Project management

1.What does SRS stand for in project management?

a) Software Release Schedule

b) Systematic Requirements Specification

c) Software Requirements Specification

d) Systematic Release Schedule

2.Which of the following is the primary purpose of an SRS document?

a) Defining the project budget

b) Outlining the project schedule

c) Describing the functional and non-functional requirements of a system

d) Identifying project risks

3.What is the typical format of an SRS document?

a) Spreadsheet

b) Presentation slides

c) Text document

d) Gantt chart

4.Which of the following is NOT typically included in an SRS document?

a) User requirements

b) System architecture

c) Project team members

d) Project budget

5.True or False: An SRS document is a legally binding contract between the project manager and the client.

a) True

b) False

6.What is the purpose of a requirements traceability matrix in relation to an SRS document?

a) To track project milestones

b) To manage project risks

c) To link requirements to their respective test cases

d) To estimate project costs

7.Which of the following is an example of a non-functional requirement?

a) The system must be able to process 100 transactions per second

b) The system must support multiple user roles

c) The system must have a responsive user interface

d) The system must be compatible with Windows and macOS operating systems

8.What is the purpose of a change control process in the context of an SRS document?

a) To ensure that all project stakeholders are informed about changes

b) To document and manage requested changes to the requirements

c) To prevent any changes from being made to the project scope

d) To evaluate the impact of changes on the project schedule

9.Which of the following is a best practice for writing clear and concise requirements in an SRS document?

a) Use technical jargon to convey precision

b) Keep the requirements ambiguous to allow for flexibility

c) Use simple and unambiguous language

d) Provide excessive details for every requirement

10.True or False: An SRS document should be reviewed and approved by all project stakeholders before proceeding to the development phase.

a) True

b) False

11. 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 customer complaints  
12. Project managers have to assess the risks that may affect a project.  
a) True  
b) False

13. Which of the following is not considered as a risk in project management?  
a) Specification delays  
b) Product competition  
c) Testing  
d) Staff turnover

4. The process each manager follows during the life of a project is known as  
a) Project Management  
b) Manager life cycle  
c) Project Management Life Cycle  
d) All of the mentioned

5. A 66.6% risk is considered as  
a) very low  
b) low  
c) moderate  
d) high

6. Which of the following is/are main parameters that you should use when computing the costs of a software development project?  
a) travel and training costs  
b) hardware and software costs  
c) effort costs (the costs of paying software engineers and managers)  
d) all of the mentioned

7. Quality planning is the process of developing a quality plan for  
a) team  
b) project  
c) customers  
d) project manager

8. Which of the following is incorrect activity for the configuration management of a software system?  
a) Internship management  
b) Change management  
c) Version management  
d) System management

9. Identify the sub-process of process improvement  
a) Process introduction  
b) Process analysis  
c) De-processification  
d) Process distribution

10. An independent relationship must exist between the attribute that can be measured and the external quality attribute.  
a) True  
b) False

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

1. Avoiding customer complaints
2. Keeping overall costs within budget
3. Delivering the software to the customer at the agreed time
4. Maintaining a happy and well-functioning development team
5. **2. What is the first step in project planning?**
6. Determine the budget
7. Determine project constraints
8. Inspect the deliverables
9. Establish the objectives and scope

**3. A project is anything which is**

1. Not implicitly expressed
2. Not a physical objective
3. Implicitly expressed
4. Social acceptability

**4. Process framework activities are populated with**

1. Milestones
2. QA Points
3. Work Products
4. All of the above

**5. Which of the following is not an effective software project management focus?**

1. People
2. Popularity
3. Product
4. Process

**6. The reason for software bugs and failures is due to**

1. Software developers
2. Software companies
3. Both (A) and (B)
4. None of the above

**7. According to the Project Management Institute (PMI), project management is defined as “the application of knowledge, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, and techniques to project activities to meet the project requirements”.**

