

Part I: Multiple Choice Questions (1.5pts each)

1. What is the primary purpose of a traceability matrix in requirements management?
 - A. To track changes in requirements
 - B. To ensure all requirements are testable
 - C. To map requirements to design elements
 - D. To document user feedback
2. What is the purpose of a feasibility study in the context of requirements analysis?
 - A. To determine if the proposed system is technically possible.
 - B. To estimate the total cost of the project.
 - C. To identify potential risks and challenges.
 - D. All of the above.
3. Why is it essential to involve stakeholders in the requirements elicitation process?
 - A. To assign blame if the project fails.
 - B. To ensure all stakeholders are equally represented.
 - C. To gather accurate and complete requirements.
 - D. To limit the number of change requests.
4. What role does a prototype play in the requirements engineering process?
 - A. It serves as the final version of the software.
 - B. It helps validate and clarify requirements through a tangible representation.
 - C. It replaces the need for a requirements document.
 - D. It is only relevant for large-scale projects.
5. Which phase of the software development life cycle is primarily associated with requirements engineering?
 - A. Implementation
 - B. Requirements Analysis
 - C. Testing
 - D. Maintenance
6. In the context of model validation, what does it mean when a model is said to be "consistent"?
 - A. The model accurately reflects the real-world system.
 - B. The model has no errors or discrepancies.
 - C. The model is easy to understand by stakeholders.
 - D. The model aligns with industry standards.



7. What is the main advantage of using automated acceptance tests?
 - A. They are more cost-effective than manual testing.
 - B. They provide a subjective evaluation of the software.
 - C. They are only applicable to small-scale projects.
 - D. They cannot be executed in parallel.
8. In the context of requirements traceability, what does it mean for a requirement to be "verifiable"?
 - A. It can be traced back to its source.
 - B. It is testable, and its satisfaction can be objectively assessed.
 - C. It is included in the prototype.
 - D. It aligns with stakeholder expectations.
9. During requirements review, what role does a validation team typically play?
 - A. Identifying defects in the code
 - B. Ensuring that requirements are complete, consistent, and verifiable
 - C. Developing the prototype
 - D. Conducting user acceptance testing
10. During the architectural design phase, what does the term "scalability" refer to?
 - A. The ability of the system to handle a growing amount of work
 - B. The size of each subsystem in the system
 - C. The cost-effectiveness of the architectural design
 - D. The speed at which the system can be deployed
11. What is the primary goal of conceptual modelling in software requirements engineering?
 - A. To create a high-level design of the system
 - B. To capture and represent user requirements in an abstract form
 - C. To generate code automatically
 - D. To conduct user acceptance testing
12. What is the purpose of a Requirements Allocation process in systems engineering?
 - A. To assign requirements to specific components or subsystems
 - B. To eliminate unnecessary requirements
 - C. To prioritize requirements based on stakeholder preferences
 - D. To document user feedback



2.1 What is the primary purpose of the System Requirements Document (SRD) document in requirements engineering?

- A. To capture and document all requirements
- B. To define the system architecture and components
- C. To allocate requirements to specific subsystems
- D. To represent the flow of data within the system

2.2 Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of a good requirements document?

- A. Ambiguity is kept to a minimum
- B. Requirements are measurable
- C. Requirements are testable
- D. Requirements are verifiable

2.3 Which of the following is NOT a valid reason for requirements engineering failure?

- A. Lack of communication
- B. Poor requirements management
- C. Lack of user involvement
- D. Poor requirements engineering practices

2.4 Which of the following is NOT a valid reason for requirements engineering failure?

2. Review requirement document is very expensive because they involve a number of people spending time reading and checking the requirements document. Explain the solution how can be reduce this expense? [3pts.]

3. What is the main difference between Requirements validation and Requirements Analysis? [3pts.]

4. Why prototyping very essential for requirements validation and list prototyping activities for requirements validation? [3pts.]

5. Write four questions which should be answered when Planning process improvements? [4pts.] *1pt. each*

6. In requirement development, process improvement is concerned with modifying processes in order to meet some improvement objectives. List 3 main process improvement objectives? [3pts.] *1pt each.*

7. What is change Management Process? Write the key successful steps of an effective change management process strategy? 4pts.

8. Explain about user and system documentation? 3pts.

