

Suggestions for Exam Problems Round 1

Group I

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Problem 1:

<i>Proposition:</i>	"Helping the reader" is not a necessary part of a requirements document
<i>Reason:</i>	Helping the reader segments often attributed with contributing to reader fatigue and making RD's unnecessarily hard to understand and interpret
<i>Correct answer:</i>	C
<i>Motivation:</i>	Helping the reader parts are not necessary, but on the contrary usually contributes to helping understand business goals and the customer's real needs
<i>Reference:</i>	LAU:1, p. 16, 18
<i>Learning objective:</i>	9, 16, 20

Problem 2:

<i>Proposition:</i>	An actor is human users or clients.
<i>Reason:</i>	The actor is communicating with the system under discussion.
<i>Correct answer:</i>	D
<i>Motivation:</i>	The proposition is not fully correct, an actor is human users, clients, or external products. But the reason is correct because an actor is a human or some external system that communicates with the system under discussion.
<i>Reference:</i>	Lau: Chapter 1.5 page 22
<i>Learning objective:</i>	2

Problem 3:

<i>Proposition:</i>	A data model is very insensitive for minor modifications.
<i>Reason:</i>	Data models could be important for early analysis due to the domain-level description and the product-level description becoming very similar.
<i>Correct answer:</i>	A
<i>Motivation:</i>	Both the proposition and reason are correct. The E/R model of the information occurring in the domain will be similar to the E/R model of the data inside the final product.
<i>Reference:</i>	Lau: Chapter 2.2 page 54
<i>Learning objective:</i>	1, 7, 19

Problem 4:

<i>Proposition:</i>	Context diagrams serves developers with an high-level checklist over what to develop.
<i>Reason:</i>	It is easy for customers to spot missing interfaces in the context diagram.
<i>Correct answer:</i>	B
<i>Motivation:</i>	Context diagrams serves both the developers and the customers. For developers will context diagrams give an over-view of the interfaces and also serve as a high-level checklist over what to develop. And for the customers will context diagrams be easy to understand so that they can spot missing interfaces and discuss what is to be delivered and what is outside the product.
<i>Reference:</i>	Lau: Chapter 3
<i>Learning objective:</i>	1, 2, 10, 18

Problem 5:

<i>Proposition:</i>	Using feature requirements during tender contracts is not a good idea, if the costumer expects to select a COTS-based system.
<i>Reason:</i>	The costumer will be tempted to write features of particular systems he knows.
<i>Correct answer:</i>	A
<i>Motivation:</i>	Using feature requirements during tender contracts is not a good idea, if the costumer expects to select a COTS-based system, because the costumer will be tempted to write features of particular systems he knows. This will lead to favouring the supplier of this particular systems, even though other suppliers may have better solutions for the particular problem
<i>Reference:</i>	LAU: Chapter 3.4, page 87
<i>Learning objective:</i>	3

Problem 6:

<i>Proposition:</i>	In a cost/benefit analysis there is a clear distinction between hard and soft factors when deciding if a project is worth the time, cost and effort spent
<i>Reason:</i>	Hard factors are easier to evaluate in terms of money and time while soft factors relate more to quality and human values
<i>Correct answer:</i>	Example of hard factors are net present value, hardware and staff training. Examples of soft values are stress levels and communications.
<i>Motivation:</i>	A
<i>Reference:</i>	LAU:8, p. 360 - 362
<i>Learning objective:</i>	6, 13, 14

Problem 7:

<i>Proposition:</i>	Competitors should not be seen as stakeholders
<i>Reason:</i>	Competitors are influenced by the product, but usually in an adverse manners. There for they will not be treated as stakeholders
<i>Correct answer:</i>	E
<i>Motivation:</i>	This is't always the case, what if you depend on their co-operation. These situations may be delicate and your best chance to create a win-win situation.
<i>Reference:</i>	Lau: 8.3 (p.351)
<i>Learning objective:</i>	2

Problem 8:

<i>Proposition:</i>	It is important to identify alfa and beta requirements as a part of Market Driven Requirement Engineering
<i>Reason:</i>	Alfa and beta requirements are the golden grains that drive the development further
<i>Correct answer:</i>	C
<i>Motivation:</i>	Alfa requirements are considered the golden grains with "high inherent quality" while beta requirements have inherently bad qualities that are best being rejected
<i>Reference:</i>	MDRE2, ch. 13.3.1
<i>Learning objective:</i>	3, 4, 6

Problem 9:

<i>Proposition:</i>	"The Analytic Hierarchy Process" actually indicates inconsistency by calculating consistency rating of judgmental errors
<i>Reason:</i>	The pairwise comparison approach includes much redundancy and is thus less sensitive to judgmental errors
<i>Correct answer:</i>	A
<i>Motivation:</i>	The smaller the the consistency ratio, the fewer the inconsistencies, and thus the more reliable the results
<i>Reference:</i>	PRIO2 (p.68)
<i>Learning objective:</i>	1,7

Problem 10:

<i>Proposition:</i>	Requirement dependencies can cause major problems when planning for new releases
<i>Reason:</i>	By identifying dependencies, one can try to split these dependencies by partitioning. It can alleviate the issue of dependency between requirements
<i>Correct answer:</i>	B
<i>Motivation:</i>	Dependencies cause problems when planning for new releases as new requirements are introduced; they can be conflicting or superfluous. Partitioning requirements can be useful but is not an explanation for the problem of dependencies, rather it's a possible cause of action to solve dependencies
<i>Reference:</i>	INTDEP ch. 3.4, 3.5
<i>Learning objective:</i>	3, 12, 19