1. Skills, Tools
2. Skills, Analysis
3. Tools, Analysis
4. Analysis, Theories
5. Skills, Theories

**8. During project estimation, project manager estimates following**

1. Project duration
2. Project effort
3. Project cost
4. All of the above

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

1. True
2. False

**10. Different activity of a project management is**

1. Project planning
2. Project monitoring
3. Project control
4. All of the above

**11. Cultural implications of the project are examined by**

1. Cultural feasibility
2. Economic feasibility
3. Technical feasibility
4. Marketing feasibility

**12. Effective software project management focuses on**

1. People, Performance, Payoff, Product
2. People, Product, Process, Project
3. People, Process, Payoff, Product
4. People, Product, Performance, Process

**13. Which of these are not among the eight principles followed by Software Engineering Code of Ethics and Professional Practice ?**

1. Public
2. Product
3. Profession
4. Environment

**14. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is not an approach to software cost estimation?**

1. Analytical
2. Heuristic
3. Critical
4. Empirical

**15. Which of these does not account for software failure?**

1. Increasing demand
2. Less reliable and expensive
3. Increasing supply
4. Low expectation

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

1. Testing
2. Specification delays
3. Product competition
4. Staff turnover

**17.  What are attributes of good software ?**

1. Software maintainability
2. Software maintainability & functionality
3. Software functionality
4. Software development

**18. Risk management is one of the most important jobs for a**

1. Investor
2. Client
3. Production team
4. Project manager

**19.  Capacity planning**

1. Increase cost
2. Save time
3. Increases waste
4. Increase production

**20. Which of the following is not considered a stakeholder in the software process?**

1. Project Managers
2. End-Users
3. Customers
4. Sales People

**21. Which paradigm structures a team loosely and depends on individual initiatives of the team members?**

1. Synchronous paradigm
2. Random paradigm
3. Open paradigm
4. Closed paradigm

**22. Which of these is true ?**

1. Generic products are produced by organization and sold to open market
2. Generic products and customized products are types of software products
3. Customized products are commissioned by particular customer
4. All of the above

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

1. Manager life cycle
2. Project Management
3. Project Management Life Cycle
4. None of the above

**24. The model serves as the basis for the creation of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for the Software.**

1. Specifications
2. Testing
3. Maintenance
4. Design

**25. Which of the following activity is undertaken immediately after feasibility study and before the requirement analysis and specification phase?**

1. Project Monitoring
2. Project Planning
3. Project Control
4. Project Scheduling

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

1. High
2. Low
3. Very Low
4. Moderate

**27. Small agile teams have no place in modern software development**

1. True
2. False

**28. Which one of the following is not a software process quality?**

1. Productivity
2. Timeliness
3. Visibility
4. Portability

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

1. Travel and training costs
2. Hardware and software costs
3. Effort costs (the costs of paying software engineers and managers)
4. All of the above

**30. When can selected common process framework activities be omitted during process decomposition?**

1. When the project is extremely small in size
2. Never the activities are invariant
3. Anytime the software is mission critical
4. Rapid prototyping does not require their use

**Project management**

1.What does SRS stand for in project planning and control?

a) Schedule Review System

b) Scope and Resource Specification

q c) Stakeholder Requirements Specification

d) Software Requirements Specification

2.What is the primary purpose of a project plan in project planning and control?

a) Defining the project scope

b) Identifying project risks

c) Outlining the project schedule and resource allocation

d) Describing the project deliverables

3.True or False: Project planning and control is a one-time activity performed at the beginning of a project.

a) True

b) False

4.Which of the following is NOT typically included in a project plan?

a) Project objectives and goals

b) Stakeholder roles and responsibilities

c) Detailed task descriptions and dependencies

d) Project budget estimates

5.What is the purpose of a Gantt chart in project planning and control?

a) To track project risks

b) To visualize the project schedule and task dependencies

c) To manage stakeholder communication

d) To estimate project costs

6.What is the critical path in a project schedule?

