

308: Project Management
Multiple Choice Questions.

| Q .no | Questions | Answer |
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| 1 | In project planning, it explains..... that are needed to for the growth of product. a. a series of actions b. steps c. both a, b d. none of the above | c |
| 2 | A project has never happened before, and it will never happen again under theconditions. a. Same condition b. Different condition c. Various condition d. None of the above | A |
| 3 | Which stage marks the beginning of the project? a) Initiation b) Planning c) Deciding on a project d) Closing out the previous project. | A |
| 4 | The chain of the activities is based on technical requirements, not on management..... a) True b) False | A |
| 5 | project management includes the tools, techniques, and essential to deal with the growth of products a. Knowledge b. Skill c. Attitude d. confidence | A |
| 6 | In Project Management, the end users and developers require to know the a. cost of the project, b. duration c. Length d. All the above | D |

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| 7 | <p>It is a process of to develop computer that meets necessities</p> <p>a. Managing b. Allocating c. timing resources d. all the above</p> | D |
| 8 | <p>It consists of.....tasks:</p> <p>a. two b. three c. four d. eight</p> | D |
| 9 | <p>In problem identification and definition, the conclusions are made asprojects</p> <p>a. approving b. declining c. prioritizing d. all the above</p> | D |
| 10 | <p>In problem identification, project is</p> <p>a. recognized b. defined c. Justified d. All the above</p> | D |
| 11 | <p>In problem definition, the use of the project is</p> <p>a. Clarified b. Identified c. Elaborated d. Distinguished</p> | A |
| 12 | <p>The main product is.....</p> <p>a. project proposal b. Problem Identification c. Problem Definition d. Project Planning</p> | A |
| 13 | <p>In resource allocation, the resources are allocated to a project in order that the..... are attained</p> <p>a. Goals b. Objectives c. Both a, b d. None of the above</p> | C |
| 14 | <p>In project scheduling, resources are allocated so that project</p> | A |

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| | objectives are attained within a a. sensible time span b. lavish time c. excessive d. undue | |
| 15 | In tracking, reporting and controlling, the process engage whether the project results are in accordance with a. project plans b. performance specification c. both a, b d. none of the above | C |
| 16 | The methods and regulation used to define goals, plan and monitor tasks and resources, identify and resolve issues, and control costs and budgets for a specific project is known as ... a. project management. b. Process Management c. Process d. Activities | A |
| 17 | A project is a sequence of a. Unique b. Complex c. connected activities d. all the above | D |
| 18 | having one goal or purpose and that must be completed by a) a specific time b) within budget, c) according to specification d) all the above | D |
| 19 | Which of the following is not project management goal? a) Keeping overall costs within budget. b) Delivering the to the customer at the agreed time. c) Maintaining a happy and well-functioning development team. d) Avoiding costumer complaints. | D |
| 20 | A project includes a number of activities that must be completed in some a. particular order b. sequence c. both | D |

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| | d. all the above | |
| 21 | The chain of the activities is based on a. technical requirements b. not on management concern c. both a, b d. none of the above | C |
| 22 | The activities in a project must be a. Unique b. Primary c. Important d. None of the above | A |
| 23 | Project managers have to assess the risks that may affect a project. a. True b. False | B |
| 24 | A project has never happened before, and it will never happen again under the..... a. same conditions. b. Extreme case c. Other condition d. None of the above | A |
| 25 | Something is always each time the activities of a project are repeated. a. Different b. Same c. Various d. None of the above | A |
| 26 | the variations are in nature a. Random b. Consistent c. Complex d. Compound | A |
| 27 | Which of the following is not considered as a risk in project management? a. Specification delays b. Product competition c. Testing d. Staff turnover | C |

