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Traditional Software Development Models

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1. Which of the following is true for adaptive models? (Select any two)

1 / 1 point

☒ You may end-up building something different than what you originally thought

✓ **Correct**

Since adaptive models request user/client feedback after each release, it allows / welcomes changes during the process. What will this result in? Please watch video on "Software Development Models"

☐ You discourage change during the development process

☒ You are not sure about what exactly you want to build

✓ **Correct**

If it is adaptive model, you adapt based on feedback you get. Please see video on "Software Development Models"

☐ Adaptive model is the best model in all situations

2. A team divided the application they were building into 4 parts and planning to build one part at a time. To build each part, they are planning to go through the steps of requirements, design, implementation, test, and deployment. Also, they are planning to complete each part fully with high fidelity. By *fidelity* we mean the completeness of the features implemented in each part. Based on this information, what type of model do you suggest they use for their software development process?

1 / 1 point

☒ Incremental

☐ Iterative

☐ Iterative and Incremental

✓ **Correct**

Is there a plan to increase fidelity of components over time? Or do they want to finish one component fully, release it and move to next component? Please see video on "Software Development Models".

3. A team is working on a problem where the requirements are well known but they are short on time. They prefer to start the design phase when some of the requirements have been defined. Similarly, they want to start coding when the design for part of the system is ready. What model will best fit their needs?

1 / 1 point

☒ Sashimi

☐ V-model

☐ Waterfall

☐ Spiral

✓ **Correct**

Since the requirements are well known, any of the waterfall models will be a good fit. However, since they want to start design while requirements are still in progress, it sounds like overlapping phases. Which model supports that? Watch video on "Waterfall Models"

4. In the incremental model variation where you do requirements and design for all of the application once and then just increment on implementation, testing, and deployment, are you making the process more suitable for a predictive or adaptive situation?

1 / 1 point

☒ Predictive

☐ Adaptive

✓ **Correct**

Please see video on incremental models.

If the situation is adaptive and user needs may change later, it can potentially result in a change in requirements and design for which we invested heavily in the beginning. This in turn may result in extra work and could be very costly.

5. Which of following is **NOT** true about incremental and iterative models?

1 / 1 point

☐ Iterative approaches release every feature with low fidelity and then improve fidelity over time. By *fidelity* we mean the completeness of the feature.

☐ Incremental approaches release features as they are finished with high fidelity.

☒ An incremental model is one where you can build each part of the system individually but you release all at once.

☐ In a model which is both iterative and incremental, we release features when they are usable. Over time the development team improves existing features and adds new ones

✓ **Correct**

False. In incremental models you do release your components as they are built.

6. Which of the following is **NOT** true for the Waterfall model, V-model and Sashimi model?

1 / 1 point

☐ In these models, the team is expected to know the solution really well.

☐ In these models, we assume that we know requirements really well.

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- ☐ In these models, the cost of change depends on how late we find out about the change. If problem requiring a change is found during the implementation phase, it will be more expensive to fix than one found during the design phase.
- ☒ These models will be a good model to be used by a startup implement a new idea that is new to market

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✓ **Correct**

A new idea would require lot of iteration to get right. Will these models be effective in that scenario

7. In the Unified Process, what does the milestone of "Lifecycle Architecture" mean?

1 / 1 point

- ☐ Agreement among stakeholders about the objectives of the project and to proceed with the project.
- ☒ Agreement among the stakeholders about the technical approach.
- ☐ Agreement among the stakeholders about the deployment of the system to actual users.

✓ **Correct**

Think about what Architecture will define about a product. Also, watch the lecture on "Unified Process and its Variants"

8. Which of the following is true for the Unified Process? (select any 3)

1 / 1 point

- ☒ It is a framework and not a specific model.

✓ **Correct**

Think about if it specifies steps or do you have to customize it. Also see Unified Process video.

- ☐ It is a predictive framework.
- ☐ It is a very simple framework to follow.
- ☒ It is an architecture-centric framework.

✓ **Correct**

Does this model focuses on architecture?

- ☒ The construction phase supports both iterative and incremental approaches.

✓ **Correct**

Does this model allow you to improve implemented features and does it allow you to build a product in parts?

9. Select situations listed below where you would **NOT** use the Unified Process framework.

1 / 1 point

- ☐ Medium-sized project with some risks involved.
- ☒ Very small, simple project where the problem and solution are well known.
- ☐ Situation where the organization wants to deliver part of the application early to capture the market ahead of competition.
- ☐ All requirements are not known early in the project.

✓ **Correct**

Do you need an adaptive process if problem and solution are well known?

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10. Which of the following is **NOT** true for Spiral Model?

0 / 1 point

- ☒ Spiral Model is not a model but a process model generator.
- ☐ You always have to perform all the steps mentioned in the Spiral Model diagram
- ☐ It minimizes waste by allowing teams to tailor the effort put into different processes based on the risk involved in each cycle.
- ☐ It is suitable for very large high risk projects

! **Incorrect**

Does Spiral Model specify a fixed model to use or can it be customized? See Spiral Model video.

11. Which of the following is **NOT** the benefits of the Unified Process?

1 / 1 point

- ☐ Flexible for handling change.
- ☐ Supports quality and reuse by putting an emphasis on architecture.
- ☐ Supports / encourages risk identification and mitigation.
- ☐ Supports to incorporate other models in the process for example you can use Agile in the construction phase.
- ☒ Easy to understand and implement.

✓ **Correct**

Compare to Waterfall, is it pretty simple to understand and implement? See Unified Process video.