

(Mid Term)

- 1- A developer and quality assurance department have a different point of view or criteria to see the software quality. (True)
- 2- Software quality is hard to define due to (Lack of standardization)
- 3- Software applications areof multiple applications (interrelationship)
- 4- A common person "Basit" use gmail.com service developed by Google.com (Basit is just the simple user of the gmail.com service)
- 5- The most important stakeholder of software system project. (The consumer or user)
- 6- Most of the time, user and consumer plays dual role. (True)
- 7- Facebook owner has an account on facebook; he uploads his picture and status. (He act as owner and a user(dual role))
- 8- This role is not involved from the usage side of the software of a media channel. (Software producer role)
- 9- Which of the following fall in the category of a software producer role? (A person hired a software company to develop a plug-in and integrate with application himself.)
- 10- The ----- uses the services acquire by the consumer. (User)
- 11- A person involved in the development and maintenance of the MTM Textile's HR software has a --- role. (Producer)
- 12- A person involved in gathering software requirements of insurance application in requirement engineering phase of software development life cycle (SDLC) has a ---- role. (software producer)
- 13- Available for any user at cost or no cost. (Off the shelf products)

- 14- ----- provide the desired functionality. However, company did not develop it in-house. Company just bought it and integrated with the company's software. (off the shelf products)
- 15- Plug and play products generally known as ----- (Plugins)
- 16- Major objective of ----- is to provide reusable functionality. (Plug and play products)
- 17- Developed and tested independently of software. (Plug and play products)
- 18- International standard for software quality evolution is -----, (ISO-9126)
- 19- Software is a tangible product. (False)
- 20- Which of the following characteristics tells about how well and easily software system can be ported from one environment to another? (portability)
- 21- The characteristic is concerned with the system resources (network, memory, amount of disk space etc.) used when providing the required functionality. (Efficiency)
- 22- Software product must have only one function to perform. (False)
- 23- ----- can be used to evaluate the performance of the part or whole software. (Reliability)
- 24- Which of the following characteristic allows to conclude about how well the software can be maintained? (Maintainability)
- 25- ISO-9126 has ---- quality characteristics. (Six)

- 26- ----- is the **essential and fundamental purpose** of any software product.
(Functionality)
- 27- ----- can be described the **level of ease to perform any task**, especially from the user viewpoint. (Usability)
- 28- Technically, system **code is fine to get executed**. But you realized later that you called "Sum" **function at the wrong place**. (Semantic error)
- 29- A **shippable application is never** handed over to the client. (False)
- 30- The **error** is usually referring to **some syntax mistake** by the ----- (Programmer)
- 31- The ----- error is usually **fixed by the developer**. (Syntax)
- 32- Mostly ----- are **found in the Software after** the software is shipped to the customer at the production site. (Defects)
- 33- All defects **removed prior to ship** the software to the client. (False)
- 34- ----- is **deviation from** customer requirement. (Defect)
- 35- Defect is **reported by end-user** from the production side. (Defect)
- 36- **End-user is unable to login** the system. Choose suitable option. (Client should not accept the system)
- 37- Generally, the software is **shipped with known bugs**. (True)
- 38- Famously "**loops accepted by Developer are Bugs**" (False)
- 39- User is **unable to login** the system. (Blocker bug)
- 40- There is **nothing like bug free** software. (It is ugly fact)
- 41- An **incorrect step** in computer program is known as ----- (Fault)
- 42- **Inconsistent sequence of steps** in any phase of SDLC produce ----- (Fault)
- 43- ----- is a **result of an error**. (Fault)
- 44- **Wrongly**, gathered requirements give us a desired software. (False)

45- Requirement is to write a program to Multiply two numbers:

```
int main ()  
{  
int value1, value2;           Error->Fault->Failure  
ans; value1=5;  
value2=3;  
ans=value1-value2;  
printf("The addition of 5*3 = %d", ans);  
return 0;  
}
```

Due to which statement expected result is deviated.

ANSWER: ans=value1-value2;

46- System is not behaving as expected, according to requirements or end-users. It is a ---
--- (Failure)

47- In a bank application, transfer money button is not working, it is called a -----
(Failure)

48- Failure is a result of ----- (Fault)

49- If an end-user detects an issue in the application then this particular issue is called a -
----- (Failure)

50- Software house is unable to meet core requirement of the client. (Failure)

