

**JNTU ONLINE EXAMINATIONS [Mid 2 - SPM]**

**1. Major mile stones are**

- a. **system wide events**
- b. iteration focused events
- c. periodic events
- d. synchronized events

**2. The four major mile stones occur at the \_\_\_\_\_ between life cycle phases**

- a. periodic points
- b. iterative points
- c. **transistion points**
- d. synchronizing points

**3. In which mile stone software quality metrics received to determine whether quality is sufficient to transit to the support organization**

- a. life cycle objective milestone
- b. life cycle architecture milestone
- c. initial operational capability mile stone
- d. **product release mile stone**

**4. The plan of product release mile stone is**

- a. **next generation product plan**
- b. high fidelity transition plan
- c. low fidelity transition phase plan
- d. high fidelity elaboration phase plan

**5. Which is not the type of joint management reviews**

- a. major milestones
- b. minor
- c. status assessments
- d. **maintenance**

**6. Which is not the type of major mile stones**

- a. life cycle objective milestone
- b. life cycle architecture milestone
- c. initial operational capability mile stone
- d. **iteration and initiation mile stone**

**7. Acceptance criteria for product release & releasable user manual are the requirements in \_\_\_\_\_ milestone**

- a. life cycle objective milestone
- b. life cycle architecture milestone
- c. **initial operational capability mile stone**
- d. product release milestone

**8. \_\_\_\_\_ has the goal to present to all stake holders a recommendation on how to proceed with development industry plans .**

- a. **life cycle objective milestone**
- b. life cycle architecture milestone
- c. initial operational capability mile stone
- d. product release milestone

**9. Which milestone has the high fidality transition phase plan**

- a. life cycle objective milestone
- b. life cycle architecture milestone
- c. **initial operational capability mile stone**
- d. product release milestone

**10. Mile stones in life cycle must have**

- a. **Well defined expectations and provide tangible result**
- b. Synchronization with stake holders
- c. Trade offs
- d. Plans and designs etc

**11. Which topic is not in the default content of periodic status assessments**

- a. **designing**
- b. personnel
- c. financial
- d. technical program

**12. The milestone of an iteration and its associated evaluation criteria need to focus the engineering activities on the**

- a. designing
- b. personnel
- c. **project priorities**
- d. technical program

**13. Recurring themes from successful projects include status assessments that are \_\_\_\_\_**

- a. **low overhead activities**
- b. high overhead activities
- c. frequently canceled
- d. always canceled

**14. \_\_\_\_\_ forces the project history to the captured and documented, when the period varies.**

- a. iteration
- b. team
- c. iteration assessment
- d. **recurring event**

**15. \_\_\_\_\_ are crucial for focusing continuous attention on the evolving health of the project and its dynamic priorities**

- a. **periodic status assessments**
- b. iteration assessment
- c. iteration design
- d. iteration readiness

**16. Mostly the iterations which have 1 to 6 months duration need only the \_\_\_\_\_ & \_\_\_\_\_ reviews**

- a. **iteration readiness review & milestones assessment**
- b. iteration readiness review & iteration design
- c. iteration design & iteration assessment
- d. iteration design & iteration close out

**17. \_\_\_\_\_ review is conducted at the start of each iteration to review the detailed Iteration plan and the evaluation criteria**

- a. periodic status assessments
- b. iteration assessment
- c. **iteration readiness**
- d. iteration design

**18. \_\_\_\_\_ review is conducted at the end of each iteration to assess the degree to the iteration which achieved its objective and satisfied its evaluation criteria**

- a. periodic status assessments
- b. **iteration assessment**
- c. iteration design
- d. iteration readiness

**19. \_\_\_\_\_ are management reviews conducted at regular iterations to address program and quality indicators**

- a. **periodic status assessments**
- b. iteration assessment
- c. iteration design
- d. iteration readiness

