

**Professional Course Examination, November 2018**

( 5th Semester )

**BACHELOR OF COMPUTER APPLICATIONS**

Course : BCA 504

**( Software Project Management )**

( Revised )

*Full Marks : 75*

*Time : 3 hours*

**( PART : A—OBJECTIVE )**

( Marks : 25 )

*The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions*

**SECTION—A**

( Marks : 15 )

Tick (✓) the correct answer in the brackets provided :

1×10=10

**1.** In which step of SDLC project termination could be done?

- (a) Design phase ( )
- (b) System maintenance phase ( )
- (c) Feasibility study phase ( )
- (d) Coding phase ( )

**2.** Why there is need for software management?

- (a) Software development is complex and expensive ( )
- (b) It is done with few people with fixed skills and abilities ( )
- (c) It is not time consuming ( )
- (d) It is good for experience ( )

- 3.** Which of the following is not a maturity level in CMM?  
 (a) Design ( ) (b) Repeatable ( )  
 (c) Managed ( ) (d) Optimizing ( )
- 4.** Quality management in software engineering is also known as  
 (a) SQA ( ) (b) SQM ( )  
 (c) SQI ( ) (d) SQA and SQM ( )
- 5.** Quality also can be looked at in terms of user satisfaction which includes  
 (a) a compliant product ( )  
 (b) good quality output ( )  
 (c) delivery within budget and schedule ( )  
 (d) All of the above ( )
- 6.** What kind of quality cost is incurred when an error is detected in a product prior to shipment?  
 (a) Prevention ( ) (b) Internal failure ( )  
 (c) External failure ( ) (d) Appraisal ( )
- 7.** Which is a software configuration management concept that helps us to control change without seriously impeding justifiable change?  
 (a) Baselines ( ) (b) Source code ( )  
 (c) Data model ( ) (d) None of the above ( )
- 8.** Which of the following does not affect the software quality and organizational performance?  
 (a) Market ( ) (b) Product ( )  
 (c) Technology ( ) (d) People ( )
- 9.** Why is software difficult to build?  
 (a) Controlled changes ( ) (b) Lack of reusability ( )  
 (c) Lack of monitoring ( ) (d) All of the above ( )
- 10.** Which of the following is not one of the three conventional roles of managing teams?  
 (a) Leader ( ) (b) Stakeholder ( )  
 (c) Member ( ) (d) Contributor ( )

Indicate whether the following statements are *True (T)* or *False (F)* by putting a Tick (✓) mark : 1×5=5

1. An independent relationship must exist between the attribute that can be measured and the external quality attribute. ( T / F )
2. Component-based software engineering allows faster delivery. ( T / F )
3. Requirements management has a high initial start-up cost but does not need ongoing funding throughout a project. ( T / F )
4. The COCOMO model takes into account different approaches to software development, reuse, etc. ( T / F )
5. The individual or organization who wants a product to be developed is known as the initiator. ( T / F )

SECTION—B

( Marks : 10 )

Answer the following : 2×5=10

1. What is Gantt chart?
2. Give the basic COCOMO effort formula.
3. What is defect metrics?
4. What is project management methodology?
5. What is software quality assurance?

**( PART : B—DESCRIPTIVE )**

( Marks : 50 )

*The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions*

1. (a) Identify the main difference between managing the development of a conventional project and an outsource project. 10

**OR**

- (b) What is software planning? What are 7 phases of system development life cycle? 4+6=10

2. (a) What are the tools used in project management? Explain the standards and methods of project management. 4+6=10

**OR**

- (b) Explain PERT (Program Evaluation Review Technique) and write the advantage of PERT. 4+6=10

3. (a) What is software effort estimation technique? Explain the cased-based reasoning. 3+7=10

**OR**

- (b) What is quality software? Differentiate between product quality and process quality. 3+7=10

4. (a) Define contract management. What are the different types of contract? 3+7=10

**OR**

- (b) Compare and contrast between ISO 9001 and CMM model for software. 10

5. (a) What is management? Suppose as a manager in software development project, how you will manage people and organize your team to deliver software quality in a given time? 4+6=10

**OR**

- (b) Explain four types of short-fall in software project management. 10