a) The path that requires the most resources

b) The path with the highest number of tasks

c) The longest sequence of dependent tasks that determines the project's minimum duration

d) The path with the highest level of risk

7.True or False: Project control is primarily concerned with making changes to the project plan and schedule.

a) True

b) False

8.What is the purpose of earned value analysis in project control?

a) To assess the quality of project deliverables

b) To evaluate the performance and progress of the project

c) To identify and manage project risks

d) To estimate project costs

9.Which of the following is NOT a component of effective project control?

a) Monitoring project progress

b) Adjusting the project plan as needed

c) Assigning blame for project delays

d) Managing changes and risks

10.True or False: Project planning and control are separate and distinct processes that do not overlap.

a) True

b) False

General layout of a new colony or town showing roads, market, hospital, river, etc is called as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. Index plan
2. Key plan
3. Site plan
4. Site map

Crash project duration is obtained by summing the

1. Normal durations for all the activities
2. Crash durations for all activities.
3. Crash durations for all the activities along the critical path were obtained by taking into account the normal duration for all the activities
4. Crash durations for all the activities along the critical path are obtained by taking into account the crash duration for all the activities.

Slack is the difference between the earlier finish time and \_\_\_\_\_\_ of any event.

1. latest starting time
2. earliest starting time
3. latest finish time
4. total float

The full form of VED analysis is

1. Very Essential Desirable
2. Vital Essential Desirable
3. Virtual Essential Desirable
4. Vital Efficient Desirable

A PERT network has 9 activities on its critical path. The standard deviation of each activity on the critical path is 3. The standard deviation of the critical path is

1. 3
2. 9
3. 81
4. 27

Slack time in PERT analysis

1. can never be greater than zero
2. is always zero for critical activities
3. can never be less than zero
4. is minimum for critical events

A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is similar to an activity but it does not consume any resources.

1. Slack
2. Event
3. Dummy
4. None of the above

Which one of the following does have some limitations when applied to detailed engineering design work during early stages of a project?

1. CPM
2. PERT
3. Dummy activity
4. Estimate

The time with which direct cost does not reduce with the increase in time is known as

1. Crash time
2. Optimistic time
3. Normal time
4. Standard time

The excess of minimum available time over activity duration is called

1. total float
2. free float
3. independent float
4. None of the above

The process/phase of project management in which difference between the plan and actual performance are reviewed after the project is started is called

1. Planning
2. Scheduling
3. Controlling
4. All of the above

The time which results in the least possible construction cost of an activity is known as

1. Normal time
2. Optimum time
3. Crash time
4. Standard time

Fulkerson’s rule is connected with the

1. numbering of event in PERT/CPM
2. creation of a parallel activity
3. queueing theory
4. elimination of dummy activity

The reduction in project time normally results in

1. Decrease in the direct cost and increase in the indirect cost
2. Increase in the direct cost and decrease in the indirect cost
3. Increase in both direct and indirect costs
4. Decrease in both direct and indirect costs

**Cost estimation**

1.What is cost estimation in project management?

a) Determining the project timeline

b) Calculating the number of resources required

c) Predicting the financial resources needed for a project (Correct Answer)

d) Assigning monetary value to project risks

2.Which of the following is NOT a common cost estimation technique?

a) Analogous Estimating

b) Parametric Estimating

c) Critical Path Method

d) Bottom-Up Estimating (Correct Answer)

3.True or False: Cost estimation is a one-time activity performed at the beginning of a project

. a) True

b) False (Correct Answer)

4.What is the primary unit of measurement used in cost estimation?

a) Time

b) Money (Correct Answer)

c) Effort

d) Quality

5.Which cost estimation technique involves comparing the current project with similar past projects?

a) Analogous Estimating (Correct Answer)

b) Parametric Estimating

c) Three-Point Estimating

d) Expert Judgment

6.True or False: Cost estimation should only consider direct project costs and not indirect costs.

