1. What are some different management styles?

There are three some different management styles:   
autocratic style, which follows a top-down approach, with one-way communication from bosses to employees; laissez-faire style, in which management takes a hands-off approach to leadership; and   
democratic style, in which managers encourage employees to give input during the decision-making process, but are ultimately responsible for the final decision;

1. What is a commitment style?

It is a management style in which project decisions are guided by the goals of the project

1. What is a separation style?

It is a management style in which main goal is efficiency

1. What does task directedness imply?

It is a management style which focuses on the tasks that need to be achieved and the methods of achieving those tasks

1. What does relation directedness mean?

It is a management style which focuses on individual employees and their relationship with other employees

1. What are disadvantages of relation directedness management styles?
2. What are some different team organization styles?

There are an open structured team, a SWAT team, a chief programmer team and a hierarchical organization among the styles of team organization

1. What is a SWAT team? What does it stand for?

SWAT team (Special Weapons and Tactics) is a relatively small team that focuses on task and relation directedness

1. What types of tasks SWAT teams are usually given?

Team members in a SWAT team spend most of their time spread among all the projects in your organization working on their regular project tasks and waiting for the emergency signal.

1. Who does the chief programmer team mean?

It is a team of three people in which the person with the most responsibility is designated as a chief programmer of a project

1. Why is it important for software companies to maintain quality control?

It is important for software companies to maintain quality control to ensure that a software product will meet its quality goals at the best value to the customer and to continually improve the organisation's ability to produce software products in the future.

1. What are some different sets of guidance for software quality control?

There are an IEEE Standard, a CMM(Capability Maturity Model), a series standards ISO 9001 and a TQM (Total Quality Management) among the some different sets of guidance for software quality control

1. What is CMM?

Capability Maturity Model is a set of directions aimed at improving the development process.  
(The Capability Maturity Model (CMM) is a methodology used to develop and refine an organization's software development process.)

1. How was CMM created?

CMM was developed and is promoted by the Software Engineering Institute (SEI), a research and development center sponsored by the U.S. Department of Defense (DoD). SEI was founded in 1984 to address software engineering issues and, in a broad sense, to advance software engineering methodologies.

1. How many maturity levels does it have? What are they?

The CMM describes a five-level evolutionary path of increasingly organized and systematically more mature processes.

At the initial level, processes are disorganized, even chaotic. Success is likely to depend on individual efforts, and is not considered to be repeatable, because processes would not be sufficiently defined and documented to allow them to be replicated.

At the repeatable level, basic project management techniques are established, and successes could be repeated, because the requisite processes would have been made established, defined, and documented.

At the defined level, an organization has developed its own standard software process through greater attention to documentation, standardization, and integration.

At the managed level, an organization monitors and controls its own processes through data collection and analysis.

At the optimizing level, processes are constantly being improved through monitoring feedback from current processes and introducing innovative processes to better serve the organization's particular needs.

1. What way CMM is different from ISO 9001

The main difference between the two systems lies in their respective purposes: ISO 9001 specifies a minimal acceptable quality level for software processes, while the CMM establishes a framework for continuous process improvement and is more explicit than the ISO standard in defining the means to be employed to that end.

1. What is the IEEE Standard for Quality Assurance Plan?

IEEE Standard for Quality Assurance Plans is a set of procedures aimed specifically at testing and verifying quality in software system

1. What is TQM?

TQM (Total Quality Management) is the pursuit of excellence in every step of a process.

1. What factors must be taken into account in a budget for a software project?

There are 7 factors that determine product prices: development timelines, team skills, complexity of the product, phototype and design, architecture and components, tools methodology and third-party integration.

1. What are some methods for calculating a budget?

There are an comparison method, a algorithmic model, a Watson-Felix model, a COCOMO (Constructive Cost Model), a Delphi Method and a Putnam model among some methods for calculating a budget

1. How is the size of the project measured?

The size of the project measure with COCOMO (Constructive Cost Model) model that distinguishes between 3 classes of projects:

- Organic projects. It is a "small" teams with "good" experience working with "less than rigid" requirements;

- Semi-detached projects. It is a"medium" teams with mixed experience working with a mix of rigid and less than rigid requirements;

- Embedded projects. It is developed within a set of

"tight" constraints (hardware, software, operational, etc.), may require new technology, unfamiliar algorithms, or new problem solving methods.

