**Course Assessment (Graded)**

1.Question 1

In the course, software requirements are defined as: \_\_\_.



defining a solution to a problem



specifying what is necessary to use a software product



describing client and end user needs



outlining general ideas of what a client wants

**ANSWER:** (c) describing client and end user needs

2.Question 2

In what form should requirements be expressed?



A usable form understood by the stakeholders and developers.



Scribbles understood only by the client.



Temporary form, since requirements are no longer needed once the product is implemented.



Diagrams understood only by the developers.

**ANSWER:** (a) A usable form understood by the stakeholders and developers.

3.Question 3

What is specifically achieved by the managing requirements activity? Choose two that are correct.



So requirements capture stakeholder needs.



So requirements are prioritized into must do, should do, could do categories.



So requirements can be tracked throughout development.



So requirements can possibly have subsets reused in other products.

**ANSWER:** (c) So requirements can be tracked throughout development.

(d) So requirements can possibly have subsets reused in other products.

4.Question 4

Which type of requirement explains why a software product is needed?



Business value



Business rule



Business requirement



Business purpose

**ANSWER:** (c) Business requirement

5.Question 5

Which are examples of a business rule type of software requirement? Choose two that are correct.



Coding standards



Visual identity guidelines



Privacy policy



Development constraints

**ANSWER:** (b) Visual identity guidelines

(c) Privacy policy

6.Question 6

From the course, which type of requirement is the following statement?

*The application must record the date, time, and beats per minute for a heart rate measurement.*



Health requirement



User requirement



Functional requirement



External interface

**ANSWER:** (c) Functional requirement

7.Question 7

Requirements can \_\_\_, so the \_\_\_ must be managed carefully to determine what is in or out of the product.



change / schedule



change / scope



expand / vision



expand / team

**ANSWER:** (b) change / scope

8.Question 8

What are acceptable ways to defend against scope creep? Choose two that are correct.



Discuss the boundary of the product in a use case diagram.



Assume product delivery can be delayed.



Refuse any scope changes.



Prioritize the requirements.

**ANSWER:** (a) Discuss the boundary of the product in a use case diagram.

(d) Prioritize the requirements.

9.Question 9

While design notations like wireframes and storyboards are useful during requirements elicitation to generate product ideas, what is the main pitfall?



Wireframes and storyboards require artistic talent to draw.



Settling on a specific solution too soon.



Manually drawing them during elicitation is not professional.



These design notations are not running software.

**ANSWER:** (b) Settling on a specific solution too soon.

10.Question 10

When forming the requirements for a software product to train a person in different physical exercises, what characteristics of users should be considered? Choose two that are correct.



Fitness level



Eye color



Ethnicity



Physical (e.g., weight)

**ANSWER:** (a) Fitness level

(d) Physical (e.g., weight)

11.Question 11

What challenging issues could arise when working with end users to form requirements for a new software product? Choose two that are correct.



They may give feedback on the product ideas they like and do not like.



They may not be able to express what they really need.



They may prefer a poor product they already know rather than learn something new.



They may communicate what product features would be important to them.

**ANSWER:** (b) They may not be able to express what they really need.

(c) They may prefer a poor product they already know rather than learn something new.

12.Question 12

To ease understanding with clients and end users, a glossary should be established that everyone agrees with. What kinds of terms should be defined in this glossary?



Terms from the software programming domain.



Terms only if they are not already in a dictionary.



Terms only if they have multiple definitions.



Terms from the problem domain.

**ANSWER:** (d) Terms from the problem domain.

13.Question 13

You work for a company that makes home automation accessories, and one of the executives has tasked you to create a new mobile app to manage someone's deployment of the accessories. When eliciting the product's requirements, what is a good first question to be answered?



When does the app need to be delivered?



Why is a mobile app needed?



What mobile platform should the app run on?



What are all the requirements for the mobile app?

**ANSWER:** (b) Why is a mobile app needed?

14.Question 14

What kind of scenario does the basic flow of a use case description define?



exceptional



worst case



hypothetical



“sunny day”

**ANSWER:** (d) “sunny day”

15.Question 15

Why use a wireframe during requirements elicitation? Choose two that are correct.



To design the product's user interface layout in precise detail.



To decide on typefaces and color schemes.



To help visually in generating the tasks that need to be supported.



To give context when discussing potential product ideas.

**ANSWER:** (c) To help visually in generating the tasks that need to be supported.

(d) To give context when discussing potential product ideas.

16.Question 16

What may be depicted by the two types of storyboards? Choose two that are correct.



States of the product user interface and their navigational relationships



The user stories and their progress toward completion



A story map of the required user stories



A scenario of how actors use a product

**ANSWER:** (a) States of the product user interface and their navigational relationships

(d) A scenario of how actors use a product

17.Question 17

Consider the following requirement:

*The product shall record the starting and ending location for a ground travel expense item of a claimant.*

What is an appropriate expression of the requirement in standard user story form?



I want to record the starting and ending location for a ground travel expense item.



As a claimant, I want to record the starting and ending location for a ground travel expense item, so that I can recall where the trip occurred.



As the product, I shall record the starting and ending location for a ground travel expense item of a claimant.



As a claimant, I will record the starting and ending location for a ground travel expense item, so that I can recall where the trip occurred.

