

Unit-VI

1. What is the primary purpose of a software market?
 - a. To sell physical computer hardware
 - b. To provide internet services
 - c. To facilitate the buying and selling of software products
 - d. To offer software development training
2. Which of the following is an example of a software market platform?
 - a. Social media platform
 - b. Online shopping website
 - c. Software distribution platform like the App Store
 - d. Video streaming service
3. What is the significance of the term "software ecosystem" in the context of software markets?
 - a. The physical location of software development companies
 - b. The interaction between hardware and software
 - c. The network of interconnected software applications, platforms, and services
 - d. The legal framework governing software sales

4. Which business model involves providing software for free and generating revenue through advertisements, premium features, or additional services?
 - a. Subscription model
 - b. Freemium model
 - c. One-time purchase model
 - d. Open-source model
5. Which factor is essential for a software product to be successful in the market?
 - a. Complex and hard-to-use features
 - b. Lack of user documentation
 - c. Meeting user needs and providing value
 - d. Ignoring user feedback
6. What is the role of user reviews and ratings in the software market?
 - a. They have no impact on the success of a software product.
 - b. They can influence the reputation and success of a software product.
 - c. They are only relevant for hardware products.
 - d. They are solely used for marketing purposes.
7. Which market trend involves delivering software applications over the internet rather than installing them locally on users' computers?
 - a. Cloud computing
 - b. Internet of Things (IoT)
 - c. Virtual reality
 - d. Augmented reality
8. What is the purpose of software licensing in the software market?
 - a. To restrict the use of software to specific devices
 - b. To prevent users from providing feedback
 - c. To limit the distribution of software
 - d. To regulate and monetise the usage of software
9. Which term refers to the practice of illegally distributing or using copyrighted software without proper licensing?
 - a. Software deployment
 - b. Software piracy
 - c. Open-source software
 - d. Software as a Service (SaaS)
10. What is the purpose of project scheduling in project management?
 - a. To allocate resources to team members
 - b. To create a project budget
 - c. To define project goals
 - d. To plan and organise tasks over time

11. Which of the following is a key component of project scheduling?
 - a. Risk assessment
 - b. Stakeholder communication
 - c. Task sequencing and duration estimation
 - d. Quality assurance
12. What is the Critical Path Method (CPM) used for in project scheduling?
 - a. Identifying the most critical project tasks
 - b. Estimating project costs
 - c. Sequencing project tasks
 - d. Determining the shortest project duration
13. In project scheduling, what does the term "float" or "slack" refer to?
 - a. A delay in project delivery
 - b. The extra time a task can be delayed without affecting the project timeline
 - c. Task dependencies
 - d. The time allocated for breaks during project work
14. Which scheduling technique allows for task overlapping to shorten the overall project duration?
 - a. Resource Leveling
 - b. Gantt Chart
 - c. Fast Tracking
 - d. Critical Chain Method (CCM)
15. What is the purpose of a Gantt Chart in project scheduling?
 - a. To estimate project costs
 - b. To identify project risks
 - c. To visualise project tasks, their dependencies, and timelines
 - d. To allocate resources to team members
16. Which scheduling method accounts for uncertainty by adding buffers to individual tasks or the entire project?
 - a. Critical Path Method (CPM)
 - b. Programme Evaluation and Review Technique (PERT)
 - c. Resource Leveling
 - d. Monte Carlo Simulation
17. What does PERT stand for in the context of project scheduling?
 - a. Programme Evaluation and Resource Tracking
 - b. Project Evaluation and Review Technique
 - c. Project Estimation and Risk Testing
 - d. Programme Execution and Resource Tracking
18. Which factor is crucial for creating an accurate project schedule?
 - a. Ignoring task dependencies
 - b. Underestimating task durations
 - c. Clear understanding of task dependencies and realistic time estimates
 - d. Excluding stakeholders from the scheduling process
19. What is the primary advantage of using project scheduling software tools?
 - a. Increased project complexity
 - b. Efficient resource allocation
 - c. Avoidance of stakeholder involvement
 - d. Lack of visualisation for project tasks
20. What is the purpose of measuring software quality?
 - a. To increase project costs
 - b. To meet project deadlines
 - c. To ensure the software meets specified requirements and standards
 - d. To minimise stakeholder involvement
21. Which of the following is a measure of software maintainability?
 - a. Lines of code
 - b. Cyclomatic complexity
 - c. Execution time
 - d. Number of test cases
22. What does the term "defect density" refer to in the context of software quality measurement?
 - a. The number of defects per line of code
 - b. The execution time of the software
 - c. The number of test cases executed
 - d. The size of the software documentation
23. Which software quality attribute is concerned with the accuracy and precision of the software's output?
 - a. Reliability
 - b. Usability
 - c. Efficiency
 - d. Accuracy
24. What is the purpose of a code review in the context of software quality?
 - a. To write new code
 - b. To identify and correct defects in the code
 - c. To estimate project costs
 - d. To conduct system testing
25. How is software productivity commonly measured?
 - a. Lines of code per hour
 - b. Number of bugs found
 - c. Project duration in days
 - d. Number of team members

26. What is the significance of the term "function points" in software productivity measurement?
- The number of features in the software
 - The complexity of the software's algorithms
 - A unit of measurement representing the functionality provided by a software application
 - The time taken to complete a project
27. Which metric is used to assess the efficiency of software development in terms of cost per unit of functionality delivered?
- Lines of code
 - Function points
 - Cost per KLOC (Thousand Lines of Code)
 - Cyclomatic complexity
28. What does the term "earned value" represent in the context of software project management and productivity measurement?
- The value of the software in the market
 - The value of completed work compared to the planned budget and schedule
 - The value of unused resources
 - The value of project documentation
29. Which factor is crucial for accurate software productivity measurement?
- Ignoring project deadlines
 - Not considering team collaboration
 - Clear understanding of project requirements and objectives
 - Excluding stakeholders from the measurement process
30. What does ISO stand for in the context of organizational standards?
- International Software Organisation
 - Internal Standards Organisation
 - International Organisation for Standardisation
 - Internal Software Organisation
31. Which ISO standard is focused on quality management systems applicable to all types of organisations?
- ISO 9001
 - ISO 27001
 - ISO 14001
 - ISO 20000
32. What is the purpose of ISO 27001?
- Quality Management
 - Environmental Management
 - Information Security Management
 - Service Management
33. Which ISO standard is related to IT Service Management (ITSM)?
- ISO 9001
 - ISO 20000
 - ISO 27001
 - ISO 14001
34. How does ISO contribute to organisational growth?
- By providing guidelines for software development
 - By establishing international standards for various aspects of business processes
 - By focusing on individual skills development
 - By promoting competition among organisations
35. What does CMMI stand for in the context of organisational maturity models?
- Capability Maturity Model Integration
 - Comprehensive Management Model for Innovation
 - Continuous Monitoring and Measurement for Improvement
 - Collaborative Methods for Motivating Individuals
36. Which level of CMMI maturity focuses on optimising processes for continuous improvement?
- Initial
 - Managed
 - Defined
 - Optimising
37. At which maturity level of CMMI does an organisation focus on process measurement and control?
- Initial
 - Managed
 - Defined
 - Optimising
38. What is the significance of the 'Repeatable' level in CMMI?
- Processes are unpredictable, poorly controlled, and reactive.
 - Processes are defined for each project and are proactive.
 - Processes are characterised for the organization and are consistent.
 - Processes are defined and documented with standardised processes for reuse.