

IV B.Tech I Semester – Computer Science & Engineering Software Project Management

1. Which of the following are essential steps for development of computer programs?

- a. coding & testing
- b.analysis & coding**
- c. analysis & testing
- d. Coding & testing

2. What is the cost percentage of integration and test in total cost?

- a. 10%
- b. 20%
- c. 30%
- d.40%**

3. The best as well as worst thing about software is _____

- a. development
- b. maintainability
- c. processing
- d.flexibility**

4. Modularity means _____

a.The average breakage trend over time

- b. The average breakage trend over flexibility
- c. The average breakage trend over development
- d. The average breakage trend over maintenance

5. How many analysis are required to study the performance of software engineering Industry?

- a. one
- b. two
- c. three**
- d. four

6. The level of software scrap and rework is indication of _____

- a. mature process
- b.immature process**

- c. development cycle
- d. process cycle

7. The software development analysis was started in _____

- a. in the begin of 1990s
- b.in the mid of 1990s**
- c. in the end of 1990s
- d. in 1990

8. What is the truth about conventional software process management?

- a. theoretically bad but not practically
- b. good in theoretically & practically

c. theoretically good but not practically

- d. can be measured only theoretically

9. Conventional software economics provides a bench mark of performance for _____

- a. s/w management process
- b.s/w management principles**
- c. s/w development principles
- d. s/w development process

10. Risk exploration period can be related to _____ phase

- a.requirements**
- b. design coding
- c. integration
- d. testing

11. Risk elaboration period can be related to _____ phase

- a. requirements
- b.design - coding**
- c. integration
- d. testing

12. Risk resolution period can be related to _____ phase

- a. requirements
- b. design - coding
- c. integration**
- d. testing

13. Which of the following is not a basic step of the waterfall model?

- a. analysis
- b.coding**
- c. developing
- d. testing

14. . Which of the following is not a necessary improvement for the waterfall model?

- a.involve the developer**
- b. involve the customer
- c. plan, control, and monitor testing
- d. do the job twice, if necessary

15. The program designer assures that the software will not fail because of

- _____
- a. storage
- b. timing
- c. data flux
- d.storage, timing, data flux**

16. Artifacts can be generally accessed by _____

- a. stakeholders
- b. teams
- c. both stakeholders and teams**
- d. developers

17. What is the next phase of analysis phase?

- a. coding
- b.program design**
- c. testing
- d. modeling

18. Which of the following is the major essential for software development?

- a.people**

b. method

- c. function
- d. cost

19. CCPDS-R is an example of

- _____
- a. small scale project
- b.large scale project**
- c. medium scale project
- d. a software model

20. Only about _____% of software development effort is developed to Programming.

- a.15**
- b. 20
- c. 25
- d. 30

21. The ratio of hardware to software in 1955 & in 1985 are

- a.85:15, 15:85**
- b. 50:50, 60:50
- c. 80:20, 20:80
- d. 90:10, 10:90

22. The contribution comes from contributors should always _____

- a. less
- b.more**
- c. equal
- d. depends upon the situation

23. . In software process the statement " 80% of the progress is made by

20% of the people" is

- a.true**
- b. false
- c. depends on the problem
- d. can't say

24. Software systems and products typically cost _____ times as much per SLOC as individual software programs

- a. one
- b. two**

c. three

d. four

25. ROI stands for

a. ready for investment

b.return on investment

c. ready for improvement

d. return on improvement

26. The ordinate of the graph refers to _____ unit cost

a. hardware

b.software

c. firmware

d. product

27. Successive iteration of the software can be maximum in _____ iteration

a.First

b. Second

c. Third

d. Nth

28. The cost of successive release of the software can be maximum in _____ iteration

a.First

b. Second

c. Third

d. Nth

29. Good software cost estimates are difficult to attain, so decision makers must deal with highly

a.premise estimation

b. functionalized estimation

c. developed system

d. performance system

30. Which of the following is not a quality of the product?

a. adaptability

b. reliability

c. scalability

d. performance

31. Which of the following is a correct statement?

a.

Effort=(personal)(environment)(quality)(size-process)

b.Effort=(personal)(environment)(quality)(sizeprocess)

c.

Effort=(personal)(environment)(quality)(size-process)

d.

