Modern Systems Analysis and Design 10th edition Valacich Test Bank

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Modern Systems Analysis and Design, 10e **(Valacich)**
Chapter 1 The Systems Development Environment

1) _____ would be classified as software designed to support the payroll function.
A) System software
B) Design software
C) Analysis software
D) Application software
Answer: D
Page Ref: 3
Diff: Easy
AACSB: Information Technology
Learning Objective: 1.1 Define information systems analysis and design
Classification: Concept

2) _____ is designed to support organizational functions or processes.
A) Application software
B) Design software
C) Analysis software
D) Testing software
Answer: A
Page Ref: 3
Diff: Easy
AACSB: Information Technology
Learning Objective: 1.1 Define information systems analysis and design
Classification: Concept

3) Who has the primary responsibility for the design and analysis of information systems?
A) Systems analyst
B) Software engineer
C) Employees
D) Applications developer
Answer: A
Page Ref: 4
Diff: Easy
AACSB: Information Technology
Learning Objective: 1.1 Define information systems analysis and design
Classification: Concept

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4) Which of the below is NOT one of the three elements that work together to form an organizational approach to systems analysis and design?
A) Methodologies
B) Techniques
C) Milestones
D) Tools
Answer: C
Page Ref: 5
Diff: Easy
AACSB: Information Technology
Learning Objective: 1.1 Define information systems analysis and design
Classification: Concept

5) _____ are large, complex systems that consist of a series of independent system modules.
A) Supply chain management systems
B) Enterprise-wide systems
C) Customer relationship management systems
D) Transaction processing systems
Answer: B
Page Ref: 6
Diff: Moderate
AACSB: Information Technology
Learning Objective: 1.1 Define information systems analysis and design
Classification: Concept

6) Most organizations find it beneficial to use a standard set of steps, called _____, to develop and support their information systems.
A) Systems development methodology
B) Supply chain management systems
C) Analytical processing systems
D) Customer relationship management systems
Answer: A
Page Ref: 6
Diff: Difficult
AACSB: Information Technology
Learning Objective: 1.1 Define information systems analysis and design
Classification: Concept

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7) Which of the below is a traditional methodology used to develop, maintain, and replace information systems?
A) Prototyping
B) OOAD
C) RAD
D) SDLC
Answer: D
Page Ref: 6
Diff: Easy
AACSB: Information Technology
Learning Objective: 1.1 Define information systems analysis and design
Classification: Concept

8) Today there is continued focus on developing systems for the Internet and these systems often involve a three-tier design. Which of the below statements is NOT one of the tiers?
A) The database on a server
B) The application on a server
C) The client logic located on user machines
D) The software in the cloud
Answer: D
Page Ref: 6
Diff: Moderate
AACSB: Information Technology
Learning Objective: 1.1 Define information systems analysis and design
Classification: Concept

9) Projects produce _____ that are often reviewed by people outside the team.
A) Methodologies
B) Systems
C) Life cycles
D) Milestones
Answer: D
Page Ref: 8
Diff: Easy
AACSB: Information Technology
Learning Objective: 1.1 Define information systems analysis and design
Classification: Concept

10) Information systems analysis and design is a process to develop and maintain computer-based information systems.
Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 3
Diff: Easy
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Classification: Concept

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11) Most organizations never developed their applications from scratch using their in-house development staff.
Answer: FALSE
Page Ref: 5
Diff: Moderate
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Learning Objective: 1.1 Define information systems analysis and design
Classification: Concept

12) Systems development came to be more disciplined as many people worked to make it more like engineering.
Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 5
Diff: Easy
AACSB: Information Technology
Learning Objective: 1.1 Define information systems analysis and design
Classification: Concept

13) The SDLC model has six phases.
Answer: FALSE
Page Ref: 6
Diff: Easy
AACSB: Information Technology
Learning Objective: 1.1 Define information systems analysis and design
Classification: Concept

