Module/Unit 3 & 4 - Software Project and Configuration Management, Monitoring and Planning

- 1. Normally software project planning activity is undertaken
 - a. before the development starts to plan the activities to be undertaken $\sqrt{}$
 - b. during development
 - c. once the development activities start
 - d. after the completion of the project monitoring and control
 - e. none of the above
- 2. Which of the following estimations is carried out first by a project manager during project planning?
 - a. estimation of cost
 - b. estimation of the duration of the project
 - c. project size estimation $\sqrt{}$
 - d. estimation of development effort
- 3. Sliding Window Planning involves
 - a. planning a project before development starts
 - b. planning progressively as development proceeds $\sqrt{}$
 - c. planning a project after development starts
 - d. none of the above
- 4. A project estimation technique based on making an educated guess of the project parameters (such as project size, effort required to develop the software, project duration, cost etc.) is
 - a. analytical estimation technique
 - b. heuristic estimation technique
 - c. empirical estimation technique $\sqrt{}$
 - d. None of these
- 5. An example of single variable heuristic cost estimation model is
 - a. Halstead's software science
 - b. basic COCOMO model $\sqrt{}$
 - c. intermediate COCOMO model
 - d. complete COCOMO model
- 6. During project scheduling, resource allocation to different activities is done using which of the following representations?
 - a. PERT chart
 - b. activity network representation
 - c. work breakdown structure
 - d. Gantt chart √
- 7. When are the software project monitoring and control activities undertaken?

- a. before the development starts to plan the activities to be undertaken during development
- b. once the development activities start with the aim of ensuring that the development proceeds as per plan $\sqrt{}$
- c. at the end of the development
- d. none of the above
- 8. Job specialization is one of the main advantages in case of which organization structure?
 - a. project format
 - b. functional format $\sqrt{}$
 - c. either project format or function format
 - d. both of project format and function format
- 9. Pure egoless programming is encouraged by which team organization?
 - a. chief programmer team structure
 - b. democratic team structure $\sqrt{}$
 - c. mixed control team structure
 - d. none of the above
- 10. In which type of team organization a single point failure of development occurs when an individual leaves the team?
 - a. chief programmer team structure $\sqrt{}$
 - b. democratic team structure
 - c. mixed control team structure
 - d. none of the above
- 11. The primary purpose of risk management is
 - a. risk containment
 - b. risk assessment
 - c. risk identification
 - d. all of the above $\sqrt{}$
- 12. Schedule slippage is a type of
 - a. business risk
 - b. project risk √
 - c. technical risk
 - d. none of the above
- 13. A development team's insufficient knowledge of the product being developed is one of the main factors contributing to
 - a. business risk
 - b. project risk
 - c. technical risk √
 - d. none of the above
- 14. Visibility of a software product can be increased by
 - a. producing relevant documents during the development process

- b. properly reviewing those relevant documents by an expert team
- c. placing milestones at regular intervals through a software engineering process
- d. all of the above $\sqrt{}$
- 15. A new version of a software is produced when there is a
 - a. minor bug fix
 - b. minor enhancements to the functionality, usability etc.
 - c. significant change in functionality, technology, or the hardware the software runs on $\sqrt{}$
 - d. all of the above
- 16. A revision of a software refers to
 - a. minor bug fix $\sqrt{}$
 - b. minor enhancements to the functionality, usability etc.
 - c. significant change in functionality, technology, or the hardware the software runs on
 - d. all of the above
- 17. If configuration management is not during a software development effort used then which of the following problems are likely to appear:
 - a. inconsistency problem when the objects are replicated
 - b. problems associated with concurrent access
 - c. problems with handling several variants
 - d. all of the above $\sqrt{}$
- 18. If we develop several versions of the same software product without using any configuration management tools then the problems that we would face are
 - a. bug fixing in any version would require manually fixing the same bug in all versions
 - b. large storage requirements would be needed
 - c. difficulty in keeping track the updated configurations of various versions $\sqrt{}$
 - d. all of the above
- 19. Revisions to different software products are handled by
 - a. version control $\sqrt{}$
 - b. change control
 - c. neither version control nor change control
 - d. both version control and change control
- 20. For effective configuration control, in order to change a controlled object such as a module, a developer can get a private copy of the module by using:
 - a. restore operation
 - b. reserve operation $\sqrt{}$
 - c. update operation
 - d. none of the above
- 21. What is configuration management in software engineering?

- a. Overall management of the design of the system
- b. Management of the configurable components in a system
- c. Identification of the configuration of a system at discrete points in time to control changes to configuration $\sqrt{}$
- d. Management of objects that control the configuration of some other function(s) in the system
- 22. The type of failure that occurs for all input values while invoking a function of the system is
 - a. Transient failure
 - b. Permanent failure $\sqrt{}$
 - c. Recoverable failure
 - d. Cosmetic failure
- 23. The basic premise of modern quality assurance is
 - a. Continuous process improvement
 - b. Thorough product testing
 - c. If an organization's processes are good and are followed rigorously then the products are bound to be of a good quality $\sqrt{}$
 - d. Collection of process metrics
- 24. PERT stands for
 - a. Program Evaluation and Review Technique $\sqrt{}$
 - b. Project Evaluation and Review Technique
 - c. Program Evaluation and Revision Technique
 - d. Project Evaluation and Revision Technique
- 25. The ______ team structure does not enforce any formal team hierarchy.
 - a. Autocratic
 - b. Mixed-control
 - c. chief-programmer
 - d. Democratic √