a) True

b) False (Correct Answer)

7.Which cost estimation technique uses historical data and statistical models to calculate costs?

a) Analogous Estimating

b) Parametric Estimating (Correct Answer)

c) Three-Point Estimating

d) Delphi Technique

8.What is the purpose of contingency reserves in cost estimation?

a) To cover unforeseen costs and risks (Correct Answer)

b) To calculate the expected monetary value of the project

c) To allocate additional funds for quality assurance

d) To determine the project's payback period

9.Which of the following factors can influence cost estimation?

a) Project complexity

b) Resource availability

c) Market conditions

d) All of the above (Correct Answer)

10.What is the purpose of a cost baseline in cost estimation?

a) To track actual project costs against planned costs (Correct Answer)

b) To determine the project's net present value

c) To allocate project resources

d) To calculate the project's return on investment

11.Which of the following is a common method for estimating labor costs?

a) Activity-Based Costing

b) Cost of Goods Sold (COGS)

c) Full-Time Equivalent (FTE) estimation (Correct Answer)

d) Net Present Value (NPV) calculation

12.True or False: Cost estimation is an exact science and provides precise figures for project costs.

a) True

b) False (Correct Answer)

13.Which cost estimation technique involves breaking down the project into smaller components and estimating costs for each component?

a) Analogous Estimating

b) Parametric Estimating

c) Bottom-Up Estimating (Correct Answer)

d) Top-Down Estimating

14.What is the purpose of a cost management plan in cost estimation?

a) To determine the project's profitability

b) To outline the processes and tools for estimating, budgeting, and controlling costs (Correct Answer)

c) To allocate resources to the project tasks

d) To calculate the project's internal rate of return (IRR)

15.Which of the following is NOT a direct cost in cost estimation?

a) Material costs

b) Labor costs

c) Equipment rental costs

d) Overhead costs (Correct Answer)

Project scheduling using PERT and GANTT charts

In PERT, the span of time between the optimistic and pessimistic time estimate of an activity is

1. 3 σ
2. 6 σ
3. 10 σ
4. 12 σ

The path which moves along the activities having total float zero, in the network diagram is called

1. Free Float
2. Critical Path
3. Total Float
4. Independent Float

**Q1 What is the basis for PERT analysis?**

* 1. An optimistic time
  2. A pessimistic period of time
  3. The date that is most likely
  4. All options mentioned above

**Q2 Which of the following options does not pose a significant difficulty when it comes to project scheduling?**

* 1. There are deadlines.
  2. Self-directed activities
  3. An excessive number of staff may be necessary.
  4. Expensive postponement

**Q3 What is the name of the task performance in CPM?**

* 1. Dummy
  2. Occasion
  3. Exertion Contract

**Q4 What is the rule for the earliest start time?**

* 1. It compares the activity’s start time to that of a successor activity.
  2. It compares the activity’s end time to that of a previous activity.
  3. It specifies when a project may begin.
  4. It establishes the start date for a project.

**Q5 What is the definition of a critical path?**

* 1. It’s a path that connects the starting and ending nodes.
  2. It combines all of the paths.
  3. It is the shortest route.
  4. It is the most direct route.

**Q6 The execution of a CPM network diagram activity is typically referred to as what?**

* 1. Connector
  2. Occasion Node
  3. All of the preceding

**Q7 The activities A, B, and C are the direct precursors of Y. What is the earliest starting time for Y if the three activities’ earliest finishing times are 12, 15, and 10?**

* 1. 10
  2. B.15
  3. 12
  4. It’s impossible to say.