Effort=(personal)(environment)(quality)(size% process)

32. Most real world use of cost model is _____

a. Top-up

b.Bottom-up

c. Top-down

d. Bottom- down

33. Independent of the development team cost estimates are usually

a. accurate

b.inaccurate

c. low

d. high

34. Accuracy of conventional cost model has been described as

a.20% actual, 70% of the time

b. 20% actual, 80% of the time

c. 30% actual, 70% of the time

d. 30% actual, 60% of the time

35. Which of the following is a correct statement of cost estimation process?

a. cost modelers - risk option cost estimation software development manager

b.cost modelers - cost estimation risk option software development manager

c. cost modelers - risk option cost estimation software development manager

d. cost modelers - cost estimation
software development manager -
risk option

36. One critical problem in software cost estimation is a lack of well documented case Studies of projects that used an _____ development approach.

- a. integrated
- b. inverted
- c. **iterative**
- d. evaluated

37. Which of the following is not a cost estimation model?

- a. COCOMO
- b. **Price-t**
- c. CHECKPOINT
- d. ESTIMACS

38. Which of the following is not a successor of the COCOMO?

- a. Ada COCOMO
- b. COCOMO II
- c. **COCOMO I**
- d. Both Ada COCOMO & COCOMO II

39. The measurement of software size has been the subject of _____

- a. type of product
- b. **rhetoric**
- c. complexity
- d. flexibility

40. _____ is the advantage of commercial components

- a. **hardware/ software independence**
- b. functionality constraints
- c. frequent upgrades
- d. run- time efficiency sacrifices

41. _____ is the disadvantage of custom development

- a. complete change freedom
- b. dependency on vendor
- c. frequent upgrades
- d. **drain on expert resources**

42. _____ language is very expressive and powerful in building simple

interactive Applications

- a. java
- b. c
- c. c++
- d. **visual size**

43. _____ can be used to indicate the relative program sizes required

to implement a given functionality

- a. SLOC
- b. SFP's
- c. **UFP's**
- d. MFP's

44. Which of the following is a cost model parameter in improving software

a.process

- b. product
- c. quality
- d. length

45. Higher- order languages, object-oriented, reuse and commercial components are trends in _____ to improving software economics

- a. process
- b. **size**
- c. environment
- d. quality

46. _____ are useful estimators for language- independent, life- cycle estimates

- a. **UFP's (Universal function points)**
- b. UFP's (Universal fundamental points)
- c. 's (Metrics function points)
- d. SFP;s (Software function points)

47. What are the basic units of function points?

- a. **external user inputs, external outputs**
- b. internal logical data groups, internal user inputs
- c. internal user inputs, internal outputs

d. external user inputs/outputs,
internal user inputs/outputs

48. _____ metrics are useful estimations for software after a candidate solution is formulated and an implementation language is known

- a. LOC
- b. DLOC
- c. PLOC
- d.SLOC**

49. The principle of top talent _____

- a. fit the tasks to the skills and motivation of the people available
- b. keeping a misfit on the team doesn't benefit any one
- c. an organization does best in the long run by helping its people to self-actualize
- d.use better and fewer people**

50. _____ includes leader and followers , risk takers of conservatives, visionaries

- a. raw skills
- b.psychological make up**
- c. objectives
- d. customer- interface skill

51. The following are the primary objectives of software development _____

- a. team balance, career progression
- b.team balance, job matching**
- c. career progression, job matching
- d. team balance, phase out

52. _____ are needed to the software project managers to enhance team effectiveness.

- a. technical skills
- b. management skills
- c. communication skills

d.leadership qualities

53. _____ avoiding adversarial relationships among stake holders is

a prerequisite for Success

- a. hiring skills
- b.customer- interface skills**
- c. team- building skills
- d. decision making skills

54. _____ is on organizational economics, long- term strategies, and a software ROI

- a. micro process
- b.meta process**
- c. macro process
- d. mini process

55. _____ is on creating an adequate instance of the meta process for a specific set of constraints

- a.macro process**
- b. meta process
- c. micro process
- d. mini process

56. _____ is on achieving an intermediate product base line with adequate quality and adequate functionality as economically and rapidly as practical.

- a. meta process
- b. macro process
- c. micro process**
- d. mini process

57. _____ supports continuous configuration control and regression test automation

- a.Integrated life-cycle environment**
- b. Metrics and indicators
- c. Mid-life-cycle design
- d. Visual modeling and higher level language

58. The flaws in scalability, reliability or interoperability are called _____

- a. serious control issues
- b. architectural weaknesses**
- c. critical issues
- d. semantic issues

59. _____ supports architectural control, abstraction, reliable programming reuse and self-documentation.

