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SE (I-MID) IT SLB

1. The failure rate curve for hardware is :-> **bathtub curve**
2. The software that makes use of non-numerical algorithms to solve complex problems that are not amenable to computation or straightforward analysis is called :-> **Artificial intelligence Software**
3. The phenomena "The invention of one technology can have profound and unexpected effects on other seemingly unrelated technologies, on commercial enterprises, on people and even on culture as whole" is called :-> **law of unintended consequences**
4. The software computing that will allow small devices, personal computers, and enterprise system to communicate across vast networks is called as :-> **Ubiquitous computing**
5. The software is designed to provide a specific capability for use by many different customers is called as :-> **Product line software**
6. The driving force behind personal computer revolution is :-> **Software**
7. The main burden with software is :-> **maintenance**
8. The framework of software engineering encompass as :-> **a set of tools**
9. The software that resides with in a product or system and is used to implement control features, functions for the end user and for the system itself is called as :-> **Embedded software**
10. The software that service other program is called :-> **System software**
11. Software engineering methods provide :-> **technical for building software**
12. Software engineering tools provide :-> **automated or semi automated support for the process and the methods**
13. Building computer software is :-> **an iterative learning process**
14. The foundation for software engineering is the :-> **process layer**
15. The process framework encompass as :-> **a set of umbrella activities**
16. The framework for the tasks that are required to build high quality software is defined as :-> **Software process**
17. Software engineering is performed by :-> **Creative, knowledgeable people**
18. Software engineering is a :-> **layered approach**
19. The generic process framework activity that establishes a plan for the software engineering work is :-> **planning**
20. The generic process framework activity that combines code generation and the testing that is required to uncover errors in the code is :-> **construction**
21. The specific practice (SP) "Define project life cycle" is associated with specific goal (SG) :-> **Establish estimates**
22. The specific practice (SP) "Establish the budget and schedule" is associated with specific goal (SG) :-> **Develop a project plan**
23. If level 3 criteria have been achieved and process area is controlled and improved using measurement and quantitative assessment then the process area is rated with capability level :-> **Quantitatively Managed**
24. If all capability level 4 criteria have been achieved and process area is adapted and optimized using quantitative means to meet changing customer needs then the process area is rated with capability level :-> **Optimized**
25. A generic practice (GP) of the generic goal "Institutionalize a managed process" is :-> **Plan the process**
26. The process area is either not performed or does not achieve all goods and objectives defined by CMMI is rated with capability level :-> **Incomplete**
27. If all the specific goals of the process area have been satisfied then the process area is rated with capability level :-> **Performed**
28. If all level 1 criteria have been satisfied and all work associated with the process area conforms to an organizationally define policy then the process area is rated with capability level :-> **Managed**
29. If all level 2 criteria have been achieved and process is "tailored from the organization's set of standard processes according to the organization's tailoring guidelines , and contribute work products ,measures, and other process - improvement information to the organizational process assets " then the process area is rated with capability level :-> **Defined**
30. A generic practice (GP) of the generic goal "Achieve specific goals" is :-> **Perform base practices**
31. The relationship between Capability determination and Software Process is :-> **Capability Determination identifies capabilities and risks of Software Process**
32. The relationship between Software Process Assessment and Capability Determination is :-> **Software**

