

Seat No -

Total number of questions : 60

12249 _Software Modeling and Design

Time : 1hr

Max Marks : 50

N.B

- 1) All questions are Multiple Choice Questions having single correct option.
 - 2) Attempt any 50 questions out of 60.
 - 3) Use of calculator is allowed.
 - 4) Each question carries 1 Mark.
 - 5) Specially abled students are allowed 20 minutes extra for examination.
 - 6) Do not use pencils to darken answer.
 - 7) Use only black/blue ball point pen to darken the appropriate circle.
 - 8) No change will be allowed once the answer is marked on OMR Sheet.
 - 9) Rough work shall not be done on OMR sheet or on question paper.
 - 10) Darken ONLY ONE CIRCLE for each answer.
-

Q.no 1. What is that concept in type theory in which a single name may denote objects of many different classes that are related by some common super class referred to

A : Monomorphism

B : Type Checking

C : Polymorphism

D : Generalization

Q.no 2. You want to avoid multiple inheritance. Which design pattern would you choose?

A : Abstraction-Occurrence Pattern

B : Player-Role Pattern

C : General Hierarchy Pattern

D : Singleton Pattern

Q.no 3. Which of the following is used to model the life time of an object?

A : Use Case

B : Class

C : State Machine

D : nterface

Q.no 4. Which is a black box testing technique appropriate to all levels of testing?

A : Acceptance testing

B : Regression testing

C : Equivalence partitioning

D : Quality assurance

Q.no 5. Which design pattern represents a way to access all the objects in a collection?

A : Iterator pattern

B : Facade pattern

C : Builder pattern

D : Bridge pattern

Q.no 6. Executable non atomic computations are called as

A : action states

B : activity states

C : transitions

D : simple states

Q.no 7. Which of the following pattern works as a bridge between two incompatible interfaces?

A : Builder Pattern

B : Adapter Pattern

C : Prototype Pattern

D : Filter Pattern

Q.no 8. Which things are dynamic parts of UML models?

A : Structural things

B : Behavioral things

C : Grouping things

D : Annotational things

Q.no 9. Requirement specification is carried out

A : after requirements are determined

B : before requirements are determined

C : simultaneously with requirements determination

D : independent of requirements determination

Q.no 10. How do Web 2.0 applications communicate with SOA services?

A : Both architectures use XML to ensure interoperability.

B : Web 2.0 technologies communicate using Remote Procedure Calls (RPC) to SOA services.

C : JavaScript Object Notation (JSON) provides an efficient data format for SOA services.

D : Asynchronous JavaScript + XML (Ajax) applications can make service requests from a Web browser.

Q.no 11. An operation can be described as _____.

A : Object

B : Class

C : Functions

D : Object & Class

Q.no 12. What are the characteristics does a good SAD consist of?

A : Consistency, Feasibility, Adequacy

B : Completeness, Well-formedness

C : Reliability, Usability

D : Consistency, Feasibility, Adequacy, Completeness, Well-formedness

Q.no 13. Test cases are designed during which of the following stages?

A : Test recording

B : Test configuration

C : Test planning

D : Test specification

Q.no 14. Maintenance testing is performed using which methodology?

A : Retesting

B : Sanity testing

C : Breadth test and depth test

D : Confirmation testing

Q.no 15. Which of the following diagrams is used to model business workflows?

A : Deployment diagram

B : Activity diagram

C : Use Case diagram

D : Interaction diagram

Q.no 16. Which of these is true with respect to interfaces?

A : Interfaces in component diagram defines relationship between components and environment

B : Interfaces realized by a class or a component are required interfaces

C : Interface on which a class or component depends are called provided interfaces

D : All of the mentioned

Q.no 17. _____ are the Testers of System Testing?

A : Developers

B : Business Analysts

C : Independent Testers

D : Customers

Q.no 18. Exceptions are

A : internal signal

B : state

C : association

D : generalization

Q.no 19. Single inheritance, Multiple inheritance, and Aggregation comes under which inheritance?

A : Modularity

B : Typing

C : Hierarchy

D : None of the mentioned

Q.no 20. State that is active after the completion of the transition is called

A : source state

B : target state

C : history state

D : final state

Q.no 21. Inside the states, the events are encountered to handle without leaving the state. This is known as

A : state machine

B : state transition

C : internal transition

D : external transition

Q.no 22. Which of the following is not a UML diagram?

A : Class diagram

B : Object Diagram

C : Interface diagram

D : Use case model

Q.no 23. If a component of the overall system is functionally complete and operates within that system independently from the functionality of the SOA architectural concept? other components, it is an example of which

A : Modularity

B : Extensibility

C : Loose coupling

D : Separation of concerns

Q.no 24. The recurring aspects of designs are called design

A : patterns

B : documents

C : structures

D : methods

Q.no 25. The object-oriented development life cycle is which of the following?

A : Analysis, design, and implementation steps in the given order and using multiple iterations.

B : Analysis, design, and implementation steps in the given order and going through the steps no more than one time.

C : Analysis, design, and implementation steps in any order and using multiple iterations.

D : Analysis, design, and implementation steps in any order and going through the steps no more than one time.

Q.no 26. Which one of the following is not a structural thing?

A : Class

B : Package

C : Use case

D : Node

Q.no 27. Which Design Pattern should you use when.... a class wants its subclasses to specify the objects it creates.

A : Bridge

B : Strategy

C : Builder

D : Factory Method

Q.no 28. Class diagrams are not useful to .

A : model simple collaborations

B : model the vocabulary of a system

C : model simple interactions

D : model a logical database schema

Q.no 29. The essential characteristics of an object that distinguish it from all other kinds of objects and thus provide crisply defined conceptual boundaries, relative to the perspective of the viewer is called

A : Encapsulation

B : Modularity

C : Hierarchy

D : Abstraction

Q.no 30. Constraints can be represented in UML by

A : {text}

B : [text]

C : (text)

D : Constraint

Q.no 31. A typical _____ program creates some remote objects, makes references to these objects accessible, and waits for clients to invoke methods on these objects.

A : Server

B : Client

C : Thread

D : Concurrent

Q.no 32. Which of the following view shows that the system is composed of interacting processes at run time?

A : physical

B : development

C : logical

D : process

Q.no 33. A _____ is a behavior that specifies the sequence of states an object goes through during its lifetime in response to events.

A : class

B : state machine

C : use case

D : activity

Q.no 34. What is a collection of model elements called?

A : Box

B : Dependency

C : UML packages

D : Package members

Q.no 35. Which is not a type of incremental testing approach?

A : Bottom up

B : Top down

C : Big-bang

D : Functional incrimination

Q.no 36. The relationship between two states is called

A : transition

B : state

C : association

D : generalization

Q.no 37. Classes and interfaces are a part of

A : Structural things

B : Behavioral things

C : Grouping things

D : Annotational things

Q.no 38. Which of the following is not a building block of UML?

- A : Things
- B : Relationships
- C : Diagrams

D : pass

Q.no 39. which diagrams are used to distribute files, libraries, and tables across topology of the hardware

A : deployment

- B : use case
- C : sequence
- D : collaboration

Q.no 40. The principle of serial equivalence for distributed transactions says that

A : When several transactions are executed concurrently, the result should be the same as if they had been executed in sequence

- B : Concurrent transactions should always be executed in sequence
- C : Sequential transactions should never be executed concurrently, because of the dangers of lost updates
- D : Concurrent transactions should be atomic

Q.no 41. Why is messaging important to an SOA?

- A : Messaging improves the performance of complex environments.
- B : Messaging implements separation of concerns resulting in faster development.
- C : Messaging facilitates communication between distributed heterogeneous environments.**
- D : Messaging is used to communicate between a repository and an Enterprise Service Bus

Q.no 42. Which of the following are concerned with communication between objects?

- A : J2EE Design Patterns
- B : Behavioral Design Patterns**
- C : Creational Design Pattern

D : Structural Design Patterns

Q.no 43. For showing detailed design of procedures, which one of the following OOAD artifacts is the MOST useful?

A : Interaction Diagrams

B : Activity Diagrams

C : Package Diagrams

D : State Diagrams

Q.no 44. Which among these are the common notations for deployment diagrams?

A : Artifacts and nodes

B : Stereotypes

C : Components

D : Usecase

Q.no 45. You want to minimize development cost by reusing methods? Which design pattern would you choose?

A : Adapter Pattern

B : Singleton Pattern

C : Delegation pattern

D : Immutable Pattern

Q.no 46. In an Activity Diagram, organizing the activities into groups is called

A : forking

B : joining

C : swimlane

D : synchronization

Q.no 47. who consider diagrams as a type of Class diagram, component diagram, object diagram, and deployment diagram?

A : structural

B : behavioral

C : non-behavioral

D : non structural

Q.no 48. Which of the following term is best defined by the statement:”a structural relationship that specifies that objects of one thing are connected to objects of another”?

A : Association

B : Aggregation

C : Realization

D : Generalization

Q.no 49. The UML supports event-based modeling using _____ diagrams.

A : Deployment

B : Collaboration

C : State chart

D : Package

Q.no 50. Which of these are included in the product overview for SAD?

A : product vision, assumptions, constraints

B : product scope

C : target markets, business requirements

D : product vision, assumptions, constraints, target markets & business requirements

Q.no 51. A sequential state machine may have

A : at most one initial state and one final state

B : at least one initial state and one final state

C : at most one initial state more than one final state

D : more than one initial state and at most one final state

Q.no 52. What are the three different types of message arrows?

A : Synchronous, asynchronous

B : Self, Multiplied, instance generator

C : Synchronous, Asynchronous, synchronous with instance creation

D : asynchronous with instance creation

Q.no 53. Which among the following are not the valid notations for package and component diagram?

A : Notes

B : Box

C : Extension Mechanisms

D : Packages

Q.no 54. Components can be represented by which of the following?

A : Component symbols, Stereotypes

B : Rectangular boxes

C : Box

D : Circle

Q.no 55. Which of the following errors should not be tested when error handling is evaluated?

A : Error description is unintelligible

B : Error noted does not correspond to error encountered

C : Error condition causes system intervention prior to error handling

D : Error description provide enough information to assist in the location of the cause of the error

Q.no 56. In the Analysis phase, the development of the _____ occurs, which is a clear statement of the goals and objectives of the project.

A : documentation

B : flowchart

C : program specification

D : design

Q.no 57. Which among these are the rules to be considered to form Class diagrams?

A : Class symbols must have at least a name compartment

B : Compartment can be in random order

C : Attributes and operations can be listed at any suitable place

D : Classes are shown by circle

Q.no 58. The object of _____ within an OO system is to design tests that have a high likelihood of uncovering plausible bugs.

A : Fault-based testing

B : Integration testing

C : Use-based testing

D : Scenario-based testing

Q.no 59. A link is an instance of What things

A : Generalization

B : Association

C : Dependency

D : Realization

Q.no 60. Which of the following is present in a nested concurrent state machine?

A : Initial State

B : Final State

C : History State

D : Concurrent sub state

Q.no 1. Which of the following is not regression test case?

A : A representative sample of tests that will exercise all software functions

B : Additional tests that focus on software functions that are likely to be affected by the change

C : Tests that focus on the software components that have been changed

D : Low-level components are combined into clusters that perform a specific software sub-function

Q.no 2. Which design pattern suggests multiple classes through which request is passed and multiple but only relevant classes carry out operations on the request?

A : Singleton pattern

B : Chain of responsibility pattern

C : State pattern

D : Bridge pattern

Q.no 3. Which of the below is not a valid design pattern?

A : Singleton

B : Factory

C : Command

D : Java

Q.no 4. What does the SOAP specification define?

A : A format for XML messaging

B : An interface to a business process

C : An Internet communications protocol

D : The payload contents for a Web service message

Q.no 5. _____ defines the properties of a data object and take on one of the three different characteristics

A : data object

B : attributes

C : relationships

D : data object and attributes

Q.no 6. Effective testing will reduce _____ cost.

A : maintenance

B : design

C : coding

D : documentation

Q.no 7. Which Test Document describes the Exit Criteria of Testing?

A : Test Case

B : Test Plan

C : Test Summary Report

D : Defect Report

Q.no 8. A collection of operations that specify the services rendered by a class or component known as

A : Class

B : Interaction

C : Interface

D : Collaboration

Q.no 9. Which of the following pattern is the basis of interaction management in many web-based systems?

A : architecture

B : repository pattern

C : model-view-controller

D : different operating system

Q.no 10. Which of the following is not real-time architectural patterns that are commonly used?

A : Asynchronous communication

B : Observe and React

C : Environmental Control

D : Process Pipeline

Q.no 11. Which structure's view shows the mapping of software onto hardware?

A : Module Structure

B : Process Structure

C : Physical Structure

D : Class Structure

Q.no 12. Which of the following pattern creates object without exposing the creation logic to the client and refer to newly created object using a common interface?

A : Factory Pattern

B : Abstract Factory Pattern

C : Singleton Pattern

D : Transfer Object Pattern

Q.no 13. In OOD, the attributes(data variables) and methods(operation on the data) are bundled together is called _____ .

A : Classes

B : Objects

C : Encapsulation

D : Inheritance

Q.no 14. What are the three different types of message arrows?

A : Synchronous, Asynchronous, Asynchronous with instance creation

B : Self, Multiplied, Instance generator

C : Synchronous, Asynchronous, Synchronous with instance creation

D : None of the mentioned

Q.no 15. Which of the following evaluates to an absolute value of Time?

A : Timing mark

B : Timing Constraint

C : Timing Expression

D : Timing Location

Q.no 16. Which diagram evolved from a desire to develop a procedural design representation that would not allow violation of the structured constructs?

A : State transition diagram

B : Box diagram

C : ER diagram

D : Use case diagram

Q.no 17. The method of design encompassing the process of object oriented decomposition and a notation for depicting both logical and physical and as well as static and dynamic models of the system under design is known as:

A : Object- Oriented Programming

B : Object- Oriented Design

C : Object- Oriented Analysis

D : Object- Oriented Parameter

Q.no 18. Which diagram in UML shows a complete of a modeled system at a specific time.

A : Sequence

B : Collaboration

C : Class

D : Object

Q.no 19. In which of the following mechanisms, types of all variables and expressions are fixed at compilation time.

A : Strong Typing

B : Weak Typing

C : Static Binding/ early binding

D : Dynamic Binding/ late binding

Q.no 20. Which diagram shows the configuration of run-time processing elements?

A : Deployment diagram

B : Component diagram

C : Node diagram

D : ER-diagram

Q.no 21. Which testing is an integration testing approach that is commonly used when “shrink-wrapped” software products are being developed?

A : Regression Testing

B : Integration testing

C : Smoke testing

D : Validation testing

Q.no 22. The scenario of a use case is graphically represented using

A : deployment diagram

B : sequence diagram

C : use case diagram

D : interaction diagram

Q.no 23. Exhaustive testing is

A : always possible

B : practically possible

C : impractical but possible

D : impractical and impossible

Q.no 24. What is normally considered as an adjunct to the coding step

A : Integration testing

B : Unit testing

C : Completion of Testing

D : Regression Testing

Q.no 25. Which of the following is not a likely configuration of a Client-Server System?

A : Single Client- Single Server

B : Single Client- Multiple Server System

C : Multiple Clients- Multiple Servers System

D : Multiple Clients- Single Server System

Q.no 26. A _____ is a condition during the life of an object during which it satisfies performs some activity or waits for some event.

A : class

B : state

C : actor

D : component

Q.no 27. What is UML?

A : UML is Unified Modeling Language.

B : Graphical language for visualizing artifacts of the system.

C : Allow to create a blue print of all the aspects of the system.

D : None of the mentioned

Q.no 28. What can be requested from any object of the class to affect behavior?

A : object

B : attribute

C : operation

D : instance

Q.no 29. Which design pattern ensures that only one object of particular class gets created?

A : Singleton pattern

B : Filter pattern

C : State pattern

D : Bridge pattern

Q.no 30. A class is divided into which of these compartments ?

A : Name Compartment

B : Attribute Compartment

C : Operation Compartment

D : All of the mentioned

Q.no 31. Forward Engineering is possible for an Activity Diagram especially if the context of the diagram is

A : an operation

B : a workflow

C : a class

D : a use case

Q.no 32. Time event is modeled by the keyword

A : when

B : after

C : signal

D : change

Q.no 33. Which of the following is not one of the use of component diagram?

A : To model physical databases

B : To model executable releases

C : To model general view

D : To model adaptable systems

Q.no 34. Which of the following diagram is used to model the distribution of objects?

A : Object Diagram

B : Activity Diagram

C : State Chart Diagram

D : Interaction Diagram

Q.no 35. Which SOA architectural concept is applied as an organization combines services to perform a business process?

A : Modularity

B : Composition

C : Encapsulation

D : Separation of concerns

Q.no 36. Acceptance testing is also known as

A : Grey box testing

B : White box testing

C : Alpha Testing

D : Beta testing

Q.no 37. What does a component diagram consists of?

A : Components, their Relationship to the environment

B : Packages and dependency

C : Internal structure

D : Internal structure, Components & their Relationship to the environment

Q.no 38. It allows us to infer that different members of classes have some common characteristics.

A : Realization

B : Aggregation

C : Generalization

D : dependency

Q.no 39. Software mistakes during coding are known as

A : errors

B : failures

C : bugs

D : defects

Q.no 40. Which of the following is black-box oriented and can be accomplished by applying the same black-box methods discussed for conventional software?

A : Conventional testing

B : OO system validation testing

C : Test case design

D : Both Conventional testing and OO system validation testing

Q.no 41. Which design pattern defines one-to-many dependency among objects?

A : Singleton pattern

B : Facade Pattern

C : Observer pattern

D : Factory method pattern

Q.no 42. _____ captures the intended behavior of a system.

A : Use Case

B : Component

C : Class

D : Interface

Q.no 43. Which of the following is wrong with respect to a thread?

A : Threads are light weight

B : Threads are modeled using stereotyped active classes

C : Threads are nested inside another thread

D : Threads can initiate a control activity

Q.no 44. What is the programming style of the object oriented conceptual model?

A : Invariant relationships

B : Algorithms

C : Classes and objects

D : Goals, often expressed in a predicate calculus.

Q.no 45. UML provides which of these levels of visibility that can be applied to attributes and operations?

A : Public

B : Package

C : Protected and Private

D : All of the mentioned

Q.no 46. Which three characteristics of services indicate a mature SOA environment?

A : Services are discoverable

B : Services use Web 2.0 technology

C : Services are exposed by an Enterprise Service Bus (ESB)

D : Services are composed into broader business functionality

Q.no 47. A package diagram consists of the following?

A : Package symbols

B : Groupings of Use cases, classes, components

C : Interface

D : Package symbols, Groupings of Use cases, classes & components

Q.no 48. Which level of Entity Relationship Diagram (ERD) models all entities and relationships ?

A : Level 1

B : Level 2

C : Level 3

D : Level 4

Q.no 49. Name an evaluation technique to assess the quality of test cases.

A : Mutation analysis

B : Validation

C : Verification

D : Performance analysis

Q.no 50. Actors are connected to use cases only by

A : association relationship

B : generalization relationship

C : realization relationship

D : dependency relationship

Q.no 51. Which of the following diagram is used to model the vocabulary of a system?

