Yashwantrao Chavan College of Science, Karad
Department of Computer Science
Question Bank
Class: B. Sc (CS) (Entire)-III
Paper XVI- Software Project Management (SPM)

Q-1 Multiple Choice Questions

1------------- is the abbreviation of P-CMM.
   a) Product Capability Maturity Model
   b) Process Capability Maturity Model
   c) People Capability Maturity Model
   d) Project Capability Maturity Model

2--------------- is not considered as risk in project management
   a) Specification Delays
   b) Product Competition
   c) Testing
   d) Staff Turnover

3 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) None of the Above

4 Effective Software project Management focuses on--------------
   a) People, performance, payoff, product
   b) People, product, performance, process
   c) People, product, process, project
   d) People, process, payoff, product

5 The first step in project planning is to--------------.
   a) Determine the budget.
   b) Select a team organizational model
   c) Determine the project constraints
   d) Establish the objectives and scope

6--------------- are not considered a stakeholder in software process.
   a) Customers
   b) End-users
   c) Project managers
   d) Sales people

7 Resources refers to---------------
   a) Manpower
   b) Machinery
   c) Materials
   d) All of the above

8 Following is(are) the responsibility(ies) of the project manager.
   a) Budgeting and cost control
   b) Allocating resources
   c) Tracking project expenditure
   d) All of the above

9----------------- is the advantage of using LOC(lines of code) as a size-oriented metric.
   a) LOC is easily computed.
   b) LOC is a language dependent measure.
   c) LOC is a language independent measure.
   d) LOC can be computed before a design is completed.

10 -------------Estimation technique is developed by Barry W. Boehm.
   a) Putnam Model
   b) COCOMO
   c) Delphi
   d) None of these

11 SMI stands for------------ --.
   a) Software Maturity Index
   b) Software Model Instruction
   c) Software Maturity Instruction
   d) Software Model Index

12 ----------------- metric is derived by normalizing quality or productivity measures by considering the size of the software that has been produced.
   a) Size oriented
   b) Function Oriented
   c) Object Oriented
   d) Use case Oriented

13 COCOMO stands for----------- --.
   a) Consumed Cost Model
   b) Constructive Cost Model
   c) Common Control Model
   d) Composition Cost Model

14 ------------------- is estimated either in terms of KLOC or by calcu lating number of Function Points in Software.
   a) Time estimation
   b) Effort estimation
   c) Cost estimation
   d) Software size estimation

15 The tools that support different stages of software development life cycle are called _____
   a) CASE Tools
   b) CAME tools
   c) CAQE tools
   d) CARE tools

16 -------------- of the following is not a Project Cost Estimation Stage
   a) Feasibility Stage
   b) Procurement Stage
   c) Estimation Stage
   d) Implementation Stage

17 ------------- is responsible for Quality objective
   a) Top Level Management
   b) Middle level Management
   c) Frontline Management
   d) All of the above

18 --------------- quality is measured as a foundation of requirement
   a) Hardware
   b) Software
   c) Programmer
   d) None of these

19 Software Quality Assurance consists of ------------- function of management.
   a) Reporting function
   b) Auditing
   c) Both a and b
   d) None of the above

20 ------------------ people identify the document and verifies the correctness of the software.
   a) Project Manager
   b) Software Quality Assurance team
   c) Project Team
   d) Software Engineer

21 Faults are found most cost effectively in ------------ test activity
   a) Design
   b) Execution
   c) Planning

d) Check Exit Criteria Completion

22 -------------is considered as component testing
   a) Black Box Testing
   b) Grey Box Testing
   c) White Box Testing
   d) Both a and b

23 Component testing is responsible of------------ of the person.
   a) Software tester
   b) Developer
   c) Designer
   d) User

24 In -------------phase the defect is less costly.
   a) Coding
   b) Design
   c) Requirement Gathering
   d) Implementation

25 ----------------is not a function of SCM Process.
   a) Change Control
   b) Status Accounting of Running Change
   c) Risk Analysis of the project
   d) None of these

26 --------------is the aim of Software Configuration Management Process
   a) To identify Configuration of the software at specific time.
   b) Maintaining the integrity and traceability of software by controlling configuration changes in a systematic manner.
   c) Both a and b
   d) None of these

27 -------------SCM activity ensures quality and consistence as changes are made to an identified software component.
   a) Identification task
   b) Change control task
   c) Version Control task
   d) None of these

28 ----------------is responsible for approval and ranking changes to an identified software component.
   a) Project Manger
   b) Software engineer
   c) Software tester
   d) None of these

29 ---------------plays the role of policy maker in change management
   a) Project Manager

b) Software Configuration Management Manager
c) Consumer
d) None of these

30 ----------------are SC items
 a) Software requirements
 b) Design specification
 c) Source code
 d) All of these

31 As reliability increases, failure intensity ------------.
 a) Decreases
 b) Increases
 c) No effect
 d) None of these

32 CCB stands for
 a) Change Control Board
 b) Change Control Baseline
 c) Cumulative Changes in Baseline
 d) None of the mentioned