14) What is meant by system methodologies, techniques, and tools?
Answer: Methodologies are comprehensive, multiple-step approaches to systems development. Techniques are particular processes that you follow to help ensure that your work is complete, well done, and understood by others. Tools are typically computer programs that make it easier to use and benefit from techniques and to follow faithfully the guidelines of the overall development methodology. The techniques and tools should support the chosen methodology. Methodologies, techniques, and tools work together to form an organizational approach to systems analysis and design.
Page Ref: 4
Diff: Easy
AACSB: Information Technology
Learning Objective: 1.1 Define information systems analysis and design
Classification: Synthesis

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15) What are the five major phases of the SDLC?
Answer: The major SDLC phases include planning, analysis, design, implementation, and maintenance. Planning is the first phase of the SDLC in which an organization's total information system needs are identified, analyzed, prioritized, and arranged. Analysis is the second phase of the SDLC in which system requirements are studied and structured. During the third phase, the design phase, a description of the recommended solution is converted into logical and then physical system specifications. Implementation is the fourth phase of the SDLC in which the information system is coded, tested, installed, and supported in the organization. Maintenance is the fifth and final phase of the SDLC in which an information system is systematically repaired and improved.
Page Ref: 8
Diff: Moderate
AACSB: Information Technology
Learning Objective: 1.1 Define information systems analysis and design
Classification: Synthesis

16) Which of the below is a true statement regarding the systems development life cycle?
A) The SDLC is not iterative.
B) It is not possible to complete some activities in one phase in parallel with those of another phase.
C) The life cycle can be thought of as a circular process in which the end of the useful life of one system leads to the beginning of another project to develop a version of or replace an existing system.
D) The life cycle can be thought of as a linear process in which the end of the useful life of one system leads to the beginning of another project to develop a version of or replace an existing system.
Answer: C
Page Ref: 6
Diff: Difficult
AACSB: Information Technology
Learning Objective: 1.2 Describe the information systems development life cycle (SDLC)
Classification: Concept

17) Which of the following is NOT a part of the Evolutionary model of the SDLC process?
A) Analysis
B) Design
C) Planning
D) Procedure
Answer: D
Page Ref: 7
Diff: Easy
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Classification: Concept

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18) What is the first phase in the Systems Development Life Cycle?
A) Analysis
B) Design
C) Planning
D) Procedure
Answer: C
Page Ref: 7
Diff: Moderate
AACSB: Information Technology
Learning Objective: 1.2 Describe the information systems development life cycle (SDLC)
Classification: Concept

19) Which of the following activities happens during the SDLC planning phase?
A) A presentation of why the system should or should not be developed by the organization is given.
B) New system requirements are identified.
C) The high level design is prepared.
D) User acceptance testing is performed.
Answer: A
Page Ref: 8
Diff: Easy
AACSB: Information Technology
Learning Objective: 1.2 Describe the information systems development life cycle (SDLC)
Classification: Concept

20) In which phase of the SDLC are the system requirements studied and structured?
A) Implementation
B) Analysis
C) Design
D) Planning
Answer: B
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Diff: Easy
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Classification: Concept

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21) Which SDLC phase focuses on the needs of the entire organization?
A) Design
B) Planning
C) Logical
D) Analysis
Answer: B
Page Ref: 8
Diff: Moderate
AACSB: Information Technology
Learning Objective: 1.2 Describe the information systems development life cycle (SDLC)
Classification: Concept

22) In which design phase of the SDLC are logical specifications of the system from logical design transformed into technology-specific details from which all programming and system construction can be accomplished?
A) Logical design
B) Physical design
C) Conceptual design
D) High level design
Answer: B
Page Ref: 9
Diff: Moderate
AACSB: Information Technology
Learning Objective: 1.2 Describe the information systems development life cycle (SDLC)
Classification: Concept

23) In which phase of the SDLC is the information system coded, tested, installed, and supported in the organization?
A) Implementation
B) Analysis
C) Design
D) Planning
Answer: A
Page Ref: 9
Diff: Easy
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Classification: Concept

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24) Which is the fourth phase in a SDLC cycle?
A) Maintenance
B) Analysis
C) Design
D) Implementation
Answer: D
Page Ref: 9
Diff: Easy
AACSB: Information Technology
Learning Objective: 1.2 Describe the information systems development life cycle (SDLC)
Classification: Concept

