computer material

B. unauthorized modification of computer material

C. dissemination of viruses or other malware

D. all of the mentioned

21. Explain what is meant by PRODUCT with reference to one of the eight principles as per the ACM/IEEE Code of Ethics ?

A. the product should be easy to use

B. software engineers shall ensure that their products and related modifications meet the highest professional standards possible

C. software engineers shall ensure that their products and related modifications satisfy the client

D. it means that the product designed /created should be easily available

Discussion

B. software engineers shall ensure that their products and related modifications meet the highest professional standards possible
explanation:-none.

22. Identify an ethical dilemma from the situations mentioned below:

A. your employer releases a safety-critical system without finishing the testing of the system

B. refusing to undertake a project

C. agreement in principle with the policies of senior management

D. all of the mentioned

Discussion

A. your employer releases a safety-critical system without finishing the testing of the system
explanation:-none.

23. Identify the correct statement: "Software engineers shall

A. act in a manner that is in the best interests of his expertise and favour."

B. act consistently with the public interest."

C. ensure that their products only meet the srs."

D. all of the mentioned

Discussion

B. act consistently with the public interest."
explanation:-software engineers shall act in a manner that is in the best interests of their client and employer consistent with the public interest and shall ensure that their products and related modifications meet the highest professional standards possible.thus options a & c are ruled out.

24. Select the incorrect statement: "Software engineers should

A. not knowingly accept work that is outside your competence."

B. not use your technical skills to misuse other people's computers."

C. be dependent on their colleagues."

D. maintain integrity and independence in their professional judgment."

Discussion

C. be dependent on their colleagues."
explanation:-none.

25. Efficiency in a software product does not include

A. responsiveness

B. licensing

C. memory utilization

D. processing time

Discussion

B. licensing
explanation:-licensing of a software product comes under corporate part of the software company.

26. The reason for software bugs and failures is due to

A. software companies

B. software developers

C. both software companies and developers

D. all of the mentioned

Discussion

C. both software companies and developers
explanation:-software companies are responsible for making policies and providing working atmosphere for the software development, so in turn these companies become a part of software development process.bugs from developers side is no new thing. thus option c answers the question.

27. Company has latest computers and state- of the- art software tools, so we shouldn't worry about the quality of the product.

A. true

B. false

Discussion

B. false
explanation:-the infrastructure is only one of the several factors that determine the quality of the product.

28. Which of these are not among the eight principles followed by Software Engineering Code of Ethics and Professional Practice ?

A. public

B. profession

C. product

D. environment

Discussion

D. environment
explanation:-rest all are clauses for software ethics, environment does not focus on specific clause nor its of importance related to question.

29. Which of these does not account for software failure ?

A. increasing demand

B. low expectation

C. increasing supply

D. less reliable and expensive

Discussion

C. increasing supply
explanation:-increasing supply will lead to more production and not failure.

30. What are attributes of good software ?

A. software maintainability

B. software functionality

C. software development

D. software maintainability & functionality

Discussion

D. software maintainability & functionality
explanation:-good software should deliver the required functionality, maintainability.

31. Which of these is true ?

A. generic products and customized products are types of software products

B. generic products are produced by organization and sold to open market

C. customized products are commissioned by particular customer

D. all of the mentioned

Discussion

32. Which of these does not affect different types of software as a whole?

A. heterogeneity

B. flexibility

C. business and social change

D. security

33. The fundamental notions of software engineering does not account for ?

A. software processes

B. software security

C. software reuse

D. software validation

34. Which one of the following is not a software process quality?

A. productivity

B. portability

C. timeliness

D. visibility

35. _____ & _____ are two kinds of software products.

A. cad, cam

B. firmware, embedded

C. generic, customised

D. none of the mentioned

36. Software costs more to maintain than it does to develop.

A. true

B. false

37. Which one of the following is not an application of embedded software product?

A. keypad control of a security system

B. pattern recognition game playing

C. digital function of dashboard display in a car

D. none of the mentioned

38. Purpose of process is to deliver software

A. in time

B. with acceptable quality

C. that is cost efficient

D. both in time & with acceptable quality

Discussion

D. both in time & with acceptable quality
explanation:-cost of a software is a management issue & is not related to process activities.

39. Which of the following activities of a Generic Process framework provides a feedback report?

A. communication

B. planning

C. modeling & construction

D. deployment

Discussion

D. deployment
explanation:-in deployment the product is delivered to the customer who evaluates the product and provides feedback based on the evaluation.

40. Process adopted for one project is same as the process adopted from another project.

A. true

B. false

Discussion

B. false
explanation:-the overall flow of activities, actions,tasks,the level of autonomy given to the software team and the inter dependencies among two process can never be the same.

41. Which one of the following is not an Umbrella Activity that complements the five process framework activities and help team manage and control progress, quality, change, and risk.

A. reusability management

B. risk management

C. measurement

D. user reviews

Discussion

D. user reviews
explanation:-none.

42. Four types of change are encountered during the support phase. Which one of the following is not one that falls into such category?

A. translation

B. correction

C. adaptation

D. prevention

Discussion

A. translation
explanation:-translation is done in the development phase.

43. SCM stands for

A. software control management

B. software configuration management

C. software concept management

D. none of the mentioned

44. When code is made available to others, it goes in a/an

A. hard drive

B. access-controlled library

C. servers

D. access control

45. Which of the following is not a main phase in Configuration Management (CM) Process?

A. cm planning

B. executing the cm process

C. cm audits

D. none of the mentioned

46. CM is about managing the different items in the product, and changes in them.

A. true

B. false

C. topic 1.6 management control

47. What allows different projects to use the same source files at the same time?

A. version control

B. access control

C. cm process

D. version control and access control

48. Which of the following is not a change management process?

A. log the changes

B. estimate impact on effort and schedule

C. review impact with stakeholders

D. none of the mentioned

49. Configuration management (CM) is needed to deliver products to the client

A. true

B. false

50. What is one or more software configuration items that have been formally reviewed and agreed upon and serve as a basis for further development?

A. baseline

B. cumulative changes

C. cm

D. change control

51. How are baselines verified?

A. by reviews

B. by inspections

C. by testing of code

D. all of the mentioned

52. Which of the following is an example of Configuration Items ?

A. scm procedures

B. source code

C. software design descriptions

D. all of the mentioned

Discussion

D. all of the mentioned
explanation:-all are covered in cm.

53. SCM controls only the products of the development process.
A. true

B. false

Discussion

A. true
explanation:-none.

54. CCB stands for
A. change control board

B. change control baseline

C. cumulative changes in baseline

D. none of the mentioned

Discussion

A. change control board
explanation:-none.

55. What information is required to process a change to a baseline?
A. reasons for making the changes

B. a description of the proposed changes

C. list of other items affected by the changes

D. all of the mentioned

Discussion

D. all of the mentioned
explanation:-a baseline is an agreed-to description of the product, changes require multiple reasons..

56. Which of the following is an important factor that can affect the accuracy and efficacy of estimates?

A. project size

B. planning process

C. project complexity

D. degree of structural uncertainty

Discussion

A. project size
explanation:-as size increases, the interdependence among various elements of the software grows rapidly.

57. What describes the data and control to be processed?

A. planning process

B. software scope

C. external hardware

D. project complexity

Discussion

B. software scope
explanation:-functions described in the statement of scope are evaluated and in some cases refined to provide more detail prior to the beginning of estimation.

58. A number of independent investigators have developed a team-oriented approach to requirements gathering that can be applied to establish the scope of a project called
A. jad

B. class

C. fast

D. none of the mentioned

Discussion

C. fast
explanation:-facilitated application specification techniques

59. CLSS stands for
A. conveyor line sorting system

B. conveyor line sorting software

C. conveyor line sorting speed

D. conveyor line sorting specification

Discussion

A. conveyor line sorting system
explanation:-the conveyor line sorting system (clss) sorts boxes moving along a conveyor line. each box is identified by a barcode that contains a part number and is sorted into one of six bins at the end of the line.

60. The project planner examines the statement of scope and extracts all important software functions which is known as
A. association

B. decomposition

C. planning process

D. all of the mentioned

Discussion

B. decomposition
explanation:-none

61. The environment that supports the software project is called

A. clss

B. see

C. fast

D. cbse

Discussion

B. see
explanation:-software engineering environment (see), incorporates hardware and software.

62. What can be used to complement decomposition techniques and offer a potentially valuable estimation approach in their own right?

A. automated estimation tools

B. empirical estimation models

C. decomposition techniques

D. both automated estimation tools and empirical estimation models

Discussion

B. empirical estimation models
explanation:-an estimation model for computer software uses empirically derived formulas to predict effort as a function of loc or fp.

63. Which of the following is not achieved by an automated estimation tool?

A. predicting staffing levels

B. predicting software cost

C. predicting software schedules

D. predicting clients demands

Discussion

D. predicting clients demands

explanation:-demands can vary from client to client.

64. Software project estimation can never be an exact science, but a combination of good historical data and systematic techniques can improve estimation accuracy.

A. true

B. false

Discussion

A. true
explanation:-none.

65. Which one of the following is not an Evolutionary Process Model?

A. winwin spiral model

B. incremental model

C. concurrent development model

D. all of the mentioned

Discussion

D. all of the mentioned
explanation:-none.

66. The Incremental Model is a result of the combination of elements of which two models?

A. build & fix model & waterfall model

B. linear model & rad model

C. linear model & prototyping model

D. waterfall model & rad model

Discussion

C. linear model & prototyping model

67. What is the major advantage of using the Incremental Model?

A. customer can respond to each increment

B. easier to test and debug

C. it is used when there is a need to get a product to the market early

D. easier to test and debug & it is used when there is a need to get a product to the market early

Discussion

D. easier to test and debug & it is used when there is a need to get a product to the market early
explanation:-incremental model is generally easier to test and debug than other methods of software development because relatively smaller changes are made during each iteration and is popular particularly when we have to quickly deliver a limited functionality system.however, option "a" can be seen in other models as well like rad model,hence option "d" answers the question.

