

Sr No	QUESTION	OPTION 1	OPTION 2	OPTION 3
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.
2	According to Fred Brooks' view, the software product has certain characteristics	a) People, Quality, Process and Productivity	b) Performance, Robustness, Maintainability and Reusability	c) Complexity, Conformity, Changeability and Invisibility
3	_____ is a temporary endeavor undertaken to create a unique product, service, or result.	Project	Tasks	Job
4	A _____ is a central document that defines the fundamental information about a project.	Product Charter	Project Charter	Project Chart
5	_____ are people who have interest in the project.	Managers	Directors	Stakeholders
6	What does SMART stand for?	Spectacular, Measurable, Actionable, Resourced, Timely	Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Relevant, Timely	Suitable, Measurable, Actionable, Reviewed, Timely
7	The software project management life cycle starts with _____ phase.	Planning	Execution	Closure
8	Change management is also known as _____	Release Management	Scope Management	Configuration Management
9	Who suggests the W5HH Principle?	Boehm	Stallman	Henry
10	The main three project attributes are	a) Cost	b) Duration	c) Effort

11	The phase with which project management life cycle starts before software development life cycle	a) Planning	b) Execution	c) Initiation
12	RFQ in project bidding stands for	a) Request for Quotation	c) Request for Question	c) Response for Quotaion
13	When Scope change is initiated from team members	a) Scope Creep	b) Gold Plating	c) Requirement management
14	_____ is uncontrolled changes in scope. This can be because of interference from the customer or a misunderstanding by the project management team and is also known as requirements creep	a) Scope In	b) Requirement In	c) Scope creep
15	Which development model is a combination of classic life cycle model and iterative development model?	a) Spiral model	b) Agile Development model	c) Prototyping Model
16	Which of the following is not a Scrum artefact?	a) Product Backlog	b) Sprint Backlog	c) Sprint Breakdown Chart
17	Which of the following is not principle of Agile methods?	a) Incremental delivery	b) Maintain simplicity	c) No customer involvement
18	The objective of _____ is to provide a rationale for the project by showing that the benefits of project outcomes will exceed the cost	Project Plan	Business case	Project charter
19	_____ is the type of risk relating to threats to successful project completion	Project risk	Business risk	Market risk
20	_____ is the category of risk relating to factors threatening the benefit of delivered project	Technical risk	Personal risk	Business Risk
21	_____ provides an overview of all the projects that an organization is undertaking	Project Management	Programme Management	Scope Management
22	_____ Indicates when expenditure and income will take place in a project	Cash flow forecast	Cash outflow	Cash inflow

23	Which of the following is not a direct cost	Development cost	Insurance cost	Setup cost
24	_____ of a project is the difference between the total cost and the total income over the life of a project	Payback period	Net present value	Net Profit
25	Time taken to breakeven the initial investment is _____	Accounting period	Reporting period	Investment period
26	_____ is a financial ratio used to compare the net profitability to the investment required	Accounting rate of return	Net profit	Net present value
27	Net present value and internal rate of return are collectively known as _____ techniques	Cash inflow	Discounted cash flow	Cash outflow
28	_____ technique may be used to evaluate the present value of future cashflow taking account of interest rate and uncertainty	Cash Inflow	Cash outflow	Discounted cash flow
29	What is the present value of \$ 100 expected to be received in 2 years time , if the business concerned requires a return of 10 % on sums invested ?	\$100	\$91	\$120
30	The _____ is a discount rate that makes the net present value of all cash flows equal to zero	Internal rate of return	Net profit	Return on investment
31	_____ provides a profitability measure as a percentage return that is directly comparable with interest rates	Net profit	Internal rate of Return	Return on investment
32	Company XYZ is thinking about undertaking a project, that would yield net profit of \$ 50,000/- for five years and the total investment is \$1,00,000/-. The accounting rate of return for this project is _____	12%	15%	18%