- a. integrated life- cycle environment
- b. metrics and indicators
- c. mid- life- cycle design
- d. visual modeling and higher level languages**

60. _____ are frequently over hyped as the key aspect of a quality system

- a. peer inspection**
- b. conventional process
- c. environment tools
- d. hardware tools

61. _____ is used to describe the key capability of environment that support iterative development

- a. reverse engineering
- b. forward engineering
- c. round- trip engineering**
- d. mesh- trip engineering

62. _____ is the automation of one engineering artifact from another

- a. forward engineering**
- b. reverse engineering
- c. round- trip engineering
- d. software engineering

63. _____ is the generation or modification of a more abstract representation from an existing artifact

- a. reverse engineering**
- b. forward engineering
- c. round- trip engineering

d. software engineering

64. Metrics and indicators used to measure _____

- a. throughput
- b. efficiency
- c. reliability
- d. progress and quality of an architecture**

65. The best ways to measure softwares inherent maintainability and adaptability are _____

- a. only coupling
- b. only cohesion
- c. quality assessment
- d. coupling and cohesion**

66. _____ is a good principle, in the construction phase, when errors are likely to repeat

- a. analyze causes for errors**
- b. expect excellence
- c. avoid tricks
- d. inspect code

67. The following principle is true when no individual process is universal

- a. use different languages for different phases
- b. use an appropriate process model**
- c. put techniques before tools
- d. evaluate design alternatives

68. _____ principle is timeless

- a. expect excellence
- b. realize that soft wares entropy increases
- c. design for change
- d. people and time are not interchangeable**

69. _____ are never be the primary testers of their own software

- a. software users
 - b. project managers
 - c. software developers**
 - d. team leaders
-

70. Which principle is applies to all disciplines, not just software management

- a. Analyze causes for errors
- b. Expect excellence**
- c. Encapsulate
- d. Don't test your own software

71. _____ principle has been the primary motivation for the development of object techniques, component-based development and visual modeling

- a. Encapsulate
- b. Put techniques before tools
- c. Minimize intellectual distance**
- d. Get it right before you make it faster

72. Good management is more important than _____

- a. good technology**
- b. good software
- c. good hardware
- d. good developer

73. A _____ process frame work must be configurable to a broad spectrum of applications

- a. programic
- b. pragmatic**
- c. static
- d. dynamic

74. Primary reason that software industry has moved to iterative life-cycle process

- a. flexibility
- b. granularity
- c. precedented ness**
- d. robustness

75. The evolution of semantically rich graphical and textual design notations

supported by _____ notation

- a. node- based
- b. object- based**

c. model- based

d. function- based

76. _____ Is automation element

- a. architecture- first approach
- b. component based development
- c. iterative life- cycle process
- d. round trip engineering**

77. _____ process confronts risks early

- a. architecture life- cycle
- b. periodic life- cycle
- c. iterative life- cycle**
- d. merge life- cycle.

78. A _____ is a cohesive set of preexisting lines of code

- a. node
- b. component**
- c. tree
- d. network

79. _____ is the environment to automate and synchronize engineering

information in Different formats

- a. round trip engineering**
- b. forward engineering
- c. reverse engineering
- d. mesh trip engineering

80. _____ is a approach to assess intermediate artifacts

- a. demonstration based**
- b. regular based
- c. deployment based
- d. development based

81. _____ is a relatively independent abstraction of a system

- a. process
- b. model**
- c. view
- d. component

82. _____ Is a subset of a model that abstracts a specific, relevant perspective

- a. process
- b. model**

c. view

d. component

83. An architecture _____ is an organized subset of information extracted from the design set model.

a.description

b. base line

c. process

d. building

84. Communication media include

a.multiple languages

b. simple languages

c. particular languages

d. binary languages

85. An architecture is the _____ system

a. application

b. domain

c. hardware

d.software

86. The ultimate goal of engineering stage is _____

a. stable architecture point

b. discrete

c. stable architecture base line

d. discrete

87. Most critical technical product of a software project is its _____

a. layout

b.architecture

c. blue print

d. construction

88. The life cycle events represents a _____ in engineering stage

a.transaction

b. rotation

c. dynamic linkage

d. abrupt changes

89. An architecture is described through _____

a. cases

b. models

c. views

d. designs

90. The _____ and _____ are defined as collection of UML diagrams

a. process models and static view

b.engineering models and architectural view

c. construction models and semantic view

d. web based models and dynamic view

91. The requirement set may include UML models describing the _____

a. solution space

b.problem space

c. recovery space

d. transaction space

92. Depending on its complexity, a system may require several _____

a. cases

b.models

c. views

d. designs

93. Requirement model address the behavior of _____

a.system

b. process

c. application

d. presentation

94. _____ describes architecturally significant structures of function of design model

