

Software Engineering

DEC 2018

PYQs

RASHMI PRABHA

2018
2019
July
Dec

= Q1) The Software Requirement Specification(SRS) is said to be _____ if and only if no subset of individual requirements described in it conflict with each other.

1. Correct
- ~~2. Consistent~~
3. Unambiguous
4. verifiable

Rashmi Prabhakar
CombineCS The Extra Step

Q1) The Software Requirement Specification(SRS) is said to be _____ if and only if no subset of individual requirements described in it conflict with each other.

1. Correct
2. **Consistent**
3. Unambiguous
4. verifiable

1. SRS is said to be **correct** if it covers all the requirements gathered from end users that are actually expected from the system as output.
2. Requirements in SRS are said to be **consistent** if there are no conflicts between any set of requirements. Examples of conflict include differences in terminologies used at separate places.
3. An SRS is said to be **unambiguous** if all the requirements stated have only one interpretation, clear & concise.
4. An SRS is **verifiable** if there exists a specific technique to quantifiably measure the extent to which every requirement is met by the system or not.

Q2) Which of the following statements is/are false ?

P: The clean-room strategy to software engineering is based on the incremental software process model.

Q: The clean-room strategy to software engineering is one of the ways to overcome “unconscious” copying of copyrighted code.

1. Both P & Q
2. Neither P & Q
3. Only P
4. Only Q

Q2) Which of the following statements is/are false ?

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Q: The clean-room strategy to software engineering is one of the ways to overcome “unconscious” copying of copyrighted code. τ

1. Both P & Q

2. **Neither P & Q**

3. Only P

4. Only Q

The cleanroom software engineering process is a software development process intended to produce software with a certifiable level of reliability.

The focus of the cleanroom process is on defect prevention, rather than defect removal.

The Cleanroom approach to software development is based on **five key strategies** :

1. Formal specification,
2. Incremental development,
3. Structured programming,
4. Static verification, and
5. Statistical testing of the system.

So, none given statements are false.

Q3) Which of the following statements is/are true ?

P: Software Reengineering is preferable for software products having high failure rates, having poor design and/or having poor code structure

Q: Software Reverse Engineering is the process of analyzing software with the objective of recovering its design and requirement specification.

1. Only P
2. Only Q
3. Both P & Q
4. None of these

everytime version

Q3) Which of the following statements is/are true ?

P: Software Reengineering is preferable for software products having high failure rates, having poor design and/or having poor code structure

Q: Software Reverse Engineering is the process of analyzing software with the objective of recovering its design and requirement specification.

1. Only P

2. Only Q

3. **Both P & Q** ✓✓

4. None of these

Q4) Software coupling involves dependencies among pieces of software called modules.
Which of the following are correct statements with respect to module coupling ?

P: Common Coupling occurs when two modules share the same global data.

Q: Control Coupling occur when modules share a composite data structure and use only part of it.

R: Content coupling occurs when one module modifies or relies on the internal working of another module.

1. P & Q only
2. P & R only
3. Q & R Only
4. P, Q, R all three

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expected

Q4) Software coupling involves dependencies among pieces of software called modules. Which of the following are correct statements with respect to module coupling ?

P: Common Coupling occurs when two modules share the same global data. **T**

Q: Control Coupling occur when modules share a composite data structure and use only part of it. *Flow Control flag → Counter Stamp ↵*

R: Content coupling occurs when one module modifies or relies on the internal working of another module. *True P*

