Recall Questions

1. When a programmer is good, he is very, very good, but when he is bad, he is _____.
2. In the most extreme case, Sackman states that the ratio between good programmers and bad programmers is ___:___.
3. True of False. Dickey criticizes the Sackman summary because he believes it contains somewhat misleading commentary.
4. After accounting for differences in classes, Dickey argues that only a range of __:__ can be attributed to programmer variability.
5. True or False. The Curtis paper is a direct response to Dickey.
6. True or False. All experienced programmers in the Sackman study programmed in JOVIAL.
7. Curtis collected data using the _____ programming language.
8. In Curtis, the range for Program 2 has a ratio of about ___:___.
9. DeMarco states that differences in performance may be more a function of _____ and the workplace than of inherihent individuality.
10. DeMarco asked, “Do people often interrupt you needlessly?”. For the bottom 25%, what percentage indicated “Yes”?
11. True or False. DeMarco argues that high productivity has been rewarded by more floor space.
12. In DeMarco, the clean room group out-performed their peers by ____ in the time required to reach the milestone.
13. True or False. DeMarco states that, according to Augustine, 80% of the work is typically done by 20% of the people.
14. True or False. In DeMarco, the graph of “Spread of Defect Counts” incorporates the collected data from only Round Two participants, since Round One programmers did not test their own programs.

Recall Solutions

1. horrid (Sackman, 3)
2. 28:1 (Sackman, 3)
3. True (Dickey)
4. 5:1 (Dickey)
5. True. (Curtis)
6. False, three were SCAMP. (Dickey)
7. Fortran (Curtis)
8. 22:1 (Curtis)
9. 75% answered Yes. (Dickey, 271)
10. NA
11. False. This is a correlation vs. causation issue. (Dickey, 272)
12. 40% (Dickey, 272)
13. False. It uses data from all rounds. (Dickey, 270)