Prepared by: Dr. Tariq Hanif
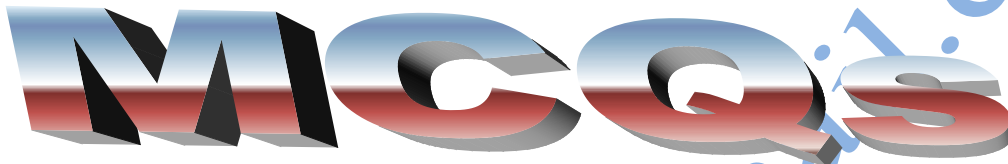Finalterm-13
For more help @:
Email:qirathanif@gmail.com
Website:drqirathanif.jimdo.com
Cell# 03037300008

MCQs

1. Identify the category of people who do actual work on software development.
Customers
Seniors managers
Project managers
Practitioners

2. Rapid prototyping is particularly helpful in projects where the requirements are _____ to specify
Easy
Difficult 20
Already available
All of given

3. As a project manager, you perform two primary activities to manage risks for software project:
Risk Analysis, Risk identification
Risk quantification, Risk identification
Risk Analysis, Risk management 73
Risk management, Risk quantification

4. Quality planning process outputs are quality management plan, _____
Operational definition
Checklists, and
Inputs to other processes
All of the given

5. All given below are the problems that affect software projects except:
Product-related problems
Technology-related problems
Procedure-related problems 85
People-related problems

6. These all are outputs of Initiating Process except

Prepared by: Dr.Tariq Hanif (VU-Sahiwal/Hasilpur)

Project Manager Assignments

Constraints

Selection Criteria 134

Assumptions

7. _____ identifying, documenting, and assigning project roles, responsibilities, and reporting relationships.

Quality Planning

Communications Planning

Organizational Planning 139

Staff Acquisition

8. Scope determination task is performed in phase

Project initiation 78

Project closedown

Project planning, control, and tracking

Product implementation

9. Enhancement maintenance is also known as _____

Corrective maintenance

Perfective maintenance

Adaptive maintenance 413

Preventive maintenance

10. During the project management process, the development phase focuses on _____

What

When

Change

How   144

11. Which of the following does not help in meeting project deadlines?

Proper planning and analysis in making the schedule

Allowing people who will not be involved in the development work of the project (e.g. marketing department of an organization) to make the schedule

Good negotiation skills which help to arrive at realistic project schedules in the first place

12. Which of the following is not a good habit to make people and teams more effective?

Being proactive

Anticipate and plan for problems and inevitable changes in projects

Seeking to be understood first and then to understand

Beginning with the end in mind

13. CSOM stands for_____

Computer system operator's manual 172

Computer system offered manual

Discipline of the Project Manager to control project schedules

Computer software operator's manual

Computer system obvious manual

14. Using an EFFORT RATIO for each type of change in_____is necessary.

Fuzzy logic sizing

Function point sizing

Changing sizing 227

Standard component sizing

15. Why is a change control board necessary?

To approve or reject changes to the project plan 177

To approve or reject change requests when required

To approve or reject changes to the WBS

To approve or reject the selection of project team resources

16. Which of the following is better to be created before working on a project plan?

User manual

Test plan

Status report

WBS

17. WBS is not------------------------

The WBS should contains 100% of the work defined by the scope or contract

Development of WBS should involve the entire project team

A listing of tasks or activities 249

Should captures all deliverables (Internal, External, Interim) in terms of work to be completed

18. You need to define the steps in such a way that they are distinct, homogeneous tasks for which you can estimate resource requirements in component_____ .

Activities 296

Nodes

Network

Critical path

19. Before requirements can be analyzed, modeled, or specified they must be gathered through a/an _____

Elicitation process 98

Interviewing

Meeting

Both Interviewing and Meeting

20. The distinguishing characteristics of a software product are _____

Cyclomatic complexity and cohesion

Function points and lines of code

Function points only

Cyclomatic complexity and cohesion, Function points and lines of code 118

21. The project development plan is one of the first formal documents produced by the project. Within this document, the project manager describes in detail that how___

The project will be developed, these resources will be used, what resources will be required? 149

How the project will be developed?

What resources will be required?

How these resources will be used?

