



Name :

Roll No. :

Invigilator's Signature :

CS/MBA (OLD)/SEM-4FT & 6PT/SM-404/2010

2010

SOFTWARE MANAGEMENT

Time Allotted : 3 Hours

Full Marks : 70

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.

GROUP – A

(Multiple Choice Type Questions)

1. Choose the correct alternatives for any *ten* of the following :

10 × 1 = 10

- i) CPM is a
 - a) Deterministic model
 - b) Problematic model
 - c) Heuristic model
 - d) None of these.

- ii) Prototyping process model may be used when
 - a) requirements are very much clear
 - b) requirements are not clear
 - c) none of these
 - d) all of these.



iii) Unit testing is used for testing

- a) a single module b) all the modules
- c) integrated modules d) none of these.

iv) The principle of detecting errors as close to their points of introduction as possible is known as

- a) Phase of errors
- b) Containment of errors
- c) Phase containment of errors
- d) none of these.

v) PERT is a

- a) Deterministic model
- b) Probabilistic model
- c) Heuristic model
- d) None of these.



vi) If the system testing is performed by the development team, it is known as

- a) Alpha testing b) Beta testing
- c) Regression testing d) None of these.

vii) Generally object oriented programming uses

- a) Top-down approach b) Bottom-up approach
- c) All of these d) None of these.

viii) A general principle of staffing is

- a) Put the right person in the wrong job
- b) Put the right person in the right job
- c) all of these
- d) none of these.



ix) The Requirements analysis & specification phase comes after

- a) Design phase
- b) Coding phase
- c) Feasibility study phase
- d) none of these.

x) The only process model that includes Risk factor is

- a) Evolutionary model b) Spiral model
- c) Prototyping d) all of these.

xi) The spiral model is also known as

- a) Meta model b) Putnam model
- c) Jensen model d) none of these.

xii) Project network diagram consists of

- a) AOA b) ADM
- c) PDM d) all of these.



GROUP – B
(Short Answer Type Questions)

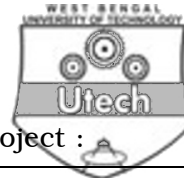
Answer any *three* of the following. $3 \times 5 = 15$

2. What do you mean by project planning ? What are its activities ? 2 + 3
3. Discuss about Norden's work on staffing patterns.
4. Briefly discuss basic COCOMO model.
5. Explain waterfall model.
6. What is SRS ? What is its significance ? 2 + 3

GROUP – C
(Long Answer Type Questions)

Answer any *three* of the following. $3 \times 15 = 45$

7. a) Briefly explain Putnam model for effort and time estimation for a software project. What are its limitations ? 5
- b) Explain various risk mitigation plans that software project manager can plan for his software project. Explain the various steps in risk management of software project. 10



8. The following table lists in a system design project :

Activity	Immediate Predecessor	Completion Time (days)
A. Survey	—	4
B. Feasibility Study	A	20
C. Analysis of existing system	A	10
D. Develop the system	B, C	5
E. Prepare detail file specification	D	10
F. Prepare input/output requirements	D	7
G. Specify Program module	E, F	12
H. Prepare procedure	F	10
I. Ready to program	G, H	—

a) Prepare project network diagram. 5

b) Determine critical path and duration of the critical path. 4

c) Find out slack for the different activities. 6

9. a) Explain various levels of CMM project management maturity model. What do you understand by cost of quality ? 5 + 4

b) Explain various steps in procurement management. 6



10. a) Why is human resource management very critical for success in software development and implementation ?
As project manager how would you deal with problem of high attrition rate that you expect in your project keeping in mind your budgetary constraint you would face because of rupee appreciation ? 10
- b) Why is communication management important for project success ? 5
11. Write short notes on any *three* of the following : 3 × 5
- a) Various steps in procurement planning.
 - b) Importance of communication.
 - c) SPMP.
 - d) RAD model.
 - e) WIN-WIN Spiral model.
 - f) Cost analysis of software project.
 - g) Software engineering.

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