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*目錄為超連結,方便大家跳到指定頁面。

*以下截圖皆保留原畫質(無放大),如看不清楚請見諒。

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2018:

2018 Software Engineering

1. Describe the definition of software engineering. (40%) +40

1. Software engineering is the establishment of sound engineering principles in order to obtain reliable and efficient software in an economical manner.

2 Software enignering is the application of a systematic, disciplined, quantifiable approach to the development, operation, and maintenance of software.

3. Settware engineering encompasses a process, management techniques, technical methods, and the use of tools

- 2. Describe the generic software process framework. (30%) 1. Communication (customer collaboration and requirement gathering)
 - 2. Planning (establishes engineering work plan, describes technical risks, lists resources required work products produced, and defines work schedule)

 - 3. Modeling (creation of models to help developers and customers understand the requires and software design)
 - 4. Construction (code generation and testing)

Deployment (software delivered for customer evaluation and feedback)

3. Describe the core principles of software practice. (30%)

130

(Software exists to provide value to its users

7. Keep it simple stupid

3. Clear vision is essential to the success of any software project

4. Always specify, design, and implement knowing that someone else will have to understand what you have done to carry out his or her tasks

5. Be opoe to future changes, don't code yourself into a corner

b Planning ahead for reuse reduces the cost and increases the value of both the reusable components and the systems that require them

Placing clear complete thought before any action almost always produces better results

2018:

2018 Software Engineering

Student ID: _____B0529025 ____ Name: ____ 潘騰昱

1. What is software process? + 0

1- Framework for the activities, actions, and tasks required to build high quality software

2. Defines approach taken as software is engineered

3. Adapted by creative, knowledgeable software ongineers so that it is appropriate for the products they build and the demands of the marketplace

2. 軟體生命週期分為哪7階段? 十〇 requirements, specification, design, implementation, integration, maintenance, retirement

3. What is Product testing (α-test)?

也稱消費者測試或比較測試,是衡量產品性能的過程。

由新方測試

What is Acceptance testing(β-test)?

為3確定是否滿足旗範或合同的要求而進行的測試。

由各澳計

5. What are the problems of Build and Fix Model?

小缺乏發展制度及規劃,由錯誤中學習

- 2. 靠成品與客戶溝通,猜測客戶需求
- 3. 不適用眾人合作發展,且缺乏效率

Advantages and Disadvantages of Waterfall Model. Advantages : 1. Documentation complete z. Maintenance easier Disadvantages: 1. Client can see the product only after the entire product has been coded 2. Client 不别由 specification 掌握未来产品的性能→共識性限别生等議 3.一階段未通過則不能往下走,人員易閒置7. Draw the concept of Rapid Prototyping Model. Rapid prototype -> Pevelopment Implementation & -> Maintenance maintenance -> Retirement 8. What are the problems of Incremental Model? · Build -and - fix danger → 岩 build 錯誤太多, 導致 control of the whole process can be 2. Contradiction in terms: View the product as a whole but simultaneously view the product as a sequence of builds 3. Risky incremental model, 偏離焦點 9. What is Process Flow? < 4. Parallel process flow executes one on more activities in parallel with other 1. Pescribes how each of the five framework activities actions; and tasks are organized with respect to sequence and time

z. Linear process flow executes each of the framework activities in order beginning with communication and ending with deployment

I torative process flow executes the activities in a circular manner creating a more complete version of the software with each circuit or steration 10. Why every phase must be fully documented before starting the next phase?

1. Keep all artifacts and decision

2. Standard documentation content and format

	and a few party spins	Quiz 3	
	2018 Software Engineering	Name: 潘騰里	
	Student ID :	Name :	
	1. Describe the principles that guide process. (1-5 題列點即可,不用描述)		
	1. Be agile	5. Establish mechanisms	
+5	2. Focus on quality at every step	and coordination	
	3. Be ready to adapt		
	t. Build an effective team		
	 Describe the principles that action practice. Pivide and conquer 	5. Build softwore that exhibits effective	
+7	2. Understand the use of abstraction	modularity	
1	3. Strive for consistency	1. When possible, represent the problem and its	
	4. Focus on the transfer of information 3. Describe the principles of communication.	solution from a number of different perspective	
	1. Listen	5. Take notes and document decisions	
dx	2. Prepare before you communicate	6. Strive for collaboration	
	3. Someone should facilitate the activity	y 9. Stay focused modularize your discussion	
	4. Face-to-face communication is best		
	4. Describe the principles of planning.		
1.	1. Understand the scope of the project	5. Consider risk as you define the plan	
46	2. Involve the customer in the planning activity	6. Be realistic 7. Adjust granularity as you define the plan	
	3. Recognize that planning is iterative		
	4. Estimate based on what you know 5. Describe the principles of requirements mod	eling.	
+8	1. The information domain of a problem must	be represented and understood	
70	2. The functions that the software performs must b	be defined	
	3. The behavior of the software (as a conseque	ence of external events) must be represented	
	detail in a layered (or figure requirements? 6. What are the goals of eliciting requirements?	of behavior must be partitioned in a manner that uncovers 5. The analysis task should move form essential information toward implementation detail.	
+8	1. to identify the problem		
1.0	z. propose elements of the solution		
	3. negotiate different approaches		
	4. specify a preliminary set of solution requirem	nexts	

7. What are the rules of requirements engineering?

+8

1. Inception

5. Specification

z. Elicitation

- 6. Validation
- 3. Elaboration
- 1. Requirements management
- 4. Negotiation
- 8. 聯合應用開發(JAD)及快速應用開發(RAD)的優劣?

