第一部分

一、客观题

1：The first step in project planning is to

A) determine the budget.

B) select a team organizational model.

C) determine the project constraints.

D) establish the objectives and scope.

2： Which of these software characteristics is not a factor contributing to project coordination difficulties?

A) interoperability

B) performance

C) scale

D) uncertainty

3： Which of the following is not generally considered a player in the software process?

A) customers

B) end-users

C) project managers

D) sales people

4： The best project team organizational model to use when tackling extremely complex problems is the

A) closed paradigm

B) open paradigm

C) random paradigm

D) synchronous paradigm

5： Small agile teams have no place in modern software development.

A) True

B) False

6： Which of these are critical practices for performance-based project management?

A) assessing product usability

B) defect tracking against quality targets

C) empirical cost estimation

D) formal risk management

E) b, c, and d

7： Effective software project management focuses on four P's which are

A) people, performance, payoff, product

B) people, product, performance, process

C) people, product, process, project

D) people, process, payoff, product

8： The major areas of problem decomposition during the project scoping activity are the

A) customer workflow

B) functionality to be delivered

C) process used to deliver functionality

D) software process model

E) both b and c

9： The best person to hire as a project team leader is the most competent software engineering practitioner available.

A) True

B) False

10： When can selected common process framework activities be omitted during process decomposition?

A) when the project is extremely small in size

B) any time the software is mission critical

C) rapid prototyping does not require their use

D) never—the activities should always occur

11： Project management is less important for modern software development since most projects are successful and completed on time.

A) True

B) False

12： Which of these software characteristics are used to determine the scope of a software project?

A) context, lines of code, function

B) context, function, communication requirements

C) information objectives, function, performance

D) communications requirements, performance, information objectives

13： Process framework activities are populated with

A) milestones

B) work products

C) QA points

D) All of the above

14： One of the best ways to avoid frustration during the software development process is to

A) give team members more control over process and technical decisions.

B) give team members less control over process and technical decisions.

C) hide bad news from the project team members until things improve.

D) reward programmers based on their productivity.

15： Organizations that achieve high levels of maturity in people management have a higher likelihood of implementing effective software engineering processes.

A) True

B) False

16： The W5HH principle contains which of the following questions?

A) Why is the system being developed?

B) What will be done by whom?

C) Where are they organizationally located?

D) How much of each resource is required?

E) a, c, and d

17： Which factors should be considered in choosing the organizational structure for a software team? (Select all that apply)

A) degree of communication desired

B) predicted size of the resulting program

C) rigidity of the delivery date

D) size of the project budget

E) a, b, and c

18：How does a software project manager need to act to minimize the risk of software failure?

A) double the project team size

B) request a large budget

C) start on the right foot

D) track progress

E) both c and d

19：Product and process decomposition often occurs simultaneously as the project plan evolves.

A) True

B) False

二、主观题

20：What steps can be taken to avoid many of the problems that cause software projects to fail?

21：What are the four P's of effective project management?

22：How is software scope defined?

23：List 4 of the 6 critical software practices required by performance-based management.

第二部分

一、客观题

1：SCI standards take a formal view and do not address guidelines for applying change management in agile environments.

A) True

B) False

2：The ability to track relationships and changes to configuration objects is one of the most important features of the SCM repository.

A) True

B) False

3：Which of these are valid software configuration items?

A) software tools

B) documentation

C) executable programs

D) test data

E) all of the above

4：WebApp configuration objects can be managed in much the same way as conventional software configuration objects except for:

A) content items

B) functional items

C) graphic items

D) user items

5： Which of the following tasks is not part of software configuration management?

A) change control

B) reporting

C) statistical quality control

D) version control

6： Change control is not necessary if a development group is making use of an automated project database tool.

A) True

B) False

7： A new _____ is defined when major changes have been made to one or more configuration objects.

A) entity

B) item

C) variant

D) version

8： When software configuration management is a formal activity, the software configuration audit is conducted by the

A) development team

B) quality assurance group

C) senior managers

D) testing specialists

9： A basic configuration object is a _____ created by a software engineer during some phase of the software development process.

A) program data structure

B) a software component

C) unit of information

D) all of the above

10： Which of the following is not considered one of the four important elements that should exist when a configuration management system is developed?

A) component elements

B) human elements

C) process elements

D) validation elements

11： Configuration issues that need to be considered when developing WebApps include:

A) content

B) cost

C) people

D) politics

E) a, b, and c

12： The primary purpose of configuration status reporting is to

A) allow revision of project schedules and cost estimates by project managers

B) evaluate the performance of software developers and organizations

C) make sure that change information is communicated to all affected parties

D) none of the above

13：Content management establishes a process by which Web content is rendered on the user\'s display screen.

A) True

B) False

14：Once a software engineering work product becomes a baseline it cannot be changed again.

A) True

B) False

15：Many data repository requirements are the same as those for a typical database application.

A) True

B) False

16：Requiring developers to check Web configuration items in and out and sending affected stakeholders e-mail messages automatically are good ways to deal with configuration auditing and reporting for WebApps.

A) True

B) False

17：Which configuration objects would not typically be found in the project database?

A) design specification

B) marketing data

C) organizational structure description

D) test plans

E) both b and c

18：Modern software engineering practice suggests that a software team maintain SCl\'s in a project database or repository.

A) True

B) False

19：A data repository metamodel is used to determine how

A) information is stored in the repository

B) data integrity can be maintained

C) the existing model can be extended

D) All of the above

20：A new _____ is defined when major changes have been made to one or more configuration objects.

A) entity

B) item

C) variant

D) version

21：One reason that version control is difficult for WebApps is that in an uncontrolled environment, you can have multiple authors making changes to the same files from multiple locations without any realizing it.

A) True

B) False

22： Change management for WebApps is best handled in agile manner.

A) True

B) False

二、主观题

23： Describe the change control process for a modern software development project.

24： What is content management?

25： How does software configuration management differ for WebApps?

26： What is a software configuration audit?

27： List the 3 broad categories of information that make up the software configuration.