25) In which part of the design phase of the SDLC are the logical specifications of the system from logical design transformed into technology-specific details from which all programming and system construction can be accomplished?
A) Implementation
B) Object modeling
C) Physical design
D) Logical design
Answer: C
Page Ref: 9
Diff: Difficult
AACSB: Information Technology
Learning Objective: 1.2 Describe the information systems development life cycle (SDLC)
Classification: Concept

26) In which phase of the SDLC is an information system systematically repaired and improved?
A) Implementation
B) Analysis
C) Design
D) Maintenance
Answer: D
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Diff: Easy
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Classification: Concept

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27) Which of the following are delivered after the completion of planning phase?
A) Functional, detailed specifications of all system elements
B) Description of all functional features of the proposed system
C) Code, documentation, training procedures, and support capabilities
D) Detailed steps, or work plan, for project
Answer: D
Page Ref: 10
Diff: Difficult
AACSB: Information Technology
Learning Objective: 1.2 Describe the information systems development life cycle (SDLC)
Classification: Concept

28) _____ is/are the final output from the analysis phase.
A) Physical system specifications
B) Work plan for the project
C) Priorities for systems and projects proposal
D) A description of the alternative solution
Answer: D
Page Ref: 9
Diff: Difficult
AACSB: Information Technology
Learning Objective: 1.2 Describe the information systems development life cycle (SDLC)
Classification: Concept

29) Which of the following are delivered after the completion of the implementation phase?
A) Code, documentation, training procedures, and support capabilities
B) Functional, detailed specifications of all system elements
C) Description of current system and where problems and opportunities are with a general recommendation on how to fix, enhance, or replace current system
D) Priorities for systems and projects; an architecture for data, networks, and selection hardware, and IS management are the result of associated systems
Answer: A
Page Ref: 10
Diff: Moderate
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30) Which of the following are delivered after the completion of analysis phase?
A) Functional, detailed specifications of all system elements
B) Priorities for systems and projects; an architecture for data, networks, and selection hardware, and IS management are the result of associated systems
C) Code, documentation, training procedures, and support capabilities
D) Description of current system and where problems and opportunities are with a general recommendation on how to fix, enhance, or replace current system
Answer: D
Page Ref: 10
Diff: Moderate
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Learning Objective: 1.2 Describe the information systems development life cycle (SDLC)
Classification: Concept

31) Which of the below is NOT a true statement regarding the SDLC?
A) It is a highly linked set of phases whose products feed the activities in subsequent phases.
B) The different phases are clearly defined.
C) The relationships between phases are well specified.
D) It is a rapid method to prototype and develop an application.
Answer: D
Page Ref: 11
Diff: Difficult
AACSB: Information Technology
Learning Objective: 1.2 Describe the information systems development life cycle (SDLC)
Classification: Concept

32) Which of the following is a drawback of the traditional waterfall SDLC approach?
A) Users are locked into requirements.
B) There are no criticisms.
C) The process is too chaotic.
D) It is too short of a process.
Answer: A
Page Ref: 13
Diff: Difficult
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Learning Objective: 1.2 Describe the information systems development life cycle (SDLC)
Classification: Concept

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33) Which of the following is a criticism of the software development life cycle?
A) Reliance on the life-cycle approach has forced dynamic processes into time phases doomed to fail.
B) Life-cycle reliance has created a lack of documentation for the system.
C) There it too much feedback in between phases causing the projects to take too long to complete.
D) The life-cycle is too short to create meaningful applications.
Answer: A
Page Ref: 18
Diff: Easy
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Learning Objective: 1.2 Describe the information systems development life cycle (SDLC)
Classification: Concept

34) Which of the following is one of three key principles shared by the Agile Methodologies?
A) A focus on self-adaptive processes
B) A focus on roles
C) A focus on predictive methodologies
D) A focus on passive processes
Answer: A
Page Ref: 14
Diff: Difficult
AACSB: Information Technology
Learning Objective: 1.2 Describe the information systems development life cycle (SDLC)
Classification: Concept