process Assessment leads to capability Determination

R.V. Sunil Kumar

- The software process assessment model that provides a diagnostic technique for assessing the relative maturity of a software organization, using the SEI CMM as the basis for assessment is :->CBA IPI
34. The software standard that define a set of requirements for software assessment is :->SPICE
35. The generic software standard that applies to any organization that wants to improve the overall quality of products, systems, or services that it provides is :->ISO 9001:2000
36. The relationship between Software Process Improvement and Software Process is :->Software Process Improvement identifies modifications to Software Process
37. The relationship between Capability Determination and Software Process Improvement is :->Capability Determination motivates Software Process Improvement
38. The relationship between Software Process and Software Process Assessment is :->Software Process is examined by Software Process Assessment
39. The relationship between Software Process Assessment and Software Process Improvement is :->Software Process Assessment leads to Software Process Improvement
40. The five-step software process assessment model that incorporates initiating, diagnosing, establishing, acting, and learning is :->SCAMP WWW.YOURSWW8.TK
41. From the point of view of software engineer, programs, documents and data that are product as a consequence of activities and tasks defined by the process is called as :->Work product
42. The state in which some project team members must wait for other members of the team to complete depended tasks is called as :->Blocking state
43. Prescriptive process models define :->a distinct set of activities, actions, tasks, milestones, and work products that are required to engineer high quality software.
44. Prescriptive process models will be adapted by :->Software engineers & their managers
45. The linear nature of waterfall model leads to :->Blocking state
46. The waterfall model sometimes called as :->Classic life cycle
47. The oldest paradigm for software engineering is :->Waterfall model
48. The model that combines elements of the waterfall model is :->Incremental model
49. The model that emphasizes a short development cycle is :->RAD model
50. The model that uses component based construction approach is :->RAD model
51. The model that is applicable to all types of software development and provides an accurate picture of the current state of a project is :->The concurrent development model
52. The model that defines a series of events that will trigger transitions from state to state for each of the software engineering activities, actions, or tasks is :->The concurrent development model
53. The model that can be implemented with in the context of any one of the process models noted is :->Prototype WWW.WORLDWEBSITES8.BLOGSPOT.COM
54. Ideally the prototype servers as a mechanism for identifying :->Software requirements
55. The model in which software is developed in a series of evolutionary releases is :->Spiral model
56. Evolutionary process models are :->Iterative
57. The model that is suitable for situations whose developers may be unsure of the efficiency of an algorithm, the adaptability of an operating systems or the form that human machine interaction should take is :->Prototyping
58. The model that couples the iterative nature of prototyping with the controlled and systematic aspects of the waterfall model is :->Spiral model
59. The first circuit around the spiral might results in the development of :->a product specification
60. The model that is a realistic approach to the development of large-scale system and software is :->Spiral model WWW.YOURSWW8.TK
61. Use case describes :->sequence of actions that are performed by an actor
62. The phase of the unified process that provide basis for project planning is :->inception
63. Unified process emphasizes :->Important role of software architecture
64. Inception phase of unified process encompasses :->both customer communication and planning activities
65. The production phase of unified process coincides with :->the deployment activity of the generic process WWW.WORLDWEBSITES8.BLOGSPOT.COM
66. Unified process suggests a process flow that is :->Iterative and incremental, providing evolutionary

feel

67. Use cases help to identify :-> scope of the project and provides basis for project planning
68. Elaboration phase of unified process encompasses :-> the customer communication and modeling of activities generic process model
69. The construction phase of unified process is identical to the :-> construction activity defined for the generic software process
70. The transition phase of unified process encompasses :-> the latter stages of the generic construction activity and the first part of the generic development activity
71. The completeness of functional requirement specification mean :-> All the services required by the user should be defined
72. The consistency of functional requirement specification mean :-> Requirements should not have contradictory definitions
73. The constraints that often apply to the system as a whole, not usually just apply to the individual system features or services are called as :-> Non-functional requirements
74. The timing constraints, constraints on the development process and standards are called as :-> Non-functional requirements
75. The type of non-functional requirement that is derived from policies and procedures in the customer's and developer's organization is :-> Organizational requirement
76. The statements of services the system should provide, how system should react to particular inputs and how the system should behave in particular situation are called as :-> Functional requirements
77. The constraints on the services or functions offered by the system are called as :-> Non-functional requirements
78. The requirements that come from the application domain of the system and that reflect characteristics and constraints of that domain are called as :-> Domain requirements
79. The type of non-functional requirement that specify product behavior is :-> Product requirement
80. The type of non-functional requirement that is derived from factors external to the system and its development process is :-> External requirement
81. One of the important recommendations to minimize misunderstanding when writing user requirements is :-> Mandatory and desirable requirements should be distinguished
82. The problem 'difficult to use language in a precise and unambiguous way without making the document wordy and difficult to read' that can arise when requirements are written in natural language sentences is called as :-> Lack of clarity WWW.YOURS.WEB.HK
83. The problem 'non clear distinguish of functional requirements, non-functional requirements, system goals and design information may not be clearly distinguished' that can arise when user requirements are written in natural language sentences is called as :-> Requirements confusion
84. The problem 'expressing of user requirement together as a single requirement' that can arise when user requirements are written in natural language sentence is called as :-> Requirements amalgamation
85. To minimize misunderstandings when writing user requirements :-> The language must be used consistently Admin: N. RAJEEV
86. The system requirement specification notation that describes defining standard forms or templates is :-> Structured natural language
87. The system requirement specification notation that describes defining the function requirements for the system is :-> Graphical notation
88. The system requirement specification notation that uses a language like a programming language is :-> Design description language
89. The system requirements are specified usually using :-> Forms
90. When standard form is used for specifying functional requirements, the information that is not required is :-> Description of name of the form
91. As per the IEEE standard for the specification of requirement document, the name of the first chapter is :-> Preface
92. As per the IEEE standard for the specification of requirement document the name of the last chapter is :-> Index WWW.WORLDWEBSITES8.BLOGSPOT.COM
93. The interfaces of software system that are most common in embedded and real time systems are :-> Representations of data