**20. \_\_\_\_\_ serve as project snapshots**

- a. iteration design  
b. iteration readiness  
**c. periodic status assessments**  
d. iteration assessment
21. \_\_\_\_\_ decomposes the character of the project and maps it to the life cycle, the budget and the personnel.  
a. top-down perspective  
b. bottom up perspective  
**c. work break down structure**  
d. software engineering economies
22. \_\_\_\_\_ is the architecture for the financial plan.  
a. top-down perspective  
b. bottom up perspective  
c. software engineering economies  
**d. work break down structure**
23. \_\_\_\_\_ are highly dependent on numerous parameters, which have a significant impact on the direction of a project.  
a. iterative plans  
b. generic plans  
**c. comprehensive project plans**  
d. composed plans
24. \_\_\_\_\_ are project specific.  
a. top-down perspectives  
b. evolutionary work break down structure  
**c. conventional work break down structure**  
d. software engineering economies
25. Which is not provided by work break down structure?  
a. a delineation of all significant work  
b. a clear task decomposition for assignment of responsibilities  
c. a frame work for scheduling, budgeting, expenditure tracking  
**d. a mechanism for disseminating process**
26. \_\_\_\_\_ & \_\_\_\_\_ with the process frame work are critical factors in software project success.  
**a. work break down structure & its synchronization**  
b. synchronization & software engineering economies  
c. software engineering economies & work break down structure  
d. work break down structure & software metrics
27. \_\_\_\_\_ contains background material on software oriented work break down structure.  
a. conventional break down structure  
**b. software engineering economies**  
c. work break down structure  
d. evolutionary work break down structure
28. \_\_\_\_\_ is simply hierarchy of elements that decomposes the project plan into the discrete work tasks.  
a. generic plan  
b. comprehensive project plan  
c. software engineering economy  
**d. work break down structure**
29. \_\_\_\_\_ are prematurely decomposed, structured planned around the product design, and budgeted in either too little.  
**a. conventional break down structure**  
b. evolutionary work break down structure  
c. software engineering economies  
d. work break down structure
30. \_\_\_\_\_ should organize the planning elements around the process framework rather than the product framework.  
a. conventional break down structure  
**b. evolutionary work break down structure**  
c. top-down perspective  
d. software engineering economies
31. The guide line should be considered when a project plan is a \_\_\_\_\_.  
**a. default allocation of costs among the first level WBS elements**  
b. default allocation of costs among the second level WBS elements  
c. default allocation of metrics among the first level WBS elements  
d. default allocation of metrics among the second level WBS elements
32. \_\_\_\_\_ exaggerate the performance biases and result in an overly pessimistic plan.  
**a. bottom up approach**  
b. top-down approach  
c. bottom down approach  
d. top up approach
33. How many simple planning guide lines should be considered when a project plan is being initiated or assessed?  
a. 1  
**b. 2**  
c. 3  
d. 4
34. In the work break down structure budgeting defaults, the management has \_\_\_\_\_ % of default budget  
**a. 10**  
b. 20  
c. 30  
d. 40
35. \_\_\_\_\_ need to be derived from forward looking top-down approach.  
a. engineering plan  
b. initial planning  
**c. project plans**  
d. metrics
36. \_\_\_\_\_ develops a characterization of the over all size, process, environment, people and quality required for the project .  
a. software development life cycle  
**b. software project manager**  
c. work break down structure  
d. software engineering economies
37. \_\_\_\_\_ partitions the estimate for the effort into a top level work break down structure  
**a. software project manager**  
b. software development life cycle  
c. work break down structure  
d. software engineering economies
38. During the engineering stage \_\_\_\_\_ will dominate.  
a. bottom up perspective  
**b. top-down perspective**  
c. bottom down perspective

d. top up perspective

39. \_\_\_\_\_ guide lines capture the expertise and experience of many people.

- a. open plan
- b. engineering plan
- c. initial planning**
- d. project plan

40. More effort is needed for \_\_\_\_\_ phase of software development life cycle

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

41. The general guide lines are that most projects will use between \_\_\_\_\_

- a. 2 and 5
- b. 4 and 9**
- c. 3 and 9
- d. 4 and 5

42. The art of good project management is to make \_\_\_\_\_ in current iteration plan and the next iteration plan.

- a. trade offs**
- b. objective plans
- c. iterations
- d. metrics

43. \_\_\_\_\_ is extremely important to project success.

