

Roll No.-----

Paper Code		
3	7	8
(To be filled in the OMR Sheet)		

प्रश्नपुस्तिका क्रमांक
Question Booklet No.

O.M.R. Serial No.

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प्रश्नपुस्तिका सीरीज
Question Booklet Series
D

BCA (Sixth Semester) Examination, July-2022

BCA-602(N)

Information System: Analysis Design & Implementation

Time : 1:30 Hours

Maximum Marks-100

जब तक कहा न जाय, इस प्रश्नपुस्तिका को न खोलें

- K-378**
- निर्देश : —
1. परीक्षार्थी अपने अनुक्रमांक, विषय एवं प्रश्नपुस्तिका की सीरीज का विवरण यथास्थान सही- सही भरे, अन्यथा मूल्यांकन में किसी भी प्रकार की विसंगति की दशा में उसकी जिम्मेदारी स्वयं परीक्षार्थी की होगी।
 2. इस प्रश्नपुस्तिका में 100 प्रश्न हैं, जिनमें से केवल 75 प्रश्नों के उत्तर परीक्षार्थियों द्वारा दिये जाने हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न के चार वैकल्पिक उत्तर प्रश्न के नीचे दिये गये हैं। इन चारों में से केवल एक ही उत्तर सही है। जिस उत्तर को आप सही या सबसे उचित समझते हैं, अपने उत्तर पत्रक (O.M.R. ANSWER SHEET) में उसके अक्षर वाले वृत्त को काले या नीले बाल प्वाइंट पेन से पूरा भर दें। यदि किसी परीक्षार्थी द्वारा किसी प्रश्न का एक से अधिक उत्तर दिया जाता है, तो उसे गलत उत्तर माना जायेगा।
 3. प्रत्येक प्रश्न के अंक समान हैं। आप के जितने उत्तर सही होंगे, उन्हीं के अनुसार अंक प्रदान किये जायेंगे।
 4. सभी उत्तर केवल ओ०एम०आर० उत्तर पत्रक (O.M.R. ANSWER SHEET) पर ही दिये जाने हैं। उत्तर पत्रक में निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा अन्यत्र कहीं पर दिया गया उत्तर मान्य नहीं होगा।
 5. ओ०एम०आर० उत्तर पत्रक (O.M.R. ANSWER SHEET) पर कुछ भी लिखने से पूर्व उसमें दिये गये सभी अनुदेशों को सावधानीपूर्वक पढ़ लिया जाय।
 6. परीक्षा समाप्ति के उपरान्त परीक्षार्थी कक्ष निरीक्षक को अपनी ओ०एम०आर० शीट उपलब्ध कराने के बाद ही परीक्षा कक्ष से प्रस्थान करें।
 7. निगेटिव मार्किंग नहीं है।
- महत्वपूर्ण : — प्रश्नपुस्तिका खोलने पर प्रथमतः जाँच कर देख लें कि प्रश्नपुस्तिका के सभी पृष्ठ भलीभाँति छपे हुए हैं। यदि प्रश्नपुस्तिका में कोई कमी हो, तो कक्ष निरीक्षक को दिखाकर उसी सीरीज की दूसरी प्रश्नपुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

Rough Work / रफ कार्य

1. Which one is not related to an Entity?
 - (A) Action
 - (B) Teacher
 - (C) Person
 - (D) Student
2. Dashed ellipses represent in E-R diagram:
 - (A) Multivalued Attribute
 - (B) Derived Attribute
 - (C) Weak Entity set
 - (D) None of the above
3. In E-R Diagram Double ellipse represents in E-R diagram:
 - (A) Derived Attribute
 - (B) Multivalued Attribute
 - (C) Weak Entity set
 - (D) None of the above
4. In E-R Diagram Weak entity set is represented as:
 - (A) Underline
 - (B) Double line
 - (C) Double rectangle
 - (D) Double diamond
5. Requirement gathering techniques are:
 - (A) Interviews
 - (B) Brainstorming
 - (C) Questionnaires
 - (D) All of the above
6. Which is not type of system design?
 - (A) Logical
 - (B) Physical
 - (C) Architectural
 - (D) Quality

