

Object-Oriented Methodology Quiz 15

2024 Fall Semester

21 CST H3Art

Final Score: 92.5/100

1. What is the basic element of a deployment diagram?

- A. Artifact
- B. Node**
- C. Interface
- D. Class

2. Which of the following is an example of an execution environment node EEN?

- A. A physical computer
- B. A virtual machine**
- C. A network connection
- D. A data file

3. How are concrete instances usually shown in UML?

- A. With an underline under their name**
- B. In italics
- C. In bold
- D. With a strike-through

✗ 4. In a deployment diagram, what is contained within a device node or EEN?

- A. Another device node
- B. A class
- C. An interface
- D. A data file**

Correct Answer: A

5. What is the primary audience for the SAD?

- A. Project managers
- B. End users
- C. New developers joining the project**
- D. System administrators

6. Which of the following is NOT an architectural view in the N+1 view model?

- A. Logical view
- B. Implementation view
- C. Development view
- D. Testing view**

7. What does the SAD essentially summarize?

- A. Detailed implementation steps
- B. Architectural requirements and decisions**
- C. User stories and use cases
- D. Security protocols and measures

8. Which view in the SAD is visualized with UML package, class, and interaction diagrams?

- A. Logical view**
- B. Data view
- C. Security view
- D. Use case view

9. The '+1' view in the N+1 view model refers to:

- A. The implementation view
- B. The use case view**
- C. The process view
- D. The deployment view

10. What is the primary purpose of the use case view in the SAD?

- A. To document all use cases in the system
- B. To summarize the most architecturally significant use cases**
- C. To describe the user interface design
- D. To illustrate data flows

11. Which of the following is NOT a common architectural view in the SAD?

- A. Logical view
- B. Security view
- C. Performance view**
- D. Data view

12. The implementation view in the SAD focuses on:

- A. The physical deployment of components
- B. The logical organization of the software
- C. The organization of deliverables and source code**
- D. Data flows and persistent data schema

13. In agile project management, who is actively involved in the planning and estimating process?

- A. The project manager
- B. External stakeholders
- C. The development team**
- D. Marketing team

14. What is the purpose of the Phase Plan in the UP?

- A. To define the work for the current iteration
- B. To lay out macro-level milestone dates and objectives**
- C. To detail the plan for each iteration
- D. To track individual team member's performance

15. Which of the following is a unit of work in use-case driven iterative development?

A. A complete use case

B. A scenario

C. A feature

D. A defect fix

16. When do estimates in the UP start to develop credibility?

A. During inception

B. After the first elaboration iteration

C. After the second elaboration iteration

D. Never

17. Which artifact in the UP belongs to the Requirements discipline?

A. The Software Development Plan

B. The Use-Case Model

C. Test results

D. Deployment plan

18. What is a common practice in organizing project artifacts in the UP?

A. Placing all artifacts in a single folder

B. Organizing folders by implementation phase

C. Organizing folders by discipline

D. Using a random organization system

19. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of effective iterative planning?

A. Detailed speculative planning of all future iterations

B. Realistic and iteratively refined estimation

C. Adaptation based on feedback

D. Commitment to macro-level milestone dates and objectives

20. Which resource is recommended for tips on agile and iterative development?

A. "Rapid Development" by McConnell

B. "Waterfall Methodology Explained"

C. "Organizational Patterns of Agile Software Development"

D. "Predictive Planning for Software Projects"

21. Deployment diagrams are not useful in communicating the physical architecture.

✗

22. An execution environment node () is a hardware resource that executes software.

✗

23. In UML, concrete instances are usually shown with an underline under their name.

✓

✗ 24. The UML specification defines official stereotypes for device nodes and EENs.

✓

Correct Answer: ✗

25. A component in UML represents a non-modular part of a system.



26. A deployment diagram can show communication paths labeled with protocols.



27. Component-based modeling is best suited for small, fine-grained replaceable parts.



28. The SAD (Software Architecture Document) is an artifact that describes the big ideas in the architecture.



29. The 4+1 view model includes logical, process, deployment, data, and implementation views.



30. The logical view focuses on the physical deployment of processes and components.




31. Technical memos in the SAD summarize architectural decisions and their motivations.




32. Iterative development aims to predict and plan the entire project in detail.



 33. Milestone dates and objectives are not fixed in iterative development.



Correct Answer: 

34. The UP (Unified Process) advocates planning only the next iteration in detail.



35. Early estimates during inception are reliable and can be used to make long-term project commitments.



36. In the UP, the Iteration Plan defines the work for all future iterations.



37. The Phase Plan in the UP lays out detailed plans for each iteration.



38. Use cases in the UP are always completed in a single iteration.



39. The Cockburn-format coding scheme is used for labeling scenarios in use-case driven iterative development.



40. Accurate estimates are possible without any elaboration iterations.

