Certified Function Point Specialist

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(s): B

---

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(s): C

---

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(s): D

---

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(s): D

---

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(s): C

---

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(s): C

---

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(s): A

---

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(s): B

---

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(s): D

---

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(s): A

---

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(s): A

---

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(s): C

---

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(s): B

---

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

---

15. The primary intent of an EI is to maintain:

A. One or more ILFs or alter the behavior of the application

B. One or more ILFs

C. One or more EIFs or alter the behavior of the application

D. One or more EIFs

Answer(s): A

---

16. "Requirements specifically requested by the user to complete an elementary process" defines which of the following terms?

A. Control information

B. Processing logic

C. Maintain

D. User identifiable

Answer(s): B

---

17. Which of the following statements regarding functional size measurement is true?

A. Early functional size measurements can never change during design and coding phase

B. It is quite normal to identify additional functionality that was not specified in the original requirements in the form of scope creep

C. It is not necessary to update the application functional size upon completion of an enhancement.

D. Both B and C

Answer(s): B

---

18. An application FP count is defined as:

A. a measure of the current functions the application provides the user

B. the initial development project FP count

C. an enhancement project that alters the applications functions

D. the activity of applying this International Standard to measure the functional size of an application

Answer(s): D

---

19. Which of the following statements is (are) true regarding an application functional size (FS)?

A. It provides a measure of the functionalities that an application provides to the user

B. It is never updated after the initial application installation

C. It is associated with an application's lifecycle

D. Both A and C

Answer(s): D

---

20. What is true about conversion functionality?

A. Transactional or data functions provided to convert data and /or provide other user specified conversion requirements

B. Exists only during the development or enhancement of an application

C. Conversion functionality is outside the scope of FP counting

D. Both A and B

Answer(s): D