2-1 Quiz: Functional, Nonfunctional, and User Interface Requirements - Results   ✕

Attempt 2 of 2

Written May 18, 2025 3:45 PM - May 18, 2025 3:51 PM

Attempt Score	**24 / 30 - B-**
Overall Grade (Highest Attempt)	**24 / 30 - B-**

Question 1   0 / 3 points

Capacity is defined as the number of customers or users that can be served by the system.

What type of requirement is *capacity*? Select one.

- ⦿ Functional Requirement
- ◯ Nonfunctional Requirement

Question 2   3 / 3 points

Scalability is defined as the ability of a system to handle an increasing amount of work by adding more resources to it. A system is considered scalable if it can grow or have components added to it and still

maintain quality performance.

What type of requirement is *scalability*? Select one.

○ Functional Requirement

◉ Nonfunctional Requirement

Question 3   3 / 3 points

A system contains many processes. Three common processes that are "grouped" together are *transaction corrections, adjustments, and cancellations*. These three elements work to properly serve customers. Imagine a system that allows you to register for a class online. The online system must give you a way to correct any errors you made, such as registering for the wrong class. This would be a *transaction correction*. The system should also allow you to make adjustments, such as adding or dropping classes. Finally, the system should allow you to make *cancellations*, such as cancelling the registration process entirely. Notice that all three of these processes, *correction, adjustment, and cancellation*, work together to provide you with one service, which is registering for classes.

What type of requirements are *transaction corrections, adjustments, and cancellations*? Select one.

○ Nonfunctional Requirements

◉ Functional Requirements

Question 4   3 / 3 points

Security is identified as the processes or features in the system that ensure data integrity.

What type of requirement is *security*? Select one.

- (●) Nonfunctional Requirement
- ( ) Functional Requirement

Question 5   3 / 3 points

Performance is measured by the useful work completed or done by a system. Performance is related to well-planned and organized processes and proper design.

What type of requirement is *performance*? Select one.

- (●) Nonfunctional Requirement
- ( ) Functional Requirement

Question 6   3 / 3 points

Regulatory requirements are defined as the ability for sub-systems or specialized systems to monitor the functions and behavior of different processes in the system.

What type of requirements are *regulatory* requirements? Select one.

- ( ) Nonfunctional Requirements
- (●) Functional Requirements

Question 7   0 / 3 points

For managers to make decisions, they need to look at data over a long period of time. This type of data is called *historical data*. Most data mining techniques use historical data to build "knowledge" out of it.

What type of requirement is *historical data*? Select one.

- ◉ Nonfunctional Requirement
- ○ Functional Requirement

Question 8   3 / 3 points

Which of the following is an example of *consistency* in system design? Select one.

- ◉ Using the same color template for different pages or screens
- ○ Providing users with a warning when they are deleting information
- ○ Making the interface platform independent
- ○ Allowing for the reversal of actions

Question 9   3 / 3 points

Which of the following should be considered when designing or building the interface? Select all that apply.

- ☑ Allowing shortcuts to access different system functions
- ☑ Maintaining a consistent look and feel throughout the system
- ☑ Designing the interface so that it's easy to learn
- ☑ Providing closure with confirmation pages

Question 10   3 / 3 points

Which of the following are considered good interface design or implementation rules? Select all that apply.

- ☐ Inconsistent interface
- ☐ Complex and advanced interface
- ☑ Error checking for data entered by user
- ☑ Providing feedback for the user based on their input

Done