Exam problems first hand-in

Group H

November 24, 2014

1 Chapter 1 (2 problems)

Problem 1: Legal dispute
Proposition: When a problem in the system has occurred that results in a legal dispute. If all written requirements are fulfilled, the court will rule in favour of the developers.
Reason: Courts do acknowledge tacit requirements, which means that reasonable expectations from the customer are to be fulfilled.
Correct answer: D (Proposition is false, but the reason is a true statement)
Motivation: The proposition is false since the court does not only look at the written requirements in the requirements specification. The court will also take into account the customer's reasonable expectations, which can be a grey area and differ from case to case, thus is the reason a true statement.
Reference: Lau: Chapter 1 pages 5, 6 and 7
Learning objective: 1.1.2, 1.1.5
Main responsible: Felix Hedlund

Problem 2: Tracing
Proposition: Tracing forward from requirements to program serves the same purpose as tracing backwards from program to requirements.
Reason: Verification of requirements is important to make sure that the product satisfies the requirements.
Correct answer: D (Proposition is false, but the reason is a true statement)
Motivation: Tracing forward from requirements to program is a check that the product satisfies the requirements, but tracing backwards only checks if the requirement is something that checks if all parts of the program were required. This means that the first part of the proposition is truly similar to verification but the second part is mostly necessary for the developer to make sure he/she does not spend too much time on a feature that might not be wanted.
Reference: Lau: Chapter 1 page 6
Learning objective: 1.1.2, 1.1.5
Main responsible: Lisa Stenström

2 Chapter 2 (1 problem)

Problem 3: Data dictionary as requirement
Proposition: A data dictionary can not be used as a requirement.
Reason: A data dictionary can be used to help explain the data requirements.
Correct answer: D (Proposition is false, but the reason is a true statement)
Motivation: A data dictionary can be used in different ways. One way is as a requirement by itself, eg: "data should be stored according to the data dictionary". Another way is to use is as an explanation of data requirements.
Reference: Lau: 2.3 page 58
Learning objective: 2.3
Main responsible: Max Arvidsson

3 Chapter 3,4 (2 problems)

Problem 4: Processbeskrivning
Påstående: Beskrivningen av funktionerna i processbeskrivningen är inte tillräcklig för att utvecklarna ska kunna implementera funktionerna.
Anledning: Det är lätt för utvecklarna att veta vad som ska implementeras när de utgår från en fullskalig processbeskrivning.
Rätt svar: D (Påståendet är falskt, men anledningen är sann)
Motivering: Påståendet är felaktigt då informationen som finns i en processbeskrivning ska vara så detaljrik att utvecklarna ska, utifrån denna kunna utveckla ett system. Vi får inte anta att utvecklarna löser någon implementation utan vi måste ge dem detaljerna för utförandet. Därav blir anledningen korrekt.
Litteraturhänvisning: Lau: sidorna 164-166
Inlärningsmål: 1.1.1, 1.1.5, 1.2.1
Huvudansvarig: Mergim Rama

Problem 5: Functional requirement syles
Proposition: A system with both task descriptions and feature requirements generally provide a more user friendly experience.
Reason: While feature requirements only provide a way to verify that a feature exist, task descriptions provides a way to verify that certain tasks can be performed in the system.
Correct answer: A (Both the proposition and the reason are correct statements, and the reason explains the proposition in a correct way)
Motivation: Both the proposition and the reasoning is true, since without any task descriptions there's a risk that a system has the required functionality, but the execution is overly complex.
Reference: Lau: Chapter 3, pages 102-103
Learning objective: 1.1.1, 1.2.2
Main responsible: Eric Ottosson

4 Chapter 8 (2 problems)

Problem 6: User involvement
Proposition: It is encouraged to involve users in design workshops.
Reason: Users with in depth knowledge of the system are an advantage when performing usability tests.
Correct answer: C (The proposition is true, but the reason is false).
Motivation: The proposition is true since it is the users who are interacting with the system and the design is of great importance to them. The users' feedback and ideas at a design workshop can help developers see the system from another perspective. The reason is false as users that have been involved in the design process are already familiar to the design of the system and they will not represent a typical user, thus making the result of the usability test misleading.
Reference: Lau: Chapter 8 pages 337, 344
Learning objective: 1.1.1, 1.3.4
Main responsible: Petter Henriksson

Problem 7: Stakeholders
Proposition: It is essential to identify the stakeholders of a project and find out whom they are, what their attitudes are, and what their interests are.
Reason: The stakeholders often know exactly what they want and how they want the system to be designed and used.
Correct answer: C (Proposition is true, but the reason is false).
Motivation: The proposition is true since it is important to identify and understand the needs of every stakeholder in order to fulfill all the goals of a project. However, stakeholders do not always know what they want and sometimes different stakeholders have different opinions about things.
Reference: Lau: 8.3 p. 350
Learning objective: 1.1.1
Main responsible: Ludvig Nyqvist