## Congratulations! You passed!

Grade received 100%

Latest Submission Grade 100% **To pass** 70% or higher

Go to next item

1/1 point

1.	For a software life cycle process, the term "life" refers to the time from:	1 / 1 point
	O Idea for product to product launch	
	O Product launch to last product upgrade	
	Product conception to product retirement	
	O Product development to product replacement	
	Correct Correct answer. A life cycle process organizes work for the life of a software product or system, from its conception, through its development and operation, to its eventual retirement.	
•	Which are of the fellowing attachments in a through	
2.	Which one of the following statements is not true?	1/1 point
	An activity is composed of related tasks.	
	A phase is composed of activities.	
	A phase involves tasks.	
	An activity contains phases.	
	<ul> <li>Correct         Correct answer. From the course, a phase would contain activities, not vice versa.     </li> </ul>	
3.	In which phase are there activities to assess the product to make sure it works the way it should and that it meets the client's needs?	1/1 point
	○ Specification	
	O Design and implementation	
	Verification and validation	
	O Demonstration	
	Correct Correct answer. Verification activities check that the product works the way it should, and validation activities check that the product meets the client's needs.	
4.	What are examples of work products in making a software product?	1/1 point
	O Pens and paper	
	Requirements and tests	
	O Caffeine and sugar	
	O Beer and requirements	
	Correct Correct answer. While making a software product, requirements and tests are outcomes of tasks in the project, and thus are work products.	
5.	What are examples of resources needed while making your software product?	1 / 1 point
	Requirements of past products you made	
	O Information on the severe defects found in your product	
	An external review about a competitive product	
	O Source code for your product.	
	Correct Correct answer. This external review about a competitive product is a resource. Work products are outcomes of your work.	

**6.** As defined and depicted in the course, which one of the following statements is true?

	( A role <i>performs</i> a task, a task <i>produces</i> a work product, and a task <i>consumes</i> a resource.	
	A role <i>uses</i> resources, a task <i>uses</i> work products, and an activity <i>uses</i> roles.	
	A role <i>consumes</i> a resource, and a role <i>produces</i> a work product.	
	A task <i>produces</i> and <i>consumes</i> work products.	
7.	From the course, what are examples of project management activities?	1/1 point
	Managing risks, performing estimations, and allocating resources.	
	O Creating a process, documenting software, and improving a process	
	Managing risks, prioritizing requirements, and allocating resources	
	Managing risks, allocating resources, and managing requirements	
	Correct Correct answer. Managing risks, performing estimations, and allocating resources are all project management activities.	
8.	From the course, in which phase would an activity to integrate functionality into a working product occur?	1/1 point
	O Verification and validation	
	O Integration	
	Design and implementation	
	O Specification	
	<ul> <li>Correct</li> <li>Correct answer. Integrating functionality happens in the design and implementation phase.</li> </ul>	