- a. objective plans
- b. the art of planning**
- c. construction
- d. iteration

44. \_\_\_\_\_ defines how the project requirements will be transformed into a product with in the business constraints.

- a. initial plan
- b. open plan
- c. project plan**
- d. closed plan

45. \_\_\_\_\_ is used to mean a complete synchronization across the project.

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

46. .Acceptable prototype is achieved after \_\_\_\_\_ iterations.

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

47. Architecture frame work is done in \_\_\_\_\_ phase.

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

48.  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  releases are parts of \_\_\_\_\_

- a. inception
- b. elaboration

**c. construction**

d. iteration

49. After product release \_\_\_\_\_ is done.

- a. transition iteration**
- b. transition management
- c. transition cost
- d. transition coding

50. \_\_\_\_\_ plans can shape,cultures and encourage team work.

- a. initial plan
- b. open plan**
- c. project plan
- d. closed plan

51. \_\_\_\_\_ reviews both the projects conformance to contractual obligations and the project s organizational policy obligations.

- a. Software lines of business
- b. Software project manager
- c. Software Engineering Environmental Authority
- d. Project review authority**

52. \_\_\_\_\_ is responsible for automating the organizational process, maintaining, and training.

- a. Project review authority
- b. Organization's infrastructure
- c. Software Engineering Environmental Authority**
- d. Software project manager

53. \_\_\_\_\_ include absorptions into overhead of general administrative cause, project billing based on usage.

- a. Financing models**
- b. Base model
- c. Visual model
- d. Complex model

54. \_\_\_\_\_ facilitates the exchange of information and process guidance.

- a. Software lines of business
- b. Software Engineering Process Authority**
- c. Software Engineering Environmental Authority
- d. Project review authority

55. \_\_\_\_\_ provide human resource support, project independent research and development.

- a. Organization's infrastructure**
- b. Project review authority
- c. Software Engineering Environmental Authority
- d. Software project manager

56. \_\_\_\_\_ is companion group to the Software Engineering Process Authority.

- a. Software Engineering Environment Authority**
- b. Organization s infrastructure
- c. Software project manager
- d. Project review authority

57. \_\_\_\_\_ are motivated by return on investment, new business discriminators, market diversification, and profitability.

- a. Software lines of business**
- b. Project review authority
- c. Software Engineering Environmental Authority
- d. Software Engineering Process Authority

58. \_\_\_\_\_ are motivated by the cost, schedule and quality of specific deliverables.

a. Software lines of business

**b. Project teams**

c. Software Engineering Environmental Authority

d. Software Engineering Process Authority

59. \_\_\_\_\_ is a necessary role in any organization.

a. Software lines of business

b. Software Engineering Environmental Authority

**c. Software Engineering Process Authority**

d. Project review authority

60. Who is responsible for meeting the requirements of a contract or some other project compliance standard?

**a. Software project manager**

b. Project review authority

c. Software Engineering Environmental Authority

d. Software lines of business

61. \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ teams tend to engage in support roles while preparing for the full-scale production stage.

a. Software Assessment team & Software Management team

b. Software Management team & Software Architecture team

c. Software Assessment team & Software Architecture team

**d. Software Assessment team & Software Development team**

62. The Architecture team is responsible for \_\_\_\_\_

**a. System level quality**

b. User level quality

c. Design level quality

d. Integration level quality

63. The Assessment team is responsible for \_\_\_\_\_

a. the metrics evaluation

**b. the quality of baseline releases**

c. the transition to customers

d. the development of code

64. \_\_\_\_\_ is responsible for quality of individual components including all component development, testing, and maintenance.

a. Software Assessment team

b. Software Management team

c. Software Architecture team

**d. Software Development team**

65. The transition phase of Software Assessment life cycle includes \_\_\_\_\_

**a. Infrastructure maintenance**

b. Component Document

c. Performance tuning

d. Next generation planning

66. The inception phase of software management life cycle consists of \_\_\_\_\_ phase.

**a. Elaboration**

b. Transition

c. Construction

d. Management

67. \_\_\_\_\_ is the responsibility of Software Management team.

