

2011 Fall A Problems - Past exams, Practice midterms and finals for soen 342

Software Requirements and Specifications (Concordia University)



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${f SOEN\,342}$ Software Requirements Specifications Fall 2011

Midterm Exam #1 – Example Questions

Name:	 Total Points:
ID:	/

Instructions. This example SOEN 342 Midterm #1 contains questions from previous years that you can use to test your preparation. Note that the midterm is a **closed book** exam. The real exam will contain more questions: about 4-5 larger questions that you will need to solve in about 5-15mins, plus some multiple-choice questions. Also, note that the actual midterm will not necessarily cover the same questions as the ones here (or even the same type of questions)!

(2^{pts})	1. Name five <i>defects</i> that can appear in a requirements document and provide a one-sentence definition for each.	2 pts
	1. Name:	
	Definition:	
	2. Name:	
	Definition:	_
	3. Name:	
	Definition:	_
	4. Name:	
	Definition:	_
	5. Name:	
	Definition:	_
$(1^{ m pt})$	 2. When doing an interview with a stakeholder (e.g., user), the following is NOT recommended: (Check only one answer) Preparing for the interview (e.g., review of domain documents) Using an interview template Asking the users directly about their needs Starting by presenting a solution to the stakeholder's problems Asking context-free questions 	1 pt
(1 ^{pt})	3. To be $complete$, a decision table with N input conditions must have: (Check only one $answer$)	1 pt
	$igcap N$ columns $2 \cdot N$ columns N^2 columns $\frac{N}{2}$ columns 2^N columns 2^N columns	

(3^{pts}) **4.** Consider the following interaction matrix:

3	pts

Statement	S1	S2	S3	S4	Total
S1	0	1000	1	1	
S2	1000	0	0	1	
S3	1	0	0	1	
S4	1	1	1	0	
Total					

Here, $S_{ij} =$

- 1: conflict
- 0: no overlap
- 1000: no conflict
- (a) (1 pt) Compute the values for the total row and column and insert them in the table above.
- (b) (1 pt) Use the formula discussed in the lecture to compute the total number of *conflicts*:
- (c) (1 pt) Use the formula discussed in the lecture to compute the total number of non-conflicting overlaps:

(7^{pts}) **5.** Consider the following Defect Detection Prevention (DDP) risk-consequence table for a library loan management system:

7	pts

		R	isks		
Objectives	Late returns	Stolen copies	Lost copies	Long loan by staff	Loss of
	(likelihood: 0.6)	(likelihood: 0.3)	(likelihood: 0.1)	(likelihood: 0.5)	objective
Regular availability					
of book copies	0.40	0.60	0.60	0.20	
(weight: 0.4)					
Comprehensive					
coverage of library	0	0.20	0.20	0	
(weight: 0.3)					
Staff load					
reduced	0.30	0.50	0.40	0.10	
(weight: 0.2)					
Operational costs					
decreased	0.10	0.30	0.30	0.10	
(weight: 0.1)					
Risk criticality					

With
$Criticality(r) = Likelihood(r) \times \sum_{chi} (Impact(r, obj) \times Weight(obj))$
\overbrace{obj}
and
$Loss(obj) = Weight(obj) \times \sum_{r} (Impact(r, obj) \times Likelihood(r))$
r
(a) (1 pt) What is the meaning of a single table entry, i.e., of each pair (obj, r) ?
\Box relative cost to recover objective <i>obj</i> if risk r occurs
\square (estimated) loss of satisfaction of objective obj if risk r occurs
\Box the (estimated) reduction of risk r under objective obj
this is the risk-reduction leverage (RRL)
None of these options
(b) (2 pts) Compute the values for Loss of objective and enter them in the last column of
the table.
(c) (2 pts) Compute the values for <i>Risk criticality</i> and enter them in the last row of the
table.
(d) (1 pt) Which objective is most at risk?
Comprehensive coverage of library
Staff load reduced
Regular availability of book copies
Operational costs decreased
None of these options
(e) (1 pt) What is the highest risk overall?

 $8\,\mathrm{pts}$

(8^{pts})	6. You are the requirements engineer in an information system project for a video rental store. Simplifying assumptions and details:
	• It is a stand-alone store, not part of a larger organization.
	• Rents only videos, not computer games or other items.
	• A "video" can be in any medium: tape, DVD, and so on.
	 The rental charge may vary by medium. For example, DVD rentals are more expensive than tapes.
	• The store does not sell anything. For example, there are no sales of videos or food.
	• All transactions are rentals.
	• The input medium by which membership and video rentals are captured is not important.
	• Cash-only payments.
	• On completion of a rental, the customer receives a transaction report with 'typical' information on it (use your judgement).
	• Each renter has a separate membership.
	(a) (1 pt) Identify 4 $actors$ and give a brief description (3–5 words) for each
	• Actor 1: Name:
	Description:
	• Actor 2: Name:
	Description:
	• Actor 3: Name:
	Description:
	• Actor 4: Name:
	Description:

 \Rightarrow Continued on next page!



. IIC1 N	A -4
• UCI Name:	Actors:
• UC2 Name:	Actors:
. IIC2 Name	Actores
• OC3 Name.	Actors:
• UC4 Name:	Actors:

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