# Questions for the oral exam in software cost estimation

# First term 2023/2024

## Q1: Choose T or F:

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

***(2)*** Doubling the number of staff means that the duration of the project will be halved. **F**

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

***(4)*** LOC can be used for estimating an individual's task assignments because of the little differences in productivity between programmers. **F**

***(5)*** Measurements in LOC allow for project comparisons and estimation of future projects based on data from past projects. **T**

***(6)*** In the Simplified Function-Point Techniques, counting FP depends only on internal logical files (ILF) and external interface files (EIF). **T**

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

***(8)*** If you don't have your own historical data, you can look up a rough estimate of effort by using an effort graph. **T**

***(9)*** Adding people to a project increases the productivity of existing team members. **F**

***(10)*** The use of historical data is positively correlated with cost and schedule overruns. **F**

***(11)*** If the feature set of a project is flexible and can be cut, the schedule can be shortened as much as you want, subject to your willingness to cut features. ***T***

***(12)*** We can reduce costs by shortening the schedule and conducting the project with a smaller team. ***F***

*(13)* Medium and large projects typically experience some ramp down of team members from the beginning to the middle of the project, and some ramp up in the final stages. ***F***

*(14)* Measurements in LOC allow for project comparisons and estimation of future projects based on data from past projects. **T**

**Q2: Choose the correct answer:**

*(15)* Which of the following methods of computing effort is based on these factors: the size of a project in function points, the kind of development environment, and the maximum team size:

*(a)* Industry average graphs
*(b)* Science estimate
*(c)* **(ISBSG) method**
*(d)* Informal comparison

*(16)* One of the following is a function point estimation method

*(a)* Use cases method
*(b)* Task list
*(c)* Web pages
*(d)* **The Dutch method**

*(17)* One of the following is a size estimation method

*(a)* Task list
*(b)* **GUI components**
*(c)* Industry average graphs
*(d)* The Dutch method

*(18)* While scheduling the project, we find a set of sequential tasks upon which the project completion date depends this is called …

*(a)* Precedence
*(b)* Concurrence
*(c)* **Critical Path**
*(d)* Outline

*(19)* While scheduling the project, when a task must occur in parallel with another this is called …

*(a)* Precedence
*(b)* **Concurrence**
*(c)* Critical Path
*(d)* Outline

*(20)* The most popular method in estimating development effort is:

*(a)* Function points method
*(b)* **Lines of code method (LOC)**
*(c)* Use case points method

*(21)* Tasks that occur before each other is said to be:

*(a)* Concurrent
*(b)* **Precedent**
*(c)* Critical

*(22)* One of the following is a size estimation method:

*(a)* **GUI components**
*(b)* Industry average graphs
*(c)* The Dutch method

*(23)* The consensus of researchers is that schedule compression must be not more than:

*(a)* **25 % from nominal**
*(b)* 20 % from nominal
*(c)* 30 % from nominal