

一、客观题

- 1: The number of people required for a software project is determined
 - A) after an estimate of the development effort is made.
 - B) by the size of the project budget.
 - C) from an assessment of the technical complexity of the system.
 - D) all of the above
- 2: Process-based estimation techniques require problem decomposition based on
 - A) information domain values
 - B) project schedule
 - C) software functions
 - D) process activities, actions and/or tasks
 - E) both c and d
- 3: It is possible to use a modified function point technique to develop estimates for Web applications.
 - A) True
 - B) False
- 4: The objective of software project planning is to
 - A) convince the customer that a project is feasible.
 - B) make use of historical project data.
 - C) enable a manager to make reasonable estimates of cost and schedule.
 - D) determine the probable profit margin prior to bidding on a project
- 5: COCOMO II is an example of a suite of modern empirical estimation models that require sizing information expressed as:
 - A) function points
 - B) lines of code
 - C) object points
 - D) any of the above
- 6: Unlike a LOC or function point each person's "use-case" is exactly the same size.
 - A) True
 - B) False
- 7: Project scope is defined as a means of bounding the system so that cost and schedule can be estimated effectively.
 - A) True
 - B) False
- 8: The size estimate for a software product to be built must be based on a direct measure like LOC.
 - A) True
 - B) False
- 9: In agile software development estimation techniques focus on the time required to complete each
 - A) increment
 - B) function
 - C) task
 - D) all of the above

- 10: LOC-based estimation techniques require problem decomposition based on
- A) information domain values
 - B) project schedule
 - C) software functions
 - D) process activities
- 11: The software engineering environment (SEE) consists of which of the following?
- A) customers
 - B) developers
 - C) hardware platforms
 - D) software tools
 - E) both c and d
- 12: Empirical estimation models are typically based on
- A) expert judgement based on past project experiences
 - B) refinement of expected value estimation
 - C) regression models derived from historical project data
 - D) trial and error determination of the parameters and coefficients
- 13: Problem-based estimation is based on problem decomposition which focuses on
- A) information domain values
 - B) project schedule
 - C) software functions
 - D) process activities
 - E) both a and c
- 14: Function points are of no use in developing estimates for object-oriented software.
- A) True
 - B) False
- 15: FP-based estimation techniques require problem decomposition based on
- A) information domain values
 - B) project schedule
 - C) software functions
 - D) process activities
- 16: Since project estimates are not completely reliable, they can be ignored once a software development project begins.
- A) True
 - B) False
- 17: The hardware required for most computer-based systems is more costly to purchase than the software.
- A) True
 - B) False
- 18: Software feasibility is based on which of the following
- A) business and marketing concerns
 - B) scope, constraints, market
 - C) technology, finance, time, resources
 - D) technical prowess of the developers
- 19: Software project estimation techniques can be broadly classified under which of the

following headings?

- A) automated processes
- B) decomposition techniques
- C) empirical models
- D) regression models
- E) both b and c

20 : Putnam's software equation is a dynamic empirical model that has two independent parameters: a size estimate and an indication of project duration in calendar months or years.

- A) True
- B) False

21: When agreement between estimates is poor the cause may often be traced to inadequately defined project scope or inappropriate productivity data.

- A) True
- B) False

22: Reusable software components must be

- A) catalogued for easy reference.
- B) standardized for easy application.
- C) validated for easy integration.
- D) all of the above.

23: The only reason an estimate may be unreliable is lack of experience with the application on the part of the estimator.

- A) True
- B) False

24 : Using a statistical technique like decision tree analysis can provide some assistance in sorting out the true costs associated with the make-buy decision.

- A) True
- B) False

25: Outsourcing always provides a simple means of acquiring software at lower cost than onsite development of the same product.

- A) True
- B) False

二、主观题

26: Why is a feasibility assessment part of the planning process?

27 : Why is the "make-buy" decision and deciding whether or not to outsource software development an important part of the software planning process?

28: What resources are typically included in the project estimation process?

29: What is the objective of project planning?