A : Object Diagram

B : Activity Diagram

C : Class diagram

D : Interaction Diagram

Q.no 52. Which things in UML are the explanatory parts of UML models?

A : Structural things

B : Behavioral things

C : Grouping things

D : Annotational things

Q.no 53. What is Six Sigma?

A : It is the most widely used strategy for statistical quality assurance

B : The “Six Sigma” refers to six standard deviations

C : It is the most widely used strategy for statistical quality assurance AND The “Six Sigma” refers to six standard deviations

D : A Formal Technical Review(FTR) guideline for quality walkthrough or inspection

Q.no 54. Activities and action taken on the data are represented by circle or round-edged rectangles is called _____ .

A : Entities

B : Process

C : Data storage

D : Data flow

Q.no 55. _____ relationship between use cases means that the base use case explicitly incorporates the behavior of another use case at a location specified in the base.

A : Exclude

B : Extend

C : Include

D : Abstract

Q.no 56. Aggregation represents ?

A : is_a relationship

B : part_of relationship

C : composed_of relationship

D : none of above

Q.no 57. Which model describes the static structure of the system using object classes and their relationships?

- A : Sequence model
- B : Subsystem model
- C : Dynamic model
- D : Structural model**

Q.no 58. Composition is a stronger form of which of the following?

- A : Aggregation**
- B : Encapsulation
- C : Inheritance
- D : All of the above.

Q.no 59. The behavior of a use case is specified by

- A : flow of events**
- B : classes
- C : components
- D : nodes

Q.no 60. If you are working on real-time process control applications or systems that involve concurrent processing, you would use a

- A : Activity diagram
- B : Sequence diagram
- C : Statechart diagram**
- D : Object diagram

Q.no 1. SDLC stands for

- A : System Development Life Cycle**
- B : Structure Design Life Cycle
- C : System Design Life Cycle
- D : Structure development Life Cycle

Q.no 2. The object-oriented development life cycle is which of the following?

A : Analysis, design, and implementation steps in the given order and using multiple iterations.

B : Analysis, design, and implementation steps in the given order and going through the steps no more than one time.

C : Analysis, design, and implementation steps in any order and using multiple iterations.

D : Analysis, design, and implementation steps in any order and going through the steps no more than one time.

Q.no 3. Which of the following statement is true concerning objects and/or classes?

A : An object is an instance of a class.

B : A class is an instance of an object.

C : An object includes encapsulates only data.

D : A class includes encapsulates only data.

Q.no 4. Which of the following are of non-local form ?

A : Private

B : Protected and Packaged

C : Public

D : Public, Protected and Packaged

Q.no 5. Which of the following pattern works as a bridge between two incompatible interfaces?

A : Builder Pattern

B : Adapter Pattern

C : Prototype Pattern

D : Filter Pattern

Q.no 6. Which one of the following is not a structural thing?

A : Class

B : Package

C : Use case

D : Node

Q.no 7. Which of these comes under development attribute?

A : Maintainability

B : Reusability

C : Performance

D : Maintainability & Reusability

Q.no 8. Inside the states, the events are encountered to handle without leaving the state. This is known as

A : state machine

B : state transition

C : internal transition

D : external transition

Q.no 9. Which type of design patterns provide a way to create objects while hiding the creation logic, rather than instantiating objects directly using new operator?

A : Creational Design Patterns

B : Structural Design Patterns

C : Behavioral Design Pattern

D : J2EE Design Patterns

Q.no 10. Maintenance testing is performed using which methodology?

A : Retesting

B : Sanity testing

C : Breadth test and depth test

D : Confirmation testing

Q.no 11. An operation can be described as_____.

A : Object

B : Class

C : Functions

D : Object & Class

Q.no 12. The _____ enables the software engineer to develop models of the information domain and functional domain at the same time

A : data flow diagram

B : state transition diagram

C : control specification

D : activity diagram

Q.no 13. Which Design Pattern should you use when.... you want to access an aggregate object's contents without exposing its internal representation.

A : Iterator

B : Composite

C : Proxy

D : Bridge

Q.no 14. How do Web 2.0 applications communicate with SOA services?

A : Both architectures use XML to ensure interoperability.

B : Web 2.0 technologies communicate using Remote Procedure Calls (RPC) to SOA services.

C : JavaScript Object Notation (JSON) provides an efficient data format for SOA services.

D : Asynchronous JavaScript + XML (Ajax) applications can make service requests from a Web browser.

Q.no 15. Which UML diagrams has a static view.

A : Collaboration

B : Use case

C : State chart

D : Activity

Q.no 16. Which things are dynamic parts of UML models?

A : Structural things

B : Behavioral things

C : Grouping things

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Q.no 17. Test cases are designed during which of the following stages?

A : Test recording

B : Test configuration

C : Test planning

D : Test specification

Q.no 18. Executable non atomic computations are called as

A : action states

B : activity states

C : transitions

D : simple states

Q.no 19. What is testing process' first goal?

A : Bug prevention

B : Testing

C : Execution

D : Analyses

Q.no 20. Which of the following is used to model the life time of an object?

A : Use Case

B : Class

C : State Machine

D : nterface

Q.no 21. Exceptions are

A : internal signal

B : state

C : association

D : generalization

Q.no 22. Single inheritance, Multiple inheritance, and Aggregation comes under which inheritance?

A : Modularity

B : Typing

C : Hierarchy

D : None of the mentioned

Q.no 23. Which Design Pattern should you use when.... a class wants its subclasses to specify the objects it creates.

A : Bridge

B : Strategy

C : Builder

D : Factory Method

Q.no 24. The fact that the same operation may apply to two or more classes is called what?

A : Inheritance

B : Polymorphism

C : Encapsulation

D : Multiple classification

Q.no 25. Which design pattern represents a way to access all the objects in a collection?

A : Iterator pattern

B : Facade pattern

C : Builder pattern

D : Bridge pattern

Q.no 26. Which of the following is not a part of bug report?

A : Test case

B : Output

C : Software Version

D : LOC

Q.no 27. Which structure's view is orthogonal to the module and conceptual view?

A : Module Structure

B : Process Structure

C : Uses Structure

D : Data flow

Q.no 28. _____ defines the properties of a data object and take on one of the three different characteristics

A : data object

B : attributes

C : relationships

D : data object and attributes

Q.no 29. Which design pattern ensures that only one object of particular class gets created?

A : Singleton pattern

B : Filter pattern

C : State pattern

D : Bridge pattern

Q.no 30. Which of the below is not a valid design pattern?

A : Singleton

B : Factory

C : Command

D : Java

Q.no 31. is denotation for the time at which an event occurs.

A : Timing mark

B : Timing constraint

C : Timing Expression

D : Timing response

Q.no 32. For showing detailed design of procedures, which one of the following OOAD artifacts is the MOST useful?

A : Interaction Diagrams

B : Activity Diagrams

C : Package Diagrams

D : State Diagrams

Q.no 33. Which of these are necessary requirements for Iteration mechanism?

A : Initialize

B : Completion Test

C : Information Hiding

D : Access Current

Q.no 34. Which class that can have only one instance?

A : Adaptor Class

B : Proxy Class

C : Singleton Class

D : Factory class

Q.no 35. Activity diagram is a special kind of

A : use case diagram

B : state chart diagram

C : interaction diagram

D : component diagram

Q.no 36. Which of these are true with respect to the message arrows?

A : The synchronous message arrow is used when a sending individual continues execution after sending the message

B : The asynchronous message arrow is used when a sending individual suspends execution after sending the message

C : The dashed arrow is used either to show the return of control from a synchronous message or to create a new entity

D : All of the mentioned

Q.no 37. Which of the following is doesn't included in the component diagram?

A : Dependency

B : Generalization

C : Association

D : Aggregation

Q.no 38. Which diagram in UML emphasizes the time-ordering of messages?

A : Activity

B : Sequence

C : Collaboration

D : Class

Q.no 39. Which among these are the rules to be considered to form Class diagrams?

A : Class symbols must have at least a name compartment

B : Compartment can be in random order

C : Attributes and operations can be listed at any suitable place

D : Operations

Q.no 40. Which of the following is incorrect in deployment diagram?

A : Communication connections between nodes are shown by communication paths

B : Communication paths are represented by dotted lines

C : Artifacts are deployed inside nodes where they reside and execute

D : None of the mentioned

Q.no 41. The relationship between two states is called

A : transition

B : state

C : association

D : generalization

Q.no 42. Which is not a type of incremental testing approach?

A : Bottom up

B : Top down

C : Big-bang

D : Functional incrimination

Q.no 43. Which of the following is incorrect in the deployment diagram?

A : Communication connections between nodes are shown by communication paths

B : Communication paths are represented by dotted lines

C : Artifacts are deployed inside nodes where they reside and execute

D : Nodes are not useful

Q.no 44. which diagram is used to show interactions between messages are classified as?

A : activity

B : state chart

C : collaboration

D : object lifeline

Q.no 45. Components can be represented by which of the following?

A : Component symbols

B : Stereotypes

C : Rectangular boxes

D : Component symbols & Stereotypes

Q.no 46. The UML supports event-based modeling using _____ diagrams.

A : Deployment

B : Collaboration

C : State chart

D : Package

Q.no 47. In Unified Modeling Language, diagrams that organize system elements into groups are classified as

A : package diagrams

B : organized diagram

C : system diagrams

D : class diagrams

Q.no 48. An entity in ER Model is a real world being, which has some properties called_____ .

A : Attributes

B : Relationship

C : Domain

D : path

Q.no 49. Client-server architecture holds the client responsible for_____ and server is only responsible for _____.

A : Application Logic; Presentation Logic

B : Presentation Logic; Data Access Logic and Data Storage

C : Data Access Logic and Presentation Logic; Data Storage

D : Application Logic; Data Storage

Q.no 50. Which of these are types of nodes used in the deployment diagram?

A : Device

B : Execution Environment

C : Artifact

D : Device & Execution Environment

Q.no 51. What is Fault Masking?

A : Creating a test case which does not reveal a fault

B : Error condition hiding another error condition

C : Masking a fault by developer

D : Masking a fault by a tester

Q.no 52. Which of the following describes the Creational pattern correctly?

A : This type of patterns provide a way to create objects while hiding the creation logic, rather

B : This type of patterns concern class and object composition. Concept of inheritance is used to than instantiating objects directly using new operator

C : This type of pattern are specifically concerned with communication between objects.

D : This type of pattern are specifically concerned with the presentation tier

Q.no 53. A package diagram consists of the following?

A : Groupings of Usecases, classes, components

B : Interface

C : Object & Class

D : Sticks

Q.no 54. Aggregation is which of the following?

A : Expresses a part-of relationship and is a stronger form of an association relationship.

B : Expresses a part-of relationship and is a weaker form of an association relationship.

C : Expresses an is-a relationship and is a stronger form of an association relationship.

D : Expresses an is-a relationship and is a weaker form of an association relationship.

Q.no 55. Which among the following are not the valid notations for package and component diagram?

A : Notes

B : Box

C : Extension Mechanisms

D : Packages

Q.no 56. can be defined as most recent and perhaps the most comprehensive technique for solving computer problems.

A : System Analysis

B : System Data

C : System Procedure

D : System Record

Q.no 57. Which model in system modelling depicts the static nature of the system ?

A : Behavioral Model

B : Context Model

C : Data Model

D : Structural Model

Q.no 58. A sequential state machine may have

A : at most one initial state and one final state

B : at least one initial state and one final state

C : at most one initial state more than one final state

D : more than one initial state and at most one final state

Q.no 59. In component diagrams, building block which is represented with two rectangles laid on left side is classified as

A : type of components

B : interfaces

C : dependency relationships

D : association

Q.no 60. What are the three different types of message arrows?

A : Synchronous, asynchronous

B : Self, Multiplied, instance generator

C : Synchronous, Asynchronous, synchronous with instance creation

D : asynchronous with instance creation

Q.no 1. _____ are the Testers of System Testing?

A : Developers

B : Business Analysts

C : Independent Testers

D : Customers

Q.no 2. Which diagram evolved from a desire to develop a procedural design representation that would not allow violation of the structured constructs?

A : State transition diagram

B : Box diagram

C : ER diagram

D : Use case diagram

Q.no 3. State that is active after the completion of the transition is called

A : source state

B : target state

C : history state

D : final state

Q.no 4. Which of the following diagrams is used to model business workflows?

A : Deployment diagram

B : Activity diagram

C : Use Case diagram

D : Interaction diagram

Q.no 5. What is normally considered as an adjunct to the coding step

A : Integration testing

B : Unit testing

C : Completion of Testing

D : Regression Testing

Q.no 6. What are the characteristics does a good SAD consist of?

A : Consistency, Feasibility, Adequacy

B : Completeness, Well-formedness

C : Reliability, Usability

D : Consistency, Feasibility, Adequacy, Completeness, Well-formedness

Q.no 7. Which testing is an integration testing approach that is commonly used when “shrink-wrapped” software products are being developed?

A : Regression Testing

B : Integration testing

C : Smoke testing

D : Validation testing

Q.no 8. What is UML?

A : UML is Unified Modeling Language.

B : Graphical language for visualizing artifacts of the system.

C : Allow to create a blue print of all the aspects of the system.

D : None of the mentioned

Q.no 9. What is that concept in type theory in which a single name may denote objects of many different classes that are related by some common super class referred to

A : Monomorphism

B : Type Checking

C : Polymorphism

D : Generalization

Q.no 10. In OOD, the attributes(data variables) and methods(operation on the data) are bundled together is called _____ .

A : Classes

B : Objects

C : Encapsulation

D : Inheritance

Q.no 11. In which of the following mechanisms, types of all variables and expressions are fixed at compilation time.

A : Strong Typing

B : Weak Typing

C : Static Binding/ early binding

D : Dynamic Binding/ late binding

Q.no 12. A collection of operations that specify the services rendered by a class or component known as

A : Class

B : Interaction

C : Interface

D : Collaboration

Q.no 13. Which of the following evaluates to an absolute value of Time?

A : Timing mark

B : Timing Constraint

C : Timing Expression

D : Timing Location

Q.no 14. Which of the following pattern creates object without exposing the creation logic to the client and refer to newly created object using a common interface?

A : Factory Pattern

B : Abstract Factory Pattern

C : Singleton Pattern

D : Transfer Object Pattern

Q.no 15. Which design pattern suggests multiple classes through which request is passed and multiple but only relevant classes carry out operations on the request?

A : Singleton pattern

B : Chain of responsibility pattern

C : State pattern

D : Bridge pattern

Q.no 16. Effective testing will reduce _____ cost.

A : maintenance

B : design

C : coding

D : documentation

Q.no 17. What can be requested from any object of the class to affect behavior?

A : object

B : attribute

C : operation

D : instance

Q.no 18. Which of the following is not real-time architectural patterns that are commonly used?

A : Asynchronous communication

B : Observe and React

C : Environmental Control

D : Process Pipeline

Q.no 19. You want to avoid multiple inheritance. Which design pattern would you choose?

A : Abstraction-Occurrence Pattern

B : Player-Role Pattern

C : General Hierarchy Pattern

D : Singleton Pattern

Q.no 20. A class is divided into which of these compartments ?

A : Name Compartment

B : Attribute Compartment

C : Operation Compartment

D : All of the mentioned

Q.no 21. What does the SOAP specification define?

A : A format for XML messaging

B : An interface to a business process

C : An Internet communications protocol

D : The payload contents for a Web service message

Q.no 22. Which of the following pattern is the basis of interaction management in many web-based systems?

A : architecture

B : repository pattern

C : model-view-controller

D : different operating system

Q.no 23. Which of the following is not a likely configuration of a Client-Server System?

A : Single Client- Single Server

B : Single Client- Multiple Server System

C : Multiple Clients- Multiple Servers System

D : Multiple Clients- Single Server System

Q.no 24. Exhaustive testing is

A : always possible

B : practically possible

C : impractical but possible

D : impractical and impossible

Q.no 25. The recurring aspects of designs are called design

A : patterns

B : documents

C : structures

D : methods

Q.no 26. A _____ is a condition during the life of an object during which it satisfies performs some activity or waits for some event.

A : class

B : state

C : actor

D : component

Q.no 27. Which of the following is not regression test case?

A : A representative sample of tests that will exercise all software functions

B : Additional tests that focus on software functions that are likely to be affected by the change

C : Tests that focus on the software components that have been changed

D : Low-level components are combined into clusters that perform a specific software sub-function

Q.no 28. Which diagram shows the configuration of run-time processing elements?

A : Deployment diagram

B : Component diagram

C : Node diagram

D : ER-diagram

Q.no 29. Requirement specification is carried out

A : after requirements are determined

B : before requirements are determined

C : simultaneously with requirements determination

D : independent of requirements determination

Q.no 30. The essential characteristics of an object that distinguish it from all other kinds of objects and thus provide crisply defined conceptual boundaries, relative to the perspective of the viewer is called

A : Encapsulation

B : Modularity

C : Hierarchy

D : Abstraction

Q.no 31. Realization of a use case is specified by

A : a collaboration

B : a component

C : a node

D : an activity

Q.no 32. Diagrams in unified modified language which are used to test class diagrams for accuracy purpose are called

A : deployment diagrams

B : component diagrams

C : object diagrams

D : package diagrams

Q.no 33. Name an evaluation technique to assess the quality of test cases.

A : Mutation analysis

B : Validation

C : Verification

D : Performance analysis

Q.no 34. The principle of serial equivalence for distributed transactions says that

A : When several transactions are executed concurrently, the result should be the same as if they had been executed in sequence

B : Concurrent transactions should always be executed in sequence

C : Sequential transactions should never be executed concurrently, because of the dangers of lost updates

D : Concurrent transactions should be atomic

Q.no 35. What is the programming style of the object oriented conceptual model?

A : Invariant relationships

B : Algorithms

C : Classes and objects

D : Goals, often expressed in a predicate calculus.

Q.no 36. Which of the following is black-box oriented and can be accomplished by applying the same black-box methods discussed for conventional software?

A : Conventional testing

B : OO system validation testing

C : Test case design

D : Both Conventional testing and OO system validation testing

Q.no 37. Executable atomic computations are called as

A : action states

B : activity states

C : composite states

D : concurrent states

Q.no 38. Which design pattern defines one-to-many dependency among objects?

A : Singleton pattern

B : Facade Pattern

C : Observer pattern

D : Factory method pattern

Q.no 39. It allows us to infer that different members of classes have some common characteristics.

A : Realization

B : Aggregation

C : Generalization

D : dependency

Q.no 40. Which level of Entity Relationship Diagram (ERD) models all entities and relationships ?

A : Level 1

B : Level 2

C : Level 3

D : Level 4

Q.no 41. A state machine whose actions are all attached to states is called

A : Activity diagram

B : Mealy machine

C : Moore machine

D : Component diagram

Q.no 42. Absolute time of an event is modeled as

A : timing constraint

B : timing mark

C : timing expression

D : timing semantics

Q.no 43. In Unified Modeling Language, diagrams which captures system static structure and provide foundation for other models is called

A : deployment diagrams

B : class diagrams

C : component diagrams

D : object diagrams

Q.no 44. What is a collection of model elements called?