The users of requirement document to understand what system is to be developed are :-> **System engineers**

- ✓ 95. The interfaces of software system where existing programs or sub systems offer a range of services that are accessed by calling interface procedures are :-> **Procedural interfaces**
96. The interfaces of software system that are passed from one sub system to another are :-> **data structures**
97. The interfaces of software systems that have been established for an existing sub system are :-> **Representations of data**
98. The users of requirement document to plan a bid for the system and to plan the system development process are :-> **Managers**
99. The users of requirement document to read requirements to check that they meet their needs or not are :-> **System customers**
100. The users of requirement document to develop validation tests for the system are :-> **System test engineers**
101. The sub process of requirement engineering that is concerned with the checking that the requirements actually define the system that the customer wants is :-> **Validation**
102. For all the systems, the requirement engineering process starts with :-> **Feasibility study**
103. The sub process of requirement engineering that is concerned with assessing whether the system is useful to the business or not is :-> **Feasibility study**
104. The sub process of requirement engineering that is concerned with discovering of requirements is :-> **Elicitation and analysis**
105. The sub process of requirement engineering that is concerned with the covering of the requirements into some standard form is :-> **Specification**
106. The second stage of requirement engineering is :-> **User requirement elicitation and analysis**
107. The activity of the requirements elicitation and analysis process that takes the unstructured collection of requirements, group related requirements and organizes them into coherent clusters is :-> **Requirements classification and organization**
108. The activity of requirements elicitation and analysis process where multiple stakeholders are involved and requirements will conflict is :-> **Requirements prioritization and negotiation**
109. The activity of requirements elicitation and analysis process that is the process of interacting with stakeholders in the system to collect their requirements is :-> **Requirement discovery**
110. The activity of requirements elicitation and analysis process that input into the next round of the spiral is :-> **Requirements documents**
111. The requirements of a system, which emerge as the customer's understanding of the system develops during the system development is :-> **Emergent requirements**
112. The requirements of a system which results from the introduction of the computer system is :-> **Consequential requirements**
113. The requirement validation technique in which an executable model of the system is demonstrated to end users and customers is :-> **Prototyping**
114. The process of understanding and controlling changes to the system requirements is :-> **Requirement reviews** WWW.WORLDWEBSITES8.BLOGSPOT.COM
115. The requirements of a system which change because of changes to the environment in which the organization is operating is :-> **Mutable requirements**
116. The check of requirement validation to check for no contradictory constraints or description of the same system function is :-> **Consistency check**
117. The check of requirement validation to check the requirements, which define all functions, is :-> **Completeness check**
118. The check of the requirement validation to reduce the potential for dispute between customer and contractor is :-> **Verifiability check**
119. The requirement validation technique in which requirements are analyzed systematically by a team of reviewers is :-> **Requirement reviews**
120. The requirements of a system, which depend on the particular system or business processes within an organization is :-> **Compatibility requirements**
121. The model that is used in the analysis process where the context or environment of the system is modeled will represent the system in :-> **an external perspective**

