

Követelménymenedzsment

Mintakérdések

1. Among following qualities, which are essential for requirements engineers?

True/False	Qualities
	Empathy
	Analytic thinking
	Public speaking
	Conflict resolution

2. Among following which is NOT part of major activities for requirements engineer:

- A. Elicitation
- B. Documentation
- C. Validation
- D. Promote agile method

3. Assess the validity of the following statements about sources for requirements. Which of the following statements are true and which are false?

True/False	Statement
	Source code of existing systems can be a source of requirements for a new system.
	Requirements can be hidden in standards and legal regulations.
	Written or oral statements of the stakeholders are potential sources for requirements
	Competing systems are valuable sources for requirements.

4. Non-functional requirements, assumptions and constraints _____

- A. Exclude environmental requirements.
- B. Should not pose constraints on the solution.
- C. Do not directly relate to the behavior or functionality of the solution.
- D. Should only be considered after Requirements Elicitation is complete and functional requirements are defined.

5. Which of the following is NOT one of the common errors that occurs in Requirements Engineering?

- A. Imprecise expense estimate.
- B. Unstable requirements.
- C. Gap between customer expectations and project contents.
- D. Customer involvement.

6. Which of the following is a mandatory content of a contract?

- A. Acceptance criteria for each requirement/feature.
- B. List of prioritized low level requirements/features.
- C. Detailed schedule of development.
- D. Detailed description of the planned solution.

7. Which of the following statements about stakeholders identification is NOT true?
- A. Stakeholders can be identified by analysis of the organizational structure.
 - B. Each stakeholder may influence the design of the planned solution.
 - C. Stakeholders should be product's owners.
 - D. Stakeholders can create interest groups.
8. Which of the following statements about non-functional requirements is NOT true?
- A. Non-functional requirements describe e.g. usability aspects of the system.
 - B. Non-functional requirements may not be measurable.
 - C. Non-functional requirements describe the quality attributes of the system, component or function.
 - D. Non-functional requirements may limit the solution.
9. Which of the following is a goal of requirements Analysis?
- A. Describing the solution area.
 - B. Ensuring the requirements are stable and signed off.
 - C. Creating a solution for the implementation of the requirements.
 - D. Documenting the requirements.
10. You are working on a project for an elevator control system. Which two of the following UML diagram types are most suitable in this domain for documenting requirements of the functional perspective and the behavioral perspective? (2 Answers)
- A. Activity diagrams
 - B. Deployment diagrams
 - C. Class diagrams
 - D. State charts
11. Which one of the following statements is a benefit of early and frequent feedback in Agile?
- A. Through frequent feedback, the Agile Team discusses how to improve its practices.
 - B. Frequent customer feedbacks allow to reduce the number of tests in case of time constraints.
 - C. Early feedback avoids requirements misunderstandings that may not have been detected until later in the development cycle when they are more expensive to fix.
 - D. Early and frequent feedback helps in identifying changes to user stories so that the iteration goal can be changed before the iteration ends.
12. Which one of the following characteristics in a contract is MORE LIKELY to reduce the benefits of Agile development?
- A. A description of technical solutions in the contract.
 - B. A list of prioritized requirements that is negotiable and can be adapted to changing needs in agreement with the customer.
 - C. Acceptance based on conformance to the Definition of Done that includes the mandatory use of test automation.
 - D. A list of deliverables that are truly necessary to the customer, with an explanation of the need for which they are requested.

13. You're doing a workshop for assigning the business value to the requirements. You're using the planning poker. What should you NOT do when this procedure results in a large discrepancy between the higher and the lower estimate?
- A. The average between the higher vote and the lower vote is calculated. The estimated value is assigned based on this average and the next requirement is put to the vote.
 - B. When only one value differs from the others, who provided this value explains the reasons. Afterwards, the participants vote again.
 - C. People providing higher estimate and lower estimate offer their justification for their values and then the participants discuss the differences and tries to build a common picture regarding the value. Afterwards, the participants vote again.
 - D. When more than one vote is done and no common agreement is reachable, the most voted value can be chosen.
14. During the requirements workshop, the participants estimated the business value of an important feature of the product they're working on. During the analysis workshop that followed the same feature has been refined in several detailed user stories. The group that made the user story refinement pointed out that the user stories can be carried out in any order, but there is no real business value until the last user story is "Done". How will the Product Owner assign the business value to each user story?
- A. The Product Owner will assign the same business value of the original feature to all the user stories.
 - B. The Product Owner will assign zero business value to all the user stories but the last one that will be assigned the same business value as the original feature.
 - C. The business value of the original feature must be spread among the refined user stories, keeping the sum as the initial value of the original feature.
 - D. The business value will not be assigned to the user stories.
15. Which one of the following is LESS LIKELY a key factor when selecting a tool for Agile requirements engineering?
- A. Choose the most suitable tool in order to reduce the amount of work, and make things simpler.
 - B. Choose the most suitable tool in order to make the results available regarding the discussions and conversations about requirements in a simple, shared and understandable way for everyone.
 - C. Choose the most suitable tool in order to facilitate remote workshops without the need of face to face communication.
 - D. Choose the most suitable tool that fit well with your working practices that proved to be effective.

Válaszok:

1. Y, Y, N, Y
2. D
3. Y, Y, Y, Y
4. C
5. D
6. A
7. C
8. B
9. C
10. A, D
11. C
12. A
13. A
14. B
15. C