

# FAKULTAS TEKNIK UNIVERSITAS NEGERI YOGYAKARTA

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**Fakultas Teknik UNY apa aja?**

**Fakultas teknik terdiri dari prodi apa saja?**

**Fakultas apa saja yang ada di UNY?**

**Apakah teknik industri ada di UNY?** Dalam ajang Lomba Inovasi Karya Mahasiswa Indonesia (LIKMI) 2024 yang diselenggarakan oleh Universitas Negeri Yogyakarta (UNY), mahasiswa Prodi Teknik Industri UNY berhasil menorehkan prestasi gemilang.

**UNY terkenal jurusan apa?** Prodi favorit UNY paling teratas adalah Manajemen. Peminatnya mencapai 2.350 di SNBP 2023. Manajemen menjadi satu-satunya prodi di UNY yang peminatnya di atas 2.000 orang. Prodi favorit UNY berikutnya adalah Psikologi dengan peminat SNBP 2023 sebanyak 1.653 orang.

**Berapa biaya masuk UNY?** UKT UNY setelah Terbit Permendikbud Nomor 2/2024 Golongan I: Rp 500.000,00. Golongan II: Rp 1.000.000,00. Golongan III: Rp 3.200.000,00-Rp 4.000.000,00.

**Fakultas teknik bisa jadi apa?** Prospek Kerja Lulusan Fakultas Teknik Beberapa diantaranya: arsitek, kontraktor, drafter, software engineer, data scientist, website developer, tenaga ahli di industri pertambangan, telekomunikasi, perminyakan, menjadi akademisi, hingga di instansi pemerintah dari tingkat nasional, multinasional, hingga internasional.

**Berapa lama kuliah fakultas teknik?** Pendidikan dapat ditempuh sekurangnya dalam 7 semester (3.5 tahun) dan maksimum 14 semester (7 tahun) dengan gelar akademik Sarjana Teknik (S.T. ). Jumlah SKS minimum yang harus ditempuh adalah 144 SKS, termasuk Praktek Kerja Nyata (PKN), Kuliah Kerja Nyata (KKN), dan Skripsi.

**Jurusan teknik apa yang cocok untuk perempuan?**

### **The Complete 101 Collection: John C. Maxwell's Comprehensive Guide to Personal and Leadership Development**

John C. Maxwell, renowned leadership expert and author, has authored a comprehensive collection of 101 books that cover a wide range of personal and leadership development topics. These books provide invaluable insights and practical advice for individuals seeking to enhance their skills, grow as leaders, and achieve success in various aspects of life.

#### **What is included in The Complete 101 Collection?**

This expansive collection encompasses 101 books that delve into a vast array of subjects, including leadership, communication, relationships, motivation, goal setting, and personal growth. Each book offers a unique perspective on a specific topic, providing practical tools, actionable strategies, and inspiring stories to empower readers in their pursuit of excellence.

#### **Who is The Complete 101 Collection for?**

The Complete 101 Collection is designed to benefit individuals at all stages of their personal and professional journeys. Whether you're an aspiring leader, a seasoned executive, a student seeking guidance, or simply someone seeking to improve your life, this collection offers a wealth of wisdom and actionable insights.

#### **How can I use The Complete 101 Collection?**

To make the most of The Complete 101 Collection, you can approach it in a variety of ways. You can read the books sequentially, starting with the foundational topics and progressing to more advanced concepts. Alternatively, you can select books that

address specific areas of interest or challenges you're facing. Each book is self-contained, so you can tailor your reading experience to meet your needs.

### **What are the key benefits of reading The Complete 101 Collection?**

By immersing yourself in The Complete 101 Collection, you can expect to:

- Enhance your leadership skills and become a more effective leader
- Improve your communication abilities and connect with others more effectively
- Develop stronger relationships and build lasting connections
- Increase your motivation and drive to achieve your goals
- Enhance your personal growth and become the best version of yourself

### **Test Maturity Model Integration (TMMi): A Comprehensive Guide to Test Process Improvement**

**What is TMMi?** TMMi (Test Maturity Model Integration) is a comprehensive framework that provides guidelines for improving the maturity of software testing processes. It offers a systematic approach to assess, benchmark, and enhance test capabilities, ensuring that testing is aligned with business objectives and delivers high-quality software products.

**What are the Key Questions Addressed by TMMi?** TMMi addresses various questions related to test process improvement, including:

- How effective is our testing process?
- Are we investing adequately in testing activities?
- How can we optimize our testing resources?
- What are the key areas for improvement?
- How can we measure and track our progress in test process maturity?

**How is TMMi Used?** TMMi provides a structured process for assessing an organization's test maturity based on a set of defined levels. The model evaluates various aspects of testing, such as planning, execution, automation, and metrics. Organizations can use the TMMi framework to:\_\_\_\_\_

- Determine their current test maturity level
- Identify areas for improvement and establish remediation plans
- Monitor progress and demonstrate continuous improvement

**What are the Benefits of Using TMMi?** Integrating TMMi into an organization's testing process can lead to significant benefits, including:

- Increased test efficiency and effectiveness
- Reduced software defects
- Enhanced software quality and reliability
- Improved stakeholder confidence and customer satisfaction
- Strategic alignment between testing and business goals

**How to Get Started with TMMi?** To embark on a TMMi journey, organizations should consider the following steps:

- Conduct a self-assessment to determine the current maturity level
- Identify gaps and establish improvement priorities
- Develop a roadmap for enhancements
- Implement the recommended improvements
- Monitor progress and make adjustments as needed

**What is the item response theory of measurement?** The item response theory (IRT), also known as the latent response theory refers to a family of mathematical models that attempt to explain the relationship between latent traits (unobservable characteristic or attribute) and their manifestations (i.e. observed outcomes, responses or performance).