A : Box

B : Dependency

C : UML packages

D : Package members

Q.no 45. Which three characteristics of services indicate a mature SOA environment?

A : Services are discoverable

B : Services use Web 2.0 technology

C : Services are exposed by an Enterprise Service Bus (ESB)

D : Services are composed into broader business functionality

Q.no 46. Actors are connected to use cases only by

A : association relationship

B : generalization relationship

C : realization relationship

D : dependency relationship

Q.no 47. Which of the following describes the Adapter pattern correctly?

A : This pattern builds a complex object using simple objects and using a step by step approach.

B : This pattern refers to creating duplicate object while keeping performance in mind.

C : This pattern works as a bridge between two incompatible interfaces.

D : This pattern is used when we need to decouple an abstraction from its implementation so that the two can vary independently.

Q.no 48. What is a key difference between a component and a service?

A : A service is deployed once and a component is deployed many times.

B : A component is deployed once and a service is deployed many times.

C : A component has an interface and a service implements the interface.

D : A service has an interface and a component implements the interface.

Q.no 49. Classes and interfaces are a part of

A : Structural things

B : Behavioral things

C : Grouping things

D : Annotational things

Q.no 50. Which view in architectural design shows the key abstractions in the system as objects or object classes?

A : physical

B : development

C : logical

D : process

Q.no 51. In the Analysis phase, the development of the _____ occurs, which is a clear statement of the goals and objectives of the project.

A : documentation

B : flowchart

C : program specification

D : design

Q.no 52. A link is an instance of What things

A : Generalization

B : Association

C : Dependency

D : Realization

Q.no 53. The object of _____ within an OO system is to design tests that have a high likelihood of uncovering plausible bugs.

A : Fault-based testing

B : Integration testing

C : Use-based testing

D : Scenario-based testing

Q.no 54. The behavior of a use case is specified by

A : flow of events

B : classes

C : components

D : nodes

Q.no 55. Which model describes the static structure of the system using object classes and their relationships?

A : Sequence model

B : Subsystem model

C : Dynamic model

D : Structural model

Q.no 56. Which things in UML are the explanatory parts of UML models?

A : Structural things

B : Behavioral things

C : Grouping things

D : Annotational things

Q.no 57. Which among these are the rules to be considered to form Class diagrams?

A : Class symbols must have at least a name compartment

B : Compartment can be in random order

C : Attributes and operations can be listed at any suitable place

D : Classes are shown by circle

Q.no 58. _____ relationship between use cases means that the base use case explicitly incorporates the behavior of another use case at a location specified in the base.

A : Exclude

B : Extend

C : Include

D : Abstract

Q.no 59. Which of the following is present in a nested concurrent state machine?

A : Initial State

B : Final State

C : History State

D : Concurrent sub state

Q.no 60. Aggregation represents ?

A : is_a relationship

B : part_of relationship

C : composed_of relationship

D : none of above

Q.no 1. Which design pattern represents a way to access all the objects in a collection?

A : Iterator pattern

B : Facade pattern

C : Builder pattern

D : Bridge pattern

Q.no 2. Which of the following statement is true concerning objects and/or classes?

A : An object is an instance of a class.

B : A class is an instance of an object.

C : An object includes encapsulates only data.

D : A class includes encapsulates only data.

Q.no 3. What are the three different types of message arrows?

A : Synchronous, Asynchronous, Asynchronous with instance creation

B : Self, Multiplied, Instance generator

C : Synchronous, Asynchronous, Synchronous with instance creation

D : None of the mentioned

Q.no 4. Which structure's view is orthogonal to the module and conceptual view?

A : Module Structure

B : Process Structure

C : Uses Structure

D : Data flow

Q.no 5. Which of the following are of non-local form ?

A : Private

B : Protected and Packaged

C : Public

D : Public, Protected and Packaged

Q.no 6. Which is a black box testing technique appropriate to all levels of testing?

A : Acceptance testing

B : Regression testing

C : Equivalence partitioning

D : Quality assurance

Q.no 7. Which one of the following is not a structural thing?

A : Class

B : Package

C : Use case

D : Node

Q.no 8. Which of the below is not a valid design pattern?

A : Singleton

B : Factory

C : Command

D : Java

Q.no 9. How do Web 2.0 applications communicate with SOA services?

A : Both architectures use XML to ensure interoperability.

B : Web 2.0 technologies communicate using Remote Procedure Calls (RPC) to SOA services.

C : JavaScript Object Notation (JSON) provides an efficient data format for SOA services.

D : Asynchronous JavaScript + XML (Ajax) applications can make service requests from a Web browser.

Q.no 10. The scenario of a use case is graphically represented using

A : deployment diagram

B : sequence diagram

C : use case diagram

D : interaction diagram

Q.no 11. Which of the following pattern works as a bridge between two incompatible interfaces?

A : Builder Pattern

B : Adapter Pattern

C : Prototype Pattern

D : Filter Pattern

Q.no 12. The method of design encompassing the process of object oriented decomposition and a notation for depicting both logical and physical and as well as static and dynamic models of the system under design is known as:

A : Object- Oriented Programming

B : Object- Oriented Design

C : Object- Oriented Analysis

D : Object- Oriented Parameter

Q.no 13. Executable non atomic computations are called as

A : action states

B : activity states

C : transitions

D : simple states

Q.no 14. Constraints can be represented in UML by

A : {text}

B : [text]

C : (text)

D : Constraint

Q.no 15. Which things are dynamic parts of UML models?

A : Structural things

B : Behavioral things

C : Grouping things

D : Annotational things

Q.no 16. Single inheritance, Multiple inheritance, and Aggregation comes under which inheritance?

A : Modularity

B : Typing

C : Hierarchy

D : None of the mentioned

Q.no 17. _____ defines the properties of a data object and take on one of the three different characteristics

A : data object

B : attributes

C : relationships

D : data object and attributes

Q.no 18. Class diagrams are not useful to .

A : model simple collaborations

B : model the vocabulary of a system

C : model simple interactions

D : model a logical database schema

Q.no 19. Which Test Document describes the Exit Criteria of Testing?

A : Test Case

B : Test Plan

C : Test Summary Report

D : Defect Report

Q.no 20. The fact that the same operation may apply to two or more classes is called what?

A : Inheritance

B : Polymorphism

C : Encapsulation

D : Multiple classification

Q.no 21. Which type of design patterns provide a way to create objects while hiding the creation logic, rather than instantiating objects directly using new operator?

A : Creational Design Patterns

B : Structural Design Patterns

C : Behavioral Design Pattern

D : J2EE Design Patterns

Q.no 22. Which Design Pattern should you use when.... a class wants its subclasses to specify the objects it creates.

A : Bridge

B : Strategy

C : Builder

D : Factory Method

Q.no 23. What is testing process' first goal?

A : Bug prevention

B : Testing

C : Execution

D : Analyses

Q.no 24. Which structure's view shows the mapping of software onto hardware?

A : Module Structure

B : Process Structure

C : Physical Structure

D : Class Structure

Q.no 25. Which diagram in UML shows a complete of a modeled system at a specific time.

A : Sequence

B : Collaboration

C : Class

D : Object

Q.no 26. Which of the following is used to model the life time of an object?

A : Use Case

B : Class

C : State Machine

D : nterface

Q.no 27. Which of the following is not a UML diagram?

A : Class diagram

B : Object Diagram

C : Interface diagram

D : Use case model

Q.no 28. Which of the following is not a part of bug report?

A : Test case

B : Output

C : Software Version

D : LOC

Q.no 29. Which of these is true with respect to interfaces?

A : Interfaces in component diagram defines relationship between components and environment

B : Interfaces realized by a class or a component are required interfaces

C : Interface on which a class or component depends are called provided interfaces

D : All of the mentioned

Q.no 30. If a component of the overall system is functionally complete and operates within that system independently from the functionality of the SOA architectural concept? other components, it is an example of which

A : Modularity

B : Extensibility

C : Loose coupling

D : Separation of concerns

Q.no 31. Which of the following is doesn't included in the component diagram?

A : Dependency

B : Generalization

C : Association

D : Aggregation

Q.no 32. Activity diagram is a special kind of

A : use case diagram

B : state chart diagram

C : interaction diagram

D : component diagram

Q.no 33. who consider diagrams as a type of Class diagram, component diagram, object diagram, and deployment diagram?

A : structural

B : behavioral

C : non-behavioral

D : non structural

Q.no 34. Change event is modeled by the keyword

A : after

B : when

C : time

D : signal

Q.no 35. What is Cyclomatic complexity?

A : Black box testing

B : White box testing

C : Yellow box testing

D : Green box testing

Q.no 36. UML provides which of these levels of visibility that can be applied to attributes and operations?

- A : Public
- B : Package
- C : Protected and Private
- D : All of the mentioned**

Q.no 37. Which class that can have only one instance?

- A : Adaptor Class
- B : Proxy Class
- C : Singleton Class**
- D : Factory class

Q.no 38. What is Decision Table Testing?

- A : Black Box Test Design Technique**
- B : White Box Test Design Technique
- C : Gray Box Test Design Technique
- D : Experience based Test Design Technique

Q.no 39. which diagrams are used to distribute files, libraries, and tables across topology of the hardware

- A : deployment**
- B : use case
- C : sequence
- D : collaboration

Q.no 40. In Unified Modeling Language, diagrams that organize system elements into groups are classified as

- A : package diagrams**
- B : organized diagram
- C : system diagrams
- D : class diagrams

Q.no 41. Which of the following is not a building block of UML?

A : Things

B : Relationships

C : Diagrams

D : pass

Q.no 42. Which of the following are concerned with communication between objects?

A : J2EE Design Patterns

B : Behavioral Design Patterns

C : Creational Design Pattern

D : Structural Design Patterns

Q.no 43. What is “V” Model?

A : Test Level

B : SDLC Model

C : Test Type

D : Test Design Technique

Q.no 44. Acceptance testing is also known as

A : Grey box testing

B : White box testing

C : Alpha Testing

D : Beta testing

Q.no 45. Which diagram in UML emphasizes the time-ordering of messages?

A : Activity

B : Sequence

C : Collaboration

D : Class

Q.no 46. Which type they considered Activity diagram, use case diagram, collaboration diagram, and sequence diagram?

A : non-behavioral

B : non-structural

C : structural

D : behavioral

Q.no 47. Which among these are the common notations for deployment diagrams?

A : Artifacts and nodes

B : Stereotypes

C : Components

D : Usecase

Q.no 48. Which of the following is not included in Architectural design decisions?

A : type of application

B : distribution of the system

C : architectural styles

D : testing the system

Q.no 49. A typical _____ program creates some remote objects, makes references to these objects accessible, and waits for clients to invoke methods on these objects.

A : Server

B : Client

C : Thread

D : Concurrent

Q.no 50. Which is not a type of incremental testing approach?

A : Bottom up

B : Top down

C : Big-bang

D : Functional incrimination

Q.no 51. What is Fault Masking?

A : Creating a test case which does not reveal a fault

B : Error condition hiding another error condition

C : Masking a fault by developer

D : Masking a fault by a tester

Q.no 52. What are the three different types of message arrows?

A : Synchronous, asynchronous

B : Self, Multiplied, instance generator

C : Synchronous, Asynchronous, synchronous with instance creation

D : asynchronous with instance creation

Q.no 53. Components can be represented by which of the following?

A : Component symbols, Stereotypes

B : Rectangular boxes

C : Box

D : Circle

Q.no 54. If you are working on real-time process control applications or systems that involve concurrent processing, you would use a

A : Activity diagram

B : Sequence diagram

C : Statechart diagram

D : Object diagram

Q.no 55. can be defined as most recent and perhaps the most comprehensive technique for solving computer problems.

A : System Analysis

B : System Data

C : System Procedure

D : System Record

Q.no 56. Which of the following describes the Creational pattern correctly?

A : This type of patterns provide a way to create objects while hiding the creation logic, rather

B : This type of patterns concern class and object composition. Concept of inheritance is used to than instantiating objects directly using new operator

C : This type of pattern are specifically concerned with communication between objects.

D : This type of pattern are specifically concerned with the presentation tier

Q.no 57. Which of the following errors should not be tested when error handling is evaluated?

A : Error description is unintelligible

B : Error noted does not correspond to error encountered

C : Error condition causes system intervention prior to error handling

D : Error description provide enough information to assist in the location of the cause of the error

Q.no 58. Which among the following are not the valid notations for package and component diagram?

A : Notes

B : Box

C : Extension Mechanisms

D : Packages

Q.no 59. What is Six Sigma?

A : It is the most widely used strategy for statistical quality assurance

B : The “Six Sigma” refers to six standard deviations

C : It is the most widely used strategy for statistical quality assurance AND The “Six Sigma” refers to six standard deviations

D : A Formal Technical Review(FTR) guideline for quality walkthrough or inspection

Q.no 60. A package diagram consists of the following?

A : Groupings of Usecases, classes, components

B : Interface

C : Object & Class

D : Sticks

Q.no 1. The recurring aspects of designs are called design

A : patterns

B : documents

C : structures

D : methods

Q.no 2. What are the characteristics does a good SAD consist of?

A : Consistency, Feasibility, Adequacy

B : Completeness, Well-formedness

C : Reliability, Usability

D : Consistency, Feasibility, Adequacy, Completeness, Well-formedness

Q.no 3. Maintenance testing is performed using which methodology?

A : Retesting

B : Sanity testing

C : Breadth test and depth test

D : Confirmation testing

Q.no 4. Exceptions are

A : internal signal

B : state

C : association

D : generalization

Q.no 5. The _____ enables the software engineer to develop models of the information domain and functional domain at the same time

A : data flow diagram

B : state transition diagram

C : control specification

D : activity diagram

Q.no 6. Which of the following pattern creates object without exposing the creation logic to the client and refer to newly created object using a common interface?

A : Factory Pattern

B : Abstract Factory Pattern

C : Singleton Pattern

D : Transfer Object Pattern

Q.no 7. Which of the following pattern is the basis of interaction management in many web-based systems?

A : architecture

B : repository pattern

C : model-view-controller

D : different operating system

Q.no 8. A _____ is a condition during the life of an object during which it satisfies performs some activity or waits for some event.

A : class

B : state

C : actor

D : component

Q.no 9. What is normally considered as an adjunct to the coding step

A : Integration testing

B : Unit testing

C : Completion of Testing

D : Regression Testing

Q.no 10. What is UML?

A : UML is Unified Modeling Language.

B : Graphical language for visualizing artifacts of the system.

C : Allow to create a blue print of all the aspects of the system.

D : None of the mentioned

Q.no 11. ————— are the Testers of System Testing?

A : Developers

B : Business Analysts

C : Independent Testers

D : Customers

Q.no 12. Which diagram shows the configuration of run-time processing elements?

A : Deployment diagram

B : Component diagram

C : Node diagram

D : ER-diagram

Q.no 13. In OOD, the attributes(data variables) and methods(operation on the data) are bundled together is called _____ .

A : Classes

B : Objects

C : Encapsulation

D : Inheritance

Q.no 14. What does the SOAP specification define?

A : A format for XML messaging

B : An interface to a business process

C : An Internet communications protocol

D : The payload contents for a Web service message

Q.no 15. Which Design Pattern should you use when.... you want to access an aggregate object's contents without exposing its internal representation.

A : Iterator

B : Composite

C : Proxy

D : Bridge

Q.no 16. SDLC stands for

A : System Development Life Cycle

B : Structure Design Life Cycle

C : System Design Life Cycle

D : Structure development Life Cycle

Q.no 17. A collection of operations that specify the services rendered by a class or component known as

A : Class

B : Interaction

C : Interface

D : Collaboration

Q.no 18. The object-oriented development life cycle is which of the following?

A : Analysis, design, and implementation steps in the given order and using multiple iterations.

B : Analysis, design, and implementation steps in the given order and going through the steps no more than one time.

C : Analysis, design, and implementation steps in any order and using multiple iterations.

D : Analysis, design, and implementation steps in any order and going through the steps no more than one time.

Q.no 19. Which diagram evolved from a desire to develop a procedural design representation that would not allow violation of the structured constructs?

A : State transition diagram

B : Box diagram

C : ER diagram

D : Use case diagram

Q.no 20. State that is active after the completion of the transition is called

A : source state

B : target state

C : history state

D : final state

Q.no 21. You want to avoid multiple inheritance. Which design pattern would you choose?

A : Abstraction-Occurrence Pattern

B : Player-Role Pattern

C : General Hierarchy Pattern

D : Singleton Pattern

Q.no 22. An operation can be described as _____.

A : Object

B : Class

C : Functions

D : Object & Class

Q.no 23. Which of these comes under development attribute?

A : Maintainability

B : Reusability

C : Performance

D : Maintainability & Reusability

Q.no 24. Effective testing will reduce _____ cost.

A : maintenance

B : design

C : coding

D : documentation

Q.no 25. The essential characteristics of an object that distinguish it from all other kinds of objects and thus provide crisply defined conceptual boundaries, relative to the perspective of the viewer is called

A : Encapsulation

B : Modularity

C : Hierarchy

D : Abstraction

Q.no 26. In which of the following mechanisms, types of all variables and expressions are fixed at compilation time.

A : Strong Typing

B : Weak Typing

C : Static Binding/ early binding

D : Dynamic Binding/ late binding

Q.no 27. Which testing is an integration testing approach that is commonly used when “shrink-wrapped” software products are being developed?

A : Regression Testing

B : Integration testing

C : Smoke testing

D : Validation testing

Q.no 28. Which of the following is not a likely configuration of a Client-Server System?

A : Single Client- Single Server

B : Single Client- Multiple Server System

C : Multiple Clients- Multiple Servers System

D : Multiple Clients- Single Server System

Q.no 29. Requirement specification is carried out

A : after requirements are determined

B : before requirements are determined

C : simultaneously with requirements determination

D : independent of requirements determination

Q.no 30. Which design pattern ensures that only one object of particular class gets created?

A : Singleton pattern

B : Filter pattern

C : State pattern

D : Bridge pattern

Q.no 31. Absolute time of an event is modeled as

A : timing constraint

B : timing mark

C : timing expression

D : timing semantics

Q.no 32. Which of the following describes the Adapter pattern correctly?

A : This pattern builds a complex object using simple objects and using a step by step approach.

B : This pattern refers to creating duplicate object while keeping performance in mind.

C : This pattern works as a bridge between two incompatible interfaces.

D : This pattern is used when we need to decouple an abstraction from its implementation so that the two can vary independently.

Q.no 33. Which of the following is wrong with respect to a thread?

A : Threads are light weight

B : Threads are modeled using stereotyped active classes

C : Threads are nested inside another thread

D : Threads can initiate a control activity

Q.no 34. The principle of serial equivalence for distributed transactions says that

A : When several transactions are executed concurrently, the result should be the same as if they had been executed in sequence

B : Concurrent transactions should always be executed in sequence

C : Sequential transactions should never be executed concurrently, because of the dangers of lost updates

D : Concurrent transactions should be atomic

Q.no 35. What is a collection of model elements called?

A : Box

B : Dependency

C : UML packages

D : Package members

Q.no 36. What is a key difference between a component and a service?