68. The spiral model was originally proposed by

A. ibm

B. barry boehm

C. pressman

D. royce

Discussion

B. Barry Boehm
explanation:-none.

69. The spiral model has two dimensions namely   and

A. diagonal, angular

B. radial, perpendicular

C. radial, angular

D. diagonal, perpendicular

Discussion

C. radial, angular
explanation:-the radial dimension of the model represents the cumulative costs and the angular dimension represents the progress made in completing each cycle. each loop of the spiral from x-axis clockwise through 360o represents one phase.

70. How is WINWIN Spiral Model different from Spiral Model?
A. it defines tasks required to define resources, timelines, and other project related information

B. it defines a set of negotiation activities at the beginning of each pass around the spiral

C. it defines tasks required to assess both technical and management risks

D. it defines tasks required to construct, test, install, and provide user support

Discussion

B. it defines a set of negotiation activities at the beginning of each pass around the spiral
explanation:-except option "b" all other tasks/activities are present in spiral model as well.

71. Identify the disadvantage of Spiral Model.
A. doesn't work well for smaller projects

B. high amount of risk analysis

C. strong approval and documentation control

D. additional functionality can be added at a later date

Discussion

A. doesn't work well for smaller projects

explanation:-all other options are the advantages of spiral model.

72. Spiral Model has user involvement in all its phases.

A. true

B. false

Discussion

B. false
explanation:-none.

73. How is Incremental Model different from Spiral Model?

A. progress can be measured for incremental model

B. changing requirements can be accommodated in incremental model

C. users can see the system early in incremental model

D. all of the mentioned

Discussion

A. progress can be measured for incremental model
explanation:-none.

74. If you were to create client/server applications, which model would you go for?

A. winwin spiral model

B. spiral model

C. concurrent model

D. incremental model

Discussion

C. concurrent model
explanation:-when applied to client/server applications, the concurrent process model defines activities in two dimensions: a system dimension and a component dimension. thus concurrency is achieved by system and

component activities occurring simultaneously and can be modelled using the state-oriented approach.

75. Risk management is one of the most important jobs for a

A. client

B. investor

C. production team

D. project manager

Discussion

D. project manager
explanation:-risk management involves anticipating risks that might affect the project schedule or the quality of the software being developed and then taking action to avoid these risks.

76. Which of the following risk is the failure of a purchased component to perform as expected?

A. product risk

B. project risk

C. business risk

D. programming risk

Discussion

A. product risk
explanation:-risks that affect the quality or performance of the software being developed.

77. Which of the following term is best defined by the statement: "There will be a change of organizational management with different priorities."?

A. staff turnover

B. technology change

C. management change

D. product competition

Discussion

C. management change
explanation:-none.

78. Which of the following term is best defined by the statement: "The underlying technology on which the system is built is superseded by new technology."?

A. technology change

B. product competition

C. requirements change

D. none of the mentioned

Discussion

A. technology change
explanation:-technology changes are common in the competitive environment of software engineering.

79. What assess the risk and your plans for risk mitigation and revise these when you learn more about the risk?

A. risk monitoring

B. risk planning

C. risk analysis

D. risk identification

Discussion

A. risk monitoring
explanation:-none.

80. Which of the following risks are derived from the organizational environment where the software is being developed?

A. people risks

B. technology risks

C. estimation risks

D. organizational risks

81. Which of the following risks are derived from the software or hardware technologies that are used to develop the system?

A. managerial risks

B. technology risks

C. estimation risks

D. organizational risks

82. Which of the following term is best defined by the statement: "Derive traceability information to maximize information hiding in the design."?

A. underestimated development time

B. organizational restructuring

C. requirements changes

D. none of the mentioned

83. Which of the following strategies means that the impact of the risk will be reduced?

A. avoidance strategies

B. minimization strategies

C. contingency plans

D. all of the mentioned

Discussion

B. minimization strategies
explanation:-none.

84. Risk management is now recognized as one of the most important project management tasks.

A. true

B. false

Discussion

A. true
explanation:-none.

85. Identify the sub-process of process improvement

A. process introduction

B. process analysis

C. de-processification

D. process distribution

Discussion

B. process analysis
explanation:-the current process is assessed, and process weaknesses and bottlenecks are identified.

86. What describes the data and control to be processed?

A. planning process

B. software scope

C. external hardware

D. project complexity

Discussion

B. software scope
explanation:-functions described in the

87. Which of the following is not an option to achieve a reliable cost and effort estimate?

A. base estimates on similar projects that have already been completed

B. use one or more empirical models for software cost and effort estimation

C. use relatively simple decomposition techniques to generate project cost and effort estimates

D. the ability to translate the size estimate into the human effort, calendar time, and dollars

Discussion

D. the ability to translate the size estimate into the human effort, calendar time, and dollars
explanation:-none.

88. Build & Fix Model is suitable for programming exercises of LOC (Line of Code).

A. 100-200

B. 200-400

C. 400-1000

D. above 1000

Discussion

A. 100-200

89. RAD stands for

A. relative application development

B. rapid application development

C. rapid application document

D. none of the mentioned

90. Which is not one of the types of a prototype of the Prototyping Model?
A. horizontal prototype

B. vertical prototype

C. diagonal prototype

D. domain prototype

91. Which one of the following is not a phase of Prototyping Model?
A. quick design

B. coding

C. prototype refinement

D. engineer product

explanation:-a prototyping model generates only a working model of a system.

92. Which of the following statements regarding Build & Fix Model is wrong?

A. no room for structured design

B. code soon becomes unfixable & unchangeable

C. maintenance is practically not possible

D. it scales up well to large projects

Discussion

D. it scales up well to large projects
explanation:-build & fix model is suitable for 100-200 loc

93. RAD Model has

A. 2 phases

B. 3 phase

C. 5 phases

D. 6 phases

Discussion

C. 5 phases
explanation:-rad model consists of five phases namely:business modeling,data modeling,process modeling,application generation and testing & turnover.

94. What is the major drawback of using RAD Model?

A. highly specialized & skilled developers/designers are required

B. increases reusability of components

C. encourages customer/client feedback

D. increases reusability of components, highly specialized & skilled developers/designers are required

95. SDLC stands for

A. software development life cycle

B. system development life cycle

C. software design life cycle

D. system design life cycle

96. Which model can be selected if the user is involved in all the phases of SDLC?

A. waterfall model

B. prototyping model

C. rad model

D. both prototyping model & rad model

97. Agile Software Development is based on

A. incremental development

B. iterative development

C. linear development

D. both incremental and iterative development

98. Which one of the following is not an agile method?

A. xp

B. 4gt

C. aup

D. all of the mentioned

Discussion

B. 4gt
explanation:-the 4gt approach does not incorporate iteration and continuous feedback, which is the fundamental aspect of an agile method.

99. Agility is defined as the ability of a project team to respond rapidly to a change.

A. true

B. false

Discussion

B. false
explanation:-the aim of agile methods is to reduce overheads in the software process and

100. How is plan-driven development different from agile development?

A. outputs are decided through a process of negotiation during the software development process

B. specification, design, implementation and testing are interleaved

C. iteration occurs within activities

D. all of the mentioned

Discussion

C. iteration occurs within activities
explanation:-a plan-driven approach to software engineering is based around separate development stages with the outputs to be produced at each of these stages planned in advance.

101. How many phases are there in Scrum ?

A. two

B. three

C. four

D. scrum is an agile method which means it does not have phases

Discussion

B. three
explanation:-there are three phases in scrum.the initial phase is an outline planning phase followed by a series of sprint cycles and project closure phase.

102. Which one of the following models is not suitable for accommodating any change?

A. build & fix model

B. prototyping model

C. rad model

D. waterfall model

Discussion

D. waterfall model

explanation:-real projects rarely follow the sequential flow that the waterfall model proposes.

103. Incremental development in Extreme Programming (XP) is supported through a system release once every month.

A. true

B. false

Discussion

B. false
explanation:-incremental development is supported through small, frequent system releases.

104. In XP, as soon as the work on a task is complete, it is integrated into the whole system.

A. true

B. false

Discussion

A. true
explanation:-xp follows a continuous integration approach.after any such integration, all the unit tests in the system must pass.

105. In XP Increments are delivered to customers every _____ weeks.

A. one

B. two

C. three

D. four

Discussion

B. two
explanation:-extreme programming (xp) takes an 'extreme' approach to iterative development.new versions may be built

106. Is a customer involved test development and validation in XP ?

A. yes

B. no

C. it may vary from customer to customer

D. none of the mentioned

Discussion

C. it may vary from customer to customer
explanation:-the role of the customer in the testing process is to help develop acceptance tests for the stories that are to be implemented in the next release of the system.however, people adopting the customer role have limited time available and so cannot work

107. Programmers prefer programming to testing and sometimes they take shortcuts when writing tests. For example, they may write incomplete tests that do not check for all possible exceptions that may occur.

A. true

B. false

Discussion

A. true
explanation:-in xp some tests can be very difficult to write incrementally.for example, in a complex user interface, it is often difficult to write unit tests for the code that implements the 'display logic' and workflow between screens.

108. Tests are automated in Extreme Programming.

A. true

B. false

Discussion

A. true

explanation:-automated test harnesses are used to run all component tests each time that a new release is built.