**a. Resource commitments**

b. Requirement tradeoffs

c. Initial integration

d. Technical Risk resolution

68. \_\_\_\_\_ phases are dominated by Software Management and Software Architecture team.

a. Inception and construction

**b. Inception and elaboration**

c. Inception and transition

d. Elaboration and construction

69. Which team is independent team among the following?

**a. Software Assessment team**

b. Software Management team

c. Software Architecture team

d. Software Development team

70. \_\_\_\_\_ team takes ownership of all aspects of quality.

a. Software Assessment team

b. Software Development team

**c. Software Management team**

d. Software Architecture team

71. The \_\_\_\_\_ of Software Assessment focuses on Infrastructure baseline.

**a. elaboration phase**

b. transition phase

c. construction phase

d. inception phase

72. An organization has \_\_\_\_\_ types of teams.

a. one

b. two

c. three

**d. four**

73. In which phase, the Software Management team has only 50% involvement?

a. elaboration

b. transition

c. construction

**d. inception**

74. In which phase, the Software Architecture team has only 50% involvement?

**a. elaboration**

b. transition

c. construction

d. inception

75. The \_\_\_\_\_ is a architecture focused organization.

**a. elaboration team**

b. transition team

c. construction team

d. inception team

76. Project organization represents \_\_\_\_\_

**a. the architecture of the team**

b. the architecture of the organization

c. the architecture of the management

d. the architecture of the plan

77. Inception team focuses on \_\_\_\_\_

a. architecture

b. coding

**c. planning**

d. user evaluation

78. \_\_\_\_\_ team is fairly balanced organization in which most of the activity resides in the Software Development and Software

**Assessment teams.**

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

79. In which phase, the Software Development team has only 50% involvement?

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

80. In which phase, the Software Assessment team has only 50% involvement?

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

81. \_\_\_\_\_ focuses the overflow of a project level environment, the infrastructure context of the project's parent organization, and tool building.

- a. Automating organization
- b. Automating documents
- c. Process automation**
- d. Meta process

82. \_\_\_\_\_ captures the contract between the development group and the buyer.

- a. Infrastructure
- b. Design model
- c. Process automation
- d. Vision statement**

83. An organization's policies, procedures, and practices for managing a software intensive line of business is called

- a. Meta process**
- b. Complicated process
- c. Simple process
- d. Complex process

84. \_\_\_\_\_ activity of the engineering stage of the life cycle is important.

- a. Infrastructure base line
- b. Automating the development process**
- c. Vision statement
- d. Design model

85. In modern process, the system requirements are captured in \_\_\_\_\_

- a. Infrastructure
- b. Design model
- c. Process automation
- d. Vision statement**

86. \_\_\_\_\_ provides the change management instrumentation necessary to automate metrics and control release baselines.

- a. Vision statement
- b. Meta process
- c. Defect tracking**
- d. Testing

87. The automation that support for meta process is called

- a. Infrastructure**
- b. Environment
- c. Tool
- d. Macro process

88. \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ are useful for generating the planning artifacts.

- a. software cost estimation tools & work breakdown structure tools**
- b. vision statement & work breakdown structure tools
- c. work breakdown structure tools & infrastructure
- d. software cost estimation tools & infrastructure

89. The primary support required for the design workflow is the \_\_\_\_\_

- a. design modeling
- b. visual modeling**
- c. process modeling
- d. modeling environment

90. Which is not the building block of the automation tools?

- a. Process
- b. Environment
- c. Management
- d. Testing**

91. \_\_\_\_\_ quantifies the complexity of change.