**Q9. What is the symbol for activity in a network diagram?**

* 1. Rectangles Arrows
  2. Squares
  3. Circles

**Ans- B** is the correct answer. It is a square symbol.

**Q10. A PERT chart’s full name is\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**.

* 1. Evaluation and Review Techniques for Programs
  2. Evaluation of Programs and Robotic Techniques
  3. Assessment of Programs and Robotics
  4. Technology for Program Evaluation and Rating

**Ans-A** is the correct answer. PERT full form is Evaluation and Review Techniques for Programs.

**Q11. The maximum time that would be required to accomplish an activity, according to the time estimates generated by PERT planners, is referred to as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

* 1. The time estimate that is most likely
  2. Time estimate that is optimistic
  3. The time estimate that is pessimistic
  4. The time estimate that is expected

**Ans- C** is the correct answer. The pessimistic time estimate refers to the maximum amount of time that would be required to accomplish an activity based on the time estimates produced by PERT planners.

**Q12. Which colour is used to illustrate actual progress in bar charts?**

* 1. Red
  2. Black
  3. Blue
  4. Green

**Ans- D** is the correct answer. Different colours are occasionally used to fill in the bars in bar charts to display varied control information.

**Q13. A PERT network focuses on activities, whereas a CPM network focuses on events.**

* 1. True
  2. False

**Ans- B** is the correct answer. A CPM network focuses on activities, whereas a PERT network focuses on events. The end of an activity or the beginning of an activity is referred to as an event.

**Q14.  Who was the first to use bar charts?**

* 1. Henry Williams
  2. Henry Gantt
  3. Jane Gantt
  4. Henry Joseph

**Ans- B** is the correct answer. Around 1900 A.D., Henry Gantt invented bar charts. They provide a two-dimensional graphical picture of a project.

**Q15. Later, milestone charts were created by modifying bar charts.**

* 1. True
  2. False

**Ans- A** is the correct answer. Bar charts, milestone charts, and network diagrams are some of the project management tools and methodologies.

**Q16. CPM stands for**

* 1. Critical Path Method
  2. Control Path Method
  3. Critical Plan Management
  4. Control Path Management

**Ans- A** is the correct answer. The full form is Critical Path Method.

**Q17. The quickest time in which a task may be completed under perfect conditions is referred to as**

* 1. The most pessimistic time estimate
  2. The most optimistic time estimate
  3. The expected time estimate
  4. The most likely time estimate

**Ans- B** is the correct answer. PERT planners make three different types of time estimations. The most likely time estimate, the pessimistic time estimate, and the optimistic time estimate are the three options.

**Q18. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the difference between both the allotted time and the actual time needed to execute a task.**

* 1. Free float
  2. Independent float
  3. Total float
  4. Half float

**Ans- C** is the correct answer. The total float is the difference between the maximum amount of time permitted and the actual amount of time necessary to accomplish a task or task sequence.

**Q19. The goal of network analysis is to**

* 1. reduce the overall project duration
  2. reduce the entire project cost
  3. keep production delays, interruptions, and conflicts to a minimum
  4. extend the project’s entire time

**Ans- A** is the correct answer. They are to reduce the time to complete duration.

**Q20. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a type of activity that does not require any resources or time.**

* 1. there is no activity
  2. a dummy action
  3. the preceding activity
  4. unique action

**Ans- B** is the correct answer. This is the dummy action that doesn’t need resources and time.

**What is PERT analysis based on?**

A. Optimistic time

B. Pessimistic time

C. Most likely time

D. All of the above

**Answer: D**

**Which of the options is not a notable challenge while scheduling a project?**

A. Deadlines exist

B. Independent activities

C. Too many workers may be required

D. Costly delay

**Answer: B**

**What is the particular task performance in CPM known as?**

A. Dummy

B. Event

C. Activity

D. Contract

**Answer: C**

**What is the earliest start time rule?**

A. It compares the activity’s starting time for an activity successor.

B. It compares the activity’s end time for an activity predecessor.

C. It directs when a project can start.

D. It regulates when a project must begin.

**Answer: B**

**What is a critical path?**

A. It is a path that operates from the starting node to the end node.

B. It is a mixture of all the paths

C. It is the longest path

D. It is the shortest path

**Answer: C**

**What is the completion of a CPM network diagram activity commonly known as?**

A. Connector

B. Event

C. Node

D. All of the above

**Answer: D**

**Activities A, B, and C are the immediate predecessors for Y activity. If the earliest finishing time for the three activities are 12, 15, and 10, then what will be the earliest starting time for Y?**