33	Suppose a software development company has undertaken a project that is expected to cost \$1,30,000/- to execute and the expected inflow is \$25,000 per quarter for the first year; \$30,000 per quarter thereafter. What is the payback period for the project ?	15 Months	18 Months	24 Months
34	What is the impact of an increase of discount rate on IRR of a project ?	IRR would increase	IRR would decrease	IRR would be unaffected
35	A _____ is a group of projects that are managed in a coordinated way to gain benefits, that would not be available when managing the projects individually	Project	Programme	Product
36	The project plan includes the following	Project Charter	Time and cost estimates for each task	Project Schedule
37	A _____ report helps in determining the validity or scope of the entire project or a part of the project.	Quality	Feasibility Study	Completion
38	The feasibility study comprises of _____	Executive summary	define the business problem	Purpose of the feasibility study
39	The project scope statement is not based on :	Project Requirement	Feasibility Study	Project Cost
40	The project scope statement is the output of the efforts of :	Project Manager	Project Sponsor	Key Stakeholders
41	Which of the following is not the component of the project scope document?	Project Charter	Scope Description	Project Acceptance Criteria
42	As per the project management body of knowledge, the knowledge area of project scope management does not comprise of which one of the following?	Project scope initiation process	Project scope definition process	Project cost benefit process

43	_____ Process checks the scope for accuracy and completeness	The scope verification	the scope definition	the scope change control
44	The project _____ defines all the project work, activities and deliverables that enable it to accomplish the projects MOV.	Scope Verification	Scope Planning	Scope change control
45	The Project Scope _____ protects the scope boundaries from expanding unnecessary due demands of additional feeatures and functions to the project scope.	Change Control	Verification	Planning
46	The Project Scope _____ process, the project sponsor gives the project managers the authority and resources to define the project scope.	Change Control	Verification	Planning
47	The Project scope _____ process identify the project deliverables and the product deliverables.	Change Control	Verification	Planning
48	_____ scope defines the work that needs to be accomplished to deliver an information system with specified features sand functions.	Product Oriented	Project Oriented	Cost Oriented
49	_____ scope definition focuses on the feeatures and fuctions that characterize an information system that is to be developed	Product Oriented	Project Oriented	Cost Oriented
50	Which of the following is not the input for project scope verification.	Deliverables	MOV	Cost Oriented
51	Which of the following is the outputs for project scope verification?	Accepted Deliverables	Change Request	Recommend corrective action
52	What of the following , Scope conntrol is supposed to address?	Scope Grope	Scope Creep	Scope Leap

53	_____ describes the Project team inability to define the project scope.	Scope Grope	Scope Creep	Scope Leap
54	_____ is also called as requirement creep , fuction creep or feature creep.	Scope Grope	Scope Creep	Scope Leap
55	_____ is a complete change in the scope, objective and focus of the project.	Scope Grope	Scope Creep	Scope Leap
56	RAD stands For	A.Rapid Application Development	B. Repeated Application Development	C. Ready Application Development
57	SDLC stands for?	A.Software Design Life Cycle	B. Software Development Life Cycle	C. System design Life Cycle
58	Waterfall Model also called as	A. Linear Sequential Model	B. Classic Life Cycle Model	C. One Shot
59	Th Spiral Model of software development	A. Ends with the delivery of the software product	B.Is more chaotic than Incremental Model	C. Includes project risks evaluation during each stage
60	Evolutionary Software Process Model	A.Are Itrative in nature	B.Can Easily accommodate product requirement change	C.Do not generally Throw Away Approach
61	What are the four framework activities found in Extreme Programming (XP) process model	A.Analysis,Design ,Coding,Testing	B.Planning ,Analysis,Design ,Coding	C.Planning ,Analysis,Design ,Testing
62	Choose the correct option from given below:	A.Prototyping Model facilitates reusability of components	B.RAD Model Model facilitates reusability of components	C.Spiral Model facilitates reusability of components
63	Main objective of Kanban	A.Visualise the workflow	B.Define Requirement	C.Show Daily Scrum
64	Who is responsible for Scrum Model	A.Developer	B.Tester	C.Product Owner