109. In XP an automated unit test framework is used to write tests for a new piece of functionality before that functionality itself is implemented.
A. true

B. false

Discussion

A. true
explanation:-xp follows test-first development approach.

110. Developers work individually on a release and they compare their results with other developers before forwarding that release to customers.
A. true

B. false

Discussion

B. false
explanation:-xp follows the principle of pair programming which means developers work in pairs, checking each other's work and providing the support to always do a good job.

111. Which four framework activities are found in the Extreme Programming(XP) ?
A. analysis, design, coding, testing

B. planning, analysis, design, coding

C. planning, design, coding, testing

D. planning, analysis, coding, testing

Discussion

C. planning, design, coding, testing

112. Which process can be affected by other processes executing in the system?

A. cooperating process

B. child process

C. parent process

D. init process

Discussion

A. cooperating process
explanation:-none.

113. When several processes access the same data concurrently and the outcome of the execution depends on the particular order in which the access takes place, is called?

A. dynamic condition

B. race condition

C. essential condition

D. critical condition

Discussion

B. race condition
explanation:-none.

114. If a process is executing in its critical section, then no other processes can be executing in their critical section. This condition is called?

A. mutual exclusion

B. critical exclusion

C. synchronous exclusion

D. asynchronous exclusion

115. Which one of the following is a synchronization tool?

A. thread

B. pipe

C. semaphore

D. socket

116. A semaphore is a shared integer variable

A. that can not drop below zero

B. that can not be more than zero

C. that can not drop below one

D. that can not be more than one

117. Mutual exclusion can be provided by the

A. mutex locks

B. binary semaphores

C. both mutex locks and binary semaphores

D. none of the mentioned

C. both mutex locks and binary semaphores
explanation:-binary semaphores are known as mutex locks.

118. When high priority task is indirectly preempted by medium priority task effectively inverting the relative priority of the two tasks, the scenario is called

A. priority inversion

B. priority removal

C. priority exchange

D. priority modification

Discussion

A. priority inversion
explanation:-none.

119. Process synchronization can be done on

A. hardware level

B. software level

C. both hardware and software level

D. none of the mentioned

Discussion

C. both hardware and software level
explanation:-none.

120. 7 INTERACTIVE PROCESSES

A. shared data structures

B. procedures that operate on shared data structure

C. synchronization between concurrent procedure invocation

D. all of the mentioned

Discussion

121. To enable a process to wait within the monitor

A. a condition variable must be declared as a condition

B. condition variables must be used as boolean objects

C. semaphore must be used

D. all of the mentioned

Discussion

A. a condition variable must be declared as condition
explanation:-none.

122. Which of the following are parameters involved in computing the total cost of a software development project?

A. hardware and software costs

B. effort costs

C. travel and training costs

D. all of the mentioned

Discussion

D. all of the mentioned
explanation:-all these are accounted for in estimating a software development cost.

123. Which of the following costs is not part of the total effort cost?

A. costs of networking and communications

B. costs of providing heating and lighting office space

C. costs of lunch time food

D. costs of support staff

Discussion

124. What is related to the overall functionality of the delivered software?

A. function-related metrics

B. product-related metrics

C. size-related metrics

D. none of the mentioned

125. A _____ is developed using historical cost information that relates some software metrics to the project cost.

A. algorithmic cost modelling

B. expert judgement

C. estimation by analogy

D. Parkinson's law

126. It is often difficult to estimate size at an early stage in a project when only a specification is available

A. true

B. false

127. Which technique is applicable when other projects in the same analogy application domain have been completed?

A. algorithmic cost modelling

B. expert judgement

C. estimation by analogy

D. Parkinson's law

128. Which model assumes that systems are created from reusable components, scripting or database programming?

A. an application-composition model

B. a post-architecture model

C. a reuse model

D. an early design model

129. Which of the following states that work expands to fill the time available.

A. case tools

B. pricing to win

C. Parkinson's law

D. expert judgement

Discussion

C. Parkinson's law
explanation:-the cost is determined by available resources rather than by objective assessment. if the software has to be delivered in 12 months and 5 people are available, the effort required is estimated to be 60 person-months.

130. Which model is used during the early stages of the system design after the requirements have been established?
A. an application-composition model

B. a post-architecture model

C. a reuse model

D. an early design model

Discussion

D. an early design model
explanation:-estimates are based on function points, which are then converted to number of lines of source code. the formula follows the standard form discussed above with a simplified set of seven multipliers.

131. Which model is used to compute the effort required to integrate reusable components or program code that is automatically generated by design or program translation tools?
A. an application-composition model

B. a post-architecture model

C. a reuse model

D. an early design model

Discussion

C. a reuse model

explanation:-none.

132. The COCOMO model takes into account different approaches to software development, reuse, etc.

A. true

B. false

Discussion

B. false
explanation:-its the cocomo-2 model. cocomo 2 incorporates a range of sub-models that produce increasingly detailed software estimates.

133. Which of the following is not a metric for the design model?

A. interface design metrics

B. component-level metrics

C. architectural metrics

D. complexity metrics

Discussion

D. complexity metrics
explanation:-complexity metrics measure the logical complexity of source code.

134. Statement and branch coverage metrics are part of

A. analysis model

B. testing

C. design model

D. source code

Discussion

B. testing
explanation:-these metrics lead to the design of test cases that provide program coverage.

135. Function Points in software engineering was first proposed by

A. Booch

B. Boehm

C. Albrecht

D. Jacobson

Discussion

C. Albrecht
explanation:-first proposed by Albrecht in 1979, hundreds of books and papers have been written on functions points since then.

136. How many Information Domain Values are used for Function Point Computation?

A. three

B. four

C. five

D. six

Discussion

C. five
explanation:-the five values are: external inputs, external outputs, external inquiries, internal logical files and external interface files.

137. Function Point Computation is given by the formula

A. fp = [count total * 0.65] + 0.01 * sum(fi)

B. fp = count total * [0.65 + 0.01 * sum(fi)].

C. fp = count total * [0.65 + 0.01] * sum(fi)

D. fp = [count total * 0.65 + 0.01] * sum(fi)

Discussion

B. fp = count total * [0.65 + 0.01 * sum(fi)].

explanation:-option b is the correct formula for function point computation.

138. Structural complexity of a module i is given as S(i) = f*f (i). What does f symbolizes here?

A. "fan check-out" of module i

B. "fan check-in" of module i

C. "fan in" of module i

D. "fan out" of module i

Discussion

D. "fan out" of module i
explanation:-fan out is number of modules directly invoked by module i.

139. SMI stands for

A. software mature indicator

B. software maturity index

C. software mature index

D. software maturity indicator

Discussion

B. software maturity index
explanation:-none.

140. As the SMI approaches 1.0, the software product starts becoming unstable

A. true

B. false

Discussion

B. false
explanation:-as the smi approaches 1.0, the software product begins to stabilize.

141. SMI = [Mt – (Fa + Fc + Fd)]/Mt. Here Mt is the number of modules

A. in the current release

B. in the current release that have been changed

C. from the preceding release that were deleted in the current release

D. none of the mentioned

Discussion

A. in the current release
explanation:-none.

142. The amount of time that the software is available for use is known as
A. reliability

B. usability

C. efficiency

D. functionality

Discussion

A. reliability
explanation:-none.

143. Usability in metric analysis is defined as the degree to which the software
A. stated needs

B. is easy to use

C. makes optimal use of system resources

D. none of the mentioned

Discussion

B. is easy to use
explanation:-none.

144. Which of the following is incorrect activity for the configuration management of a software system?

A. internship management

B. change management

C. version management

D. system management

145. Which of the following is the reason that software is delivered late?
A. changing customer requirements that are not reflected in schedule changes

B. technical difficulties that could not have been foreseen in advance

C. human difficulties that could not have been foreseen in advance

D. all of the mentioned

146. Which of the following is an activity that distributes estimated effort across the planned project duration by allocating the effort to specific software engineering tasks?
A. software macroscopic schedule

B. software project scheduling

C. software detailed schedule

D. none of the mentioned

147. Every task that is scheduled should be assigned to a specific team member is termed as

A. compartmentalization

B. defined milestones

C. defined responsibilities

D. defined outcomes

Discussion

C. defined responsibilities
explanation:-these responsibilities are domain specific.

148. What is a collection of software engineering work tasks, milestones, and deliverables that must be accomplished to complete a particular project?

A. task set

B. degree of milestone

C. adaptation criteria

D. all of the mentioned

Discussion

A. task set
explanation:-none.

149. Ensuring that no more than the allocated number of people are allocated at any given time in Software Scheduling is known as

A. time allocation

B. effort validation

C. defined milestone

D. effort distribution

Discussion

150. What is used to determine the recommended degree of rigor with which the software process should be applied on a project?

A. degree of rigor

B. adaptation criteria

C. task set

D. both degree of rigor and adaptation criteria

Discussion

B. adaptation criteria
explanation:-four different degrees of rigor are: casual, structured, strict, and quick reaction.

151. What evaluates the risk associated with the technology to be implemented as part of project scope?

A. concept scoping

B. preliminary concept planning

C. technology risk assessment

D. customer reaction to the concept

Discussion

B. preliminary concept planning
explanation:-none.

152. Which of the following is not an adaptation criteria for software projects?

A. size of the project

B. customers complaints

C. project staff

D. mission criticality

153. Which of the following is a project scheduling method that can be applied to software development?

A. pert

B. cpm

C. cmm

D. both pert and cpm

154. A technique for performing quantitative analysis of progress is known as

A. bcws

B. eva

C. bac

D. cbse

155. What is the recommended distribution of effort for a project?

A. 40-20-40

B. 50-20-30

C. 30-40-30

D. 50-30-20

Discussion

A. 40-20-40
explanation:-a recommended distribution of effort across the software process is 40% (analysis and design), 20% (coding), and 40% (testing).