7. The Lower CASE tools are:
 - (A) Planning, Analysis, Design
 - (B) Implementation, Testing, Maintenance
 - (C) Both (A) & (B)
 - (D) None of the above
8. The Upper CASE tools are:
 - (A) Planning, Analysis, Design
 - (B) Implementation, Testing, Maintenance
 - (C) Both (A) & (B)
 - (D) None of the above
9. CASE is:
 - (A) Computer Application System Engineering
 - (B) Computer Aided Software Engineering
 - (C) Computer Advance System Existence
 - (D) None of the above
10. In the context of dynamic Modeling, “The change in state is called”:
 - (A) Transition
 - (B) Event
 - (C) Action
 - (D) None of the above
11. The component of the DFD is Known as a common synonyms are a bubble, a function or a transformation.
 - (A) Process
 - (B) Entity
 - (C) Level
 - (D) Flow
12. A is represented graphically by an arrow into or out of a process.
 - (A) Process
 - (B) Entity
 - (C) Level
 - (D) Flow

13. Which of the following are types of code review?
- (A) Code walkthrough
 - (B) Code inspection
 - (C) Both (A) & (B)
 - (D) None of the above
14. The primary tool used in structured design is a:
- (A) Structure Chart
 - (B) Data-flow diagram
 - (C) Module
 - (D) None of the above
15. When different combination of input requires different combination of actions, which of the following technique is used in such situation?
- (A) Boundary Value Analysis
 - (B) Equivalence Partition
 - (C) Decision Table
 - (D) None of the above
16. A decision table is:
- (A) A truth table
 - (B) A table which facilitates taking decisions
 - (C) A table listing conditions and actions stub taken based on the testing of conditions
 - (D) A table in a database
17. UML diagrams are:
- (A) Structural diagram
 - (B) Behavioural diagram
 - (C) Interaction diagram
 - (D) All of the above

18. Which of the following is not considered as an option for achieving reliable cost and effort estimation?
- (A) The ability to translate the size estimate into human effort, calendar time, and dollars
 - (B) Use relatively simple decomposition techniques to generate project cost and effort estimates
 - (C) Base estimates on similar projects that have already been completed
 - (D) Use one or more empirical models for software cost and effort estimation
19. Which of the following software paradigms involve product delivery on a short cycle of iterations?
- (A) Waterfall
 - (B) Spiral
 - (C) Rapid Application Development
 - (D) None of the above
20. Requirement specification is carried out:
- (A) After requirement are determined
 - (B) Before requirement are determined
 - (C) Simultaneously with requirement determination
 - (D) Independent of requirement are determination
21. Interaction diagram is a combined term for:
- (A) Sequence + collaboration diagram
 - (B) Activity diagram + state chart diagram
 - (C) Deployment + collaboration diagram
 - (D) None of the above mentioned
22. Which of the following word correctly summarized the importance of software design?
- (A) Quality
 - (B) Complexity
 - (C) Efficiency
 - (D) Accuracy

23. Arrange the following activates for making a software product:
1. Design strategy
 2. Transformation into product
 3. Implementation
 4. Requirement Gathering
- (A) 4,1,3,2
(B) 4,3,2,1
(C) 1,2,3,4
(D) 1,4,2,3
24. CASE tools are:
- (A) Software Design tool
(B) Code generation tool
(C) Document production tool
(D) All of the above
25. Which of the following automate project management activities, manage all work product produced throughout the process?
- (A) Software Development Cycle
(B) Project Estimation Cycle
(C) CASE tool
(D) Spiral Model
26. Choose the correct-
- Statement 1. Users can be representing as Actors in Use case diagram
Statement 2. Use case description consist number and use case name
- (A) Only Statement 1 is correct
(B) Only Statement 2 is correct
(C) Statement 1& 2 both are correct
(D) Statement 1 & 2 both are incorrect

27. Choose the correct-

Statement 1. A system is a collection of interrelated components that function together to achieve some outcome

Statement 2. Risk management is consider in Spiral model

- (A) Only Statement 1 is correct
- (B) Only Statement 2 is correct
- (C) Statement 1 & 2 both are correct
- (D) Statement 1 & 2 both are incorrect

28. One of the Characteristics of UML:

- (A) It is a generalized modelling language
- (B) It is distinct from other programming languages like C++, Python, etc
- (C) It is used to visualize the workflow of the system
- (D) All of the above