A : A service is deployed once and a component is deployed many times.

B : A component is deployed once and a service is deployed many times.

C : A component has an interface and a service implements the interface.

D : A service has an interface and a component implements the interface.

Q.no 37. A state that has substates, that is nested states, is called

A : composite state

B : history state

C : target state

D : source state

Q.no 38. In an Activity Diagram, organizing the activities into groups is called

A : forking

B : joining

C : swimlane

D : synchronization

Q.no 39. A state machine whose actions are all attached to states is called

A : Activity diagram

B : Mealy machine

C : Moore machine

D : Component diagram

Q.no 40. Which of the following view shows that the system is composed of interacting processes at run time?

A : physical

B : development

C : logical

D : process

Q.no 41. A _____ is a behavior that specifies the sequence of states an object goes through during its lifetime in response to events.

A : class

B : state machine

C : use case

D : activity

Q.no 42. Which of the following is the way of ensuring that the tests are actually testing code?

A : Control structure testing

B : Complex path testing

C : Code coverage

D : Quality assurance of software

Q.no 43. Classes and interfaces are a part of

A : Structural things

B : Behavioral things

C : Grouping things

D : Annotational things

Q.no 44. Which of the following term is best defined by the statement: "a structural relationship that specifies that objects of one thing are connected to objects of another"?

A : Association

B : Aggregation

C : Realization

D : Generalization

Q.no 45. You want to minimize development cost by reusing methods? Which design pattern would you choose?

A : Adapter Pattern

B : Singleton Pattern

C : Delegation pattern

D : Immutable Pattern

Q.no 46. What is the programming style of the object oriented conceptual model?

A : Invariant relationships

B : Algorithms

C : Classes and objects

D : Goals, often expressed in a predicate calculus.

Q.no 47. Which of these are included in the product overview for SAD?

A : product vision, assumptions, constraints

B : product scope

C : target markets, business requirements

D : product vision, assumptions, constraints, target markets & business requirements

Q.no 48. The UML supports event-based modeling using _____ diagrams.

A : Deployment

B : Collaboration

C : State chart

D : Package

Q.no 49. Which of the following is black-box oriented and can be accomplished by applying the same black-box methods discussed for conventional software?

A : Conventional testing

B : OO system validation testing

C : Test case design

D : Both Conventional testing and OO system validation testing

Q.no 50. _____ captures the intended behavior of a system.

A : Use Case

B : Component

C : Class

D : Interface

Q.no 51. The behavior of a use case is specified by

A : flow of events

B : classes

C : components

D : nodes

Q.no 52. A link is an instance of What things

A : Generalization

B : Association

C : Dependency

D : Realization

Q.no 53. Which model in system modelling depicts the static nature of the system ?

A : Behavioral Model

B : Context Model

C : Data Model

D : Structural Model

Q.no 54. In the Analysis phase, the development of the _____ occurs, which is a clear statement of the goals and objectives of the project.

A : documentation

B : flowchart

C : program specification

D : design

Q.no 55. A sequential state machine may have

A : at most one initial state and one final state

B : at least one initial state and one final state

C : at most one initial state more than one final state

D : more than one initial state and at most one final state

Q.no 56. Which of the following diagram is used to model the vocabulary of a system?

A : Object Diagram

B : Activity Diagram

C : Class diagram

D : Interaction Diagram

Q.no 57. Aggregation represents ?

A : is_a relationship

B : part_of relationship

C : composed_of relationship

D : none of above

Q.no 58. _____ relationship between use cases means that the base use case explicitly incorporates the behavior of another use case at a location specified in the base.

A : Exclude

B : Extend

C : Include

D : Abstract

Q.no 59. Aggregation is which of the following?

A : Expresses a part-of relationship and is a stronger form of an association relationship.

B : Expresses a part-of relationship and is a weaker form of an association relationship.

C : Expresses an is-a relationship and is a stronger form of an association relationship.

D : Expresses an is-a relationship and is a weaker form of an association relationship.

Q.no 60. The object of _____ within an OO system is to design tests that have a high likelihood of uncovering plausible bugs.

A : Fault-based testing

B : Integration testing

C : Use-based testing

D : Scenario-based testing

Q.no 1. Which of the following diagrams is used to model business workflows?

A : Deployment diagram

B : Activity diagram

C : Use Case diagram

D : Interaction diagram

Q.no 2. What can be requested from any object of the class to affect behavior?

A : object

B : attribute

C : operation

D : instance

Q.no 3. What are the three different types of message arrows?

A : Synchronous, Asynchronous, Asynchronous with instance creation

B : Self, Multiplied, Instance generator

C : Synchronous, Asynchronous, Synchronous with instance creation

D : None of the mentioned

Q.no 4. Which design pattern suggests multiple classes through which request is passed and multiple but only relevant classes carry out operations on the request?

A : Singleton pattern

B : Chain of responsibility pattern

C : State pattern

D : Bridge pattern

Q.no 5. Which design pattern represents a way to access all the objects in a collection?

A : Iterator pattern

B : Facade pattern

C : Builder pattern

D : Bridge pattern

Q.no 6. Which structure's view is orthogonal to the module and conceptual view?

A : Module Structure

B : Process Structure

C : Uses Structure

D : Data flow

Q.no 7. Which of the following pattern works as a bridge between two incompatible interfaces?

A : Builder Pattern

B : Adapter Pattern

C : Prototype Pattern

D : Filter Pattern

Q.no 8. If a component of the overall system is functionally complete and operates within that system independently from the functionality of the SOA architectural concept? other components, it is an example of which

A : Modularity

B : Extensibility

C : Loose coupling

D : Separation of concerns

Q.no 9. Which of the following statement is true concerning objects and/or classes?

A : An object is an instance of a class.

B : A class is an instance of an object.

C : An object includes encapsulates only data.

D : A class includes encapsulates only data.

Q.no 10. A class is divided into which of these compartments ?

A : Name Compartment

B : Attribute Compartment

C : Operation Compartment

D : All of the mentioned

Q.no 11. How do Web 2.0 applications communicate with SOA services?

A : Both architectures use XML to ensure interoperability.

B : Web 2.0 technologies communicate using Remote Procedure Calls (RPC) to SOA services.

C : JavaScript Object Notation (JSON) provides an efficient data format for SOA services.

D : Asynchronous JavaScript + XML (Ajax) applications can make service requests from a Web browser.

Q.no 12. Which diagram in UML shows a complete of a modeled system at a specific time.

A : Sequence

B : Collaboration

C : Class

D : Object

Q.no 13. Which of the following is used to model the life time of an object?

A : Use Case

B : Class

C : State Machine

D : nterface

Q.no 14. Inside the states, the events are encountered to handle without leaving the state. This is known as

A : state machine

B : state transition

C : internal transition

D : external transition

Q.no 15. Which of the following is not a UML diagram?

A : Class diagram

B : Object Diagram

C : Interface diagram

D : Use case model

Q.no 16. The method of design encompassing the process of object oriented decomposition and a notation for depicting both logical and physical and as well as static and dynamic models of the system under design is known as:

A : Object- Oriented Programming

B : Object- Oriented Design

C : Object- Oriented Analysis

D : Object- Oriented Parameter

Q.no 17. Single inheritance, Multiple inheritance, and Aggregation comes under which inheritance?

A : Modularity

B : Typing

C : Hierarchy

D : None of the mentioned

Q.no 18. The fact that the same operation may apply to two or more classes is called what?

A : Inheritance

B : Polymorphism

C : Encapsulation

D : Multiple classification

Q.no 19. Which of the following is not a part of bug report?

A : Test case

B : Output

C : Software Version

D : LOC

Q.no 20. Which things are dynamic parts of UML models?

A : Structural things

B : Behavioral things

C : Grouping things

D : Annotational things

Q.no 21. Which of these is true with respect to interfaces?

A : Interfaces in component diagram defines relationship between components and environment

B : Interfaces realized by a class or a component are required interfaces

C : Interface on which a class or component depends are called provided interfaces

D : All of the mentioned

Q.no 22. _____ defines the properties of a data object and take on one of the three different characteristics

A : data object

B : attributes

C : relationships

D : data object and attributes

Q.no 23. Which of the following evaluates to an absolute value of Time?

A : Timing mark

B : Timing Constraint

C : Timing Expression

D : Timing Location

Q.no 24. What is testing process' first goal?

A : Bug prevention

B : Testing

C : Execution

D : Analyses

Q.no 25. Which type of design patterns provide a way to create objects while hiding the creation logic, rather than instantiating objects directly using new operator?

A : Creational Design Patterns

B : Structural Design Patterns

C : Behavioral Design Pattern

D : J2EE Design Patterns

Q.no 26. Exhaustive testing is

A : always possible

B : practically possible

C : impractical but possible

D : impractical and impossible

Q.no 27. Class diagrams are not useful to .

A : model simple collaborations

B : model the vocabulary of a system

C : model simple interactions

D : model a logical database schema

Q.no 28. Constraints can be represented in UML by

A : {text}

B : [text]

C : (text)

D : Constraint

Q.no 29. Which of the following are of non-local form ?

A : Private

B : Protected and Packaged

C : Public

D : Public, Protected and Packaged

Q.no 30. Test cases are designed during which of the following stages?

A : Test recording

B : Test configuration

C : Test planning

D : Test specification

Q.no 31. Change event is modeled by the keyword

A : after

B : when

C : time

D : signal

Q.no 32. Which of the following is incorrect in deployment diagram?

A : Communication connections between nodes are shown by communication paths

B : Communication paths are represented by dotted lines

C : Artifacts are deployed inside nodes where they reside and execute

D : None of the mentioned

Q.no 33. Which of these are followed in case of software design process?

A : Analysis occurs at start of product design with a product idea

B : Analysis occurs at the end of engineering design with the SRS

C : Product design resolution produces the design document

D : Engineering design resolution produces the SRS

Q.no 34. Which structure describes units as abstraction of system's functional requirements?

A : Conceptual structure

B : Module structure

C : Physical structure

D : Calls structure

Q.no 35. An entity in ER Model is a real world being, which has some properties called_____ .

A : Attributes

B : Relationship

C : Domain

D : path

Q.no 36. What is Decision Table Testing?

A : Black Box Test Design Technique

B : White Box Test Design Technique

C : Gray Box Test Design Technique

D : Experience based Test Design Technique

Q.no 37. A typical _____ program creates some remote objects, makes references to these objects accessible, and waits for clients to invoke methods on these objects.

A : Server

B : Client

C : Thread

D : Concurrent

Q.no 38. Activity diagram is a special kind of

A : use case diagram

B : state chart diagram

C : interaction diagram

D : component diagram

Q.no 39. What does a component diagram consists of?

A : Components, their Relationship to the environment

B : Packages and dependency

C : Internal structure

D : Internal structure, Components & their Relationship to the environment

Q.no 40. Which of the following is not one of the use of component diagram?

A : To model physical databases

B : To model executable releases

C : To model general view

D : To model adaptable systems

Q.no 41. Components can be represented by which of the following?

A : Component symbols

B : Stereotypes

C : Rectangular boxes

D : Component symbols & Stereotypes

Q.no 42. Time event is modeled by the keyword

A : when

B : after

C : signal

D : change

Q.no 43. Acceptance testing is also known as

A : Grey box testing

B : White box testing

C : Alpha Testing

D : Beta testing

Q.no 44. Which type they considered Activity diagram, use case diagram, collaboration diagram, and sequence diagram?

A : non-behavioral

B : non-structural

C : structural

D : behavioral

Q.no 45. Client-server architecture holds the client responsible for _____ and server is only responsible for _____.

A : Application Logic; Presentation Logic

B : Presentation Logic; Data Access Logic and Data Storage

C : Data Access Logic and Presentation Logic; Data Storage

D : Application Logic; Data Storage

Q.no 46. Why is messaging important to an SOA?

A : Messaging improves the performance of complex environments.

B : Messaging implements separation of concerns resulting in faster development.

C : Messaging facilitates communication between distributed heterogeneous environments.

D : Messaging is used to communicate between a repository and an Enterprise Service Bus

Q.no 47. Forward Engineering is possible for an Activity Diagram especially if the context of the diagram is

A : an operation

B : a workflow

C : a class

D : a use case

Q.no 48. Which of the following are concerned with communication between objects?

A : J2EE Design Patterns

B : Behavioral Design Patterns

C : Creational Design Pattern

D : Structural Design Patterns

Q.no 49. which diagrams are used to distribute files, libraries, and tables across topology of the hardware

A : deployment

B : use case

C : sequence

D : collaboration

Q.no 50. What is “V” Model?

A : Test Level

B : SDLC Model

C : Test Type

D : Test Design Technique

Q.no 51. Activities and action taken on the data are represented by circle or round-edged rectangles is called ____ .

A : Entities

B : Process

C : Data storage

D : Data flow

Q.no 52. Which of the following describes the Creational pattern correctly?

A : This type of patterns provide a way to create objects while hiding the creation logic, rather

B : This type of patterns concern class and object composition. Concept of inheritance is used to than instantiating objects directly using new operator

C : This type of pattern are specifically concerned with communication between objects.

D : This type of pattern are specifically concerned with the presentation tier

Q.no 53. Which model describes the static structure of the system using object classes and their relationships?

A : Sequence model

B : Subsystem model

C : Dynamic model

D : Structural model

Q.no 54. Which among the following are not the valid notations for package and component diagram?

A : Notes

B : Box

C : Extension Mechanisms

D : Packages

Q.no 55. Composition is a stronger form of which of the following?

A : Aggregation

B : Encapsulation

C : Inheritance

D : All of the above.

Q.no 56. A package diagram consists of the following?

A : Groupings of Usecases, classes, components

B : Interface

C : Object & Class

D : Sticks

Q.no 57. Which of the following is present in a nested concurrent state machine?

A : Initial State

B : Final State

C : History State

D : Concurrent sub state

Q.no 58. Which things in UML are the explanatory parts of UML models?

A : Structural things

B : Behavioral things

C : Grouping things

D : Annotational things

Q.no 59. What is Six Sigma?

A : It is the most widely used strategy for statistical quality assurance

B : The “Six Sigma” refers to six standard deviations

C : It is the most widely used strategy for statistical quality assurance AND The “Six Sigma” refers to six standard deviations

D : A Formal Technical Review(FTR) guideline for quality walkthrough or inspection

Q.no 60. Components can be represented by which of the following?

A : Component symbols,Stereotypes

B : Rectangular boxes

C : Box

D : Circle

Q.no 1. Requirement specification is carried out

A : after requirements are determined

B : before requirements are determined

C : simultaneously with requirements determination

D : independent of requirements determination

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C : Hierarchy

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B : target state

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D : final state

Q.no 4. The scenario of a use case is graphically represented using

A : deployment diagram

B : sequence diagram

C : use case diagram

D : interaction diagram

Q.no 5. Which one of the following is not a structural thing?

A : Class

B : Package

C : Use case

D : Node

Q.no 6. The recurring aspects of designs are called design

A : patterns

B : documents

C : structures

D : methods

Q.no 7. What is normally considered as an adjunct to the coding step

A : Integration testing

B : Unit testing

C : Completion of Testing

D : Regression Testing

Q.no 8. A _____ is a condition during the life of an object during which it satisfies performs some activity or waits for some event.

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B : Composite

C : Proxy

D : Bridge

Q.no 11. SDLC stands for

A : System Development Life Cycle

B : Structure Design Life Cycle

C : System Design Life Cycle

D : Structure development Life Cycle

Q.no 12. What are the characteristics does a good SAD consist of?

A : Consistency, Feasibility, Adequacy

B : Completeness, Well-formedness

C : Reliability, Usability

D : Consistency, Feasibility, Adequacy, Completeness, Well-formedness

Q.no 13. Which of the following is not real-time architectural patterns that are commonly used?

A : Asynchronous communication

B : Observe and React

C : Environmental Control

D : Process Pipeline

Q.no 14. Which diagram shows the configuration of run-time processing elements?

A : Deployment diagram

B : Component diagram

C : Node diagram

D : ER-diagram

Q.no 15. Maintenance testing is performed using which methodology?

- A : Retesting
- B : Sanity testing
- C : Breadth test and depth test**
- D : Confirmation testing

Q.no 16. The _____ enables the software engineer to develop models of the information domain and functional domain at the same time

- A : data flow diagram**
- B : state transition diagram
- C : control specification
- D : activity diagram

Q.no 17. Which UML diagrams has a static view.

- A : Collaboration
- B : Use case**
- C : State chart
- D : Activity

Q.no 18. Which Design Pattern should you use when.... a class wants its subclasses to specify the objects it creates.

- A : Bridge
- B : Strategy
- C : Builder
- D : Factory Method**

Q.no 19. Which of the following is not regression test case?

- A : A representative sample of tests that will exercise all software functions
- B : Additional tests that focus on software functions that are likely to be affected by the change
- C : Tests that focus on the software components that have been changed
- D : Low-level components are combined into clusters that perform a specific software sub-function**

Q.no 20. Which Test Document describes the Exit Criteria of Testing?

A : Test Case

B : Test Plan

C : Test Summary Report

D : Defect Report

Q.no 21. The object-oriented development life cycle is which of the following?

A : Analysis, design, and implementation steps in the given order and using multiple iterations.

B : Analysis, design, and implementation steps in the given order and going through the steps no more than one time.

C : Analysis, design, and implementation steps in any order and using multiple iterations.

D : Analysis, design, and implementation steps in any order and going through the steps no more than one time.

Q.no 22. Which structure's view shows the mapping of software onto hardware?

A : Module Structure

B : Process Structure

C : Physical Structure

D : Class Structure

Q.no 23. You want to avoid multiple inheritance. Which design pattern would you choose?

A : Abstraction-Occurrence Pattern

B : Player-Role Pattern

C : General Hierarchy Pattern

D : Singleton Pattern

Q.no 24. Effective testing will reduce _____ cost.

A : maintenance

B : design

C : coding

D : documentation

Q.no 25. Which is a black box testing technique appropriate to all levels of testing?

A : Acceptance testing

B : Regression testing

C : Equivalence partitioning

D : Quality assurance

Q.no 26. What is that concept in type theory in which a single name may denote objects of many different classes that are related by some common super class referred to

A : Monomorphism

B : Type Checking

C : Polymorphism

D : Generalization

Q.no 27. A collection of operations that specify the services rendered by a class or component known as

A : Class

B : Interaction

C : Interface

D : Collaboration

Q.no 28. Which of the following is not a likely configuration of a Client-Server System?

A : Single Client- Single Server

B : Single Client- Multiple Server System

C : Multiple Clients- Multiple Servers System

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A : Developers

B : Business Analysts

C : Independent Testers

D : Customers

Q.no 30. What does the SOAP specification define?

A : A format for XML messaging

B : An interface to a business process

C : An Internet communications protocol

D : The payload contents for a Web service message

Q.no 31. which diagram is used to show interactions between messages are classified as?

A : activity

B : state chart

C : collaboration

D : object lifeline

Q.no 32. Which design pattern defines one-to-many dependency among objects?