65	How much week requires to develop the sprint	A.1 to 3 Weeks	B.2 to 4 Weeks	C.5 to 6 Weeks
66	Important artefact for scrum methodology	A.Product Backlog	B.Sprint Backlog	C.Sprint Burndown Chart
67	Life Cycle stages of ATERN Model	A.Feasibility, Exploration, Engineering, Deployment	B.Planning ,Analysis, Design ,Coding	C.Requirement, Engineering, Deployment ,Maintenance
68	If the Project deadline is tight which model is suitable	A.Prototyping Model	B.Evolutionary Model	C.Waterfall Model
69	What is Pair Programming?	A.It is a programming process, wherein a programmer writes the program twice just in case.	B.A development method, where two developers work on the same workstation.	C.It is an algorithm that finds pair numbers in a set of integers.
70	Which of the following is NOT a practice of Extreme Programming?	A.Test-Driven Development	B.Small Releases	C.Shared Code and Responsibility
71	Lean Development model has main focus on	A. To provide visibility to the workflow	B.To deliver work parts after completion of a sprint	C.It delivers a work product in one shot
72	Which development model would be appropriate for development of simple and well-understood application?	A.Spiral Development Model	B.Waterfall Model	C.Kanban
73	DSDM is an abbreviation of	A.Database System Development Model	B.Discrete Software Development Model	C.Dynamic Systems Development Method
74	Which prototype tests out some ideas and then discarded?	A.Evolutionary Prototype	B.Vertical Prototype	C.Horizontal Prototype

75	Which of the following is not a disadvantage of off-the-shelf(OTS) software?	A.Customer does not own the code and cannot change it.	B.Danger of over-reliance on a single supplier.	C.Customer may need to change the way they work in order to fit in with OTS application.
76	Which of the following is not a process model?	Waterfall model	COCOMO model	RAD model
77	Which is the product criteria for the selection of process model?	Size	Staff	accessibility
78				
79	Which is not a phase of waterfall model?	requirement gathering	designing	Risk analysis
80				
81	in Spiral model requirements are gathered during the _____ phase	evaluation	engineering	testing
82				
83	when cost and risk evaluation is important which model is to be used?	Waterfall	Spiral	RAD
84				
85	RAD is a form of _____	Agile development model	Spiral model	Waterfall model
86				
87	Scrum is a framewaork for _____	developing	planning	designing
88	Function count method was developed by	B.Boehm	B.Beizer	Allan Albrecht
89	What is related to the overall functionality of the delivered software?	Function-related metrics	Product-related metrics	Size-related metrics
90	which one of the following is developed using historical cost information that relates some software metric to the project cost	Algorithmic cost modelling	Expert judgement	Estimation by analogy
91	Which technique is applicable when other projects in the same analogy application domain have been completed?	Algorithmic cost modelling	Expert judgement	Estimation by analogy

92	Which may be estimated either in terms of KLOC (Kilo Line of Code) or by calculating number of function points in the software?	Time estimation	Effort estimation	Cost estimation
93	Which of the following states that work expands to fill the time available.	CASE tools	Pricing to win	Parkinson's Law
94	Which model is used during early stages of the system design after the requirements have been established?	An application-composition model	A post-architecture model	A reuse model
95	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?	An application-composition model	A post-architecture model	A reuse model
96	Which of the following uses empirically derived formulas to predict effort as a function of LOC or FP?	FP-Based Estimation	Process-Based Estimation	COCOMO
97	COCOMO stands for	Constructive cost model	Comprehensive cost model	Constructive cost estimation model
98	COCOMO-II estimation model is based on	Algorithm approach	Complex approach	Bottom up approach
99	Which of the following is not an information domain required for determining function point in FPA ?	Number of user Input	Number of user Inquiries	Number of errors
100	Which one is not a size measure for software product?	LOC	Halstead's program length	Function Count
101	COCOMO was developed initially by	B.Beizer	B.W.Bohem	Rajiv Gupta
102	Estimation of size for a project is dependent on	Cost	Time	Schedule
103	Which one is not a stage of COCOMO-II?	Early design estimation model	Application Composition estimation model	Comprehensive cost estimation model