29. An UML is:

- (A) Universal Machine Language
- (B) Unique Modular Language
- (C) Unified Modeling Language
- (D) Unit Machine Learning

30. What is related to the overall functionality of the delivered software?

- (A) Function- related metrics
- (B) Product-related metrics
- (C) Size-related metrics
- (D) None of the above mentioned

31. Which of the following costs is not part of the total effort cost?
- (A) Costs of networking and communications
 - (B) Costs of providing heating and lighting office space
 - (C) Costs of lunch time food
 - (D) Costs of support staff
32. Which of the following are parameters involved in computing the total cost of a software development project?
- (A) Effort costs
 - (B) Hardware and software costs
 - (C) Travel and training costs
 - (D) All of the above
33. Which is not object oriented programming language?
- (A) C
 - (B) C++
 - (C) JAVA
 - (D) All of the above
34. SDLC stands:
- (A) Sequence Development Life Cycle
 - (B) Serial Data Life Cycle
 - (C) Software Development Life Cycle
 - (D) Standard Dynamic Life Cycle
35. System Study involves:
- (A) Study of an existing System
 - (B) Documenting the existing System
 - (C) Identifying current deficiencies and establishing new goals
 - (D) All of the mentioned above

36. A feasibility study:
- (A) Includes a statement of the problems
 - (B) Considers coding of systems
 - (C) Use for maintenance
 - (D) None of the above
37. A cost benefit analysis is performed as part of:
- (A) System design
 - (B) System specification
 - (C) System performance assessment
 - (D) Feasibility analysis
38. “Consider a system where, a heat sensor detects an intrusion and alerts the security company.” What kind of a requirement the system is providing?
- (A) Functional
 - (B) Non-Functional
 - (C) Known Requirement
 - (D) None of the above
39. Which one of the following is a functional requirement?
- (A) Maintainability
 - (B) Portability
 - (C) Robustness
 - (D) None of the above
40. Which of the following prototypes does not associated with Prototyping Model?
- (A) Domain Prototype
 - (B) Vertical Prototype
 - (C) Horizontal Prototype
 - (D) Diagonal Prototype

41. What does RAD stand for?
- (A) Relative Application Development
 - (B) Rapid Application Development
 - (C) Ready Approval Development
 - (D) None of the above mentioned
42. What is the first step in the software development lifecycle?
- (A) System Design
 - (B) Coding
 - (C) Testing
 - (D) Primary Investigation and Analysis
43. Which feature of OOP indicates code reusability?
- (A) Encapsulation
 - (B) Inheritance
 - (C) Polymorphism
 - (D) Abstraction
44. COCOMO stands:
- (A) Calculated Cost Model
 - (B) Constructive Cost Model
 - (C) Computer Cost Model
 - (D) None of the above mentioned
45. Which of the following are system design and its types?
- (A) Logical design
 - (B) Physical design
 - (C) Both Logical & Physical design
 - (D) None of the mentioned above

46. The full form of JAD is:
- (A) Joint Application Development
 - (B) Junior Approval Design
 - (C) Joint Approval Data
 - (D) None of the above
47. What of the following is an operational component of the system?
- (A) Input device
 - (B) RAM
 - (C) Processor
 - (D) None of the above
48. What is system analysis?
- (A) Collecting facts and information
 - (B) Interpreting facts
 - (C) Identifying the problems
 - (D) All of the mentioned above
49. Which is type of information?
- (A) Strategic Information
 - (B) Operational Information
 - (C) Both (A) & (B)
 - (D) None of these
50. What is the major goal of a System Analysis and Design?
- (A) Instructions
 - (B) Improve organization systems
 - (C) Communication
 - (D) None of the above mentioned

51. A common reason for changing an information system is:
- (A) New requirements
 - (B) New technology
 - (C) Problems in the existing system
 - (D) All of the above
52. SQA is:
- (A) Software Quality Assurance
 - (B) System Quality Audit
 - (C) Software Queue Analysis
 - (D) None of the above
53. Disadvantage of CASE tool is:
- (A) CASE tool have a limited scope
 - (B) Using case tool is a very costly
 - (C) Both (A) & (B) are correct
 - (D) None of the above
54. Choose the correct-
- Statement 1. Software quality assurance consists of the auditing and reporting functions of management
- Statement 2. Software quality is measured as a foundation of requirement
- (A) Only Statement 1 is correct
 - (B) Only Statement 2 is correct
 - (C) Statement 1 & 2 both are correct
 - (D) Statement 1 & 2 both are incorrect

