



B.E DEGREE EXAMINATIONS: APRIL/MAY 2016

(Regulation 2009)

Eight Semester

CSE136: SOFTWARE PROJECT MANAGEMENT

(Common to CSE/IT)

Time: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 100

Answer all the Questions:-

PART A (10 x 1 = 10 Marks)

1. is a manner, means, or process for accomplishing something.
 - a) Activity
 - b) Phase
 - c) Method
 - d) Technology
2. Which of these software characteristics is not a factor contributing to project coordination difficulties

 - a) Interoperability
 - b) Performance
 - c) Scale
 - d) Uncertainty

3. The work that does not drive towards a deliverable is called.....
 - a) Gold Plating
 - b) Tort
 - c) Critical Path
 - d) Brainstorming
4. The code developed for previous application that is suitable for a new application after a modest amount of modification.....
 - a) Feature Point Analysis
 - b) Modified Code
 - c) Legacy Code
 - d) Unstructured Data
5. Risk tables are sorted by
 - a) Probability and Cost
 - b) Probability and Impact
 - c) Probability and Size
 - d) Probability and Exposure
6. Hazard analysis focuses on the identification and assessment of potential hazards that can cause.....
 - a) Project Termination
 - b) Schedule Slippage
 - c) External Problems
 - d) Entire System To Fail
7. trusting all or part of an organization's IS operation to an outside company.
 - a) Outsourcing
 - b) Characteristics of activities

(OR)

- b) (i) Give the short notes on hybrid approach in sequencing and scheduling activities for software project management. (7)
- (ii) Explain constructing precedence networks in Network Planning Models with diagram. (7)

23. a) (i) Specify the Boehm's top 10 development risk table in software project management activity with the suitable example. (10)
- (ii) What are the qualitative descriptors of impact levels on cost and associated range values? (4)

(OR)

- b) Draw an activity network diagram using precedence network conventions to calculate the forward pass, backward pass and critical path for the project in table:

| <i>Activity</i> | <i>Duration (weeks)</i> | <i>Precedents</i> |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|
| A. Hardware selection | 6 | |
| B. Software design | 4 | |
| C. Install hardware | 3 | A |
| D. Code & test software | 4 | B |
| E. File take-on | 3 | B |
| F. Write user manuals | 10 | |
| G. User training | 3 | E, F |
| H. Install & test system | 2 | C,D |

24. a) (i) Mention the various steps in typical change control process in software project management. (8)
- (ii) What is earned value analysis? Explain it with example. (6)

(OR)

- b) Consider a six-person project that has been running for 15 months. The original estimate for the duration of the project was 18 months and for the first 12 months it kept to schedule. However, three months ago amanda, the project manager, left the company and the project is now about two months behind

schedule. (All other team members have been with the project since it started.)
The company management told the new project manager, Peter that two graduates will be joining the company directly from university in one week's time and he could use them on this project to help get it back on schedule, if he wanted to do so.

a. What are the various factors Peter should bear in mind while considering this offer?

b. In terms of completing the project as soon as possible, what should Peter do?

25. a) Briefly explain about the various techniques and measures that help to enhance software quality.

(OR)

b) What do you mean by Software Quality Measures? Give three reasons and explain why you need to measure any software systems.