35) Traditionally in the SDLC, one phase ended and another began once a _____ had been reached.
A) scrum
B) milestone
C) deadline
D) requirement
Answer: B
Page Ref: 13
Diff: Easy
AACSB: Information Technology
Learning Objective: 1.2 Describe the information systems development life cycle (SDLC)
Classification: Concept

36) The software development life cycle always consists of the same sequentially ordered set of phases.
Answer: FALSE
Page Ref: 6
Diff: Moderate
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Classification: Concept

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37) Logical design is independent of any specific hardware or software platform.
Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 9
Diff: Easy
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Learning Objective: 1.2 Describe the information systems development life cycle (SDLC)
Classification: Concept

38) The part of the design process that is independent of any specific hardware or software platform is referred to as logical design.
Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 9
Diff: Moderate
AACSB: Information Technology
Learning Objective: 1.2 Describe the information systems development life cycle (SDLC)
Classification: Concept

39) As part of logical design, analysts design the various parts of the system to perform the physical operations necessary to facilitate data capture, processing, and information output.
Answer: FALSE
Page Ref: 9
Diff: Easy
AACSB: Information Technology
Learning Objective: 1.2 Describe the information systems development life cycle (SDLC)
Classification: Concept

40) Maintenance is a separate phase and not the repetition of the other life cycle phases to study and implement the needed changes.
Answer: FALSE
Page Ref: 10
Diff: Difficult
AACSB: Information Technology
Learning Objective: 1.2 Describe the information systems development life cycle (SDLC)
Classification: Concept

41) The SDLC is a highly linked set of phases whose products feed the activities in subsequent phases.
Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 10
Diff: Moderate
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Classification: Concept

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42) New versions or releases of software with associated updates to documentation, training, and support are not part of the maintenance phase.
Answer: FALSE
Page Ref: 10
Diff: Moderate
AACSB: Information Technology
Learning Objective: 1.2 Describe the information systems development life cycle (SDLC)
Classification: Concept

43) Explain in detail the importance of the analysis phase of the SDLC.
Answer: The second phase in the SDLC is analysis. During this phase, the analyst thoroughly studies the organization's current procedures and the information systems used to perform organizational tasks. Analysis has two subphases. The first is requirements determination. In this sub-phase, analysts work with users to determine what the users want from a proposed system. The requirements determination process usually involves a careful study of any current systems, manual and computerized, that might be replaced or enhanced as part of the project.
Page Ref: 9
Diff: Moderate
AACSB: Information Technology
Learning Objective: 1.2 Describe the information systems development life cycle (SDLC)
Classification: Synthesis

44) Explain the design phase in the SDLC and its types.
Answer: The third phase in the SDLC is design. During design, analysts convert the description of the recommended alternative solution into logical and then physical system specifications. The analysts must design all aspects of the system, from input and output screens to reports, databases, and computer processes. The analysts must then provide the physical specifics of the system they have designed, either as a model or as detailed documentation, to guide those who will build the system. That part of the design process that is independent of any specific hardware or software platform is referred to as logical design. Theoretically, the system could be implemented on any hardware and systems software. The idea is to make sure that the system functions as intended. Logical design concentrates on the business aspects of the system and tends to be oriented to a high level of specificity. Once the overall high-level design of the system is worked out, the analysts begin turning logical specifications into physical ones. This process is referred to as physical design. As part of physical design, analysts design the various parts of the system to perform the physical operations necessary to facilitate data capture, processing, and information output.
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Classification: Synthesis

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45) Explain the importance of the implementation phase in the SDLC process.
Answer: The fourth phase in the SDLC is implementation. The physical system specifications, whether in the form of a detailed model or as detailed written specifications, are turned over to programmers as the first part of the implementation phase. During implementation, analysts turn system specifications into a working system that is tested and then put into use. Implementation includes coding, testing, and installation. During coding, programmers write the programs that make up the system. Sometimes the code is generated by the same system used to build the detailed model of the system. During testing, programmers and analysts test individual programs and the entire system in order to find and correct errors. During installation, the system becomes part of the daily activities of the organization. Application software is installed, or loaded, on existing or hardware, and users are introduced to the system and trained. Testing and installation should be planned for as early as the project initiation and planning phase; both testing and installation require extensive analysis in order to develop exactly the right approach.
Page Ref: 9
Diff: Difficult
AACSB: Information Technology
Learning Objective: 1.2 Describe the information systems development life cycle (SDLC)
Classification: Synthesis