A. 10

B. 15

C. 12

D. Cannot be determined

**Answer: B**

**Activities P, Q, and R instantly follow activity M, and their current starting times are 12, 19, and 10. So, what is the latest finishing time for activity M?**

A. 11

B. 10

C. 18

D. Cannot be determined

**Answer: A**

**Activity in a network diagram is represented by?**

A. Rectangles

B. Arrows

C. Squares

D. Circles

**Answer: B**

**What happens when a project is scheduled by CPM?**

A. A project is divided into various activities

B. Required time for each activity is established

C. A sequence of various activities is made according to their importance

D. All of the above

**Answer: D**

What is PERT?

a) Program Evaluation and Review Technique

b) Project Execution and Review Technique

c) Project Evaluation and Resource Technique

d) Program Execution and Resource Technique

PERT is used for:

a) Task sequencing

b) Resource allocation

c) Time estimation

d) Risk assessment

What does a PERT chart represent?

a) Project timeline

b) Task dependencies

c) Resource allocation

d) Project budget

What is the purpose of a Gantt chart?

a) Task sequencing

b) Time estimation

c) Resource allocation

d) Visual representation of project schedule

In a Gantt chart, what do horizontal bars represent?

a) Task dependencies

b) Time duration of tasks

c) Resource allocation

d) Critical path

What is the critical path in a project schedule?

a) The longest sequence of tasks

b) The shortest sequence of tasks

c) The most important tasks

d) The tasks with the highest resource allocation

PERT and Gantt charts are commonly used in:

a) Agile project management

b) Waterfall project management

c) Scrum project management

d) Lean project management

What is the purpose of using PERT and Gantt charts in project scheduling?

a) To track project risks and uncertainties

b) To allocate resources efficiently

c) To estimate project costs accurately

d) To plan and visualize project timelines and dependencies

PERT uses which of the following time estimates for tasks?

a) Optimistic, pessimistic, and most likely

b) Start, intermediate, and end

c) Short-term, medium-term, and long-term

d) Expected, best-case, and worst-case

What does the critical path method (CPM) determine in a project schedule?

a) The minimum amount of time required to complete the project

b) The sequence of tasks with the highest resource allocation

c) The tasks that are most critical to project success

d) The tasks that have the least amount of slack or float

Which of the following is a limitation of using PERT and Gantt charts?

a) They cannot handle complex projects with multiple dependencies

b) They do not provide a clear visual representation of project progress

c) They do not consider resource constraints and availability

d) They require frequent updates and revisions as the project evolves

How are task dependencies represented in a Gantt chart?

a) Through arrows connecting tasks

b) Through different colors for different dependencies

c) Through the length of horizontal bars

d) Through the vertical position of tasks

Which chart provides a graphical representation of project milestones?

a) PERT chart

b) Gantt chart

c) Network diagram

d) Critical path diagram

What is the primary advantage of using PERT charts?

a) They provide a visual representation of task durations.

b) They help identify the critical path and project bottlenecks.

c) They allow for efficient resource allocation and leveling.

d) They facilitate effective communication among project stakeholders.

Which of the following is a characteristic of PERT charts?

a) They emphasize resource allocation and leveling.

b) They provide a visual representation of project milestones.

c) They incorporate task dependencies and critical path analysis.

d) They focus on real-time tracking of project progress.

What is the purpose of using slack or float in project scheduling?

a) To identify the critical path tasks.

b) To measure the project's progress.

c) To allocate resources efficiently.

d) To determine the flexibility in task scheduling.

