

## CS504-SOFTWARE ENGINEERING-I

### SOLVED MCQS QUIZ 1

### LECTURE (1 to 15)

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1. ----- is a technique in which we construct a model of an entity based upon its essential characteristics and ignore the inessential details.
  - Polymorphism
  - **Abstraction**
  - Aggregation
  - Inheritance
2. An attribute that varies over time. e.g., price of an item, should be replaced by a/an \_\_\_\_\_ with an effective data and value.
  - **Additional class**
  - Structure
  - Interface
  - Additional Method/F unction
3. To construct a system model the engineer should consider one of the following restraining factors?
  - Schedule and milestones
  - Budge and expenses
  - Data objects and operations
  - **Assumptions and constraints**
4. In the use case diagram, an ellipse signifies a(n):
  - System boundary
  - Class
  - Actor
  - **Use case**
5. A software requirement document describes all the \_\_\_\_\_ provided by the system along with the constraints under which it must operate.
  - Conditions
  - Processes
  - **Services**
  - Events
6. UML is a language for \_\_\_\_\_.

- Low-level Programming

- High-level Programming

- **Modeling and design**

- Creating diagrams only

7. Which elements of business processing engineering are the responsibilities of the software engineer?

- Business area analysis
- Product planning
- **Business system design**
- Information strategy planning

8. Identify the TRUE statement.

- Software with Functional oriented design does not fulfill nonfunctional requirements.
- Functional oriented design does not lead to an efficient product.
- **Normally object oriented design is more maintainable than functional oriented.**
- Object oriented design cannot implement “separation of concerns” strategy

9. Specialization means:

- Calling the same method with object of child object
- Abstraction
- Hiding the data
- **Creating new subclasses from an existing class**

10. In case of \_\_\_\_\_ approach, decomposition of a problem revolves around data.

- **Object-oriented**

- Action-oriented
- Event-oriented
- Process-oriented

11. An architectural style encompasses which of the following elements?

- Semantic Model and Constraints
- Set of components and semantic models
- **Constraints, set of components and semantic models**
- Set of components and constraints

12. In “Railway tickets reservation system” the roles such as inquiry, reservation, ticketing and cancellation are to be performed by the user call

- System analyst
- System designer
- Passenger
- System developer

13. There are \_\_\_\_\_ most important characteristics of an object.

- Two
- Four
- Three
- Six

14. Which one is not a part of software development phase?

- Construction
- Project vision
- Definition
- Scope

15. Which one of the following is the external quality of a software product?

- Cohesion
- Correctness
- Low coupling
- Concision

16. The process of utilizing our knowledge of computer science in effective production of software system is called \_\_\_\_\_

- Electrical Engineering
- Chemical Engineering
- Software Engineering
- Computer Engineering

17. The context diagram is used as the top level abstraction in a \_\_\_\_\_ developed according to principles of structure analysis.

- Dataflow diagram
- State transition diagram
- Activity diagram
- Use case diagram

18. While establishing the services for an object, the goal is to keep data and action together for \_\_\_\_\_ coupling and \_\_\_\_\_ cohesion.

- Higher, Lower
- Lower, Higher
- Lower, Lower
- Higher, Higher

19. Software architecture must address \_\_\_\_\_ requirements of a software system.

- Both functional and non-functional
- Functional
- Non-functional
- User interface requirements

20. \_\_\_\_\_ has become a standard notation for object oriented system modeling.

- UML
- Java
- OCL (object constraint language)
- C++

21. Software Engineering is the combination of tools, techniques and \_\_\_\_\_

- Testing
- Design
- Maintenance
- Processes

22. The \_\_\_\_\_ relationship is the kind of a generalization specialization relationship.

- Extends
- Uses
- Binary
- Bit-Byte

23. In UML based oriented model of a system, composition relation between two objects is shown by a

- A half arrowhead
- An unfilled diamond
- A dot
- A filled diamond

24. Return values in synchronous message are:

- Represented by solid lines
- Compulsory
- Not used
- May not when response is obvious

25. \_\_\_\_\_ requirements are often called product feature.

- Developer
- User
- Functional
- Non-functional

26. In multiprocessing application, different execution threads may pass information to one another by sending \_\_\_\_\_.

- Synchronous message
- Interrupt calls
- Asynchronous message
- System calls

27. The use case diagram shows that which \_\_\_\_\_ interact with each use case.

- Actor
- Relation
- Component
- Use case

28. If Cat is derived from Mammal class, and Mammal is derived from Animal class, then:

- Cat will inherit Animal's functions and data
- Cat is allowed to access only the Mammal's Class
- Cat will not be able to access any class
- Cat will inherit Animal's functions and data

29. Coupling is a measure of \_\_\_\_\_ of a module or component.

- Aggregation
- Independence
- Dependence
- Composition

30. Normally a system will be more easy to modify if its modules have:

- Low coupling and High cohesion.
- High coupling and Low cohesion.
- High coupling and High cohesion.
- Low coupling and Low cohesion.

31. Whole part structure is also called

- a. Generalization
- b. Aggregation
- c. Specialization
- d. Association

32. A prototype is not the real product. It is rather just a real looking \_\_\_\_\_ of what would be eventually delivered and might not do anything useful.

- a. Mock-up \_\_\_\_\_ page 68
- b. Ad-hoc
- c. Design
- d. Structure

33. In "Railway ticket reservation system" the roles such as inquiry, reservation, ticketing and cancellation are to be performed by the user called:-

- a. Passenger
- b. System analyst
- c. System developer
- d. System designer

34. A useful technique for evaluating the overall complexity of a proposed architecture is to look at the component's \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. number and size of components
- b. flow dependencies and sharing dependencies
- c. size and cost
- d. function points

35. \_\_\_\_\_ relationship is concerned with classes not with the class instantiates.