+8

JAD: 小和傳統方法相比 JAD成本高

2.可讓相關人等在建構翻模型時能夠有效地參與

3. JAD 苦使用得當將能鞋正確系統需求,讓大學3解系統 目的,提高对新系統的投入程度

9. 什麼是快捷法? 快捷法的優劣?

1. 暴加的方法建構出一系列離型

十8 2.包括3-8列的快捷法工具

3、有些快捷法開發師完全行同 case 具 他們認為這樣可以強化快捷法所訴軍 10. 需求擴取省哪些方式?

1. 既有的报表,表單

- 2、勃毅
 - 3. 小組討論
 - 4. 腦力激盪

11. 畫出事件圖思考方向並說明。

嘗試鑑別所有需要被儲存的資料

Z. 由 Create、Retrieve、Up date 及 Delete 来 被視系統可能 發生的事件 5.利用主韵+動韵+倚韵)來歸納神件 為.統稱CRUD 3. 蕪、以資料為導向時件 6. 雲試鑑別各事件稍被會使用到的 4.有無以時間為導向的軟件

12. 軟體需求規格文件(Software Requirement Specification)記載哪些項目?

- 6. 系統所需提供立使用者、軟體、硬體等切面之需求
- 十12 1. 無紙目標
- 7、其他資料
- 3. 系統整體描述
- 7.功能需求
- 5. 非功能需求

優:

RAD: 可更快且成本伦的 就開發 缺過於注重系統本 身而可能忽略公司

策略 可能因常促行事無法

發展出品質

優劣 1. 快捷法有過性、秘控 验是理變化

2.能夠不斷確認專業的正確性並且降低風險

- 3. 風隊成員 個個都必須具備極好的技術學 人際能力
- 4. 專業範疇 雅因使瞎需求的變化而變動

2018:

2018 Software Engineering

1. V&V 代表哪兩個英文單字,請寫出中英文及分別代表的涵義。

Verification 驗證:保證軟體翻以正確實現某一功能,是否正確地 開發3產品。

Validation確認:保證軟體符合功能融,是否開發了正確地產品。

2. 整合測試與單元測試關聯與區別?

整合测试對象是模組間的整合關係,結合黑白箱測試,但黑箱測試為主 單元測試譯是模組內部自複測試

3. 請寫出至少 6 項系統測試的內容。

功能測試,效能測試,壓測試,安裝測試,安全測試

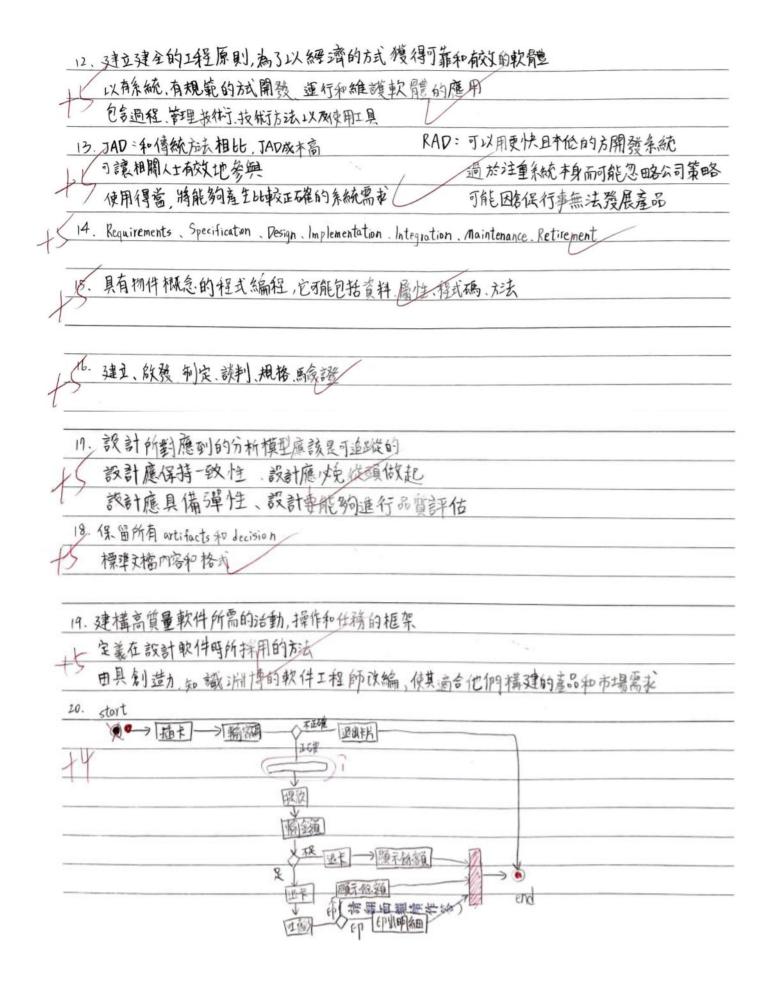
4. 軟體測試的改進方法?

