

1 Context Diagram

1.1 Proposition

A context diagram is only useful in a tender situation.

1.2 Reason

In a tender situation functional and design requirements are of none or little use . A context diagram describes the things that go on in the system

1.3 Correct Answer

D - Proposition is false, but the reason is a true statement.

1.4 Motivation

Context diagrams can be useful in all sorts of projects to describe the domain.

1.5 Reference

Lau: Chapter 1 pages 20

1.6 Learning objective

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1.7 Main responsible

Emma Holmberg Ohlsson

2 Business Goals

2.1 Proposition

Business goals are used for the supplier to understand the domain better. They can also be used to verify that the goal requirements are taken into account during development.

2.2 Reason

Business goals are requirements that are often defined in the requirement specification so that they can be verified after the project is done and the system is implemented.

2.3 Correct Answer

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

2.4 Motivation

Business goals are not used as requirements. A supplier can not be held responsible for a system to fulfill the business goals for a system. They are used so that the supplier understands the domain and the reason behind the system better

2.5 Reference

Lau: Chapter 1 page 30, Chapter 8 page 358

2.6 Learning objective

2.7 Main responsible

Martin Richter

3 Data expressions

3.1 Proposition

Data expressions give a good overview for everyone involved in the project

3.2 Reason

It is easy to understand for both developers and customers.

3.3 Correct Answer

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3.4 Motivation

Not a good overview for the customer and hard to administrate. Not easy to understand the whole.

3.5 Reference

Lau: Chapter 2 pages 60, 63-64

3.6 Learning objective

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3.7 Main responsible

Alexander Næsslander

4 Data requirements

4.1 Proposition

A data model and a data dictionary both need to exist if one of them does.

4.2 Reason

A data model describes what entities exist and their relations. A data dictionary describes the entities.

4.3 Correct Answer

D - Proposition is false, but the reason is a true statement.

4.4 Motivation

Data model should have an accompanying data dictionary to explain it, but a data dictionary can exist on its own.

4.5 Reference

Lau: Chapter 2 pages 44-60

4.6 Learning objective

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4.7 Main responsible

Emma Holmberg Ohlsson

5 Vivid Scenarios

5.1 Proposition

Vivid scenarios should not be used as requirements

5.2 Reason

Vivid scenarios are too hard to verify to be good requirements, and they do not cover all task that the system should support.

5.3 Correct Answer

A - Both the proposition and the reason are correct statements, AND the reason explains the proposition in a correct way.

5.4 Motivation

Vivid scenarios does not cover all task that should be performed by the system, and it is hard to verify that they are fulfilled in the system during development. Therefore they are not suitable as requirements. On the other hand they can be useful to include in requirement documentation to give the developer a sense of how the system will be used.

5.5 Reference

Lau: Chapter 3 pages 114-115

5.6 Learning objective

1.1.1, 1.1.3

5.7 Main responsible

Emma Holmberg Ohlsson

6 Task Descriptions

6.1 Proposition

Task descriptions are functional requirements

6.2 Reason

Task descriptions describe what the user and product do together

6.3 Correct Answer

D - Proposition is false, but the reason is a true statement.

6.4 Motivation

The proposition is false as task descriptions only say what the product and user do together, and not what parts of a task that is the product's responsibilities. That means that it is a domain level requirement. Had we specified what the product should do it had been a product requirement.

6.5 Reference

Lau: Chapter 3 pages 92, 99

6.6 Learning objective

1.1.1

6.7 Main responsible

Emma Holmberg Ohlsson

7 Focus Groups

7.1 Proposition

Focus groups are used mainly towards the end of a project in order to validate requirements together with the stakeholders.

7.2 Reason

Focus groups are similar to brainstorming sessions where various stakeholders participate.

7.3 Correct Answer

D, The proposition is wrong but the reason is a correct statement.

7.4 Motivation

Focus groups are used early in the project, often to generate new ideas. And not for validating requirements late in a project. Typically end users and other stakeholders take part in the focus groups.

7.5 Reference

Lau Chapter 8, page 343, 352

7.6 Learning objective

1.1.3

7.7 Main responsible

Martin Richter

8 Elicitation Barriers

8.1 Proposition

All elicitation barrier can be overcome.

8.2 Reason

With the correct elicitation method and the elicitation performed by a requirement specialist all the barriers can be

8.3 Correct Answer

E - Both the proposition and the reason are false.

8.4 Motivation

Elicitation barrier are existing problems. Some can be overcome by using different elicitation methods, but not all.

8.5 Reference

Lau: Chapter 8 pages 334-335

8.6 Learning objective

8.7 Main responsible

Emma Holmberg Ohlsson

9 Asking suppliers

9.1 Proposition

Asking suppliers can lead to fewer demands.

9.2 Reason

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9.3 Correct Answer

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9.4 Motivation

You can get to know what is standard or praxis so that you don't need to write demands for as much details.

9.5 Reference

Lau: Chapter 8 pages 346

9.6 Learning objective

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9.7 Main responsible

Hannes Johansson