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Suất thi: Quiz

Môn Thi: Software Measurements & Analysis

Danh sách các phần

Phần 1. Phần 1 Trắc nghiệm và điền từ

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6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25
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26	27	28	29	30
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Thời gian Làm bài: 00:53:03

Danh sách Suất thi

Nộp bài

71%

Phần 1. Phần 1 Trắc nghiệm và điền từ

Câu 1:

Which following is INCORRECT statement for determining what to measure?

- A. a. Finding the objects
- B. b. Identifying entities
- C. c. Classifying entries to be examined
- D. d. Determining relevant goals

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Câu 2:

What is cyclomatic complexity used for?

- A. Measuring program size
- B. Measuring program execution time
- C. Measuring structural complexity
- D. Measuring code quality

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Câu 3:

What is the difference between Planned Value and Earned Value?

- A. There is no difference, they are the same thing
- B. Planned Value is what you plan to spend, Earned Value is what you actually spend
- C. Planned Value is what you plan to accomplish, Earned Value is what you actually accomplish
- D. Planned Value is what you plan to earn, Earned Value is what you actually earn

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Câu 4:

Which of the following is NOT a technique used in software cost estimation?

- A. a. Expert judgment
- B. b. Algorithmic models
- C. c. Machine learning
- D. d. Agile development

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Câu 5:

What is the formula for Cost Performance Index (CPI)?

- A. CPI = Budget at Completion (BAC) / Actual Cost (AC)
- B. CPI = Earned Value (EV) / Actual Cost (AC)
- C. CPI = Planned Value (PV) / Actual Cost (AC)
- D. CPI = Earned Value (EV) / Planned Value (PV)

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Câu 6:

What is the purpose of measuring software size?

- A. a. To estimate the cost and effort required for software development and maintenance

- B. b. To identify software defects and bugs
- C. c. To improve the performance of software applications
- D. d. All of the above

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Câu 7:

Suitability, Accuracy, Interoperability, and security are what type quality attribute of ISO 9126 ?

- A. Reliability
- B. Efficiency
- C. Functionality
- D. Usability

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Câu 8:

What does a CPI value of greater than 1 indicate?

- A. The project is over budget
- B. The project is under budget
- C. The project is on budget
- D. The project is ahead of schedule and under budget

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Câu 9:

Which technique in software cost estimation involves using historical data from similar projects to estimate costs?

- A. a. Expert judgment
- B. b. Algorithmic models
- C. c. Analogy
- D. d. Machine learning

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Câu 10:

What is the purpose of software measurement and analysis?

- A. a. To identify software defects and bugs
- B. b. To estimate the cost and effort required for software development and maintenance
- C. c. To improve the performance of software applications
- D. d. All of the above

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Câu 11:

Suppose that a software has: + 4 screens, 2 of them simple (weight 1) and 2 of them medium (weight 2) + 3 reports, 2 of them simple (weight 2) and 1 medium (weight 5) + 1 acquired component (weight 10) The total number of Object Points is?

- A. a. 8
- B. b. 25
- C. c. 20
- D. d. 21

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Câu 12:

What is the purpose of a defect density metric?

- A. To measure the time it takes to find and fix defects
- B. To measure the number of defects per unit of code
- C. To measure the complexity of a program
- D. To measure the number of defects found in testing

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Câu 13:

What is the first step in implementing GQM?

- A. Defining the goals of the project
- B. Collecting data about the project
- C. Analyzing the data collected
- D. Creating a list of metrics to measure

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Câu 14:

What are Basic Control Structures (BCSs)?

- A. Essential control-flow mechanisms used for building the logical structure of a program
- B. Data structures used for organizing program data
- C. Algorithms used for measuring program complexity
- D. None of the above

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Câu 15:

What is an example of a metric in GQM?

- A. Project duration
- B. Number of defects found
- C. Number of team members on the project
- D. Customer satisfaction score

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Câu 16:

What is the formula for Estimate to Complete (ETC)?

- A. ETC = Budget at Completion (BAC) - Actual Cost (AC)
- B. ETC = Estimate at Completion (EAC) - Actual Cost (AC)
- C. ETC = Earned Value (EV) - Planned Value (PV)
- D. ETC = Planned Value (PV) - Actual Cost (AC)

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Câu 17:

Fill in the blank: Software internal attributes that can be measured entirely in terms of the process, product or resource itself separate from its.....

- A. a. Functions
- B. d. Requirements
- C. c. behavior
- D. d. feature

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Câu 18:

What is the primary purpose of Earned Value Analysis (EVA)?

- A. To determine the project schedule
- B. To determine project cost
- C. To determine project quality
- D. To determine project performance

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Câu 19:

What is the process of predicting the amount of effort required to build a software system and time to develop it called?

- A. a. Software cost estimation
- B. b. Software lifecycle management
- C. c. Size estimation
- D. d. Constraint modeling

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Câu 20:

What is the formula for Earned Value (EV)?

