**1. Which of the following is not project management goal?**

**Ana- Avoiding costumer complaints.**

**2. Project managers have to assess the risks that may affect a project.**

**Ans- False**

**3. Which of the following is not considered as a risk in project management?**

**Ans- Testing**

**4. The process each manager follows during the life of a project is known as**

**Ans- Project Management Life Cycle**

**5. A 66.6% risk is considered as**

**Ans- high**

**6. Which of the following is/are main parameters that you should use when computing the costs of a software development project?**

**Ans- travel and training costs,hardware and software costs, effort costs (the costs of paying software engineers and managers)**

**7. Quality planning is the process of developing a quality plan for**

**Ans- project**

**8. Which of the following is incorrect activity for the configuration management of a software system?**

**Ans- Internship management**

**9. Identify the sub-process of process improvement**

**Ans- Process analysis**

**10. An independent relationship must exist between the attribute that can be measured and the external quality attribute.**

**Ans- False**

**11. If a software production gets behind schedule, one can add more programmers and catch up.**

**Ans- False**

**12. Choose an internal software quality from given below:**

**Ans- reusability**

**13. RUP stands for\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ created by a division of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**

**Ans- Rational Unified Process, IBM**

**14. The RUP is normally described from three perspectives-dynamic, static & practice.What does static perspective do ?**

**Ans- It shows the process activities that are enacted.**

**15. The only deliverable work product for a successful project is the working program.**

**Ans- False**

**16. Which phase of the RUP is used to establish a business case for the system ?**

**Ans- Inception**

**17. Which one of the following is not a fundamental activity for software processes in software engineering ?**

**Ans- Software Verification**

**18. A general statement of objectives is the major cause of failed software efforts.**

**Ans- True**

**19. The longer a fault exists in software**

**Ans-** the more tedious its removal becomes, the more costly it is to detect and correct, the less likely it is to be properly corrected

**20. Component-based Software Engineering allows faster delivery.**

**Ans- True**

**21. Arrange the following steps to form a basic/general Engineering Process Model.**

**iv. Specification**

**ii. Design**

**v. Manufacture**

**i. Test**

**iii. Install**

**vi. Maintain**

**22. Which of the following categories is part of the output of software process?**

**Ans-** computer programs,documents that describe the computer programs, data

**23. Which is a software configuration management concept that helps us to control change without seriously impeding justifiable change?**

**Ans- Baselines**

**24. Software Configuration Management can be administered in several ways. These include**

**Ans- A single software configuration management team for the whole organization**

**25. What combines procedures and tools to manage different versions of configuration objects that are created during the software process?**

**Ans- Version control**

**26. What complements the formal technical review by assessing a configuration object for characteristics that are generally not considered during review?**

**Ans- Software configuration audit**

**27. Which of the following is the process of assembling program components, data, and libraries, and then compiling and linking these to create an executable system?**

**Ans- System building**

**28. Which of the following option is not tracked by configuration management tools?**

**Ans-** Tracking of change proposals, Storing versions of system components, Tracking the releases of system versions to customers

**29. Which of the following is not a Software Configuration Management Activity?**

**Ans- Risk management**

**30. The definition and use of configuration management standards is essential for quality certification in**

**Ans- ISO 9000, CMM, CMMI**

**31. What involves preparing software for external release and keeping track of the system versions that have been released for customer use?**

**Ans- Release management**

**32. Which two requirements are given priority during Requirement Management of a product ?**

**Ans- Enduring and Volatile**

**33. Considering the example of issue/return of a book, cataloging etc. in a library management.What type of management requirement is being depicted here?**

**Ans- Enduring**

**34. Why is Requirements Management Important ? It is due to the changes**

**Ans-** to the environment, in technology, in customer’s expectations

**35. Requirements Management is a prerequisite for Quality-Oriented Development.**

**Ans- True**

**36. Requirements traceability is one of the most important part requirement management. It may also be referred to as the heart of requirement management.**

**Ans- True**

**37. Requirements Management has a high initial start-up cost but does not need ongoing funding throughout a project.**

**Ans- False**

**38.Which of the following is not a Requirement Management workbench tool ?**

**Ans-Rational Suite**

**39. Which of the following is a requirement management activity ?**

**Ans- Investigation,Design,Construction and Test**

**40. What functionality of Requirement Management Tool (RMT) is depicted by the statement: “the tool should be able to automatically detect relations between artifacts. For example information retrieval techniques, monitoring of change history, naming schemas or model transformations.”**

**Ans- Automatic Link Detection**

**41. According to a statistical report: “over 30% of all software projects are cancelled before completion and over 70% of the remainder fail to deliver expected features”. What must be the reason for such a situation ?**

**Ans- Poor requirements management**

**42. Which of the following are parameters involved in computing the total cost of a software development project?**

**Ans- Hardware and software costs, Effort costs,Travel and training costs**

**43. Which of the following costs is not part of the total effort cost?**

**Ans- Costs of lunch time food**

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

**Ans- Function-related metrics**

**45. A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is developed using historical cost information that relates some software metric to the project cost.**

**Ans- Algorithmic cost modelling**

**46. It is often difficult to estimate size at an early stage in a project when only a specification is available**

**Ans- True**

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

**Ans- Estimation by analogy**

**48. Which model assumes that systems are created from reusable components, scripting or database programming?**

**Ans- An application-composition model**

**49. Which of the following states that work expands to fill the time available.**

**Ans- Parkinson’s Law**

**50. Which model is used during early stages of the system design after the requirements have been established?**

**Ans- An early design model**

**51. Which model is used to compute the effort required to integrate reusable components or program code that is automatically generated by design or program translation tools?**