a. deployment

b. component

c. process

d.design

95. _____ describes concurrency and control thread relationships

a. deployment

b. component

c. process

d. design

96. _____ describes the structure of implementation set

- a. deployment
- b.component**
- c. process
- d. design

97. Which of the following elaboration belongs to the requirements workflow?

- a. Plan development
- b. Product architecture baseline
- c. Assess architecture
- d.Define architecture object**

98. Transitioning the end products to the user is _____ workflow

- a.Deployment**
- b. Implementation
- c. Assessment
- d. Design

99. Which of the following elaboration belongs to the deployment workflow?

- a. Plan development
- b. Product architecture baseline
- c. Assess architecture
- d.Define user manual**

d.Define user manual

100. Controlling the process and win conditions for all stake holders is _____ workflow

_____ workflow

- a.Management**
- b. Environment
- c. Requirements
- d. Design

101. Automating the process and evolving the maintenance environment is _____ workflow

_____ workflow

- a. Management
- b.Environment**
- c. Requirements
- d. Design

102. Analyzing the problem space and evolving the requirements artifact is _____ workflow

_____ workflow

- a. Management
- b. Environment
- c. Requirements**
- d. Design

103. Modeling the solution and evolving the architecture and design artifact is _____ workflow

_____ workflow

- a. Management
- b. Environment
- c. Requirements
- d.Design**

104. Programming the components and evolving the implementation and deployment design artifact is _____ workflow

_____ workflow

- a. Deployment
- b.Implementation**
- c. Assessment
- d. Design

105. Assessing the trends in process and product quality is _____ workflow

- a. Deployment
- b. Implementation
- c. Assessment**
- d. Design

106. To which organization the transactions can be released by deployment workflow?

- a. External
- b. Internal
- c. Either external or internal**
- d. Neither external nor internal

107. Which of the following inception belongs to the management workflow?

- a. Plan development
- b. Support architecture concept
- c. Prepare business case and division**
- d. Define user manual

108. Which of the following construction belongs to the implementation workflow?

- a. Plan development
- b. Product complete components**
- c. Assess architecture
- d. Define user manual

109. Which of the following inception belongs to the implementation workflow?

- a. Plan development
- b. Product architecture baseline**
- c. Assess architecture
- d. Define user manual

110. Which of the following are sequences of steps in workflow of iteration?

- a. requirements - design - implementation - assessment**
- b. requirements- implementation - design - assessment
- c. requirements - assessment - design - implementation
- d. requirements - design- assessment - implementation

111. Which of the following is not a demonstrable result?

- a. requirements understanding
- b. design features
- c. plan credibility
- d. plan elaboration**

112. Which of the following construction belongs to the deployment workflow?

- a. Plan development
- b. Product complete components
- c. Prepare transition material**
- d. Define user manual

113. Which of the following transition belongs to the deployment workflow?

- a. Transition product user**
- b. Product complete components
- c. Assess architecture

d. Define user manual
114. . Which of the following transition belongs to the management workflow?

- a. Plan development
- b. Product complete components
- c. Monitor and control deployment**
- d. Define user manual

115. Iterations in the _____ phases focus on management, requirements, and design activities

- a. transition phase
- b. construction phase
- c. inception and elaboration phases**
- d. elaboration phase

116. Iterations in the _____ phase focus on design, implementation, and assessment

- a. transition
- b. inception
- c. elaboration
- d. construction**

117. _____ is defined as a balanced subset of information across all sets

- a. architecture description
- b. artifact sets
- c. architecture base line**
- d. architecture development

118. _____ evolve through a project life cycle from engineering stage

- to the production Stage**
- a. architecture description
- b. artifact sets**
- c. architecture base line
- d. architecture development

119. _____ includes the requirements, design, implementation, deployment

- a. architecture description
- b. architecture development
- c. artifact sets
- d. architecture base line**

120. The reasons for project failures are _____

- a. poor architectures and immature process
- b. lack of communication skills and knowledge
- c. lack of knowledge and proper view
- d. poor performance and low maintenance