1. P & Q only
2. **P & R only** ✓✓
3. Q & R Only
4. P, Q, R all three

Q5

	List-I		List-II
(a)	State Diagram	i	Describes how the external entities (people, devices) can interact with the System
(b)	Use Case Diagram	ii	Used to describe the static or structural view of a system
(c)	Class Diagram	iii	Used to show the flow of a business process, the steps of a use-case or the logic of an object behaviour
(d)	Activity Diagram	iv	Used to describe the dynamic behaviour of objects and could also be used to describe the entire system behaviour

i. A-1 , B-4, C-3, D-2

ii. A-4 , B-2, C-1, D-3

iii. A-4 , B-1, C-2, D-3

iv. A-1 , B-4, C-2, D-3

Behavioral

ERD -

Q Roles

states → object

	List-I		List-II
(a)	State Diagram	i	Describes how the external <u>entities</u> (people, devices) can interact with the System
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states

→ →

i. A-1 , B-4, C-3, D-2

ii. A-4 , B-2, C-1, D-3

iii. A-4 , B-1, C-2, D-3

iv. A-1 , B-4, C-2, D-3

update

Reliability

S.R

Q6) A legacy software system has 940 modules. The latest release require that 90 of these modules be changed. In addition, 40 new modules were added and 12 old modules were removed. Compute the software maturity index for the system.

formula

- 2 Repeat

1. 0.725
2. 0.923
3. 0.849
4. 0.524

Q6) A legacy software system has 940 modules. The latest release require that 90 of these modules be changed. In addition, 40 new modules were added and 12 old modules were removed. Compute the software maturity index for the system.

1. 0.725
2. 0.923
3. 0.849
4. 0.524

Twist

SMI

$F_a / F_c / F_d \rightarrow M_t$

add change delete

SMI – is the Software Maturity Index value.

M_t – is the number of software functions/modules in the current release.

F_c – is the number of functions/modules that contain changes from the previous release.

F_a – is the number of functions/modules that contain additions to the previous release.

F_d – is the number of functions/modules that are deleted from the previous release.

$$MI = M_t - (F_a + F_c + F_d) / M_t$$

$$SMI = (940 - (40 + 90 + 12)) / 940$$

$$= 0.8489$$

MS Project → slow

↪ 2018, 2019 → numerical

SM → calculate

Q7) In PERT/CPM, the merge event represents _____ of two or more events.

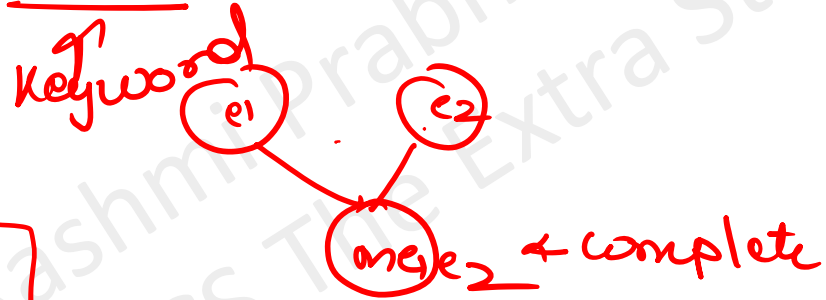
↑ definition → paper

1. Splitting
2. Completion
3. Beginning
4. Joining

~~Q~~
~~7~~
Q7)

Sort

In PERT/CPM, the merge event represents Completion of two or more events.



~~1~~ Splitting

2. Completion ✓

~~3~~ Beginning

4. Joining ✓

add

Steps

2018, 2019, 2020 → Types
Properties
2021 - difference -

Q8) Which of the following is not one of the principles of agile software development method ?

Properties

1. Following the plan | drawback → no doc.)
2. Embrace change (yes)
3. Customer Involvement → AU
4. Incremental Delivery (Agile)

Q8) Which of the following is not one of the principles of agile software development method ?

1. **Following the plan**
2. Embrace change
3. Customer Involvement
4. Incremental Delivery

MCA - Type 2

2019

Q9) Software products need perfective maintenance for which of the following reasons ?