- 51- ----- aims to decrease the chance of passing of defects from one phase to another.
(Defect Containment)
- 52- An application is not working as per requirement is called as a ----- (Defect)
- 53- Which of the following is the process to minimize the defects? (Defect reduction)
- 54- It is very realistic to expect zero bug count for a project. (False)
- 55- After effect of defect. For example, functionality is missing and you do not have time to fix that functionality. So you handled this situation through the ----- (Work around)
- 56- Successful work around is that ----- by users. (Accepted)
- 57- Good engineering software is derived from ----- (User satisfaction)
- 58- Satisfaction of the user is linked with ----- (overall behaviour of the software)
- 59- ----- directly linked with features and quality of the features. (Software behaviour)
- 60- In a large-scale software, software developers can perform all duties, like design, user interface, requirement gathering etc. (False)
- 61- $Cost = AF + BQ$, in that mathematical equation, Q relates to ----- (Quality)
- 62- Which of the following departments playing eye to eye in a software house?
(Development vs Quality Assurance)
- 63- If you have X budget and 15 features in software, after some time, you increase the features but the budget remains X. (More feature means less quality)
- 64- All the functional requirements are negotiable in a software. A client can compromise on all requirements. (False)
- 65- There is no low-priority area in software. (False)
- 66- A component that required by a user rarely, a company may decide to compromise on the quality of that component. (True)
- 67- A software should be designed with the following characteristics: functional, reliable, maintainable, and user-friendly.

- the quality of that component. (True)
- 67- A developer should negotiate with the client to decrease the core functional requirement to enhance the quality within the required budget. (False)
- 68- The grave mistake return ----- (Grave results)
- 69- Missing quality requirement have direct impact on ---- and the ----- (Users, organization)
- 70- Quality assurance person's personal observations may not be considered if impact analysis showed conflicting results than personal observations. (True)
- 71- Visible, tangible and observable effect after occurring unfortunate events due to some missing requirements. (Direct cost)
- 72- Missing software quality may impact ----- (Customers and suppliers)
- 73- A software is lacking in quality. It can impact on Tangible and Intangible customers and suppliers. (Tangible and intangible)
- 74- On customer's behalf, a person developing the software for the client or playing a role of middle-man between client and third-party. (Supplier)
- 75- There is an internet issue in ABC company and the company's website is unable to load. The company should report this issue to ----- (Network department)
- 76- End-user did not read the software user guide properly and unable to perform activities in that application. What will be the solution? (End-user should read user guide properly)

- 77- Which of the following is **critical to determine** the missing quality cost? (Risk analysis)
- 78- In risk analysis approach, **risk is characterized by its** ----- . (Probability)
- 79- Risk evaluation **is dependent on the level of criticality** of ----- (Risks)
- 80- In **any service in software is down**, then how much the **client can bear**. It is called ----
--- (Criticality level)
- 81- A **client could not afford service "A" in application to go down**. The risk linked to this service is called ----- (Catastrophic)
- 82- A risk that may **damage the environment** comes in ----- level. (Critical)
- 83- A risk that may **return minor injuries or illness** comes in ----- level. (Marginal)
- 84- Which of the following is a **formalized system to achieve quality**? (Quality management system)
- 85- Quality assurance management system is a ----- **system to ensure quality**.
(Formal)
- 86- The **client never asks about** the quality department at the **time of finalizing** the software development **project's contract**. (False)
- 87- **Quality assurance** is a ----- (Continues process)
- 88- **Business value** or **return on investment** (ROI) of quality procedure of a software company **develops overnight**. (False)
- 89- What is the **basic guidance to guide a talent** to start the quality assurance procedure?
(Understand the process)
- 90- There is **no need** of any previous knowledge to start the quality assurance process.
(False)
- 91- **Process, people and technology** are the ----- **determinants of product cost**,
schedule and quality. (Major)

- 92- If a person has talent then that person does not need any kind of guidance to initiate quality process. (False)
- 93- There is no good or bad process. (True)
- 94- Which method (process) is used to compare existing process and performance metrics to the industry's best processes practices of other companies. (Process benchmarking)
- 95- Process benchmarking is not very important task in a process-oriented environment. (False)
- 96- Process practices are ----- and same across organization to perform a specific task. (Uniform)
- 97- What is a process? (A process is a set of practices performed to achieve a given purpose)
- 98- Process evolution in the organization has no burden (zero cost) on that organization. (False)
- 99- A process serves as an integration point, which ensures..... (Synergy)
- 100- -----, when implemented and followed correctly, ensure stability in results. (Processes)
- 101- ----- Organizations are reactive, not proactive. (Immature)
- 102- Immature organizations rely on ----- (Gut feelings)