55. Amongst which of the following is/are the Verification and validation activities:
- (A) Technical reviews, quality and configuration audits
 - (B) Algorithm analysis, development testing, usability testing
 - (C) Qualification testing, acceptance testing and installation testing
 - (D) All of the above
56. Type of feasibility study are:
- (A) Technical
 - (B) Economical
 - (C) Operational
 - (D) All of the above
57. The use of traceability table helps to:
- (A) Debug programs following the detection of run-time errors
 - (B) Determine the performance of algorithm implementation
 - (C) Identify, control and track requirements changes
 - (D) None of the above
58. In software engineering the method of CMM is used to:
- (A) Improve the testing process
 - (B) Improve the software process
 - (C) Develop the software
 - (D) Maintain the software
59. _____ is a measure of the degree of interdependence between modules.
- (A) Cohesion
 - (B) Coupling
 - (C) Array
 - (D) Validation

60. _____ refers to the set of tasks that ensure that software correctly implements a specific function.
- (A) Verification
 - (B) Validation
 - (C) Array
 - (D) All of the above
61. The full for of SSADM:
- (A) Structured Systems Analysis & Design Method
 - (B) Sequential Systems Analysis & Data Method
 - (C) Short System Analysis & Data Method
 - (D) Systematic Static Analysis & Data Method
62. To determine project schedule is:
- (A) Identify tasks needed to complete the project
 - (B) Determine dependency among different tasks
 - (C) Plan the starting and ending dates for various tasks
 - (D) All of the above
63. The disadvantage of structured System Analysis and Design Methodology is:
- (A) Usability
 - (B) Time Consuming
 - (C) Effective use of skill
 - (D) None of the above
64. Which are information engineering stages?
- (A) Information Strategy Planning
 - (B) Business Area Analysis
 - (C) System Design
 - (D) All of the above

65. A data dictionary is created when a _____ created.
- (A) Instance
 - (B) Segment
 - (C) Database
 - (D) Dictionary
66. Relational schemas and other metadata about relations are stored in a structure called the
- (A) Metadata
 - (B) Catalog
 - (C) Log
 - (D) Data Dictionary
67. What is the purpose of data format validation?
- (A) Data correctness
 - (B) Mere data existence
 - (C) Data modification
 - (D) Both Data correctness and Mere data existence
68. In which part does the form validation occur?
- (A) Client
 - (B) User side
 - (C) Server
 - (D) Both client & server
69. Which type of user interface provides input by typing text in the keyboard?
- (A) Natural language interface
 - (B) Command Line interface
 - (C) Graphical User interface
 - (D) None of the above

70. A software might allow a user to interact via:
- (A) Keyboard command
 - (B) Mouse movement
 - (C) Voice recognition command
 - (D) All of the above
71. Which of the following is not user interface design process?
- (A) Interface validation
 - (B) Interface design
 - (C) User, task and environment analysis and modeling
 - (D) Knowledgeable, frequent user
72. Grouping of all functionally related element is known as:
- (A) Cohesion
 - (B) Coupling
 - (C) Both (A) and (B)
 - (D) None of the above
73. The primary objective of system design is to:
- (A) Implementation of system
 - (B) Coding of system
 - (C) Find out how the system will perform
 - (D) Design the programs, databases and test plan
74. To run the old system and the new system at same time for a specified period, the system implementation approach used is:
- (A) Sequential
 - (B) Rapid
 - (C) Parallel
 - (D) None of the above