1. How are efforts measured?
2. What is the learning effect?

Learning effect is the theory that the rate of productivity increases as a project continues

1. What is COCOMO?

COCOMO (Constructive Cost Model) is a model of cost estimation that distinguishes between 3 classes of projects.

1. What are the types of projects defined in COCOMO?

Cocomo (Constructive Cost Model) is a regression model based on LOC, i.e number of Lines of Code. It is a procedural cost estimate model for software projects and often used as a process of reliably predicting the various parameters associated with making a project such as size, effort, cost, time and quality.

1. What is Delphi-method?

Delphi Method is a method of estimating costs in which a panel of experts estimate costs separately and then discuss their estimation until they reach an agreement.

1. What is risk in project management? What does it influence?

1. What is risk management?

Risk management is a process that identifies risks and prevent them from becoming setbacks

1. What is a risk management plan?

As part of a larger, comprehensive project plan, **the risk management plan** outlines the response that will be taken for each risk—if it materializes. The core of the risk management plan is the risk register, which describes and highlights the most likely threats to a software project.

1. What types of risks are considered in risk management?

There are technical, project, process, organizational among types of risks are considered in risk management.

1. What is a risk register?

For both conventional and agile software project management methodologies, a risk register is a proven tool for organizing and referring to known project risks.

1. What are some attributes of a risk register?

Some attributes of a risk register includes:

- Description of risk

- Recognition Date — Date on which stakeholders identify and acknowledge the risk.

- Probability of occurrence — Estimate of probability that this risk will materialize (%).

- Severity — The intensity of undesirable impact to the project

- Owner — This person monitors the risk and takes action if necessary.

- Action — The contingent response if the risk materializes.

- Status — current team view of the risk: potential, monitoring, occurring, or eliminated.

- Loss Size — Given in hours or days, this is a measure of the negative impact to the project.

- Risk Exposure — Given in hours or days, this is a product of probability and loss size.

- Priority (optional) — This is either an independent ranking, or the product of probability and severity.

1. What tools help software engineers organize projects?

There are a WBS(work breakdown structure), a PERT (Program evaluation review technique) chart and a Gantt chart among tools help software engineers organize projects

1. What is a PERT chart?

Program evaluation review technique chart is a tool used to coordinate tasks within a project

1. What is a Gantt chart?

Gantt chart is a type of graph that uses bars to detain project schedule

1. What is a WBS chart?

Work breakdown structure is the decomposition of a project into a smaller groups in a way that displays the overall project

1. Who is a project manager?

A software project manager is the most important person inside a team who takes the overall responsibilities to manage the software projects and play an important role in the successful completion of the projects.

1. What tasks does a project manager perform during a project?

The job responsibilities of a project manager range from invisible activities like building up team morale to highly visible customer presentations. Most of the managers take responsibility for writing the project proposal, project cost estimation, scheduling, project staffing, software process tailoring, project monitoring and control, software configuration management, risk management, managerial report writing and presentation and interfacing with clients. The tasks of a project manager are classified into two major types: project planning and project monitoring and control.

1. What activities does project planning imply?

During the project planning the project manager performs the following activities:

* Project Estimation which include:

- Cost Estimation: Total expenses to develop the software product is estimated.

- Time Estimation: The total time required to complete the project.

- Effort Estimation: The effort needed to complete the project is estimated.

* Scheduling: scheduling for manpower and other resources are done.
* Staffing: Team structure and staffing plans are made.
* Risk Management: The project manager should identify the unanticipated risks that may occur during project development risk, analyze the damage that might cause these risks and take risk reduction plans to cope up with them.
* Miscellaneous plans: This includes making several other plans such as quality assurance plan, configuration management plan, etc.

1. What skills and knowledge should a good project manager have?

Necessary skills of software project manager are:

* Knowledge of project estimation techniques.
* Good decision-making abilities at the right time.
* Previous experience of managing a similar type of project.
* Good communication skills to meet customer satisfaction.
* A project manager must encourage all the team members to successfully develop the product.
* He must know the various types of risks that may occur and the solution for these problems.

Ответы не дописаны, help((( -нет