<u>CASE TOOLS</u>

<u>OBJECTIVE QUESTIONS</u>

There are 4 alternative answers to each question. One of them is correct. Pick the correct answer. Do not guess. A key is given at the end of the module for you to verify your answer

1. **The expansion of CASE tools is:**
    (a) Computer Assisted Self Evaluation
    (b) Computer Aided Software Engineering
    (c) Computer Aided Software Environment
    (d) Core Aids for Software Engineering

2. **CASE tools are used by industries to**
    (i) Improve productivity of their software engineers
    (ii) Reduce time to develop applications
    (iii)Improve documentation
    (iv)Automate system analysis

    (a) i and ii   (b) i and iii
    (c) i, ii, and iii   (d) ii and iii

3. **The following are the disadvantages of CASE tools**

    (i) Some tools are expensive
    (ii) All software engineers need to be trained to use these tools
    (iii) A lot of time is wasted in using the tools
    (iv) Software developed using CASE tools are of poor quality

    (a) i, ii, iii, iv   (b) iii and iv
    (c) ii, iii, and iv   (d) i and ii

4. CASE tools are useful
    (a) only during system design stage
    (b) during all the phases of system life cycle
    (c) only for system documentation
    (d) only during system analysis stage

5. CASE tools have the following advantages
    (i) they integrate the development done during each phase of system development
    (ii) they permit effective communication with users
    (iii) they are useful as communication aids with users of the system
    (iv) they are useful in estimating cost of changes in system requested by users

6. CASE tools are
    (a) A Set of rules to be used during system analysis and design
    (b) Program, packages used during system analysis and design
    (c) A set of tools used by analysts
    (d) Needed for use case development.

7. By open domain CASE tools we mean
    (a) tools available in open domain
    (b) software packages which can be downloaded form the internet
    (c) software packages to aid each phase of the systems analysis and design which can be downloaded free of cost from the internet
    (d) source codes of CASE tools

8. Open domain CASE tools
    (a) are better than commercial tools
    (b) are not very useful
    (c) do not usually have very good user interface but are otherwise useful
    (d) are full of bugs

9. Open domain CASE tools
    (a) always provide the source code
    (b) are available for use only for a limited period
    (c) never provide the source code
    (d) are usually object files available for unrestricted use with on-line help files

10. Open domain CASE tools
    (a) are available for almost all phases of system analysis and design life cycle
    (b) are available only for drawing DFD's
    (c) are no available to document SRS
    (d) creating data dictionaries

11. CASE tools are classified often as
  (a) Classical and Modern CASE tools
  (b) Upper and lower CASE tools
  (c) Source and Object CASE tools
  (d) Object oriented and Structured CASE tools

12. Upper CASE tools are used
  (a) for developing DFD's
  (b) for screen design
  (c) during all phases of system analysis and design life cycle
  (d) for converting structured English procedures to source code into a language such as C

13. Lower CASE tools are used for
  (a) for developing DFD's
  (b) for screen design
  (c) during all phases of system analysis and design life cycle
  (d) for converting structured English procedures to source code into a language such as C

14. Lower CASE tools are used for
  (a) develop graphical user interface
  (b) for converting decision tables to source programs
  (c) for generating test cases
  (d) for developing use cases

15. The current standard tool for designing object oriented systems is called
  (a) Unified Modelling Language
  (b) Booch Modelling Language
  (c) Object Modelling Language
  (d) Class, responsibilities and collaborators language

KEYS

1. b
2. c
3. d
4. b
5. ?
6. b
7. c
8. c

10 a

11 b

12 a

13 d

14 b

15 a