A : Singleton pattern

B : Facade Pattern

C : Observer pattern

D : Factory method pattern

Q.no 33. Software mistakes during coding are known as

A : errors

B : failures

C : bugs

D : defects

Q.no 34. Which three characteristics of services indicate a mature SOA environment?

A : Services are discoverable

B : Services use Web 2.0 technology

C : Services are exposed by an Enterprise Service Bus (ESB)

D : Services are composed into broader business functionality

Q.no 35. Absolute time of an event is modeled as

A : timing constraint

B : timing mark

C : timing expression

D : timing semantics

Q.no 36. UML provides which of these levels of visibility that can be applied to attributes and operations?

A : Public

B : Package

C : Protected and Private

D : All of the mentioned

Q.no 37. For showing detailed design of procedures, which one of the following OOAD artifacts is the MOST useful?

A : Interaction Diagrams

B : Activity Diagrams

C : Package Diagrams

D : State Diagrams

Q.no 38. Which of the following describes the Adapter pattern correctly?

A : This pattern builds a complex object using simple objects and using a step by step approach.

B : This pattern refers to creating duplicate object while keeping performance in mind.

C : This pattern works as a bridge between two incompatible interfaces.

D : This pattern is used when we need to decouple an abstraction from its implementation so that the two can vary independently.

Q.no 39. Diagrams in unified modified language which are used to test class diagrams for accuracy purpose are called

A : deployment diagrams

B : component diagrams

C : object diagrams

D : package diagrams

Q.no 40. Which of the following is incorrect in the deployment diagram?

A : Communication connections between nodes are shown by communication paths

B : Communication paths are represented by dotted lines

C : Artifacts are deployed inside nodes where they reside and execute

D : Nodes are not useful

Q.no 41. A _____ is a behavior that specifies the sequence of states an object goes through during its lifetime in response to events.

A : class

B : state machine

C : use case

D : activity

Q.no 42. Name an evaluation technique to assess the quality of test cases.

A : Mutation analysis

B : Validation

C : Verification

D : Performance analysis

Q.no 43. Which of these are included in the product overview for SAD?

A : product vision, assumptions, constraints

B : product scope

C : target markets, business requirements

D : product vision, assumptions, constraints, target markets & business requirements

Q.no 44. _____ captures the intended behavior of a system.

A : Use Case

B : Component

C : Class

D : Interface

Q.no 45. Actors are connected to use cases only by

A : association relationship

B : generalization relationship

C : realization relationship

D : dependency relationship

Q.no 46. The relationship between two states is called

A : transition

B : state

C : association

D : generalization

Q.no 47. Which class that can have only one instance?

A : Adaptor Class

B : Proxy Class

C : Singleton Class

D : Factory class

Q.no 48. Which diagram in UML emphasizes the time-ordering of messages?

A : Activity

B : Sequence

C : Collaboration

D : Class

Q.no 49. Which of these are necessary requirements for Iteration mechanism?

A : Initialize

B : Completion Test

C : Information Hiding

D : Access Current

Q.no 50. Realization of a use case is specified by

A : a collaboration

B : a component

C : a node

D : an activity

Q.no 51. What are the three different types of message arrows?

A : Synchronous, asynchronous

B : Self, Multiplied, instance generator

C : Synchronous, Asynchronous, synchronous with instance creation

D : asynchronous with instance creation

Q.no 52. If you are working on real-time process control applications or systems that involve concurrent processing, you would use a

A : Activity diagram

B : Sequence diagram

C : Statechart diagram

D : Object diagram

Q.no 53. Which model in system modelling depicts the static nature of the system ?

A : Behavioral Model

B : Context Model

C : Data Model

D : Structural Model

Q.no 54. Aggregation is which of the following?

A : Expresses a part-of relationship and is a stronger form of an association relationship.

B : Expresses a part-of relationship and is a weaker form of an association relationship.

C : Expresses an is-a relationship and is a stronger form of an association relationship.

D : Expresses an is-a relationship and is a weaker form of an association relationship.

Q.no 55. Which of the following errors should not be tested when error handling is evaluated?

A : Error description is unintelligible

B : Error noted does not correspond to error encountered

C : Error condition causes system intervention prior to error handling

D : Error description provide enough information to assist in the location of the cause of the error

Q.no 56. In the Analysis phase, the development of the _____ occurs, which is a clear statement of the goals and objectives of the project.

A : documentation

B : flowchart

C : program specification

D : design

Q.no 57. Which among these are the rules to be considered to form Class diagrams?

A : Class symbols must have at least a name compartment

B : Compartment can be in random order

C : Attributes and operations can be listed at any suitable place

D : Classes are shown by circle

Q.no 58. The behavior of a use case is specified by

A : flow of events

B : classes

C : components

D : nodes

Q.no 59. In component diagrams, building block which is represented with two rectangles laid on left side is classified as

A : type of components

B : interfaces

C : dependency relationships

D : association

Q.no 60. Which of the following diagram is used to model the vocabulary of a system?

A : Object Diagram

B : Activity Diagram

C : Class diagram

D : Interaction Diagram

Q.no 1. Which of the following is not a UML diagram?

A : Class diagram

B : Object Diagram

C : Interface diagram

D : Use case model

Q.no 2. Constraints can be represented in UML by

A : {text}

B : [text]

C : (text)

D : Constraint

Q.no 3. Which of the following is used to model the life time of an object?

A : Use Case

B : Class

C : State Machine

D : nterface

Q.no 4. Which of the following pattern is the basis of interaction management in many web-based systems?

A : architecture

B : repository pattern

C : model-view-controller

D : different operating system

Q.no 5. Which testing is an integration testing approach that is commonly used when “shrink-wrapped” software products are being developed?

A : Regression Testing

B : Integration testing

C : Smoke testing

D : Validation testing

Q.no 6. Which of the following diagrams is used to model business workflows?

A : Deployment diagram

B : Activity diagram

C : Use Case diagram

D : Interaction diagram

Q.no 7. Test cases are designed during which of the following stages?

A : Test recording

B : Test configuration

C : Test planning

D : Test specification

Q.no 8. Which of the following pattern creates object without exposing the creation logic to the client and refer to newly created object using a common interface?

A : Factory Pattern

B : Abstract Factory Pattern

C : Singleton Pattern

D : Transfer Object Pattern

Q.no 9. Which things are dynamic parts of UML models?

A : Structural things

B : Behavioral things

C : Grouping things

D : Annotational things

Q.no 10. How do Web 2.0 applications communicate with SOA services?

A : Both architectures use XML to ensure interoperability.

B : Web 2.0 technologies communicate using Remote Procedure Calls (RPC) to SOA services.

C : JavaScript Object Notation (JSON) provides an efficient data format for SOA services.

D : Asynchronous JavaScript + XML (Ajax) applications can make service requests from a Web browser.

Q.no 11. Exhaustive testing is

A : always possible

B : practically possible

C : impractical but possible

D : impractical and impossible

Q.no 12. Executable non atomic computations are called as

A : action states

B : activity states

C : transitions

D : simple states

Q.no 13. An operation can be described as_____.

A : Object

B : Class

C : Functions

D : Object & Class

Q.no 14. Which of the following statement is true concerning objects and/or classes?

A : An object is an instance of a class.

B : A class is an instance of an object.

C : An object includes encapsulates only data.

D : A class includes encapsulates only data.

Q.no 15. What can be requested from any object of the class to affect behavior?

A : object

B : attribute

C : operation

D : instance

Q.no 16. What is UML?

A : UML is Unified Modeling Language.

B : Graphical language for visualizing artifacts of the system.

C : Allow to create a blue print of all the aspects of the system.

D : None of the mentioned

Q.no 17. A class is divided into which of these compartments ?

A : Name Compartment

B : Attribute Compartment

C : Operation Compartment

D : All of the mentioned

Q.no 18. Which design pattern represents a way to access all the objects in a collection?

A : Iterator pattern

B : Facade pattern

C : Builder pattern

D : Bridge pattern

Q.no 19. Single inheritance, Multiple inheritance, and Aggregation comes under which inheritance?

A : Modularity

B : Typing

C : Hierarchy

D : None of the mentioned

Q.no 20. Which of the following are of non-local form ?

A : Private

B : Protected and Packaged

C : Public

D : Public, Protected and Packaged

Q.no 21. Which of the below is not a valid design pattern?

A : Singleton

B : Factory

C : Command

D : Java

Q.no 22. In OOD, the attributes(data variables) and methods(operation on the data) are bundled together is called _____ .

A : Classes

B : Objects

C : Encapsulation

D : Inheritance

Q.no 23. Which structure's view is orthogonal to the module and conceptual view?

A : Module Structure

B : Process Structure

C : Uses Structure

D : Data flow

Q.no 24. Which type of design patterns provide a way to create objects while hiding the creation logic, rather than instantiating objects directly using new operator?

A : Creational Design Patterns

B : Structural Design Patterns

C : Behavioral Design Pattern

D : J2EE Design Patterns

Q.no 25. Which design pattern ensures that only one object of particular class gets created?

A : Singleton pattern

B : Filter pattern

C : State pattern

D : Bridge pattern

Q.no 26. _____ defines the properties of a data object and take on one of the three different characteristics

A : data object

B : attributes

C : relationships

D : data object and attributes

Q.no 27. Which diagram evolved from a desire to develop a procedural design representation that would not allow violation of the structured constructs?

A : State transition diagram

B : Box diagram

C : ER diagram

D : Use case diagram

Q.no 28. Which design pattern suggests multiple classes through which request is passed and multiple but only relevant classes carry out operations on the request?

A : Singleton pattern

B : Chain of responsibility pattern

C : State pattern

D : Bridge pattern

Q.no 29. Which Design Pattern should you use when.... you want to access an aggregate object's contents without exposing its internal representation.

A : Iterator

B : Composite

C : Proxy

D : Bridge

Q.no 30. The object-oriented development life cycle is which of the following?

A : Analysis, design, and implementation steps in the given order and using multiple iterations.

B : Analysis, design, and implementation steps in the given order and going through the steps no more than one time.

C : Analysis, design, and implementation steps in any order and using multiple iterations.

D : Analysis, design, and implementation steps in any order and going through the steps no more than one time.

Q.no 31. Which of the following is black-box oriented and can be accomplished by applying the same black-box methods discussed for conventional software?

A : Conventional testing

B : OO system validation testing

C : Test case design

D : Both Conventional testing and OO system validation testing

Q.no 32. Which among these are the common notations for deployment diagrams?

A : Artifacts and nodes

B : Stereotypes

C : Components

D : Usecase

Q.no 33. The principle of serial equivalence for distributed transactions says that

A : When several transactions are executed concurrently, the result should be the same as if they had been executed in sequence

B : Concurrent transactions should always be executed in sequence

C : Sequential transactions should never be executed concurrently, because of the dangers of lost updates

D : Concurrent transactions should be atomic

Q.no 34. Which of the following is incorrect in deployment diagram?

A : Communication connections between nodes are shown by communication paths

B : Communication paths are represented by dotted lines

C : Artifacts are deployed inside nodes where they reside and execute

D : None of the mentioned

Q.no 35. It allows us to infer that different members of classes have some common characteristics.

A : Realization

B : Aggregation

C : Generalization

D : dependency

Q.no 36. Which of the following is doesn't included in the component diagram?

A : Dependency

B : Generalization

C : Association

D : Aggregation

Q.no 37. Which among these are the rules to be considered to form Class diagrams?

A : Class symbols must have at least a name compartment

B : Compartment can be in random order

C : Attributes and operations can be listed at any suitable place

D : Operations

Q.no 38. who consider diagrams as a type of Class diagram, component diagram, object diagram, and deployment diagram?

A : structural

B : behavioral

C : non-behavioral

D : non structural

Q.no 39. Which of the following view shows that the system is composed of interacting processes at run time?

A : physical

B : development

C : logical

D : process

Q.no 40. which diagrams are used to distribute files, libraries, and tables across topology of the hardware

A : deployment

B : use case

C : sequence

D : collaboration

Q.no 41. A state machine whose actions are all attached to states is called

A : Activity diagram

B : Mealy machine

C : Moore machine

D : Component diagram

Q.no 42. What is Cyclomatic complexity?

A : Black box testing

B : White box testing

C : Yellow box testing

D : Green box testing

Q.no 43. Which of the following are concerned with communication between objects?

A : J2EE Design Patterns

B : Behavioral Design Patterns

C : Creational Design Pattern

D : Structural Design Patterns

Q.no 44. Executable atomic computations are called as

A : action states

B : activity states

C : composite states

D : concurrent states

Q.no 45. Client-server architecture holds the client responsible for _____ and server is only responsible for _____.

A : Application Logic; Presentation Logic

B : Presentation Logic; Data Access Logic and Data Storage

C : Data Access Logic and Presentation Logic; Data Storage

D : Application Logic; Data Storage

Q.no 46. Which level of Entity Relationship Diagram (ERD) models all entities and relationships ?

A : Level 1

B : Level 2

C : Level 3

D : Level 4

Q.no 47. Which of the following diagram is used to model the distribution of objects?

A : Object Diagram

B : Activity Diagram

C : State Chart Diagram

D : Interaction Diagram

Q.no 48. What is a key difference between a component and a service?

A : A service is deployed once and a component is deployed many times.

B : A component is deployed once and a service is deployed many times.

C : A component has an interface and a service implements the interface.

D : A service has an interface and a component implements the interface.

Q.no 49. Forward Engineering is possible for an Activity Diagram especially if the context of the diagram is

A : an operation

B : a workflow

C : a class

D : a use case

Q.no 50. What is “V” Model?

A : Test Level

B : SDLC Model

C : Test Type

D : Test Design Technique

Q.no 51. Which of the following describes the Creational pattern correctly?

A : This type of patterns provide a way to create objects while hiding the creation logic, rather

B : This type of patterns concern class and object composition. Concept of inheritance is used to than instantiating objects directly using new opreator

C : This type of pattern are specifically concerned with communication between objects.

D : This type of pattern are specifically concerned with the presentation tier

Q.no 52. Which among the following are not the valid notations for package and component diagram?

A : Notes

B : Box

C : Extension Mechanisms

D : Packages

Q.no 53. What is Six Sigma?

A : It is the most widely used strategy for statistical quality assurance

B : The “Six Sigma” refers to six standard deviations

C : It is the most widely used strategy for statistical quality assurance AND The “Six Sigma” refers to six standard deviations

D : A Formal Technical Review(FTR) guideline for quality walkthrough or inspection

Q.no 54. The object of _____ within an OO system is to design tests that have a high likelihood of uncovering plausible bugs.

A : Fault-based testing

B : Integration testing

C : Use-based testing

D : Scenario-based testing

Q.no 55. Activities and action taken on the data are represented by circle or round-edged rectangles is called _____ .

A : Entities

B : Process

C : Data storage

D : Data flow

Q.no 56. A link is an instance of What things

A : Generalization

B : Association

C : Dependency

D : Realization

Q.no 57. _____ relationship between use cases means that the base use case explicitly incorporates the behavior of another use case at a location specified in the base.

A : Exclude

B : Extend

C : Include

D : Abstract

Q.no 58. Components can be represented by which of the following?

A : Component symbols, Stereotypes

B : Rectangular boxes

C : Box

D : Circle

Q.no 59. A sequential state machine may have

A : at most one initial state and one final state

B : at least one initial state and one final state

C : at most one initial state more than one final state

D : more than one initial state and at most one final state

Q.no 60. can be defined as most recent and perhaps the most comprehensive technique for solving computer problems.

A : System Analysis

B : System Data

C : System Procedure

D : System Record

Q.no 1. What is testing process' first goal?

A : Bug prevention

B : Testing

C : Execution

D : Analyses

Q.no 2. Which of the following is not regression test case?

A : A representative sample of tests that will exercise all software functions

B : Additional tests that focus on software functions that are likely to be affected by the change

C : Tests that focus on the software components that have been changed

D : Low-level components are combined into clusters that perform a specific software sub-function

Q.no 3. What are the characteristics does a good SAD consist of?

A : Consistency, Feasibility, Adequacy

B : Completeness, Well-formedness

C : Reliability, Usability

D : Consistency, Feasibility, Adequacy, Completeness, Well-formedness

Q.no 4. Class diagrams are not useful to .

A : model simple collaborations

B : model the vocabulary of a system

C : model simple interactions

D : model a logical database schema

Q.no 5. The fact that the same operation may apply to two or more classes is called what?

A : Inheritance

B : Polymorphism

C : Encapsulation

D : Multiple classification

Q.no 6. The recurring aspects of designs are called design

A : patterns

B : documents

C : structures

D : methods

Q.no 7. Exceptions are

A : internal signal

B : state

C : association

D : generalization

Q.no 8. Effective testing will reduce _____ cost.

A : maintenance

B : design

C : coding

D : documentation

Q.no 9. State that is active after the completion of the transition is called

A : source state

B : target state

C : history state

D : final state

Q.no 10. Which diagram shows the configuration of run-time processing elements?

A : Deployment diagram

B : Component diagram

C : Node diagram

D : ER-diagram

Q.no 11. If a component of the overall system is functionally complete and operates within that system independently from the functionality of the SOA architectural concept? other components, it is an example of which

A : Modularity

B : Extensibility

C : Loose coupling

D : Separation of concerns

Q.no 12. Which UML diagrams has a static view.

A : Collaboration

B : Use case

C : State chart

D : Activity

Q.no 13. A collection of operations that specify the services rendered by a class or component known as

A : Class

B : Interaction

C : Interface

D : Collaboration

Q.no 14. What is normally considered as an adjunct to the coding step

A : Integration testing

B : Unit testing

C : Completion of Testing

D : Regression Testing

Q.no 15. Which of the following is not real-time architectural patterns that are commonly used?

A : Asynchronous communication

B : Observe and React

C : Environmental Control

D : Process Pipeline

Q.no 16. The method of design encompassing the process of object oriented decomposition and a notation for depicting both logical and physical and as well as static and dynamic models of the system under design is known as:

A : Object- Oriented Programming

B : Object- Oriented Design

C : Object- Oriented Analysis

D : Object- Oriented Parameter

Q.no 17. Which of the following is not a part of bug report?

A : Test case

B : Output

C : Software Version

D : LOC

Q.no 18. Which of the following is not a likely configuration of a Client-Server System?

A : Single Client- Single Server

B : Single Client- Multiple Server System

C : Multiple Clients- Multiple Servers System

D : Multiple Clients- Single Server System

Q.no 19. Which of the following pattern works as a bridge between two incompatible interfaces?

A : Builder Pattern

B : Adapter Pattern

C : Prototype Pattern

D : Filter Pattern

Q.no 20. Which is a black box testing technique appropriate to all levels of testing?

A : Acceptance testing

B : Regression testing

C : Equivalence partitioning

D : Quality assurance

Q.no 21. You want to avoid multiple inheritance. Which design pattern would you choose?

A : Abstraction-Occurrence Pattern

B : Player-Role Pattern

C : General Hierarchy Pattern

D : Singleton Pattern

Q.no 22. What does the SOAP specification define?

A : A format for XML messaging

B : An interface to a business process

C : An Internet communications protocol

D : The payload contents for a Web service message

Q.no 23. Constraints can be represented in UML by

A : {text}

B : [text]

C : (text)

D : Constraint

Q.no 24. Which Design Pattern should you use when.... a class wants its subclasses to specify the objects it creates.