75. Which of the following does not affect the software quality and organizational performance?
- (A) Market
 - (B) Product
 - (C) Technology
 - (D) People
76. SQL is:
- (A) Sequence Query Language
 - (B) Structured Query Language
 - (C) Sub Query Language
 - (D) None of the above
77. In Data Base Management System DDL is:
- (A) Data Duplication Line
 - (B) Data Definition Language
 - (C) Data Direction Line
 - (D) None of the above
78. In size oriented metrics, metrics are developed based on the following:
- (A) Number of user inputs
 - (B) Number of variables
 - (C) Number of lines of code
 - (D) Amount of memory usage
79. Which of the following is not an effective project manager trait?
- (A) Managerial identity
 - (B) Problem solving
 - (C) Manage the people
 - (D) None of the above

80. The context diagram is also known as:
- (A) Level-0 DFD
 - (B) Level-1 DFD
 - (C) Level-2 DFD
 - (D) All of the above
81. The step-by-step instructions that solve a problem are called
- (A) An Algorithm
 - (B) A Plan
 - (C) A List
 - (D) None of the above
82. Which is not process model?
- (A) Spiral Model
 - (B) Waterfall Model
 - (C) Capability Maturity Model
 - (D) None of the above
83. Choose the Correct-
- Statement 1. UML is standard way to visualize the design of a system
- Statement 2. UML is coding process
- (A) Only Statement 1 is correct
 - (B) Only Statement 2 is correct
 - (C) Statement 1 & 2 both are correct
 - (D) Statement 1 & 2 both are incorrect

84. Choose the Correct-
- Statement 1. Functional requirements capture the intended behaviour of the system
- Statement 2. Maintainability is non-functional requirement
- (A) Only Statement 1 is correct
 - (B) Only Statement 2 is correct
 - (C) Statement 1 & 2 both are correct
 - (D) Statement 1 & 2 both are incorrect
85. The Data Flow Diagram (DFD) shows:
- (A) The flow of data
 - (B) The Processes
 - (C) The areas where they are stored
 - (D) All of the above
86. Sequence diagram is oriented.
- (A) Class
 - (B) Time
 - (C) Activity
 - (D) None of the above
87. An UML diagram which has a static view?
- (A) Use Case
 - (B) Class diagram
 - (C) List
 - (D) None of the above
88. ISO stand as:
- (A) Indian Science Operation
 - (B) International Standard Organization
 - (C) Initial Service Operation
 - (D) None of the above

89. Which of the following sets represent levels defined by CMM in increasing order of maturity?
- (A) Initial, Repeatable, Defined, Managed, Optimized
 - (B) Initial, Defined, Managed, Optimized, Repeatable
 - (C) Initial, Defined, Managed, Repeatable, Optimized
 - (D) Defined, Initial, Repeatable, , Managed, Optimized
90. How many levels in CMM?
- (A) 1
 - (B) 2
 - (C) 4
 - (D) 5
91. CMM is:
- (A) Capability Maturity Model
 - (B) Capacity Module Model
 - (C) Code Maturity Model
 - (D) None of the above
92. Which of the following is not a project manager's activity?
- (A) Project control
 - (B) Project management
 - (C) Project planning
 - (D) Project design
93. Software _____ provides the framework from which comprehensive plan for software development can be established.
- (A) People
 - (B) Product
 - (C) Process
 - (D) None of the above

94. Which of the following is a people-intensive activity?
- (A) Problem solving
 - (B) Organization
 - (C) Motivation
 - (D) Project management
95. Why is software difficult to build?
- (A) Controlled Changes
 - (B) Lack of reusability
 - (C) Lack of monitoring
 - (D) All of the above
96. How is generalization implemented in Object Oriented programming languages?
- (A) Polymorphism
 - (B) Abstract Classes
 - (C) Inheritance
 - (D) Encapsulation
97. Choose the incorrect statement in terms of Objects:
- (A) Objects are abstractions of real- world
 - (B) Objects can't manage themselves
 - (C) Objects encapsulate state and representation information
 - (D) All of the above
98. Which of the following is a mechanism that allows several objects in a class hierarchy to have different methods with the same name?
- (A) Aggregation
 - (B) Polymorphism
 - (C) Inheritance
 - (D) None of the above

99. Identify which of the following life cycle contains the phases: test case design, test execution, defect tracking, maintenance?
- (A) SDLC
 - (B) SQLC
 - (C) STLC
 - (D) None of the above
100. Which of the following is the most important feature of the spiral model?
- (A) Efficiency management
 - (B) Risk management
 - (C) Time management
 - (D) Quality management

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