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| 28 | <p>Choose the correct option according to given below statement.</p> <p>Statement 1: Umbrella activities are independent of any one framework activity and occur throughout the process.</p> <p>Statement 2: quality assurance, configuration management are umbrella activity.</p> <p>Statement 3: quality assurance, configuration management are not umbrella activity.</p> <p>a. Only statement 1 is correct.</p> <p>b. Statement 1 and statement 2 are correct.</p> <p>c. Only statement 3 is correct.</p> <p>d. Statement 1 and statement 3 are correct.</p> | B |
| 29 | <p>The activities that make up the project are not simple, repetitive acts, such as mowing the lawn, painting the house, washing the car, or loading the delivery truck.</p> <p>a. They are complex</p> <p>b. They are simple</p> <p>c. Different</p> <p>d. Same</p> | A |
| 30 | <p>Constantine suggests four “organizational paradigms” for engineering teams. The best project team organizational model to use when handling extremely complex problems is _____</p> <p>a. Random paradigm</p> <p>b. Open paradigm</p> <p>c. Synchronous paradigm</p> <p>d. Closed paradigm</p> | A |
| 31 | <p>You are working in CareerRide as a project manager. What will you do to minimize the risk of failure?</p> <p>a. Request a large budget</p> <p>b. You will increase the team size</p> <p>c. Track progress</p> <p>d. None of the above.</p> | C |
| 32 | <p>Which of the following is/are considered stakeholder in the process?</p> <p>a. Customers</p> <p>b. End-users</p> | D |

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| | c. Project managers d. All of the above. | |
| 33 | Which of these characteristics are used to determine the scope of a project? a. Only performance. b. Only context. c. Information objectives, function, performance d. None of the above. | C |
| 34 | Boehm suggests an approach that addresses project objectives, milestones and schedules, responsibilities, management and technical approaches and required resources, This principle is called as _____. a. W3HH principle b. WHO principle c. W5HH principle d. None of the above. | C |
| 35 | | |
| 36 | What are the signs that a project is in trouble? a. The product scope is poorly defined. b. Deadlines are unrealistic. c. Changes are managed poorly. d. All of the above. | D |
| 37 | quality assurance is an umbrella activity. a. True b. False | A |
| 38 | Effective project management focuses on the four P's. What are those four P's? a. People, performance, payment, product b. People, product, process, project c. People, product, performance, project d. All of the above. | B |
| 39 | For the best model suitable for the project, in which of the phase the developers decide a roadmap for project plan? a. Design b. System Analysis c. Coding | B |

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| | d. Testing | |
| 40 | Object inherits a class is known as ____ . a. Maintenance b. Operations c. Transitional d. Development | B |
| 41 | Which is the Estimation size should be known? a. Time estimation b. Effort estimation c. Cost estimation d. size estimation | B |
| 42 | A ____ is a set of activities which are networked in an order and aimed towards achieving the goals of a project. (A) Project (B) Process (C) Project management (D) Project cycle | A |
| 43 | Resources refers to (A) Manpower (B) Machinery (C) Materials (D) All of the above | D |
| 44 | Developing a technology is an example of (A) Process (B) Project (C) Scope (D) All of the above | B |
| 45 | The project life cycle consists of (A) Understanding the scope of the project (B) Objectives of the project (C) Formulation and planning various activities (D) All of the above | D |
| 46 | Following is(are) the responsibility(ies) of the project manager. (A) Budgeting and cost control (B) Allocating resources (C) Tracking project expenditure (D) All of the above | D |
| 47 | Following are the phases of Project Management Life Cycle. Arrange them in correct order 1. Design, 2. Marketing, 3. Analysis and evaluation, 4. Inspection, testing and delivery (A) 3-2-1-4 | A |

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| | (B) 1-2-3-4 (C) 2-3-1-4c (D) 4-3-2-1 | |
| 48 | Design phase consist of (A) Input received (B) Output received (C) Both (A) and (B) (D) None of the above | C |
| 49 | The process each manager follows during the life of a project is known as (A) Project Management (B) Manager life cycle (C) Project Management Life Cycle (D) All of the mentioned | C |
| 50 | Five dimensions that must be managed on a project (A) Constraint, Quality, Cost, Schedule, Staff (B) Features, Quality, Cost, Schedule, Staff (C) Features, priority, Cost, Schedule, Staff (D) Features, Quality, Cost, Schedule, customer | B |
| 51 | Resorce requirement in project becomes constant while the project is in its _____ progress stage. (A) 40 to 55% (B) 55 to 70% (C) 70 to 80% (D) 80 to 95% | D |
| 52 | Which of the following is not considered as a risk in project management? a) Specification delays b) Product competition c) Testing d) Staff turnover | C |
| 53 | Project performance consists of (A) Time (B) Cost (C) Quality (D) All of the above | D |
| 54 | computing the costs of a development project? (A) travel and training costs (B) hardware and costs (C) effort costs (the costs of paying engineers and managers) (D) All of the mention | D |
| 55 | Quality planning is the process of developing a quality plan for (A) team | B |