Type 1

1. To rectify bugs observed while the system is in use → Corrective
2. When the customers need the product to run on new platforms Adaptative
3. To support the new features that users want it to support Perfective
4. To overcome wear and tear caused by the repeated use of the software Preventive

Dec 2018

10
Q9) Software products need perfective maintenance for which of the following reasons ?

1. To rectify bugs observed while the system is in use
2. When the customers need the product to run on new platforms
3. To support the new features that users want it to support
4. To overcome wear and tear caused by the repeated use of the software

Software Engineering

July 2018

PYQs

RASHMI PRABHA

2018 → 2020

Same pattern

Q1) Assume the following regarding the development of a software system P:
 - Estimated lines of code of P : 33,480 LOC - Average productivity for P : 620 LOC per person-month - Number of software developers : 6 - Average salary of a software developer : ` 50,000 per month If E, D and C are the estimated development effort (in person-months), estimated development time (in months), and estimated development cost (in `Lac) respectively, then (E, D, C) = _____

effort Devp. Cost

month

P = 33,480

1. (48, 8, 24)

(D)

Person/month

2. (54, 9, 27)

Productivity = $\frac{\text{Size}}{\text{Work Time}}$

3. (60, 10, 30)

(C)

Cost

Cost = Time * Salary (Pm)

4. (42, 7, 21)

(A)

Effort

Effort = $\frac{\text{Size}}{\text{Productivity}}$

(B)

Duration

Duration = $\frac{\text{Effort}}{\text{Team Size}}$

CoCoMo

(E) $E = a C^b$

(F) $D = c (E)^d$

xx
Tay

Q1) Assume the following regarding the development of a software system P:
 - Estimated lines of code of P : 33, 480 LOC - Average productivity for P : 620 LOC per person-month - Number of software developers : 6 - Average salary of a software developer : ` 50,000 per month If E, D and C are the estimated development effort (in person-months), estimated development time (in months), and estimated development cost (in `Lac) respectively, then (E, D, C) = _____

→ size :
$$\frac{\text{Optimistic} + 4(\text{lively}) + \text{Pessimistic}}{6}$$

1. (48, 8, 24)
2. (54, 9, 27)
3. (60, 10, 30)
4. (42, 7, 21)

keywords

Q2) Match the following

(a) Product Complexity

(b) Structured System Analysis

(c) Coupling and Cohesion

(d) Symbolic Execution

(i) Software Requirements Definition

(ii) Software Design

(iii) Validation Technique

(iv) Software Cost Estimation

i. A-2 , B-3, C-4, D-1

ii. A-3 , B-1, C-4, D-2

iii. A-4 , B-1, C-2, D-3

iv. A-3 , B-4, C-1, D-2

SRS → Analysis

Q2) Match the following

- ✗ (a) Product Complexity ^④
 - ✗ (b) Structured System Analysis ^①
 - ✗ (c) Coupling and Cohesion
 - ✗ (d) Symbolic Execution
- (i) Software Requirements Definition ^{easy}
 - (ii) Software Design
 - (iii) Validation Technique (Testing)
 - (iv) Software Cost Estimation

has
 top.

eliminate

- i. A-2 , B-3, C-~~2~~, D-1
- ii. A-3 , B-1, C-~~2~~, D-2
- ✓ iii. A-4 , B-1, C-2, D-3
- iv. A-3 , B-4, C-~~1~~, D-2

SCM

Q3) Which one of the following is not typically provided by Source Code Management Software ?

1. Synchronization
2. Versioning & history
3. Syntax Highlighting
4. Project Forking

2018-2020

Traditional

2019

Q3) Which one of the following is not typically provided by Source Code Management Software ?

configuration, version, links → Version Control System

1. Synchronization ✓

2. Versioning & history ✓

3. **Syntax Highlighting** ✗

4. Project Forking ✓

(1) version/change ctrl

(2) audit, report

(3) release, distributed



Maths

Q4) A software system crashed 20 times in the year 2017 and for each crash, it took 2 minutes to restart. Approximately, what was the software availability in that year?

