Software Integrated Project (2019-2020)

Trial Exam

Karim Lekadir, PhD

Universitat de Barcelona

Dpt. Matemàtiques & Informàtica

1. Development Process

Question 1

- Which of these lifecycles of software development is incorrect?

A. Market analysis, requirements, design, coding, testing.

B. Requirements, market analysis, design, coding, testing.

C. Requirements, design, coding, testing, market analysis.

D. Requirements, technical specifications, design, coding, testing.

Answer 1

- Which of these lifecycles of software development is incorrect?

A. Market analysis, requirements, design, coding, testing.

B. Requirements, market analysis, design, coding, testing.

C. **Requirements, design, coding, testing, market analysis.**

D. Requirements, technical specifications, design, coding, testing.

Question 2

- SWOT analysis prior to software development enables to?

A. Understand if there is a need for the software

B. Decide if the software development project is risky

C. Plan properly the software development lifecycle

D. Choose the right software development team

Answer 2

- SWOT analysis prior to software development enables to?

A. Understand if there is a need for the software

B. **Decide if the software development project is risky**

C. Plan properly the software development lifecycle

D. Choose the right software development team

Question 3

- SWOT enables to analyse?

A. A software

B. A software + team

C. A software + team + competition

D. A software + team + competition + market

Answer 3

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A. A software

B. A software + team

C. A software + team + competition

D. A software + team + competition + market

Question 4

- A software team member :

A. Must have only one role

B. Can have maximum two roles

C. Must be involved in all roles

D. Should be involved in all software development phases

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A. Must have only one role

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D. Should be involved in all software development phases

Question 5

- One answer is incorrect: A GANNT chart in software development enables to:

A. Assess software feasibility

B. Improve software design

C. Schedule all phases of the development lifecycle

D. Track software development progress

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2. Software Requirements

Question 1

- Among these, which ones are not part of the software requirements?

A. User requirements.

B. Rentability requirements.

C. Ethical requirements.

D. System requirements.

Answer 1

- Among these, which ones are not part of the software requirements?

A. User requirements.

B. **Rentability requirements.**

C. Ethical requirements.

D. System requirements.

Question 2

- Of these requirements, which ones are most important?

A. User requirements.

B. Legal requirements.

C. System requirements.

D. They are equally important in a proper software development process.

Answer 2

- Of these requirements, which ones are most important?

A. User requirements.

B. Legal requirements.

C. System requirements.

D. They are equally important in a proper software development process.

Question 3

- What format is best used for requirement documentation?

A. Graphs

B. Tables

C. Text

D. Bullet points

Answer 3

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B. Tables

C. Text

D. Bullet points

Question 4

- Among these steps, what comes first in the requirement gathering process?

A. User identification for requirement gathering.

B. Documentation of the requirements.

C. Stakeholder identification for requirement gathering.

D. Discussion with experts.

Answer 4

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C. **Stakeholder identification for requirement gathering.**

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Question 5

- For a software app that aims to diagnose heart disease in the hospital, which stakeholder should be interviewed for the requirement analysis?

A. Cardiologists.

B. Doctors, nurses, technicians, and patients.

C. Doctors as the main end-users.

D. Doctors, nurses, and patients.

Answer 5

- For a software app that aims to diagnose heart disease in the hospital, which stakeholder should be interviewed for the requirement analysis?

A. Cardiologists.

B. **Doctors, nurses, technicians, and patients.**

C. Doctors as the main end-users.

D. Doctors, nurses, and patients.

Question 6

- For a software app that aims to diagnose Covid-19 in the hospital, which stakeholder should be interviewed for the requirement analysis?

A. Specialists in Covid-19.

B. Specialists, doctors, nurses, technicians, and patients.

C. Doctors as the main end-users.

D. Doctors, nurses, and technicians.

Answer 6

- For a software app that aims to diagnose Covid-19 in the hospital, which stakeholder should be interviewed for the requirement analysis?

A. Specialists in Covid-19.

B. **Specialists, doctors, nurses, technicians, and patients.**

C. Doctors as the main end-users.

D. Doctors, nurses, and technicians.

Question 7

- For a software app that aims to diagnose Covid-19 at home, which stakeholder should be interviewed for the requirement analysis?

A. Specialists in Covid-19.

B. Patients as the main end-users.

C. Doctors, technologists (device experts) and patients.

D. Doctors, patients and legal experts.

Question 7

- For a software app that aims to diagnose Covid-19 at home, which stakeholder should be interviewed for the requirement analysis?

A. Specialists in Covid-19.

B. Patients as the main end-users.

C. Doctors, technologists (device experts) and patients.

D. **Doctors, patients and legal experts.**

Question 8

- Which ones of these is not a method for software requirement gathering?

A. Co-creation workshops

B. Market analysis

C. Surveys

D. Interviews

Answer 8

- Which ones of these is not a method for software requirement gathering?

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C. Surveys

D. Interviews

Question 9

- Which language should you use for requirement documentation?

A. Unambiguous, detailed and specific descriptions

B. English to make sure all customers understand

C. Simple language that can be understood by all

D. Technical language of the application domain

Answer 9

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A. **Unambiguous, detailed and specific descriptions**

B. English to make sure all customers understand

C. Simple language that can be understood by all

D. Technical language of the application domain

Question 10

- For an app estimating heart attack risk, how many users should be involved in the requirement gathering process?

A. At least one male and one female user

B. N=100

C. N=20

D. N=5

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Question 11

- How much time should requirement gathering last?

A. 3 to 6 months

B. Till the beginning of the system design

C. Until requirement documentation is finalised

D. Until testing is complete successfully

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Question 12

- How long should the first iteration of requirement gathering last?

A. Depends on the software

B. Less than 3 months

C. 3 to 6 months

D. At least one year

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Question 13

- What comes after requirement gathering?

A. Software design

B. Technical specifications

C. Mock-up

D. Co-creation workshop

Answer 13

- What comes after requirement gathering?

A. Software design

B. **Technical specifications**

C. Mock-up

D. Co-creation workshop

Question 14

- The second iteration of requirement analysis depends on:

A. Feedback from developers

B. Feedback from users that tested the first prototype

C. Feedback from mock-ups

D. Feedback from system design

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C. Feedback from mock-ups

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Question 15

- What to do if there are disagreements in the requirements between users:

A. Ask additional users if possible

B. Organise a co-creation workshop

C. Define a minimal set of consensus requirements

D. All three

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