Exam problems 1

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Grupp A
Christer Persson, Marie Versland, Marcus Carlberg,
William Bengtsson, Hampus Engström, Adam Nilsson

Problem 1: Domain Descriptions [LAU:1]

Proposition: It is recommended to add a domain description to the product-level requirement in order to better explain its purpose.
Reason: A domain description will ease the understanding of the domain and help the supplier to find requirements of tacit nature.
Correct answer: A (Proposition is true, but the reason is a true statement)
Motivation: The proposition is true as the domain-description is added to the product-level requirement to give the supplier an explanation of why the requirement exist. The reason is a true statement as the description will help understanding the domain of the requirement. This will help finding tacit requirements since the suppliers understand the domain better and are more grounded in what the customer is trying to explain.
Reference: Lau: Chapter 1 pages 30
Learning objective: 1
Main responsible: Hampus Engström

Problem 2: Data Model [LAU:2]

Proposition: Data model is often easy to translate from a domain level description to a product level description.
Reason: Data models are easy for the developers to understand because they have good knowledge market driven development.
Correct answer: C (The proposition is correct but the reason is erroneous)
Motivation: It should be E/R modeling instead of market driven development. E/R models in a database and a data model has many similarities and developers can see how the two models can be almost interchangeable. They often work with similar models in their daily routine. It is not as usual that the developers know about market driven development as it is of E/R modeling.
Reference: Lau: Chapter 2 pages 54
Learning objective: 3
Main responsible: Marcus Carlberg

Problem 3: Completeness of Tasks [LAU:3]

Proposition: To ensure that we identify all tasks it is important to interact with potential end users of the system.
Reason: Many developers fail to really understand what is going on in the system since they just sit in their offices and try to guess tasks by means of logic and common sense.
Correct answer: D (Proposition is false, but the reason is a true statement)

Motivation: Since it is impossible to ensure that all tasks have been covered the proposition is false. But it is indeed a very good way of finding new tasks that you wouldn't be able to find otherwise, which makes the reason true.
Reference: Lau: Chapter 3 page 118
Learning objective: 1, 3
Main responsible: Christer Persson

Problem 4: Features [LAU:3]

Proposition: A disadvantage of Features are that they can lead to a system with too many functions and thus will become over complicated.
Reason: A feature is very easy to formulate and sometimes the customer will make up to many for the system to be realistic.
Correct answer: A (Proposition is true, the reason is a true statement and the reason explains the proposition)
Motivation: The proposition is true, a disadvantage of features is that it can make a system to big and complicated. The reason in this case is because it's very easy to formulate features and come up with new functions and such that makes the system very complex and hard to understand. The reason is therefore true and also explains the purpose.
Reference: Lau: Chapter 3 pages 66, 69, 54
Learning objective: 2, 3
Main responsible: William Bengtsson

Problem 5: Elicitation [LAU:8]

Proposition: Developing and testing a prototype is a good way to elicit quality requirements about usability, safety and performance.
Reason: As long as the prototype is used for pilot experiments it increases to amount of identified present work tasks and present problems with those tasks.
Correct answer: C (The preposition is correct but the reason is erroneous)
Motivation: Prototypes can be made with many different aspects of the product in mind, usability e.g. is often tested with an interface prototype. Similar things can be achieved if focus is on safety or performance when the prototype is produced and tested. The reason is false since the prototype is separated from the present product, pilot experiment or not.
Reference: Lau: Chapter 8 pages 338,344, 345
Learning objective: 1,2,3
Main responsible: Adam Nilsson

Problem 6: Elicitation [LAU:8]

Proposition: Goal-domain tracing allows for traceability between for example a task and a business goal.
Reason: In the matrix of goal-domain tracing you can see if there is any work areas that is not supported by a goal.
Correct answer: B (Both the proposition and the reason are correct statements, but the reason

does not explain the proposition)

Motivation: Goal-domain tracing shows relationships between goals and domain issues like tasks. In the matrix it clearly shows which goals are supported by which working areas and vice versa and therefore see if you have missed anything. But because one work area doesn't have a goal doesn't mean that there is a traceability from a task to a goal.

Reference: Lau: Chapter 8 pages 364

Learning objective: 1,3

Main responsible: Marie Versland