1. The Modeling Business Activities that are used in early analysis right through to formal design must show …………
   - Who or what initiates activities
   - Flow of data
   - Trigger events
   - Side Activities

2. You can examine a ……… to get closer to client's requirements
   - Reports
   - Forms
   - Policies
   - All of them

3. Which of the following is not a characteristic of good requirements
   - Testable
   - Complete
   - Ambiguous
   - Atomic

4. The system shall allow users to search of an item by title, author, or ISBN
- True
- False

5. Which of the following is not an Elicitation Technique?
- Interview users
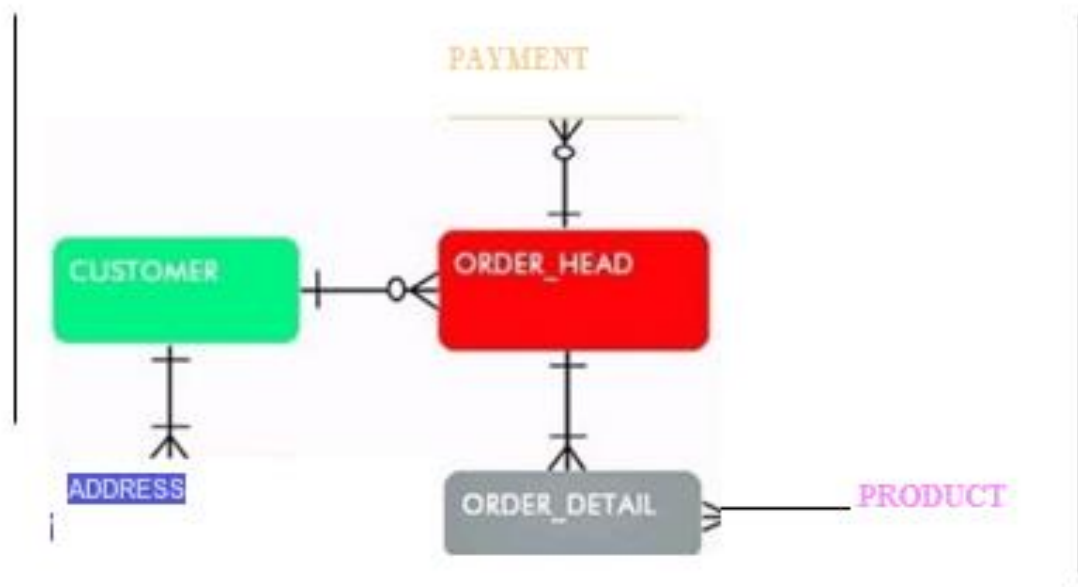- Survey stakeholders
- Interrogation
- All of the above

6. The ISBN is a 6-part item: the ISBN tag and a 5-part identifier
- True
- False

7. How could we describe Non-Functional Requirements?
- An activity or process that the system must perform
- Characteristics of the system other than the activities it must perform of support
- An activity that is not suitable to the Requirements
- None of the previous

8. The following shape represents:

- Elicitation Technique
- Domain Model (ERD)
- Case diagrams
- None of the previous

9. The Requirements are?

A) Something that a stakeholder doesn't want

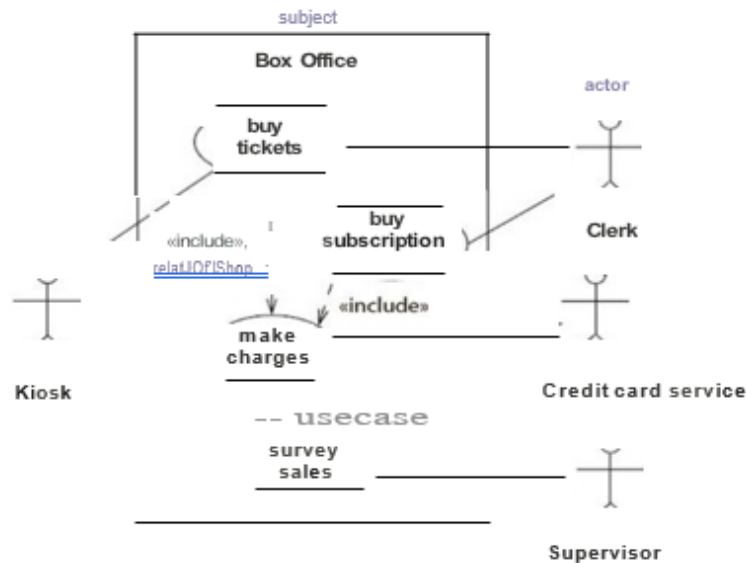B) Application domain information

C) A statement of need

D) B & C

10. The prototyping shall be:

- Evolutionary
- Different
- Unconformity
- Complicated

11. System Analyst usually deals with:

- Managers
- External Companies
- System Stakeholders
- All of the above

12. The following shape represents a:

subject

Box Office

buy
tickets

actor

«include»,
relatIOfIShop

buy
subscription

Clerk

«include»