156. A project usually has a timeline chart which was developed by

A. henry gantt

B. barry boehm

C. ivar jacabson

D. none of the mentioned

Discussion

A. henry gantt
explanation:-timeline chart, also called a gantt chart was invented by henry gantt, an

157. Round robin scheduling falls under the category of

A. non-preemptive scheduling

B. preemptive scheduling

C. all of the mentioned

D. none of the mentioned

Discussion

B. preemptive scheduling
explanation:-none.

158. With round robin scheduling algorithm in a time shared system

A. using very large time slices converts it into first come first served scheduling algorithm

B. using very small time slices converts it into first come first served scheduling algorithm

C. using extremely small time slices increases performance

D. using very small time slices converts it into shortest job first algorithm

Discussion

A. using very large time slices converts it into first come first served scheduling algorithm
explanation:-all the processes will be able to get completed.

159. The portion of the process scheduler in an operating system that dispatches processes is concerned with

A. assigning ready processes to cpu

B. assigning ready processes to waiting queue

C. assigning running processes to blocked queue

D. all of the mentioned

Discussion

A. assigning ready processes to cpu
explanation:-none.

160. What is FIFO algorithm?

A. first executes the job that came in last in the queue

B. first executes the job that came in first in the queue

C. first executes the job that needs minimal processor

D. first executes the job that has maximum processor needs

Discussion

B. first executes the job that came in first in the queue

161. The strategy of making processes that are logically runnable to be temporarily suspended is called

A. non-preemptive scheduling

B. preemptive scheduling

C. shortest job first

D. first come first served

Discussion

B. preemptive scheduling
explanation:-none.

162. What is Scheduling?

A. allowing a job to use the processor

B. making proper use of processor

C. all of the mentioned

D. none of the mentioned

Discussion

A. allowing a job to use the processor
explanation:-none.

163. There are 10 different processes running on a workstation. Idle processes are waiting for an input event in the input queue. Busy processes are scheduled with the Round- Robin time sharing method. Which out of the following quantum times is the best value for small response times, if the processes have a short runtime, e.g. less than 10ms?

A. tq = 15ms

B. tq = 40ms

C. tq = 45ms

D. tq = 50ms

164. Orders are processed in the sequence they arrive if _____ rule sequences the jobs.

A. earliest due date

B. slack time remaining

C. first come, first served

D. critical ratio

Discussion

C. first come, first served
explanation:-none.

165. Which of the following algorithms tends to minimize the process flow time?

A. first come first served

B. shortest job first

C. earliest deadline first

D. longest job first

Discussion

B. shortest job first
explanation:-none.

166. Under multiprogramming, turnaround time for short jobs is usually and that for long jobs is slightly _____.

A. lengthened; shortened

B. shortened; lengthened

C. shortened; shortened

D. shortened; unchanged

167. OSI stands for

A. open system interconnection

B. operating system interface

C. optical service implementation

D. open service internet

168. The number of layers in ISO OSI reference model is

A. 4

B. 5

C. 6

D. 7

169. TCP/IP model does not have   layer but OSI model have this layer.

A. session layer

B. transport layer

C. application layer

D. network layer

170. Which layer is used to link the network support layers and user support layers?

A. session layer

B. data link layer

C. transport layer

D. network layer

171. Which address is used on the internet for employing the TCP/IP protocols?

A. physical address and logical address

B. port address

C. specific address

D. all of the mentioned

D. all of the mentioned
explanation:-the physical, logical, port and specific addresses are used in tcp/ip

172. TCP/IP model was developed _____the OSI model.

A. prior to

B. after

C. simultaneous to

D. with no link to

Discussion

A. prior to
explanation:-several tcp/ip prototypes were developed at multiple research centers between 1978 and 1983, whereas osi reference model was developed in the year 1984. tcp/ip was developed with the intention to create a model for the internet while osi was intended to be a general network model.

173. Which layer provides the services to user?

A. application layer

B. session layer

C. presentation layer

D. physical layer

Discussion

A. application layer
explanation:-in networking, a user mainly interacts with application layer to create and send information to other computer or network. application layer provides the interface between applications and the network. it is the top-most layer in both the tcp/ip and the osi model.

174. Which of the following term describes testing?

A. finding broken code

B. evaluating deliverable to find errors

C. a stage of all projects

D. none of the mentioned

Discussion

B. evaluating deliverable to find errors
explanation:-software testing is the process of evaluation a software item to detect differences between given input and expected output.

175. What is Cyclomatic complexity?

A. black box testing

B. white box testing

C. yellow box testing

D. green box testing

Discussion

B. white box testing
explanation:-cyclomatic complexity measures the amount of decision logic in the program module.cyclomatic complexity gives the minimum number of paths that can generate all possible paths through the module.

176. Lower and upper limits are present in which chart?

A. run chart

B. bar chart

C. control chart

D. none of the mentioned

Discussion

A. run chart
explanation:-a run chart is used to monitor the behavior of a variable over time for a process or system. run charts graphically display cycles, trends,

shifts, or non-random patterns in behavior over time. it contains lower and upper limits.

177. Maintenance testing is performed using which methodology?

A. retesting

B. sanity testing

C. breadth test and depth test

D. confirmation testing

Discussion

C. breadth test and depth test
explanation:-maintenance testing is done on the already deployed software. the deployed software needs to be enhanced, changed or migrated to other hardware. the testing done during this enhancement, change and migration cycle is known as maintenance testing.

178. White Box Techniques are also classified as

A. design-based testing

B. structural testing

C. error guessing technique

D. none of the mentioned

Discussion

B. structural testing
explanation:-the structural testing is the testing of the structure of the system or component. structural testing is often referred to as 'white box' or 'glass box' or 'clear-box testing' because in structural testing we are interested in what is happening 'inside the system/application'.

179. Exhaustive testing is

A. always possible

B. practically possible

C. impractical but possible

D. impractical and impossible

180. Which of the following is/are White box technique?

A. statement testing

B. decision testing

C. condition coverage

D. all of the mentioned

181. What are the various Testing Levels?

A. unit testing

B. system testing

C. integration testing

D. all of the mentioned

182. Boundary value analysis belong to?

A. white box testing

B. black box testing

C. white box & black box testing

D. none of the mentioned

Discussion

B. black box testing
explanation:-boundary value analysis is based on testing at the boundaries between partitions and checks the output with expected output.

183. Alpha testing is done at

A. developer's end

B. user's end

C. developer's & user's end

D. none of the mentioned

Discussion

A. developer's end
explanation:-alpha testing takes place at the developer's end. developers observe the users and note problems. alpha testing is testing of an application when development is about to complete. minor design changes can still be made as a result of alpha testing.

184. What is the main purpose of hazard identification?

A. to minimise the effect of a consequence

B. for better risk management

C. to characterize adverse effect of toxins

D. to reduce probability of occurrence

Discussion

C. to characterize adverse effect of toxins

185. The _____ process determines whether exposure to a chemical can increase the incidence of adverse health effect.

A. hazard identification

B. exposure assessment

C. toxicity assessment

D. risk characterization

Discussion

A. hazard identification
explanation:-hazard identification traces the path of the toxins and also determines the likelihood of occurrence in humans.

186. Which of the following data is not required for hazard identification?

A. land use

B. contaminant levels

C. affected population

D. estimation of risk

Discussion

D. estimation of risk
explanation:-estimation of risk is done at risk characterization whereas land use, contaminant level, affected population and biota data play a major role while identifying a hazard.

187. Hazard is defined as the probability of suffering harm or loss.

A. true

B. false

C. topic 3.10 risk identification

D. topic 3.9 critical path (crm) method

188. Why does site history have to be considered for hazard identification?

A. to estimate the risk

B. to calculate carcinogenic exposure

C. to know the probable source and causes of contamination on site

D. for determination of remedial actions

189. What is the main objective of risk assessment?

A. to evaluate hazard and minimize the risks

B. remediation of contaminated sites

C. hazard management

D. to know source of pollutants

190. What is the first stage of risk assessment?

A. exposure assessment

B. hazard identification

C. toxicity study

D. risk characterization

Discussion

B. hazard identification
explanation:-hazard identification is the first stage of risk assessment. it provides clear understanding about chemical contaminants, their concentration and distribution in environment.

191. The purpose of risk management is to identify potential problems before they occur so that risk-handling activities may be planned.
A. false

B. true

Discussion

B. true
explanation:-the main goal of risk management is to reduce the threats from an activity so that harm to the surrounding is minimized.

192. Hazard identification mainly focus on
A. chemical source and concentration

B. chemical exposure

C. chemical analysis

D. chemical pathway

Discussion

A. chemical source and concentration
explanation:-the main aim of hazard identification is to identify chemical source, concentration and its movement in environment.

193. Hazard is defined as the probability of suffering harm or loss.
A. true

B. false

194. An incident can be called hazardous only when?

A. stressor has the potential to cause harm to humans and ecological systems

B. poses threat to surrounding

C. monitoring is failed

D. outburst of chemicals

195. Which of the following is not a phase of project management?

A. project planning

B. project scheduling

C. project controlling

D. project being

196. Who introduced the bar charts?

A. williams henry

B. henry gantt

C. jane gantt

D. joseph henry

Discussion

B. henry gantt
explanation:-henry gantt introduced the bar charts around 1900 a.d. they give pictorial representation in two dimensions of a project by breaking it down into numerous manageable units.

