**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

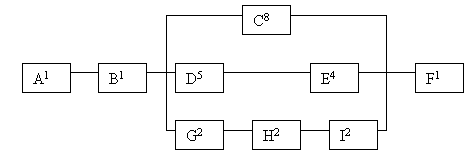
1. Which of the following is not project management goal?

a. Keeping overall costs within budget  
b. Delivering the software to the customer at the agreed time  
c. Maintaining a happy and well-functioning development team  
**d. Avoiding customer complaints**

1. Which of the following is not considered as a risk in project management?

a. Specification delays

1. Product competition
2. **Testing**
3. Staff turnover
4. Which of the following is/are main parameters that you should use when computing the costs of a software development project?
5. travel and training costs
6. hardware and software costs
7. effort costs (the costs of paying software engineers and managers)
8. **all of these**
9. What is the critical path through the network below?



1. ABCF
2. **ABDEF**
3. ABGHJF
4. ABCDEF
5. A schedule that has been defined at a degree of resolution that allows progress to be monitored and the project to be controlled, is called,
6. Project tracking
7. Project Scheduling
8. Project network
9. Project monitoring
10. Testing and Module Integration strategies are addressed in \_ phase.
11. Initiation
12. Implementation
13. **Planning and design**
14. Maintenance
15. What does a Work Breakdown Structure (WBS) “break down?”

**a. Project deliverables are broken down into tasks and activities.**  
 b. Project costs are broken down into the departments where they are charged.

c. The structural elements of the project facility and equipment are broken down for inventory and tracking purposes

d. None of these

1. The Three attributes of project risk are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
2. Notification, frequency of relevant events, probability of occurrence
3. Risk cost, quality, control
4. Quality, risk planning, total number of risk events
5. **Risk event, probability occurrence, the amount at stake**
6. What will be the milestones of activity named prototype development
7. Requirements definitions
8. Requirement specifications
9. **Evaluation report**
10. Feasibility report
11. Which of the following activity is undertaken immediately after feasibility study and before the requirement analysis and specification phase?
12. **Project planning**
13. Project controlling
14. Project monitoring
15. Project scheduling Identify the sub-process of process improvement  
    a. Process introduction  
    **b. Process analysis**  
    c. De-processification  
    d. Process distribution
16. The best project team organizational model to use when tracking extremely complex problem is the   
    a. Closed Paradigm  
    **b. Open Paradigm**  
    c. Random Paradigm  
    d. Synchronous Paradigm
17. Which of these characteristics are used to determine the scope of software project?
18. Context, lines of code, function
19. Context, function, communication requirements
20. **Information objective, function, performance**
21. Communication requirements, performance, information objectives
22. Process indicators enable a software project manager to
23. Access the status of an on-going project
24. Track potential risks
25. Adjust work-flow or tasks
26. **None of these**
27. Which of the following items are not measured by software project metrics?
28. Inputs
29. **Markets**
30. Outputs
31. Results
32. Which of following is not a measure that can be collected from a web application project?
33. **Customization objects**
34. Number of dynamic objects
35. Number of internal page links
36. Number of static webpages
37. The objective of software project planning is to
38. Convince the customer that project is feasible
39. Make use of historical project data
40. **Enable a manager to make reasonable estimate of cost and schedule**
41. Determine the portable profit margin prior to bidding on a project
42. In agile software development estimation techniques focus on the time required to complete each
43. **Increment**
44. Task
45. Scenario
46. Use-case
47. Which of the following is not a project manager activity?
48. Project control
49. Project management
50. Project planning
51. **Project design**
52. Who defines the business issues that often have significance influence on the software project?
53. Practitioners
54. Project managers
55. **Senior managers**
56. None of them
57. Which of the following is not an approach to software cost estimation?
58. Empirical
59. Heuristic
60. **Critical**
61. Analytical
62. The best indicator of progress on a software project is the completion
63. Of a defined engineering activity task
64. Of a successful budget review meeting on time
65. **Successful review of a defined software work product**
66. Successful acceptance of project prototype by the customer
67. Effective risk management plan needs to address which of these issues?
68. Risk avoidance
69. Risk monitoring
70. Contingency plan
71. **All of these**
72. Which of the following is not an issue to consider when reverse reengineering?
73. Abstraction level
74. Completeness
75. **Connectivity**
76. Directionality
77. Who identifies, documentes and verifies that corrections have been made to the software?
78. Project manager
79. Project team
80. **SQA group**
81. All of these
82. Which of the following is not a SQA plan for a project?
83. Evaluations to be performed
84. **Amount of technical work**
85. Audits and reviews to be performed
86. Documents to be produced by the SQA group
87. Which one is not a stage of COCOMO-II?

**a. Early design estimation model**  
b. Application Composition estimation model  
c. comprehensive cost estimation model  
d. Post architecture estimation model

1. Which of the following is an example of Configuration Items?  
   a. SCM procedures  
   b. Source code  
   c. Software design descriptions  
   **d. All of the mentioned**
2. In which testing level the focus is on customer usage?  
   a. Alpha Testing  
   b. Beta Testing  
   c. Validation Testing  
   **d. Both Alpha and Beta**
3. An event that occurs at some point in time when the system does not deliver a service as expected by its users is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
   a. Human error or mistake  
   b. System fault  
   c. System error  
   **d. System failure**

SECTION – B 5 \* 6 = 30

Answer any 5 out of 8 questions

1. List out the activities used in SPM. (Unit 1: introduction to SPM)
2. List out the advantages and disadvantages of Rapid Application Development (RAD) software development life cycle. (Unit 3: Software life Cycle Models)
3. Briefly explain about risk planning and controlling. (Unit 6: Risk Management)
4. Explain the tools for collecting the requirements. (Unit 8: Requirements management)
5. How you can select the right person for the job? Explain. (Unit 5: Project planning)
6. Define software quality and its importance. (Unit 12: SQA)
7. Explain about SCM tasks and tools. (Unit 10: SCM)
8. Explain about black box testing. (Unit 9: Software test management, verification and validation)

SECTION – C 20 \* 2 = 40

Answer any 2 out of 3 questions

Case study is compulsory

1. Suppose you are assigned a project manager for a software project named e-attendance system. Explain How you are going to allocate the resources require for each activity of the project in order to complete it on time with desire quality. Feel free to make any assumptions. (20)
2. What is software project management? How software project differs from other projects?

(10 + 10)

1. Explain the different techniques for enhancing the quality of software project.

(20)

Best of Luck