- a. Rework item**
- b. Organization policy
- c. Documentation
- d. Breakage item

92. Which is the defining document for the organization's software policies?

- a. Organizational policy**
- b. Infrastructure
- c. Standardization
- d. Activity template

93. Which is not the component of an organization's automation build block?

- a. Standardized tool selection
- b. Standard notation for artifacts
- c. Activity template
- d. Workflow automation**

94. Which is not the project environment?

- a. Prototyping environment
- b. Development environment
- c. Maintenance environment
- d. Stakeholder Environment**

95. The atomic unit of software work that is authorized to create, modify, or obsolescence components within a configuration baseline is called \_\_\_\_\_

- a. Software line of Business
- b. Software Change Order**
- c. Software Cost Estimation
- d. Software Baseline

96. Which includes the name of the organization, date of organization?

- a. Metrics
- b. Title
- c. Description**
- d. Resolution

97. \_\_\_\_\_ quantifies the volume of change.

- a. Rework item
- b. Organization policy
- c. Documentation
- d. Breakage item**

98. \_\_\_\_\_ focuses line of business units, but not on the top level organization or the projects.

- a. Software line of business
- b. Standardization**
- c. Infrastructure
- d. Software change order

99. The intermediate line of business level standard promotes \_\_\_\_\_

- a. Strategic and long-term improvements
- b. Project-specific training
- c. Domain-specific technology inception and training**
- d. Mandatory quality control

100. The lower project level standard promotes

- a. Strategic and long-term improvements
- b. Project-specific training**
- c. Domain-specific technology inception and training
- d. Mandatory quality control

101. The purpose of \_\_\_\_\_ is financial insight , plan vs actuals ,management indicators.

- a. Work and process
- b. Budgeted cost and expenditures**
- c. Rework and adaptability
- d. Breakage and modularity

102. Which is not in the seven core metrics?

- a. Work and process
- b. Work break down structure**
- c. Rework and adaptability
- d. Breakage and modularity

103. Which is not good of software metrics

- a. Accurate assessment of progress to date
- b. Estimating the cost and schedule to completing the product
- c. Insight into the quality of the evolving software product
- d. Work and process**

104. What is the dimension for metric?

- a. Dynamic trend**
- b. Static trend
- c. Dynamic value
- d. Stability

105. How many core metrics are there?

- a. five b. Eight c. six **d. seven**

106. Which of the following is not the management?

- a. Work and process
- b. Budgeted cost and expenditures
- c. Rework and adaptability**
- d. Staffing and team dynamic

107. \_\_\_\_\_ provide an important perspective for managing the process

- a. Metric value**
- b. Meta data
- c. Meta process
- d. Vision

108. Which of the following is the quality indicator

- a. Work and process

b. Budgeting cost and expenditures

- c. Rework and adaptability**
- d. Staffing and team dynamic

109. \_\_\_\_\_ is about managing change and measuring change.

- a. Iterative development**
- b. Iterative process
- c. Complex development
- d. Infrastructure

110. Metrics applied to ----- will be far less accurate than those applied to the production stage.

- a. Development stage
- b. Coding stage

**c. Engineering stage**

- d. Maintenance stage

111. Which of the following is not a management indicator? `

- a. Standard financial status
- b. No of releases**
- c. Technical progress
- d. Staffing progress

112. The positive value of cost variance corresponds to

- a. Safe region
- b. Under-budget region
- c. Over-budget region**
- d. Behind schedule region

113. \_\_\_\_\_ starts with small team until the risks in the requirements have been suitably resolved.

- a. Iterative development project**
- b. Recursive development project
- c. Loop development project
- d. Step development project

114. Which of the following is not included in management indicator?

- a. Standard financial status
- b. Technical progress
- c. No of releases**
- d. Staffing metrics

115. The planned cost of the actual progress is represented by

- a. Cost variance
- b. Schedule variance
- c. Actual cost
- d. Earned value**

116. \_\_\_\_\_ can be measured by defining planned estimate of the work & then tracking progress against that plan.

