

MID-TERM EXAMINATION PAPER

FACULTY : **COMPUTER SCIENCE AND MULTIMEDIA**
COURSE : **BACHELOR OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (BIT)**
YEAR/ SEMESTER : **THIRD YEAR / SIXTH SEMESTER**
MODULE TITLE : **SOFTWARE PROJECT MANAGEMENT**
DATE : **3RD MARCH 2022**
TIME ALLOWED : **3 HOURS**
START : **6:30 AM – 9:30 AM**
SET : **A**

Instruction to candidates

1. This question paper has THREE (3) Section
2. Answer **ALL** questions in Section A, MCQ.
3. Answer **5** questions in Section B, MSAQ
4. Answer **2** questions in Section C, MEQ
5. No scripts or answer sheets are to be taken out of the Examination Hall.
6. For Section A, answer in the OMR form provided.

Do not open this question paper until instructed.

(Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable)

SECTION A

Multiple Choice Questions

(30*1=30)

1. What limits the options of the project team?
 - a. Constraints
 - b. Assumptions
 - c. Technology
 - d. Deliverables
2. The work breakdown that covers the acquisition of a specific defense material item and is related to contractual effort, is called_____
 - a. Contract WBS
 - b. Contract Program WBS
 - c. Program WBS
 - d. None of these
3. Effective software ____ focuses on the four Ps: people, product, process, and project.
 - a. Planning
 - b. Control
 - c. Project management
 - d. All of the mentioned above
4. Quality planning is the process of developing a quality plan for_____.
 - a. customers
 - b. project manager
 - c. team
 - d. project
5. Which of the following method is not used for project planning?
 - a. Activity Diagram
 - b. CPM
 - c. Timesheet
 - d. Gantt chart
6. Which term is least critical from customer view point?
 - a. UAT
 - b. Unit testing
 - c. Delivery timeliness
 - d. Milestones
7. Which is not a Software Engineering Problem?
 - a. Rapid Technology Advancement
 - b. Increasing customer demands
 - c. Conflict with environment
 - d. Limited infrastructure and resources
8. ____ model is not suitable for accommodating any change
 - a. Waterfall Model
 - b. Prototyping Model
 - c. Build & Fix Model
 - d. RAD Model
9. The PERT technique gives most weightage to
 - a. the most pessimistic estimate obtained
 - b. the most optimistic estimate obtained
 - c. the most likely estimate obtained
 - d. all the estimates obtained have equal weights
10. Effective software project management focuses on
 - a. people, performance, payoff, product
 - b. people, product, performance, process
 - c. people, product, process, project
 - d. people, process, payoff, product
11. The process each manager follows during the life of a project is known as
 - a. Project Management
 - b. Manager Life Cycle

- c. Project Management Life Cycle
 - d. All of these
- 12. Which of the following is incorrect activity for the configuration management of a software system?
 - a. Internship management
 - b. Change management
 - c. Version management
 - d. System management
- 13. Activities A, B, and C are the immediate predecessors for Y activity. If the earliest finishing time for the three activities are 12, 15, and 10, then what will be the earliest starting time for Y?
 - a. 12
 - b. 15
 - c. 10
 - d. 25
- 14. Which of the following is not a phase of project management?
 - a. Project planning
 - b. Project scheduling
 - c. Project controlling
 - d. Project being
- 15. "Risk" is usually _____ as the project progresses.
 - a. increased
 - b. reduced
 - c. remained same
 - d. negligible
- 16. _ can take place at any time during the project, though the sooner the better.
 - a. Risk assessment
 - b. Risk management planning
 - c. Risk resolution
 - d. Risk Prioritization
- 17. _____ decides the tasks, milestones, and deliverables of the project.
 - a. Programmer
 - b. Designer
 - c. Project manager
 - d. Business analyst
- 18. What will be the milestones of activity named prototype development?
 - a. Requirement definition
 - b. Requirement specification
 - c. Evaluation report
 - d. Feasibility report
- 19. In the project planning, which of the following is considered as the most basic parameter based on which all other estimates are made?
 - a. Project size
 - b. Project effort
 - c. Project duration
 - d. Project duration
- 20. Two tools for computing critical path and project completion times from activity networks are
 - a. CPM and PERT
 - b. CPM and DRE
 - c. PERT and DRE
 - d. CPM and FP
- 21. The purpose of earned value analysis is to
 - a. determines how to compensate developers based on their productivity
 - b. provides a quantitative means of assessing software project progress
 - c. provides a qualitative means of assessing software project progress
 - d. set the price point for a software product based on development effort
- 22. What describes the data and control to be processed?

- a. Planning process
 - b. Software scope
 - c. External hardware
 - d. Project complexity
23. Ensuring that no more than the allocated number of people are allocated at any given time in Software Scheduling is known as
- a. Time Allocation
 - b. Effort Validation
 - c. Defined Milestone
 - d. Effort Distribution
24. What is a critical path?
- a. It is a path that operates from the starting node to the end node.
 - b. It is a mixture of all the paths
 - c. It is the longest path
 - d. It is the shortest path
25. ____ is a monitoring and controlling process.
- a. Develop project team
 - b. Request seller responses
 - c. Risk response planning
 - d. Integrated change control
26. Which of the following is not a phase of CMMI?
- a. Initial
 - b. Quantitatively managed
 - c. Integrated
 - d. Defined
27. Which of the following requires design control measures, such as holding and recording design reviews and qualification tests
- a. CMM
 - b. ISO 9001
 - c. ISO 9000-3
 - d. None of these
28. Which of the following is not a Software Quality Assurance (SQA) plan for a project?
- a. evaluations to be performed
 - b. amount of technical work
 - c. audits and reviews to be performed
 - d. documents to be produced by the SQA group
29. Resource allocated is done using
- a. PERT Chart
 - b. Gantt Chart
 - c. UML
 - d. Pi-Chart
30. The advantage of following the IEEE Standard for drawing up a Software Project Management Plan (SPMP)
- a. It is drawn up by representatives from major software development organizations
 - b. It is designed for all types of software products
 - c. It is a framework that can be used irrespective of process model or specific techniques
 - d. All of the above

SECTION B

Short Question Answer

Attempt any five (5) questions out of eight (8) questions

(5*6=30)

1. What is the role of critical path in project planning? (Unit 6: Risk Management)
2. Explain the different characteristics of a Project Manager. (Unit1: Introduction to SPM)
3. What is the difference between project monitoring and project controlling? (Unit 5: Project Planning, Monitoring & Control)
4. What is a Work Breakdown Structure (WBS) and how does it help in preparing a good plan? (Unit5: Project Planning, Monitoring and Control)
5. How will you identify stakeholders of software project and why do you know more about them? (Unit 8: Requirements Management)
6. Explain the Software Configuration Management (SCM) with examples. (Unit10: SCM)
7. Explain the Black box testing. (Unit 9: Software test management)
8. Explain the steps involved in Cost-benefit Analysis. (Unit 4: Software estimation)

SECTION C

Long Question Answer

Attempt any two (2) questions out of three (3) questions

(2*20=40)

Case study is compulsory

1. Suppose you are asked to develop a software for automation a lift operation. List out and explain the approaches followed by you in order to gather the requirement of system. (5+15)
2. Define risk and also explain in details how will you managing risks? (5 + 15)
3. Define Quality Assurance (QA) and Quality Control (QC). Explain the different techniques used for enhancing the quality of software project. (10+10)

******BEST OF LUCK******