Which of the following statements is true about PERT charts and Gantt charts?

a) PERT charts are more suitable for visualizing resource allocation.

b) Gantt charts are ideal for estimating task durations accurately.

c) PERT charts are effective for managing complex and interdependent projects.

d) Gantt charts are primarily used in Agile project management methodologies.

What does the critical path represent in project scheduling?

a) The sequence of tasks with the highest risk level.

b) The shortest duration to complete the project.

c) The tasks that require the most resources.

d) The longest path of dependent tasks determining the project's minimum duration.

Which chart is commonly used for visualizing the project schedule and resource allocation?

a) PERT chart

b) Gantt chart

c) Network diagram

d) Critical path diagram

What is the purpose of using milestones in project scheduling?

a) To track the progress of individual tasks.

b) To estimate task durations accurately.

c) To mark significant events or achievements in the project.

d) To allocate resources effectively.

Which of the following statements is true regarding PERT and Gantt charts?

a) PERT charts focus on time estimation, while Gantt charts focus on resource allocation.

b) PERT charts are more suitable for visualizing project progress, while Gantt charts emphasize task dependencies.

c) PERT charts are primarily used in Agile project management, while Gantt charts are used in Waterfall project management.

d) PERT charts are dynamic and updated frequently, while Gantt charts are static representations of the project schedule.

Software configuration management

The types of Software Maintenance are \_\_\_\_\_\_  
a. Corrective  
b. Adaptive  
c. Perfective  
d. All of these  
e. None of these  
Multiple Choice Question Answer: d  
The Software Configuration Management (SCM) is called the umbrella activity.  
a. False  
b. True  
e. None of these  
Multiple Choice Question Answer: b  
The main aim of Software Configuration Management (SCM) is \_\_\_\_\_  
a. Identify change  
b. Control change  
c. To ensure that the change is being properly implemented  
d. All of these  
e. None of these  
Multiple Choice Question Answer: d  
Select the process that will ensure different versions of the system and components of the system are recorded and maintained?  
a. workspace  
b. code control  
c. Configuration Control

d. versions  
e. None of these  
Multiple Choice Question Answer: c  
Select the Software Configuration Management concept that aids to control change?  
a. Procedure  
b. Baseline  
c. Audit  
d. None of the above  
e. None of these  
Multiple Choice Question Answer: b  
The output of the Software Process is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
a. Computer programs  
b. The Documents which describe the computer programs.  
c. Data (within the program or external to program).  
d. All of these  
e. None of these  
Multiple Choice Question Answer: d  
The Software Configuration items are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
a. Software Requirements  
b. Design Specification  
c. Source Code  
d. All of these  
e. None of these  
Multiple Choice Question Answer: d  
The task that is not a part of Software Configuration Management (SCM) is \_\_\_\_\_\_  
a. Change control  
b. Version control  
c. Configuration status reporting  
d. None of the above  
e. None of these  
Multiple Choice Question Answer: d  
Which of the following combines procedures and tools to manage different versions of configuration objects that are created during the software process?  
a. Configuration status reporting.  
b. Version control  
c. Change control  
d. None of the above  
e. None of these  
Multiple Choice Question Answer: b  
As the reliability increases, what happens to the failure intensity?  
a. Increases  
b. Decreases  
c. No effect  
d. None of the above  
e. None of these  
Multiple Choice Question Answer: b

What is software configuration management (SCM)?

a) The process of managing software licenses

b) The process of managing software development teams

c) The process of managing software changes and versions

d) The process of managing software hardware dependencies

Which of the following is a primary goal of software configuration management?

a) Maximizing software performance

b) Minimizing software development time

c) Ensuring software quality and reliability

d) Reducing software licensing costs

What is the purpose of a configuration management plan?

