Hand-in 1 for group created exam question

ETS170: Requirements Engineering

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15 november 2011

1 Validation

Proposition	Reason	Answer
Tracing from program to requirement is a useful validation	Validation is used to ensure that the product fulfilled the requirements.	E

Motivation

Tracing from program to requirements is used to find out if the functionality in the program are required by the requirements specification. Validation is used to ensure that the requirements reflects the customer needs. The reason is not correct since verification is used to ensure that the product fulfilled the requirements and not by validation.

Reference

Lau: chapter 1 pages 5,6

Learning objectives

12

2 COTS

Proposition	Reason	Answer
COTS-based acquisition means buying a Commercial Off The Shelf product with no extension possiblitites	COTS needs requirements for easy comparison between multiple competing products	B

Motivation

Commercial Off The Shelf products are products readily available without the need to start up a separate development process. The products are either ready to be used, such as Microsoft Office, or in need of some customization from the vendor. *COTS-based acquisition* means acquiring a COTS with some tailor-made configuration or extensions.

Reference

Lau: chapter 1 page 9

Learning objectives

6

3   Prototyping

Proposition	Reason	Answer
When obtaining a design-level requirement from prototyping the final product shall have an interface exactly like the prototype	Prototyping is an experiment and a design-level requirement is one of the two possible outcomes	A

Motivation

When a prototype experiment is used there is two possible requirements to elicit from the experiment and design-level requirement is one outcome, the other is product-level requirement.

Reference

Lau: chapter 8 page 344

Learning objectives

10

4   Cost/benefit analysis

Proposition	Reason	Answer
Cost/benefit analysis is a method for (amongst other things) minimizing the monetary cost of a project	A *Cost/benefit* analysis looks at the relationship between business goals and tasks	C

Motivation

A *Cost/benefit analysis* may be used for minimizing monetary costs but may also be used for softer values such as satisfaction and quality, but a *Cost/benefit analysis* does not necessarily look at the relationships between business goals and tasks as that is the hallmark of a *Goal-domain analysis*.

Reference

Lau: chapter 8 page 331

Learning objectives

10

5 Virtual Windows

Proposition	Reason	Answer
Virtual windows may be used for early interface design	a virtual window makes it possible to do a simple understand-ability test	A

Motivation

Virtual windows offers an early view of the graphical interface and what a typical screen may contain and offers benefits as long as the virtual window is not used as-is for the future user interface.

Reference

Lau: chapter 2 pages 67,68,69

Learning objectives

5,12

6 Use Cases

Proposition	Reason	Answer
A weakness with Use Cases is that the detail level of the dialogue works best with newer technology	The user finds non-elaborate Use Cases meaningless when the detail level is low and you can't follow the computation	E

Motivation

Reference

Lau: chapter 3 pages 126-132

Learning objectives

16,20

7 Standards

Proposition	Reason	Answer
To specify a standard as a requirement is good when there is interaction with other systems.	A standard describes how interaction is performed.	A

Motivation

A standard is often well described and saves a lot of time when the requirements are specified. There is no need to fully understand the other system because the standard contains the relevant information.

Reference

Lau: chapter 3 pages 146-148

Learning objectives

3,15

8 Mediator

Proposition	Reason	Answer
A mediator between developers and marketing improves the quality of RE work	Matching, being stakeholders, might feel neglected without proper feedback	B

Motivation

A mediator is used to prevent language barriers and ease understanding.

Reference

MDRE1: pages 593-594

Learning objectives

2,9,20

9   AHP

Proposition	Reason	Answer
By using AHP you obtain a more correct result with a smaller threshold for incorrect assessment	By using more requirements the risc of incorrect assessments decreases	C

Motivation

The proposition is correct but the benefit of AHP comes from the pairwise comparison between requirements and not the amount.

Reference

PRIO2: pages 68,70

Learning objectives

8,13,17

10   Cost barriers

Proposition	Reason	Answer
Cost barriers are used to represent where and increase in quality has a high cost increase	Due to its linear nature the relationship between quality and cost show at which point costs might make a product less profitable	C

Motivation

QUPER shows cost views that show cost increments, but the mathematical nature of a cost barrier relies on non-linearity, as a cost barrier is a point in the graph where the incrementation is steeper.

Reference

INTDEP: chapter 2.1

Learning objectives

17,21