**What are the applications of item response theory?** The most common application of IRT is in education, where psychometricians use it for developing and designing exams, maintaining banks of items for exams, and equating the difficulties of items for successive versions of exams (for example, to allow comparisons between results over time).

**What are the assumptions of the item response theory?** In this chapter, three assumptions of IRT analysis have been described: unidimensionality, local independence, and correct model specification. Some of the many tests for these assumptions have been explained. For each assumption, a number of statistical tests have been proposed and explored in the literature.

**When to use item response theory?** Item response theory (IRT) was first proposed in the field of psychometrics for the purpose of ability assessment. It is widely used in education to calibrate and evaluate items in tests, questionnaires, and other instruments and to score subjects on their abilities, attitudes, or other latent traits.

**What are the 4 parameter item response theory?** A typical situation is in the case of performance-based assessment. Parameters of IRT are the characteristics of the items that are estimated using IRT. There are four basic parameters that IRT estimates. These are item difficulty, item discrimination, guessing and ceiling effect (Annan-Brew, 2020).

**What is the 3 parameter item response theory model?** The Three-Parameter Logistic model (3PL) uses an item response theory (IRT) model that specifies the probability of a correct response to a dichotomously scored multiple choice item as a logistic distribution. The 3PL extends the 2PL by introducing a guessing parameter.

**What are the steps in item response theory?**

**What is an example of an item response?** For example, suppose a test taker answers nearly all of the items correctly. That pattern of responses is highly probable if the test taker's ability is high. It is not very probable if the test taker's ability is only medium, and even less probable if the test taker's ability is low.

**What are two advantages of item response theory?** IRT helps us provide better feedback to examinees, which has far-reaching benefits for education and workforce development. IRT reduces bias in the instrument, through advanced techniques like differential item functioning. IRT maintains meaningful scores across time, known as equating.

**What is the weakness of item response theory?** However, as with any model, there are certain drawbacks to IRT that should be considered. Firstly, IRT requires a

relatively large sample size in order for it to be effective, and even with a sizable sample size, there is always the issue of extrapolating meaningful results for an entire population.

**What is the difference between item response theory and classical test theory?**

There are multiple important differences between the CTT and IRT test theories. Classical test theory examines the test as a whole. Item response theory examines peoples' responses to individual questions. Classical test theory automatically assumes the presence of errors in participants' responses.

**What is the item response theory understanding statistics measurement?**

Item Response Theory is used to describe the application of mathematical models to data from questionnaires and tests as a basis for measuring abilities, attitudes, or other variables.

**What is an example of an IRT?** A basic example of IRT is when someone sends a message on their smartphone. After the message is sent, a waiting period ensues. The time that one presses the send portion on an application and completes a different text is the IRT.

**What is the item response theory for measurement validity?** IRT is a model for describing the relationship between the level of the latent trait (i.e., the construct that the items propose to measure), the properties of the items in the scale, and a person's responses to the individual items in the scale.

**What is the threshold in item response theory?** The threshold is historically most common, as it represents the score where there is a 50% probability of choosing that response. However, most current IRT software use intercepts (which do not have the same interpretability as thresholds). Intercepts are necessary for fitting multidimensional models.

**What is the basic assumption of item response theory?** 6 Key IRT Assumptions. Several key assumptions underlie the IRT framework, including (i) unidimensionality of the measured trait, (ii) local independence, (iii) monotonicity, and (iv) item invariance. Unidimensionality assumes that a set of items on a scale measure just one thing in common.

**What is the origin of the item response theory?** Item response theory (IRT) has grown from its roots in postwar mental-testing problems, through intensive use in educational measurements in the 1970s, 1980s, and 1990s, to become a mature statistical toolkit for modeling of multivariate discrete response data using subject-level latent variables.

**What is the difference between Rasch and IRT?** IRT is a descriptive statistical methodology originated by Frederic Lord. Rasch analysis is a prescriptive measurement methodology originated by Georg Rasch. One of Lord's IRT models resembles a Rasch model.

**What is the item response theory of the SAT?** Item Response Theory was developed to enable different tests to give similar estimates of student ability, e.g. so the November and May versions of the SAT give grades on the same scale in spite of having different items (questions).

**What is the difference between Rasch and 1PL?** One-parameter Logistic Model (1PL 1-PL) When each individual in the person sample is parameterized for item estimation, it is Rasch. When the person sample is parameterized by a mean and standard deviation for item estimation, it is 1PL IRT.

**What is the multiple item response theory?** MIRT is an extension of the unidimensional IRT models that seeks to explain an item response according to an individual's standing across multiple latent dimensions (Reckase, 2009).

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**What is the purpose of item response theory in the design of assessment?** Item response theory is more than just a way of analyzing exam data, it is a

paradigm to drive the entire lifecycle of designing, building, delivering, scoring, and analyzing assessments. IRT helps us determine if a test is providing accurate scores on people, much more so than classical test theory.

### What are the steps in item response theory?

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[guidelines for test process improvement](#), [fundamentals of item response theory](#)  
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