197. Bar charts were modified later to obtain the milestone charts.
A. true

B. false

C. topic 3.14 pert technique

Discussion

A. true
explanation:-the various tools or techniques used for project management are bar charts, milestone charts and network diagrams. bar charts were modified later to obtain the milestone charts.

198. The full form of PERT is
A. program evaluation and rate technology

B. program evaluation and robot technique

C. program evaluation and robot technology

D. program evaluation and review technique

Discussion

D. program evaluation and review technique
explanation:-there are various network techniques that are called by various names like pert, cpm, tops and less. network technique is one of the major advancements in management science. the full form of pert is program evaluation and review technique.

199. The full form of CPM is

A. critical path method

B. control path method

C. critical plan management

D. control path management

200. In bar charts, which colour is used to show the actual progress?

A. red

B. black

C. blue

D. green

201. A PERT network is activity-oriented while a CPM network is event-oriented.

A. true

B. false

explanation:-a cpm network is activity-oriented while a pert network is event-oriented. event is the completion of an activity or the commencement of an activity. an event may be head event, tail event or dual role event.

202. _____ are used to represent activity in a network diagram.

A. circles

B. squares

C. rectangles

D. arrows

Discussion

D. arrows
explanation:-a network is a flow diagram that consists of events and activities which are connected sequentially and logically.

203. The shortest possible time in which an activity can be achieved under ideal circumstances is known as

A. pessimistic time estimate

B. optimistic time estimate

C. expected time estimate

D. the most likely time estimate

Discussion

B. optimistic time estimate
explanation:-there are three kinds of time estimates made by pert planners. these are the optimistic time estimate, the pessimistic time estimate and the most likely time estimate. the shortest possible time in which an activity can be achieved under ideal circumstances is known as the optimistic time estimate.

204. According to the time estimates made by the PERT planners, the maximum time that would be needed to complete an activity is called as

A. the most likely time estimate

B. optimistic time estimate

C. pessimistic time estimate

D. expected time estimate

Discussion

C. pessimistic time estimate
explanation:-according to the time estimates made by the pert planners, the maximum time that would be needed to complete an activity is called the pessimistic time estimate. this estimate does not include possible effects of floods, earthquakes, etc.

205. In a network, a critical path is the time-wise shortest path.
A. true

B. false

Discussion

B. false
explanation:-in a network, a critical path is the time-wise longest path. the critical path in the critical path method plays an essential role in scheduling and planning.

206. The difference between the maximum time available and the actual time needed to perform an activity is known as
A. free float

B. independent float

C. total float

D. half float

Discussion

C. total float
explanation:-the difference between the maximum time available and the actual time needed to perform an activity is known as the total float. hence,

the total float is the excess of the maximum available time throughout the time of the activity.

207. A randomized algorithm uses random bits as input inorder to achieve a _____ good performance over all possible choice of random bits.

A. worst case

B. best case

C. average case

D. none of the mentioned

Discussion

C. average case
explanation:-a randomized algorithm is an algorithm that employs a degree of randomness as a part of its logic using random bits as inputs and in hope of producing average case good performance.

208. Which of the following are probabilistic algorithms?

A. las vegas algorithm

B. Monte Carlo algorithm

C. Atlantic city algorithm

D. all of the mentioned

Discussion

D. all of the mentioned
Explanation:- monte carlo algorithms are very vast, but only probably correct. on the other side, las vegas algorithms are always correct, but probably fast.

209. Which of the following algorithms are probably correct as well as fast?

A. las vegas algorithm

B. Monte Carlo algorithm

C. Atlantic city algorithm

D. all of the mentioned

C. Atlantic city algorithm
explanation:-the atlantic city algorithms which are bounded polynomial time algorithms are probably correct and probably fast. it is correct more than 75% of the times.

210. Prisonner's dilemma can be related to the following:

A. cooperative behaviour

B. graph theory

C. both (a) and (b)

D. none of the mentioned

A. cooperative behaviour
explanation:-prisonner's dilemma is a standard example of a game analysed in game theory where rational cooperative behaviour is judged on the basis of rewards and punishment.

211. Unix sort command uses   as its sorting technique.
A. quick sort

B. bucket sort

C. radix sort

D. merge sort

A. quick sort
explanation:-quicksort is the method of choice in many applications(unix sort command) with o(nlogn) in worst case.

212. Which of the following can be solved in computer science?
A. p=bpp problem

B. np=co-np problem

C. do one way problems exist?

D. all of the mentioned

Discussion

D. all of the mentioned
explanation:-there exists a list of unsolved problems in computational theory which includes many problems including the ones given.

213. Which of the following can be referred to as applications of Randomized algorithm?
A. quicksort

B. min cut

C. verifying matrix multiplication

D. all of the mentioned

Discussion

D. all of the mentioned.

214. What is the popular method of organizing wireless network topologies?
A. software

B. synchronization

C. network

D. cluster

Discussion

D. cluster
Explanation:- clustering is a popular method of organising wireless network topologies, in which a few nodes, the cluster heads are elected as representing to route the traffic originated in the entire network.

215. _____ will enable the humans to access, control and manage the operation.

A. iot

B. bigdata

C. network

D. communication

Discussion

A. iot
explanation:-iot enables the humans to access, control and manage the operations

216. In _____ the embedded devices and objects working under IoT are resource constrained.

A. health

B. industry

C. home

D. information system

Discussion

D. information system
explanation:-in the information system the embedded devices and objects working under iot implementation are resource-constrained.

217. What type of networks is interacting under IoT?

A. heterogeneous only

B. homogeneous only

C. both hetero and homogeneous

D. neither hetero nor homo

Discussion

A. heterogeneous only

218. Managing of resources can be done by implementing

A. protocols

B. algorithms

C. networks

D. protocols and algorithms

Discussion

D. protocols and algorithms
explanation:-managing of resources by implementing protocols, algorithms or techniques is required to enhance the scalability, reliability and stability in the operations of iot across different domains of technology.

219. Resource management will elaborate the key aspects of

A. industrial management

B. energy management

C. network management

D. information management

Discussion

C. network management
explanation:-resource management will elaborate the key aspects of energy management, communication protocols and

220. Which of the following is the future application of IoT?

A. role of green iot system

B. qos in communication

C. secure communication

D. multimedia communication

221. Resource management includes

A. iot devices

B. iot cloud

C. iot networks

D. iot web

222. What is the role of communication protocol in IoT?

A. smart cities

B. cyber physical system

C. mac layer issue

D. managing energy

223. Which will reduce the energy expenditure?

A. clustering

B. software agents

C. synchronization techniques

D. cluster, software agent, and synchronization techniques

Discussion

A. clustering
explanation:-clustering will be beneficial to reduce the energy expenditure and improve the scalability and robustness of the object networks.

224. Synchronization techniques will be necessary to address the various challenges of harmonising.

A. false

B. true

Discussion

B. true
explanation:-synchronization techniques will be necessary to address the various challenges of harmonising plenty of copies of object data with potentially partially disconnected internet of things architecture components.

225. Architectural design is a creative process satisfying only functional-requirements of a system.

A. true

B. false

Discussion

B. false
Explanation:- in architectural design you design a system organization satisfying the functional and non-functional requirements of a system.

226. A _____ view shows the system hardware and how software components are distributed across the processors in the system.

A. physical

B. logical

C. process

D. all of the mentioned

227. The UML was designed for describing

A. object-oriented systems

B. architectural design

C. srs

D. both object-oriented systems and architectural design

228. Which of the following is an architectural conflict?

A. using large-grain components improves performance but reduces
maintainability

B. introducing redundant data improves availability but makes security more
difficult

C. localizing safety-related features usually means more communication so
degraded performance

D. all of the mentioned

explanation:-high availability architecture can be affected by several design factors that are required to be maintained to ensure that no single points of failure exist in such design.

229. Which of the following is not included in Architectural design decisions?

A. type of application

B. distribution of the system

C. architectural styles

D. testing the system

Discussion

D. testing the system
explanation:-architectural design decisions include decisions on the type of application, the distribution of the system, the architectural styles to be used, and the ways in which the architecture should be documented and evaluated.

230. Architecture once established can be applied to other products as well.

A. true

B. false

Discussion

B. false
explanation:-systems in the same domain often have similar architectures that reflect domain concepts.

231. Which of the following pattern is the basis of interaction management in many web-based systems?

A. architecture

B. repository pattern

C. model-view-controller

D. different operating system

232. What describes how a set of interacting components can share data?

A. model-view-controller

B. architecture pattern

C. repository pattern

D. none of the mentioned

233. Which view in the architectural design shows the key abstractions in the system as objects or object classes?

A. physical

B. development

C. logical

D. process

234. Which of the following is a type of Architectural Model?

A. static structural model

B. dynamic process model

C. distribution model

D. all of the mentioned

235. Why is decomposition technique required?
A. software project estimation is a form of problem solving

B. developing a cost and effort estimate for a software project is too complex

C. all of the mentioned

D. none of the mentioned

236. Cost and effort estimation of a software uses only one forms of decomposition, either decomposition of the problem or decomposition of the process.
A. true

B. false

237. If a Direct approach to software project sizing is taken, size can be measured in
A. loc

B. fp

C. loc and fp

D. none of the mentioned

238. Which software project sizing approach develop estimates of the information domain characteristics?

A. function point sizing

B. change sizing

C. standard component sizing

D. fuzzy logic sizing

239. How many forms exists of Barry Boehm's COCOMO Model?

A. two

B. three

C. four

D. no form exists

240. Who suggested the four different approaches to the sizing problem?

A. putnam

B. myers

C. boehm

D. putnam and myers

Discussion

D. putnam and myers
explanation:-none.

241. In many cases, it is often more cost- effective to acquire, rather than develop, computer software.

A. true

B. false

Discussion

A. true
explanation:-managers are faced with a make-buy decision in such situations.

242. A make-buy decision is based on whether

A. the software may be purchased off-the-shelf

B. "full-experience" or "partial-experience" software components should be used

C. customer-built software should be developed

D. all of the mentioned

Discussion

D. all of the mentioned
explanation:-none..

243. Which of the following is not one of the five information domain characteristics of Function Point (FP) decomposition?