104	Function point analysis (FPA) method decomposes the system into functional units. The total numbers of functional units are	5	4	3
105	In Intermediate COCOMO the mode that represents complex products is referred to as	Semidetached	Embedded	Organic
106	As a software manager, when you will decide the number of people required for a software project?	Before the scope is determined.	Before the Planning phase.	Before an estimate of the development effort is made.
107	What is the meaning of Software Scope?	It describes the Off-the-shelf component.	It describes the functions and features that are to be delivered to end users.	It describes the software risk.
108	What is the first activity in Software Project Planning?	Determination of software scope	Determination of budget	Find out the team size
109	The model which estimates the total effort in terms of person, months of the technical project staff is	Spiral Model	Waterfall model	Win-win spiral model
110	LOC Based techniques requires problem decomposition based on	Information Domain Values	Project Schedule	Software functions
111	FP Based techniques requires problem decomposition based on	Information Domain Values	Project Schedule	Software functions
112	Process Based techniques requires problem decomposition based on	Information Domain Values	Project Schedule	Project cost
113	Which of the following is NOT the objective of Activity Planning	Feasibility Assessment	Cutting down on Requirements	Resource Allocation
114	What is TRUE for activity Plan	Should be Finalised at the beginning only	can be unclear	Revised at regular intervals
115	For schedule creation, which of the following stage is NOT required	Constructing ideal activity plan	Fund allocation	Resource Allocation

116	Which of the following is NOT an approach to identify Activity	Planning Based Approach	Product Based Approach	Activity Based Approach
117	PERT stands for	Planning Examination Resourcing Technique	Project Examination Review Technique	Program Evaluation Rejection Technique
118	CPM stands for	Critical Planning Method	Crucial Path Method	Critical Path Method
119	Which of the following is NOT related to Network Planning Methods	GANTT Chart	CPM	PERT
120	GANTT Chart is NOT used for	Scheduling	Staffing	Resource Allocation
121	Which of the following is most useful to decompose big projects into smaller modules or tasks	PERT Chart	GANTT Chart	Task Network
122	In PERT Chart Dummy activity is required if:	Two or more activities have same ending events	Two or more activities have identical starting and ending events	Two or more activities have different ending events
123	Which of the following is TRUE for Critical Path	It is a path having maximum number of Tasks	It is shortest Path in terms of Time	It is the longest Path in terms of Time
124	Lagged Activities are used when	Two activities can be started in parallel provided there is a delay between 2 activities	when activities can be completed later	When activities are not required
125	Hammock Activities have	Maximum Duration	Zero Duration	Optimum Duration

126	Critical Path is that Path where:	Delay in any one of the activities on this path can delay the project	there is maximum float	attention is not required
127	To shorten Project Duration	Duration of activities on Non Critical Path should be reduced	Its not Possible	More resources should be allotted to activities on non critical Path
128	Which of the following is NOT TRUE for activity on arrow Networks	Every Node has a Duration	It has one Ending Node	Network May contain Dangles
129	For labelling activity, information on activity-on-arrow network does Not include	Event ID	Event Name	Earliest Date
130	which one of the following is the correct sequence of the activities recommended by a typical proactive risk management framework	Risk Cotrol, Risk Identification & risk Assesment	Risk Assesment, Risk Identification & Risk Control	Risk Identification, Risk Assesment & Risk Control
131	Risk Exposure =	checklist & brain storming	strategies & brain storming	checklist & staffing
132		(Potential) x (occurance)	(Potential Damage) x (Probability Occurance)	Risk Recovery x Risk Damage
133	What is mean by COTS	cost of the software	commercial off the shelf	correct outcome to system
134	What is mean by MCS	Monte carlo stimulation	Monte carlo Series	Monte Carlo System
135	CCPM Stands for	Critical change Project Management	Critical Change Product Management	Complect change production management
136	Project buffers are divided into three zones	Green,Amber,& Red	Green,Yellow, & Red	Green,Pink & Yellow
137	PERT Model requires _____ Time Estimates for each activity	Two	One	Three

