

Class : TYBScIT

Semester : 5

Subject : Software Project Management

ATKT

1. Which of the following is not project management goal?
 - a) Keeping overall costs within budget.
 - b) Delivering the software to the customer at the agreed time.
 - c) Maintaining a happy and well-functioning development team.
 - d) Avoiding costumer complaints.**
2. ____ is a temporary endeavor undertaking to create a unique product, service, or result.
 - a) Project**
 - b) Tasks
 - c) Job
 - d) Plan
3. A ____ is a central document that defines the fundamental information about a project.
 - a) Product Charter
 - b) Project Charter**
 - c) Project Chart
 - d) Product Report
4. What does SMART stand for?
 - a) Spectacular, Measurable, Actionable, Resourced, Timely
 - b) Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Relevant, Timely**
 - c) Suitable, Measurable, Actionable, Reviewed, Timely
 - d) Standardised, Measurable, Actionable, Resourced, Timely
5. RFQ in project bidding stands for ____
 - a) Request for Quotation**
 - b) Request for Question
 - c) Responce for Quotaion
 - d) Request for Question
6. The objective of _____ is to provide a rationale for the project by showing that the benefits of project outcomes will exceed the cost.
 - a) Project Plan
 - b) Business case**
 - c) Project charter

- d) Requirement specification
7. _____ is the category of risk relating to factors threatening the benefit of delivered project.
- a) Technical risk
 - b) Personal risk
 - c) Business Risk**
 - d) Project Risk
8. _____ indicates when expenditure and income will take place in a project.
- a) Cash flow forecast**
 - b) Cash outflow
 - c) Cash inflow
 - d) Investing cashflow
9. Time taken to breakeven the initial investment is _____.
- a) Accounting period
 - b) Reporting period
 - c) Investment period
 - d) Payback period**
10. Net present value and internal rate of return are collectively known as _____ techniques.
- a) Cash inflow
 - b) Discounted cash flow**
 - c) Cash outflow
 - d) Cash flow forecast
11. _____ are people who have interest in the project.
- a) Managers
 - b) Directors
 - c) Stakeholders**
 - d) Citizens
12. _____ is the type of risk relating to threats to successful project completion.
- a) Project risk**
 - b) Business risk
 - c) Market risk
 - d) Operational risk

13. RAD stands for _____.

- a) **Rapid Application Development**
- b) Repeated Application Developement
- c). Ready Application Development
- d) Relative Application Development

14. Waterfall Model also called as _____.

- a) Linear Sequential Model
- b) Classic Life Cycle Model
- c) One Shot
- d) **All of These**

15. Who is responsible for Scrum Model ?

- a) Developer
- b) Tester
- c) **Product Owner**
- d) Architecture

16. If the Project deadline is tight which model is suitable?

- a) Prototyping Model
- b) **Evolutionary Model**
- c) Waterfall Model
- d) Spiral Model

17. In Spiral model requirements are gathered during the _____ phase.

- a) evaluation
- b) engineering
- c) testing
- d) **planning**

18. What is related to the overall functionality of the delivered software?

- a) **Function-related metrics**
- b) Product-related metrics
- c) Size-related metrics
- d) LOC-related metrics

19. Which technique is applicable when other projects in the same analogy application domain have been completed?

- a) Algorithmic cost modelling
- b) Expert judgement
- c) Estimation by analogy**
- d) Parkinson's Law

20. Which of the following states that work expands to fill the time available ?

- a) CASE tools
- b) Pricing to win
- c) Parkinson's Law**
- d) Expert judgement

21. COCOMO stands for _____.

- a) Constructive cost model**
- b) Comprehensive cost model
- c) Constructive cost estimation model
- d) Complete cost estimation model

22. What is the first activity in Software Project Planning?

- a) Determination of software scope**
- b) Determination of budget
- c) Find out the team size
- d) Find out the program size

23. Which of the following is NOT a practice of Extreme Programming?

- a) Test-Driven Development
- b) Small Releases
- c) Shared Code and Responsibility**
- d) Empower Customers

24. Process Based techniques requires problem decomposition based on _____.

- a) Information Domain Values
- b) Project Schedule
- c) Project cost
- d) Process activities**

25. Which of the following is NOT the objective of Activity Planning ?
- a) Feasibility Assessment
 - b) Cutting down on Requirements**
 - c) Resource Allocation
 - d) Detailed Costing
26. For schedule creation, which of the following stage is NOT required?
- a) Constructing ideal activity plan
 - b) Fund allocation**
 - c) Resource Allocation
 - d) Activity Risk Analysis
27. PERT stands for ____.
- a) Planning Examination Resourcing Technique
 - b) Project Examination Review Technique
 - c) Program Evaluation Rejection Technique
 - d) Program Evaluation Review Technique**
28. Which of the following is NOT related to Network Planning Methods ?
- a) GANTT Chart**
 - b) CPM
 - c) PERT
 - d) Precedence Network
29. Lagged Activities are used when ____.
- a) two activities can be started in parallel provided there is a delay between 2 activities**
 - b) activities can be completed later
 - c) activities are not required
 - d) activities are very important
30. The two main approaches to identification of risk are the use of ____.
- a) checklist & brain storming**
 - b) strategies & brain storming
 - c) checklist & staffing
 - d) staffing & scheduling