A. external inputs

B. external outputs

C. external process

D. external inquiries

244. The project planner must reconcile the estimates based on decomposition techniques to produce a single estimate of effort.
A. true

B. false

245. Programming language experience is a part of which factor of COCOMO cost drivers?
A. personnel factor

B. product factor

C. platform factor

D. project factor

246. If an Indirect approach is taken, then the sizing approach is represented as
A. loc

B. fp (Function Point)

C. fuzzy logic

D. loc and fp

247. Project management involves the planning, monitoring, and control of the people, process, and events that occur as software evolves from a preliminary concept to an operational implementation.
A. true

B. false

248. 2 COLLECTION OF DATA
A. people

B. product

C. popularity

D. process

249. PM-CMM stands for
A. people management capability maturity model

B. process management capability maturity model

C. product management capability maturity model

D. project management capability maturity model

A. people management capability maturity model
explanation:-the people management maturity model defines the following key practice areas for software people: recruiting, selection, performance management, training, compensation, career development, organization and work design, and team/culture development.

250. Which of the following is not a project manager's activity?

A. project control

B. project management

C. project planning

D. project design

Discussion

D. project design
explanation:-the design part of any project management is done by the project team.

251. A software _____ provides the framework from which a comprehensive plan for software development can be established.

A. people

B. product

C. process

D. none of the mentioned

Discussion

C. process
explanation:-a small number of framework activities are applicable to all software projects, regardless of their size or complexity.

252. Who defines the business issues that often have significant influence on the project?

A. practitioners

B. project managers

C. senior managers

D. none of the mentioned

Discussion

C. senior managers
explanation:-none.

253. Who delivers the technical skills that are necessary to engineer a product or an application?

A. practitioners

B. project managers

C. senior managers

D. none of the mentioned

Discussion

A. practitioners
explanation:-none.

254. Which of the following paradigm attempts to structure a team in a manner that achieves some of the controls associated with the closed paradigm but also much of the innovation that occurs when using the random paradigm?

A. asynchronous paradigm

B. open paradigm

C. closed paradigm

D. synchronous paradigm

Discussion

B. open paradigm

255. Which of the following is a people- intensive activity?

A. problem solving

B. organization

C. motivation

D. project management

Discussion

D. project management
explanation:-for this reason, competent practitioners often make poor team leaders.

256. Which paradigm structures a team loosely and depends on individual initiative of the team members?

A. random paradigm

B. open paradigm

C. closed paradigm

D. synchronous paradigm

Discussion

D. synchronous paradigm
explanation:-none.

257. Which of the following is not an approach to software cost estimation?

A. empirical

B. heuristic

C. analytical

D. critical

Discussion

258. Which paradigm relies on the natural compartmentalization of a problem and organizes team members to work on pieces of the problem with little active communication among themselves?

A. random paradigm

B. open paradigm

C. closed paradigm

D. synchronous paradigm

Discussion

C. closed paradigm
explanation:-none.

259. Who interacts with the software once it is released for production use?

A. end-users

B. client

C. project (technical) managers

D. senior managers

Discussion

A. end-users
explanation:-a product is always built to satisfy an end-user.

260. Which of the following is not an effective project manager trait?

A. problem solving

B. managerial identity

C. influence and team building

D. none of the mentioned

Discussion

D. none of the mentioned
explanation:-all are key traits of an effective project manager.

261. Which type of software engineering team has a defined leader who coordinates specific tasks and secondary leaders that have responsibility for sub tasks?

A. controlled decentralized (cd)

B. democratic decentralized (dd)

C. controlled centralized (cc)

D. none of the mentioned

Discussion

A. controlled decentralized (cd)
explanation:-problem solving remains a group activity, but implementation of solutions is partitioned among subgroups by the team leader.

262. Commitments to unrealistic time and resource estimates may result in

A. project delay

B. poor quality work

C. project failure

D. all of the mentioned

Discussion

D. all of the mentioned
explanation:-none.

263. Which software engineering team has no permanent leader?

A. controlled decentralized (cd)

B. democratic decentralized (dd)

C. controlled centralized (cc)

D. none of the mentioned

264. Which of the following is not a project factor that should be considered when planning the structure of software engineering teams?

A. the difficulty of the problem to be solved

B. high frustration caused by personal, business, or technological factors that causes friction among team members

C. the degree of sociability required for the project

D. the rigidity of the delivery date

265. Which of the following is a collection of project coordination technique?

A. formal approaches

B. formal, interpersonal procedures

C. informal, interpersonal procedures

D. all of the mentioned

266. Which activity sits at the core of software requirements analysis?

A. problem decomposition

B. partitioning

C. problem elaboration

D. all of the mentioned

Discussion

D. all of the mentioned
explanation:-during the scoping activity decomposition is applied in two
major areas:

267. Which of the following is not a sign that indicates that an information systems project is in jeopardy?

A. software people don't understand their customers needs

B. changes are managed poorly

C. sponsorship is gained

D. users are resistant

Discussion

C. sponsorship is gained
explanation:-other options are contradictory to the question.

268. SPMP stands for

A. software project manager's plan

B. software project management plan

C. software product management plan

D. software product manager's plan

Discussion

B. software project management plan
explanation:-after planning is complete, documenting of the plans is done in
a software project management plan(spmp) document.

269. Which of the following categories is part of the output of software process?

A. computer programs

B. documents that describe the computer programs

C. data

D. all of the mentioned

270. 4 COST MONITORING

A. baselines

B. source code

C. data model

D. none of the mentioned

271. Software Configuration Management can be administered in several ways. These include

A. a single software configuration management team for the whole organization

B. a separate configuration management team for each project

C. software configuration management distributed among the project members

D. all of the mentioned

272. What combines procedures and tools to manage different versions of configuration objects that are created during the software process?

A. change control

B. version control

C. scis

D. none of the mentioned

Discussion

B. version control
explanation:-configuration management allows a user to specify alternative configurations of the software system through the selection of appropriate versions.

273. What complements the formal technical review by assessing a configuration object for characteristics that are generally not considered during the review?

A. software configuration audit

B. software configuration management

C. baseline

D. none of the mentioned

Discussion

A. software configuration audit
explanation:-none.

274. Which of the following is the process of assembling program components, data, and libraries, and then compiling and linking these to create an executable system?

A. system building

B. release management

C. change management

D. version management

275. Which of the following option is not tracked by configuration management tools?

A. tracking of change proposals

B. storing versions of system components

C. tracking the releases of system versions to customers

D. none of the mentioned

276. Which of the following is not a Software Configuration Management Activity?

A. configuration item identification

B. risk management

C. release management

D. branch management

277. The definition and use of configuration management standards is essential for quality certification in

A. iso 9000

B. cmm

C. cmmi

D. all of the mentioned

Discussion

D. all of the mentioned
explanation:-it is defined in all the mentioned options.

278. What involves preparing software for external release and keeping track of the system versions that have been released for customer use?

A. system building

B. release management

C. change management

D. version management

Discussion

B. release management
explanation:-none.

279. Which of the following process ensures that versions of systems and components are recorded and maintained?

A. codeline

B. configuration control

C. version

D. workspace

Discussion

B. configuration control
explanation:-in configuration control changes are managed and all versions of components are identified and stored for the lifetime.

280. Which of the following process is concerned with analyzing the costs and benefits of proposed changes?

A. change management

B. version management

C. system building

D. release management

Discussion

A. change management
explanation:-it involves approving those changes that are worthwhile, and tracking

281. Which of the following is not a Version management feature?

A. version and release identification

B. build script generation

C. project support

D. change history recording

Discussion

B. build script generation
explanation:-all other options are a part of version management.

282. Which method recommends that very frequent system builds should be carried out with automated testing to discover software problems?

A. agile method

B. parallel compilation method

C. large systems method

D. all of the mentioned

Discussion

A. agile method

explanation:-in keeping with the agile methods notion of making many small changes, continuous integration involves rebuilding the mainline frequently, after small source code changes have been made.

283. Which of the following is not a build system feature?

A. minimal recompilation

B. documentation generation

C. storage management

D. reporting

Discussion

C. storage management
explanation:-to reduce the storage space required by multiple versions of components that differ only slightly, version management systems usually provide storage management facilities.

284. Which of the following is a configuration item?

A. design & test specification

B. source code

C. log information

D. all of the mentioned

Discussion

D. all of the mentioned
explanation:-a configuration item is an approved and accepted deliverable, changes have to be made through formal procedure.

285. Which of the following is a part of system release?

A. electronic and paper documentation describing the system

B. packaging and associated publicity that have been designed for that release

C. an installation program that is used to help install the system on target hardware

D. all of the mentioned

Discussion

D. all of the mentioned
explanation:-release creation is the process of creating the collection of files and documentation that includes all of the components of the system release.

286. A sequence of baselines representing different versions of a system is known as

A. system building

B. mainline

C. software configuration item(sci)

D. none of the mentioned

Discussion

B. mainline
explanation:-none.

287. "Robustness" answers which of the following description?

