

**Question No: 1 ( Marks: 1 ) - Please choose one**

The purpose of earned value analysis is to

- ▶ determine how to compensate developers based on their productivity
- ▶ **provide a quantitative means of assessing software project progress (Page 102)**
- ▶ provide a qualitative means of assessing software project progress
- ▶ set the price point for a software product based on development effort

**Question No: 2 ( Marks: 1 ) - Please choose one**

The RMMM plan assists the project team in developing strategy for dealing with risk. In this context, an effective strategy must consider:

- ▶ Risk avoidance
- ▶ Risk monitoring
- ▶ Risk management and contingency plan
- ▶ **All of the given choices (Page 89)**

**Question No: 3 ( Marks: 1 ) - Please choose one**

The component-based development model is

- ▶ only appropriate for computer hardware design.
- ▶ not able to support the development of reusable components.
- ▶ **dependent on object technologies for support. (SE-PRESSMAN, 70)**
- ▶ not cost effective by known quantifiable software metrics.

**جھوٹ رزق کو کھا جاتا ہے**

**Question No: 4 ( Marks: 1 ) - Please choose one**

Which is used to determine the most viable option for cost estimation when the information in the “Decision tree” is complete.

$$E = 3.2 (\text{KLOC})^{1.05}$$

**Expected cost = (path probability)<sub>i</sub> x (estimated path cost) (Page 83)**

Expected cost = (path probability)<sub>i</sub> x (estimated path cost)

**Question No: 5 ( Marks: 1 ) - Please choose one**

After building the Decision Tree, following formula is used to find the expected cost for an option. Choose the correct formula:

**Expected Cost= (path probability)<sub>i</sub> \* (estimated path cost) (Page 83)**

Expected Cost= (path probability)<sub>i</sub> / (estimated path cost)

Expected Cost= (path probability)<sub>i</sub> + (estimated path cost)

Expected Cost= (path probability)<sub>i</sub> - (estimated path cost)

**Question No: 6 ( Marks: 1 ) - Please choose one**

Degree of uncertainty that the product will meet its requirements and be fit for its intended use is the

Cost risks

Schedule risks

**Performance risks (Page 87)**

None of the given choices

**Question No: 7 ( Marks: 1 ) - Please choose one**

Every task or group of tasks should be associated with a project -----.

Schedule

Member

Manager

**Milestone (Page 93)**

**Question No: 8 ( Marks: 1 ) - Please choose one**

Every task should be assigned to a specific team -----.

▶ **Member (Page 93)**

▶ Manager

▶ Organizer

▶ None of the given

**خاموشی غصے کا بہترین علاج ہے**

**Question No: 9 ( Marks: 1 ) - Please choose one**

Which one is not the Software project planning activity carried out by the project manager for estimation?

- ▶ Software scope estimation
- ▶ Resources requirements
- ▶ Time requirements
- ▶ **Product Quality (Page 80)**

**Question No: 10 ( Marks: 1 ) - Please choose one**

Configuration Item identification involves:

- ▶ Identifying the structure of the s/w system
- ▶ **Uniquely identify individual components**
- ▶ Uniquely identifying various revisions
- ▶ All of the given

**Question No: 11 ( Marks: 1 ) - Please choose one**

Incomplete Configuration identification documents may result in:

- ▶ Schedule Product
- ▶ **all of the given choices are correct**     [Click here for detail](#)
- ▶ Defective Product
- ▶ Higher Maintenance Costs

**Question No: 12 ( Marks: 1 ) - Please choose one**

Degree of uncertainty that the product will meet its requirements and be fit for its intended use is the

- ▶ Cost risks
- ▶ Schedule risks
- ▶ **Performance risks (Page 87)**
- ▶ None of the given choices

**Question No: 13 ( Marks: 1 ) - Please choose one**

Proactive risk management philosophy is also some times termed as Indiana Jones school of risk management

- ▶ true
- ▶ **false (Page 84)**

**Question No: 14 ( Marks: 1 ) - Please choose one**

Software Availability can be calculated by the following equation:

- ▶ Availability =  $(MTTR/MTTF) \times 100$
- ▶ Availability =  $(MTBF/MTTR) \times 100$
- ▶ **Availability =  $(MTTF/MTBF) \times 100$  (Page 116)**
- ▶ Availability =  $(MTBF/MTTF) \times 100$

**Question No: 15 ( Marks: 1 ) - Please choose one**

Phase Index can be calculated by the help of the following formula, where

E<sub>i</sub> – the total number of errors uncovered during the i<sup>th</sup> step in the SE process

S<sub>i</sub> – number of serious errors

M<sub>i</sub> – number of moderate errors

T<sub>i</sub> – number of minor errors

P<sub>S<sub>i</sub></sub> – product size at the i<sup>th</sup> step

w<sub>s</sub>, w<sub>m</sub>, w<sub>t</sub> – weighting factors for serious, moderate, and minor errors

▶ **P<sub>Li</sub> = w<sub>s</sub>(S<sub>i</sub>/E<sub>i</sub>) + w<sub>m</sub>(M<sub>i</sub>/E<sub>i</sub>) + w<sub>t</sub>(T<sub>i</sub>/E<sub>i</sub>) (Page 115)**

▶ P<sub>Li</sub> = w<sub>s</sub>(S<sub>i</sub>/E<sub>i</sub>) + w<sub>m</sub>(M<sub>i</sub>/M<sub>i</sub>) + w<sub>t</sub>(T<sub>i</sub>/T)

▶ P<sub>Li</sub> = w<sub>s</sub>(S<sub>i</sub>/E<sub>i</sub>) + w<sub>m</sub>(M<sub>i</sub>/M<sub>i</sub>) + w<sub>t</sub>(T<sub>i</sub>/E<sub>i</sub>)

▶ P<sub>Li</sub> = w<sub>s</sub>(S<sub>i</sub>/S) + w<sub>m</sub>(M<sub>i</sub>/M) + w<sub>t</sub>(T<sub>i</sub>/E)

**Question No: 16 ( Marks: 1 ) - Please choose one**

The higher the Error Index, the higher will be the Defect Removal Efficiency

▶ **True (Page 115)**

▶ False

**Question No: 17 ( Marks: 1 ) - Please choose one**

The goal of quality assurance is to provide management with the data needed to determine which software engineers are producing the most defects.

▶ true

▶ **False** [Click here for detail](#)

**Question No: 18 ( Marks: 1 ) - Please choose one**

From the following listed software development Model, which one is an object oriented model

▶ Classical life cycle model

▶ **Fountain model (Page 23)**

▶ Spiral model

▶ Waterfall model

**Question No: 19 ( Marks: 1 ) - Please choose one**

The prototyping model of software development is

▶ a reasonable approach when requirements are well defined.

▶ **A useful approach when a customer cannot define requirements clearly.** [Click here for detail](#)

▶ the best approach to use for projects with large development teams.

▶ a risky model that rarely produces a meaningful product.

**Question No: 20 ( Marks: 1 ) - Please choose one**

Which one of the following does not belong to a strategy for dealing with risk?

Risk avoidance

**Security risk assessment (Page 89)**

Risk monitoring

Risk management and Contingency planning