- a. Association
- b. Inheritance
- c. Aggregation
- d. Composition

35. Software development is a step-by-step process, and in \_\_\_\_\_ phase of software

development Business Objective of an organization gets cleared.

- a. Maintenance
- b. Development
- c. Definition
- d. Vision

36. The data on which the program operates is also considered as part of the

- a. Important Data
- b. Software page 01
- c. Logical Data
- d. Utility Software

37. Consider the following piece of code:

```
public class Square extends Shape {  
    // some code  
}
```

The above code is an example of:

- a. Part-Whole relationship
- b. Generalization/Specialization
- c. Data Sharing
- d. Data encapsulation

38. Requirement engineering mainly deals with the \_\_ of the system

- a. Vision Phase
- b. Definition Phase page 16
- c. Development Phase
- d. Maintenance Phase

39. A relationship indicates that one entity is composed of one or more parts which are themselves instances of that or another entity.

- a. Inheritance
- b. Whole-part
- c. Generalization
- d. Specialization

40. In UML Object Model Notation

- a. C++ language-specific programs are constructed
- b. mathematical problems are visualised
- c. relationships among classes and sub-classes are expressed page 92
- d. Graphs and tables are used to explain Software Engineering principles

41. In the case of , intra component linkages are stronger while inter component linkages are weak.

- a. high cohesion
- b. low coupling page 73
- c. low cohesion
- d. high coupling

42. In Data Flow Diagram, the entity or system, outside the boundary of this system is called

- a. Process
- b. Data Flow
- c. External Agent
- d. Data Store

43. A cohesive Class is one which emphasizes on unit of functionality

- a. Single
- b. Multiple page 76
- c. Static
- d. Both Single and Multiple

44. The goal of is to translate the customer's desire for a set of defined

capabilities into a working product.

- a. Electrical Engineering
- b. Product Engineering
- c. Hardware Engineering
- d. Mechanical Engineering

45. In Object Oriented Design. layer contains the details that enable each object to

communicate with its collaborators

- a. Subsystem
- b. Responsibility
- c. Message page 89

46. A DFD is normally leveled (adding more levels of abstraction) as
- a. it is a good idea in design
  - b. it is recommended by many experts
  - c. it is easy to do it
  - d. it is easier to read and understand a number of smaller DFDs than one large DFD

47. As per Peter Coad's methodology, which of the following may NOT be a perfect candidate for being an object?

- a. Zone
- b. Recipient
- c. Garage
- d. Password

page 93 94

48. The modules interacting with each other through message passing have between them.

- a. low cohesion
- b. high cohesion
- c. low coupling
- d. high coupling

page 74

49. In UML based Object Oriented model of a system, the inheritance relation between two classes is shown by a \_\_\_\_\_ sign towards the super-class side on the association line between the two.

- a. A filled diamond
- b. An unfilled diamond
- c. A half arrowhead

d. An arrowhead

page 92

50. Which statement is not according to the software engineering principles? Software engineering is a(n) \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. Balancing act
- b. Disciplined approach

c. Unsystematic approach

page 5

d. Quantifiable approach

is not the real product but just a real looking mock-up of what would be

51. A

eventually delivered.

- a. Software
- b. Program

c. Prototype(page 68)

52. The best way to conduct a requirements validation review is to
- a. examine the system model for errors
  - b. have the customer look over the requirements
  - c. send them to the design team and see if they have any concerns
  - d. use a checklist of questions to examine each requirement

53. More powerful hardware resulted into the development of \_\_\_\_\_ powerful and

software.

- a. less, complex
- b. more, complex page 4
- c. more, simple
- d. less, simple

54. From the following which is/are not the example(s) of illegal data flow in Data Flow Diagram (DFD)

- a. External Agents directly communicating with each other
- b. External Agent updating information in a DataStore
- c. External Agent accessing information from a Data Store
- d. There must be an intermediate process which should transform data received from one external entity and then send the transformed data to the other external entity

55. Which of the given component of software engineering framework provides different techniques that can be used to perform a particular task?

- a. Processes
- b. Tools
- c. Methods page 12
- d. Quality Focus

56. Prototyping is used when there is regarding requirements.

- a. Uncertainty(page 68)
- b. Confirmation
- c. Conflict
- d. Consensus

57. The process of utilizing our knowledge of computer science in effective production of software systems is called

- a. Chemical Engineering
- b. Electrical Engineering
- c. Computer Engineering
- d. Software Engineering page 2

58. In Abbot's Textual Analysis technique, different parts of speech are identified within the text of the specification and these parts are modeled using different

- a. Event
- b. Process
- c. Operations
- d. Components page 90

59. To help separate an object's external behavior from its implementation, the technique used is called

- a. Generalization
- b. Association

- c. Composition
  - d. Abstraction page 86
60. A Process in Data Flow Diagram (DFD) represents
- a. Flow of data
  - b. Transformation of data (page 49)
  - c. Storage of data
  - d. An external agent
61. In data flow diagram (DFD). Create, Update, Delete and Read operations are normally called:
- a. CRUD operations page 53
  - b. DURC operations
  - c. RUDC operations
62. Which of the following is not part of software architecture?
- a. Databases
  - b. data design
  - c. program structure
  - d. algorithm details
63. Selecting objects in a domain) include:
- a. Actors. Participants and Places
  - b. Only Participants
  - c. Only Actors
  - d. Only Actors and Places
64. .Defining the services of an object means:
- a. What it does? Page 96
  - b. What it knows?
  - c. Who knows it?
  - d. Whom it knows?
64. requirements cause frequent modifications in user interface
- a. Functional
  - b. Non-functional
  - c. Unstable page 62
  - d. User