	CPM Models Requires _____ Times Estimate for each activity	One	Two	Three
138	Optimistic times means	Shortest possible time	Longest Possible Time required to perform activity	Computational Time
139	Pessimistic times mean	Shortest possible time	Longest Possible Time required to perform activity	Computational Time
140	Grantt Chart Developed by	Messi Grantt in 1917	Henry Grantt in 1917	Tom Grantt in 1917
141	End of stage review meeting is an example of	oral formal regular meeting	oral formal ad hoc meeting	oral informal ad hoc meeting
142	The scale amber in RAG reporting denotes	on target	not on target but recoverable	not on target and recoverable only with difficulty
143	Who among the following schedules the review meeting	recorder	moderator	reviewer
144	The review process works best when the number of members is between	Oct-15	1-Mar	5-Jul
145	The phase where the work product of the author is distributed to the review team members is called as	review meeting	rework	preparation
146	Which of the following is NOT a report in which the review data is captured?	Review log	Review charter	review preparation log
147	Which technique is best suited for long duration projects to assign earned value	the 0/100 technique	75/25 technique	milestone technique
148	D. System Development Life Cycle	schedule	cost	time
149	control of changes and documenttion is the responsibility of the	configuration librarian	project manager	reviewer
150				

151	the following is required to run the software on different operating systems	baseline	version	revision
152	EV/PV is the formula for	BAC	CPI	SCM
153	In this log only those defects that are agreed upon by the author is logged	review summary report	Review log	Review charter log
154	Preparation phase in review process is followed by	rework	followup	review meeting
155	Weekly or monthly progress meetings may be associated with	reports that are oral,with formal written minutes	reports that are largely oral,likely to receive and generate written reports	with forms
156	day to day responsibiity of the project progress is in the hands of the	team leader	project manager	project steering committee
157	In FP, adjustment factor is in the first of Select one:	16 – 20	0 – 5	6 – 10
158	COTS stand for	Commercial of the shelf	Customized of the shelf	Customer of the shelf
159	Tenders are requested from suppliers in	memoranda of agreement	meetings of agreement	suppliers of agreement
160	Who can be owner of software	customer	supplier	stakeholder
161	Bespoke systems are specially created for	customer	supplier	stakeholder
162	Methods used for evaluation plan doesnt include	reading proposals	interview	site visit
163	In open tendering	all tenders must be evaluated in same way	all tenders must be evaluated in different way	one tenders must be evaluated
164	Stages in contract placement are	collection	requirements analysis	implementation
165	contract should always reflect requirement and expectation of	client	supplier	client and supplier
166	Contracr checklist includes	commitment	environment	standard to be mer
167	Tenders are judged on	scope	price	quality

168	Acceptance criteria will be included in	supplier management	contract management	total management
169	fee could be paid forfor technical proposals by	supplier	customer	stakeholder
170	Bidder can make response to	client	supplier	invitation to tenders
171	Requirement documents include	system requirements	deadlines	future strategy and plan
172	By which means is a contractor able to control costs overruns due to changing requirements	project data review	change order	change control
173	The __ specification describes ,defines or specifies the goods/services to be supplied.	performance	functional	technical
174	The selection of the type of contract is important because of the cost risk involved. In most cases, the buyer (owner) will attempt to transfer the risk to the seller (project sponsor). The buyer, therefore, will always attempt to award a(n) _____ contract to the seller.	Fixed price	Cost-plus	Time and materials
175	Which one of the following is the reason for cognitive strain during stress?	A.Anxiety	B. Lacking Concentration	C. Loosing touch with friends
176	In OB which theory holds that the average human has an innate dislike for work	A.Theory X	B. TheoryY	C.Theory Z
177	The highest level of need according to 'Maslow's hierarchy of needs' is	A. Esteem Needs	B. Self Actualization	C. Socila Needs
178	Which one of the following has no influence on the motivation?	A. expectancy	B.instrumentality	C. perceived value
179	This factor of Oldham-Hackman job characteristic modelhelps you to understand the degre to which your work and its results are are identifiable as belonging to you.	A.Task identity	B. Skill Variety	C.Task Significance

