

LAU:5,7 1 Problem

Problem Tender process:

Proposition: Adding a pre-qualification stages to a tender process could reduce the time costs for the suppliers.

Reason: Comparing proposals is a large time cost in the tender processes.

Correct answer: B

Motivation: Writing proposals can be very time costly and limiting the amount of suppliers competing reduces both the work done by suppliers who weren't selected and the amounts of proposals to compare. The reason does not imply the proposition though since the customer is the one comparing proposals.

Reference: Lau 7.2 page 295

Learning objective: 1.1.6

Main responsible: Magnus Norrby

LAU:6, QUPER 2 Problem

Problem QUPER:

Proposition: QUPER introduces a third dimension to the cost-value approach: the quality level.

Reason: Quper views quality as non linear.

Correct answer: B

Motivation: This is two basic but important concepts in QUPER. QUPER takes in cost, value and quality as parameters and present the result in a 2D model.

Reference: QUPER: Related Techniques. Page 2 in the article, or page 43 in the IEEE magazine it was published in.

Learning objective: 1.1.3, 1.1.6, 1.2.5,

Main responsible: Kit Gustavsson

Problem: Open target

Proposition: You can use open target quality requirements if you as a customer are unsure how well the product could perform.

Reason: Open target lets the supplier specify the target.

Correct answer: A

Motivation: Instead of guessing how well the product can perform the customer can let the supplier set a target as good as possible and then you can decide whether you want to go with that or if you don't need that good performance and instead want to pay less for less performance.

Reference: LAU 6, page 228-229

Learning objective: 1.1.2, 1.2.1, 1.3.5

Main responsible: Gustav Johnsson Henningsson

LAU: 9, INSP 1 Problem

Problem Requirement specification:

Proposition: Specifying a lot of detail on the user interface is redundant.

Reason: Specifying too trivial requirements makes the specification long and hard to understand.

Correct answer: D

Motivation: The user interface is shown to be the most common source of problems and should therefore be specified in detail with for example Tasks & Support. Specifying trivial requirements makes the specification impractical to use.

Reference: Lau 9.1 page 376

Learning objective: 1.1.7

Main responsible: Magnus Norrby

MDRE, PRIO, RP 1 Problem

Problem MDRE:

Proposition: Requirement specifications are often less formal for market driven requirement engineering for software engineering (MDRE).

Reason: When the system has one customer, validation can be made continuously, whereas in the case of MDRE, validation is often delayed until a late stage in the development.

Correct answer: B

Motivation: The proposition is true and natural language is often used. The reason is true, since the developers and customer can have contact. The reason does not explain the proposition, though.

Reference: MDRE 13.2.2

Learning objective: 1.1.1, 1.1.3, 1.1.4, 1.1.5, 1.1.6 & 1.1.7

Main responsible: Olof Wahlgren

AGRE, INTDEP 1 Problem

Problem: Release planning

Proposition: When release planning you simply choose the requirements with most “bang-for-the-buck” to be released in the earlier releases.

Reason: The customer wants the highest possible benefit and you as a supplier should comply.

Correct answer: E

Motivation: You have take interdependencies in consideration when release planning. The customer doesn't always know best and you have to satisfy the customer during the development but most importantly with the finished product.

Reference: INTDEP

Learning objective: 1.1.1, 1.2.5

Main responsible: Gustav Johnsson Henningsson