DLMCSSESP01\_Unit01\_Question01

Software must be developed to adhere to acceptable levels of…

* …reliability, consistency, safety, security, usability, and privacy. (1 Pts)
* …aesthetics, consistency, safety, and security. (0 Pts)
* …safety, reliability, security, ease-of-use, and privacy. (0 Pts)
* …harmony, innovation, safety, security, usability, and privacy. (0 Pts)

DLMCSSESP01\_Unit01\_Question02

What was the programming style of the 1950s?

* algorithmic and once-off (1 Pts)
* evolutionary (0 Pts)
* crafting (code-and-fix) (0 Pts)
* Agile (0 Pts)

DLMCSSESP01\_Unit01\_Question03

What is the series of activities to design and develop software called?

* software process (1 Pts)
* software life cycle (0 Pts)
* software engineering (0 Pts)
* software development (0 Pts)

DLMCSSESP01\_Unit01\_Question04

What describes the steps involved in producing a software product, from initialization to withdrawal?

* software life cycle (1 Pts)
* software engineering (0 Pts)
* software process (0 Pts)
* software diagram (0 Pts)

DLMCSSESP01\_Unit01\_Question05

What is the first generic phase of a life cycle model?

* feasibility study (1 Pts)
* investigation of the existing infrastructure (0 Pts)
* analysis and object design (0 Pts)
* requirements elicitation (0 Pts)

DLMCSSESP01\_Unit02\_Question01

What is the standardized notation to model software-intensive systems in an object-oriented manner?

* Unified Modeling Language (UML) (1 Pts)
* Meta-Object Facility (MOF) (0 Pts)
* Business Process Management and Notation (BPMN) (0 Pts)
* Multi-View Process Modeling Language (MVP-L) (0 Pts)

DLMCSSESP01\_Unit02\_Question02

The Meta-Object Facility (MOF) typically applies a four-layer architecture. What does the M1 level entail?

* the instance of the meta-model (1 Pts)
* the meta-model (0 Pts)
* the instance of the model (0 Pts)
* the language to build meta-models (0 Pts)

DLMCSSESP01\_Unit02\_Question03

What does an object define?

* something that is concrete and representative of the problem or solution space (1 Pts)
* something that is conceptual and representative of the problem or solution space (0 Pts)
* an abstract representation of class (0 Pts)
* a set of common classes (0 Pts)

DLMCSSESP01\_Unit02\_Question04

What do structural things and abstractions in Unified Modeling Language (UML) represent?

* conceptual or physical elements (1 Pts)
* rules to apply for semantics (0 Pts)
* relationships between objects (0 Pts)
* diagrams of solutions (0 Pts)

DLMCSSESP01\_Unit02\_Question05

Which process-oriented notation is useful in the business domain?

* Business Process Modeling Notation (BPMN) (1 Pts)
* Common Object Request Broker Architecture (CORBA) (0 Pts)
* Object Management Group (OMG) (0 Pts)
* Software Process Engineering Metamodel (SPEM) (0 Pts)

DLMCSSESP01\_Unit03\_Question01

What are the typical characteristics of a waterfall model?

* predictive, prescriptive, and plan-driven (1 Pts)
* phased and iterative by nature (0 Pts)
* risk-driven and non-prescriptive (0 Pts)
* Agile and non-chronological (0 Pts)

DLMCSSESP01\_Unit03\_Question02

Which projects are suitable to develop using the V-model?

* technical software systems that require safety and security (1 Pts)
* very large and complex software (0 Pts)
* software systems that are used for decision support (0 Pts)
* integrated systems that will take a long time to complete (0 Pts)

DLMCSSESP01\_Unit03\_Question03

At the highest level, the Rational Unified Process (RUP) distinguishes between two concepts. What are they?

* content of work to do and time to complete work (1 Pts)
* incremental iterations of workflows and individual tasks (0 Pts)
* principle workflows and phased workflows (0 Pts)
* work items and the roles of actors to complete the work items (0 Pts)

DLMCSSESP01\_Unit03\_Question04

What are exploratory prototypes useful for?

* to explore, identify, and refine requirements (1 Pts)
* to experiment with different interfaces (0 Pts)
* to evolve into a final product (0 Pts)
* to rapidly develop a final solution (0 Pts)

DLMCSSESP01\_Unit03\_Question05

What is a disadvantage of the risk-driven spiral model?

* it requires specific expertise to analyze risks, which can make it expensive (1 Pts)
* it can combine different approaches (0 Pts)
* it takes a long time to have a first working solution to show to customers (0 Pts)
* it is difficult to plan properly when using this model (0 Pts)

DLMCSSESP01\_Unit04\_Question01

The Agile Manifesto includes four values. What are some of the aspects favored by these values?

* customer-centricity, collaboration, and responsiveness to change (1 Pts)
* process-driven and detailed plans, prior to starting with development (0 Pts)
* in-depth contract negotiations and comprehensive documentation (0 Pts)
* technical and prescriptive processes and tools (0 Pts)

DLMCSSESP01\_Unit04\_Question02

A Scrum team consists of three roles, including…

* …a Product Owner, a Scrum Master, and developers. (1 Pts)
* …a customer, a Scrum Master, and developers. (0 Pts)
* …team members, a Product Owner, and a project manager. (0 Pts)
* …a Scrum Master, team members, and a team manager. (0 Pts)

DLMCSSESP01\_Unit04\_Question03

What do the Scaled Agile Framework (SAFe) competencies relate to?

