**MCA (Management)**

**(2020-22)**

**Course Code:- IT 42**

**Course Name :- Software Project Management**

**MCQ On Chapter 2 :- Linear Software Project Estimation**

Q.1 ) Which of the following is an important factor that can affect the accuracy and efficacy of estimates?  
**a) Project size**b) Planning process  
c) Project complexity  
d) Degree of structural uncertainty

Q.2) Which of the following is not an option to achieve reliable cost and effort estimate?  
a) Base estimates on similar projects that have already been completed  
b) Use one or more empirical models for software cost and effort estimation  
c) Use relatively simple decomposition techniques to generate project cost and effort estimates  
**d) The ability to translate the size estimate into human effort, calendar time, and Money**

Q.3) What can be used to complement decomposition techniques and offer a potentially valuable estimation approach in their own right?  
a) Automated estimation tools  
**b) Empirical estimation models**c) Decomposition techniques  
d) Both Automated estimation tools and Empirical estimation models

Q.4) 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 mentioned

Q.5) Which of the following states that work expands to fill the time available.  
a) CASE tools  
b) Pricing to win  
**c) Parkinson’s Law**d) Expert judgment

Q.6) The COCOMO model takes into account different approaches to software development, reuse, etc.  
a) True  
**b) False**

Q.7) Which of the following uses empirically derived formulas to predict effort as a function of LOC or FP?

a) FP-Based Estimation  
b) Process-Based Estimation  
c) COCOMO  
**d) Both FP-Based Estimation and COCOMO**

Q.8)  COCOMO stands for

a**) Constructive cost model**b) Comprehensive cost model  
c) Constructive cost estimation model  
d) Complete cost estimation model

Q.9)  Which version of COCOMO states that once requirements have been stabilized, the basic software architecture has been established?

**a) Early design stage model**b) Post-architecture-stage model  
c) Application composition model  
d) All of the mentioned

Q.10) Which model was used during the early stages of software engineering, when prototyping of user interfaces, consideration of software and system interaction, assessment of performance, and evaluation of technology maturity were paramount.

a) Early design stage model  
b) Post-architecture-stage model  
**c) Application composition model**d) All of the mentioned

Q.11)Which of the following is not one of the five information domain characteristics of Function Point (FP) decomposition?

a) External inputs  
b) External outputs  
**c) External process**d) External inquiries

Q.12) The project planner must reconcile the estimates based on decomposition techniques to produce a single estimate of effort.

a) True  
**b) False**

Q.13) If an Indirect approach is taken, then the sizing approach is represented as

a) LOC  
**b) FP**  
c) Fuzzy Logic  
d) LOC and FP

Q.14) "small" teams with "good" experience working with "less than rigid" requirements. Is type of Project

**a) Organic Project**

b) Semi detached Project

c) Embedded Project

d) Inorganic Project

Q.15 ) Multiplication of all cost drivers gives result for

a) Project Size

b) Development Time period

**c) Effort Adjustment Factor**

d) Staff size

Q.16) Effort Divided by Development Time period gives result for

a) Productivity

**b) Staff Size**

c) LOC

d) Effort Adjustment Factor

Q.17 ) Size Divided by Effort gives result for

**a) Productivity**

b) Cost Driver

c) LOC

d) Staff Size

Q.18 ) Function Point Can be calculated by

a) Multiplication of Average Weighting factors

b) Addition with General System Characteristic

**c) Multiplication with Unadjusted Function Point and Complexity Adjustment factor**

d) Addition with Average Weighting factors and General System Characteristic

Q.19) Which of the following is an important factor that can affect the accuracy and efficacy of estimates?

a) Project size

b) Planning process

c) Project complexity

d) Degree of structural uncertainty

Q.20) The expected value for the estimation variable (size), S, can be computed as a weighted average of the optimistic(Sopt), most likely (Sm), and pessimistic (Spess) estimates given as

a) EV = (Sopt + 4Sm + Spess)/4

**b) EV = (Sopt + 4Sm + Spess)/6**

c) EV = (Sopt + 2Sm + Spess)/6

d) EV = (Sopt + 2Sm + Spess)/4

Q.21) There are five Component related to Function Point Following is one of it

a) Data Communication file

b) Effort Adjustment Factor

**c) External Interface File**

d) Value Adjustment Factor

Q.22) COCOMO-II was developed at  
a) University of Texas  
**b) University of Southern California**c) MIT  
d) IIT

Q.23) COCOMO was developed initially by  
a) B.Beizer  
b) Putnam

**c) B.W.Bohem**d) Gregg Rothermal

Q.24) Function Points in software engineering was first proposed by  
a) Booch  
b) Boehm  
**c) Albrecht**d) Jacobson

