

# Exam Problems 2

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GROUP A

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

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## Problem 1: Benefits of the QUPER Model [QUPER]

**Proposition:** QUPER provides a richer picture of quality targets than existing practices.

**Reason:** Many existing practices often specify quality aspects without explanation or rationale.

**Correct answer:** A (Proposition is true, the reason is a true statement and the reason explains the proposition)

**Motivation:** QUPER provides an overview to what a reasonable quality requirement should be by estimating cost-benefit breakpoints and barriers, while other practices often state quality requirements without explanation (eg. why should a certain quality requirement not be lower than the current stated value, what effect would this have on the cost of development etc.)

**Reference:** [QUPER] pages 42-46

**Learning objective:** 3, 7

**Main responsible:** Christer Persson

## Problem 2: Agile RE [AGRE]

**Proposition:** Customers always find it easy to understand and trust the agile process.

**Reason:** Customers are familiar with the agile process and have a lot of experience with it.

**Correct answer:** E (Proposition is false, the reason is a false statement)

**Motivation:** Customers are not that used to agile development process yet and thus have problem in trusting that the developers can deliver what is expected. The trust between the developers and the customer is hard to established because of this.

**Reference:** [AGRE] pages 63

**Learning objective:** 5

**Main responsible:** Marcus Carlberg

## Problem 3: Ambiguity [LAU 9]

**Proposition:** Ambiguity does not result in any risk.

**Reason:** The developer will just ask the customer for a clarification if he notice ambiguity.

**Correct answer:** E (Proposition is false, the reason is a true statement)

**Motivation:** The proposition is false because there is a risk since the developer might not notice the ambiguity, the developer might believe that he/she understands it.

The reason is a true statement since if the developer notice ambiguity he/she will ask the customer to explain in order to understand it.

**Reference:** LAU 9 page 376

**Learning objective:** 1

**Main responsible:** Hampus Engström

## **Problem 4: Requirements characteristics in MDRE [MDRE]**

**Proposition:** A software company that develop a product to a market rather than a customer often have a larger amount of informally described requirements.

**Reason:** In market driven requirements engineering there is a lot more requirements and there is no time to devote a lot of time to all requirements.

**Correct answer:** A (Proposition is true, the reason is a true statement and the reason explains the proposition)

**Motivation:** In MDRE situations factors like time-to-market and innovation have a large impact. New requirements are coming in continuously and many requirements stay in an informally described state. The developers do not have the same problem with syncing what they aim to do, to a specific customer who may misunderstand them.

**Reference:** [MDRE] chap 13.2.2

**Learning objective:** 6

**Main responsible:** Adam Nilsson

## **Problem 5: Importance of prioritization [PRIO]**

**Proposition:** Prioritization is an important part of planning what requirements to release in what iteration.

**Reason:** Prioritization is used to to identify what requirements are good and what requirements are bad.

**Correct answer:** C

**Motivation:** The prioritization is an important part of what requirement to release in what iteration because some requirements are very critical for the system to work and some are quite trivial. the proposition is therefore a true statement. The prioritization helps to sorts out the critical from the trivial and not to identify which requirements are bad and good. the reasons is therefore a false statement.

**Reference:** [PRIO] 4.2

**Learning objective:** 1, 5

**Main responsible:** William Bengtsson

## **Problem 6: Comparing proposals [Lau 7]**

**Proposition:** When comparing proposals from different suppliers the best one to take is the one with the highest total points.

**Reason:** Total points is the sum after several comparisons like normal and weak requirements, where in each comparison the supplier that fulfill it best, gets the highest score.

**Correct answer:** D (The proposition is false, but the reason is a true statement.)

**Motivation:** It's true that total points is the sum after the comparisons but it doesn't mean that it is the best one. Total point is more of a rough guideline and you have to study all of the comparisons especially the weak points in order to make a decision.

**Reference:** Lau 7 page 298-300

**Learning objective:** 5

**Main responsible:** Marie Versland