31. What is meant by COTS ?
- a) cost of the software
 - b) commercial off the shelf**
 - c) correct outcome to system
 - d) communication of the system
32. Project buffers are divided into three zones, they are ____.
- a) Green,Amber,& Red**
 - b) Green,Yellow,& Red
 - c) Green,Pink & Yellow
 - d) Red, Green & Blue
33. CPM Models requires ____ times estimate for each activity.
- a) One**
 - b) Two
 - c) Three
 - d) Zero
34. A resource is any item or person required for the ____.
- a) Completion of Project
 - b) Estimation of Project
 - c) Execution of Project**
 - d) Termination of Project
35. A resource is any item or person required for the ____.
- a) Completion of Project
 - b) Estimation of Project
 - c) Execution of Project**
 - d) Termination of Project
36. Which of the following is NOT categories of resources?
- a) Labour
 - b) Equipment
 - c) Money
 - d) Reviews**

37. End of stage review meeting is an example of _____.
a) oral formal regular meeting
b) oral formal ad hoc meeting
c) oral informal ad hoc meeting
d) written formal ad hoc meeting
38. Who among the following schedules the review meeting ?
a) recorder
b) moderator
c) reviewer
d) author
39. The phase where the work product of the author is distributed to the review team members is called as
a) review meeting
b) rework
c) preparation
d) moderation
40. The following is required to run the software on different operating systems.
a) baseline
b) version
c) revision
d) variant
41. Who can be owner of software ?
a) customer
b) supplier
c) stakeholder
d) all the above
42. Bespoke systems are specially created for _____.
a) customer
b) supplier
c) stakeholder
d) vendors

43. Stages in contract placement are ____.
- a) collection
 - b) requirements analysis**
 - c) implementation
 - d) designing
44. Tenders are judged on ____.
- a) scope**
 - b) price
 - c) quality
 - d) time
45. Which one of the following is the reason for cognitive strain during stress?
- a) Anxiety
 - b) Lacking Concentration**
 - c) Loosing touch with friends
 - d) Restlessness
46. Which one of the following has no influence on the motivation?
- a) Expectancy
 - b) Instrumentality
 - c) Perceived value
 - d) Self Actualization**
47. Preparation phase in review process is followed by ____.
- a) rework
 - b) followup
 - c) review meeting**
 - d) planning
48. Requirement documents include ____.
- a) system requirements
 - b) deadlines
 - c) future strategy and plan
 - d) all the above**

49. Stakeholders in the project are identified and communications channels are established.

- a) Project Scope
- b) Objectives
- c) Only A
- d) A and B**

50. _____ conflicts are largely settled and a feeling of group identity emerges.

- a) Forming
- b) Storming
- c) Norming**
- d) Adjourning

51. A good team player who is willing to undertake less attractive tasks if they are needed for team success is _____.

- a) team worker
- b) company worker**
- c) the shaper
- d) the Plant

52. _____ tasks are where progress is governed by the rate of the slowest performer.

- a) Additive task
- b) Compensatory tasks
- c) Disjunctive tasks
- d) Conjunctive tasks**

53. "The ease with which it is possible to locate and fix bugs in the software product is termed as " is _____

- a) Correctness
- b) Maintainability**
- c) Potability
- d) Reusability

54. "Software quality which relates to the ability of the software to be transferred to a different environment" is _____

- a) Portability**
- b) Functionality
- c) Usability
- d) Productivity

55. _____ refers to the factor that give upwards compatibility between old software components and the new one.

- a) Coexistence
- b) Adaptability
- c) Install ability
- d) Replaceability**

56. There are many reasons to close a project except _____.

- a) It has been accepted positively by customers.
- b) All requirements are completely incorporated.
- c) There is shortage of funds.
- d) The tester does not like the project.**

57. Reasons projects are not closed properly are as follows except _____

- a) Emotional factors
- b) Lots of interest shown by everyone**
- c) Indecision regarding project closure
- d) Underestimation to the decay of knowledge which diminishes with time

58. In case of an intellectual project termination the following tasks have to be performed

- a) Everyone will divide the money and relax**
- b) The terms of contract needs to be renegotiated
- c) The outstanding commitments from subcontractors needs to be renegotiated
- d) The list of deliverables have to be renegotiated

59. Project Closure Activities include _____.

- a) Review Quality
- b) Assessing Project Worth
- c) Outsider Review
- d) All of above**

60. _____ is the time between two successive failures, averaged over a large number of failures.

- a) MTTF**
- b) ROCOF
- c) MTTR
- d) MTBF