- a. Iterative development project**
- b. Recursive development project
- c. Loop development project
- d. Step development project

117. Which of the following is not a perspective of work and progress indicator?

- a. Software architecture team
- b. Software design team**
- c. Software development team
- d. Software management team

118. The actual spending profile for a project over its actual schedule is \_\_\_\_\_

- a. Earned value

b. Schedule variance

**c. Actual cost**

d. Cost variance

119. The management team should be \_\_\_\_\_ development team.

**a. Smaller than**

b. Larger than

c. Combined with

d. Same as

120. \_\_\_\_\_ is a sign of success.

a. High attrition

b. High addition

**c. Low attrition**

d. Low addition

121. Which of the following indicators are derived from the evolving product?

a. Management

b. Size

c. Maturity

**d. Quality**

122. \_\_\_\_\_ bugs are software faults that are coincidental with probabilistic occurrence of a given situation.

a. Bohr

b. Neems

**c. Heisen**

d. Johen

123. Specific monitors are also known as \_\_\_\_\_

**a. roles**

b. focuses

c. signals

d. panels

124. The user points to graphical object displaying a point in time & drills down to view the trend for the metric using

**a. drill down to trend**

b. drill down to point in time

c. drill down to lower levels of information

d. drill down to lower levels of indicators

125. \_\_\_\_\_ is defined as the number of software change orders opened and closed over the life cycle.

a. Stability

**b. Change traffic**

c. Modularity

d. Adaptability

126. \_\_\_\_\_ is the relationship between opened versus closed software change orders.

a. Modularity

b. Change traffic

**c. Stability**

d. Adaptability

127. The MTBF trend over time is known as \_\_\_\_\_

**a. Maturity** b. Adaptability c. Modularity d. Rework

128. Which of the following is not a characteristic of good metric?

a. Objective

b. Unambiguous

**c. Untailorable**

d. Quantifiable

129. \_\_\_\_\_ graph presents values over time.

a. comparison graph

**b. trend graph**

c. progression graph

d. convergence graph

130. Which of the following is an example of metrics automation?

a. SPP

**b. SPCP**

c. SPC

d. SCP

131. From \_\_\_\_\_, the primary measure of scale is the size of the team.

**a. process tailoring perspective**

b. variable tailoring perspective

c. constant tailoring perspective

d. automated tailoring perspective

132. Which of the following is not a characteristic of cohesive team?

a. weak boundaries

b. less overhead in assessment

**c. well defined phase transition**

d. informal planning

133. Which of following come under lower management complexity?

a. single thread

**b. smaller scale**

c. large scale

d. fault-tolerant

134. \_\_\_\_\_ are formally planned and conducted and the impacts of changes are typically benign.

**a. project milestone**

b. major milestone

c. minor mile stone

d. medium mile stone

135. \_\_\_\_\_ teams have common goals, complementary skills, and close communications.

**a. cohesive**

b. adversarial

c. elaboration

d. inception

136. Which of following come under lower technical complexity?

**a. single thread**

b. smaller scale

c. large scale

d. fault-tolerant

137. As team size \_\_\_\_\_, a new level of personnel management is introduced at roughly each factor of 5.

a. reduces

b. remain constant

**c. grows**

d. remain independent

138. \_\_\_\_\_ is highly dependent on the skills of personnel, especially subproject managers and team leads.

**a. performance**

b. scalability

c. coding

d. maintenance

**139. software process maturity and domain experience are mandatory to avoid \_\_\_\_\_ and ensure of expectations across numerous stakeholders.**

- a. errors & synchronization
- b. errors & risks
- c. risks & synchronization**
- d. risks & asynchronization

**140. \_\_\_\_\_ teams have conflicting goals, competing or incomplete skills, and less-than-open communications.**

- a. cohesive
- b. adversarial**
- c. elaboration
- d. inception

**141. Organizations with a mature process have**

- a. high level of precedent experience**
- b. low level of precedent experience
- c. medium level of precedent experience
- d. does not depend

**142. Which of the following is not a characteristic of level 1 organization**

- a. free form
- b. no basis
- c. informal planning
- d. well established**

**143. The amount of time spent to engineering stage compared to production stage for large project is in the ratio \_\_\_\_\_**

- a. 40/60
- b. 45/55**
- c. 60/40
- d. 55/45

**144. Check points more emphasis on executable demonstration in \_\_\_\_\_**

- a. complete architecture feasibility demonstration**
- b. no architecture feasibility demonstration
- c. incomplete architecture feasibility demonstration
- d. partial architecture feasibility demonstration