22. This is rather like renting a car the customer pays for the time that the car is used, and for any other expenses such as insurance and gasoline is example of _____

Fixed price

Cost-plus 158

Fixed price and Cost-plus

None of given

23. Effective project managers_____

Lead by example 86

Are visionary

Are good motivators, communicators, supports team members

Lead by example, are visionary and are good motivators, communicators, supports team members

24. Lessons learned are important to document because an organization can use them to improve future projects and the Project Management process. Therefore, in project closing procedures, it is helpful to review the ----------------

Checklists for risk identification

WBS

Original contract

Both WBS and Original contract

25. Watts Humphrey in his book, _____the Software process, has said, "*If you don't know where you are, a map won't help.*"

Magazine

Managing 222

Book of

Both Magazine and Book of

26. Before an estimate can be made, the project planner must understand the scope of the software to be built and generate an estimate of its_____

Cost

Size 226

Both Cost and Size

Neither Cost nor Size

27. In _____ the planner develops estimates of the information domain.

Function point sizing 227

Standard component sizing

Change sizing

Change sizing and Standard component sizing

28. If you are using MS-Project or a similar project management software application, you may encounter the WBS as a _____with indents to show structure.

Vertical list 246

Horizontal list

Both Vertical list and Horizontal list

Neither Vertical list nor Horizontal list

29. _____ is an activity that distributes estimated effort across the planned project duration by allocating the effort to specific software engineering tasks

Software project scope

Software project planning

Software project scheduling 284

Both Software project scope and planning

30. To create a schedule, you can use project management tool _____

Gantt charts

Network-scheduling techniques

Both Gantt charts, Network-scheduling techniques 285

4

Neither Gantt charts nor Network-scheduling techniques

31. An activities list is typically shown in this ways.

It can be shown as an outline or it can be graphically presented 257

It can be graphically presented

Neither it can be not shown as an outline nor be graphically presented

It can be shown as an outline

32. _____ is /are basic network-scheduling techniques

PERT

CPM

Both PERT and CPM 296

Neither PERT nor CPM

33. _____ is the process by which changes to the Project's scope, deliverables, timescales or resources are formally defined, evaluated and approved prior to implementation.

Change control

Change scope

Change Management 332

Both Change control and Change scope

34. This problem is discussed by_____, in which he/they conclude that complete objectivity in quality assessment cannot be achieved

Ververs

Wesselius

Wesselius and Ververs 358

Neither Wesselius nor Ververs

35. Quality assurance consists of the _____ function of management.

Auditing

Reporting

Auditing or reporting 361

Neither Auditing nor reporting

36. One of the more recent developments in quality assurance is the realization that quality is _____ attribute that either exists or does not exist.

Not a binary 366

A binary

Exponential

Both binary and exponential

37. Project management includes numerous activities, including _____

Resource allocation

Risk management and estimation

Resource allocation, Planning, Risk management and estimation 370

Planning

38. A task is an activity that has a defined _____

Start date

End date

Start and end dates 370

Neither Start date nor End date

39. Using Microsoft Project 2000, you can create _____ types of standard reports

Two 397

Three

Four

Nine

40. The implementation plan NOT contain the activity_____

Resource List

Software Components for Installation

Data Migration

Training Schedule 405

1. To deliver expected results in software project management, you carry out the successive process _____.

Studying the feasibility of the project

Planning to meet the requirement

Executing the plan

All of the given 70

2. The theory of that 85 percent of the cost of quality is a management problem is attributed to

Deming

Kaizen

Juran

Crosby

3. Most software project manager's practice a lot of management techniques that are of doubtful authenticity are called

Project management tools

Project management myths 81

Project management thumb rules

Project management fundamentals

4. To access the constraints feature in Microsoft Project 2000, you perform the _____ steps

Ten

Four

Six

Eight 379

5. Requires too much effort for stringent documentation-in every phase is drawback of _____

The Prototyping Model

The RAD Model

The Waterfall Model 164

The Spiral Model

6. It is also preferable in _____ to create a prototype for every deliverable that LMN Inc. might deem necessary to receive client feedback.

The RAD Model

The Waterfall Model

The Spiral Model 168

The Prototyping Model

7. Using the intermediate COCOMO technique effort is calculated in_____

Five-step Process

6

Prepared by: Dr. Tariq Hanif (VU-Sahiwal/Hasilpur)

Two-step process

Three-step process 234

Four-step process

8. WBS is not --------------------

A listing of tasks or activities 249

Should have at least 2 levels: Level 1 defines 100% of the service/product/result; Level 2 defines the deliverables in terms of work (groupings)

Project Management (and sub-contract management) at Level 2.

The deliverables in the WBS must match the scope or contract (WBS should not contain work that is not defined in the scope – Scope should not describe work not contained in the WBS)

9. Why is a change control board necessary?

To approve or reject changes to the project plan 177

To approve or reject change requests when required

To approve or reject changes to the WBS

To approve or reject the selection of project team resources

10. Cost overruns have plagued the introduction of a new factory assembly line at your company and your project's approved cost baseline has been exceeded. What should you do next?