180	In OB which theory holds that work is as natural as play or rest.	A.Theory X	B. TheoryY	C.Theory Z
181	The lowest level of need according to 'Maslow's hierarchy of needs' is	A. Esteem Needs	B. Self Actualization	C. Psychological Needs
182	_____ is one of the two factors in 'Herzberg's two factor theory' of job satisfaction.	A.Motivators	B. Salary	C.pension
183	If a team member is finding it extremely stressful, which one of the stress management techniques would be suggested by the systemic approach	A. Rolling head from side to side	B. Change in Job role	C. Deep Breathing
184	Shoulder pain ,Back pain, headache ,nausea, fatgiue are the symptoms of wwhich type of strain	A. Emotional Strain	B.Physical Strain	C.Cognitive strain
185	Which of the stress management activity will be suggested by Cognitive behavioral approach tomanage stress?	A. Rolling head from side to side	B. Change in Job role	C. Deep Breathing
186	Imagine you have to get a software form the third party to work . You realize that you will never get it to work due to a bug and you give up. No matter how hard you work you will never be able to succeed. This is termed as	A. Zero Expectancy	B. Zero motivation	C. Zero Instrumentality
187	Write a cause of stress that happens when staff do not havethe clear idea of the objective that their work is supposed to be fulfilling and the project manager is responsible for this.	A. Role conflict	B. Job partiality	C. No Management
188	_____ is an example of simple relaxation technique	A. Rolling head from side to side	B. Change in Job role	C. Deep Breathing

189	You are working on a package for a set of users. You are positive about getting the package done but the user starts using an alternative package and no longer needs your package. After this you will feel that you are wasting your time and you will give up. this is termed as	A. Zero Expectancy	B. Zero motivation	C. Zero Instrumentality
190	Stakeholders in the project are identified and communications channels are established.	Project Scope	Objectives	Only A
191	The members of the group get to know each other and try to set up some ground rules about behaviours	Forming	Storming	Only B
192	_____Conflicts are largely settled and a feeling of group identity emerges.	Forming	Storming	Norming
193	The emphasis is now on the tasks at hand.	Storming	Norming	Adjourning
194	A good team player who is willing to undertake less attractive tasks if they are needed for team success	team worker	company worker	The shaper
195	It mean that the efforts of each participant are added to get the final result.	Additive task	compensatory tasks	disjunctive taska
196	_____tasks are where progress is governed by the rate of the slowest performer.	Additive task	compensatory tasks	disjunctive taska
197	More complex and often requiring a degree of creativity	Structured	Unstructured	Only A
198	In Conventional software developments projects, a typical approach to improving _____ is to introduce more documentatin.	communication	coordination	Only B
199	The _____process starts with a systems architecture and planning phase.	Scrum	Agile	XP

200	_____ is designed for realizing task-oriented teams.	Project format	Functional format	Matrix format
201	Team structure denotes the _____ structures in individual project teams.	reporting	responsibility	communication
202	_____ is provided with an authority to assign work to the team members and to monitor their work.	The chief programmer	Team structure	Matrix format
203	What the communication is to achieve.	purpose	responsibility	who/target
204	The person who initiates the communication.	who/target	when/frequency	responsibility
205	Project communication plan	communication plan	information distribution	performance reporting
206	Techniques of Performance Reporting	Tools for information presentation	status review meetings	time reporting systems
207	Outputs of performance reporting	Performance reports	forecasts	change requests
208	_____ activities which will ensure that everything that is being delivered is as per plan.	Project Closure	Performance Reporting	Information Distribution
209	Project Closure Activities	Review Quality	Assessing Project Worth	Outsider Review
210	The ease with which it is possible to locate and fix bugs in the software product is termed as	Correctness	Maintainability	Portability
211	Which software quality model is based on wider range of software attributes and with greater focus on software maintainability	McCall's Model	Boehm's Model	Dromey's Model
212	Software quality which relates to the ability of the software to be transferred to a different environment	Portability	Functionality	Usability