46) Explain the importance of the maintenance phase in the SDLC process.
Answer: The fifth and final phase in the SDLC is maintenance. When a system (including its training, documentation, and support) is operating in an organization, users sometimes find problems with how it works and often think of better ways to perform its functions. Also, the organization's needs with respect to the system change over time. In maintenance, programmers make the changes that users ask for and modify the system to reflect evolving business conditions. These changes are necessary to keep the system running and useful. In a sense, maintenance is not a separate phase but a repetition of the other life cycle phases required to study and implement the needed changes. One might think of maintenance as an overlay on the life cycle rather than as a separate phase. The amount of time and effort devoted to maintenance depends a great deal on the performance of the previous phases of the life cycle. There inevitably comes a time, however, when an information system is no longer performing as desired, when maintenance costs become prohibitive, or when an organization's needs have changed substantially.
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Diff: Difficult
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Classification: Synthesis

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47) List the outputs delivered from each of the SDLC phases.
Answer: Products for the planning phase include priorities for systems and projects; an architecture for data, networks, and selection hardware as well as IS management; detailed steps, or work plan, for the project; specification of system scope and high-level system requirements or features; assignment of team members and other resources; and the system justification or business case. The products for the analysis phase include a description of the current system and where problems or opportunities are with a general recommendation on how to fix, enhance, or replace the current system; and an explanation of alternative systems and justification. The design phase provides functional, detailed specifications of all system elements; technical, detailed specifications of all system elements; and an acquisition plan for technology. Implementation provides code, documentation, training procedures, and support capabilities. Maintenance products include versions or releases of software with associated updates to documentation, training, and support.
Page Ref: 10
Diff: Difficult
AACSB: Information Technology
Learning Objective: 1.2 Describe the information systems development life cycle (SDLC)
Classification: Synthesis

48) What happens during testing and installation of the systems during the implementation phase of the software development life cycle?
Answer: During testing, programmers and analysts test individual programs and the entire system in order to find and correct errors. During installation, the system becomes part of the daily activities of the organization. Application software is installed, or loaded, on existing or hardware, and users are introduced to the system and trained.
Page Ref: 9
Diff: Moderate
AACSB: Information Technology
Learning Objective: 1.2 Describe the information systems development life cycle (SDLC)
Classification: Synthesis

49) Describe the criticism of traditional waterfall SDLC process.
Answer: There are several criticisms of the traditional life-cycle approach to systems development. One relates to the way the life cycle is organized. Note how the flow of the project begins in the planning phase and from there runs "downhill' to each subsequent phase, just like a stream that runs off a cliff. It became too tempting to ignore the need for feedback and to treat each phase as complete unto itself, never to be revisited once finished. Another criticism of the traditional waterfall SDLC is that the role of system users or customers was narrowly defined. User roles were often relegated to the requirements determination or analysis phases of the project, where it was assumed that all of the requirements could be specified in advance. Such an assumption, coupled with limited user involvement, reinforced the tendency of the waterfall model to lock in requirements too early, even after business conditions had changed.
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Diff: Difficult
AACSB: Information Technology
Learning Objective: 1.2 Describe the information systems development life cycle (SDLC)
Classification: Synthesis

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50) Which of the following is NOT true regarding iterative development?
A) It is a mechanism for dealing with a lack of predictability.
B) It focuses on the frequent production of working versions of a system.
C) It provides feedback to customers.
D) Feedback is not provided to developers and customers.
Answer: D
Page Ref: 14
Diff: Difficult
AACSB: Information Technology
Learning Objective: 1.3 Describe the agile methodologies, eXtreme Programming, and Scrum
Classification: Concept