A. case tools be used to support the process activities

B. process errors are avoided or trapped before they result in product errors

C. defined process is acceptable and usable by the engineers responsible for producing the software

D. process continues in spite of unexpected problems

Discussion

D. process continues in spite of unexpected problems
explanation:-none.

288. Process improvement is the set of activities, methods, and transformations that developers use to develop and maintain information systems.

A. true

B. false

Discussion

B. false
explanation:-the definition is of a system development process.

289. How many stages are there in process improvement?

A. three

B. four

C. five

D. six

Discussion

A. three
explanation:-process measurement, analysis and change are the three stages.

290. In which stage of process improvement bottlenecks and weaknesses are identified?

A. process measurement

B. process analysis

C. process change

D. none of the mentioned

Discussion

B. process analysis
explanation:-in process analysis the current process is assessed and bottlenecks and weaknesses are identified.

291. Prototypes and 4GL business systems are categorized under which process?

A. informal

B. managed

C. methodical

D. supported

292. The documentation of a process which records the tasks, the roles and the entities used is called

A. process metric

B. process analysis

C. process modelling

D. none of the mentioned

293. It is always best to start process analysis with a new test model.

A. true

B. false

294. What is a tangible output of an activity that is predicted in a project plan?

A. deliverable

B. activity

C. condition

D. process

295. What is often undefined and is left to the ingenuity of the project managers and engineers?

A. role

B. exception

C. activity

D. process

296. Which of the following is not a part of process change?

A. introducing new practices, methods or processes

B. introducing new team members to existing project

C. introducing or removing deliverable

D. introducing new roles or responsibilities

297. The Capability Maturity Model (CMM) is a continuous model.

A. true

B. false

298. The CMMI assessment is based on a x- point scale. What is the value of x?

A. 0

B. 2

C. 4

D. 6

299. CM is about managing the different items in the product, and changes in them.

A. true

B. false

300. Which is a software configuration management concept that helps us to control change without seriously impeding justifiable change?

A. baselines

B. source code

C. data model

D. none of the mentioned

Discussion

A. baselines
explanation:-a baseline is analogous to the kitchen doors in the restaurant. before a software configuration item becomes a baseline, change may be made quickly and informally.

301. A voluntary arrangement between two or more parties that is enforceable by law as a binding legal agreement is known as

A. job

B. loan

C. contract

D. mutual fund

Discussion

C. contract
explanation:-a contract arises when the parties agree that there is an agreement. formation of a contract generally requires an offer, acceptance, consideration, and a mutual intent to be bound. each party to a contract must have capacity to enter the agreement.

302. What is the type of mistake which occurs when only one party to a contract is mistaken as to the terms or subject-matter?

A. mutual mistake

B. unilateral mistake

C. bilateral mistake

D. individual mistake

Discussion

B. unilateral mistake

303. _____ contract is one that has automatic renewals until one party requests termination.

A. uniform

B. evergreen

C. moderate

D. on-demand

Discussion

B. evergreen
explanation:-if these are left unattended, they can have significant cost impacts with little value. if these agreements won't work for the company, the clauses stating the contract automatically renews should be removed. if the clause makes sense or cannot be taken out, alerts can still be set in a contract management platform as a reminder.

304. How are final contracts signed in modern business?

A. e-signatures

B. document scanning

C. thump impression

D. shaking hands

Discussion

A. e-signatures
explanation:-electronic signatures, or e- signatures, have become crucial for businesses as they seek to increase the speed of time-to-signature, e-signatures are legally binding and have the same legal status as a written signature, as long as it fulfills the requirements of the regulation it was created under.

305. Which tender allows anyone to submit a tender to supply the goods or services that are required?

A. framework tendering

B. selective tendering

C. open tendering

D. close tendering

Discussion

C. open tendering
explanation:-on larger projects, there may then be a pre-qualification process that produces a short-list of suitable suppliers who will be invited to prepare tenders. this sort of pre-qualification process is not the same as selective tendering.

306. _____ involves the preparation of tenders based on a typical or notional bill of quantities or schedule of works.

A. framework tendering

B. selective tendering

C. negotiated tendering

D. serial tendering

Discussion

D. serial tendering
explanation:-the rates submitted can then be used to value works over a series of similar projects, often for a fixed period of time following which the tendering procedure may be repeated. serial tendering can reduce tender costs, and may encourage suppliers to submit low rates to secure an ongoing program of work.

307. _____ tendering is used when all the information necessary to calculate a realistic price is available when tendering commences.

A. single-stage

B. double-stage

C. framework

D. serial

Discussion

A. single-stage
explanation:-single-stage tendering is the more traditional route, used when all the information necessary to calculate a realistic price is available when tendering commences:

308. An invitation to tender might not include?
A. holiday packages

B. preliminarie

C. a letter of invitation to tender

D. design drawing

Discussion

A. holiday packages
explanation:-an invitation to tender might be issued for a range of contracts, including; equipment supply, the main construction contract (perhaps including design by the contractor), demolition, enabling works and so on.

309. Mutual mistake occurs when both parties of a contract are mistaken as to the terms.
A. false

B. true

Discussion

B. true
explanation:-each believes they are contracting to something different. courts usually try to uphold such mistakes if a reasonable interpretation of the terms can be found. however, a contract based on a mutual mistake in judgment

does not cause the contract to be voidable by the party that is adversely affected.

310. In Schedule contract the contractor undertakes the execution or construction of specific work with all its contingencies, to complete it in all respect within a specified time for a fixed amount.

A. false

B. true

Discussion

A. false
explanation:-in lump sum contract the contractor undertakes the execution or construction of specific work with all its contingencies, to complete it in all respect within a specified time for a fixed amount. in this an owner agrees to pay a contractor a specified lump sum after the completion of work without a cost breakdown. after work no detailed measurements are required.

311. Which of the following is not an effective software project management focus?

A. people

B. product

C. popularity

D. process

Discussion

C. popularity
explanation:-effective software project management focuses on the four p's: people, product, process, and project.

312. Interviews are conversations with

A. fun

B. purpose

C. friendliness

D. informality

313. A job interview is a formal meeting between a job seeker and an employer.

A. true

B. false

314. All job interviews have the same objective.

A. true

B. false

315. Which kind of interview includes a process in which the employability of the job applicant is evaluated?

A. stress interview

B. screening interview

C. group interview

D. behavioural interview

316. How many styles are used in a screening interview?

A. two

B. five

C. three

D. four

317. In which of these interviews, insults are common?

A. screening interview

B. stress interview

C. behavioural interview

D. group interview

318. Which of these interviews is adapted for computer programmers?

A. the stress interview

B. the group interview

C. the screening interview

D. the audition

explanation:-for some positions such as computer programmers or trainers, companies want to see you in action before they make their decision. here, the audition type is adapted.

319. In which of these, more than one candidate is interviewed?

A. the behavioural interview

B. the stress interview

C. the group interview

D. the audition

Discussion

C. the group interview
explanation:-in group interview, more than one candidate is interviewed. interviewing simultaneously with other candidates can be disconcerting, but it provides the company with a sense of your leadership potential and style.

320. Which of these interviews is taken for a candidate far away?

A. lunch interview

B. telephone

C. stress interview

D. group interview

Discussion

B. telephone
explanation:-many organizations will conduct jnterviews by telephone to narrow a field of candidates. telephone interviews may also be used as a preliminary interview for candidates who live far away.

321. Which of the following is the numerator of factor safety formula?

A. working stress

B. shear stress

C. tensile stress

D. ultimate stress

Discussion

D. ultimate stress
explanation:-factor of safety is defined as ratio of ultimate stress and working stress. it is also called as factor of ignorance. the factor of safety is dependent on the type of load.

322. Which of the following can be the factor of safety for a dead load?
A. 6

B. 2

C. 4

D. 7

Discussion

C. 4
explanation:-for dead load, the range in which the factor of safety can lie is 4 to 5. therefore only 4 lies in that range and 6, 2, 7 are all values which are beyond that range.

323. Which of the following can be the factor of safety for shock loading?
A. 11

B. 13

C. 4

D. 7

Discussion

B. 13

324. Factor of safety is used to find out the reliability of the design.

A. true

B. false

Discussion

A. true
explanation:-factor of safety tells us about how much load the material can take before it fails. basically, it states the load carrying capacity of a material beyond the actual load.

325. What can understand by the factor of safety equal to one?

A. it means that the structure will fail under load

B. it means that the structure will only support the actual load

C. it means that the structure will support more than the actual load

D. there is no relation between factor safety and load application

Discussion

B. it means that the structure will only support the actual load
explanation:-when the factor of safety is one it means that the ultimate stress is equal to the working stress and therefore the body can only support load up to actual load and no more before failing.

326. For which of the following design factor of safety the design will work properly?

A. 0.1

B. 1

C. 2 d) 0.9

Discussion

C. 2 d) 0.9
explanation:-if the design factor of safety is not more than 1 then the design may not work and will fail under certain conditions.

327. Design factor for most aircraft structures is 2.

A. true

B. false

Discussion

B. false
explanation:-the design factor of safety for most aircraft structures or components is taken to be 1.5 and not 2. more factors affect this value, but it is most of the time taken as 1.5.

328. Identify the correct statement: "Software engineers shall

A. act in a manner that is in the best interests of his expertise and favour."

B. act consistently with the public interest."

C. ensure that their products only meet the srs."

D. all of the mentioned

Discussion

B. act consistently with the public interest."
explanation:-software engineers shall act in a manner that is in the best interests of their client and employer consistent with the public

329. Software Maintenance includes

A. error corrections

B. enhancements of capabilities

C. deletion of obsolete capabilities

D. all of the mentioned

Discussion

330. The modification of the software to match changes in the ever changing environment, falls under which category of software maintenance?