33 The reason for software bugs and failures is due to
 a) software companies
 b) software developers
 c) both software companies and developers
 d) all of the mentioned

34 Which of these is true ?
 a) generic products and customized products are types of software products
 b) generic products are produced by organization and sold to open market
 c) customized products are commissioned by particular customer
 d) all of the mentioned

35 Which one of the following is not a software process quality?
 a) productivity
 b) portability
 c) timeliness
 d) visibility

36 Purpose of process is to deliver software
 a) in time
 b) with acceptable quality
 c) that is cost efficient
 d) both in time & with acceptable quality

37 SCM stands for
 a) software control management
 b) software configuration management
 c) software concept management
 d) none of the mentioned

38 When code is made available to others, it goes in a/an
   a) hard drive
   b) access-controlled library
   c) servers
   d) access control

39 _____must plan, motivate, organize and control the practitioners who do software work.
   a) Project Managers
   b) Senior Managers
   c) Customers
   d) End Users

40 _____define testing procedures and certification process.
   a) Software Support
   b) Software Development
   c) Software Management
   d) Software Testing

Q-2 Long Short Answer questions.

1 What is a Project? Explain the concepts of project Management in detail.

2 What is a Software Project Management? How is the organization of a Project done?

3 What is a Software Project? Explain planning a software Project.

4 What is Project Management? Explain the Project Management life cycle.

5 What is a risk? Explain the concept of Risk Management in details.

6 What is Risk Management System? Explain how risks are identified.

7 Explain in detail Risk Planning and Risk analysis.

8 What are the different areas of Project Organization? Explain the Various Project Organization Structure.

9 Write Short Note on 4 P's(People, Product, Process, Project)

10 Write Short Note on Responsibilities of the Project Manager

11 Discuss the different risks in Project Management

12 What is Risk? What is the concept of Risk Analysis?

13 Explain the Phases of Project Management Life Cycle in Detail.

14 Why Software Project Management is necessary? What are the Roles of Project Manager in Software Project Management?

15 Discuss the concept of Software Project Management and Risk Management.

16 Explain the Phases of project management life cycle and the project organization structure.

17 What are the types of Risk Analysis? Explain them in detail.

18 In What way Risks are identified to avoid risk in your project.

19 Give an outline of step wise planning activities for project management?

20 What is Software Project management? Who manages it and what are their responsibilities?

21 What is risk management and how is risk classified?

22 Explain the Project Estimation? Why is project estimation important?

23 What is Project Schedule Network Diagram explain with the help of Diagram?

24 Discuss different tools of Software Project Estimation.

25 Explain COCOMO Model in detail.

26 Explain the concept of Delphi cost estimation technique with type of tool it uses for cost estimation.

27 What is Function Point Analysis? Explain the Principle of FPA.

28 What is Program Evaluation and Review Technique and what is the use of this technique.

29 Explain the Gantt Chart with the help of example in detail.

30 Which are the different Project Management Tools?

31 Write Short Note on COCOMO

32 Write Short Note on FPA

33 Write Short Note on PERT Chart

34 Write Short Note on Gantt Chart

35 List the tools of Estimation and Explain any two Estimation technique

36 Explain the three point estimation and Parametric Estimation in detail

37 What is COCOMO model and explain the advantages and disadvantages of it?

38 What is PERT chart explain with e.g.

39 How Gantt chart is used to plan the scheduling of project.

40 Explain the Quality Assurance methodology cycle with the help of diagram.

41 What is Quality Assurance and Quality Control? Write the difference between

    Quality Assurance and Quality Control.

42 What is SQA and Software Testing? Explain the difference between Software Quality Assurance and Software Testing?

43 Explain different Quality Assurance Functions and Quality Planning in details.

44 Explain the role of testing in Software Development

45 Explain the different stages of testing in Software Development Life Cycle.

46 What is Defect Management? What are the different Advantages of Defect Management?

47 What is Defect Management? Explain defect management process.

48 What is concept of Team Structure? What are the different structures of a team?

49 In what format and channel a team can communicate with each other?

50 What are the five strategies of managing customer satisfaction?

51 What is group behavior? Explain the types of group and the roles of group.

52 What is project evaluation? Why is it necessary and how to perform evaluation?

53 Explain the term project evaluation what is strategic assessment?

54 How is technical assessment helpful in project evaluation explain in detail?

55 How does the economic and technical assessment useful in project evaluation?

56 What is the technique of Cost benefit analysis explain in detail?

57 What is cash flow forecasting explain in detail?

58 What is cost-benefit evaluation technique discuss it in detail?

59 What is Risk and explain the Risk Evaluation Technique in detail?

60 What is cost benefit evaluation and cash flow forecasting

61 What are the risk evaluation techniques and meaning of cash flow forecasting?

62 Explain the term cash flow forecasting what technical assessment is?