Request more funds from the customer

Request more funds from plan.

Update the WBS.

Issue a budget update

You can create a WBS by following _____steps

Two

Three 275

Four

Five

12. Dividing a software project into phases helps you in managing the _____ involved in the software project.

Complexities

Uncertainties

Complexities, Uncertainties 66

Size

13. To manage the project plan effectively you monitor the _____

Project plan

Periodic performance status reports

Requests for change

Project plan, Periodic performance status reports, Requests for change 76

14. Insufficient identification is a

Technology-related problem

Process-related problem 86

People-related problem

Product-related problem

15. Unstructured and hurried software development is a

Technology-related problem

Product-related problem
Process-related problem 87
People-related problem
16. Effective project managers_____
Lead by example 86
Are visionary
Are good motivators, communicators, supports team members
Lead by example, are visionary and are good motivators, communicators, supports team members
17. Before an estimate can be made, the project planner must understand the scope of the software to be built and generate an estimate of its_____
Cost
Size 226
Both Cost and Size
Neither Cost nor Size
18. In _____ the planner develops estimates of the information domain.
Function point sizing 227
Standard component sizing
Change sizing
Change sizing and Standard component sizing
19. If you are using MS-Project or a similar project management software application, you may encounter the WBS as a _____with indents to show structure.
Vertical list 246
Horizontal list
Both Vertical list and Horizontal list
Neither Vertical list nor Horizontal list
20. _____ decomposition of a software system is a division of the system into lower level components that coincide with the actual software components of the system.
The design 269
The Project
The Functional
Both Project and Functional
21. Fred Brooks, the well-known author of The Mythical-Man-Month [BRO95], was once asked how software projects fall behind schedule. His response was as simple as it was profound_____
One day at a time 284
One day at evening
One day aftenoon
Two day at a time
22. Contingency planning involves maintaining an alternative plan if the original plan fails, Contingency plans are put to use when_____
Risks are not clear
Risks become a reality 305
Project risks
Risk Mitigated

8

[Type the company name]

23. Everyone involved in the software process managers, software engineers and customers in _____ activities.

Risk analysis and management 305
Risk identification and analysis
Risk identification only
Risk identification and management

24. The amount of training time needed for a new user is called _____
Reliability
Recoverability
Availability
User-friendliness 368

25. In Microsoft Project, every unit of work, which consumes effort, time, and money, is called as___
Work unit
Activity
Work unit and Activity
Task 370

26. _____ in a task is defined as an abrupt and sudden interruption in the planned schedule
A split 385
A schedule
Split and Schedule
Neither Split nor Schedule

27. _____ committee is set up to monitor implementation committee
Implementation department
Implementation
Implementation coordination 404
Configuration

28. Which of the following is not a project Player?
Senior Manager
Project Manager
Customer
End-User 9

29. The widespread use of silicon-based microprocessor occurs in which phase of the software evolution?
Third phase   59
Fourth phase
Second phase
Fifth phase

30. The project management process groups are … activities.
Discrete   132
One time
Iterative
Overlapping

31. There are … main types of Work Break down Structure (WBS).

9

4
3 251
2
5

32. The activity that distributes estimated effort across the planned project duration by allocating the effort to specific software engineering tasks is called...
Cost management
Project schedule 284
Effort management
Activity management

33. The ISO quality assurance standard that applies to software engineering is
ISO 9000 359
ISO 9001
ISO 9002
ISO 9003

34. If P is risk probability, L is loss, and then Risk Exposure (RE) is computed as...
$RE = P/L$
$RE = P + L$
$RE = P*L$
$RE = 2* P *L$

35. Degree of uncertainty that the product will meet its requirements and be fit for its intended use is called...
Performance risk   348
Cost risk
Schedule risk
Support risk

36. Which of the following is not a size metric?
LOC
Function count
Program length
Cyclomatic complexity

37. A key concept of quality control is that all work products ...
Are delivered on time and under budget
Have complete documentation
Have measurable specification for process outputs   359
Are thoroughly tested before delivery to the customer

38. Number of clauses used in ISO 9001 to specify quality system requirements are ...
15
20
25
28

39. How many risk stages are there in risk management plan?
2
3
4
5

Prepared by: Dr. Tariq Hanif (VU-Sahiwal/Hasilpur)

40. Project Risk Management includes all of the following processes except ...

Risk Monitoring and Control

Risk Identification

Risk avoidance 42

Risk analysis

Subjective

42. Write down the formula to calculate initial development effort using Intermediate COCOMO technique 02.

Ans: The last step in calculating effort by using the COCOMO technique is to substitute the values of lines of code and effort constants in the following formula: $E_j = a1 * (KLOC)_{a2}$

In the formula, **Ei** is the effort for a project. The effort constants, **al** and **a2** depend on the type of project being developed.