A : Bridge

B : Strategy

C : Builder

D : Factory Method

Q.no 25. Which diagram in UML shows a complete of a modeled system at a specific time.

A : Sequence

B : Collaboration

C : Class

D : Object

Q.no 26. Which of the following evaluates to an absolute value of Time?

A : Timing mark

B : Timing Constraint

C : Timing Expression

D : Timing Location

Q.no 27. What are the three different types of message arrows?

A : Synchronous, Asynchronous, Asynchronous with instance creation

B : Self, Multiplied, Instance generator

C : Synchronous, Asynchronous, Synchronous with instance creation

D : None of the mentioned

Q.no 28. Which of these is true with respect to interfaces?

A : Interfaces in component diagram defines relationship between components and environment

B : Interfaces realized by a class or a component are required interfaces

C : Interface on which a class or component depends are called provided interfaces

D : All of the mentioned

Q.no 29. Requirement specification is carried out

- A : after requirements are determined
- B : before requirements are determined
- C : simultaneously with requirements determination
- D : independent of requirements determination

Q.no 30. A _____ is a condition during the life of an object during which it satisfies performs some activity or waits for some event.

- A : class
- B : state
- C : actor
- D : component

Q.no 31. Why is messaging important to an SOA?

- A : Messaging improves the performance of complex environments.
- B : Messaging implements separation of concerns resulting in faster development.
- C : Messaging facilitates communication between distributed heterogeneous environments.
- D : Messaging is used to communicate between a repository and an Enterprise Service Bus

Q.no 32. The UML supports event-based modeling using _____ diagrams.

- A : Deployment
- B : Collaboration
- C : State chart
- D : Package

Q.no 33. Which of the following term is best defined by the statement: "a structural relationship that specifies that objects of one thing are connected to objects of another"?

- A : Association
- B : Aggregation
- C : Realization
- D : Generalization

Q.no 34. What is the programming style of the object oriented conceptual model?

A : Invariant relationships

B : Algorithms

C : Classes and objects

D : Goals, often expressed in a predicate calculus.

Q.no 35. What is Decision Table Testing?

A : Black Box Test Design Technique

B : White Box Test Design Technique

C : Gray Box Test Design Technique

D : Experience based Test Design Technique

Q.no 36. Which of these are types of nodes used in the deployment diagram?

A : Device

B : Execution Environment

C : Artifact

D : Device & Execution Environment

Q.no 37. _____ captures the intended behavior of a system.

A : Use Case

B : Component

C : Class

D : Interface

Q.no 38. The relationship between two states is called

A : transition

B : state

C : association

D : generalization

Q.no 39. Which of the following is not a building block of UML?

A : Things

B : Relationships

C : Diagrams

D : pass

Q.no 40. Time event is modeled by the keyword

A : when

B : after

C : signal

D : change

Q.no 41. You want to minimize development cost by reusing methods? Which design pattern would you choose?

A : Adapter Pattern

B : Singleton Pattern

C : Delegation pattern

D : Immutable Pattern

Q.no 42. Actors are connected to use cases only by

A : association relationship

B : generalization relationship

C : realization relationship

D : dependency relationship

Q.no 43. Which SOA architectural concept is applied as an organization combines services to perform a business process?

A : Modularity

B : Composition

C : Encapsulation

D : Separation of concerns

Q.no 44. UML provides which of these levels of visibility that can be applied to attributes and operations?

- A : Public
- B : Package
- C : Protected and Private
- D : All of the mentioned

Q.no 45. What does a component diagram consists of?

- A : Components, their Relationship to the environment
- B : Packages and dependency
- C : Internal structure
- D : Internal structure, Components & their Relationship to the environment

Q.no 46. What is a collection of model elements called?

- A : Box
- B : Dependency
- C : UML packages
- D : Package members

Q.no 47. In an Activity Diagram, organizing the activities into groups is called

- A : forking
- B : joining
- C : swimlane
- D : synchronization

Q.no 48. A package diagram consists of the following?

- A : Package symbols
- B : Groupings of Use cases, classes, components
- C : Interface
- D : Package symbols, Groupings of Use cases, classes & components

Q.no 49. is denotation for the time at which an event occurs.

A : Timing mark

B : Timing constraint

C : Timing Expression

D : Timing response

Q.no 50. Which of these are true with respect to the message arrows?

A : The synchronous message arrow is used when a sending individual continues execution after sending the message

B : The asynchronous message arrow is used when a sending individual suspends execution after sending the message

C : The dashed arrow is used either to show the return of control from a synchronous message or to create a new entity

D : All of the mentioned

Q.no 51. What are the three different types of message arrows?

A : Synchronous, asynchronous

B : Self, Multiplied, instance generator

C : Synchronous, Asynchronous, synchronous with instance creation

D : asynchronous with instance creation

Q.no 52. Composition is a stronger form of which of the following?

A : Aggregation

B : Encapsulation

C : Inheritance

D : All of the above.

Q.no 53. Aggregation represents ?

A : is_a relationship

B : part_of relationship

C : composed_of relationship

D : none of above

Q.no 54. Aggregation is which of the following?

A : Expresses a part-of relationship and is a stronger form of an association relationship.

B : Expresses a part-of relationship and is a weaker form of an association relationship.

C : Expresses an is-a relationship and is a stronger form of an association relationship.

D : Expresses an is-a relationship and is a weaker form of an association relationship.

Q.no 55. Which of the following diagram is used to model the vocabulary of a system?

A : Object Diagram

B : Activity Diagram

C : Class diagram

D : Interaction Diagram

Q.no 56. Which model describes the static structure of the system using object classes and their relationships?

A : Sequence model

B : Subsystem model

C : Dynamic model

D : Structural model

Q.no 57. What is Fault Masking?

A : Creating a test case which does not reveal a fault

B : Error condition hiding another error condition

C : Masking a fault by developer

D : Masking a fault by a tester

Q.no 58. Which of the following errors should not be tested when error handling is evaluated?

A : Error description is unintelligible

B : Error noted does not correspond to error encountered

C : Error condition causes system intervention prior to error handling

D : Error description provide enough information to assist in the location of the cause of the error

Q.no 59. Which model in system modelling depicts the static nature of the system ?

A : Behavioral Model

B : Context Model

C : Data Model

D : Structural Model

Q.no 60. In component diagrams, building block which is represented with two rectangles laid on left side is classified as

A : type of components

B : interfaces

C : dependency relationships

D : association

Q.no 1. Which of the following pattern creates object without exposing the creation logic to the client and refer to newly created object using a common interface?

A : Factory Pattern

B : Abstract Factory Pattern

C : Singleton Pattern

D : Transfer Object Pattern

Q.no 2. Which design pattern represents a way to access all the objects in a collection?

A : Iterator pattern

B : Facade pattern

C : Builder pattern

D : Bridge pattern

Q.no 3. Which of the following statement is true concerning objects and/or classes?

A : An object is an instance of a class.

B : A class is an instance of an object.

C : An object includes encapsulates only data.

D : A class includes encapsulates only data.

Q.no 4. Which Test Document describes the Exit Criteria of Testing?

A : Test Case

B : Test Plan

C : Test Summary Report

D : Defect Report

Q.no 5. What can be requested from any object of the class to affect behavior?

A : object

B : attribute

C : operation

D : instance

Q.no 6. Which one of the following is not a structural thing?

A : Class

B : Package

C : Use case

D : Node

Q.no 7. Which of these comes under development attribute?

A : Maintainability

B : Reusability

C : Performance

D : Maintainability & Reusability

Q.no 8. Which structure's view shows the mapping of software onto hardware?

A : Module Structure

B : Process Structure

C : Physical Structure

D : Class Structure

Q.no 9. Maintenance testing is performed using which methodology?

- A : Retesting
- B : Sanity testing
- C : Breadth test and depth test**
- D : Confirmation testing

Q.no 10. Which of the following is not a UML diagram?

- A : Class diagram
- B : Object Diagram
- C : Interface diagram**
- D : Use case model

Q.no 11. Executable non atomic computations are called as

- A : action states
- B : activity states**
- C : transitions
- D : simple states

Q.no 12. Which Design Pattern should you use when.... you want to access an aggregate object's contents without exposing its internal representation.

- A : Iterator**
- B : Composite
- C : Proxy
- D : Bridge

Q.no 13. What is UML?

- A : UML is Unified Modeling Language.**
- B : Graphical language for visualizing artifacts of the system.
- C : Allow to create a blue print of all the aspects of the system.
- D : None of the mentioned

Q.no 14. Which design pattern ensures that only one object of particular class gets created?

A : Singleton pattern

B : Filter pattern

C : State pattern

D : Bridge pattern

Q.no 15. What is that concept in type theory in which a single name may denote objects of many different classes that are related by some common super class referred to

A : Monomorphism

B : Type Checking

C : Polymorphism

D : Generalization

Q.no 16. Exhaustive testing is

A : always possible

B : practically possible

C : impractical but possible

D : impractical and impossible

Q.no 17. A class is divided into which of these compartments ?

A : Name Compartment

B : Attribute Compartment

C : Operation Compartment

D : All of the mentioned

Q.no 18. The _____ enables the software engineer to develop models of the information domain and functional domain at the same time

A : data flow diagram

B : state transition diagram

C : control specification

D : activity diagram

Q.no 19. In which of the following mechanisms, types of all variables and expressions are fixed at compilation time.

A : Strong Typing

B : Weak Typing

C : Static Binding/ early binding

D : Dynamic Binding/ late binding

Q.no 20. The essential characteristics of an object that distinguish it from all other kinds of objects and thus provide crisply defined conceptual boundaries, relative to the perspective of the viewer is called

A : Encapsulation

B : Modularity

C : Hierarchy

D : Abstraction

Q.no 21. _____ are the Testers of System Testing?

A : Developers

B : Business Analysts

C : Independent Testers

D : Customers

Q.no 22. The scenario of a use case is graphically represented using

A : deployment diagram

B : sequence diagram

C : use case diagram

D : interaction diagram

Q.no 23. _____ defines the properties of a data object and take on one of the three different characteristics

A : data object

B : attributes

C : relationships

D : data object and attributes

Q.no 24. Which type of design patterns provide a way to create objects while hiding the creation logic, rather than instantiating objects directly using new operator?

A : Creational Design Patterns

B : Structural Design Patterns

C : Behavioral Design Pattern

D : J2EE Design Patterns

Q.no 25. Which design pattern suggests multiple classes through which request is passed and multiple but only relevant classes carry out operations on the request?

A : Singleton pattern

B : Chain of responsibility pattern

C : State pattern

D : Bridge pattern

Q.no 26. Test cases are designed during which of the following stages?

A : Test recording

B : Test configuration

C : Test planning

D : Test specification

Q.no 27. Inside the states, the events are encountered to handle without leaving the state. This is known as

A : state machine

B : state transition

C : internal transition

D : external transition

Q.no 28. Which of the following is used to model the life time of an object?

A : Use Case

B : Class

C : State Machine

D : nterface

Q.no 29. SDLC stands for

A : System Development Life Cycle

B : Structure Design Life Cycle

C : System Design Life Cycle

D : Structure development Life Cycle

Q.no 30. Which of the following is not a part of bug report?

A : Test case

B : Output

C : Software Version

D : LOC

Q.no 31. Realization of a use case is specified by

A : a collaboration

B : a component

C : a node

D : an activity

Q.no 32. Which of the following diagram is used to model the distribution of objects?

A : Object Diagram

B : Activity Diagram

C : State Chart Diagram

D : Interaction Diagram

Q.no 33. Which is not a type of incremental testing approach?

A : Bottom up

B : Top down

C : Big-bang

D : Functional incrimination

Q.no 34. Components can be represented by which of the following?

A : Component symbols

B : Stereotypes

C : Rectangular boxes

D : Component symbols & Stereotypes

Q.no 35. In Unified Modeling Language, diagrams that organize system elements into groups are classified as

A : package diagrams

B : organized diagram

C : system diagrams

D : class diagrams

Q.no 36. An entity in ER Model is a real world being, which has some properties called ____ .

A : Attributes

B : Relationship

C : Domain

D : path

Q.no 37. Activity diagram is a special kind of

A : use case diagram

B : state chart diagram

C : interaction diagram

D : component diagram

Q.no 38. In Unified Modeling Language, diagrams which captures system static structure and provide foundation for other models is called

A : deployment diagrams

B : class diagrams

C : component diagrams

D : object diagrams

Q.no 39. The principle of serial equivalence for distributed transactions says that

A : When several transactions are executed concurrently, the result should be the same as if they had been executed in sequence

B : Concurrent transactions should always be executed in sequence

C : Sequential transactions should never be executed concurrently, because of the dangers of lost updates

D : Concurrent transactions should be atomic

Q.no 40. Which of the following describes the Adapter pattern correctly?

A : This pattern builds a complex object using simple objects and using a step by step approach.

B : This pattern refers to creating duplicate object while keeping performance in mind.

C : This pattern works as a bridge between two incompatible interfaces.

D : This pattern is used when we need to decouple an abstraction from its implementation so that the two can vary independently.

Q.no 41. Which view in architectural design shows the key abstractions in the system as objects or object classes?

A : physical

B : development

C : logical

D : process

Q.no 42. Which three characteristics of services indicate a mature SOA environment?

A : Services are discoverable

B : Services use Web 2.0 technology

C : Services are exposed by an Enterprise Service Bus (ESB)

D : Services are composed into broader business functionality

Q.no 43. Which of the following is wrong with respect to a thread?

A : Threads are light weight

B : Threads are modeled using stereotyped active classes

C : Threads are nested inside another thread

D : Threads can initiate a control activity

Q.no 44. A state machine whose actions are all attached to states is called

A : Activity diagram

B : Mealy machine

C : Moore machine

D : Component diagram

Q.no 45. A typical _____ program creates some remote objects, makes references to these objects accessible, and waits for clients to invoke methods on these objects.

A : Server

B : Client

C : Thread

D : Concurrent

Q.no 46. Which among these are the rules to be considered to form Class diagrams?

A : Class symbols must have at least a name compartment

B : Compartment can be in random order

C : Attributes and operations can be listed at any suitable place

D : Operations

Q.no 47. Which structure describes units as abstraction of system's functional requirements?

A : Conceptual structure

B : Module structure

C : Physical structure

D : Calls structure

Q.no 48. Acceptance testing is also known as

A : Grey box testing

B : White box testing

C : Alpha Testing

D : Beta testing

Q.no 49. Change event is modeled by the keyword

A : after

B : when

C : time

D : signal

Q.no 50. Executable atomic computations are called as

A : action states

B : activity states

C : composite states

D : concurrent states

Q.no 51. If you are working on real-time process control applications or systems that involve concurrent processing, you would use a

A : Activity diagram

B : Sequence diagram

C : Statechart diagram

D : Object diagram

Q.no 52. A link is an instance of What things

A : Generalization

B : Association

C : Dependency

D : Realization

Q.no 53. In the Analysis phase, the development of the _____ occurs, which is a clear statement of the goals and objectives of the project.

A : documentation

B : flowchart

C : program specification

D : design

Q.no 54. The behavior of a use case is specified by

A : flow of events

B : classes

C : components

D : nodes

Q.no 55. Which things in UML are the explanatory parts of UML models?

A : Structural things

B : Behavioral things

C : Grouping things

D : Annotational things

Q.no 56. The object of _____ within an OO system is to design tests that have a high likelihood of uncovering plausible bugs.

A : Fault-based testing

B : Integration testing

C : Use-based testing

D : Scenario-based testing

Q.no 57. Activities and action taken on the data are represented by circle or round-edged rectangles is called _____ .

A : Entities

B : Process

C : Data storage

D : Data flow

Q.no 58. _____ relationship between use cases means that the base use case explicitly incorporates the behavior of another use case at a location specified in the base.

A : Exclude

B : Extend

C : Include

D : Abstract

Q.no 59. Which among these are the rules to be considered to form Class diagrams?

A : Class symbols must have at least a name compartment

B : Compartment can be in random order

C : Attributes and operations can be listed at any suitable place

D : Classes are shown by circle

Q.no 60. Which of the following describes the Creational pattern correctly?

A : This type of patterns provide a way to create objects while hiding the creation logic, rather

B : This type of patterns concern class and object composition. Concept of inheritance is used to than instantiating objects directly using new operator

C : This type of pattern are specifically concerned with communication between objects.

D : This type of pattern are specifically concerned with the presentation tier

Q.no 1. The object-oriented development life cycle is which of the following?

A : Analysis, design, and implementation steps in the given order and using multiple iterations.

B : Analysis, design, and implementation steps in the given order and going through the steps no more than one time.

C : Analysis, design, and implementation steps in any order and using multiple iterations.

D : Analysis, design, and implementation steps in any order and going through the steps no more than one time.

Q.no 2. Which is a black box testing technique appropriate to all levels of testing?

A : Acceptance testing

B : Regression testing

C : Equivalence partitioning

D : Quality assurance

Q.no 3. What are the three different types of message arrows?

A : Synchronous, Asynchronous, Asynchronous with instance creation

B : Self, Multiplied, Instance generator

C : Synchronous, Asynchronous, Synchronous with instance creation

D : None of the mentioned

Q.no 4. Which of the following is not real-time architectural patterns that are commonly used?

A : Asynchronous communication

B : Observe and React

C : Environmental Control

D : Process Pipeline

Q.no 5. A _____ is a condition during the life of an object during which it satisfies performs some activity or waits for some event.

A : class

B : state

C : actor

D : component

Q.no 6. What is testing process' first goal?

A : Bug prevention

B : Testing

C : Execution

D : Analyses

Q.no 7. In OOD, the attributes(data variables) and methods(operation on the data) are bundled together is called _____ .

A : Classes

B : Objects

C : Encapsulation

D : Inheritance

Q.no 8. Which diagram evolved from a desire to develop a procedural design representation that would not allow violation of the structured constructs?

A : State transition diagram

B : Box diagram

C : ER diagram

D : Use case diagram

Q.no 9. Single inheritance, Multiple inheritance, and Aggregation comes under which inheritance?

A : Modularity

B : Typing

C : Hierarchy

D : None of the mentioned

Q.no 10. You want to avoid multiple inheritance. Which design pattern would you choose?

A : Abstraction-Occurrence Pattern

B : Player-Role Pattern

C : General Hierarchy Pattern

D : Singleton Pattern

Q.no 11. Which of the following is not a likely configuration of a Client-Server System?

A : Single Client- Single Server

B : Single Client- Multiple Server System

C : Multiple Clients- Multiple Servers System

D : Multiple Clients- Single Server System

Q.no 12. Which of the following evaluates to an absolute value of Time?

A : Timing mark

B : Timing Constraint

C : Timing Expression

D : Timing Location

Q.no 13. A collection of operations that specify the services rendered by a class or component known as

A : Class

B : Interaction

C : Interface

D : Collaboration

Q.no 14. Which UML diagrams has a static view.

A : Collaboration

B : Use case

C : State chart

D : Activity

Q.no 15. If a component of the overall system is functionally complete and operates within that system independently from the functionality of the SOA architectural concept? other components, it is an example of which

A : Modularity

B : Extensibility

C : Loose coupling

D : Separation of concerns

Q.no 16. Which structure's view is orthogonal to the module and conceptual view?

