

Problem 1: Tacit requirements

Proposition: Not all demands are reflected in the requirements specification, the ones that are not reflected are called tacit requirements.

Reason: You cannot write down all the requirements in the specification since you will end up with a specification that nobody can validate or use in development.

Correct answer: A

Motivation: Both the proposition and reason are true since it is widely recognized that you cannot write down all the requirements, you should only specify what the developer cannot guess plus a bit more to make sure.

Reference: Lau: Chapter 1 page 4-5.

Learning objective: 1.1.2

Main responsible: Patrik Siljeholm

Problem 2: Virtual Windows

Proposition: A virtual window is a good way for a developer and a customer to be able to communicate with each other.

Reason: Because the virtual window is very detailed both the developer and customer can relate to what is being discussed.

Correct answer: C

Motivation: The reason is incorrect since a virtual window is not detailed, it is used to validate the data model. The proposition is correct since it is a good way for the developer to show what data goes into the system without having to show code or E/R diagrams that the customer will not understand.

Reference: Lau 2.5, p.66

Learning objective: 1.1.1, 1.1.3, 1.2.3

Main responsible: Kit Gustavsson

Problem 3: States

Proposition: While designing a large website with many states a state-transition matrix is often better than a state diagram.

Reason: A state diagram easily becomes many pages while the state matrix is more compact.

Correct answer: E

Motivation: A state-transition matrix becomes very large and redundant for big systems since most boxes contain "not possible". The state diagram on the other hand is often easy to follow even when it's large.

Reference: Lau 4.4 , sid 168-170. Lau 4.5, sid 172-174

Learning objective: 1.2.1

Main responsible: Magnus Norrby

Problem 4: Standards as requirements

Proposition: Requirements referring to a standard should be avoided.

Reason: Sometimes they lead to a false sense of security.

Correct answer: D

Motivation: In many cases standards are important or even mandatory. The reason is true, since sometimes the customer believes that a standard solves goals that it doesn't.

Reference: Lau 3.15, p.146&148

Learning objective: 1.1.3, 1.2.1, 1.2.2, 1.3.1, 1.3.2, 1.3.3, 1.3.4 & 1.3.5

Main responsible: Olof Wahlgren

Problem 5: Questionnaires

Proposition: With a questionnaire you can get statistical evidence for an assumption

Reason: By asking closed questions such as "How important is it that you can ..." you can from the result see how important the problem really is.

Correct answer: A

Motivation: The result from questions like above gets you statistics of how important a problem is.

Reference: Lau 8.2.6

Learning objective: 1.2.2

Main responsible: Jonatan Broberg

Problem 6: Stakeholder analysis

Proposition: Stakeholder analysis is a bad approach for eliciting goals and key issues.

Reason: Stakeholders often have conflicting views.

Correct answer: D

Motivation: Stakeholder analysis is one of the best methods for eliciting goals and key issues. Even though their views may differ it is the stakeholders that has to supply the goals.

Reference: Lau 8.2, sid 338-339

Learning objective: 1.2.2

Main responsible: Magnus Norrby