

Latest Version: 6

Question: 1

When counting DETs which of the following rules apply?

- A. Count a DET for each recursive field on the ILF or EIF
- B. Count a DET for each piece of data in an ILF or EIF required by the user to establish a relationship with another ILF or EIF
- C. Count a DET for each repeating field that is identical in format
- D. Count a DET for each field that appears more than once in an ILF or EIF

Answer: B

Question: 2

Which of the following is an attribute used to represent relationships of one entity to another?

- A. Primary key
- B. Secondary key
- C. Foreign key
- D. Domestic key

Answer: C

Question: 3

Which category (ies) of data entities is (are) usually identified to satisfy the Functional User Requirements?

- A. Business data
- B. Reference data
- C. Code data
- D. Both A and B

Answer: D

Question: 4

What is a (are) valid example(s) of code data?

- A. Substitution data
- B. Static data
- C. Valid values
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Question: 5

What is a user identifiable group of logically related data or control information referenced by the application, but maintained within the boundary of another application?

- A. An ILF
- B. An IIF
- C. An EIF
- D. An ELF

Answer: C

Question: 6

Which of the following is NOT an example of the purpose of a function point count?

- A. To enable comparison of functionality delivered by two applications
- B. To determine maintenance support cost per function point
- C. To understand the percentage of lines of code that is being reused across three different applications
- D. To determine the effort and duration of a development project

Answer: C

Question: 7

Which of the following statements regarding the counting scope is true?

- A. It defines the set of Functional User Requirements to be included in the FP count
- B. It always includes more than one application
- C. It determines the purpose of the applications being counted
- D. It defines a (sub) set of the modules being sized

Answer: A

Question: 8

Which of the following is NOT true of a boundary?

- A. It encloses the logical data maintained by the application
- B. It is the physical interface between the software under study and its users
- C. It is dependent on the user's external business view of the application and is independent of technical and/or implementation considerations
- D. It defines what is external to the application

Answer: B

Question: 9

An example of the purpose of an FP count is to provide:

- A. input to the estimation process needed to determine the level of effort to develop the first release of an application
- B. a comparison of functionality delivered by two different suppliers' packages
- C. determine the size of an application as part of the organization's effort to determine the size of its software portfolio
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Question: 10

Which of the following defines the purpose of a count?

- A. Provides an answer to a business question, and it is the business question that determines the purpose
- B. Influences the positioning of the application between the software under review and the surrounding software
- C. Influences the type of FP count to answer the business problem under investigation
- D. Provides an input to the estimation process needed to determine the level of effort required to develop the first release of an application

Answer: A

Question: 11

Which of the following statements about an External Input is true?

- A. Has the primary intent to maintain one or more ILFs
- B. An elementary process to hold data or control information from outside the boundary
- C. Has the primary intent to alter the behavior of a transaction
- D. Has the primary intent to reference one or more EIFs

Answer: A

Question: 12

An EI is defined as:

- A. an elementary process that processes data sent from outside the application boundary
- B. control information sent from outside the user view
- C. an elementary process that processes data or control information sent from outside the application's boundary
- D. All of the above

Answer: C

Question: 13

Control information is defined as data that:

- A. defines an elementary process of the application being counted
- B. influences an elementary process of the application being counted
- C. controls an elementary process of the application being counted
- D. does not influence an elementary process of the application being counted

Answer: B

Question: 14

What is an elementary process?

- A. The smallest unit of activity that is meaningful to the developer
- B. The largest unit of activity that is meaningful to the user

- C. The smallest unit of activity that is meaningful to the user
- D. The largest unit of activity that is meaningful to the developer

Answer: C