

Tentafrågor 2
Kravhantering ETS170
Grupp A

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Översikt Inlärningsmål

Fråga	Svar	Litteratur	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1	C	[QUPER]	X		X							X						X	
2	B	[Lau:6]	X				X	X		X									
3	E	[Lau:6]	X								X	X							
4	D	[Lau:6]	X		X	X								X					
5	A	[Lau:7]				X		X							X				
6	E	[Lau:9]	X		X								X						
7	B	[Lau:9]	X		X								X						
8	A	[Lau:5]	X	X															
9	A	[AGRE]						X						X					
10	D	[RP+INTDEP]	X			X							X						

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Fråga 1.

Påstående: The basis for the construction of the QUPER model is the concepts of breakpoints and barriers.

Anledning: Breakpoints and barriers are the basis for QUPER's three views; the cost view, the value view and the differentiation view.

Svar: C

Motivering: Like it is said above the basis of the QUPER model is the breakpoints and barriers but QUPER's three views is not the ones listed above but; the benefit view, the cost view and the roadmap view.

Litteraturhänvisning: [QUPER] p. 285

Inlärningsmål: 1, 3, 10, 16

Fråga 2.

Påstående: From a market perspective, the quality requirements is not important on a young market, on the other hand , on a developed market the quality requirements is a key factor for successful competition.

Anledning: "The physical world doesn't wait for the system, while users may do so."

Svar: B

Motivering: Quality requirements that needs to fulfill physical limitation either makes or breaks the system, whether quality requirements that deals with users don't have a clear defined limit, the limit is instead flowing from its good if we can do it, to we must be as good or better than our competitors. One can model this as user, competitors and physical world as different stakeholders. This leads to the conclusion that it is better to launch a working feature fast and then work on making it better in a market environment.

Litteraturhänvisning: [Lau:6]

Inlärningsmål: 1, 5, 6, 8

Fråga 3.

Påstående: It is enough to specify a max response time for a multi user system client server system as a requirement.

Anledning: It is an inexpensive and easy to verify requirement.

Svar: E

Motivering: Max response time should not be specified, it is too expensive to promise. Instead in 95% of cases response time is better for both parties. One should also consider to split this requirement into two different ones in the case that the provider of the client server system have no control of the communication delays between server and client.

Litteraturhänvisning: [Lau:6]

Inlärningsmål: 1, 9, 10

Fråga 4.

Påstående: A Usability test can be done as a demonstration where the developer shows how to perform various tasks in the system.

Anledning: Usability test is the most effective technique to find usability problems.

Svar: D

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Motivering: You can't use demonstration as usability test because users and customers may be very excited about the system, but they may not know how to use it on their own. Instead the user should try to do different tasks using the system or a mockup of it.

Litteraturhänvisning: [Lau:6] p. 252

Inlärningsmål: 1, 3, 4, 12, 19, 20

Fråga 5.

Påstående: A structured comparison of proposals is essential in a tender process and can be done according to several criteria.

Anledning: The customer may get many different proposals which may change in price or meet the requirements to various degrees.

Svar: A

Motivering: In a tender process with a lot of proposals it is important to be structured, to be able to choose the best fitting and most cost efficient proposal. By using a criteria based method it is easier to compare different proposals by just looking at one criteria at the time.

Litteraturhänvisning: [Lau:7] p. 298

Inlärningsmål: 4, 6, 13

Fråga 6.

Påstående: It is important that all possible requirements are specified in the specification.

Anledning: According to quality criteria for a specification, both trivial and non-trivial requirements should be specified to make it "complete".

Svar: E

Motivering: Completeness is not that all requirements *possible* are specified, but instead that all the *necessary* requirements are specified. Trivial requirements should often be left out or the specification might lose its understandability. Hence it's not important to specify everything imaginable.

Litteraturhänvisning: [Lau:9] p.376

Inlärningsmål: 1, 3, 11

Fråga 7.

Påstående: Checklists for validation are used by both the supplier and customer.

Anledning: When the customer validate the specification the supplier can get clarifications directly from the customer as problems are found.

Svar: B

Motivering: The statement only says that the checklist is used by both parties, which is most likely at the review of the specification. The reason mentions this implied meeting, but does not say if the checklist is used by both parties, only that the customer is validating the specification and that the supplier is present. Both the statement and the reason are correct, but the reason does not tell if the statement is correct.

Litteraturhänvisning: [Lau:9] p.390

Inlärningsmål: 1, 3, 11

Fråga 8.

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Påstående: Let the external supplier be responsible for the integration is usually the best choice.

Anledning: The supplier may have a product of his own and he may have experience in integrating it with external products.

Svar: A

Motivering: It's a good idea to have the supplier as responsible for the integration and not the customer. Because the customer usually don't have specialist knowledge which can lead to a lot of problems.

Litteraturhänvisning: [Lau:5] p. 204-205

Inlärningsmål: 1, 2, 19

Fråga 9.

Påstående: In agile development you continuously modify the requirements to adapt to customer needs.

Anledning: It is easy to change things and to constantly do planning activities in agile development.

Svar: A

Motivering: Since it is easy to modify documents and adapt to evolving requirements it is a good idea to modify requirements as the need arises.

Litteraturhänvisning: [AGRE] p.65

Inlärningsmål: 6, 12

Fråga 10.

Påstående: Requirement validation is a systematic method of reviewing documents to correct errors.

Anledning: Requirement validation can find errors, problems and other deviations.

Svar: D

Motivering: Requirement validations is meant to find errors, not correct them.

Litteraturhänvisning: [RP+INTDEP]

Inlärningsmål: 1, 4, 11