1. 96.9924%
2. 97.9924%
3. 98.9924%
4. 99.9924%

100 - 2SE

2017 → 20 times crash

$$\frac{365 \text{ days} \times 2 \text{ time}}{40 \text{ min}}$$

2 min = 120 sec

(Papu)

$$= \frac{365 \times 24 \times (60 - 40)}{365 \times 24 \times 60} = 0.33$$

Q4) A software system crashed 20 times in the year 2017 and for each crash, it took 2 minutes to restart. Approximately, what was the software availability in that year?

SE

1 - 0.33

TRICK

1. 96.9924%
2. 97.9924%
3. 98.9924%
4. 99.9924%

365 days have 525600 minutes. It takes 2 minutes to restart the computer In 2017 computer crash for 20 times. i.e. system was available for 525560 minutes Software availability = $\frac{525560}{525600} = .999924$ or 99.9924 %

Q5) Match the 5 CMM Maturity levels/CMMI staged representations in List-I with their characterizations in List-II codes:

2020

1 min

Quality

List - I

List - II

- ✓(a) Initial
- ✓(b) Repeatable
- ✓(c) Defined
- ✓(d) Managed
- ✓(e) Optimizing

- (i) Processes are improved quantitatively and continually.
- (ii) The plan for a project comes from a template for plans.
- (iii) The plan uses processes that can be measured quantitatively.
- (iv) There may not exist a plan or it may be abandoned.
- (v) There's a plan and people stick to it.

- i. A-4 , B-5, C-3, D-4
- ii. A-1 , B-2, C-5, D-3
- iii. A-5 , B-4, C-3, D-1
- iv. A-4 , B-5, C-3, D-1

2019

2014

↓

2018

↓

2020

Q5) Match the 5 CMM Maturity levels/CMMI staged representations in List-I with their characterizations in List-II codes:

List - I

(a) Initial

(b) Repeatable

(c) Defined

(d) Managed

(e) Optimizing

List - II

(i) Processes are improved quantitatively and continually.