43. How can material resources rate is calculated?02

44. How is validation criteria helpful in optimal use of resources?02

Ans: Validation Criteria: you also determine the validation criteria for time and effort allocation in a software project. Determining the validation criteria allows you to ensure that the optimal level of resources is available for a particular activity. Suppose 5 people are assigned to an activity that requires an effort of 3.5 person days. This means resources allocated are more than the actual requirement.

45. List the names of Tasks of Controlling Process03

Ans: Controlling Process Tasks 1. Integrated Change Control 2. Scope Verification

3. Scope Change Control 4. Schedule Control 5. Cost Control 6. Quality Control

7. Performance Reporting 8. Risk Response Control

46. What type of information WBS document contains? 03

Ans: The information contained in the WBS can help a Program Manager develop a statement of work that describes what products or services are to be delivered.

47. What activities are involved in Risk Management? 03

Ans: The steps of risk management involve risk identification, risk analysis, and risk mitigation. Risk identification involves identifying risks. Risks are identified after discussion with team members about the requirements documents, available technology, resources, and other project-related factors.

49. In Delphi technique an estimation activity meeting, how many distinct groups of people need to be present discuss in details.05

Ans: The Delphi technique has eight basic steps: 1. Identify the terms that need to perform the estimation activity. In an estimation activity meeting, three distinct groups of people need to be present. *Estimation experts: Estimation coordinator: · Author:*

11

50. List the usefulness of WBS.05

Ans: Usefulness:– Should define the context of the project and clarifies the work – Should communicates project scope to all stakeholders in terms of the work to be completed – Is "in sync" with the scope statement and project schedule – Implies and allows for continual improvement/update o

51. What is Quality Control Myths? Discuss two myths identified by Cobb and Mills.05

Cobb and Mills (1990) list several of these myths, and suggest methods of combating them. Two of the more prevalent myths identified by Cobb and Mills are described below.

Myth: Quality costs money. This is one of the most common myths (not only in software development). In fact, quality in software usually saves money. Poor quality breeds failure. There is a positive correlation between failures and cost in that it is more expensive to remove execution failures designed into software than to design software to exclude execution failures.

Myth: Software failures are unavoidable. This is one of the worst myths because the statement is partly true, and is therefore often used as an excuse to justify poor quality software. The claim that 'there is always another bug' should never be a parameter in the design or implementation of software.

52. Suppose you are working on a large scale construction project. What will be the major cost management factors and show how will you map them with above mentioned project? The example project that you can consider is the construction of flyovers at city level.05

Ans: Costs and Cost Management

Project Cost Management includes the processes required to ensure that the project is completed within the approved budget**.** ⇒ **Resource Planning**—determining what resources (people, equipment, materials and what quantities of each should be used to perform project activities. ⇒ **Cost Estimating**—developing an approximation (estimate) of the costs of the resources needed to complete project activities. ⇒ **Cost Budgeting**—allocating the overall cost estimate to individual work activities. ⇒ **Cost Control**—controlling changes to the project budget.

41. What type of SQA activities are described in SQA Plan?02

Ans: There are a large number of tasks involved in SQA activities.

These include:

i. Formulating a quality management plan ii. Applying software engineering techniques

iii. Conducting formal technical reviews iv. Applying a multi-tiered testing strategy

v. Enforcing process adherence vi. Controlling change vii. Measuring impact of change

viii. Performing SQA audits ix. Keeping records and reporting

42. A project has five phases, some of them are sequential and some are non sequential, list which phases are sequential and which are non sequential? 02

Ans: A project has five phases. Here's a brief summary of each:

Sequential: Initiation, Closing

Non sequential: ⇒ Planning ⇒ Executing ⇒ Controlling

44. Software project scheduling is an activity that distributes estimated effort across the planned project duration by allocating the effort to specific software engineering tasks. What are the two different perspectives of scheduling software engineering projects02?