213	_____ refers to the degree to which the software adheres to the application -related standards or legal requirements.	Maturity	Functionality Compliance	Learnability
214	_____ refers to the factor that give upwards compatibility between old software components and the new one	Coexistence	Adaptability	Installability
215	which of of the following is not based on three level characteristics in Boehm's model.	As-in Utility	Maintainability	Testability
216	_____ aims at reengineering the way business is carried out in an organization	BPR	CMM	PSP
217	At which maturity level in CMM ,organization usually practice some basic project management practices such as planning and tracking cost and budget.	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
218	Name the process That helps in developing personal skills and methods by estimating ,planning and tracking performance against plans ,and provides a defined process which can be tuned by individuals	Personal Software process	Six Sigma	Test automation
219	_____ model was introduced as an extension to the waterfall process model	RAD model	Incremental model	Spiral Model
220	_____ is the process of determining whether the output of one phase of software development conforms to that of its previous phase	Validation	Verification	Testng

221	The objective of _____ testing is to check whether the modules have any errors pertaining to interfacing with each other.	Unit Testing	Integration Testing	System Testing
222	Name the testing which checks whether the unmodified functionalities still continue to work correctly	Resolution testing	Regression Testing	Load Testing
223	Name the model which allows for negative reliability growth to reflect the fact that when a repair is carried out, it may introduce additional errors.	Jelinski and Moranda Model	Goel-Okutomo Model	Littlewood and Verall's Model
224	_____ is the time between two successive failures, averaged over a large number of failures.	MTTF	ROCOF	MTTR
225	There are many reasons to close a project except	It has been accepted positively by customers	All requirements are completely incorporated	There is shortage of funds
226	Premature closing of project can be done for the given reasons except	Lack of resources	Changed business need of the customer	A lot of money is allocated
227	Reasons projects are not closed properly are as follows except	Emotional factors	Lots of interest shown by everyone	Indecision regarding project closure
228	Improper closure of projects leads to the following except	Time and cost overrun	Happiness	Stress on project personnel
229	Emotional problems associated with project closure are due to the following reasons except	Removal by customers before project ends	Diversion of attention to reassigning to other projects	India lost a cricket match

230	In case of an intellectual project termination the following tasks have to be performed	Everyone will divide the money and relax	The terms of contract needs to be renegotiated	The outstanding commitments from subcontractors needs to be renegotiated
231		Validate overall progress to date against the budget and schedule	Capture knowledge and document it for future usage	ensure all documentation is accepted and signed by the sponsor
232	Which one of the following is not an objective of the postimplementation review?	To review the qualitative and quantitative data about the project	To determine which practices worked well and which did not	to fix accountability for performance shortfalls
233	In the process of postimplementation project review, which one of the following is not a reason for collecting the data concerning the errors detected at various stages of the development	To fine-tune the error-detection techniques used	To determine which techniques worked well, so that so that more effort can be allocated to both	To determine which techniques did not work well, so that so that less effort can be allocated to them
234	A resource is any item or person required for the _____	Completion of Project	Estimation of Project	Execution of Project
235	Which of the following is not categories of resources?	Labour	Equipment	Money
236	Ordered list priority of Resource Allocation was conceptualised by?	Boehm	Burman	Henry
237	What are the factors need to be taken into account while allocating individuals to tasks	Availability	Criticality	Training
238	_____ will benefit the organisation if positive steps are taken to allocate junior staff to appropriate non critical activities.	Recruitment	Training	Incentives

239	Which are the categories of cost?	Usage	Staff Costs	Overheads
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OPTION 4

d) Avoiding
costumer
complaints.

d)Accuracy,
Testability,
Visibility and
Changeability."

