

**GURU NANAK INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY**  
**An Autonomous Institute under MAKAUT**  
**2022**  
**SOFTWARE ENGINEERING**  
**CS603**

TIME ALLOTTED: 3 HOURS

FULL MARKS: 70

*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.**Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable***GROUP – A****(Multiple Choice Type Questions)**Answer any **ten** from the following, choosing the correct alternative of each question: **10×1=10**

- |  | Marks | CO No. |
|--|-------|--------|
| 1. (i) Software is defined as<br>(a) set of programs, documentation & configuration of data<br>(b) set of programs<br>(c) documentation and configuration of data<br>(d) Application   | 1     | CO1    |
| (ii) What is Software Engineering?<br>(a) Application of engineering principles to the design a software<br>(b) Designing a software<br>(c) Testing a software<br>(d) Produce software | 1     | CO1    |
| (iii) In function point analysis, the number of complexity adjustment factors is<br>(a) 14.<br>(b) 12.<br>(c) 13<br>(d) 10   | 1     | CO2    |
| (iv) The best type of cohesion is<br>(a) Coincidental<br>(b) Logical<br>(c) Sequential<br>(d) Functional   | 1     | CO3    |
| (v) The worst type of coupling is<br>(a) Data coupling.<br>(b) Control coupling.<br>(c) Stamp coupling.<br>(d) content coupling  | 1     | CO3    |

(vi)	What are the features of Software Code? (a) Modularity (b) Accessibility (c) Simplicity (d) Layered	1	CO3
(vii)	Classes and interfaces are a part of (a) Structural view (b) Behavioral view (c) Implementation view (d) Environmental view	1	CO4
(viii)	Statement and branch coverage metrics are part of (a) Analysis Model (b) Testing (c) Design Model (d) Source Code	1	CO4
(ix)	Cost and schedule are a part of (a) Product Metrics (b) Project Metrics (c) Process Metrics (d) People Metrics	1	CO2
(x)	An object encapsulates (a) Data (b) Behavior (c) State (d) Both Data and behavior	1	CO3
(xi)	The most important feature of spiral model is (a) Requirement analysis. (b) Risk management. (c) Quality management. (d) Configuration management	1	CO1
(xii)	The construction of object-oriented software begins with the creation of (a) design model (b) analysis model (c) code levels (d) both design and analysis model	1	CO3



**GROUP – B**  
**(Short Answer Type Questions)**  
 (Answer any *three* of the following)

3 x 5 = 15

		<b>Marks</b>	<b>CO No.</b>
2.	Identify the lifecycle models would you prefer for developing the following applications? Justify your answer. 1) Banking application 2) Online ticket booking application	5	CO1
3.	Explain different symbols used in DFD? Differentiate between logical DFD and Physical DFD	5	CO2
4.	Explain the project planning activities with a net diagram.	5	CO2
5.	What is software metrics explain in detail? State the method for computing of FP.	5	CO3
6.a)	What is verification and validation? Draw the control flow graph for the below code: <pre>int compute_gcd(int x, int y) {   While(x!=y) { if(x&gt;y) then x=y; else y=y-x; }   return x; }</pre>	5	CO4
b)	What is testing? Explain the types and levels of testing.	5	CO4

**GROUP – C**  
**(Long Answer Type Questions)**  
 (Answer any *three* of the following) 3 x 15 = 45

		<b>Marks</b>	<b>CO No.</b>
7. a)	Explain different phases of SDLC with diagram.	5	CO1
b)	Explain prototype model with diagram and write the advantages of prototype over waterfall model.	10	CO1
8. a)	Define SRS. Explain the characteristics of a good SRS document.	5	CO2
b)	Explain different types of cohesion and coupling in detail.	10	CO2
9. a)	Distinguish between Alpha and Beta Testing.	5	CO3
b)	Assume that the size of an organic type software product has been estimated to be 35,000 lines of source code. Assume that the average salary of a software developer is Rs. 10,000 per month. Determine the effort required to develop the software product, the nominal development time, and the cost to develop the product.	5	CO3
c)	Compare top down and bottom up integration testing.	5	CO3
10. a)	Distinguish between functional and nonfunctional requirements with example.	8	CO3
b)	Draw the structure chart for the computation of root mean square (RMS).	7	CO3
11.	Write short notes on any <i>three</i> of the following:	3x5=15	
a)	Integration testing	5	CO4
b)	COCOMO Model	5	CO3
c)	Risk Management	5	CO4
d)	PERT Chart	5	CO2
e)	Use Case Diagram	5	CO2