Q.25) Function Point Computation is given by the formula  
a) FP = [count total \* 0.65] + 0.01 \* sum(Fi)  
**b) FP = count total \* [0.65 + 0.01 \* sum(Fi)].**c) FP = count total \* [0.65 + 0.01] \* sum(Fi)  
d) FP = [count total \* 0.65 + 0.01] \* sum(Fi)

Q.26) The amount of time that the software is available for use is known as  
**a) Reliability**b) Usability  
c) Efficiency  
d) Functionality

Q.27) 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

Q.28 ) Effort Adjustment Factor (EAF ) is multiplication of

a) KLOC

b) Development Time

**c) Cost Driver**

d) Productivity

Q.29) CMM stands for ?

a) Capability Management Module

b) Conservative Maturity Model

c) Capability Maturity Module

**d) Capability Maturity Model**

Q.30) Which of the following is not a maturity level in CMM?

**a) Design**

b) Repeatable

c) Managed

d) Optimizing

Q.31) In CMM, the life cycle activities of requirements analysis, design, code, and test are described in  
**a) Software Product Engineering**b) Software Quality Assurance  
c) Software Subcontract Management  
d) Software Quality Management

Q.32) The CMM emphasizes  
a) continuous process improvement  
b) the need to record information  
c) the need to accept quality system  
**d) none of the mentioned**

Q.33) Which is a software configuration management concept that helps us to control change without seriously impeding justifiable change?  
**a) Baselines**  
b) Source code  
c) Data model  
d) None of the mentioned

Q.34) Software Configuration Management can be administered in several ways. These include  
**a) A single software configuration management team for the whole organization**  
b) A separate configuration management team for each project  
c) Software Configuration Management distributed among the project members  
d) All of the mentioned

Q.35) What combines procedures and tools to manage different versions of configuration objects that are created during the software process?  
a) Change control  
b) Version control  
**c) SCIs**d) None of the mentioned

Q.36) Which of the following is the process of assembling program components, data, and libraries, and then compiling and linking these to create an executable system?  
**a) System building**b) Release management  
c) Change management  
d) Version management

Q.37)Which of the following is not a Software Configuration Management Activity?  
a) Configuration item identification  
**b) Risk management**c) Release management  
d) Branch management

Q.38) What involves preparing software for external release and keeping track of the system versions that have been released for customer use?  
a) System building  
**b) Release management**c) Change management  
d) Version management

Q.39) Which of the following process ensures that versions of systems and components are recorded and maintained?  
a) Codeline  
**b) Configuration control**c) Version  
d) Workspace

Q.40) Which of the following process is concerned with analyzing the costs and benefits of proposed changes?  
**a) Change management**b) Version management  
c) System building  
d) Release management

Q.41) Which of the following is not a Version management feature?  
a) Version and release identification  
**b) Build script generation**c) Project support  
d) Change history recording

Q.42) Which of the following is not a build system feature?  
a) Minimal recompilation  
b) Documentation generation  
**c) Storage management**d) Reporting

Q.43) Which of the following is a configuration item?  
a) Design & Test specification  
b) Source code  
c) Log information  
**d) All of the mentioned**

Q.44) SCM stands for  
a) Software Control Management  
**b) Software Configuration Management**c) Software Concept Management  
d) None of the mentioned

Q.45) Which of the following is not a main phase in Configuration Management (CM) Process?  
a) CM Planning  
b) Executing the CM process  
c) CM audits  
**d) None of the mentioned**

Q.46) Configuration Management (CM ) is about managing the different items in the product, and changes in them.  
**a) True**b) False

Q.47) What allows different projects to use the same source files at the same time?  
**a) Version Control**b) Access control  
c) CM Process  
d) Version Control and Access control

Q.48) Which of the following is not a change management process?  
a) Log the changes  
b) Estimate impact on effort and schedule  
c) Review impact with stakeholders  
**d) None of the mentioned**

Q.48) Configuration management (CM) is needed to deliver product to the client  
**a) True**b) False

Q.49) What is one or more software configuration items that have been formally reviewed and agreed upon and serve as a basis for further development?  
**a) Baseline**b) Cumulative changes  
c) CM  
d) Change Control

Q.50) How are baselines verified?  
a) By reviews  
b) By inspections  
**c) By testing of code**d) All of the mentioned

Q.51) CCB stands for  
**a) Change Control Board**b) Change Control Baseline  
c) Cumulative Changes in Baseline  
d) None of the mentioned

Q.52) What information is required to process a change to a baseline?  
a) Reasons for making the changes  
b) A description of the proposed changes  
c) List of other items affected by the changes  
**d) All of the mentioned**