121. The more custom components are used, the _____ is to estimate construction costs

- a. easier
- b. harder
- c. peculiar
- d. task

122. Which of the following iteration is not a architecturally significant components of a layered architecture?

- a. Iteration1
- b. Iteration2
- c. Iteration3
- d. Iteration4

123. Quantification of software can be related to _____

- a. cost
- b. time
- c. quality
- d. cost, time, quality

124. Risk management period can be related to _____ phase

- a. requirements
- b. design - coding
- c. integration
- d. testing

125. We can compress software development schedule _____ % of normal, but no more

- a. 20
- b. 25
- c. 30
- d. 35

126. The cost of developing software should always _____ than cost of maintenance

- a. less
- b. more
- c. equal
- d. depends on project

127. Which of the following is mismatch with respect to format vs activity?

- a. ad hoc text x requirements analysis
- b. ad hoc text x program design
- c. flow charts x program design
- d. source coding x coding and unit testing

128. Which of the following is the correct sequential activity?

- a. requirements - design - coding - integration - testing
- b. requirements - coding - design - integration - testing
- c. requirements - design - coding - testing - integration
- d. requirements - design - integration - coding - testing

129. The cost of successive system of the software can be maximum in _____

iteration

- a. First
- b. Second
- c. Third
- d. Nth

130. _____ can increases understandability, changeability, and reliability

- a. increasing size
- b. reducing size
- c. increase quality
- d. decrease quality

131. The diseconomy of the scale of software development is a result of the

process exponent being _____
than 1

- a. <
- b. =
- c. >
- d. >=

132. Which of the following is not a generation of software development?

- a. conventional
- b. transition
- c. transaction**
- d. modern practices

133. IFPU Group stands for

- a. International Function Point User's Group
- b. International Function Process User's Group
- c. International Function Product User's Group
- d. International Feature Point User's Group**

134. Which of the following is lousy measure of size according to software experts?

- a. SLOC**
- b. SLIC
- c. COCOMO
- d. ProQMS

135. _____ are frequently over hyped as the key aspect of a quality system

- a. peer inspections**
- b. conventional process
- c. modern iterative processes
- d. environment tools

136. Realize that softwares entropy _____

- a. increases**
- b. decreases
- c. may be increased
- d. may be decreased

137. The customer would tolerate _____ % of the functionality

delivered late if they could have _____ % of it on time

- a. 80, 20
- b. 10, 90
- c. 20, 80
- d. 90, 10**

138. _____ stressed early sizing and timing estimates of computer

program resource Utilization

- a. automation development processes
- b. conventional development processes**
- c. iterative development processes
- d. perspective development processes

139. _____ includes intelligence, objectivity, creativity, organization, analytical thinking

- a. hiring skills
- b. customer- interface skills
- c. raw skills**
- d. team- building skills

140. _____ principles secondary objectives of software development

because they must be applied within the context of team balance

- a. top talent, phase out**
- b. team balance, job matching
- c. career progression, top talent
- d. top talent, team balance

141. A _____ based formats have also enabled the round- trip engineering

- a. system
- b. model**
- c. dual
- d. register

142. A/AN _____ process allows a common frame work

- a. configurable**
 - b. adjustable
-

- c. applicable
- d. flexible

143. Architecture development and process definition requires _____

- a. machine innovation
- b. automation
- c. human innovation**
- d. machine components

144. The architecture of a glider has a _____ form

- a. hard
- b. tough
- c. raw
- d. simple**

145. _____ describe the structure of deployment

- a. deployment
- b. component
- c. process
- d. design

146. _____ are realized by elements of the design model

- a. design
- b. use cases**
- c. implementers
- d. process

147. Which of the following elaboration belongs to the assessment workflow?

- a. Plan development
- b. Product architecture baseline
- c. Assess architecture**
- d. Define user manual

148. Which of the following elaboration belongs to the implementation workflow?

- a. Plan development
- b. Product architecture baseline**
- c. Assess architecture
- d. Define user manual

149. Which of the following elaboration belongs to the management

workflow?

a. Plan development

- b. Product architecture baseline
- c. Assess architecture
- d. Define user manual

150. Which of the following construction belongs to the environment workflow?

- a. Plan development
- b. Maintain development environment**
- c. Assess architecture
- d. Define user manual

151. Which of the following transition belongs to the implementation workflow?

- a. Plan development
- b. Product architecture baseline
- c. Maintain components**
- d. Define user manual

152. Progress can be measured as the % _____ under configuration control

- a. components**
- b. deployments
- c. development
- d. environment