Exam problems, hand-in 1

Group C

Problem 1
Påstående: Statliga företag använder sig ofta av projekttypen “in-house Development” när tjänster som t.ex. SVT play ska utvecklas.
Anledning: Statliga företag innehar en bred kompetens om mjukvaruutveckling därför passar det bäst om den statliga avdelningen för mjukvara utvecklar detta på så vis kan kostnaderna hållas nere.
Svar: E, både påstående och anledning är fel.
Litteraturhänvisning: Lau (sid 8, 10)
Motivering: Statliga företag använder sig oftast av projekttypen “tender” då detta passar bäst, för oftast finns inte kompetensen inom den statliga enheten till att genomföra utveckling på egen hand då de måste tillhanda hålla en bred variation av applikationer. “in-house Development” är utveckling inom företaget för företaget.
Learning Objective: 2, 6

Problem 2
Påstående: Kvalitetskrav är krav som specificerar kriterier som kan användas för att bedöma hur väl viss funktionalitet i systemet fungerar.
Anledning: Dessa krav står i kontrast till de funktionella kraven som definierar ett speciellt beteende i systemet.
Svar: A, both are correct.
Litteraturhänvisning: Lau (sid 14-15)
Motivering: I det stora hela kan man sammafatta det som att de funktionella kraven beskriver vad systemet *ska* göra medans kvalitetskraven beskriver *hur* systemet bör vara/uppträda.
Learning Objective: 3

Problem 3
Påstående: Vid utförande av en såkallad “Focus Group” behövs inte någon speciell struktur.
Anledning: Focus Groups fungerar bäst då alla får tala fritt om vilken del av produkten de vill.
Svar: E (Både påståendet och anledningen är felaktiga uttalanden.)
Litteraturhänvisning: Lau (sid 352)
Motivering: En Focus Group utförs för att undvika vanlig brainstorming, den är mer strukturerad för att på bästa sätt lokalisera problem och önskemål samt prioriteringen av dem.
Inlärningsmål: 10, 14

Problem 4
Proposition: IT Flexibility is a hard factor when it comes to cost/benefit calculations.
Reason: Hard factors are all calculated in money terms
Answer: D (The proposition is incorrect, but the reason is solid.)
Reference: Lau (sid 360 - 363)

Motivation: It is impossible to put a monetary value to IT Flexibility, therefor it is not a Hard Factor, however Hard Factors are indeed all calculated in money terms
Learning Objective: 10, 14

Problem 5
Proposition: If possible, data dictionaries should be used to describe all data requirements.
Reason: They describe in detail the purpose of each class, each attribute as well as concrete examples of what the class represents.
Answer: D, The proposition is incorrect, but the reason is solid.
Reference: P.59, Lauesen.
Motivation: Whereas data dictionaries are indeed very descriptive and useful, they take a lot of effort, and it is unnecessary to use them for simple or trivial data requirements, which would be easily understood anyway.
Learning objective: 3, 11, 15

Problem 6
Proposition: In customer-specific development, you create a fictional group of users, who fit the profile of a potential customer.
Reason: To create a product that fits the customer as well as possible, you use brainstorming techniques to predict which users fit the profile, in order to tailor your product to the customers.
Answer: E, both are hilariously wrong
Reference: MDRE1, p.589
Motivation: It is in market-driven development that you model your product after an imagined group of user. In customer-specific development, your customer defines the target group.
Learning objective: 2, 6, 9, 10

Problem 7
Proposition: The context diagram gives an excellent overview of the required product interfaces.
Reason: You can easily see what's included in the project and what is outside (the domain)
Answer: A, both proposition and reason are correct, and the reason properly explains the proposition.
Reference: Lau, p.76
Motivation: See reason (en motivering kan också vara att man enkelt bara ser det genom att kolla figuren 3.2 på sid 77 som säger det mesta).
Learning objective: 1, 3

Problem 8
Proposition: The weakness of dataflow diagrams is that they can't specify the exact data needs for each activity in a very compact way.
Reason: Dataflow diagrams are not suited to describing user tasks with many variations.
Answer: D, The proposition is incorrect, but the reason is solid.
Reference: Lau, p.144-145
Motivation: The proposition should be the other way around, dataflow diagrams strenght is that they can specify the exact data needs.

Learning objective: 1, 3

Problem 9
Proposition: Identifying requirement interdependencies greatly helps the prioritization process, especially if the system is complex.
Reason: Without factoring in the interdepencies, there may be costly requirements that seem to provide little value, and thus make no sense to keep. Those same requirements may still be essential for the system since other requirements depend on them. This effect tends to be amplified in complex systems.
Answer: A, both proposition and reason are correct, and the reason properly explains the proposition.
Reference: INTDEP, p.86, own reflections.
Motivation: See reason. Own experiences and reflections during lab1 and requirement specification process in the project.
Learning objective: 1, 13

Problem 10
Proposition: Comparing cost of implementation and value for the end-users is a vital part of requirements prioritization.
Reason: When time-to-market is of vital importance to the success of the project, it becomes essential to properly rank the requirements.
Answer: B, both proposition and reason are correct, but the reason does not explain the proposition.
Reference: PRIO2, p.68, own reflections.
Motivation: Although proper ranking of the requirements becomes relevant when time-to-market is important, it doesn't explain why we should compare cost and value. In order to make ranking viable, we need to have as few parameters as possible, while still representing both the customer's and the developer's interests.
Learning objective: 1