122. The model that is used in the analysis process where the architecture of the system is modeled will represent the system in :->**a structural perspective**
123. The system model created during analysis process that shows how data is processed at different stage the system is :->**Data flow model**
124. The system model created during analysis process that show the principle sub systems that make up of a system is :->**Architectural model**
125. The system model created during analysis process that show how the system reacts to internal and external events is :->**Simulus response model**
126. The composition model shows :->**How entities in the system are composed of other entities**
127. The classification model shows :->**How entities have common characteristics**
128. The model that is used in the analysis process where the behavior of the system is modeled will represent the system in :->**a behavioral perspective**
129. The development of data flow models should be a :->**top down process**
130. A state machine model of the system assumes that at any time the system :->**is in one of the number of possible states**
131. The classification scheme that shows how as object class is related to other classes through common attribute and services is :->**taxonomy**
132. The diagram that is used for object behavior modeling in UML is :->**sequence diagram**
133. In the UML notation, inheritance is shown :->**upwards**
134. The term that is used to refer inheritance in UML is :->**generalization relationship**
135. The object that is aggregate of a set of other objects :->**groups some objects**
136. The advantage of using data dictionary is :->**mechanism for name management**
137. The most difficult area of object-oriented development is :->**The analysis process for identifying objects and object classes** WWW.YOURS.WW8.TK
138. The diagram that shows the sequence of messages exchanged by objects is :->**collaboration diagram**
139. In sequence diagram, objects and actors are aligned along the :->**top of diagram**
140. In sequence diagram the sequence of operations is :->**from top to bottom**
141. The FURPS quality attribute that is evaluated by measuring the frequency and severity of failure, the accuracy of output results, the mean time to failure, the ability to recover from failure, and predictability of the program is :->**Reliability**
142. The FURPS quality attribute that is accessed by evaluating the feature set and capabilities of the program, the generality of the functions that are delivered and security of the overall system is :->**Functionality**
143. As design iterations occur, subsequent refinement leads to design representations at much :->**lower levels of abstraction** WWW.WORLDWEBSITES8.BLOGSPOT.COM
144. The FURPS quality attribute that is accessed by considering human factors, overall aesthetics, consistency and documentation is :->**Usability** Admin: N.RATEEN
145. The FURPS quality attribute that is measured by processing speed, response time, resource consumption, throughput and efficiency is :->**Performance**
146. The engineering that encompasses the set of principles, concepts, and practices that lead to the development of a high quality system or product is :->**Design**
147. The software engineering action within modeling activity that sets the stage for construction is :->**Design**
148. Software design is an iterative process through which requirements are translated into a :->**Blue print**
149. The design must implement all of the :->**explicit requirements contained in the analysis model**
150. The design must accommodate :->**implicit requirements desired by customer**
151. The quality criteria to achieve independence to indicate a relative functional strength of a module is :->**cohesion**
152. The quality criteria to achieve independence to indicate relative independence among modules is :->**coupling** WWW.WORLDWEBSITES8.BLOGSPOT.COM
153. The one that is one of the fundamental ways that we as humans cope with complexity is :->**Abstraction**
154. The design concept that is actually a process of elaboration is :->**Refinement**
155. The process of changing a software system in such a way that it does not alter the external behavior of the code yet improves its internal structure is called :->**Refactoring**
156. The abstraction that refers to sequence of instructions that have a specific and limited function is :->**procedural abstraction**

The named collection of data that describes a data object is referred as :->data abstraction

The architectural model that represents architecture as an organized collection of program components is :->Structural model

99. The architectural model that address the behavioral aspects of the program architecture is :->Dynamic model

160. The design concept where the software is divided into separately named and addressable components is :->Modularity

161. The design of internal interface is closely aligned :->component level design

162. The design level that indicates how software functionality and subsystems will be allotted with in the physical computing environment that will support the software is :->deployment level design

