# **Software Quality-mindedness**

The goal of the questionnaire is to gather students' opinion about their awareness of aspects related to quality software).

## **Demographics**

- 1. Academic age
  - a. Taking the current semester into account, how many semesters have you been enrolled at the university?

[NUMBER]

b. How many times have you rerun this course? (0 = this is my first attempt)

### [NUMBER]

c. If it's your first attempt, do you have previous experience in programming?

- □ Yes
- 🗆 No

Regardless of your answer in 3c, complete the questionnaire (just answer "strongly disagree" or "not at all" when necessary):

## Assessment of Basic Self-efficacy at SQ

### 4. Evaluate the following statements:

(1 = strongly disagree; 2 = disagree; 3 = neither agree nor disagree; 4 = agree; 5 = strongly agree)

Concept	1	2	3	4	5
a. I can create to create correct programs for a given task.					
b. I can find errors and correct them easily.					
c. I can test my code effectively to check for errors.					
d. I can create code that can be easily readable by others.					
e. I am capable of reusing previous code for new projects.					

## Perception of Utility of SQ

#### 5. Evaluate the following statements:

(1 = strongly disagree; 2 = disagree; 3 = neither agree nor disagree; 4 = agree; 5 = strongly agree)

Concept	1	2	3	4	5
a. I understand what software quality means.					
b. Using testing enhances the quality of programs.					
c. Testing is as important as coding.					
d. Readability is as important as the correctness of the program.					

## Actual specific SQ habits

#### 6. When you are programming, how much attention do you pay to...

(1 = not at all; 2 = not much; 3 =some; 4 = much; 5 = a great deal)

Concept	1	2	3	4	5
a. Reuse code to avoid duplication.					
b. Write comments in your code.					
c. Naming and style conventions of the programming language.					
d. Use meaningful names for variables, fields, classes and methods.					
e. The use of constants instead of magic numbers or literals.					
f. The number of code lines of methods.					
g. How to create code that will make testing easier.					
h. Test each method by taking different cases into account.					

# 7. When you are programming, you usually intend to use the following approaches at your disposal...

(1 = not at all; 2 = not much; 3 =some; 4 = much; 5 = a great deal)

Concept	1	2	3	4	5
a. Graphical notations, e.g. UML diagrams, flowcharts, etc.					
b. Debugging tools.					
c. Unit test frameworks.					