**145. Construction phase takes \_\_\_\_\_ %of all, for small commercial project.**

- a. 20
- b. 30
- c. 50**
- d. 70

**146. Which of the following is not a characteristic of flexible process**

- a. tolerant
- b. more credible**
- c. many informal events
- d. changeable business case

**147. \_\_\_\_\_ plays a greater role for small commercial product.**

- a. deployment**
- b. management
- c. design
- d. prototype

**148. Which of the following is correct flow for small commercial project?**

- a. design-environment-implementation
- b. design-requirements-deployment
- c. design-assessment-deployment

**d. design-implementation-deployment**

**149. Transition phase takes \_\_\_\_\_ %of all, for large commercial project.**

- a. 20
- b. 30
- c. 15**
- d. 10

**150. \_\_\_\_\_ is the basis for predictable, cost efficient construction for large projects.**

- a. good design**
- b. good architecture
- c. good code
- d. good deployment

**151. Iterative process deliver a product with only about \_\_\_\_\_ of the total budget consumed by these activities.**

- a. 25%**
- b. 50%
- c. 75%
- d. 100%

**152. Inception & elaboration phases are present in which stage**

- a. coding stage
- b. engineering stage**
- c. development stage
- d. testing stage

**153. A modern process attacks how much percentage of the requirements, usecases, components & risks?**

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

**154. The architecture first approach forces integration into which phase?**

- a. coding phase
- b. implementation phase
- c. maintenance phase

**d. design phase**

**155. The demonstrations do not eliminate which breakage?**

- a. coding phase
- b. implementation phase
- c. design phase**
- d. maintenance phase

**156. Which is resolved by emphasizing an architecture first approach?**

- a. early risk resolution
- b. no risk resolution
- c. some risk resolution
- d. late risk resolution**

**157. In late risk resolution, which kind of system elements are elaborated early in the life cycle?**

- a. high leverage**
- b. low leverage
- c. middle leverage
- d. no leverage



158. The requirements driven functional decomposition is avoided by organizing \_\_\_\_\_ kind of specifications.

- a. high level
- b. middle level
- c. low level**
- d. convincing

159. The conventional focus on documents and review meetings are replaced by:

- a. demonstrable results
- b. well defined sets
- c. both demonstrable results and well defined sets**
- d. work break down structures

160. \_\_\_\_\_ % of the engineering is consumed by \_\_\_\_\_ % of the requirements.

- a. 20% & 80%
- b. 80% & 20%**
- c. 40% & 80%
- d. 80% & 40%

161. Most of the critical risks will be resolved by \_\_\_\_\_

- a. end of the elaboration phase**
- b. starting of the elaboration phase
- c. middle of the elaboration phase
- d. not in the elaboration phase

162. Protrated integration & late design breakage are resolved by forcing integration into which stage?

- a. coding stage
- b. engineering stage**
- c. development stage
- d. testing stage

163. Resource consumption includes

- a. execution time & compile time
- b. disk space & Cpu time
- c. memory & frequency
- d. execution time, disk space and memory

164. \_\_\_\_\_ % of the progress is made by 20% of the people

- a. 40%
- b. 50%
- c. 70%
- d. 80%**

165. 80% of the software cost is consumed by \_\_\_\_\_ % of the components.

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

166. 80% errors are caused by \_\_\_\_\_ % of the components.

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

167. which mile stones focus on demonstrated results?

