Time: 1 hour   **Max. Marks: 50**

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Note to the students:- All the Questions are compulsory and carry equal marks .

Q1.	In which model does Users get a feel for the actual system
Option A:	Waterfall model
Option B:	Prototyping model
Option C:	RAD model
Option D:	Classic Lifecycle Model
Q2.	_____ is the number of customer stories implemented during the first release.
Option A:	Project velocity
Option B:	CRC cards
Option C:	Spike solutions
Option D:	Prototypes
Q3.	RAD Software process model stands for _____ .
Option A:	Rapid Application Development.
Option B:	Relative Application Development
Option C:	Rapid Application Design
Option D:	Recent Application Development
Q4.	Identify the disadvantage of Spiral Model.

Option A:	Doesn't work well for smaller projects
Option B:	High amount of risk analysis
Option C:	Strong approval and documentation control
Option D:	Additional Functionality can be added at a later date
Q5.	Which of these is not a task of Requirements engineering process
Option A:	Inception
Option B:	Elaboration
Option C:	Specification
Option D:	Modeling
Q6.	Anyone who benefits in a direct or indirect way from the system which is being developed is called as
Option A:	Stakeholder
Option B:	User
Option C:	Customer
Option D:	Developer
Q7.	Which of the following is not used in computing Function point
Option A:	Number of external inputs
Option B:	Number of external outputs
Option C:	Number of lines
Option D:	Number of internal logical files
Q8.	To compute Function points (FP), which of the following relationship is used:
Option A:	FP = count total* [0.65 + 0.01* ($\sum$Fi)]
Option B:	FP = count total* [0.45 + 0.01* ($\sum$Fi)]

Option C:	FP = count total+ [0.65 + 0.01* (∑Fi)]
Option D:	FP = count total+ [0.65 + 0.1* (∑Fi)]
Q9.	Which of the following is not a quality attribute
Option A:	Functionality
Option B:	Usability
Option C:	Reliability
Option D:	Negotiability
Q10.	Software is divided into separately named and addressable components is called as
Option A:	Abstraction
Option B:	Architecture
Option C:	Modularity
Option D:	Information Hiding
Q11.	The _____describes how the software communicates with systems that interoperates with it, and with humans who use it.
Option A:	interface design
Option B:	class design
Option C:	data design
Option D:	architectural design
Q12.	Sequence diagrams and state diagrams are considered as types of
Option A:	Scenario-based elements
Option B:	Flow oriented elements
Option C:	Behavioral elements

Option D:	Class-based elements
Q13.	"Single-mindedness" of a component is called as
Option A:	Coupling
Option B:	Cohesion
Option C:	Modularity
Option D:	Abstraction
Q14.	While doing integration, set of errors can be encountered if
Option A:	Big bang approach is used
Option B:	Top down approach is used
Option C:	Depth first approach is used
Option D:	Bottom up integration is used
Q15.	A stub is a
Option A:	Is a main module to the component to be tested
Option B:	Is a subordinate module to the component to be tested
Option C:	Is a module to be tested
Option D:	is a function to be tested
Q16.	Effort required to transfer the program from one hardware and/or software system environment to another is called
Option A:	Integrity
Option B:	Efficiency
Option C:	Portability
Option D:	Testability

Q17.	_____ combines procedures and tools to manage different versions of configuration objects that are created during the software process
Option A:	Change control
Option B:	Status reporting
Option C:	Audit
Option D:	Version control
Q18.	Scope Grope is
Option A:	increasing featurism
Option B:	scope poorly defined
Option C:	drastic change in project direction or the project's MOV
Option D:	small change
Q19.	Effective software project management focuses on the four P's. What are those four P's?
Option A:	People, performance, payment, product
Option B:	People, product, performance, project
Option C:	People, product, process, project
Option D:	People, program, project, performance
Q20.	_____ are a form of risk that we introduce into the project in terms of forecasts or predictions.
Option A:	Internal risk
Option B:	External risks
Option C:	Assumptions
Option D:	Known risk
Q21.	**Who manages the effects of change throughout the software process?**

Option A:	**Software project tracking and control**
Option B:	**Software configuration management**
Option C:	**Measurement**
Option D:	**Technical reviews**
Q22.	Proactive risk management strategy begins
Option A:	When technical risk are identified
Option B:	When business risk occur
Option C:	When potential risks are identified
Option D:	**Long before technical work is initiated.**
Q23.	A key member of the project team leaving in the middle of the project is an example of
Option A:	Internal risk
Option B:	External risks
Option C:	Assumptions
Option D:	Known risk
Q24.	Expected Duration is calculated as: (Where "a" is Optimistic Time, "b" is Most Likely Time, "c" is Pessimistic Time)
Option A:	(a+4b+c)/6
Option B:	(a+6b+c)/4
Option C:	(a-4b+c)/6
Option D:	(a-6b+c)/4
Q25.	In RMMM R stands for
Option A:	Risk

Option B:	rotation
Option C:	Revolution
Option D:	Right