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| | (B) project (C) customers (D) project manager | |
| 56 | The probability of completing the project can be estimated based upon the ____ . (A) Uniform distribution curve (B) Normal distribution curve. (C) U-shaped distribution curve (D) None of the above | B |
| 57 | Which of the following is incorrect activity for the configuration management of a system? (A) Internship management (B) Change management (C) Version management (D) System management | A |
| 58 | Identify the sub-process of process improvement (A) Process introduction (B) Process analysis (C) De-processification (D) Process distribution | A |
| 59 | In the initial stage of the project the probability of completing the project is ____ . (A) Zero (B) High (C) Low (D) Any of the above | B |
| 60 | An independent relationship must exist between the attribute that can be measured and the external quality attribute. (A) True (B) False | b |
| 61 | If a production gets behind schedule, one can add more programmers and catch up. (A) True (B) False | B |
| 62 | The entire process of a project may be considered to be made up on number of sub process placed in different stage called the (A) Technical key resources (B) Work key structure (C) Work Breakdown Structure (WBS). (D) None of the above | C |

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| 63 | Tool used for comparison of the proposed project to complete projects of a similar nature whose costs are known. (A) Algorithmic model (B) Expert judgment (C) Top down (D) Analogy | D |
| 64 | Each component of the product is separately estimated and the results aggregated to produce an estimate for the overall job. (A) Algorithmic model (B) Expert judgment (C) Bottom-up (D) Top down | C |
| 65 | Choose an internal quality from given below: a) scalability b) usability c) reusability d) reliability | C |
| 66 | RUP stands for _____ created by a division of a) Rational Unified Program, IBM b) Rational Unified Process, Infosys c) Rational Unified Process, Microsoft d) Rational Unified Process, IBM | D |
| 67 | Component-based Engineering allows faster delivery. a) True b) False | A |
| 68 | The RUP is normally described from three perspectives- dynamic, static & practice. What does static perspective do? a) It shows the process activities that are enacted. b) It suggests good practices to be used during the process. c) It shows the phases of the model over time. | A |
| 69 | Which of the following categories is part of the output of process? a) computer programs b) documents that describe the computer programs c) data d) All of the above | D |
| 70 | The only deliverable work product for a successful project is the working program. a) True b) False | B |
| 71 | Arrange the following steps to form a basic Engineering Process Model. | A |

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| | i. Test ii. Design iii. Install iv. Specification v. Manufacture vi. Maintain a) 2, 4, 5, 1, 6, 3 b) 4, 2, 5, 1, 3, 6 c) 2, 4, 5, 1, 3, 6 d) 4, 2, 5, 1, 6, 3 | |
| 72 | Which phase of the RUP is used to establish a business case for the system? a) Transition b) Elaboration c) Construction d) Inception | D |
| 73 | Which is a configuration management concept that helps us to control change without seriously impeding justifiable change? a) Baselines b) Source code c) Data model d) None of the mentioned | A |
| 74 | Which one of the following is not a fundamental activity for processes in engineering ? a) Verification b) Validation c) design and implementation d) evolution e) specification | A |
| 75 | What combines procedures and tools to manage different versions of configuration objects that are created during the process? a) Change control b) Version control c) SCIs d) None of the mentioned | B |
| 76 | The longer a fault exists in a) the more tedious its removal becomes b) the more costly it is to detect and correct c) the less likely it is to be properly corrected d) All of the mentioned | D |

