Norbert Frick - IT-Manage
ITM2025 - Bonus Exercise
ITM2025 - Exercise 1
ITM2025 - Exercise 2
ITM2025 - Exercise 3
ITM2025 - Exercise 4
ITM2025 - Exercise 5
ITM2025 - Exercise 6
ITM2025 - Exercise 7
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Lecture Material 2025
ITM 2025 Forum

ITM2025 - Exercise 4

Performance summary

Assessed

Success status
Passed

Rating

Score
11 of 14 points

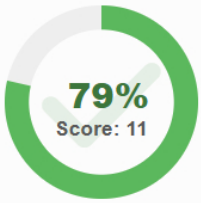
Attempts
1 of 1 attempts

Results

Course	**Norbert Frick - IT-Management 2025 - 0442017** ID: 4862705870 / 107800367731252
Test	**ITM2025 - Test 4** ID: 4907958698

You have passed the test!

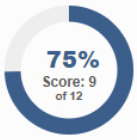
Duration	0h 35m 41s 5/15/2025, 11:36 AM - 5/15/2025, 12:12 PM
Answered	4 of 4 questions (100%)
Your score	11 of 14 points (79%)
Necessary score	7.0
Success status	Passed



Requirements Engineering Basics 2

go to section

Requirements Engineering Principles 2



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Requirements Engineering Basics 2 of 2 points (100%)

Task 1: What is a requirement?

Status	Answered	
Your score	1 / 1	100%

Response

See the following descriptions below and click on the characteristics that describe a requirement. (1 point for each correct answer)

Please note: For each wrong answer 1 point will be deducted.

- [ ] A stakeholder's worry about the upcoming change
- [ ] A relationship between two applications

☑ Something a stakeholder wants

☑ A description of a system behavior

Task 2: Why Requirements Engineering?

Status	Answered	
Your score	1 / 1	100%

Response

Look at the given statements below and assess if these statements are right or wrong. (1 point for each correct anwer)

Please note: For each wrong answer 1 point will be deducted. Unanswered questions will not lead to a point deduction.

Unanswered	Right	Wrong	
☐	☐	☑	Requirements are typically clear and well documented
☐	☑	☐	Stakeholders need a common understanding of basic terms related to the system context
☐	☐	☑	Requirements engineering can be performed without a previous training
☐	☑	☐	Early caught wrong requirements can save a lot of money later on

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Requirements Engineering Principles 9 of 12 points (75%)

Task 3: Statements about the nine fundamental RE principles

Status	Answered	
Your score	2 / 3	67%

Response

Look at the given statements below and assess if these statements are right or wrong. (1 point for each correct anwer)

Please note: For each wrong answer 1 point will be deducted. Unanswered questions will not lead to a point deduction.

Unanswered	Right	Wrong	
☐	☑	☐	Successful systems development is difficult without a common basis
☐	☐	☑	Changing requirements are the exception
☐	☑	☐	More of the same does not suffice
☐	☑	☐	RE is about satisfying desires and needs
☐	☐	☑	Validated requirements are useless
☐	☑	☐	Requirements are not an end in itself

Task 4: Requirements Engineering Description

Status	Answered	
Your score	7 / 9	78%

Response

Read the following gap text and fill the empty gaps with fitting terms!

Requirements Engineering (RE) is the systematic and disciplined approach to specifying and managing requirements for a system, product, or software. The RE process encompasses critical activities: elicitation, where stakeholders' needs are gathered; analysis, where requirements are examined and conflicts resolved; specification, where requirements are documented clearly; validation, where requirements are checked for consistency; and management, where changes to requirements are controlled throughout the project lifecycle.

Requirements are commonly classified into two main categories: functional requirements that define specific behaviors or functions the system must perform ("the system must do X"), and non-functional requirements that specify overall characteristics like reliability, performance, or security ("the system shall be X").

Requirements Engineering can be applied to requirements for any kind of system. However, the dominant application case for RE today involves systems in which software plays a major role. Such systems consist of software components, hardware elements (technical products, computing hardware, devices, sensors, etc.), and organizational elements (persons, positions, business processes, legal and compliance issues, etc.). Systems that contain both software and physical components that communicate via a data infrastructure are called

cyber-physical systems. Systems that span software, hardware, people, and organizational aspects including social structures and roles are called socio-technical systems.

The International Requirements Engineering Board (IREB) has identified several key principles for effective RE. The value orientation principle states that requirements are a means to an end, with their value equaling benefit minus cost. The stakeholder principle focuses on meeting the needs of all persons or organizations affected by the system. The shared understanding principle emphasizes creating a consistent interpretation of requirements among all project participants. Studies have shown that proper implementation of RE processes can increase project success rates and significantly reduce costs by preventing expensive late-stage changes and rework

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Test execution

Information

Availability: Expired at 5/20/2025, 11:59 PM

Max. attempts: 1 | No further attempts are available to you

Results of this test are visible to administrators and tutors of this course.

Start test

Change log