- a. major**
- b. minor
- c. do not focus
- d. cant be decided

168. Integration that occurs early & continuously serves as the \_\_\_\_\_ activity of the design artifacts.

- a. verification**
- b. documentation
- c. coding
- d. prototype

169. Which kind of requirements are captured in evaluation criteria

- a. top level
- b. middle level
- c. major level
- d. lower level**

170. Making the solution smaller reduces

- a. management complexity**
- b. reliability
- c. portability
- d. stability

171. In 1955 the overall ratio of software to hardware cost is

- a. 85:15
- b. 15:85**
- c. 30:60
- d. 60:30

172. Automation enables teams to spend more time on

- a. over head tasks
- b. development of code
- c. engineering**
- d. requirements analysis

173. Automation enables teams to spend less time on

- a. requirements analysis
- b. development of code
- c. engineering
- d. over head tasks**

174. 80% of contributors comes from \_\_\_\_\_ % of contributors

- a. 80
- b. 40
- c. 20**
- d. 10

175. System of systems is known as

- a. software system products**
- b. software programs
- c. software developments
- d. system developments

176. Which is primarily a function of number of source lines of code

- a. maintenance cost**
- b. quality
- c. adaptability
- d. reusability

177. How much software development effort is devoted to programming?

- a. 10%
- b. 15%**
- c. 25%
- d. 20%

178. Software systems & products typically costs, how much times as much per SLOC as individual software programs?

- a. 2

- b. 3  
c. 4  
d. 5
179. Walk through catches \_\_\_\_\_ % of errors.  
a. 20  
b. 40  
c. 60  
d. 80
180. Performance issues arise \_\_\_\_\_ in the life cycle  
a. early  
b. later  
c. transition phase  
d. elaboration phase
181. When a transition is to be done, which of the following is false  
a. pioneer new techniques on a small pilot program  
b. be prepared to spend more resources  
c. improve the persons working on the program  
d. be prepared to spend more time
182. Evaluation criteria in early release plans are \_\_\_\_\_  
a. goals  
b. requirements  
c. testing strategies  
d. prototype
183. Which of the following is not true?  
a. requirements & designs are fluid & tangible  
b. ambitious demonstrations are encouraged  
c. early increments will be matured.  
d. artifacts are less important early, more important later
184. Which of the following is not a characteristic of conventional software?  
a. sequential transition among phases  
b. 100% completeness of each artifact at each stage  
c. requirements, components, artifacts are equal  
d. low fidelity traceability among all artifacts
185. Which of the following is not a characteristic of modern development process?  
a. round trip engineering  
b. postponement of completeness  
c. high fidelity understanding of the drivers  
d. 100% completeness of each artifact at each stage
186. A transition to more mature iterative development process that supports automation does not include  
a. ready  
b. aim  
c. delete  
d. fire
187. Which of the following is a crux of software project success?  
a. technical breakthroughs  
b. process breakthroughs  
c. new tools  
d. management discipline
188. Good and bad project performance is much more obvious in \_\_\_\_\_ phase of life cycle.  
a. inception  
b. elaboration  
c. construction  
d. transition
189. Performance issues arise in \_\_\_\_\_ phase of life cycle.  
a. inception  
b. elaboration  
c. construction  
d. transition
190. CD phase in CCPDS-R is similar to \_\_\_\_\_ phase  
a. inception  
b. elaboration  
c. construction  
d. transition
191. Reusable components for network management are provided by \_\_\_\_\_  
a. SSV  
b. NAS  
c. DCO  
d. TAS
192. \_\_\_\_\_ consists of CDW, TOR, PDW.  
a. individual milestones  
b. major milestones  
c. minor milestones  
d. final milestones
193. TBD statements comes in \_\_\_\_\_  
a. code walkthrough  
b. data evolution  
c. component evolution  
d. data walkthrough
194. Which of the following is not a metric  
a. CCPDS-R  
b. Software size evolution  
c. Sub system process improvements  
d. SCO resolution profile
195. CCPDS-R includes \_\_\_\_\_ number of phases  
a. 1  
b. 2  
c. 3  
d. 4
196. FSD phase is \_\_\_\_\_  
a. small  
b. expert  
c. little  
d. large
197. User interface control is provided by \_\_\_\_\_  
a. SSV  
b. NAS  
c. DCO  
d. TAS
198. PDW stands for \_\_\_\_\_  
a. present data wire  
b. preliminary design walkthrough  
c. preliminary data walkthrough  
d. post design walkthrough
199. Incremental test process consists of \_\_\_\_\_ phases.  
a. 2  
b. 3  
c. 4  
d. 5