A : Module Structure

B : Process Structure

C : Uses Structure

D : Data flow

Q.no 17. Which of the following pattern is the basis of interaction management in many web-based systems?

A : architecture

B : repository pattern

C : model-view-controller

D : different operating system

Q.no 18. What are the characteristics does a good SAD consist of?

A : Consistency, Feasibility, Adequacy

B : Completeness, Well-formedness

C : Reliability, Usability

D : Consistency, Feasibility, Adequacy, Completeness, Well-formedness

Q.no 19. Which design pattern represents a way to access all the objects in a collection?

A : Iterator pattern

B : Facade pattern

C : Builder pattern

D : Bridge pattern

Q.no 20. Class diagrams are not useful to .

A : model simple collaborations

B : model the vocabulary of a system

C : model simple interactions

D : model a logical database schema

Q.no 21. Which testing is an integration testing approach that is commonly used when “shrink-wrapped” software products are being developed?

A : Regression Testing

B : Integration testing

C : Smoke testing

D : Validation testing

Q.no 22. What is normally considered as an adjunct to the coding step

A : Integration testing

B : Unit testing

C : Completion of Testing

D : Regression Testing

Q.no 23. Which of the following diagrams is used to model business workflows?

A : Deployment diagram

B : Activity diagram

C : Use Case diagram

D : Interaction diagram

Q.no 24. How do Web 2.0 applications communicate with SOA services?

A : Both architectures use XML to ensure interoperability.

B : Web 2.0 technologies communicate using Remote Procedure Calls (RPC) to SOA services.

C : JavaScript Object Notation (JSON) provides an efficient data format for SOA services.

D : Asynchronous JavaScript + XML (Ajax) applications can make service requests from a Web browser.

Q.no 25. Which of the following is not regression test case?

A : A representative sample of tests that will exercise all software functions

B : Additional tests that focus on software functions that are likely to be affected by the change

C : Tests that focus on the software components that have been changed

D : Low-level components are combined into clusters that perform a specific software sub-function

Q.no 26. Requirement specification is carried out

A : after requirements are determined

B : before requirements are determined

C : simultaneously with requirements determination

D : independent of requirements determination

Q.no 27. Constraints can be represented in UML by

A : {text}

B : [text]

C : (text)

D : Constraint

Q.no 28. Which of the below is not a valid design pattern?

A : Singleton

B : Factory

C : Command

D : Java

Q.no 29. The recurring aspects of designs are called design

A : patterns

B : documents

C : structures

D : methods

Q.no 30. The fact that the same operation may apply to two or more classes is called what?

A : Inheritance

B : Polymorphism

C : Encapsulation

D : Multiple classification

Q.no 31. Which of the following is incorrect in the deployment diagram?

A : Communication connections between nodes are shown by communication paths

B : Communication paths are represented by dotted lines

C : Artifacts are deployed inside nodes where they reside and execute

D : Nodes are not useful

Q.no 32. What does a component diagram consists of?

A : Components, their Relationship to the environment

B : Packages and dependency

C : Internal structure

D : Internal structure, Components & their Relationship to the environment

Q.no 33. Software mistakes during coding are known as

A : errors

B : failures

C : bugs

D : defects

Q.no 34. What is a collection of model elements called?

A : Box

B : Dependency

C : UML packages

D : Package members

Q.no 35. You want to minimize development cost by reusing methods? Which design pattern would you choose?

A : Adapter Pattern

B : Singleton Pattern

C : Delegation pattern

D : Immutable Pattern

Q.no 36. Why is messaging important to an SOA?

A : Messaging improves the performance of complex environments.

B : Messaging implements separation of concerns resulting in faster development.

C : Messaging facilitates communication between distributed heterogeneous environments.

D : Messaging is used to communicate between a repository and an Enterprise Service Bus

Q.no 37. which diagrams are used to distribute files, libraries, and tables across topology of the hardware

A : deployment

B : use case

C : sequence

D : collaboration

Q.no 38. Client-server architecture holds the client responsible for _____ and server is only responsible for _____.

A : Application Logic; Presentation Logic

B : Presentation Logic; Data Access Logic and Data Storage

C : Data Access Logic and Presentation Logic; Data Storage

D : Application Logic; Data Storage

Q.no 39. What is the programming style of the object oriented conceptual model?

A : Invariant relationships

B : Algorithms

C : Classes and objects

D : Goals, often expressed in a predicate calculus.

Q.no 40. is denotation for the time at which an event occurs.

A : Timing mark

B : Timing constraint

C : Timing Expression

D : Timing response

Q.no 41. A package diagram consists of the following?

A : Package symbols

B : Groupings of Use cases, classes, components

C : Interface

D : Package symbols, Groupings of Use cases, classes & components

Q.no 42. For showing detailed design of procedures, which one of the following OOAD artifacts is the MOST useful?

A : Interaction Diagrams

B : Activity Diagrams

C : Package Diagrams

D : State Diagrams

Q.no 43. In an Activity Diagram, organizing the activities into groups is called

A : forking

B : joining

C : swimlane

D : synchronization

Q.no 44. Actors are connected to use cases only by

A : association relationship

B : generalization relationship

C : realization relationship

D : dependency relationship

Q.no 45. A state that has substates, that is nested states, is called

A : composite state

B : history state

C : target state

D : source state

Q.no 46. What is Decision Table Testing?

A : Black Box Test Design Technique

B : White Box Test Design Technique

C : Gray Box Test Design Technique

D : Experience based Test Design Technique

Q.no 47. UML provides which of these levels of visibility that can be applied to attributes and operations?

A : Public

B : Package

C : Protected and Private

D : All of the mentioned

Q.no 48. Which of the following is not one of the use of component diagram?

- A : To model physical databases
- B : To model executable releases
- C : To model general view
- D : To model adaptable systems**

Q.no 49. Which class that can have only one instance?

- A : Adaptor Class
- B : Proxy Class
- C : Singleton Class**
- D : Factory class

Q.no 50. Which of the following is not a building block of UML?

- A : Things
- B : Relationships
- C : Diagrams
- D : pass**

Q.no 51. Which among the following are not the valid notations for package and component diagram?

- A : Notes
- B : Box**
- C : Extension Mechanisms
- D : Packages

Q.no 52. A sequential state machine may have

- A : at most one initial state** and one final state
- B : at least one initial state and one final state
- C : at most one initial state more than one final state
- D : more than one initial state and at most one final state

Q.no 53. Which of the following diagram is used to model the vocabulary of a system?

A : Object Diagram

B : Activity Diagram

C : Class diagram

D : Interaction Diagram

Q.no 54. Which model describes the static structure of the system using object classes and their relationships?

A : Sequence model

B : Subsystem model

C : Dynamic model

D : Structural model

Q.no 55. Which of the following is present in a nested concurrent state machine?

A : Initial State

B : Final State

C : History State

D : Concurrent sub state

Q.no 56. What are the three different types of message arrows?

A : Synchronous, asynchronous

B : Self, Multiplied, instance generator

C : Synchronous, Asynchronous, synchronous with instance creation

D : asynchronous with instance creation

Q.no 57. Which model in system modelling depicts the static nature of the system ?

A : Behavioral Model

B : Context Model

C : Data Model

D : Structural Model

Q.no 58. In component diagrams, building block which is represented with two rectangles laid on left side is classified as

A : type of components

B : interfaces

C : dependency relationships

D : association

Q.no 59. Components can be represented by which of the following?

A : Component symbols, Stereotypes

B : Rectangular boxes

C : Box

D : Circle

Q.no 60. What is Six Sigma?

A : It is the most widely used strategy for statistical quality assurance

B : The “Six Sigma” refers to six standard deviations

C : It is the most widely used strategy for statistical quality assurance AND The “Six Sigma” refers to six standard deviations

D : A Formal Technical Review(FTR) guideline for quality walkthrough or inspection

Q.no 1. Which things are dynamic parts of UML models?

A : Structural things

B : Behavioral things

C : Grouping things

D : Annotational things

Q.no 2. Which of the following pattern creates object without exposing the creation logic to the client and refer to newly created object using a common interface?

A : Factory Pattern

B : Abstract Factory Pattern

C : Singleton Pattern

D : Transfer Object Pattern

Q.no 3. Which Design Pattern should you use when.... a class wants its subclasses to specify the objects it creates.

A : Bridge

B : Strategy

C : Builder

D : Factory Method

Q.no 4. The method of design encompassing the process of object oriented decomposition and a notation for depicting both logical and physical and as well as static and dynamic models of the system under design is known as:

A : Object- Oriented Programming

B : Object- Oriented Design

C : Object- Oriented Analysis

D : Object- Oriented Parameter

Q.no 5. Which structure's view shows the mapping of software onto hardware?

A : Module Structure

B : Process Structure

C : Physical Structure

D : Class Structure

Q.no 6. Which type of design patterns provide a way to create objects while hiding the creation logic, rather than instantiating objects directly using new operator?

A : Creational Design Patterns

B : Structural Design Patterns

C : Behavioral Design Pattern

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Q.no 7. Which design pattern suggests multiple classes through which request is passed and multiple but only relevant classes carry out operations on the request?

A : Singleton pattern

B : Chain of responsibility pattern

C : State pattern

D : Bridge pattern

Q.no 8. Which diagram in UML shows a complete of a modeled system at a specific time.

A : Sequence

B : Collaboration

C : Class

D : Object

Q.no 9. Which diagram shows the configuration of run-time processing elements?

A : Deployment diagram

B : Component diagram

C : Node diagram

D : ER-diagram

Q.no 10. Which Design Pattern should you use when.... you want to access an aggregate object's contents without exposing its internal representation.

A : Iterator

B : Composite

C : Proxy

D : Bridge

Q.no 11. The _____ enables the software engineer to develop models of the information domain and functional domain at the same time

A : data flow diagram

B : state transition diagram

C : control specification

D : activity diagram

Q.no 12. Which of these is true with respect to interfaces?

A : Interfaces in component diagram defines relationship between components and environment

B : Interfaces realized by a class or a component are required interfaces

C : Interface on which a class or component depends are called provided interfaces

D : All of the mentioned

Q.no 13. What does the SOAP specification define?

A : A format for XML messaging

B : An interface to a business process

C : An Internet communications protocol

D : The payload contents for a Web service message

Q.no 14. Which design pattern ensures that only one object of particular class gets created?

A : Singleton pattern

B : Filter pattern

C : State pattern

D : Bridge pattern

Q.no 15. Which of the following is used to model the life time of an object?

A : Use Case

B : Class

C : State Machine

D : nterface

Q.no 16. Which of these comes under development attribute?

A : Maintainability

B : Reusability

C : Performance

D : Maintainability & Reusability

Q.no 17. In which of the following mechanisms, types of all variables and expressions are fixed at compilation time.

A : Strong Typing

B : Weak Typing

C : Static Binding/ early binding

D : Dynamic Binding/ late binding

Q.no 18. The scenario of a use case is graphically represented using

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B : sequence diagram

C : use case diagram

D : interaction diagram

Q.no 19. _____ are the Testers of System Testing?

A : Developers

B : Business Analysts

C : Independent Testers

D : Customers

Q.no 20. What is UML?

A : UML is Unified Modeling Language.

B : Graphical language for visualizing artifacts of the system.

C : Allow to create a blue print of all the aspects of the system.

D : None of the mentioned

Q.no 21. An operation can be described as_____.

A : Object

B : Class

C : Functions

D : Object & Class

Q.no 22. Which of the following are of non-local form ?

A : Private

B : Protected and Packaged

C : Public

D : Public, Protected and Packaged

Q.no 23. Test cases are designed during which of the following stages?

A : Test recording

B : Test configuration

C : Test planning

D : Test specification

Q.no 24. Exceptions are

A : internal signal

B : state

C : association

D : generalization

Q.no 25. State that is active after the completion of the transition is called

A : source state

B : target state

C : history state

D : final state

Q.no 26. Effective testing will reduce _____ cost.

A : maintenance

B : design

C : coding

D : documentation

Q.no 27. Which of the following is not a UML diagram?

A : Class diagram

B : Object Diagram

C : Interface diagram

D : Use case model

Q.no 28. A class is divided into which of these compartments ?

A : Name Compartment

B : Attribute Compartment

C : Operation Compartment

D : All of the mentioned

Q.no 29. _____ defines the properties of a data object and take on one of the three different characteristics

A : data object

B : attributes

C : relationships

D : data object and attributes

Q.no 30. Which of the following statement is true concerning objects and/or classes?

A : An object is an instance of a class.

B : A class is an instance of an object.

C : An object includes encapsulates only data.

D : A class includes encapsulates only data.

Q.no 31. It allows us to infer that different members of classes have some common characteristics.

A : Realization

B : Aggregation

C : Generalization

D : dependency

Q.no 32. Which of the following is the way of ensuring that the tests are actually testing code?

A : Control structure testing

B : Complex path testing

C : Code coverage

D : Quality assurance of software

Q.no 33. Which of the following term is best defined by the statement: "a structural relationship that specifies that objects of one thing are connected to objects of another"?

A : Association

B : Aggregation

C : Realization

D : Generalization

Q.no 34. Which of these are followed in case of software design process?

A : Analysis occurs at start of product design with a product idea

B : Analysis occurs at the end of engineering design with the SRS

C : Product design resolution produces the design document

D : Engineering design resolution produces the SRS

Q.no 35. Which of these are included in the product overview for SAD?

A : product vision, assumptions, constraints

B : product scope

C : target markets, business requirements

D : product vision, assumptions, constraints, target markets & business requirements

Q.no 36. What is Cyclomatic complexity?

A : Black box testing

B : White box testing

C : Yellow box testing

D : Green box testing

Q.no 37. Which of the following is black-box oriented and can be accomplished by applying the same black-box methods discussed for conventional software?

A : Conventional testing

B : OO system validation testing

C : Test case design

D : Both Conventional testing and OO system validation testing

Q.no 38. Change event is modeled by the keyword

A : after

B : when

C : time

D : signal

Q.no 39. Which design pattern defines one-to-many dependency among objects?

A : Singleton pattern

B : Facade Pattern

C : Observer pattern

D : Factory method pattern

Q.no 40. Which of the following are concerned with communication between objects?

A : J2EE Design Patterns

B : Behavioral Design Patterns

C : Creational Design Pattern

D : Structural Design Patterns

Q.no 41. Which among these are the common notations for deployment diagrams?

A : Artifacts and nodes

B : Stereotypes

C : Components

D : Usecase

Q.no 42. Which type they considered Activity diagram, use case diagram, collaboration diagram, and sequence diagram?

A : non-behavioral

B : non-structural

C : structural

D : behavioral

Q.no 43. The UML supports event-based modeling using _____ diagrams.

A : Deployment

B : Collaboration

C : State chart

D : Package

Q.no 44. Forward Engineering is possible for an Activity Diagram especially if the context of the diagram is

A : an operation

B : a workflow

C : a class

D : a use case

Q.no 45. who consider diagrams as a type of Class diagram, component diagram, object diagram, and deployment diagram?

A : structural

B : behavioral

C : non-behavioral

D : non structural

Q.no 46. In Unified Modeling Language, diagrams that organize system elements into groups are classified as

A : package diagrams

B : organized diagram

C : system diagrams

D : class diagrams

Q.no 47. Diagrams in unified modified language which are used to test class diagrams for accuracy purpose are called

A : deployment diagrams

B : component diagrams

C : object diagrams

D : package diagrams

Q.no 48. Acceptance testing is also known as

A : Grey box testing

B : White box testing

C : Alpha Testing

D : Beta testing

Q.no 49. Which three characteristics of services indicate a mature SOA environment?

A : Services are discoverable

B : Services use Web 2.0 technology

C : Services are exposed by an Enterprise Service Bus (ESB)

D : Services are composed into broader business functionality

Q.no 50. Which is not a type of incremental testing approach?

A : Bottom up

B : Top down

C : Big-bang

D : Functional incrimination

Q.no 51. The object of _____ within an OO system is to design tests that have a high likelihood of uncovering plausible bugs.

A : Fault-based testing

B : Integration testing

C : Use-based testing

D : Scenario-based testing

Q.no 52. A package diagram consists of the following?

A : Groupings of Usecases, classes, components

B : Interface

C : Object & Class

D : Sticks

Q.no 53. Aggregation represents ?

A : is_a relationship

B : part_of relationship

C : composed_of relationship

D : none of above

Q.no 54. Which things in UML are the explanatory parts of UML models?

A : Structural things

B : Behavioral things

C : Grouping things

D : Annotational things

Q.no 55. Which among these are the rules to be considered to form Class diagrams?

A : Class symbols must have at least a name compartment

B : Compartment can be in random order

C : Attributes and operations can be listed at any suitable place

D : Classes are shown by circle

Q.no 56. Which of the following describes the Creational pattern correctly?

A : This type of patterns provide a way to create objects while hiding the creation logic, rather

B : This type of patterns concern class and object composition. Concept of inheritance is used to than instantiating objects directly using new operator

C : This type of pattern are specifically concerned with communication between objects.

D : This type of pattern are specifically concerned with the presentation tier

Q.no 57. What is Fault Masking?

A : Creating a test case which does not reveal a fault

B : Error condition hiding another error condition

C : Masking a fault by developer

D : Masking a fault by a tester

Q.no 58. Composition is a stronger form of which of the following?

A : Aggregation

B : Encapsulation

C : Inheritance

D : All of the above.

Q.no 59. can be defined as most recent and perhaps the most comprehensive technique for solving computer problems.

A : System Analysis

B : System Data

C : System Procedure

D : System Record

Q.no 60. In the Analysis phase, the development of the _____ occurs, which is a clear statement of the goals and objectives of the project.

A : documentation

B : flowchart

C : program specification

D : design

Q.no 1. What are the characteristics does a good SAD consist of?

A : Consistency, Feasibility, Adequacy

B : Completeness, Well-formedness

C : Reliability, Usability

D : Consistency, Feasibility, Adequacy, Completeness, Well-formedness

Q.no 2. Which diagram evolved from a desire to develop a procedural design representation that would not allow violation of the structured constructs?

A : State transition diagram

B : Box diagram

C : ER diagram

D : Use case diagram

Q.no 3. Which one of the following is not a structural thing?

A : Class

B : Package

C : Use case

D : Node

Q.no 4. How do Web 2.0 applications communicate with SOA services?

A : Both architectures use XML to ensure interoperability.

B : Web 2.0 technologies communicate using Remote Procedure Calls (RPC) to SOA services.

C : JavaScript Object Notation (JSON) provides an efficient data format for SOA services.

D : Asynchronous JavaScript + XML (Ajax) applications can make service requests from a Web browser.

Q.no 5. Which of the following pattern is the basis of interaction management in many web-based systems?

A : architecture

B : repository pattern

C : model-view-controller

D : different operating system

Q.no 6. Which of the following is not real-time architectural patterns that are commonly used?

A : Asynchronous communication

B : Observe and React

C : Environmental Control

D : Process Pipeline

Q.no 7. Which design pattern represents a way to access all the objects in a collection?