12

Ans: Scheduling for software engineering projects can be viewed from two rather different perspectives. In the first, an end-date for release of a computer-based system has already (and irrevocably) been established the software organization is constrained to distribute effort within the prescribed time frame. The second view of software scheduling assumes that rough chronological bounds have been discussed but the end-date is set by the software engineering organization. Effort is distributed to make best use of resources and an end-date is defined after careful analysis of the ware. Unfortunately, the first situation is encountered far more frequently than the second.

45. Describe the types of maintenance activities? 03

Ans: There are four types of maintenance activities:

· Corrective · Adaptive · Perfective · Preventive

46. Let us consider an automatic bank teller system.

a) The system has ability to communicate on-line between the remote automatic tellers and the bank's central computer in order to provide updated account information.

b) The method of transmission between the automatic teller and the central computer.

You are given two statements. You have to identify which statement is functional characteristic and which is not a functional characterstic? 03

Ans: Let us consider an automatic bank teller system. The ability to communicate online between the remote automatic tellers and the bank's central computer in order to provide updated account information is a functional characteristic of the system. This will usually be defined during the requirements phase of the development cycle. However, the method of transmission between the automatic teller and the central computer is not a functional characteristic of the system, as this is internal to the design and implementation of the system and is not apparent to the user. The method of transmission, including the communications protocol, will usually be defined during the design phase of the development of the system.

47 List at least five terms used by the planning process.3

Ans: 1. Scope Planning 2. Scope Definition 3. Activity Definition 4. Activity Sequencing 5. Activity Duration Estimating 6. Resource Planning 7. Cost Estimating 8. Cost Budgeting Risk Planning 9. Schedule Development 10. Quality Planning 11. Communications Planning 12. Organization Planning 13. Staff Acquisition 14. Procurement Planning 15. Project Plan Development.

48. Program Evaluation and Review Techniques (PERT) is a probabilistic technique to estimate the time, which criteria used by PERT to estimate the time.03

49. Elaborate the concept of Product Operation Factors and explain all Product Operation Factors.05

Ans: Time Estimates in PERT

PERT is a probabilistic technique that uses three time estimates: It assumes that activity times are represented by a probability distribution. To finish an activity, it bases the probability distribution of activity time on three time estimates:

• *Optimistic time* • *Pessimistic time* • *Most likely time*

The optimistic time is the shortest time period within which an activity can end if everything goes well.

13

50. In a customized insurance project, there are four modules. The total effort estimate of the modules is 3.0 KLOC. The management has identified four cost driver attributes with the respective multiplying factors that might affect the project most. In this situation, the values of al and a2 are 3.2 and 1.05, respectively, the project is organic. Calculate the initial effort estimate.05

$E_i = a1 \ (KLOC)_{a2}$

$E_i = 3.2 * 31.05$

$E_i = 3.2 * 3.16$

$E_i = 10.11$

The values assigned to the cost driver attributes that are applicable to a particular software application are displayed in Table 2. According to the table, the time to execute a software program is of high importance. Therefore, the attribute TIME is assigned a value of 1.35. In contrast, the software application does not require a very high analyst involvement. Therefore, the value assigned to ACAP is very low or 0.95. Using the same logic, the values for other cost driver attributes are assigned.

51. To reschedule an incomplete task in Microsoft project, what steps you should perform?05

Ans: Microsoft Project 2000 is a popular project management tool that also enables you to schedule and track your project plan. In Microsoft Project, every unit of work, which consumes effort, time, and money, is called a *task.* You use Microsoft Project to specify tasks and the expected duration of each task. Using the taskrelated information, Microsoft Project prepares a project schedule. The schedule displays a plan consisting of the start and end dates of each task.

In addition, it plots a pictorial Gantt chart. The Gantt chart view depicts the extension of tasks across days along with the corresponding resources.

52. Suppose you are working as a project manager in a software company. As we know project can be compared to a large system and a large system consists of multiple, independent subsystems that achieve a common goal. Similarly, a project consists of small, independent tasks.

As a project manager, which steps you will follow to create a Work Breakdown Structure? 05

Ans: Creating a Work Breakdown Structure

A project can be compared to a large system. A large system consists of multiple, independent subsystems that achieve a common goal. Similarly, a project consists of small, independent tasks. Each task can be subdivided into sub tasks. Fro example, in a general software project, a task is to perform project analysis. You may also consider studying the organizational objectives and preparing a project proposal to present to the client. Therefore, in a project analysis task, there are three subtasks. A subtask is also known as a work package. A work package is a unit-level entity in a project system.

You can create a WBS by following the three steps listed below. These are general steps, and they can vary in relation to an individual or an organization.

a) Brainstorm to arrive at board tasks for a project

b) Refine the board tasks

14

c) Categorize tasks into logical task headers