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i. A-4 , B-5, C-3, D-4

ii. A-1 , B-2, C-5, D-3

iii. A-5 , B-4, C-3, D-1

iv. A-4 , B-5, C-3, D-1

Q1 → CMM

Q2 → Levels = 5

Q3 → Why-Quality

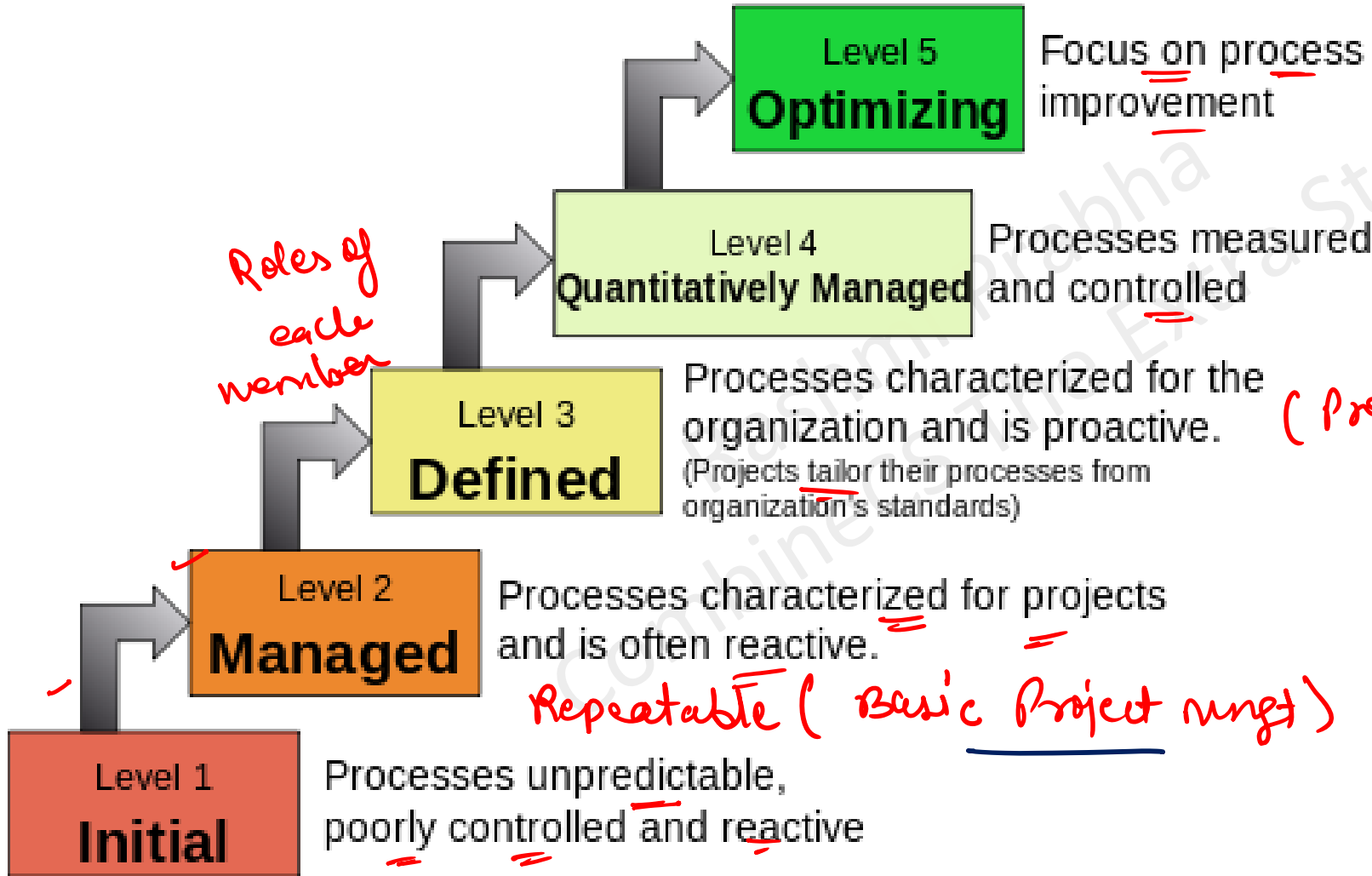
Q4 → Yes (It is used in each phase of SW process model)

Q5 → Levels → Hierarchy (name)

Q6 → Level → functionality



Characteristics of the Maturity levels



Roles of each member

Ad hoc

Repeatable (Basic Project mgmt)

QIT / MCO

*F
M
D*

(Continuous Process Improvement)

Process Measurement
Qty *Quality*

(Project definition)

CMM levels

Q8

involve in repeatable level of 'cmm' which is the step



(1) Adhoc → No properties

(2) Repeatable / Managed → SCM, SQA
→ S/W Req. mgmt
→ Project Planning
→ Project Monitoring

(3) Defined → training Prog.
Peer Reviews
Integrated S/W mgmt

(4) Managed → S/W Quality mgmt
Quantitative process mgmt

(5) Optimized → process change mgmt
Technology " "
Defect prevention

- ~~a) SCM~~
- b) Quality Imp. X
- c) Technology X change m
- ~~d) Project Planning~~

Dec 2018 → July 2018

✓
Q6) Coupling is a measure of the strength of the interconnections between software modules. Which of the following are correct statements with respect to module coupling ?

P : Common coupling occurs when one module controls the flow of another module by ~~passing it information~~ on what to do. ✗ *Control*

Q : In data coupling, the complete data structure is passed from one module to another through parameters. ✓

R : Stamp coupling occurs when modules share a composite data structure and use only parts of it. ✓

1. P & Q
2. P & R
3. Q & R
4. All P, Q, R

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Q6) Coupling is a measure of the strength of the interconnections between software modules. Which of the following are correct statements with respect to module coupling?

