Chapter 1

Problem: Verification
Proposition: Verification is important for making sure that the specified requirements are fulfilled.
Reason: Requirements engineers may find it hard to write down the requirements in a precise way, so that the written requirements match the real demands.
Answer: B
Motivation: Both proposition and reason are true. But the reason does not explain the proposition. *Validation* is important to make sure that the requirements match the real demands, which is the problem specified in the reason. *Verification* is important to make sure that the written requirements are fulfilled by the system.
Reference: p. 3-4
Learning objective: 1.1.1, 1.1.4, 1.1.5
Main responsible: Emma Ekström

Chapter 2

Problem: Data dictionaries
Proposition: A data dictionary is a textual description of system data and can be used as a substitute for a data model.
Reason: Good practice for writing a data model is to omit trivial information and to focus on special edge cases of the data and its connection to the product's domain.
Correct answer: D
Motivation: A data dictionary should be used in conjunction with a data model to explain the data with focus on non trivial data entries such as special cases. So the proposition is false. A good domain knowledge is essential to clarify how the data of the model is related to the products domain. The reason is a true statement.
Reference: p. 56, 59
Learning objective: 1.1.1, 1.1.3
Main responsible: Oskar Fällström

Chapter 3, 4

Problem: Business rules
Proposition: Requirements that are simple business rules, such as discounts, are better to describe in tasks with data rather than decision tables.
Reason: Decision tables are hard to make and are only worth the time if the business rules are complex. Simple business rules are much easier to formulate and understand when shown as visible data in a task with data.
Correct answer: E
Motivation: Decision tables are easy to make and focus solely on business rules and relationship between rules, which make them easy to understand when the rules and relationships are not very complex. When rules are used as visible data in tasks with data there can be a lot of unrelated data and it is hard to show relationships between rules.
Reference: p. 163, 134
Learning objective: 1.1.1, 1.1.3, 1.2.1, 1.3.1
Main responsible: Elin Blomstergren

Problem: Specification techniques
Proposition: Scenarios, in the RE sense, can be useful when testing the final product.
Reason: A Scenario is a composition of several Task Descriptions.
Correct answer: C
Motivation: Scenarios are short descriptive stories or instantiations of use cases. They are not a composition of generic task descriptions, but can include actions taken in them as part of the narrative. The question tries to trick the reader with an initial true statement followed by a not unreasonable, but bogus, explanation.
Reference: p 114-115
Learning objective: 1.1.4, 1.1.5
Main responsible: Gustav Halling

Chapter 8

Problem: Focus groups
Proposition: When organizing a focus group all stakeholders should be invited.
Reason: The analyst's job is to make sure that all important stakeholders gets the same amount of crucial issues implemented in the product.
Correct answer: E
Motivation: Only the most important stakeholders should be invited to join the focus group or else the size of the focus group would not be manageable. When choosing which critical issues to implement in the product it is crucial to make sure that at least some from each important stakeholder is implemented, but by choosing the same amount from all stakeholders might make the product sprawly and of a lower quality.
Reference: p. 352-354
Learning objective: 1.1.1, 1.2.2
Main responsible: Fredrik Månsson

Problem: Questionnaires
Proposition: Questionnaires are a good technique for bringing completeness to your requirements.
Reason: By using questionnaires you can get information from several different stakeholders.
Correct answer: D
Motivation: When using questionnaires it is easy to formulate questions with the intention to reveal problems, how the current work is being done, goals etc. and getting answers from many different people. But you will always be limited by how your questions are interpreted and how you will interpret the answers. Misunderstandings may cause flaws in requirements which mean we can’t guarantee completeness.
Reference: p 338, 342.
Learning objective: 1.1.1, 1.1.3, 1.2.1, 1.2.2
Main responsible: Filip Månsson