A : Iterator pattern

B : Facade pattern

C : Builder pattern

D : Bridge pattern

Q.no 8. Which of the following diagrams is used to model business workflows?

A : Deployment diagram

B : Activity diagram

C : Use Case diagram

D : Interaction diagram

Q.no 9. Which of the following is not a part of bug report?

A : Test case

B : Output

C : Software Version

D : LOC

Q.no 10. Exhaustive testing is

A : always possible

B : practically possible

C : impractical but possible

D : impractical and impossible

Q.no 11. SDLC stands for

A : System Development Life Cycle

B : Structure Design Life Cycle

C : System Design Life Cycle

D : Structure development Life Cycle

Q.no 12. Which is a black box testing technique appropriate to all levels of testing?

A : Acceptance testing

B : Regression testing

C : Equivalence partitioning

D : Quality assurance

Q.no 13. A collection of operations that specify the services rendered by a class or component known as

A : Class

B : Interaction

C : Interface

D : Collaboration

Q.no 14. Maintenance testing is performed using which methodology?

A : Retesting

B : Sanity testing

C : Breadth test and depth test

D : Confirmation testing

Q.no 15. The essential characteristics of an object that distinguish it from all other kinds of objects and thus provide crisply defined conceptual boundaries, relative to the perspective of the viewer is called

A : Encapsulation

B : Modularity

C : Hierarchy

D : Abstraction

Q.no 16. Which UML diagrams has a static view.

A : Collaboration

B : Use case

C : State chart

D : Activity

Q.no 17. What is testing process' first goal?

A : Bug prevention

B : Testing

C : Execution

D : Analyses

Q.no 18. Inside the states, the events are encountered to handle without leaving the state. This is known as

A : state machine

B : state transition

C : internal transition

D : external transition

Q.no 19. In OOD, the attributes(data variables) and methods(operation on the data) are bundled together is called _____ .

A : Classes

B : Objects

C : Encapsulation

D : Inheritance

Q.no 20. What can be requested from any object of the class to affect behavior?

A : object

B : attribute

C : operation

D : instance

Q.no 21. What is normally considered as an adjunct to the coding step

A : Integration testing

B : Unit testing

C : Completion of Testing

D : Regression Testing

Q.no 22. Which Test Document describes the Exit Criteria of Testing?

A : Test Case

B : Test Plan

C : Test Summary Report

D : Defect Report

Q.no 23. A _____ is a condition during the life of an object during which it satisfies performs some activity or waits for some event.

A : class

B : state

C : actor

D : component

Q.no 24. Single inheritance, Multiple inheritance, and Aggregation comes under which inheritance?

A : Modularity

B : Typing

C : Hierarchy

D : None of the mentioned

Q.no 25. Executable non atomic computations are called as

A : action states

B : activity states

C : transitions

D : simple states

Q.no 26. What are the three different types of message arrows?

A : Synchronous, Asynchronous, Asynchronous with instance creation

B : Self, Multiplied, Instance generator

C : Synchronous, Asynchronous, Synchronous with instance creation

D : None of the mentioned

Q.no 27. Which of the following pattern works as a bridge between two incompatible interfaces?

A : Builder Pattern

B : Adapter Pattern

C : Prototype Pattern

D : Filter Pattern

Q.no 28. Class diagrams are not useful to .

A : model simple collaborations

B : model the vocabulary of a system

C : model simple interactions

D : model a logical database schema

Q.no 29. The object-oriented development life cycle is which of the following?

A : Analysis, design, and implementation steps in the given order and using multiple iterations.

B : Analysis, design, and implementation steps in the given order and going through the steps no more than one time.

C : Analysis, design, and implementation steps in any order and using multiple iterations.

D : Analysis, design, and implementation steps in any order and going through the steps no more than one time.

Q.no 30. The recurring aspects of designs are called design

A : patterns

B : documents

C : structures

D : methods

Q.no 31. Which of the following is not one of the use of component diagram?

A : To model physical databases

B : To model executable releases

C : To model general view

D : To model adaptable systems

Q.no 32. Which of the following is not included in Architectural design decisions?

A : type of application

B : distribution of the system

C : architectural styles

D : testing the system

Q.no 33. A package diagram consists of the following?

A : Package symbols

B : Groupings of Use cases, classes, components

C : Interface

D : Package symbols, Groupings of Use cases, classes & components

Q.no 34. Which of the following is doesn't included in the component diagram?

A : Dependency

B : Generalization

C : Association

D : Aggregation

Q.no 35. Which SOA architectural concept is applied as an organization combines services to perform a business process?

A : Modularity

B : Composition

C : Encapsulation

D : Separation of concerns

Q.no 36. Classes and interfaces are a part of

A : Structural things

B : Behavioral things

C : Grouping things

D : Annotational things

Q.no 37. Absolute time of an event is modeled as

A : timing constraint

B : timing mark

C : timing expression

D : timing semantics

Q.no 38. Which of the following describes the Adapter pattern correctly?

A : This pattern builds a complex object using simple objects and using a step by step approach.

B : This pattern refers to creating duplicate object while keeping performance in mind.

C : This pattern works as a bridge between two incompatible interfaces.

D : This pattern is used when we need to decouple an abstraction from its implementation so that the two can vary independently.

Q.no 39. Which diagram in UML emphasizes the time-ordering of messages?

A : Activity

B : Sequence

C : Collaboration

D : Class

Q.no 40. A state machine whose actions are all attached to states is called

A : Activity diagram

B : Mealy machine

C : Moore machine

D : Component diagram

Q.no 41. What is Decision Table Testing?

A : Black Box Test Design Technique

B : White Box Test Design Technique

C : Gray Box Test Design Technique

D : Experience based Test Design Technique

Q.no 42. Components can be represented by which of the following?

A : Component symbols

B : Stereotypes

C : Rectangular boxes

D : Component symbols & Stereotypes

Q.no 43. A state that has substates, that is nested states, is called

A : composite state

B : history state

C : target state

D : source state

Q.no 44. Client-server architecture holds the client responsible for _____ and server is only responsible for _____.

A : Application Logic; Presentation Logic

B : Presentation Logic; Data Access Logic and Data Storage

C : Data Access Logic and Presentation Logic; Data Storage

D : Application Logic; Data Storage

Q.no 45. which diagrams are used to distribute files, libraries, and tables across topology of the hardware

A : deployment

B : use case

C : sequence

D : collaboration

Q.no 46. What is “V” Model?

A : Test Level

B : SDLC Model

C : Test Type

D : Test Design Technique

Q.no 47. Which among these are the rules to be considered to form Class diagrams?

A : Class symbols must have at least a name compartment

B : Compartment can be in random order

C : Attributes and operations can be listed at any suitable place

D : Operations

Q.no 48. Why is messaging important to an SOA?

A : Messaging improves the performance of complex environments.

B : Messaging implements separation of concerns resulting in faster development.

C : Messaging facilitates communication between distributed heterogeneous environments.

D : Messaging is used to communicate between a repository and an Enterprise Service Bus

Q.no 49. Which of the following is incorrect in deployment diagram?

A : Communication connections between nodes are shown by communication paths

B : Communication paths are represented by dotted lines

C : Artifacts are deployed inside nodes where they reside and execute

D : None of the mentioned

Q.no 50. Which of the following is incorrect in the deployment diagram?

A : Communication connections between nodes are shown by communication paths

B : Communication paths are represented by dotted lines

C : Artifacts are deployed inside nodes where they reside and execute

D : Nodes are not useful

Q.no 51. The behavior of a use case is specified by

A : flow of events

B : classes

C : components

D : nodes

Q.no 52. If you are working on real-time process control applications or systems that involve concurrent processing, you would use a

A : Activity diagram

B : Sequence diagram

C : Statechart diagram

D : Object diagram

Q.no 53. Which model describes the static structure of the system using object classes and their relationships?

A : Sequence model

B : Subsystem model

C : Dynamic model

D : Structural model

Q.no 54. Which model in system modelling depicts the static nature of the system ?

A : Behavioral Model

B : Context Model

C : Data Model

D : Structural Model

Q.no 55. _____ relationship between use cases means that the base use case explicitly incorporates the behavior of another use case at a location specified in the base.

A : Exclude

B : Extend

C : Include

D : Abstract

Q.no 56. Activities and action taken on the data are represented by circle or round-edged rectangles is called _____ .

A : Entities

B : Process

C : Data storage

D : Data flow

Q.no 57. Which of the following is present in a nested concurrent state machine?

A : Initial State

B : Final State

C : History State

D : Concurrent sub state

Q.no 58. Which of the following diagram is used to model the vocabulary of a system?

A : Object Diagram

B : Activity Diagram

C : Class diagram

D : Interaction Diagram

Q.no 59. A link is an instance of What things

A : Generalization

B : Association

C : Dependency

D : Realization

Q.no 60. Components can be represented by which of the following?

A : Component symbols, Stereotypes

B : Rectangular boxes

C : Box

D : Circle

Q.no 1. _____ are the Testers of System Testing?

A : Developers

B : Business Analysts

C : Independent Testers

D : Customers

Q.no 2. Which of the following evaluates to an absolute value of Time?

A : Timing mark

B : Timing Constraint

C : Timing Expression

D : Timing Location

Q.no 3. Which Design Pattern should you use when.... you want to access an aggregate object's contents without exposing its internal representation.

A : Iterator

B : Composite

C : Proxy

D : Bridge

Q.no 4. Which of the following is not a likely configuration of a Client-Server System?

A : Single Client- Single Server

B : Single Client- Multiple Server System

C : Multiple Clients- Multiple Servers System

D : Multiple Clients- Single Server System

Q.no 5. What is UML?

A : UML is Unified Modeling Language.

B : Graphical language for visualizing artifacts of the system.

C : Allow to create a blue print of all the aspects of the system.

D : None of the mentioned

Q.no 6. Which of the following statement is true concerning objects and/or classes?

A : An object is an instance of a class.

B : A class is an instance of an object.

C : An object includes encapsulates only data.

D : A class includes encapsulates only data.

Q.no 7. The fact that the same operation may apply to two or more classes is called what?

A : Inheritance

B : Polymorphism

C : Encapsulation

D : Multiple classification

Q.no 8. Which things are dynamic parts of UML models?

A : Structural things

B : Behavioral things

C : Grouping things

D : Annotational things

Q.no 9. Which of these is true with respect to interfaces?

A : Interfaces in component diagram defines relationship between components and environment

B : Interfaces realized by a class or a component are required interfaces

C : Interface on which a class or component depends are called provided interfaces

D : All of the mentioned

Q.no 10. Which of the following is not regression test case?

A : A representative sample of tests that will exercise all software functions

B : Additional tests that focus on software functions that are likely to be affected by the change

C : Tests that focus on the software components that have been changed

D : Low-level components are combined into clusters that perform a specific software sub-function

Q.no 11. Which diagram in UML shows a complete of a modeled system at a specific time.

A : Sequence

B : Collaboration

C : Class

D : Object

Q.no 12. What is that concept in type theory in which a single name may denote objects of many different classes that are related by some common super class referred to

A : Monomorphism

B : Type Checking

C : Polymorphism

D : Generalization

Q.no 13. If a component of the overall system is functionally complete and operates within that system independently from the functionality of the SOA architectural concept? other components, it is an example of which

A : Modularity

B : Extensibility

C : Loose coupling

D : Separation of concerns

Q.no 14. _____ defines the properties of a data object and take on one of the three different characteristics

A : data object

B : attributes

C : relationships

D : data object and attributes

Q.no 15. Which Design Pattern should you use when.... a class wants its subclasses to specify the objects it creates.

A : Bridge

B : Strategy

C : Builder

D : Factory Method

Q.no 16. The method of design encompassing the process of object oriented decomposition and a notation for depicting both logical and physical and as well as static and dynamic models of the system under design is known as:

A : Object- Oriented Programming

B : Object- Oriented Design

C : Object- Oriented Analysis

D : Object- Oriented Parameter

Q.no 17. Which structure's view is orthogonal to the module and conceptual view?

A : Module Structure

B : Process Structure

C : Uses Structure

D : Data flow

Q.no 18. What does the SOAP specification define?

A : A format for XML messaging

B : An interface to a business process

C : An Internet communications protocol

D : The payload contents for a Web service message

Q.no 19. A class is divided into which of these compartments ?

A : Name Compartment

B : Attribute Compartment

C : Operation Compartment

D : All of the mentioned

Q.no 20. Which of these comes under development attribute?

A : Maintainability

B : Reusability

C : Performance

D : Maintainability & Reusability

Q.no 21. An operation can be described as_____.

A : Object

B : Class

C : Functions

D : Object & Class

Q.no 22. Which of the below is not a valid design pattern?

A : Singleton

B : Factory

C : Command

D : Java

Q.no 23. Which diagram shows the configuration of run-time processing elements?

A : Deployment diagram

B : Component diagram

C : Node diagram

D : ER-diagram

Q.no 24. Which type of design patterns provide a way to create objects while hiding the creation logic, rather than instantiating objects directly using new operator?

A : Creational Design Patterns

B : Structural Design Patterns

C : Behavioral Design Pattern

D : J2EE Design Patterns

Q.no 25. Constraints can be represented in UML by

A : {text}

B : [text]

C : (text)

D : Constraint

Q.no 26. Requirement specification is carried out

A : after requirements are determined

B : before requirements are determined

C : simultaneously with requirements determination

D : independent of requirements determination

Q.no 27. Effective testing will reduce _____ cost.

A : maintenance

B : design

C : coding

D : documentation

Q.no 28. You want to avoid multiple inheritance. Which design pattern would you choose?

A : Abstraction-Occurrence Pattern

B : Player-Role Pattern

C : General Hierarchy Pattern

D : Singleton Pattern

Q.no 29. In which of the following mechanisms, types of all variables and expressions are fixed at compilation time.

A : Strong Typing

B : Weak Typing

C : Static Binding/ early binding

D : Dynamic Binding/ late binding

Q.no 30. Which of the following is not a UML diagram?

A : Class diagram

B : Object Diagram

C : Interface diagram

D : Use case model

Q.no 31. Executable atomic computations are called as

A : action states

B : activity states

C : composite states

D : concurrent states

Q.no 32. You want to minimize development cost by reusing methods? Which design pattern would you choose?

A : Adapter Pattern

B : Singleton Pattern

C : Delegation pattern

D : Immutable Pattern

Q.no 33. A _____ is a behavior that specifies the sequence of states an object goes through during its lifetime in response to events.

A : class

B : state machine

C : use case

D : activity

Q.no 34. Which of the following are concerned with communication between objects?

A : J2EE Design Patterns

B : Behavioral Design Patterns

C : Creational Design Pattern

D : Structural Design Patterns

Q.no 35. An entity in ER Model is a real world being, which has some properties called _____ .

A : Attributes

B : Relationship

C : Domain

D : path

Q.no 36. Which of the following diagram is used to model the distribution of objects?

A : Object Diagram

B : Activity Diagram

C : State Chart Diagram

D : Interaction Diagram

Q.no 37. What is a key difference between a component and a service?

A : A service is deployed once and a component is deployed many times.

B : A component is deployed once and a service is deployed many times.

C : A component has an interface and a service implements the interface.

D : A service has an interface and a component implements the interface.

Q.no 38. _____ captures the intended behavior of a system.

A : Use Case

B : Component

C : Class

D : Interface

Q.no 39. Which of these are included in the product overview for SAD?

A : product vision, assumptions, constraints

B : product scope

C : target markets, business requirements

D : product vision, assumptions, constraints, target markets & business requirements

Q.no 40. What is Cyclomatic complexity?

A : Black box testing

B : White box testing

C : Yellow box testing

D : Green box testing

Q.no 41. UML provides which of these levels of visibility that can be applied to attributes and operations?

A : Public

B : Package

C : Protected and Private

D : All of the mentioned

Q.no 42. Which of these are necessary requirements for Iteration mechanism?

A : Initialize

B : Completion Test

C : Information Hiding

D : Access Current

Q.no 43. Realization of a use case is specified by

A : a collaboration

B : a component

C : a node

D : an activity

Q.no 44. Which of the following is black-box oriented and can be accomplished by applying the same black-box methods discussed for conventional software?

A : Conventional testing

B : OO system validation testing

C : Test case design

D : Both Conventional testing and OO system validation testing

Q.no 45. Which level of Entity Relationship Diagram (ERD) models all entities and relationships ?

A : Level 1

B : Level 2

C : Level 3

D : Level 4

Q.no 46. What does a component diagram consists of?

A : Components, their Relationship to the environment

B : Packages and dependency

C : Internal structure

D : Internal structure, Components & their Relationship to the environment

Q.no 47. Diagrams in unified modified language which are used to test class diagrams for accuracy purpose are called

A : deployment diagrams

B : component diagrams

C : object diagrams

D : package diagrams

Q.no 48. In Unified Modeling Language, diagrams which captures system static structure and provide foundation for other models is called

A : deployment diagrams

B : class diagrams

C : component diagrams

D : object diagrams

Q.no 49. Which of the following view shows that the system is composed of interacting processes at run time?

A : physical

B : development

C : logical

D : process

Q.no 50. Which design pattern defines one-to-many dependency among objects?

A : Singleton pattern

B : Facade Pattern

C : Observer pattern

D : Factory method pattern

Q.no 51. What are the three different types of message arrows?

A : Synchronous, asynchronous

B : Self, Multiplied, instance generator

C : Synchronous, Asynchronous, synchronous with instance creation

D : asynchronous with instance creation

Q.no 52. Aggregation is which of the following?

A : Expresses a part-of relationship and is a stronger form of an association relationship.

B : Expresses a part-of relationship and is a weaker form of an association relationship.

C : Expresses an is-a relationship and is a stronger form of an association relationship.

D : Expresses an is-a relationship and is a weaker form of an association relationship.

Q.no 53. Which of the following errors should not be tested when error handling is evaluated?

A : Error description is unintelligible

B : Error noted does not correspond to error encountered

C : Error condition causes system intervention prior to error handling

D : Error description provide enough information to assist in the location of the cause of the error

Q.no 54. What is Six Sigma?

A : It is the most widely used strategy for statistical quality assurance

B : The “Six Sigma” refers to six standard deviations

C : It is the most widely used strategy for statistical quality assurance AND The “Six Sigma” refers to six standard deviations

D : A Formal Technical Review(FTR) guideline for quality walkthrough or inspection

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B : This type of patterns concern class and object composition. Concept of inheritance is used to than instantiating objects directly using new operator

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D : Annotational things

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A : Creating a test case which does not reveal a fault

B : Error condition hiding another error condition

C : Masking a fault by developer

D : Masking a fault by a tester

Q.no 58. A sequential state machine may have

A : at most one initial state and one final state

B : at least one initial state and one final state

C : at most one initial state more than one final state

D : more than one initial state and at most one final state

Q.no 59. Which among these are the rules to be considered to form Class diagrams?

A : Class symbols must have at least a name compartment

B : Compartment can be in random order

C : Attributes and operations can be listed at any suitable place

D : Classes are shown by circle

Q.no 60. In component diagrams, building block which is represented with two rectangles laid on left side is classified as

A : type of components

B : interfaces

C : dependency relationships

D : association