**ANSWER:** (b) As a claimant, I want to record the starting and ending location for a ground travel expense item, so that I can recall where the trip occurred.

18.Question 18

What is a key difference between use cases and user stories?



A use case description defines a benefit, while a user story generally does not.



A use case description defines a goal, while a user story generally does not.



A use case description defines the interactive steps of a task, while a user story generally does not.



A use case description defines an actor, while a user story generally does not.

**ANSWER:** (c) A use case description defines the interactive steps of a task, while a user story generally does not.

19.Question 19

The traditional, standard form of a user story correspondingly expresses the \_\_\_, \_\_\_, and \_\_\_ of a requirement. Choose two that are correct.



actor / goal / action



role / goal or desire / benefit



who / what / why



who / what / where

**ANSWER**: (b) role / goal or desire / benefit

(c) who / what / why

20.Question 20

Consider the following user story:

*As a traveler, I want the journal application to have a good user interface, so that I enjoy using it regularly.*

What is poor about this requirement? Choose two that are correct.



It is not testable.



It is not negotiable.



It is an epic.



It is too small.

**ANSWER:** (a) It is not testable.

(c) It is an epic.

21.Question 21

Consider the following user story for an application:

*As a meal planner, I want to see nutrition information for a given amount of a specific food, so that I prepare a healthy meal.*

What are suitable acceptance tests? Choose two that are correct.



See nutrition information for a given amount of a given food.



Correct nutrition information is shown for a given amount of a given food.



Enter the name of an item of food not in the system and confirm an error message is displayed.



Enter 250 g of baked Pacific salmon and confirm the correct nutrition information is displayed.

**ANSWER:** (c) Enter the name of an item of food not in the system and confirm an error message is displayed.

(d) Enter 250 g of baked Pacific salmon and confirm the correct nutrition information is displayed.

22.Question 22

A product backlog consists of what must be worked on to complete the product, such as \_\_\_ and \_\_\_. A person in a specific role \_\_\_ the product backlog items.



user stories / found defects / prioritizes



found defects / found security issues / fixes



found defects / work tasks / writes



user stories / found defects / implements

**ANSWER:** (a) user stories / found defects / prioritizes

23.Question 23

A story map visually organizes the user stories on the product backlog into columns by functional categories. What can this technique enable? Choose three that are correct.



Prioritizing user stories against others in the same category.



Recognizing missing stories in corresponding categories.



Ensure testable user stories.



Development of user stories evenly across categories.

**ANSWER:** (a) Prioritizing user stories against others in the same category.

(b) Recognizing missing stories in corresponding categories.

(d) Development of user stories evenly across categories.

24.Question 24

For an initial product, a story map helps to identify a \_\_\_ and useful set of valuable capabilities from across functional categories for an initial product.



working



complete



verifiable



minimal

**ANSWER:** (d) minimal

25.Question 25

According to the requirements criteria, the requirements should be complete. What does that mean?



The information to be entered for a use case or user story is complete.



The requirements are completed according to the Scrum definition of done.



The requirements are approved as complete before development.



The requirements fully describe the product to be developed.

**ANSWER:** (d) The requirements fully describe the product to be developed.

26.Question 26

Which of the following criteria for requirements would need to be checked holistically across the set of user stories, not by considering each user story independently? Choose two that are correct.



Verifiable



Complete



Consistent



Traceable

**ANSWER:** (b) Complete

(c) Consistent

27.Question 27

Consider the following user story:

*As an expense claimant, I want the expense entry form to have a good user interface, so that I will know what to enter next.*

Assuming sufficient resources and feedback from end users, this user story is \_\_\_. Choose two that are correct.



verifiable



feasible



not verifiable



not feasible

**ANSWER:** (b) feasible

(c) not verifiable

28.Question 28

A manageable user story means that \_\_\_.



it is a requirement that benefits management



it is easy to manage without impacting other stories



the "who" involved is that of a manager



a manager organizes it

**ANSWER:** (b) it is easy to manage without impacting other stories

29.Question 29

While eliciting requirements with a potential smart watch user, you hear they will "never" need to display the times for more than two time zones at once. What should you do next?



Write a user story assuming the two time zone maximum.



Ask why two time zones are enough.



Discuss a design that always shows two times.



Ask what typeface to use when showing two times.

**ANSWER:** (b) Ask why two time zones are enough.

30.Question 30

An ambiguous requirement is best resolved by:



Rewriting it for one meaning and checking it with the stakeholder



Letting the developers choose the interpretation involving the least work



Ignoring it since stakeholders seem not to know what they need



Replacing the trouble words with synonyms

**ANSWER:** (a) Rewriting it for one meaning and checking it with the stakeholder

31.Question 31

Identify the ambiguous partial user story for an internet radio service.

*As a listener, \_\_\_.*



I want to be able to pause the audio stream I am listening to.



I want to be able to play an audio stream.



I want to be able to end the audio stream I am listening to.



I want to be able to mute the audio stream I am listening to.

**ANSWER:** (c) I want to be able to end the audio stream I am listening to.

32.Question 32

Consider the following user story for an ebook app by itself, and identify the potential problems. Choose three that are correct.

*As a parent user, I want to see what my child is reading.*



Incomplete



Infeasible



Inconsistent



Unclear

**ANSWER:** (a) Incomplete

(b) Infeasible

(d) Unclear