~~P~~: Common coupling occurs when one module controls the flow of another module by passing it information on what to do. *low control*

Q: In data coupling, the complete data structure is passed from one module to another through parameters.

R: Stamp coupling occurs when modules share a composite data structure and use only parts of it.

1. P & Q
2. P & R
- 3. Q & R ✓**
4. All P, Q, R

Cohesion → independent → high

○ ○

Coupling

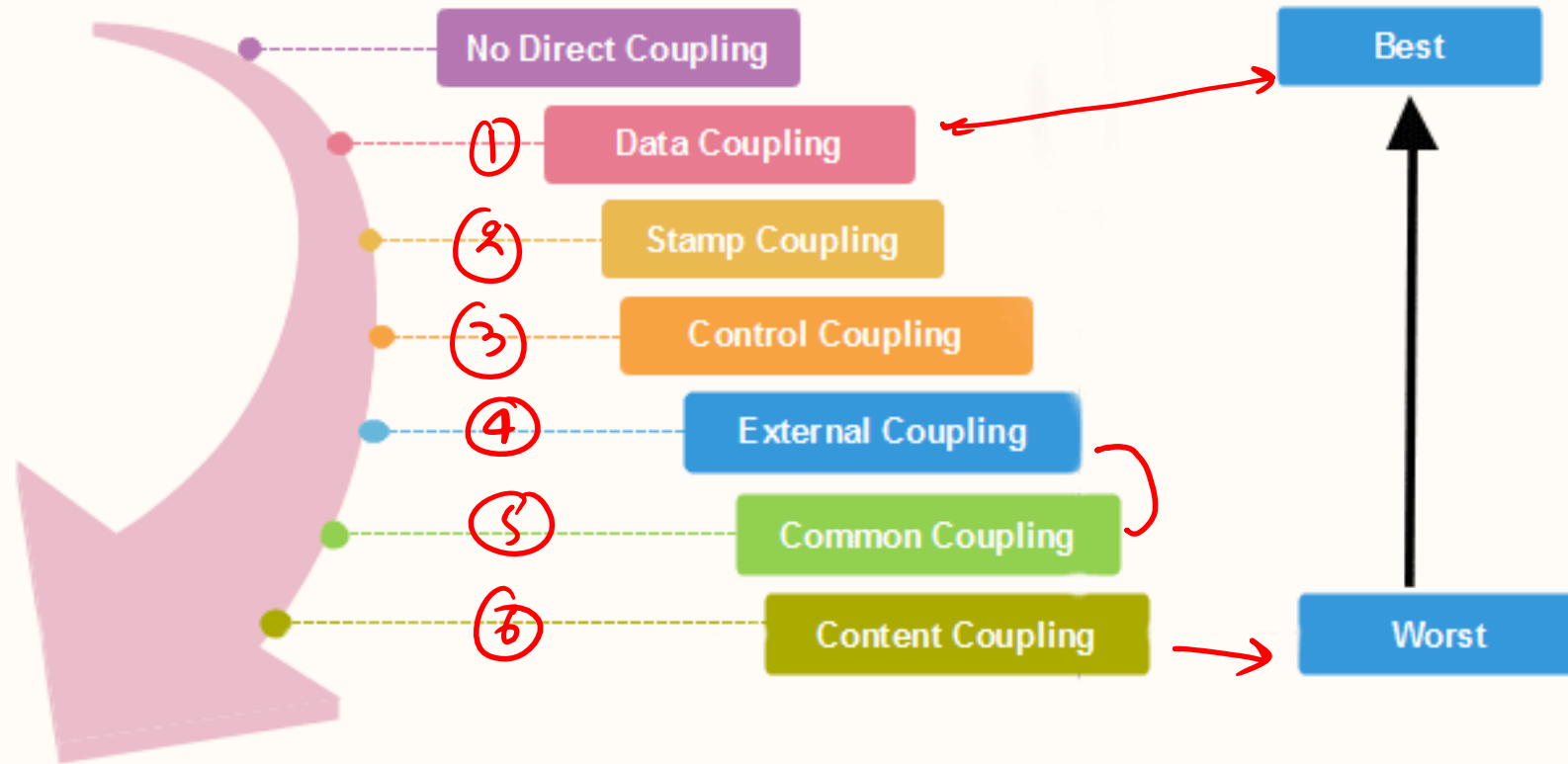
□ ○ ○

(low)