A. corrective

B. adaptive

C. perfective

D. preventive

331. How many phases are there in Taute Maintenance Model?

A. six

B. seven

C. eight

D. nine

332. What type of software testing is generally used in Software Maintenance?

A. regression testing

B. system testing

C. integration testing

D. unit testing

333. Regression testing is a very expensive activity.

A. true

B. false

334. Selective retest techniques may be more economical than the "retest- all"technique.How many selective retest techniques are there?

A. two

B. three

C. four

D. five

335. Which selective retest technique selects every test case that causes a modified program to produce a different output than its original version?

A. coverage

B. minimization

C. safe

D. maximization

C. safe
explanation:-safe techniques do not focus on coverage criteria, instead they select every test case that cause a modified program to produce different output than its original version.

336. _____ measures the ability of a regression test selection technique to handle realistic applications.

A. efficiency

B. precision

C. generality

D. inclusiveness

C. generality
explanation:-generality measures the ability of a technique to handle realistic and diverse language constructs, arbitrarily complex modifications, and realistic testing applications.

337. Which regression test selection technique exposes faults caused by modifications?

A. efficiency

B. precision

C. generality

D. inclusiveness

D. inclusiveness
explanation:-inclusiveness measures the extent to which a technique chooses test cases that will cause the modified program to produce different output than the original program, and thereby expose faults caused by modifications.

338. Why is Software architecture so important?

A. communication among stakeholders

B. early design decisions

C. transferable abstraction of a system

D. all of the mentioned

Discussion

D. all of the mentioned
explanation:-reasons of the architecture to be important are all the mentioned above.

339. Why is software architecture called vehicle for stakeholder communication?

A. each stakeholder of a software system is concerned with different characteristics of the system affected by architecture

B. architecture provides a common language in which different concerns can be expressed

C. all of the mentioned

D. none of the mentioned

Discussion

D. none of the mentioned
explanation:-all of the mentioned are correct.

340. Which lines depict that architecture defines constraints on an implementation?

A. an implementation exhibits an architecture if it conforms to the structural decisions described by the architecture

B. the implementation need not be divided into prescribed components

C. an implementation exhibits an architecture if it conforms to the structural decisions described by the architecture and the implementation must be divided into prescribed components

D. none of the mentioned

341. Why does architecture dictates organizational structure?

A. architecture describes the structure of the system being developed which becomes engraved in the development project structure

B. an implementation exhibits an architecture if it conforms to the structural decisions described by the architecture

C. architecture may not describe structure as whole

D. none of the mentioned

Discussion

A. architecture describes the structure of the system being developed which becomes engraved in the development project structure
explanation:-architecture describes the structure of the system being developed which becomes engraved in the development project structure.

342. Which of the following is right dependence relationship?

A. performance depends on how strongly components are coupled with other components in system

B. re-usability depends on the volume and complexity of the inter-component communication and coordination

C. modifiability depends on system's modularization

D. all of the mentioned

Discussion

C. modifiability depends on system's modularization
explanation:-performance depends on the volume and complexity of the
inter- component communication and coordination,

343. Which of the following is correct for decisions made at life cycle level?

A. decisions at all level of like cycle from high level design to coding,
implementation affect system quality

B. decisions at all level of like cycle from high level design to coding,
implementation may or may not affect system quality

C. decisions at all level of like cycle from high level design to
coding,implementation does not affect system quality

D. none of the mentioned

Discussion

A. decisions at all level of like cycle from high level design to coding,
implementation affect system quality
explanation:-decisions at all level of like cycle from high level design to coding,
implementation affect system quality.

344. Is it possible to make quality predictions about a system based solely on evaluation of its architecture?

A. yes

B. no

C. may be

D. none of the mentioned

Discussion

A. yes
explanation:-yes it is possible to make quality predictions about a system
based solely on evaluation of its architecture.

345. Every possible architecture partition possible changes into which of the following categories?

A. local

B. non local

C. architectural

D. all of the mentioned

Discussion

D. all of the mentioned
explanation:-all of the mentioned are true.

346. Which change is accomplished by modifying a single component?

A. a local change

B. non local change

C. architectural change

D. all of the mentioned

Discussion

A. a local change
explanation:-a local change is accomplished by modifying a single component.

347. An architecture help in evolutionary prototyping in which of the following ways?

A. potential performance problem can be identified early in the product's life cycle

B. the system is executable early in the product's life cycle

C. all of the mentioned

D. none of the mentioned

Discussion

C. all of the mentioned

explanation:-all the mentioned are the valid ways.

348. Which of the following are software structures?

A. module structure

B. conceptual or logical structure

C. process structure

D. all of the mentioned

Discussion

D. all of the mentioned
explanation:-all of the mentioned are the valid structures.

349. Which structure describes units as abstraction of system's functional requirements?

A. conceptual structure

B. module structure

C. physical structure

D. calls structure

Discussion

A. conceptual structure
explanation:-conceptual structure-describes units as abstraction of system's functional requirements.

350. Which structure's view is orthogonal to the module and conceptual view?

A. module structure

B. process structure

C. uses structure

D. data flow

Discussion

B. process structure
explanation:-process structure-view is orthogonal to the module and
conceptual view.

351. Which structure's view shows the mapping of software onto hardware?

A. module structure

B. process structure

C. physical structure

D. class structure

Discussion

C. physical structure
explanation:-physical structure- view shows the mapping of software onto
hardware.

352. Which structure describes units are programs or module?

A. calls structure

B. uses structure

C. data flow

D. control flow

Discussion

D. control flow
explanation:-control flow-structure describes units are programs or module.

353. Which of the following subject area deals with pay-as-you-go usage model?

A. accounting management

B. compliance

C. data privacy

D. all of the mentioned

354. Point out the correct statement.
A. except for tightly managed saas cloud providers, the burden of resource management is still in the hands of the user

B. cloud computing vendors run very reliable networks

C. the low barrier to entry cannot be accompanied by a low barrier to provisioning

D. all of the mentioned

355. _____ captive requires that the cloud accommodate multiple compliance regimes.
A. licensed

B. policy-based

C. variable

D. all of the mentioned

356. Security methods such as private encryption, VLANs and firewalls comes under _____ subject area.
A. accounting management

B. compliance

C. data privacy

D. all of the mentioned

Discussion

C. data privacy
explanation:-to ensure data privacy in the cloud, additional security methods such as private encryption, vlans, firewalls, and local storage of sensitive data are necessary.

357. Which of the following captive area deals with monitoring?
A. licensed

B. variable but under control

C. low

D. all of the mentioned

Discussion

B. variable but under control
explanation:-for private systems, any monitoring system the organization wishes to deploy can be brought to bear.

358. The reputation for cloud computing services for the quality of those services is shared by
A. replicas

B. shards

C. tenants

D. all of the mentioned

Discussion

C. tenants
explanation:-clouds often have higher reliability than private systems.

359. Cloud _____ are standardized in order to appeal to the majority of its audience.

A. svas

B. slas

C. sals

D. none of the mentioned

Discussion

B. slas
explanation:-custom slas that allow for multiple data sources are difficult to obtain or enforce.

360. _____ is a function of the particular enterprise and application in an on- premises deployment.

A. vendor lock

B. vendor lock-in

C. vendor lock-ins

D. none of the mentioned

Discussion

B. vendor lock-in
explanation:-vendor lock-in for a cloud computing solution in a paas model is very high.

361. Which of these is the external sounds present in the channels of communication?

A. noise

B. semantic problems

C. cultural barriers

D. over communication

Discussion

A. noise
explanation:-noise is the external sounds present in the channels of communication, which results in the reduction of the audibility or omission of some words from the message.

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A. noise

B. planning

C. semantic problems

D. wrong assumptions

Discussion

B. planning
explanation:-lack of planning must be avoided for effects communication. there are innumerable examples of people who would give an ill planned, long winding lecture while a short presentation with tables or graphs would be sufficient.

363. _____ are problems arising from expression.

A. cultural barriers

B. semantic problems

C. wrong assumptions

D. selecting perception

Discussion

B. semantic problems
explanation:-the correct statement is: semantic problems are problems arising from expression or transmission of meaning in communication.

364. Both encoding and decoding of message are influenced by our emotions.

A. true

B. false

A. true
explanation:-the statement is true. both encoding and decoding of message are influenced by our emotions. emotions play a very important role in our lives.

365. In which of these problems, is the actual message lost in the abundance of transmitted information?

A. selecting perception

B. over communication

C. under communication

D. filtering

B. over communication
explanation:-in the case of over communication, the actual message is lost in

366. Communication should serve as a conflict- reduction exercise.

A. true

B. false

A. true
explanation:-the statement is true. communication should serve as a conflict-reduction exercise. when people start competing for the fulfillment of their narrow interests communication suffers.

367. _____ means to impart understanding of the message.

A. encoding

B. receiver

C. decoding

D. feedback

368. When is the communication process complete?

A. when the sender transmits the message

B. when the message enters the channel

C. when the message leaves the channel

D. when the receiver understands the message.

369. _____ is the first enemy of communication.

A. noise

B. clarity

C. politeness

D. completeness

370. Which of these must be avoided for effective communication?

A. sharing of activity

B. listening

C. ambiguity

D. politeness

Discussion

C. ambiguity
explanation:-ambiguity must be avoided. clarity and crispness of the message is very

371. Which of these is not a commandment of effective communication?
A. clarity in language

B. listen poorly

C. home communication skills

D. adequate medium

Discussion

B. listen poorly
explanation:-in order to ensure an effective communication one must take care of ten commandments: clarity in language, home communication skills, listen attentively, etc..

Conclusion

Reading Rainbow Tip: It's important to give your opinion! Would you recommend this book to someone else?

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