**SWR302 – QUIZ\_2**

**What is the purpose of requirements negotiation?**  
a. To assess the usability of the software  
b. To resolve conflicts and disagreements among stakeholders regarding the requirements, and find a mutually acceptable solution  
c. To create a detailed project plan  
d. To define the technical architecture of the software

**What happens during static testing?**  
a. The code is examined for quality and efficiency  
b. The programmers monitor the data entry screens as data is entered  
c. The users report missing functionality to the programmers  
d. The software is installed and tested for any logic errors

**What is the primary purpose of prioritizing software requirements during the elicitation process?**  
a. To ensure that essential requirements are addressed first  
b. To provide a basis for negotiating trade-offs between different stakeholders  
c. To reduce the overall number of requirements needed for the software  
d. To identify potential conflicts or inconsistencies in the requirements

**What is the purpose of a software requirements document?**  
a. All of the others  
b. To provide a roadmap for the development team  
c. To specify how the software should be designed  
d. To describe the desired behavior of the software

**Which of the following is an example of a performance requirement?**  
a. The software shall be able to handle 1000 simultaneous users without significant slowdown  
b. The software shall have a modern user interface  
c. The software shall provide a help system for users  
d. The software shall be compatible with a wide range of browsers

**Which of the following is a potential drawback of using a requirements checklist during the elicitation process?**  
a. It can be time-consuming to create and use.  
b. It can be challenging to use when requirements are complex or uncertain.  
c. It can lead to biased or incomplete requirements.  
d. It can help ensure that all relevant requirements are captured.

**What is the primary goal of the Agile methodology?**  
a. To deliver a fully functioning software product as quickly as possible.  
b. To minimize the need for stakeholder engagement during the software development process.  
c. To ensure that the software meets industry-specific quality standards.  
d. To document the technical details of how the software will be built.

**Which is not the purpose of software prototype?**  
a. Explore design alternatives  
b. Specific technologies, tools, languages, and databases that must be used or avoided  
c. Create a subset that will grow into the ultimate product  
d. Clarify, complete, and validate requirements

**Which of the following is NOT the purpose of software verification and validation?**  
a. To make sure that all software requirements have been implemented  
b. To make sure there are no errors when running the program  
c. To make sure that there are no programming errors in the software  
d. To make sure that the users are correctly using the program

**Which of the following best defines requirements analysis in software engineering?**  
a. The process of designing the user interface and system architecture.  
b. The process of developing the software code and testing its functionality.  
c. The process of deploying the software to production servers and maintaining it.  
d. The process of identifying, documenting, validating, and managing the needs and constraints of stakeholders.

**The MoSCoW prioritization scheme stand for four possible priority classifications for the requirements in a set (IIBA 2009):**  
a. May, Should, Can, Won’t  
b. Must, Should, Could, Won’t  
c. May, Should, Could, Won’t  
d. Must, Should, Can, Will

**Which of the following is a crucial goal of software requirements specification?**  
a. To create a clear and unambiguous description of what the software should do.  
b. To document the technical details of how the software will be built.  
c. To ensure that the software meets industry-specific quality standards.  
d. To capture a comprehensive list of all stakeholder requests and suggestions.

**What is a requirements management tool?**  
a. A tool for managing software development projects  
b. A tool for documenting software  
c. A tool for managing the requirements for a software project  
d. A tool for testing software

**What is the purpose of a Sprint Retrospective in Agile project management?**  
a. To document the technical details of the software being developed.  
b. To plan and prioritize the work that will be completed during the next sprint.  
c. To review the progress of the current sprint and make adjustments as needed.  
d. To identify potential risks or challenges that could impact the project.

**What is the purpose of requirements validation?**  
a. To ensure that the requirements are correct, complete, consistent, and relevant to the stakeholders' needs and expectations  
b. To assess the usability of the software  
c. To create a detailed project plan  
d. To define the technical architecture of the software

**What is the primary goal of software requirements management?**  
a. To ensure that the software meets industry-specific quality standards.  
b. To ensure that all stakeholder requests are incorporated into the software.  
c. To track and manage changes to the software requirements over time.  
d. To document the technical details of how the software will be built.

**What is the purpose of requirements management?**  
a. To assess the usability of the software  
b. To ensure that the requirements are properly documented, tracked, and communicated throughout the software development lifecycle  
c. To define the technical architecture of the software  
d. To create a detailed project plan

**Which of the following is an example of a functional requirement?**  
a. The software shall have a user-friendly interface  
b. The software shall be developed using the latest programming language  
c. The software shall allow users to search for products by keyword, category, and price range  
d. The software shall be compatible with a wide range of operating systems

**Which of the following is a potential challenge that can arise during the software requirements management process?**  
a. Stakeholders may have conflicting or competing requirements.  
b. The software development team may lack the technical skills needed to implement specific requirements.  
c. The requirements may change frequently or be unclear.  
d. All of the answers

