IREB Exam

Certified Professional for Requirements Engineering

Advanced Level Requirements Elicitation

- Practitioner -

Multiple-choice practice exam

Questionnaire**:**	**Elicitation_SetPublic_EN_v3.0.0**
Syllabus**:**	**Version 3.0**

Explanation of the practice exam

This practice exam provides an example of an actual CPRE Advanced Level Requirements Elicitation - Practitioner - exam. It can be used when preparing for the actual exam.

If you want to use this practice exam under realistic conditions, print out the exam and answer the questions without means like training materials or books within a limit of 37 minutes. Make sure that you encounter as little disturbance as possible when answering the questions.

In order to pass this exam, as in an actual examination, a mark of 70.00 percent has to be achieved. This is 22.40 points out of a maximum 32 possible points for the practice examination at hand.

Evaluation of the results

In the document “Answers to the practice exam“ you will find the correct answers. To determine the number of points you have achieved please use the Excel sheet “CorrectionAidForThePracticeExam”.

Terms of use

1. A framework for structuring and managing requirements elicitation and conflict resolution

1. Which of the following statements is <u>not</u> an objective of requirements elicitation and conflict resolution? (1 answer) **A5AP101** **1 Point**

The objective of requirements elicitation and conflict resolution is …

☐	A) … understanding the stakeholders' desires and needs.
☐	B) … applying appropriate techniques.
☐	C) … knowing the relevant requirements.
☐	D) … achieving a consensus among the stakeholders about these requirements.

2. In the planning of an elicitation activity for a ticketing system, the relevant elements are to be described by five aspects. Which of the following statements related to the planning of an elicitation activity are correct examples of these aspects and which are incorrect examples? **A5KP102** **2 Points**

Correct example	Incorrect example	
☐	☐	A) We want to determine the flow of activities involved in buying a ticket.
☐	☐	B) 5 senior employees of the ticketing bureau will be selected at random to provide this information.
☐	☐	C) We will perform interviews with them at their own location.
☐	☐	D) If there are differences in opinion between them, we will ask the management to decide.

2. Requirements sources

3. The stakeholder table is a tool for stakeholder relationship management. **A5AP201** **1 Point**

Which two of the following statements about the stakeholder table are most accurate? (2 answers)

☐	A) Bandler and Grinder's model should be used to classify stakeholders in an appropriate way.
☐	B) Stakeholder information should be documented and maintained in every project.
☐	C) The stakeholder table is highly confidential and may only be disclosed to the project's core team.
☐	D) A stakeholder table is a typical result of an information-focused elicitation activity.
☐	E) A stakeholder table contains stakeholder groups or roles. Due to data protection reasons, names of individual stakeholders should be avoided

4. When identifying stakeholders pragmatically, the requirements engineer... (2 answers) **A5PP202** **1 Point**

☐	A) … uses their experience in the project context.
☐	B) … uses check lists of typical stakeholder groups and roles.
☐	C) … uses organizational structures.
☐	D) … reuses existing stakeholder documentation.
☐	E) … uses product lifecycle analysis.

5. Decide whether these statements on stakeholder documentation are true or whether they are false: **A5KP203** **1 Point**

True	False	
☐	☐	A) Data protection legislation requires to destroy all stakeholder documentation three months after go live.
☐	☐	B) Mind maps can be used for stakeholder documentation.
☐	☐	C) Agile projects do not require stakeholder documentation.
☐	☐	D) “Area of expertise” is a suitable attribute for stakeholder documentation.

6. Why is the user a primary stakeholder? Select the most important reason. (1 answer) **A5AP204** **1 Point**

☐	A) Users of interactive systems are very demanding.
☐	B) Users for non-interactive systems are hard to reach.
☐	C) Users of interactive systems are very easily available.
☐	D) Users are directly affected by interactive systems.

7. Which of the following two statements on documents as requirements sources are correct? (2 answers) **A5PP205** **1 Point**

☐	A) UML models are not suitable as requirements sources.
☐	B) Business process documentation may contain relevant requirements.
☐	C) Interface documentation has limited value as requirements source.
☐	D) Systems engineering projects typically have few documents as requirements sources.
☐	E) Availability, size, age and relevance of a document influence its value as a requirements source.