51) The Agile Manifesto values which of the following?
A) An acquisition plan for technology
B) High-level system requirements or features
C) General recommendations on how to fix, enhance, or replace current system
D) Individuals and interactions over processes and tools
Answer: D
Page Ref: 14
Diff: Difficult
AACSB: Information Technology
Learning Objective: 1.3 Describe the agile methodologies, eXtreme Programming, and Scrum
Classification: Concept

52) Which of the following is NOT valued according to the Agile Manifesto for software development?
A) Responding to change over following a plan
B) Working software over comprehensive documentation
C) Prioritizing the plan over the change required
D) Individuals and interactions over processes and tools
Answer: C
Page Ref: 14
Diff: Moderate
AACSB: Information Technology
Learning Objective: 1.3 Describe the agile methodologies, eXtreme Programming, and Scrum
Classification: Concept

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53) The agile methods critical factor "Size" refers to which of the following?
A) Well matched to small products and teams
B) Simple design and continuous refactoring are excellent for highly dynamic environments but a source of potentially expensive rework for highly stable environments
C) Requires continuous presence of a critical mass of scarce experts
D) Thrives in a culture where people feel comfortable and empowered by having many degrees of freedom
Answer: A
Page Ref: 15
Diff: Moderate
AACSB: Information Technology
Learning Objective: 1.3 Describe the agile methodologies, eXtreme Programming, and Scrum
Classification: Concept

54) The agile methods critical factor "Criticality" refers to which of the following?
A) Well matched to small products and teams
B) Untested on safety-critical products
C) Requires continuous presence of a critical mass of scarce experts
D) Thrives in a culture where people feel comfortable and empowered by having many degrees of freedom
Answer: B
Page Ref: 15
Diff: Moderate
AACSB: Information Technology
Learning Objective: 1.3 Describe the agile methodologies, eXtreme Programming, and Scrum
Classification: Concept

55) "Thrives in a culture where people feel comfortable and empowered by having many degrees of freedom" refers to which of the following agile methods critical factors?
A) Personnel
B) Dynamism
C) Size
D) Culture
Answer: D
Page Ref: 15
Diff: Moderate
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Learning Objective: 1.3 Describe the agile methodologies, eXtreme Programming, and Scrum
Classification: Concept

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56) The agile methods critical factor "Personnel" refers to which of the following?
A) Well matched to small products and teams
B) Untested on safety-critical products
C) Requires continuous presence of a critical mass of scarce experts
D) Thrives in a culture where people feel comfortable and empowered by having many degrees of freedom
Answer: C
Page Ref: 15
Diff: Difficult
AACSB: Information Technology
Learning Objective: 1.3 Describe the agile methodologies, eXtreme Programming, and Scrum
Classification: Concept

57) The agile methods critical factor "Dynamism" refers to which of the following?
A) Well matched to small products and teams
B) Simple design and continuous refactoring are excellent for highly dynamic environments but a source of potentially expensive rework for highly stable environments
C) Requires continuous presence of a critical mass of scarce experts
D) Thrives in a culture where people feel comfortable and empowered by having many degrees of freedom
Answer: B
Page Ref: 15
Diff: Moderate
AACSB: Information Technology
Learning Objective: 1.3 Describe the agile methodologies, eXtreme Programming, and Scrum
Classification: Concept

58) Which of the following is a critical factor that distinguishes agile methods from traditional approaches to systems development?
A) Hard to tailor down to small projects
B) Needs a critical mass of scarce experts during project definition
C) People are more comfortable have their roles defined
D) Thrives in a culture where people feel empowered by having many degrees of freedom
Answer: D
Page Ref: 15
Diff: Moderate
AACSB: Information Technology
Learning Objective: 1.3 Describe the agile methodologies, eXtreme Programming, and Scrum
Classification: Concept

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59) Which of the following is NOT a feature of eXtreme Programming?
A) Long cycles
B) Incremental planning approach
C) Focus on automated tests written by programmers and customers to monitor the development process
D) Reliance on an evolutionary approach to development
Answer: A
Page Ref: 15
Diff: Easy
AACSB: Information Technology
Learning Objective: 1.3 Describe the agile methodologies, eXtreme Programming, and Scrum
Classification: Concept