Plan

Product Report

Citizens

Standardised,
Measurable,
Actionable,
Resourced,
Timely

Initiation

Quality
Management

Bob

d) All of above

d) Closure
d) Request for Question
d) None
Requirment Creep
d) Scrum
d)Project Charter
d)Embrace change
Requirement specification
Operational risk
Project Risk
Project portfolio management
Investing cashflow

Operational cost
Return on Investment
Payback period
Payback period
Cash flow forecast
Cash flow forecast
\$83
Accounting rate of return
Accounting rate of return
10%

25 Months
IRR may increase or decrease
Strategy
All of the above
Cost Estimate
All of the above
Objectives
All of the above
Project Constraints
Project scope verification process

the scope initiation
Scope Initiation
Initiation
Initiation
Initiation
None of these
None of these
Quality Standards
All of the above
All of the above

None of the above
None of the above
None of the above
D. Relative Application Development
D. System Development Life Cycle
D. All of These
D. All of These
D. All of These
D.Planning ,Design ,Coding,Testing
D.Both A and B
D.Sprint Backlog
D.Architecture

D.2 to 5 Weeks
D.All of these
D.Analysis ,Design ,Coding, Testing
D.Spiral Model
D.It is a way of rectifying errors in programs by looking for pairs of errors.
D.Empower Customers
D.Decreasing programming efforts,budgetin g and defect rates,delay in staffing and excessive documentation.
D.Atern Development Model.
D.Direct Software Design Method
D.Throw away prototype

D.Cheaper as supplier can spread development costs over a large number of customers.

Spiral model

funds

coding

planning

prototyping

iterative model

testing

M.halstead

LOC-related metrics

Parkinson's Law

Parkinson's Law

Software size estimation
Expert judgement
An early design model
An early design model
Both FP-Based Estimation and COCOMO
Complete cost estimation model
Top down approach
Number of external Interfaces
Cyclomatic Complexity
Gregg Rothermal
FP
Post architecture estimation model

Multiplicative

After an estimate of the development effort is made.

It describes the project risk.

Find out the program size

Cocomo Model

Process activities

Process activities

Process activities

Detailed Costing

Monitoring does not assist Planning

Activity Risk Analysis

Hybrid Approach
Program Evaluation Review Technique
Crucial Path Management
Precedence Network
Deciding Priorities
Work Breakdown Structure
Two or more activities have same starting events
It is the path with largest amount of float
when activities are very important
Negative Duration

Float has to be greater than 5
Duration of activities on Critical Path should be reduced
It has one starting Node
Latest Date
Risk Identification, Risk Control & Risk Assesment
staffing & scheduling
Cost of Damage x cost of recovery
communication of the system
Monte Carlo Shelf
Critical Chain Product Management
Red, Green & Blue
Four

Zero
Most Likely Times
Most Likely Times
Williams Grantt in 1917
written formal ad hoc meeting
on target and recoverable
author
more than 15
moderation
review summary report
50/50 technique
earned value
developer

variant
SPI
review preparation log
planning
providing early warnings
developer
11 – 15
Consumer of the shelf
sender of agreement
all the above
vendors
requirements
more than tender must be evaluated
designing
consumer
all the above
time

customer management
vendors
stakeholder
all the above
contract negotiations
Bid
Definitive
D. Restlessnes
D.Theory of Human Nature
D. Safety Needs
D. Self Actualization
D. Feedback

D.Theory of Human Nature
D. Safety Needs
D.Promotion
D. Increased social interaction
E. Job Role Strain
D. Increased social interaction
D. Zero Work
D. Role ambiguity
D. Increased social interaction

D. Zero Work

A and B

A and B

Forming

Performing

The Plant

conjunctive tasks

conjunctive tasks

A and B

A and B

Egoless
Programming

A and B
all of above
functional format
when/frequency
purpose
all of above
all of above
all of above
Project communication plan
all of above
Reusability
Gravin's Quality dimensions
Productivity

Interoperability

Replaceability

Portability

CMMI

Level 4

Reliability
Metrics

V-process
Model

Test Care

Maintenance Testing
User Acceptance Testing
Software Development Model
MTBF
The tester does not like the project
Changes to regulatory policy
Underestimation to the decay of knowledge which diminishes with time
Locking up valuable human and other resources
Client loses interest in the project

The list of deliverables have to be renegotiated
Establish that project benefits have been identified
To suggest means to fine-tune various techniques used for project estimations
To fix accountability for the errors comitted at each stage of development
Termination of Project
Reviews
John
All of the above
Team Building

All of the above