**Debre Markos University, Institute of Technology**

**School of Computing**

**Software Engineering Academic Program**

***Requirements Engineering questions for exit exam preparation***

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1. Requirements might describe:
2. A user level facility
3. A very general system property
4. A specific constraint on a system
5. A constraint on the development of the system
6. All
7. Requirements should specify ‘what’ but not ‘how’.
8. True
9. False
10. The best way to write requirements is:
11. Using natural language
12. Using system models
13. Using engineering terms
14. Using diagrams and tables
15. None
16. Detailed requirements are:
17. The requirements of stakeholders
18. The requirements of users
19. System requirements
20. A and B
21. One of the following doesn’t define Stakeholder requirements?
22. Sometimes called user requirements.
23. They are written from the point-of-view of system stakeholders.
24. These are more detailed specifications of requirements which may be expressed as an abstract model of the system.
25. None
26. Which of the following activities are categorized under requirements development process of requirements engineering?
27. Requesting changes to the baselined requirements
28. Performing impact analysis for the requested changes
29. Implementing the approved changes.
30. All of these mentioned above
31. None of the mentioned
32. Which one of the following is a functional requirement?
33. Maintainability
34. Portability
35. Robustness
36. None
37. “Consider a system where, a heat sensor detects an intrusion and alerts the security company.” What kind of a requirement the system is providing?
38. Functional
39. Non-Functional
40. Known Requirement
41. None
42. Which of the following statements explains portability in non-functional requirements?
43. It is a degree to which software running on one platform can easily be converted to run on another platform
44. It cannot be enhanced by using languages, OS’ and tools that are universally available and standardized
45. The ability of the system to behave consistently in a user-acceptable manner when operating within the environment for which the system was intended
46. None
47. Functional requirements capture the intended behavior of the system.
48. True
49. False
50. Select the developer-specific requirement?
51. Portability
52. Maintainability
53. Availability
54. A and B
55. Which one of the following is a requirement that fits in developer’s module?
56. Availability
57. Testability
58. Usability
59. Flexibility
60. Which one of the following is **not** a step of requirement engineering?
61. Elicitation
62. Design
63. Analysis
64. documentation
65. Conflicting requirements are common in Requirement Engineering, with each client proposing his or her version is the right one.
66. True
67. False
68. What is the first step of requirement elicitation?
69. Identifying Stakeholder
70. Listing out Requirements
71. Requirements Gathering
72. All
73. Arrange the tasks involved in requirements elicitation in an appropriate manner.
74. Requirements Gathering, Consolidation, Prioritization, Evaluation,
75. Requirements Gathering, Evaluation, Prioritization, Consolidation
76. Requirements Gathering, Prioritization, Evaluation, Consolidation
77. Prioritization, Requirements Gathering, Evaluation, Consolidation
78. Why is Requirements Elicitation a difficult task?
79. Problem of scope
80. Problem of understanding
81. Problem of volatility
82. All
83. Requirements elicitation is a cyclic process.
84. True
85. False
86. Requirements Analysis is an Iterative Process.
87. True
88. False
89. What does the study of an existing system refer to?
90. Details of DFD
91. Feasibility Study
92. System Analysis
93. System Planning
94. Another name for requirements document is:
95. Functional Specification
96. Requirements Definition
97. Software Requirements Specification
98. All
99. Which of the following property does **not** correspond to a good Software Requirements Specification (SRS)?
100. Verifiable
101. Ambiguous
102. Complete
103. Traceable
104. Which of the following property of SRS is depicted by the statement: “Conformity to a standard is maintained”?
105. Correct
106. Complete
107. Consistent
108. Modifiable
109. The SRS is said to be consistent if and only if
110. its structure and style are such that any changes to the requirements can be made easily while retaining the style and structure
111. every requirement stated therein is one that the software shall meet
112. every requirement stated therein is verifiable
113. no subset of individual requirements described in it conflict with each other
114. Which of the following statements about SRS is/are true?
115. SRS is written by customer
116. SRS is written by a developer
117. SRS serves as a contract between customer and developer
118. All
119. None
120. The SRS document is also known as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ specification.
121. black-box
122. white-box
123. grey-box
124. none of the mentioned
125. Which of the following is included in SRS?
126. Cost
127. Design Constraints
128. Staffing
129. Delivery Schedule
130. Which of the following is **not** included in SRS?
131. Performance
132. Functionality
133. Design solutions
134. External Interfaces
135. Arrange the given sequence to form an SRS Prototype outline as per IEEE SRS Standard.
136. Index, General Description, Introduction, Specific Requirements, Appendices
137. Index, Introduction, General Description, Specific Requirements, Appendices
138. Introduction, General Description, Specific Requirements, Appendices, Index
139. Index, General Description, Introduction,
140. Consider the following Statement: “The output of a program shall be given within 10 secs of event X 10% of the time.” What characteristic of SRS is being depicted here?
141. Consistent
142. Verifiable
143. Non-verifiable
144. Correct
145. Consider the following Statement: “The data set will contain an end of file character.” What characteristic of SRS is being depicted here?
146. Consistent
147. Non-verifiable
148. Correct
149. Ambiguous
150. Consider the following Statement: “The product should have a good human interface. “What characteristic of SRS is being depicted here?
151. Consistent
152. Non-Verifiable
153. Correct
154. Ambiguous
155. Narrative essay is one of the best types of specification document?
156. True
157. False
158. The system specification describes the
159. Function, performance and constraints of a computer-based system
