

Exam Problems

Group A.

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Lau 1 [1-2 problems]

Proposition

A good specification has no or very few tacit requirements.

Reason

Tacit requirements may be missed or interpreted another way by developers, especially by developers lacking some domain knowledge.

Correct answer

D: the proposition is false, but the reason is correct.

Motivation

If a specification contains all requirements it will be too large to validate or useful for developers. On the other hand, if the specification relies on too many tacit requirements the developer may not be able to fill in the blanks correctly. Therefore, everything that the developer cannot guess and a bit more (to be safe) should be specified.

Reference

Lau: Chapter 1 page 5

Learning objective

1.1.1 & 1.1.2

Main Responsible

Erik Hedblom

Proposition

Using the two-step approach as a project model is suitable in COTS purchases.

Reason

Having a requirement specification consisting of a list of desired features, different COTS products can be compared against this list.

Correct answer

D: the proposition is false, but the reason is correct.

Motivation

The proposition is false because the second part of the two-step approach produces design-level requirements, but a COTS product already has its interfaces/design defined. Defining new ones is meaningless. The reason is true however. The result of the traditional

approach is a requirement specification consisting of a list of desired features which easily can be compared to what's being offered by existing products.

Reference

Lau: Chapter 1 pages 32-34

Learning objective

1.1.1, 1.1.3 & 1.1.5

Main Responsible

Philip Ståhl

Lau 2 [1-2 problems]

Proposition

Using data expressions may be a good way to enhance a data model.

Reason

Data expressions can be systematically transformed into a program that handles the data.

They are also easily understood by developers.

Correct answer

B: Both proposition and reason are correct, but the reason does not explain the statement.

Motivation

Some data models can be hard to understand. By adding extra information about the entities in the model, using data expressions, the model can become both more understandable and more detailed.

Reference

Lau: Chapter 2 pages 62 & 63

Learning objective

1.1.1, 1.1.2 & 1.1.3

Main Responsible

Jonas Jacobsson

Lau 3,4 [2 problems]

Proposition

State diagrams are particularly useful during development and testing.

Reason

State diagrams may be helpful in finding missing functions.

Correct answer

A: both the proposition and the reason are correct statements,

AND the reason explains the proposition in a correct way.

Motivation

A state diagram provides a visualization of transitions between different states. This helps developers detect missing arrows between states (i.e. missing functions).

Reference

Lau: Chapter 4 pages 168-170

Learning objectives

1.1.2 & 1.1.4

Main Responsible

Johan Holm

Proposition

Use cases provide a great overview of the important parts of the system.

Reason

Use cases clearly describe all necessary tasks and the data needed to support them.

Correct answer

E: Both false proposition and reason.

Motivation

While use cases provide a great overview of the important tasks it does not describe the necessary data and important non-task activities.

Reference

Lau: Chapter 3 page 132

Learning Objective

1.1.2 & 1.1.3

Main Responsible

Oskar von Knorring

Lau 8 [2 problems]

Proposition

To elicit design inputs design workshops are widely advocated.

Reason

The collaboration at design workshops usually turns into designs that satisfy the needs of the client.

Correct answer

C: The proposition is true, but the reason is false.

Motivation

Design workshops are widely advocated but tend to lead to poor design. In many cases the people working on the project lose sight of the goal.

Reference

Lau: Chapter 8 page 344

Learning objective

1.1.4 & 1.2.2

Main Responsible

Oscar Werneman

Proposition

Elicitation usually requires several intermediate work products before the requirements are elicited.

Reason

Intermediate work products help the Analyst gain domain knowledge and understand different stakeholder's perspectives and can be used for further elicitation.

Correct answer

A: Both the proposition and the reason are correct statements,

AND the reason explains the proposition in a correct way.

Motivation

The Analyst usually doesn't know all the aspects of the product to be developed before starting. Intermediate work products are therefore used to gain information about the different aspects and thus helping the elicitation.

Reference

Lau: Chapter 8.1 pages 334-336

Learning objective

1.1.1, 1.1.3 & 1.1.4

Main Responsible

Eskil Petersson