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| 77 | <p>Configuration Management can be administered in several ways. These include</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) A single configuration management team for the whole organization b) A separate configuration management team for each project c) Configuration Management distributed among the project members d) All of the mentioned | A |
| 78 | <p>A general statement of objectives is the major cause of failed efforts.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) True b) False | A |
| 79 | <p>What complements the formal technical review by assessing a configuration object for characteristics that are generally not considered during review?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) configuration audit b) configuration management c) Baseline d) None of the mentioned | A |
| 80 | <p>Which of the following is the process of assembling program components, data, and libraries, and then compiling and linking these to create an executable system?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) System building b) Release management c) Change management d) Version management | A |
| 81 | <p>Which of the following is not a Configuration Management Activity?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Configuration item identification b) Risk management c) Release management d) Branch management | B |
| 82 | <p>The definition and use of configuration management standards is essential for quality certification in</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) ISO 9000 b) CMM c) CMMI d) All of the mentioned | D |

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| 83 | <p>What involves preparing for external release and keeping track of the system versions that have been released for customer use?</p> <p>a) System building b) Release management c) Change management d) Version management</p> | B |
| 84 | <p>Which two requirements are given priority during Requirement Management of a product ?</p> <p>a) User and Developer b) Functional and Non-functional c) Enduring and Volatile</p> | C |
| 85 | <p>Considering the example of issue/return of a book, cataloging etc. in a library management. What type of management requirement is being depicted here?</p> <p>a) Enduring b) Volatile</p> | A |
| 86 | <p>Requirements traceability is one of the most important part requirement management. It may also be referred to as the heart of requirement management.</p> <p>a) True b) False</p> | A |
| 87 | <p>Requirements Management has a high initial start-up cost but does not need ongoing funding throughout a project.</p> <p>a) True b) False</p> | B |
| 88 | <p>Which of the following is a requirement management activity ?</p> <p>a) Investigation b) Design c) Construction and Test d) All of the mentioned</p> | D |
| 89 | <p>What functionality of Requirement Management Tool (RMT) is depicted by the statement: "the tool should be able to automatically detect relations between artifacts. For example information retrieval techniques, monitoring of change history, naming schemas or model transformations."</p> <p>a) Automatic Link Detection b) Documentation Support c) Graphical Representation</p> | A |

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| | d) Automatic Link Creation and Change | |
| 90 | Why is Requirements Management Important ? It is due to the changes a) to the environment b) in technology c) in customer's expectations d) in all of the mentioned. | D |
| 91 | Requirements Management is a prerequisite for Quality-Oriented Development. a) True b) False | A |
| 92 | Which of the following is not a Requirement Management workbench tool? a) RTM b) DOORS c) Rational Suite d) RDD 100 | C |
| 93 | Following is (are) the component(s) of risk management (A) Risk Assessment (B) Risk Control (C) Risk Ranking (D) All of the above | D |
| 94 | According to a statistical report: "over 30% of all projects are cancelled before completion and over 70% of the remainder fail to deliver expected features" What must be the reason for such a situation ? a) Poor change management b) Poor requirements management c) Poor quality control d) All of the mentioned | B |
| 95 | Following are the characteristics of Project Mindset. (A) Time, Responsiveness, Information sharing, Processes, structured planning (B) Time, Project management, Information sharing, Processes, structured planning (C) Time, Responsiveness, Information sharing, capability, structured planning (D) Time, Responsiveness, Information sharing, Processes, project planning | A |
| 96 | "Devising and maintaining a workable scheme to accomplish the business need" is | B |

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| | (A) Initiating process (B) Planning process (C) Executing process (D) Controlling proces | |
| | Controlling the changes in the project may affect (A) The progress of the project (B) Stage cost (C) Project scope (D) All of the abov | D |
| 97 | Which of the following are parameters involved in computing the total cost of a development project? a) Hardware and costs b) Effort costs c) Travel and training costs d) All of the mentioned | D |
| 98 | Following is (are) the tool(s) for changing a process (A) Change Management System (CMS) (B) Configuration Management (CM) (C) Both (A) and (B) (D) None of the above | C |
| 99 | Which of the following costs is not part of the total effort cost? a) Costs of networking and communications b) Costs of providing heating and lighting office space c) Costs of lunch time food d) Costs of support staff | C |
| 100 | The COCOMO model takes into account different approaches to development, reuse, etc. a) True b) False | B |
| 101 | What is related to the overall functionality of the delivered ? a) Function-related metrics b) Product-related metrics c) Size-related metrics d) None of the mentioned | A |
| 102 | Identify, from among the following, the correct statement. a) One of the main challenges Engineering facing today is the requirement of most systems to workwith a multitude of homogenous systems | C |