60) Under eXtreme Programming, _____ and _____ are intimately related parts of the same process.
A) Design; coding
B) Planning; design
C) Coding; testing
D) Testing; implementation
Answer: C
Page Ref: 16
Diff: Moderate
AACSB: Information Technology
Learning Objective: 1.3 Describe the agile methodologies, eXtreme Programming, and Scrum
Classification: Concept

61) Compared to traditional coding practices, which of the below is NOT an advantage of pair programming?
A) More (and better) communication among developers
B) Higher levels of productivity
C) Higher-quality code
D) Coding written in silos
Answer: D
Page Ref: 16
Diff: Moderate
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Learning Objective: 1.3 Describe the agile methodologies, eXtreme Programming, and Scrum
Classification: Concept

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62) Which of the below statements is NOT part of the agile manifesto?
A) Build projects around motivated individuals
B) The best architectures, requirements, and designs emerge from centrally organized teams
C) Working software is the primary measure of progress
D) The sponsors, developers, and users should be able to maintain a constant pace indefinitely
Answer: B
Page Ref: 14
Diff: Moderate
AACSB: Information Technology
Learning Objective: 1.3 Describe the agile methodologies, eXtreme Programming, and Scrum
Classification: Concept

63) In an agile methodology, what typically is associated with the completion of an iteration?
A) A portion of the working a prototype
B) A review process
C) The end of a phase
D) The end of the project
Answer: B
Page Ref: 14
Diff: Easy
AACSB: Information Technology
Learning Objective: 1.3 Describe the agile methodologies, eXtreme Programming, and Scrum
Classification: Concept

64) Which of the below is a true statement according to the agile methodologies group?
A) Requirements are rarely well understood.
B) Requirements are usually well understood.
C) Face-to-face conversation is ineffective.
D) Face-to-face conversation is inefficient.
Answer: A
Page Ref: 13
Diff: Difficult
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Learning Objective: 1.3 Describe the agile methodologies, eXtreme Programming, and Scrum
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65) When using Scrum, the _____ is there to teach and enforce the rules.
A) Scrum master
B) Product owner
C) Developer
D) Systems analyst
Answer: A
Page Ref: 16
Diff: Easy
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66) Computer-aided software engineering (CASE) tools were developed to make systems developers' work easier and more consistent.
Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 5
Diff: Moderate
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Classification: Concept

67) eXtreme Programming is not an instance of one of the Agile Methodologies.
Answer: FALSE
Page Ref: 11
Diff: Easy
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Classification: Concept

68) Implementation is the final step of the traditional waterfall SDLC method.
Answer: FALSE
Page Ref: 10
Diff: Moderate
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69) Agile programming has higher levels of productivity as compared to traditional coding practices.
Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 16
Diff: Moderate
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70) The philosophy of eXtreme Programming is that code that is successfully tested will integrated into the system a few hours after it is written.
Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 16
Diff: Moderate
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71) Scrum is designed for speed and for multiple functional product releases.
Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 16
Diff: Easy
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Classification: Concept

72) When using Scrum, a "sprint" typically lasts three to six months.
Answer: FALSE
Page Ref: 16
Diff: Moderate
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Classification: Concept

73) When using Scrum, a "sprint" is a complete project in and of itself.
Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 16
Diff: Easy
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Classification: Concept

74) The Scrum master is accountable for the product and the development team.
Answer: FALSE
Page Ref: 16
Diff: Moderate
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Classification: Concept

75) What are Agile Methodologies? What are the three key principles of the Agile Methodologies?
Answer: The Agile Methodologies are a response to the problems associated with the traditional SDLC methodology. The Agile Methodologies group argues that software development methodologies adapted from engineering generally do not fit with real-world software development. The three key principles are a focus on adaptive rather than predictive methodologies, a focus on people rather than roles, and a focus on a self-adaptive process.
Page Ref: 13
Diff: Moderate
AACSB: Information Technology
Learning Objective: 1.3 Describe the agile methodologies, eXtreme Programming, and Scrum
Classification: Synthesis

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