**E.G.S PILLAY ENGINEERING COLLEGE, NAGAPATTINAM**

**DEPARTMENT OF MCA**

**SHORT ANSWER TEST – MODEL**

**Question & Answer**

 **Answer all the Questions (30 x 2 =60)**

1. List out the characteristics that differentiate software Project from other types of Projects.

(i) Invisibility (ii) Complexity (iii) Confirmity (iv) Flexibility

1. What is PRINCE 2 ?

PRINCE 2 is a set of project management standard that were originally sponsored by Central Computing Telecommunication Agency (CCTA) for use of British government ICT Projects.

1. Define deliverables.

Deliverables are products which will be handed over to the client at the end of the Project.

Example: installation manuals, Software component, testing manuals.

1. What is the use of PFD?

PFD means Product Flow Diagram. Some products will need one or more products to exists before they are created and this flow will be indicated in the PFD. PFD should not have links between products which loop back iteratively.

1. What you mean by quality criteria?

Quality criteria’s are the quality checks that have to be passed before activity can be signed off as completed.

1. Write the need for change control.

Change control is necessary because an alteration of one document often implies changes in another document.

1. Define ROI.

ROI stands for Return On Investment and also known as ARR (Accounting Rate of Return). ROI provides a way for comparing the investment required for net profitability.

ROI = Average Annual Profit/Total investment X 100

1. Give the use of Project Risk matrix.

Project Risk matrix is used to evaluate project risk by identifying and ranking risks for a specific project. Project risk matrix utilizes checklist of possible risks and classifies each risks according to its relative importance and likelihood.

1. Why inflation to be ignored when forecasting cash flows?

When estimating future cash flows, It is usual to ignore the effects of inflation. Forecasting inflation rate may be uncertain. If expenditure increased due to inflation income will always increased proportionally.

1. What are the two disadvantages of ROI?

Like net profitability ROI take no account of the timing of the cash flows. Since it is not taking account of timing of cash flows or compound interest it is potentially miss leading.

1. Give the disadvantage of NPV.

The disadvantage of NPV lies on the decision in selecting an appropriate discount rate.

1. What you mean by economic assessment?

Economic assessment means the assessment of executing the project within budget and also on with the time required.

1. List out the objectives of activity planning.

(i) Feasibility assessment (ii) Resource allocation (iii) Detailed costing (iv) Motivation (v) Coordination

1. Define WBS.

WBS stands for Work Breakdown Structure which identifies main or high level tasks that should required to be performed before completing a project and then breaking these tasks into a set of lower level task.

1. What is critical path?

There will be atleast one path through the network that defines the duration of a project. This is known as critical path.

1. What is project risk?
2. List out the steps in risk planning.

(i) Risk Identification (ii) Risk analysis and Risk Prioritization (iii) Risk Planning

(iv) Risk Monitoring

1. What is the approach used for risk identification?

The two main approaches for risk identification is (i) Checklists (ii) Brainstroming.

 Causual mapping can be used to identify the threats in the project.

1. What is the role of Project steering committee?

An overall responsibility for ensuring the satisfactory progress of the project is often the role of the Project steering committee.

1. List the categories of reporting.

(i) Oral formal regular (ii) Oral formal adhoc (iii) Oral informal adhoc (iv) Written formal regular (v) Written formal adhoc

1. Define Earned Value Analysis.

Earned value analysis is based on assigning a value to each task or work package based on original expenditure forecast. The total value credited to a project at a given time is called Earned value.

1. List the contract placement categories for supply of completed software package.

(i) Bespoke system – here the software is created from the scratch.

(ii) off-the-shelf – it represents the shrink wrapped version of the software.

(iii) customized off-the-shelf (COTS) – the software component is modified to meet the requirements of specific customer.

1. What are all the steps involved in evaluating proposals?
* Scrutiny of the proposal documents.
* Interviewing suppliers representatives.
* Demonstrations.
* Site visits
* Practical tests
1. What is MoA?

MoA stands for Memorandum of Agreement. It is an acceptance by the customer that the proposed solution offered by the supplier satisfactorily meets the customer requirements.

1. What are the three basic objectives of taylor?

(i) To select the best people for job

(ii) To instruct them in best methods

(iii) To give incentives in the form of higher wages to the best workers.

1. Differentiate eligible and suitable candidates?

Eligible candidates have curriculum vitae (CV) which shows, for example, the ‘right’ number of years in some previous post and the ‘right’ paper qualifications. Suitable candidates can actually do the job well.

1. What is the role of chief programmer?

The chief programmer defines the specification, and designs, codes, tests and documents the software. He or she is assisted by a co-pilot, with whom the chief programmer can discuss problems and who writes some code.

1. Write the categories of Decisions.

(i) Structured – generally relative simple, routine decisions where rules can be applied in a fairly straightforward way.

(ii) Unstructured – more complex and often requiring a degree of creativity.

1. List out the methods of motivation.
* Set specific goals
* Provide feedback
* Consider job design
* Job enlargement
* Job enrichment
1. What are the causes for stress?

Stress can be caused by role ambiguity when staff do not have clear idea of the objectives that their work is supposed be to fulfilling, what is expected of them by others and the precise scope of their responsibilities. Role conflict can also heighten stress. This is where the person is torn between the demands of two different roles.