✓ 163. The major software engineering action in design is :->UI design

✓ 164. The software engineering activity that is equivalent to a set of detailed drawings for the doors, windows and external utilities of house is :->interface design

165. The software design that is equivalent to a set of detailed drawings for each room in a house is :->component level design

166. The interface design that should incorporate error checking and appropriate security features is :->external interface design

167. The view of design model, which indicates the evolution of the design model as designed tasks, executed as a part of software process is :->Process dimension

168. The software engineering activity that create a model of data and/or information that is represented at a high level of abstraction is :->data design

169. The view of design model that represents the level of details as each element of analysis model is transformed into a design equivalent and then refined iteratively is :->Abstraction dimension

✓ 170. The software engineering activity, which is equivalent to the floor plan of a house, is :->architecture design WWW.WORLDWEBSITES8.BLOGSPOT.COM

✓ 171. The architecture design focuses on the representation of the :->structure of software components, their properties and interactions

172. The technique that is developed to extract useful information from the data environment when the information desired is cross-functional :->data mining

173. The independent database that has access to the data that are stored in databases that server the set of applications required by a business is called as :->data warehouse

174. As per the principle for data specifications the low level data design decisions should :->be deferred until late in the design process

✓ 175. In conventional system, the data design level of software architecture enables us represent :->data components of the architecture

176. In object oriented system, the data design level of software architecture enables us represent :->class definitions WWW.WORLDWEBSITES8.BLOGSPOT.COM

177. The alternate solution to the difficulty that exist in data mining due to existence of multiple databases, their different structures, degree of detail contained with the databases is :->data warehouse

✓ 178. The structure or structures of the system, which compromises software components, the externally visible properties of the these components and the relational ship among them is called as :->software architecture of a program

✓ 179. Data design action translates data object defined as part of analysis model into :->data structures at software component level

✓ 180. As per the principle for data specifications a library of useful data structures and operations that may be applied to them :->should be developed

✓ 181. The architecture pattern imposes a transformation on the design of :->an architecture

✓ 182. The scope of architecture pattern :->is focusing on one aspect of architecture rather than the architecture in its entirety Admin: N. Rajeev

183. An architecture style is a transformation that is imposed on the design of :->an entire system

184. The architecture pattern :->imposes a transformation on the design of an architecture

✓ 185. The architecture pattern tend to address :->specific behavioral issues with in the content of architectural

186. Pipe is an example of :->data flow architecture

187. The architecture that is applied when input data are to be transformed through a series of computational or manipulative components into output data is :->**data flow architecture**
188. The architecture that consists of components of a system encapsulate data and operations that must applied to manipulate the data is :->**object oriented architecture**
- ✓ 189. The architecture that promotes integrability is :->**data centered architecture**
190. The architecture style that enables a software designer to achieve program structure that is relatively easy to modify and scale is :->**call and return architecture**
191. A class or pattern that represent a core abstraction that is critical to the design of architecture for the target system :->**Archetype**
192. At the architectural design level, the diagram that is used by a software architect to model the manner in which software interacts with entities external to its boundaries is :->**An architectural context diagram**
193. The archetype that represents a cohesive collection input and output elements of the home security function is :->**Node**
194. An abstraction that depicts the mechanism that allows the arming or disarming of a node is :->**Controller**
195. An abstraction that encompasses all sensing equipment that feeds information into the target system is :->**Detector** WWW.WORLDWEBSITES8.BLOGSPOT.COM
196. The systems that use the target system a part of some higher level processing scheme is :->**Superordinate systems**
197. The system in which information is either produced or consumed by the peers and the target systems is :->**Peer- level systems** Admin: N. RATEEV
198. The entities that interact with the target system by producing or consuming information that is necessary for requisite processing is :->**Actors** WWW.YOURSWW8.TK
199. The systems that are used by the target system and provide data or processing that are necessary to complete target system functionality is :->**Subordinate systems**
200. An abstraction that represents all mechanisms for indicating that an alarm condition is occurring is :->**Indicator**

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