Revision in Cost Estimation for the Mid-Term

(Q1) Choose True or False and label them in your sheet.

(1) During estimation we assume resources will be productive for more than 80 percent of their time. *(**FALSE**)*

(2) As the number of rounds in the Wideband Delphi Estimation decreases the range of estimation will be narrower, and Results are converged to an acceptable range. *(**TRUE**)*

(3) The moderator generates a detailed (Wideband Delphi Estimation Sheet), estimates each task in the WBS, and documents the assumptions made. *(**FALSE**)*

(4) Estimation team members prepare a structured document containing problem specification, high level task list, assumptions, and the units of estimation. *(**TRUE**)*

(5) The value adjustment factor VAF exerts an influence of ±65% on the final adjusted function points FP count. *(FALSE)*

(6) Function point is independent of both technology and programming languages. *(TRUE)*

(7) Windows, interfaces, and dialog boxes are GUI that can be used in counting function points. *(TRUE)*

(8) Requirements are the only thing needed for function point count. *(FALSE)*

(9) Milestones are points in the schedule to assess progress. *(TRUE)*

(10) Deliverables are work products delivered to the customer. *(TRUE)*

(11) One of the scheduling problems is to estimate time and resources for each task in the project. *(TRUE)*

(12) One of the scheduling activities is to minimize dependencies between tasks in the project. *(TRUE)*

(13) The algorithmic cost modelling is based on experience of past project and application domain. *(TRUE)*

(14) The size of the project is affected by the reused components and the programming language. *(TRUE)*

(15) Doubling the number of staff means that the duration of the project will be half the initial period. *(FALSE)*

(16) If 4 people can complete a project in 13 month, then 5 people can complete it in 11 month. *(FALSE)*

(17) Three-point Estimate (E) is based on the weighted average and follows triangular distribution. *(TRUE)*

(18) PERT Estimate is based on the weighted average and follows beta distribution. *(TRUE)*

(19) Analogous estimation is a better way of estimation in the initial stages of the project, even if the project is new, and no past project is similar. *(FALSE)*

(20) The transaction functions EI (external inputs), EO (external outputs), EQ (external inquiries) are measured by counting FTRs (file type referenced) and DETs (data element type) that they contain. ***(TRUE)***

(21) The data functions ILF (internal logic files) and EIF (external interface files) are measured by counting DETs (data element type) and RETs (record element type) that they contain. ***(TRUE)***

(22) The processing logic of external inquiries (EQ) present information to the user through the retrieval of data or control information and must contain mathematical formulas for calculations. ***FALSE)***

(23) The processing logic of external outputs (EO) present information to the user through the retrieval of data or control information and must contain at least one mathematical formula for calculations. ***(TRUE)***

(Q2) Choose the right answers and label them in your sheet.

(24) Estimation determines how much of the following it will take to build a specific system or product:

(a) Experience (b)Knowledge ***(c)Resources*** *(d) Identified Risks*

(25) The four basic steps in Software Project Estimation are:

(a) Size, effort, schedule, and cost
(b) *Input data, calculations, historical data, and good plan.*
(c) *Experience, Assumptions, Identified Risks, and Available Documents*
(d) *Money, time, resources, and effort*

(26) Important factors that affect the accuracy of estimates are:

(a) Accuracy of input data, accuracy of calculation, how historical or industry data matches the project, and carefully planned project.
(b) *Size, effort, schedule, and cost*
(c) *Experience, Assumptions, Identified Risks, and Available Documents*
(d) *Money, time, resources, and effort*

(27) In a use case, transactions are classified as simple if their number is:

(a) ≤ 3 *(b)* ≥ 3 *(c)* ≤ 7 *(d)* ≥ 7

(28) In a use case, transactions are classified as complex if their number is:

(a) ≤ 3 *(b)* ≥ 3 *(c)* ≤ 7 ***(d)*** ≥ 7

(29) In a use case model, actors are classified as complex if:

(a) *There is no interaction with the system*
(b) user interacting through GUI
(c) *user interacting through API*
(d) *interacting through a protocol*

(30) In a use case model, actors are classified as average if:

(a) *There is no interaction with the system*
(b) *User interacting through GUI*
(c) *User interacting through API*

(d) ***User interacting through a protocol***

(31) One of the following affects software pricing:

(a)Development plan ***(b) Pricing to win***

(c) Increased pricing *(d) Requirements volatility*

(32) In the Wideband Delphi Estimation, the process is stopped after:

(a) *Certain number of rounds and Achievement of consensus*

(b) *Achievement of consensus and Stability of results*

(c) ***Stability of results, Achievement of consensus, and Certain number of rounds***

(d) *Certain number of rounds, achievement of consensus, or stability of results*

(33) The Unadjusted Use-Case Points (UUCP) must be adjusted for :

(a) *Estimation sheet, Technical and Environmental Complexity*

(b) *Environmental Complexity and Estimation sheet*

(c) ***Technical Complexity, and Environmental Complexity***

(d) *Technical Complexity and Estimation sheet*

(34) One of the following is a pricing strategy:

(a)Contractual terms *(b) Market opportunity*

(c) ***Underpricing*** *(d) Proposal planning*

(35) One of the planning stages:

(a)Requirement volatility *(b)* ***Contingency planning***

(c) Market opportunity *(d) Proposal planning*

(36) Which of the of the following sub-models in the COCOMO method is based on the number of application points:

(a)Early design model *(b) Reuse model*

(c) Post architectural model ***(d) Application decomposition model***

(37) Which of the of the following sub-models in the COCOMO method is based on the number of function points:

(a)Early design model *(b) Reuse model*

(c) Post architectural model *(d) Application decomposition model*

(38) Which of the of the following sub-models in the COCOMO method is based on the number of lines reused or generated:

(a)Early design model ***(b) Reuse model***

(c) Post architectural model *(d) Application decomposition model*

(39) Which of the of the following sub-models in the COCOMO method is based on the number of lines of source code:

(a)Early design model *(b) Reuse model*

(c) Post architectural model *(d) Application decomposition model*

(40) Screens, reports, graphs, or control signals that the program generates for use by an end user or other program are considered …

a) External Inputs **b) External Outputs** c) External queries