**In the V model, the user requirements are detected by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**  
a. System testing  
b. Unit testing  
c. Integration testing  
d. Acceptance testing

**What is a requirements baseline?**  
a. A version of the requirements document that has been approved by all stakeholders  
b. A version of the software that is still in development  
c. A version of the requirements document that has not yet been approved by all stakeholders  
d. A version of the software that has been released to the public

**Performance is an external quality attribute which could be described:**  
a. How quickly and predictably the system responds to user inputs or other events  
b. How easily the system can grow to handle more users, transactions, servers, or other extensions  
c. How easily the system can interconnect and exchange data with other systems or components  
d. How easy it is for people to learn, remember, and use the system  
e. How well the system protects against unauthorized access to the application and its data

**What is the purpose of a requirements baseline?**  
a. To link requirements to specific project goals and objectives.  
b. To identify potential conflicts or inconsistencies in the requirements.  
c. To document the initial set of software requirements before any changes are made.  
d. To track changes to the requirements over time.

**What is the purpose of a requirements validation?**  
a. To ensure that the requirements are complete and accurate  
b. To identify errors, omissions, and inconsistencies in the requirements  
c. To evaluate the performance of the development team  
d. To verify that the software has been correctly implemented

**Which of the following is a potential benefit of using automated requirements management tools?**  
a. They can eliminate the need for human oversight during the requirements management process.  
b. They can reduce the need for stakeholder engagement during the requirements management process.  
c. They can streamline the software development process and reduce time-to-market.  
d. They can improve the accuracy and consistency of requirements documentation.

**What is the purpose of requirements modeling?**  
a. To assess the usability of the software  
b. To represent the requirements using visual and graphical models that facilitate communication, understanding, and analysis  
c. To define the technical architecture of the software  
d. To create a detailed project plan

**The important goals of writing requirement:**  
a. Each reader’s interpretation matches what the author intended to communicate  
b. Each implementation of readers matches what the author intended to communicate  
c. None of the answers  
d. Anyone who reads the requirement comes to the same interpretation as any other reader

**Which of the following is a characteristic of a good user story?**  
a. It is focused on technical details  
b. It is detailed and complex  
c. It is easy to understand and written in plain language  
d. It is difficult to understand and requires specialized knowledge

**Which of the following is an example of a design constraint requirement?**  
a. The software shall be able to handle 1000 simultaneous users without significant slowdown  
b. The software shall have a user-friendly interface  
c. The software shall allow users to search for products by keyword, category, and price range  
d. The software shall be developed using a specific programming language and framework

**Which could requirements be reused within an operating environment or platform?**  
a. Infrastructures of functionality needed to support certain types of requirements (such as a report generator)  
b. Constraints  
c. stakeholder profiles  
d. Interfaces  
e. Business rules

**Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of a good requirement?**  
a. Verifiable  
b. Ambiguous  
c. Complete  
d. Consistent

**A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is discarded after it has been used to generate feedback, whereas an evolutionary prototype grows into the final product through a series of iterations.**  
a. paper prototype  
b. throwaway prototype  
c. horizontal prototype  
d. mock-up prototype

**What is the purpose of requirements testing?**  
a. To define the technical architecture of the software  
b. To assess the usability of the software  
c. To ensure that the requirements have been implemented correctly and completely, and that the software satisfies the stakeholders' needs and expectations  
d. To create a detailed project plan

**Giving an example of quality requirements: “Authorization of an ATM withdrawal request shall take no more than 2.0 seconds”. This is a\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**  
a. performance requirement  
b. reliability requirement  
c. robustness requirement  
d. interoperability requirement

**Which of the following is a characteristic of a good use case?**  
a. It is focused on technical details  
b. It is detailed and complex  
c. It is difficult to understand and requires specialized knowledge  
d. It is easy to understand and written in plain language

**Which of the following is a potential drawback of using natural language to document software requirements?**  
a. It can be challenging to translate into machine-readable formats.  
b. It can be time-consuming to write and review.  
c. It cannot be easy to understand for non-technical stakeholders.  
d. It can be inflexible and difficult to modify as requirements change.

**What is the purpose of requirements documentation?**  
a. To define the technical architecture of the software  
b. To create a detailed project plan  
c. To assess the usability of the software  
d. To capture, describe, and communicate the requirements to stakeholders, development team, and other parties involved in the software development lifecycle

**Which of the following is an example of a requirement review technique?**  
a. Questionnaires  
b. Prototyping  
c. Interviews  
d. All of the above

**What is a software requirements specification (SRS) document?**  
a. A document used while testing the software code for validity  
b. A document detailing software requirements and specifications  
c. A document listing the time it takes to execute the existing manual processes  
d. A document which features instructions for how to install new software and test it for errors

**What is the purpose of requirements change management?**  
a. To create a detailed project plan  
b. To define the technical architecture of the software  
c. To assess the usability of the software  
d. To manage and control changes to the requirements throughout the software development lifecycle