2020 Sequence arrange

Types of Modules Coupling

There are various types of module Coupling are as follows:



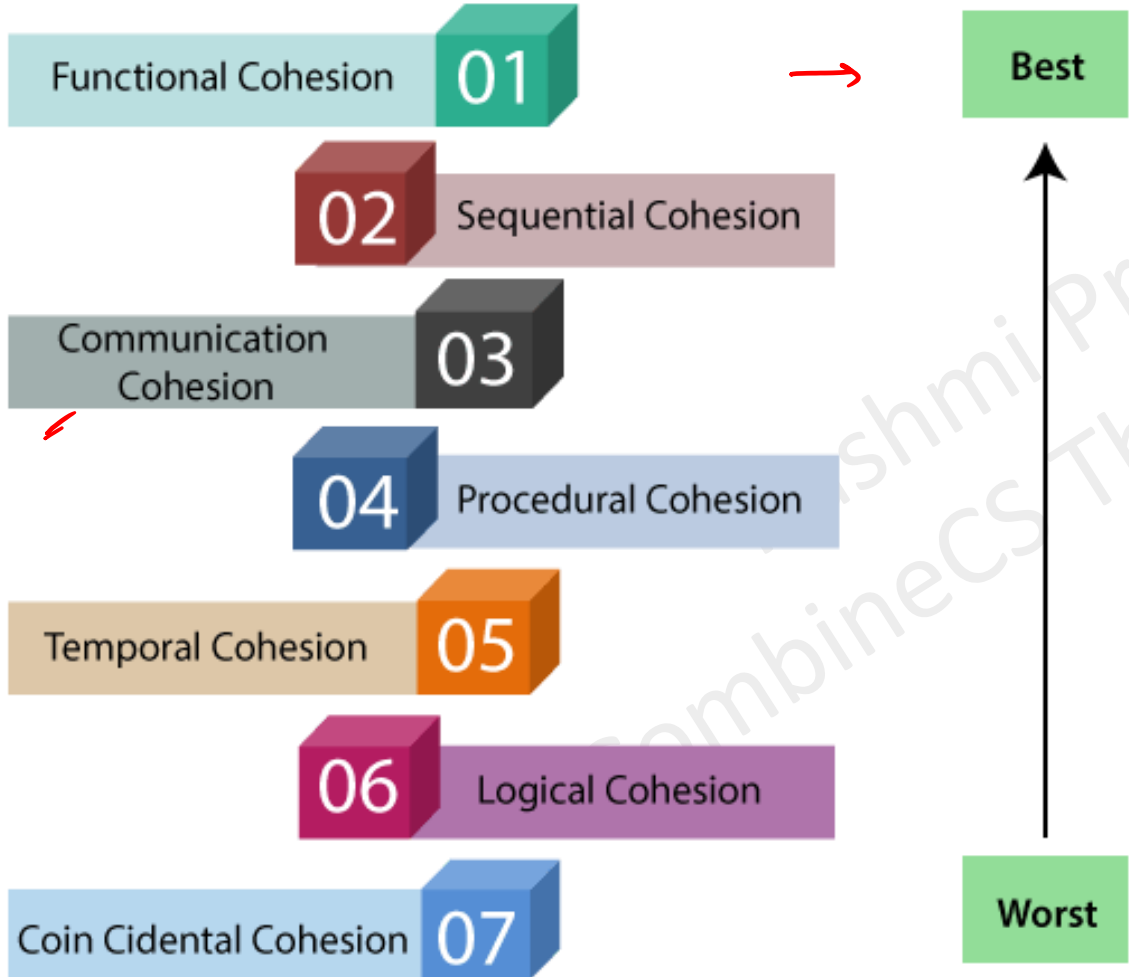
2021 → property
→ low

- ① diff. b/w cohesion coupling
- ② sequence

Q

Types of Modules Cohesion

→ high



1 video → TRICK

~~Remember~~

Remember

~~Q7)~~ A software design pattern often used to restrict access to an object is:

1. Adapter
2. Decorator
3. Delegation
4. Proxy

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rule
2018

→ UML (oop)

Q7) A software design pattern often used to restrict access to an object is:

- ~~1~~ Adapter
- 2. Decorator
- ~~3~~ Delegation
- 4. Proxy

Q 2017

enhance functionality of an object at run-time ... ?
Java (oops)

ans = Decorator
(Java) wrapper class

Q8) Reasons to re-engineer a software include :

P-repation

P : Allow legacy software to quickly adapt to the changing requirements |

Q : Upgrade to newer technologies/platforms/paradigm (for example, object-oriented)

R : Improve software maintainability

S : Allow change in the functionality and architecture of the software

Code :

1. P, R, S only
2. P & R only
3. P,Q, S Only
4. P, Q & R only

No

Q8) Reasons to re-engineer a software include : NO *highly expected*

P : Allow legacy software to quickly adapt to the changing requirements

Q : Upgrade to newer technologies/platforms/paradigm (for example, object-oriented)

R : Improve software maintainability *x (Reverse Re-engineering)*

S : Allow change in the functionality and architecture of the software

Code :

1. P, ~~R~~, S only
2. P & ~~R~~ only
3. **P, Q, S Only**
4. P, Q & ~~R~~ only

Q9) Which of the following is **not** a key strategy followed by the clean room approach to software development?

1. Formal Specification
2. Dynamic Verification
3. Incremental Development