- A. EV = Budget at Completion (BAC) * Percent Complete
B. EV = Planned Value (PV) / Schedule Performance Index (SPI)
C. EV = Actual Cost (AC) / Cost Performance Index (CPI)
D. EV = Estimate at Completion (EAC) / Percent Complete

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Câu 21:

What are the two variables that cost models use to compute cost?

- A. a. Size and complexity
B. b. Time and effort
C. c. Function points and cyclomatic complexity
D. d. Lines of code and function points

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Câu 22:

What is a function point?

- A. a. A unit of measurement for program execution time
B. b. A unit of measurement for program complexity
C. c. A unit of measurement for software size
D. d. A unit of measurement for program maintainability

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Câu 23:

What is the main purpose of software cost estimation?

- A. a. To predict the amount of profit a software system will generate
B. b. To predict how long it will take to develop a software system
C. c. To predict the amount of effort required to build a software system
D. d. To predict how many bugs a software system will have

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Câu 24:

What is the difference between functional and non-functional requirements?

- A. a. Functional requirements are related to system performance while non-functional requirements are related to user interface.
B. b. Functional requirements are measurable while non-functional requirements are subjective.
C. c. Functional requirements describe what the system should do while non-functional requirements describe how the system should do it.
D. d. Functional requirements are visible to end-users while non-functional requirements are not.

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Câu 25:

SPI less than one implies that

- A. a. Project performance is as per the baseline plan
B. b. Project is ahead of schedule
C. c. Planned Value (PV) is less than Earned Value (EV)
D. d. Project is behind schedule

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Câu 26:

What is the formula for Schedule Performance Index (SPI)?

- A. a. SPI = Earned Value (EV) / Actual Cost (AC)
B. b. SPI = Budget at Completion (BAC) / Actual Cost (AC)
C. c. SPI = Earned Value (EV) / Planned Value (PV)
D. d. SPI = Planned Value (PV) / Actual Cost (AC)

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Câu 27:

What is an example of an external output (EO)?

- A. A report generated by the software
B. User input that updates the data within the software
C. User input that retrieves data from external systems
D. User input that performs a calculation within the software

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Câu 28:

Which metric is used to measure program complexity based on operators and operands?

- A. a. Lines of code (LOC)
B. b. Cyclomatic complexity
C. c. Function points (FP)
D. d. Reuse frequency

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Câu 29:

If the software has 40 function points and has to be delivered in 4 months as well as 5 people are available. Regarding to Parkinson's Law, a cost/schedule estimation technique, the effort required is estimated to be which?

- A. a. 24 person-months
B. b. 2 person-months
C. c. 20 person-months
D. d. 0.5 person-months

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Câu 30:

Which internal product attribute is used to measure software size?

- A. a. Functionality
B. b. Complexity
C. c. Reuse
D. d. Length

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Câu 31:

Which of the following is NOT a component of EVA (Earned Value Analysis)?

- A. a. Planned Value (PV)
B. b. Earned Value (EV)
C. c. Actual Cost (AC)
D. d. Return on Investment (ROI)

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Câu 32:

What is the formula for Estimate at Completion (EAC)?

- A. a. EAC = Budget at Completion (BAC) / Cost Performance Index (CPI)
B. b. EAC = Actual Cost (AC) + Earned Value (EV)
C. c. EAC = Budget at Completion (BAC) / Schedule Performance Index (SPI)
D. d. EAC = Planned Value (PV) + Actual Cost (AC)

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Câu 33:

Which following is not a model of COCOMO?

- A. a. Basic Model
B. b. Intermediate Model
C. c. Normal Model
D. d. Advance Model

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Câu 34:

What is an example of an internal logical file (ILF)?

- A. A database table that holds customer information
 B. An API that allows the software to communicate with external systems
 C. A data store within the software that is maintained by the software itself
 D. An interface that allows users to input data into the software

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Câu 35:

Which technique in software cost estimation involves breaking down a project into smaller, more manageable parts and estimating costs for each part separately before adding them up?

- A. a. Expert judgment
 B. b. Algorithmic models
 C. c. Bottom-up estimation
 D. d. Top-down estimation

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Câu 36:

According to COCOMO equation, which model is not type of software model type?

- A. a. Organic
 B. b. Real-time
 C. c. Embedded
 D. d. Semi-detached

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Câu 37:

What does a CPI value of less than 1 indicate?

- A. The project is ahead of schedule and under budget
 B. The project is behind schedule and over budget
 C. The project is over budget
 D. The project is under budget

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Câu 38:

Time Behavior and Resource Behavior fall under which quality attribute of ISO 9126 ?

- A. a. Reliability
 B. b. Efficiency
 C. c. Functionality
 D. d. Usability

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Câu 39:

Which following is not a model of COCOMO-II?

- A. a. Application composition model
 B. b. Development support model
 C. c. Early design model
 D. d. Post architecture model

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Câu 40:

Suppose we have Mean time to failure (MTTF) and Mean time between failures (MTBF), which is correct formula to calculate the software availability?

- A. a. MTTF/MTBF
 B. b. MTTF + MTBF
 C. c. MTTF – MTBF
 D. d. MTTF * MTBF

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