1. CORBA (Common Object Request Broker Architecture) is a well-known specification for a middleware system developed in the 1990’s by the Object Management Group, which also developed the UML standard.

   It is an open (non-proprietary) standard to support distributed component communications and execution, plus provide a set of standard services that could be used by these components.

   It never achieved critical mass, as many companies chose to develop distributed systems using proprietary standards from companies such as Sun and Microsoft, or moved to service-oriented architectures.

2. a. The service-oriented approach, whereby applications are deployed as services

   b. It means the systems are designed around standard protocols that allow equipment and software from different vendors to be combined.

   c. The advantage of the thin-client model is that it is relatively simple to deploy and maintain (manage) the presentation software on the clients. This advantage becomes a major issue if there are a large number of clients, as it may be difficult and expensive to install new software on all of them.


4. L, A, M, I, J, E, B, O, D, G

5. The People Capability Maturity Model (P-CMM) is a framework for assessing how well organizations manage the development of their staff. It highlights best practice in people management and provides a basis for organizations to improve their people management processes.

6. a

7. a

8. a

9. a. false, b. false, c. true, d. false, e. true

10. c
Histogram of Scores

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1234567891111112222222333334444444455555555555555666666666
0123456789012345678901234567890123456789012345678901234567890123456789
^|
avg
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