4. Statistical testing of the system

Q9) Which of the following is not a key strategy followed by the clean room approach to software development?

1. Formal Specification
2. Dynamic Verification *static*
3. Incremental Development
4. Statistical testing of the system

~~Q~~10) Which of the following statements is/are **True** ?

P : Refactoring is the process of changing a software system in such a way that it does not alter the external behavior of the code yet improves the internal architecture.

Q : An example of refactoring is adding new features to satisfy a customer requirement is covered after a project is shipped.

Code :

1. P only
2. Q only
3. Both P & Q
4. None of these

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Q10) Which of the following statements is/are True ?

P : Refactoring is the process of changing a software system in such a way that it does not alter the external behavior of the code yet improves the internal architecture. *improve*

Q : An example of refactoring is adding new features to satisfy a customer requirement is covered after a project is shipped.

changes are not allowed

Code :

1. P only ✓
2. Q only
3. Both P & Q
4. None of these

SE Topics	DEC 2018	July 2018
Maintenance	1	1
Agile Model	1	x
PERT / CPM	1	
SCM		1
Reliability	1	
SRS	1	
Cleanroom Strategy	1	1
Refactoring		1
Software Re-engineering	1	1
Cohesion & Coupling	1	2 + 1
UML Diagram	1	
COCOMO		1+1
CMM		1
TOTAL	90	11

xx ✓

Testing

~ 2019 2020 2021

1 1

1 1 + 1

- -

✓ ✓

~ (MLO)

✓ ✓

✓ ✓

10 70

easy

↓

X

↓

moderate

↓

lengthy

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<https://chat.whatsapp.com/GruovhRvste1nL8L2X1YQ3>

👉 Join our WhatsApp group for (SCHOOL/JOB Notifications) :

<https://chat.whatsapp.com/ExM4CZ2ZKxzEgPvSfOXNFb>

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