a) To document software requirements

b) To outline software testing strategies

c) To define the software development process

d) To establish guidelines for managing software configurations

Which of the following is an example of software configuration item?

a) Software development methodology

b) Software development team structure

c) Software source code file

d) Software user manual

What is the role of a version control system (VCS) in software configuration management?

a) Tracking changes made to software configurations

b) Managing software licenses and permissions

c) Monitoring software performance metrics

d) Coordinating software testing activities

Which of the following is a benefit of using a centralized version control system?

a) Enhanced collaboration and concurrent development

b) Improved scalability and distributed development

c) Increased flexibility and offline access

d) Simplified conflict resolution and branching

What is the purpose of a build management process in software configuration management?

a) To automate software testing activities

b) To track software defects and issues

c) To manage the creation and deployment of software builds

d) To monitor software performance and resource utilization

What is the role of a change control board (CCB) in software configuration management?

a) Ensuring compliance with software development standards

b) Reviewing and approving software change requests

c) Managing software release schedules and milestones

d) Monitoring software project progress and budget

Which of the following is an example of a software configuration management tool?

a) Integrated development environment (IDE)

b) Bug tracking system

c) Project management software

d) Continuous integration server

Which of the following is a fundamental principle of software configuration management?

a) Continuous integration and deployment

b) Incremental development and delivery

c) Configuration identification and control

d) Test-driven development and automation

What is the purpose of a baseline in software configuration management?

a) To serve as a reference point for future changes

b) To establish software development milestones

c) To track software performance metrics

d) To document software requirements and specifications

Which of the following is an example of a software configuration management activity?

a) Writing software code

b) Conducting software testing

c) Managing software documentation

d) Estimating software project costs

What is the purpose of a change management process in software configuration management?

a) To control and track software defects

b) To ensure compliance with coding standards

c) To manage and evaluate software changes

d) To monitor software performance metrics

Which of the following is a key principle of effective software configuration management?

a) Ad hoc management of software changes

b) Lack of documentation and version control

c) Continuous improvement and process refinement

d) Independent and isolated development activities

Which of the following activities is typically performed during the software configuration identification phase?

a) Defining software testing strategies

b) Establishing software development milestones

c) Identifying and documenting software components

d) Managing software project risks and issues

What is the purpose of a software configuration audit?

a) To ensure compliance with licensing agreements

b) To verify the accuracy and completeness of software documentation

c) To identify and resolve conflicts in software development teams

d) To evaluate the performance and efficiency of software algorithms

Which of the following is a benefit of using automated software build tools in configuration management?

a) Increased collaboration and communication among team members

b) Improved software code quality and reliability

c) Reduced manual effort and human errors in the build process

d) Enhanced scalability and support for distributed development

What is the purpose of a release management process in software configuration management?

a) To manage software testing activities and ensure quality

b) To control and track software defects and issues

c) To plan and coordinate the deployment of software releases

d) To monitor and optimize software performance and resource utilization

Which of the following activities is part of the software configuration control process?

a) Creating software development schedules

b) Managing software licenses and permissions

c) Tracking and approving software change requests

d) Conducting software code reviews and inspections

What is the purpose of a configuration management database (CMDB)?

a) To store and manage software source code files

b) To track and manage software defects and issues

c) To maintain a record of software configuration items and their relationships

d) To automate software testing and quality assurance activities

Which of the following is an example of a software configuration item (SCI)?

a) Test plan document

b) Project schedule

c) Development server hardware

d) Software development methodology

Which of the following is a key aspect of software configuration management for agile development?

a) Formal change control processes and documentation

b) Centralized version control systems

c) Continuous integration and continuous delivery

d) Extensive upfront planning and requirements gathering

What is the purpose of a rollback plan in software configuration management?

a) To revert to a previous version of software in case of issues or failures

b) To define the steps for integrating software modules or components

c) To document the software development lifecycle and milestones

d) To track and manage software defects and enhancements