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| | <p>b) 'Legacy systems' are custom developed systems for the legal domain</p> <p>c) does not wear-out in the traditional sense of the term, but does tend to deteriorate as it evolves</p> <p>d) Since is essentially 'intangible' it is relatively easy to manage projects With the advent of component based assembly, we find that only less than 20% of today's is still custom built</p> | |
| 103 | <p>A___ is developed using historical cost information that relates some metric to the project cost.</p> <p>a) Algorithmic cost modelling</p> <p>b) Expert judgement</p> <p>c) Estimation by analogy</p> <p>d) Parkinson's Law</p> | A |
| 104 | <p>It is often difficult to estimate size at an early stage in a project when only a specification is available</p> <p>a) True</p> <p>b) False</p> | A |
| 105 | <p>Engineering:</p> <p>a) Is a set of rules about developing products</p> <p>b) Has been around as a discipline since the early 50's</p> <p>c) Started as a response to the so-called 'Crisis' of the late 90's</p> <p>d) Is an engineering discipline concerned with all the aspects of production</p> <p>e) Is now a mature discipline on par with other established engineering fields</p> | D |
| 106 | <p>Which model is used to compute the effort required to integrate reusable components or program code that is automatically generated by design or program translation tools?</p> <p>a) An application-composition model</p> <p>b) A post-architecture model</p> <p>c) A reuse model</p> <p>d) An early design model</p> | C |
| 107 | <p>The life cycle can be said to consist of a series of phases. The classical model is referred to as the waterfall model. Which phase may be defined as "The concept is explored and refined, and the client's requirements are elicited?"</p> <p>(a) Requirements</p> <p>(b) Specification</p> <p>(c) Design</p> <p>(d) Implementation</p> | A |

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| | (e) Integration. | |
| 108 | Which technique is applicable when other projects in the same analogy application domain have been completed? a) Algorithmic cost modelling b) Expert judgement c) Estimation by analogy d) Parkinson's Law | C |
| 109 | Which model assumes that systems are created from reusable components, scripting or database programming? a) An application-composition model b) A post-architecture model c) A reuse model d) An early design model | A |
| 110 | The final form of testing COTS istesting. a) Unit (b) Integration (c) Alpha (d) Module (e) Beta. | E |
| 111 | Which of the following states that work expands to fill the time available. a) CASE tools b) Pricing to win c) Parkinson's Law d) Expert judgement | C |
| 112 | The individual or organisation who wants a product to be developed is known as the: a) Developer (b) User (c) Contractor (d) Initiator (e) Client. | E |
| 113 | Which model is used during early stages of the system design after the requirements have been established? a) An application-composition model b) A post-architecture model c) A reuse model d) An early design model | D |
| 114 | Which of the following items should not be included in the project management plan? a) The techniques and case tools to be used | E |

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| | b) Detailed schedules, budgets and resource allocations c) The life cycle model to be used d) The organisational structure of the development organisation, project responsibilities, managerial objectives and priorities e) None of the above. | |
| 115 | In the maintenance phase the product must be tested against previous test cases. This is known as _____ testing. (a) Unit (b) Integration (c) Regression (d) Module (e) Beta | C |
| 116 | Which property of the rapid prototype is not important? a) The speed with which it can be developed b) The speed with which it can be modified c) Its ability to determine the client's real needs d) The insights that the design team can gain from it, even if they are of the 'how not to do it' variety e) Its internal structure. | C |
| 117 | An example of the risk involved in development is a) Key personnel may resign before the product is complete b) The manufacturer of critical components (e.g. the hardware associated with a real-time system) may go bankrupt c) Technology changes may render the product obsolete d) Competitors may market a fully functional lower-cost equivalent package e) All of these are risks involved in development. | E |
| 118 | The degree of interaction between two modules is known as a) Cohesion b) Strength c) Inheritance d) Coupling e) Instantiation. | D |
| 119 | The relationship between a derived class (or subclass) and base class is referred to as a) Association b) Inheritance c) Polymorphism d) Instantiation | B |