* lean-Agile leadership, a continuous learning culture, team and technical agility, agile product delivery, enterprise solution delivery, lean portfolio management, and organizational agility (1 Pts)
* strong leadership, a continuous learning culture, team and technical agility, agile product delivery, individual solution delivery, high-level project management, and agility (0 Pts)
* leadership, continuous learning, organizational management, technical skills, solution delivery, lean project management, and business agility (0 Pts)
* management of change, a continuous learning culture, competent teams, product delivery, enterprise architectures, portfolio management, and organizational agility (0 Pts)

DLMCSSESP01\_Unit04\_Question04

Do organizations combine different methods and models in practice?

* yes, hybrid approaches are often followed (1 Pts)
* yes, but only for large and integrated projects (0 Pts)
* no, organizations typically follow one single approach for a project (0 Pts)
* yes, but only when the customer asks for methods to be combined (0 Pts)

DLMCSSESP01\_Unit04\_Question05

What does a Product Backlog contain?

* details of a customer’s requirements and required features, and their priorities (1 Pts)
* a list of all prioritized increments (0 Pts)
* a list of the requirements that will be implemented during the sprint (0 Pts)
* an indication of the velocity of a Scrum team (0 Pts)

DLMCSSESP01\_Unit05\_Question01

What are the four core phases of the Unified Process?

* inception, elaboration, construction, and transition (1 Pts)
* inception, elaboration, construction, and production (0 Pts)
* inception, elaboration, transition, and disposal (0 Pts)
* inception, elaboration, production, and disposal (0 Pts)

DLMCSSESP01\_Unit05\_Question02

Which document is used to define the required quality criteria for information technology (IT) functions and services in non-technical terms?

* Service Level Agreement (SLA) (1 Pts)
* Operational Level Agreement (OLA) (0 Pts)
* contract appendix (0 Pts)
* performance agreement (0 Pts)

DLMCSSESP01\_Unit05\_Question03

What does DevOps refer to?

* a set of practices that streamline and automate processes between software development and other IT teams (1 Pts)
* ways that the business and IT teams can collaborate (0 Pts)
* supporting tools for automated software development and deployment (0 Pts)
* tools that enable business users to develop their own software applications (0 Pts)

DLMCSSESP01\_Unit05\_Question04

What are the principles that DevOps is based on?

* flow, feedback, continual learning, and experimentation (1 Pts)
* communication, transparency, and automation (0 Pts)
* feedback, system automation, and experimentation (0 Pts)
* flow, feedback, communication, and transparency (0 Pts)

DLMCSSESP01\_Unit05\_Question05

Why should software processes address safety, security, and privacy of software solutions?

* to protect customers and users of the software solutions (1 Pts)
* to comply with laws and regulations (0 Pts)
* it is required by IT governance (0 Pts)
* it is an IT management best practice (0 Pts)

DLMCSSESP01\_Unit06\_Question01

Which open-source enterprise architecture methodology and framework is widely applied to derive requirements and formulate an enterprise architecture?

* The Open Group Architecture Framework (TOGAF) (1 Pts)
* Control Objectives for Information and Related Technology (COBIT) (0 Pts)
* DevOps (0 Pts)
* The IT Infrastructure Library (ITIL) (0 Pts)

DLMCSSESP01\_Unit06\_Question02

What does process tailoring involve?

* the modification or adaptation of a standard process to fit the organization and the circumstances of a project (1 Pts)
* standardization of software processes and models in organizations (0 Pts)
* automation of processes based on business requirements (0 Pts)
* the modification of software models and documentation according to the requirements of customers and users (0 Pts)

DLMCSSESP01\_Unit06\_Question03

What is the purpose of using capability maturity models?

* to assess the relative capability and maturity of organizational processes (1 Pts)
* to assess the skills of leadership teams (0 Pts)
* to appraise the maturity and capability of software models (0 Pts)
* to prove the effective application of IT governance (0 Pts)

DLMCSSESP01\_Unit06\_Question04

Integrated Development Environments (IDE) support tasks, such as…

* ...code editing, compiling and debugging, source control, and build management. (1 Pts)
* ...automated documentation generation and compilation of training material. (0 Pts)
* ...compiling and debugging, and automated deployment of software. (0 Pts)
* ...automated integration and deployment of software. (0 Pts)

DLMCSSESP01\_Unit06\_Question05

With reference to capability and maturity models, capability levels that describe performance improvement achievements of processes are measured using the following scale to indicate capability:

* 0 – incomplete1 – initial 2 – managed 3 – defined (1 Pts)
* 0 – incomplete 1 – managed 2 – defined 3 – advanced (0 Pts)
* 0 – incomplete 1 – defined 2 – managed 3 – optimizing (0 Pts)
* 0 – initial 1 – managed 2 – defined 3 – optimized (0 Pts)