**TEXAS COLLEGE OF MANAGEMENT AND IT**

MID TERM EVALUATION

Subject: Software Project Management

Time: 3 Hours Full Marks: 100

Pass Marks: 40

SECTION – A 30 \* 1 = 30

Multiple choice Questions

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.
4. Planning
5. Control
6. **Project management**
7. All of the mentioned above
8. Quality planning is the process of developing a quality plan for\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  
   a. customers  
   b. project manager  
   c. team  
   **d. project**
9. Which of the following method is not used for project planning?

a. Activity Diagram  
b. CPM  
**c**. **Timesheet**  
d. Gantt chart

1. Which term is least critical from customer view point?  
   a. UAT  
   b. Unit testing  
   c. Delivery timeliness  
   **d. Milestones**
2. Which is not a Software Engineering Problem?
3. Rapid Technology Advancement
4. Increasing customer demands
5. **Conflict with environment**
6. Limited infrastructure and resources
7. \_\_ model is not suitable for accommodating any change

**a.** **Waterfall Model**  
b. Prototyping Model  
c. Build & Fix Model  
d. RAD Model

1. 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
2. Effective software project management focuses on
3. people, performance, payoff, product
4. people, product, performance, process
5. **people, product, process, project**
6. people, process, payoff, product
7. The process each manager follows during the life of a project is known as
   1. Project Management
   2. Manager Life Cycle
   3. **Project Management Life Cycle**
   4. All of these
8. Which of the following is incorrect activity for the configuration management of a software system?
9. Internship management
10. Change management
11. Version management
12. 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

1. 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 5 \* 6 = 30

Answer any 5 out of 8 questions

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 20 \* 2 = 40

Answer any 2 out of 3 questions

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)

1. 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