160. Implementation of each allocated system
161. Element software architecture
162. Time required for system simulation
163. Who writes the Software Requirements Specification Document (SRS)?
164. System Developer
165. System Tester
166. System Analyst
167. None of these above
168. What is the goal of the requirements analysis and specification phase of the software development life cycle?
169. Understanding the customer requirements and organize them in an informal document
170. Analyzing the cost of development
171. Determining scope of the software
172. None
173. The best way to conduct a requirements validation review is to
174. Examine the system model for errors
175. Have the customer look over the requirements
176. Send them to the design team and see if they have any concerns
177. Use a checklist of questions to examine each requirement
178. Which two requirements are given priority during Requirement Management of a product?
179. User and Developer
180. Functional and Non-functional
181. Enduring and Volatile
182. All
183. Considering the example of issue/return of a book, cataloging etc. in a library management. What type of management requirement is being depicted here?
184. Enduring
185. Volatile
186. Both Enduring & Volatile
187. All of the mentioned
188. Why is Requirements Management Important? It is due to the changes
189. to the environment
190. in technology
191. in customer’s expectations
192. all
193. Requirements Management is a prerequisite for Quality-Oriented Development.
194. True
195. False
196. Requirements traceability is one of the most important part requirement management. It may also be referred to as the heart of requirement management.
197. True
198. False
199. Requirements Management has a high initial start-up cost but does not need ongoing funding throughout a project.
200. True
201. False
202. According to a statistical report: “over 30% of all software projects are cancelled before completion and over 70% of the remainder fail to deliver expected features”. What must be the reason for such a situation?
203. Poor change management
204. Poor requirements management
205. Poor quality control
206. All of the mentioned
207. Which one of the following is **not** an input to the requirements engineering process?
208. Domain knowledge
209. Existing system information
210. System models
211. Organizational standards
212. There is no ideal requirements engineering process. This is because of all **Except**:
213. The technologies and methods used for requirements engineering vary from one organization to another.
214. The types of engineering and managerial disciplines involved in requirements engineering vary from one organization to another.
215. Different types of application system need different types of requirements engineering process.
216. As different organizations have the same culture, so too does the requirements engineering process.
217. Which of the following process models shows the major activities involved in a particular process and their approximate sequencing?
218. Role action models
219. Coarse grain activity models
220. Fine grain activity models
221. Entity relationship models
222. Which of the following is intended to detect problems in the requirements document before it is used as a basis for the system development?
223. Requirements elicitation
224. Requirements Specification
225. Requirements negotiation
226. Requirements validation.
227. Which one of the following is **not** a maturity level according to Capability Maturity Model?
228. Repeatable
229. Measured
230. Optimizing
231. Initial
232. CMM level 5 affirms that the Software Developing Company is at the stage of\_\_\_.
233. Having several well defined and documented standard processes
234. Having adhoc uncontrolled processes
235. Continuous process improvement
236. Using statistical tools in the management of processes and projects
237. CMM stands for  
     A. Capability Management Module
238. Conservative Maturity Model
239. Capability Maturity Module
240. Capability Maturity Model
241. One of the following is **wrong** about analysis checklists.
242. The questions should be general.
243. Checklists should not include more than ten items.
244. They provide a reminder of what to look for and reduce the chances that you will forget some requirements checks.
245. None
246. Which of the following differentiates requirements validation from requirements analysis?
247. It is concerned with checking a final draft of a requirements document.
248. The validation process should be more concerned with the way in which the requirements are described.
249. It should mostly be concerned with answering the question 'have we got the requirements right?'
250. All
251. Which of the following is **not** correct about a document-based approachto developing and managing requirements?
252. It’s difficult to keep the documents current and synchronized.
253. It’s not easy to store supplementary information attributes about each requirement.
254. It’s easy to define links between requirements and other system elements.
255. Tracking the status of both individual requirements and the entire set of requirements is cumbersome.
256. Risk management is one of the most important jobs for a  
     a) Client  
     b) Investor  
     c) Production team  
     d) Project manager
257. Which of the following term is best defined by the statement: “The underlying technology on which the system is built is superseded by new technology.”?  
     a) Technology change  
     b) Product competition  
     c) Requirements change  
     d) None of the mentioned
258. Risk management is now recognized as one of the most important project management tasks.  
     a) True  
     b) False
259. Which of the following strategies means that the impact of the risk will be reduced?  
     a) Avoidance strategies  
     b) Minimization strategies  
     c) Contingency plans  
     d) All
260. Which of the following issues are addressed by an effective risk management plan?
261. Risk monitoring
262. Risk avoidance
263. Contingency planning
264. All
265. Typical requirements risk includes
266. misunderstanding the requirements
267. inadequate user involvement
268. uncertain or changing project scope and objectives
269. continually changing requirements
270. all
271. which risk management activity examines the potential consequences of specific risks to your project.
272. Risk identification
273. Risk analysis
274. Risk prioritization
275. Risk monitoring