- 103- In ----- organizations, **approved processes being ignored**. (Immature)
- 104- Mature organizations **rely on documented**-----with **clear sense of roles** and responsibility **at all levels**. (Processes)
- 105- At initial level the software process constantly (Changed)
- 106- At initial level the processes are ----- in nature. (Reactive)
- 107- At ----- **adequate resources and training** to the workforce is provided. (Level 2)
- 108- At CMMI level 2 the processes are ----- (Managed)
- 109- At the managed level organization **depends on heroes**. (True)
- 110- Each maturity **level comes with a set of the best processes** for implementation. (True)
- 111- Crisis ----- **is better than** ----- from crisis. (Prevention, recovering)
- 112- At **initial level the processes are** ----- (Ad hoc)
- 113- At maturity ----- the **policies and related frameworks are established**. (Level-2)
- 114- Capability Maturity Model Integration (CMMI) **is not a process**. (True)
- 115- At the ----- level **people are well aware of their roles and responsibilities**. (Defined)
- 116- At the ----- the **standard process for** developing and monitoring software are **established and documented**. (Level-3)
- 117- At ----- organizations **quantitatively manage their process** and software products. (Level-4)
- 118- At the ----- the process, **standards and procedures are quite different** for each instance of the process. (Level-2)
- 119- At maturity ----- the **performance of processes is controlled** using statistical and other quantitative techniques and predictions. (Level-4)

- and other quantitative techniques and predictions. (Level-4)
- 120- At ----- the process, **standard and procedures for a project are tailored** from the organization's set of standard processes to suit a particular project or organizational unit. (Level-3)
- 121- A **critical distinction between maturity** ----- is the predictability of process performance. (Level 3 and 4)
- 122- At the ----- level the **reliance is on the defined process** instead of Heroes. (Defined)
- 123- There are ----- capability **levels** (Six)
- 124- There are ----- **components of CMMI process model** through which maturity and capability are derived. (Three)
- 125- The ----- is **all about striving for continuous improvements** in the process capability and process performance. (Level-5)
- 126- The ----- **focus on two things**: addressing **special causes** of variation and providing statistical predictability of the results. (Level-4)
- 127- The ----- address **common causes** of variations and changing the process to improve performance and maintain the statistical predictability. (Level-5)
- 128- Organizations at ----- level **earn the ability to proactively evaluate** the process in order **to avoid the defects**. (Optimized)

- 129- The ----- level in each process area is achieved in increments. (Optimal)
- 130- This is the ----- level where the focus is on continuous process improvement. (Optimized)
- 131- PAT is responsible for implementation of improvement initiatives' activities in Specific Process Areas. (TRUE)
- 132- As per ----- definition, engineering process areas cover the development and maintenance activities that are shared across engineering disciplines. (CMMI)
- 133- The major purpose of the engineering process group is to improve the process throughout the organization. (TRUE)
- 134- ----- first evaluates the existing process, define what a process should be and then provides suggestion for improvement. (EPG)
- 135- PAT does not help in standardization of artifacts. (FALSE)
- 136- PAT teams are consisting of ----- from throughout the organizations. (Technical staff)
- 137- The ----- is concerned with the management of the entire requirement received or generated by the project, either technical or non-technical. (Requirement management)
- 138- The major purpose of ----- is to ensure alignment between the requirements, project plans and the final output. (Requirement management)
- 139- The ----- focus on evaluating different solution or design approaches that satisfy functional and quality requirement. (Technical solutions)
- 140- The ----- are all about selection, design and implementation of solutions to the requirement of the product/project. (Technical solutions)
- 141- Traceability matrix to be used to manage cross referencing. (TRUE)

- 142- The purpose of ----- is **to analyze and establish** customer, product and product component requirements. (Requirement Development)
- 143- Usually ----- is **performed to ensure that integration** is successfully completed. (Sanity Testing)
- 144- Software ----- includes **testing, design, analysis, inspections** and code reviews. (Verification)
- 145- **Partial integration** of the software components can **result in defects**. (True)
- 146- ----- is **more concerned with** building the product right way. (Verification)
- 147- Product integration is **one-time assembling of** the product components. (False)
- 148- Do you think that **audits are more important** in volatile working environment?
(True)
- 149- Audits are required **to keep check and balance** on organizational **process and practices**. (Audits)
- 150- The **appraisal is defined as** a process to **collect, review and analyzes** data to measure performance or compliance level. (Appraisal)
- 151- Audit is a **tool to measure the** organizational ----- level **with the established process**. (Compliance)
- 152- The process is ----- **without review**. (Useless)
- 153- Though -----, organizations **define what to review** and **when to review**.
(Review Policy)

