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# King Saud University

**Information Systems Department**

Information Systems Engineering (IS-442)

# Review Questions

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**Chapter 3**

## Software Project Sizing and Cost Estimation

**Choose the answer that mostly suits each of the sentences given:**

1. The efficiency of a software process is based on the outcomes of
   1. Measures of errors uncovered before release of the software
   2. Defects delivered to and reported by end-users
   3. Work products delivered (productivity)
   4. All of the above
   5. None of the above
2. The efficiency of a software process is based on the outcomes of
   1. Documentation auditing
   2. Defects delivered to and reported by end-users
   3. Hardware performance analysis
   4. All of the above
   5. None of the above
3. The efficiency of a software process is based on the outcomes of
   1. Tests and exams that given to the development team
   2. Living conditions of the development team
   3. Degrees and certificates that have been held by the development team
   4. All of the above
   5. None of the above
4. The efficiency of a software process is based on the outcomes of
   1. Human effort expended
   2. Calendar time expended
   3. Schedule conformance
   4. All of the above
   5. None of the above
5. Guidelines in using process metrics include
   1. Use organizational sensitivity when interpreting metrics data.
   2. Use common sense when interpreting metrics data.
   3. Provide regular feedback to the individuals and teams who collect measures and metrics.
   4. All of the above
   5. None of the above
6. Guidelines in using process metrics include
   1. Common sense can be used in interpreting metrics data.
   2. Don’t use metrics to appraise individuals.
   3. Don’t use metrics to threaten individuals or teams.
   4. All of the above
   5. None of the above
7. Guidelines in using process metrics include
   1. Use metrics to give bonus points to individuals
   2. A good single metric could give sufficient information about a process
   3. Don’t depend on organizational sensitivity when interpreting metrics data.
   4. All of the above
   5. None of the above
8. Guidelines in using process metrics include
   1. Work with teams to set clear goals and metrics that will be used to achieve them.
   2. Common sense cannot be used in interpreting metrics data.
   3. A good single metric could give sufficient information about a process
   4. All of the above
   5. None of the above
9. Guidelines in using process metrics include
   1. Metrics data that indicate a problem area should not be considered “negative”
   2. Don’t use metrics to appraise individuals.
   3. Don’t use metrics to threaten individuals or teams.
   4. All of the above
   5. None of the above
10. Number of people and skills needed are typical resources that are included in the project estimation process
    1. True
    2. False
11. Reusable software resources could be
    1. Off-the-shelf components
    2. Work products from past projects
    3. New components that must be built
    4. All of the above
    5. None of the above
12. Reusable software resources are typical resources that are included in the project estimation process
    1. True
    2. False
13. Environmental resources are typical resources that are included in the project estimation process
    1. True
    2. False
14. Project metrics enables software process manager to
    1. Allow user interaction to be interruptible
    2. Adjust work flow or tasks,
    3. Establish meaningful defaults
    4. All of the above
    5. None of the above
15. Project metrics enables software process manager to
    1. Evaluate the project team’s ability to control quality of software work products.
    2. Assess the status of an ongoing project
    3. Track potential risks
    4. All of the above
    5. None of the above
16. Project metrics enables software process manager to
    1. Review the fundamental system model
    2. Review and refine data flow diagrams for the software
    3. Uncover problem areas before they go “critical,”
    4. All of the above
    5. None of the above
17. Estimation of resources, cost, and schedule for a software engineering effort may not require experience if there is an access to good historical information (metrics).
    1. True
    2. False
18. Estimation of resources, cost, and schedule for a software engineering effort requires the courage to commit to quantitative predictions when qualitative information is all that exists.
    1. True
    2. False
19. Good estimation should not carry any inherent risk
20. 1. True
    2. False
21. Estimation carries inherent risk and this risk leads to uncertainty.
    1. True
    2. False
22. Estimation of resources, cost, and schedule for a software engineering effort requires
    1. Experience
    2. Access to good historical information (metrics)
    3. The courage to commit to quantitative predictions when qualitative information is all that exists
    4. Any of the above
    5. None of the above
       1. Project estimation accuracy
       2. depends on
23. The review guidelines
24. The cost impact of the software defects
25. The accuracy of the estimated size of the product to be built
26. All of the above
27. None of the above
    1. Project estimation accuracy
    2. depends on
28. The abilities of the software team
29. The ability to translate the size estimate into human effort, calendar time, and dollars.
30. The stability of product requirements.
31. All of the above
32. None of the above

End of Review questions.