make
charges

Kiosk

Credit card service

-- usecase

survey
sales

Supervisor

- DFD
- ERD
- Use Case diagram
- Source documents

13. Functional requirements ………

- Describes an activity or process that the system could either perform it or not
- Its characteristics of the system other than the activities it must perform or support
- Describes an activity or process that the system must perform
- None of the above

14. A process by which analysts gather information on what the system should do from as many sources as possible:
- Design
- Requirements elicitation
- Modelling Business Activities
- None of the previous

15. Modelling Business Activities like use case diagrams does not show ……….
- Order of processing
- Main activities
- Who or what initiates activities
- None of the above

16. The system shall support at least 35 transactions per second
- True
- False

17. What is the meaning of "performance requirements"?
- Reliability in terms of mean-time to failure
- States how the system must be implemented
- Specify the minimum acceptable performance of the system
- None of them

18. As a System Analyst, the requirements you gain should be ………….
- Lengthy
- Precise
- Unreasonable
- All of the above

19. The synonym of Requirements Elicitation is ………...
- Requirements Discover
- Requirements Investigation
- Requirements Capture
- All of the above

20. Which of the following is a Non-Functional requirement?
- Usability
- Performance
- Reliability
- All of the above

21. All of the following are example of models except ....
- ERD's
- DFD's
- Class diagram
- UNI's

22. "It's a really valuable method to get requirements and understand domain in detail", the previous sentence represents the definition of ....
- Surveys
- Interviews
- Observations
- Documents

23. It's difficult to get permission to do observations because ....

- You won't gain any requirements from it
- It used to discover preliminary issues and requirements
- Staff feel watched and nervous
- It's not an elicitation technique

24. The surveys should be ....

- Qualitative
- Quantitative
- Allowing anonymous responses
- All of the above

25. Interviews could ....

A) Ruin the project
B) Discover issues
C) Confirm requirements
D) B & C

26. In the Modelling Business Activities, the actor's role can be played by ....
- User
- External systems
- Databases
- All of them

27. The role of the System Analyst is to document the .... accurately and consistently
- Models
- Requirements
- System
- Database

28. The general requirements
- Set out in broad terms what the system should do
- Define the type of data the system shall operate
- Specify the minimum acceptable performance of the system
- Specify constraints that should be satisfied during system usage

29. We could say that the requirement is atomic because
- It has been met in the test version of the system
- It has no redundant words, diagrams, etc...
- It cannot be decomposed further
- None of the above

30. We could use .... to discover preliminary issues and requirements
- Observations
- Interviews
- Samples
- Surveys

31. Which technique is used to elicit requirements through questionnaires?
- Interviewing users
- Surveying stakeholders
- Observing business processes
- Examining source documents

32. What is the purpose of a domain model (ERD)?
- To show the order of processing and flow of data
- To model the functionality of the proposed system
- To observe business processes and document observations
- To facilitate communication between project groups

33. Which technique is used to observe and document business processes?
- Interviewing users
- Surveying stakeholders
- Examining source documents
- Building prototypes

34. What does a Systems Analyst do to meet evolving needs of a system?
- Document requirements accurately and consistently
- Elicit requirements from multiple sources
- Facilitate communication between project groups
- Manage future revisions of requirements

35. Which type of requirements specifies the system's maintenance of records?
- Functional requirements
- Non-Functional requirements
- General requirements
- Data requirements

36. What is the significance of requirements in a system's development project?
- They determine the likelihood of success or failure
- They ensure efficient system operation
- They eliminate the need for prototypes
- They reduce communication barriers between stakeholders

37. Misunderstanding between various stakeholders is one of the reasons of a poor analysis phase?
- True
- False

38. Examining source documents include:
- Reports
- Distribution
- Get approval
- Document observations

39. Expressing requirements is:
- Natural language description
- Models
- Prototyping
- All of the above

40. A poor analysis phase is a consequence of project analysis:
- True
- False

41. Characteristics of good requirements are:
- Analysis
- Design
- Complete
- All of the above