外聘歌测試人員 将原有開發人員轉任為專動測試員加強所人對於事欠體測試的知識 購買或自行用發軟體測試工具 測試工作外包

2018: 無題目

長庚大學期中、期末考試答案用紙

學年度 第 學期 考 資工 系 姓名 潘騰昱 Advontages: Poucumentation complete, Maintenance easier Disadvantages: - P皆段未通過則不能往下走大員易閒置 訪談、小組討論、企業既有表單 軟體存在為了提供價值給使用者、保持一點愚蠢、清楚的目的是軟體成功的必要關鍵 明確說明自己在執行什麼任務、對於未來的改變保持開放的不要將代碼成為困境 結構、框架、動態、流程、功能 5· 完成測試後,由SQA小組執行 根據規範檢查產品的功能和約束 依據說明書來規劃各種可能情況的測試 以功能為取向,注重功能多元,不注重意品上物件的設計 条統目標、系統範圍、系統整體描述、功能需求、非功能需求 系統需提供之使用者、軟體、硬體等需求 通常會是一個使用者和另一個物件,所互相關聯的功能或事件等 方解與征服、抽象化、模組化 10. 呼須表壽和理解問題的信息域、功能和舒為的模型以須以分層抗揭示細節 必須定義軟件執行功能 必须表示軟件的行為 分析、設計、整合、測試、維護 wding

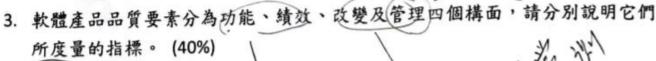


期中考

- 1. 請解釋軟體開發生命週期 (10%)
- 2. UML 解釋(20%)
 - Use case
 - Sequence diagram
 - State diagram
 - Activity diagram
- 3. UML 類別圖(10%)
 - 解釋類別圖結構
 - 解釋 Aggregation(聚合) and Composition(組合)
- 4. Enhanced Entity-Relationship(10%)
 - 解釋 Subclasses and Superclasses 之間關係
 - 解釋 Specialization and Generalization
- 5. 說明軟體工程 8 項 Action Practice 基本原則 (10%)
- 6. 說明軟體工程 10 點 Communication Principles 基本原則 (10%)
- 7. 說明軟體工程 Requirements Engineering 7 個執行步驟 (10%)
- 8. 需求分析的方式(10%)
 - 何謂功能性需求
 - 何謂非功能性需求
 - 請舉例需求分析的方式
- 9. 為何要學習軟體工程?說明其必要性與重要性(10%)

FinalExam 载工期ま考-

- 何謂 V&V? 請寫出兩個 V 所代表的英文單字及中文意思,並說明分別代表的 涵義。(20%)
- 2. 請解釋以下測試(20%)
 - 黒箱測試
 - 白箱測試
 - 單元測試
 - 整合測試



4. 風險評估與控制方式(20%)

国际经验的现在分词

经有满意 和 教教

Verification and Validation

• 驗證(Verification)

1.

- 保證軟體產品可以正確實現某一功能
- 軟體開發生命周期中每個階段的正確性與完備性
- Are we building the product right?
 - 我們是否正確地開發了產品
- 確認(Validation)
 - 保證軟體符合功能需求
 - 需求規格的確認, 軟體邏輯性的確認
 - Are we building the right product
 - 我們是否開發了正確的產品

12

軟體測試的分類方法

• 白箱測試:著重結構測試

• 黑箱測試:注重功能測試

• 動態:使用測試資料進行測試

• 動態

• 測試邊界

• 決策表格架構測試

• 結構測試 (路徑涵蓋)

• 因果圖

• 靜態: 不用執行軟體

• 靜態

• 程式證明

• 規格證明

• 異常分析

(3)

單元測試的內容

- 測試者要依據詳細的設計規格書,了解模組的IO條件和邏輯架構, 主要採用白箱測試,黑箱測試之案例為輔,使之對於合理與不合 理之輸入都能鑑別與回應
- 測試內容
 - 模組介面:檢查進出模組的資料是否正確
 - 區域資料結構測試:檢查資料結構是否保持完整性
 - 執行路徑測試:檢查計算錯誤、判斷錯誤、流程控制錯誤產生的程式錯誤
 - 錯誤處理測試:內部錯誤處理是否有效
 - 邊界測試:檢查臨界資料是否正確

(4)

整合測試

- 整合測試:依照設計規格,對所有需要組裝的單元模組進行整合 測試,又稱為組裝測試或是聯合測試
- 測試考量
 - 模組組裝時,穿越模組介面的資料是否正確
 - 每個功能組裝起來後,會不會造成另一個模組不良的結果
 - 各個子模組整合起來,是否達成總體功能要求
 - 全域變數是否有問題
 - 單個模組的錯誤是否有累積的效應