INTRODUCTİON TO SOFTWARE ENGINEERING

1. Match the following words with their definition

1. Code d	a. The process of revising and modifying the code or design due to errors or changes in requirements.
2. Software Engineering f	b. The practice of regularly testing the software throughout its development and maintenance phases.
3. Quantifiable g	c. In the context of software, triggers can refer to events or conditions that initiate specific actions in the software.
4. Rework a	d. Refers to the lines of programming instructions that make up software
5. Maintenance h	e. The phase where the software is put into use and maintained.
6. Continuous Testing b	f. it's the systematic and disciplined approach to developing, operating, and maintaining software.
7. Triggers c	g. Measurable and able to be expressed in numerical terms.
8. Operation e	h. Ongoing tasks to ensure the software remains functional and up-to-date.

2. Make Noun and/or Adjectives from the given Verbs

Verb	Noun	Adjective
Develop	_____	Developmental
Operate	_____	_____
Maintain	_____	Maintenance-related
Request	_____	Requested
Create	Creation	_____
Break down	_____	-
Ensure	_____	Assured
Collect	_____	_____
İnvestigate	_____	Investigative
Build	Build	_____
Notice	Notice	_____
Test	Testing	_____

3. Choose the correct Answer

1. What is software engineering according to the IEEE?

A) The development of software products

B) The creation of code and documents

C) The application of best practices to software

D) The operation and maintenance of software

E) The systematic, disciplined approach to software development

2. What is the primary goal of software engineering?

A) Developing software with the lowest cost

B) Creating software as quickly as possible

C) Building software that is reliable, efficient, and effective

D) Maximizing the number of software developers on a project

E) Outsourcing software development to vendors

3. What is the role of the Chief Information Officer (CIO) in software engineering?

A) Writing code for the software

B) Creating a roadmap for software development

C) Requesting the development of software

D) Collecting information about software needs

E) Managing IT strategies within the organization

4. What is the purpose of breaking down a software project into requirements and steps?

A) To minimize the number of software developers required

B) To save time and money in the development process

C) To ensure all work is congruent with best practices

D) To outsource the project to independent contractors

E) To avoid the need for software engineering tools

5. What is the most critical stage in software engineering, where most of the "work" is completed?

A) Code writing

B) Requirements gathering

C) Testing and monitoring

D) Maintenance

E) Rework

6. When should code be tested during the software development life cycle?

A) Only after the software is fully developed

B) At the beginning and end of the development process

C) Continuously as it is written and upon completion

D) Only during the maintenance phase

E) Only if problems are suspected

7. What is the purpose of software engineering tools in the development process?

A) To write code for the software

B) To eliminate the need for requirements gathering

C) To ensure all work is outsourced to vendors

D) To facilitate and enhance software development, testing, and monitoring

E) To reduce the reliance on IT leaders

8. Who is typically responsible for the initial request for software development in an organization?

A) Independent contractors

B) Vendors

C) IT leaders

D) Maintenance teams

E) The Chief Information Officer (CIO)

9. What does the term "rework" in software engineering refer to?

A) The process of breaking down a software project into requirements

B) The development of a roadmap for software development

C) Revising and modifying the code or design due to errors or changes

D) The continuous testing of software

E) The creation of code and documents

10. What is the primary focus of software engineering according to the text?

A) Speeding up the development process

B) Reducing the cost of software development

C) Building reliable, efficient, and effective software

D) Eliminating the need for software developers

E) Outsourcing software development to freelancers