- 154- The frequency of process audit depends upon many factors, but usually it's weekly. (False)
- 155- Process reviews are frequently carried out in the organizations to measure the ----- of the process. (Effectiveness)
- 156- The process reviews also help in identifying the required actions to improve the process results. (True)
- 157- Domain experts can be a part of the audit team. (True)
- 158- ----- is an approach to connect technical and management facets of software development. (Project management)
- 159- The ----- involves project planning and execution of plans, management of software development teams, project documentation and project monitoring. (Project management)
- 160- Project management covers all the ----- related concerns of software development and sales. (Management)
- 161- Auditable data is incorporated in all phases of project management. (True)
- 162- Project management suggests an arbitrary software development. (False)
- 163- Project planning includes a single activity. (False)
- 164- The ----- is usually worked out in terms of man-hours. (Estimation)
- 165- Planning for development activities requires ----- (Estimation)
- 166- ----- is prerequisite to the project planning. (Estimation)
- 167- Software product must have only one function to perform. (False)
- 168- Project planning is not a prerequisite to project monitoring. (False)
- 169- Cost Performance Index (CPI) is used to determine project completion status. (False)

- 170- The ----- is responsible to provide relevant data for Audit. (Project manager)
- 171- Schedule Performance Index (SPI) is used to determine ----- and it is expressed as the ratio of earned value and planned value. (Project schedule)
- 172- The purpose of ----- the project is to ensure the project is moving ahead as per plan. (Tracking)
- 173- Project ----- is performed to determine the project health. (Audit)
- 174- Ideally, there should be a ----- budget for requirement gathering and documentation. (20%)
- 175- Faulty or missing requirements are the biggest reason behind the project ----- . (Failure)
- 176- Requirement engineering is the, less important area of the entire software life cycle. (False)
- 177- Requirement engineering is a ----- activity. (Communicational) wrong answer in quiz which is technical.
- 178- A requirement can be defined as a ----- of the system. (Feature)
- 179- Software requirements changes as compared to the requirements in other domains. (True)
- 180- The requirement should capture the client ----- (Expectations)

- 181- The requirement should be ----- and it should add value to the project.
(Logical)
- 182- Software requirements are similar to the requirement in other domain. (False)
- 183- Software requirements are supposed to be understandable to ----- (All the stakeholders)
- 184- The criteria for requirements completeness is broken when you -----.
(Ask less questions from client)
- 185- Software requirements should not be based on ----- (Guess work)
- 186- The decision of a particular requirement being feasible or not is recommended to be made by the ----- (Project manager and developer(s))
- 187- A/An ----- in software requirements is the root cause of all the failures.
(Assumption)
- 188- The decision of whether a requirement is feasible or not, is not supposed to be taken only by the ----- (Developer)
- 189- Necessary attribute of the requirement comes from the ----- and the need behind developing the software solution. (Business goals)
- 190- Technical insight about the requirement can be provided in a better way by involving ----- (Developers)
- 191- The basic rule for requirements completeness is that we should never proceed on the basis of ----- and without the approval of all the stakeholders.
(Assumptions)
- 192- Software requirements are supposed to be? (Close Ended)
- 193- ----- in requirements is the key for being understandable to all the stakeholders. (Completeness)

stakeholders. (Completeness)

- 194- By ----- of requirements, the system would not be able to function properly as per the need of the client. (Neglecting the "Necessary" attribute)
- 195- Software requirements should not be ----- (Open Ended)
- 196- The responsibility of quality assurance department is to prove the development department's work as wrong? (True)
- 197- Those requirements which cannot be tested are termed as ----- requirements. (Not Verifiable)
- 198- In requirements specification document, there should be a linkage each requirement with its source, is concerned with ----- of requirements. (Traceability)
- 199- While documenting the requirements words like 'must', 'shall' or 'etc' may cause ----- . (Ambiguity)
- 200- The criteria for a requirement to be verifiable is that each requirement should be expressed ----- . (Unambiguously)
- 201- ----- is helpful to determine the reasons in scenarios where the intended project fails to be delivered on time. (Root cause analysis)
- 202- Relating to traceability of requirements the term ----- helps to determine where a specific requirement is getting used. (Forward integration)

203- Suppose we have a specific requirement which has been linked rightly to the use case, design and its implementation but somehow we have missed to write its use cases, will be considered as ----- . (Non traceable)

204- A team is formed whose task is to determine what went wrong with the project that has caused its failure, is termed as ----- . (Root cause analysis)

205- A resource who is spending time on implementing a feature having no discussion in the SRS document will most likely result in ----- . (Scope Creep)

206- ----- helps to identify the origination of a specific feature as part of software requirements. (Backward integration)

207- Consider a developer who is working on a feature which he thinks is very interesting and will attract the client's attention, but its requirements are non-traceable, will most likely result in ----- . (Failure to meet the deadline)

.....(Final Term).....

208- ----- are responsible for establishing a connection among different phases of a SDLC i.e. design and development phases. (Use cases)