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| | e) Aggregation. | |
| 120 | <p>Myers (1978) identifies seven levels of cohesion. Which level of cohesion may be defined as followed; “the output from one element in the component serves as input for some other element”?</p> <p>a) Communicational cohesion b) Functional cohesion c) Communicational cohesion d) Temporal cohesion e) None of these.</p> | A |
| 121 | <p>A design is said to be a good design if the components are</p> <p>a) Strongly coupled b) Weakly cohesive c) Strongly coupled and Weakly cohesive d) Strongly coupled and strongly cohesive e) Strongly cohesive and weakly coupled.</p> | E |
| 122 | <p>If a control switch is passed as an argument this is an example of _____ coupling.</p> <p>a) Content b) Common c) Control d) Stamp e) Data.</p> | C |
| 123 | <p>Which of the following is a type of abstraction?</p> <p>a) Data b) Procedural c) Iteration d) All of the above e) None of the above.</p> | D |
| 124 | <p>In the classical chief programmer team approach, the team member responsible for maintaining the detailed design and coding is</p> <p>a) The chief programmer b) The programming secretary c) A specialized function that exists outside ‘the team’ d) The individual coder (i.e. programmer)</p> | D |

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| | e) The back-up programmer. | |
| 125 | Internal costs include a) Developers salaries b) Managers and support personnel salaries c) The cost of overheads such as utilities, rent and senior managers d) Materials (such as manuals) and services such as travel e) All of the above. | A |
| 126 | Problems with using Lines of Code to measure the size of a product include(s) a) The creation of source code is only part of the development effort b) The Lines of Code (LOC) will differ between languages and cannot be measured for some languages c) Should comments, data definitions etc (i.e. non-executable LOC) be included as well? D) The final size (kLOC) can only be determined once the product is delivered e) All of the above. | E |
| 127 | Science bases its estimation of the size of a product on a) Files (Fi), Flows (FI) and Processes (Pr) b) Lines of Code (kLOC) c) Function Points (FP) d) operands and operators e) Feature Points (FeP). | D |
| 128 | In Intermediate COCOMO the mode that represents complex products is referred to as a) Embedded b) Semidetached c) Organic d) Multiplicative e) onolithic. | A |
| 129 | Work that continues throughout the project and does not relate to any specific phase of development is termed a(n) a) Milestone b) Project function c) Activity d) Task e) Baseline. | B |
| 130 | The advantage of following the IEEE Standard for drawing up a | E |

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| | <p>Project Management Plan (SPMP) – see IEEE Standard 1059.1 1987 – is</p> <p>a) It is drawn up by representatives from major development organisations</p> <p>b) It is designed for all types of products</p> <p>c) It is a framework that can be used irrespective of process model or specific techniques</p> <p>d) It can be tailored for each organisation for a particular application area, development team or technique.</p> <p>e) All of the above.</p> | |
| 131 | <p>The best way to test the Project Management Plan (SPMP) is by</p> <p>a) Prototyping</p> <p>b) Inspection</p> <p>c) Simulation</p> <p>d) Compilation</p> <p>e) Debugging.</p> | B |
| 132 | <p>Algorithmic cost estimation in different organisations may be different for the same application development, because</p> <p>a) Different organisations consider complexity factors differently</p> <p>b) Different organisations may use different programming languages</p> <p>c) Developers' skills may vary</p> <p>d) Techniques for the measurement of productivity may vary</p> <p>e) All of the above may be true.</p> | E |
| 133 | <p>The aim of engineering is to produce that is</p> <p>a) Fault-free</p> <p>b) Delivered on time</p> <p>c) Delivered within budget</p> <p>d) Satisfies users' needs</p> <p>e) All of these are the aims of engineering</p> | E |
| 134 | <p>Object-oriented concepts are not new. The first OO language was considered to be</p> <p>a) ALGOL-68</p> <p>B) FORTRAN 77</p> <p>c) CMODULA</p> <p>d) SIMULA 67.</p> | E |
| 135 | <p>A simple way of looking at the spiral life-cycle model is as a waterfall model with each phase preceded by</p> <p>a) Build-and-fix</p> <p>b) Freezing</p> | E |

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| | c) Synchronization d) Testing e) Risk analysis | |
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