Software engineering

What were the features of the software crisis?  
 : r1 project prolongation and price increase, low quality, difficulty of maintenance and innovation, poor labor productivity  
 : r2 lack of programmers  
 : r3 steep cheaper computer systems  
 : r4 none of the listed  
: r1 ok 2  
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What is not the cause of the software crisis?  
 : r1 Extending and increasing the costs of projects  
 : r2 unmanaged technologies  
 : r3 underestimation of threats and risks  
 : r4 ignorance of basic rules  
: r1 ok 2  
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“A discipline dealing with real software development problems” is a definition of  
 : r1 software engineering  
 : r2 software systems  
 : r3 computer technology  
 : r4 programming  
: r1 ok 2  
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What is the last phase of the SDLC software life cycle?  
 : r1 Disposition Phase  
 : r2 Development Phase  
 : r3 Integration and Test Phase  
 : r4 Operations and Maintenance Phase  
: r1 ok 2  
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What are not the disadvantage of a waterfall approach?  
 : r1 Repetition  
 : r2 impossibility to estimate the resulting product quality during development  
 : r3 dependence of the final product on the input quality  
 : r4 development time is too long  
: r1 ok 2

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The approach where each development activity is repeated periodically and a small set of functions leading to the target state is added at each repetition is called  
 : r1 iterative approach  
 : r2 waterfall approach  
 : r3 agile approach  
 : r4 “Exploratory” programming approach  
: r1 ok 2  
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People and their interactions are more important than processes and tools; working software is more important than detailed documentation, cooperation with the customer is more important than the contracts concluded; responding to change is more important than adhering to the plan - they are principles  
 : r1 agile approach  
 : r2 iterative approach  
 : r3 waterfall approach  
 : r4 exploratory programming approach  
: r1 ok 2  
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Identifying key system functionality, the most critical Use Cases, is one of the goals:  
 : r1 Start phase  
 : r2 Development phase  
 : r3 Construction phase  
 : r4 Deployment phase  
: r1 ok 2  
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The output of the Elaboration phase is:  
 : r1 executable, tested architecture (working part of application)  
 : r2 understanding the issues and identified risks  
 : r3 beta-release application  
 : r4 product ready for final deployment  
: r1 ok 2  
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The output of the Construction phase is  
 : r1 beta-release application  
 : r2 executable, tested architecture (working part of application)  
 : r3 product ready for final deployment  
 : r4 understanding the issues and identified risks.  
: r1 ok 2

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The output of the Transition phase is:  
  : r1 product ready for final deployment  
  : r2 understanding the issues and identified risks.  
  : r3 executable, tested architecture (working part of application)  
  : r4 beta-release application  
: r1 ok 2  
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According to prof. Vondrák highest time allocation?  
  : r1 Creation  
  : r2 Development  
  : r3 Start  
  : r4 Transmission  
: r1 ok 2  
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Stakeholder consensus on the scope, cost and timing of the project and agreement on estimating all risks and risk reduction strategies are two of the basic criteria:  
  : r1 LOM  
  : r2 RUP  
  : r3 UML  
  : r4 SDLC  
: r1 ok 2  
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Event, Activity, and Gateway are elements  
  : r1 flow objects  
  : r2 connecting objects  
  : r3 swimming lanes  
  : r4 artifacts  
: r1 ok 2  
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A diagram showing instances of classes and the relationships between them at one time is called  
  : r1 object diagram  
  : r2 class diagram  
  : r3 component diagram  
  : r4 structural diagram  
: r1 ok 2

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A diagram designed to model computational, organizational processes or data flows is called:  
  : r1 Activity diagram  
  : r2 Behavior diagram  
  : r3 Component diagram  
  : r4 Object diagram  
: r1 ok 2  
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Which diagram is most often used to illustrate customer-system relationships?  
  : r1 Use case diagram  
  : r2 Activity diagram  
  : r3 Behavior diagram  
  : r4 Component diagram  
: r1 ok 2  
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The following are used to test for clarity and consistency:  
  : r1 tests documentation  
  : r2 safety tests  
  : r3 stress tests  
  : r4 usability tests  
: r1 ok 2  
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Defining, measuring, analyzing, improving and managing are phases  
  : r1 DMAIC  
  : r2 LOM  
  : r3 LAC  
  : r4 UML  
: r1 ok 2  
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By which test do we verify the functioning of individual branches of the program?  
  : r1 White box testing  
  : r2 Black box testing  
  : r3 verification  
  : r4 evaluation  
: r1 ok 2