**Ans- A reuse model**

**52. The COCOMO model takes into account different approaches to software development, reuse, etc.**

**Ans- False**

**53.Identify, from among the following, the correct statement.**

**Ans-Software does not wear-out in the traditional sense of the term, but software does tend to deteriorate as it evolves**

**54.Software Engineering:**

**Ans- Is an engineering discipline concerned with all the aspects of software production**

**55.**

**Read the following paragraph and identify the correct statement.**

**“Imagine that you were recently hired as a software engineer to a company that specializes in aircraft navigation control software. While orientating yourselves to the company’s work practices, you observe that they in fact do not conduct a few tests that they should in order to comply with the relevant safety standard. When you inquire about this from the project manager, he dismisses it saying that those tests are really unnecessary (and takes an unreasonably long time to conduct, as well as being superfluous) and that they have managed with the other tests for so long, without any problems.”**

**Ans- Since you are new to the company, and you are unfamiliar with the internal processes and politics, you should first find-out more about the issue and its background**

**56.**

**With regard to Evolutionary development, identify the correct statement.**

**Ans- Evolutionary development usually comes in two flavors; exploratory development, and throw-away prototyping**

**57.**

**What is the fundamental reason that software cannot be considered to be engineered?**

**Ans-The complexity of systems and their interaction continues faster than we can understand it.**

**58.**

**The software life cycle can be said to consist of a series of phases. The classical model is referred to as the waterfall model. Which phase may be defined as “The concept is explored and refined, and the client’s requirements are elicited?”**

**Ans- Requirements , Specification , Design**

**59.**

**The individual or organisation who wants a product to be developed is known as the:**

**Ans- Client.**

**60.**

**Which of the following items should not be included in the software project management plan?**

**a) The techniques and case tools to be used**

**b) Detailed schedules, budgets and resource allocations**

**c) The life cycle model to be used**

**d) The organisational structure of the development organisation, project responsibilities, managerial objectives and priorities**

**Ans- None of the above.**

**61.**

**The final form of testing COTS software is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ testing.**

**Ans- Beta.**

**62.**

**In the maintenance phase the product must be tested against previous test cases. This is known as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ testing.**

**Ans- Regression**

**63.**

**Which property of the rapid prototype is not important?**

**Ans- Its ability to determine the client’s real needs**

**64.**

**An example of the risk involved in software development is**

**Ans- All of these are risks involved in software development.**

**65.**

**A simple way of looking at the spiral software life-cycle model is as a waterfall model with each phase proceeded by**

**Ans- Risk analysis.**

**66.**

**The degree of interaction between two modules is known as**

**Ans-Coupling**

**67.**

**The relationship between a derived class (or subclass) and base class is referred to as**

**Ans- Inheritance**

**68.**

**Myers (1978) identifies seven levels of cohesion. Which level of cohesion may be defined as followed; “the output from one element in the component serves as input for some other element”?**

**Ans- Communicational cohesion**

**69.**

**A design is said to be a good design if the components are**

**Ans- Strongly cohesive and weakly coupled.**

**70.**

**If a control switch is passed as an argument this is an example of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ coupling.**

**Ans- Control**

**71.**

**Which of the following is a type of abstraction?**

**Ans- Data, Procedural, Iteration**

**72.**

**In the classical chief programmer team approach, the team member responsible for maintaining the detailed design and coding is**

**Ans- The individual coder (i.e. programmer)**

**73.**

**Internal costs include**

**Ans- Developers salaries**

**74.**

**Problems with using Lines of Code to measure the size of a product include(s)**

**Ans-The creation of source code is only part of the development effort**

**Ans- The Lines of Code (LOC) will differ between languages and cannot be measured for some languages**

**Ans-Should comments, data definitions etc (i.e. non-executable LOC) be included as well?**

**Ans- The final size (kLOC) can only be determined once the product is delivered**

**75.**

**Software Science bases its estimation of the size of a product on**

**Ans- operands and operators**

**76.**

**In Intermediate COCOMO the mode that represents complex products is referred to as**

**Ans- Embedded**

**77.**

**Work that continues throughout the project and does not relate to any specific phase of software development is termed a(n)**

**Ans- Project function**

**78.**

**The advantage of following the IEEE Standard for drawing up a Software Project Management Plan (SPMP) – see IEEE Standard 1059.1 1987 – is**

**a) It is drawn up by representatives from major software development organisations**

**b) It is designed for all types of software products**

**c) It is a framework that can be used irrespective of process model or specific techniques**

**d) It can be tailored for each organisation for a particular application area, development team or technique.**

**79.**

**The best way to test the Software Project Management Plan (SPMP) is by**

**Ans-Inspection**

**80.**

**Algorithmic cost estimation in different organisations may be different for the same application development, because**

**a) Different organisations consider complexity factors differently**

**b) Different organisations may use different programming languages**

**c) Developers’ skills may vary**

**d) Techniques for the measurement of productivity may vary**

**81.**

**The aim of software engineering is to produce software that is**

**a) Fault-free**

**b) Delivered on time**

**c) Delivered within budget**

**d) Satisfies users’ needs**

**e) All of these are the aims of software engineering.**

**82.**

**Object-oriented concepts are not new. The first OO language was considered to be**

**Ans- SIMULA 67.**