**Group-A**

1. What is the first step in the software development lifecycle?
2. System Design
3. Coding
4. System Testing
5. Preliminary Investigation and Analysis
6. What does the study of an existing system refer to?
7. Details of DFD
8. Feasibility Study
9. System Analysis
10. System Planning
11. Which of the following is involved in the system planning and designing phase of the Software Development Life Cycle (SDLC)?
12. Sizing
13. Parallel run
14. Specification freeze
15. All of the above
16. What does RAD stand for?
17. Rapid Application Document
18. Relative Application Development
19. Rapid Application Development
20. None of the above
21. Which of the following prototypes does not associated with Prototyping Model?
22. Domain Prototype
23. Vertical Prototype
24. Horizontal Prototype
25. Diagonal Prototype
26. The major drawback of RAD model is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
27. It requires highly skilled developers/designers.
28. It necessitates customer feedbacks.
29. It increases the component reusability.
30. Both (a) & (c)
31. Model selection is based on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
32. Requirements, analysis
33. Development team & users
34. All a, b and d
35. Project type & associated risk
36. Which of the following does not relate to Evolutionary Process Model?
37. Incremental Model
38. Concurrent Development Model
39. WINWIN Spiral Model
40. All of the above
41. What is the major drawback of the Spiral Model?
42. Higher amount of risk analysis
43. Doesn't work well for smaller projects
44. Additional functionalities are added later on
45. Strong approval and documentation control
46. Software maintenance costs are expensive in contrast to software development.
47. True
48. False
49. Which of the following option is correct?
50. The prototyping model facilitates the reusability of components.
51. RAD Model facilitates reusability of components
52. Both RAD & Prototyping Model facilitates reusability of components
53. None
54. Which of the following models doesn't necessitate defining requirements at the earliest in the lifecycle?
55. RAD & Waterfall
56. Prototyping & Waterfall
57. Spiral & Prototyping
58. Spiral & RAD
59. Which of the following refers to internal software equality?
60. Scalability
61. Reliability
62. Reusability
63. Usability
64. When the user participation isn't involved, which of the following models will not result in the desired output?
65. Prototyping & Waterfall
66. Prototyping & RAD
67. Prototyping & Spiral
68. RAD & Spiral
69. Which of the following model will be preferred by a company that is planning to deploy an advanced version of the existing software in the market?
70. Spiral
71. Iterative Enhancement
72. RAD
73. Both (b) and (c)
74. What does a directed arc or line signify?
75. Data Process
76. Data Stores
77. Data Flow
78. None of the above
79. Which of the following is an example of Black Box and Functional Processing?
80. First Generation Language
81. Second Generation Language
82. Third Generation Language
83. Fourth Generation Language
84. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is identified as fourth generation language.
85. Unix shell
86. C++
87. COBOL
88. FORTRAN
89. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is not a direct measure of SE process.
90. Effort
91. Cost
92. Efficiency
93. All of the above
94. The productivity of a software engineer can be reduced by using a 4GT.
95. True
96. False
97. Which of the following model has a major downfall to a software development life cycle in terms of the coding phase?
98. 4GT Model
99. Waterfall Model
100. RAD Model
101. Spiral Model
102. What is software ?
103. Software is documentation and configuration of data
104. Set of programs
105. Set of programs, documentation & configuration of data.
106. None of the mentation
107. Which of the following falls under the category of software products?
108. Firmware, CAD
109. Embedded, CAM
110. Customized, Generic
111. CAD, Embedded
112. Which of the following activities of the generic process framework delivers a feedback report?
113. Deployment
114. Planning
115. Modeling
116. Construction
117. What is the ratio of effort are maintenance and development?
	1. 40 : 60
	2. 50 : 50
	3. 60 : 40
	4. 30 : 70
118. RUP is abbreviated as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, invented by a division of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
119. Rational Unified Process, IBM
120. Rational Unified Program, IBM
121. Rational Unified Process, Infosys
122. Rational Unified Program, Infosys
123. Which one of the following activities is not recommended for software processes in software engineering?

a. Software Evolution

b.Software Verification

1. Software Testing & Validation
2. Software designing
3. The agile software development model is built based on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
4. Linear Development
5. Incremental Development
6. Iterative Development
7. Both Incremental and Iterative Development
8. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ model helps in representing the system's dynamic behavior.
9. Object Model
10. Context Model
11. Behavioral Model
12. Data Model
13. Which of these software engineering activity are not a part of software process?
14. Software development
15. Software validation
16. Software dependence
17. Software specification

**Group-B**

1. What is program and software in respect of software engineering?
2. What does Software Engineering do?

###  What is Objectives of Software Design

1. **.** What are the differences between Software and Program ?

### What are the Advantages and Disadvantages of Software Design

1. What is SRS(Software Requirement Specification).
2. What is feasibility study ? explain.
3. What are the Characteristics/Qualities of Software?

###  9. What are the Classification of Software?

 10. What is software process ?

 11. Explain Software Process Model.

###  12 . What are the elements to be considered in the System Model Construction?

###  13. What does a System Engineering Model accomplish?

14. what is system and real time software ? write the difference between them?

### 15. What are the challenges in software?

### 16. What are the merits of the incremental model?

### 17. What is the disadvantage of the spiral model?

### 18. What is the principle of the prototype model?

### 19. What is Software Quality Assurance?

### 20. what is system and real time software ? write the difference between them?

 **Group-C**

* 1. What is layered technology? Describe.
	2. What is prototyping model describe?
	3. **Describe the software development process in detail.**
	4. Describe the role of the Software Engineer .
	5. Write in detail of classical Waterfall Model.
	6. What is component ? write all view of component.
	7. What is RAD Model ? Explain.
	8. What is software Reliability, Software Quality Assurance and software testing define all testing.
	9. **What are software project estimation techniques available?**

**10. What is Software configuration management?**