3. Elicitation Techniques

8. Which two of the following statements about the questioning technique "interview" are correct? (2 answers) **A5PP301** **1 Point**

☐	A) Non-verbal communication should be avoided as it may confuse the note-taker.
☐	B) The note-taker may not interrupt the interviewer during the interview.
☐	C) The interviewer should prepare all questions to be asked in the interview upfront.
☐	D) During the interview the interviewer should be remembering, gentle and steering.
☐	E) Part of the preparation of the note-taker is to understand the interview guide and know important terms of the domain.

9. Which two of the following statements <u>are wrong</u> regarding the application of observation techniques? (2 answers) **A5PP302** **2 Points**

☐	A) Beware of the note taker's observation bias.
☐	B) Beware of the observer's lack of blinding bias.
☐	C) Beware of the investigators' simplification bias.
☐	D) It is important to know the distinction between open-ended and closed-ended questions.
☐	E) The quality result definition should include whether qualitative or quantitative data should be elicited.

10. Which of the following statements on reuse of requirements are true and which are false? **A5KP303** **2 Points**

True	False	
☐	☐	A) In case of product lines requirements reuse is quite uncommon.
☐	☐	B) Only similar systems qualify for requirements reuse.
☐	☐	C) Reuse of requirements has three aspects: the elicitation aspect, the documentation aspect and the requirements management aspect.
☐	☐	D) Requirements reuse may hinder new creative ideas.

11. Which of the following is <u>not</u> a rule for brainstorming in Requirements Engineering? (1 answer) **A5AP304** **1 Point**

☐	A) Taking and combining expressed ideas is allowed and desired.
☐	B) Stop the brainstorming as soon as enough ideas have been created.
☐	C) Questions for clarification are allowed.
☐	D) Free association and visionary thinking are explicitly desired.

12. T.Z. Warfel describes eight guiding principles for the use of prototyping: **A5KP305**

1 Point

- **Understand your audience and intent**
- **Plan a little - prototype the rest**
- **Set expectations**
- **You can sketch**
- **It's a prototype - not the Mona Lisa**
- **If you can't make it, fake it**
- **Prototype only what you need**
- **Reduce risk - early and often**

Decide whether the following statements on prototyping are true or whether they are false:

True	False	
☐	☐	A) A sketched prototype is better than a programmed prototype.
☐	☐	B) Expectations of stakeholders might be disappointed by a paper and pencil prototype.
☐	☐	C) You have to understand your audience and its intent to avoid the prototyping trauma.
☐	☐	D) Prototyping helps to reduce risk by exploring solutions and learning from feedbacks about them.

13. Decide whether the following statements on scenarios and storyboards are true or whether they are false: **A5KP306**

2 Points

True	False	
☐	☐	A) A storyboard is a textual representation of a specific instance of moving through a use case.
☐	☐	B) Scenarios and use cases typically have a N:1 relationship.
☐	☐	C) Scenarios focus on the happy cases whereas storyboards demonstrate negative cases and misuses of the system.
☐	☐	D) Scenarios are mainly used in later project phases.

14. Decide whether these statements on thinking in terms of problems and goals are true or whether they are false: **A5KP307** **2 Points**

True	False	
☐	☐	A) Thinking in terms of problems and goals is a skillset.
☐	☐	B) The solution is always related to a problem and a goal.
☐	☐	C) A problem of stakeholder A can be a solution for stakeholder B.
☐	☐	D) Thinking in terms of problems and goals may also help you in identifying and solving requirements conflicts.

15. Which two of the following statements about thinking in terms of models are correct? (2 answers) **A5PP308** **2 Points**

☐	A) In general, the UML state diagram is much less suited as a thinking tool than a class diagram.
☐	B) Developing a model together with the stakeholder is an implicit use of the model as a thinking tool.
☐	C) Models as a thinking tool help to structure the elicitation process.
☐	D) Asking a question that was derived from a model the requirements engineer used for interview preparation is an explicit use of the model as a thinking tool.
☐	E) Information that does not fit into a selected modelling notation does not compromise the thinking in terms of models.

16. Which of the following statements about “mind mapping” are true and which are false? **A5KP309** **1 Point**

True	False	
☐	☐	A) Mind mapping is a linear or lateral representation technique and serves as a thinking tool for requirements elicitation.
☐	☐	B) Information on the branches of a mind map should be formulated as complete sentences or using a requirements template to give verifiable information.
☐	☐	C) Mind mapping is a suitable technique to document a meeting or workshop (minutes).
☐	☐	D) The subject of attention is crystallized in a central image of the mind map.

4. Conflict resolution

17. In many projects, conflicts arise during the elicitation of requirements. However, these conflicts may be hidden and thus difficult to recognize. Which two of the following behaviors are common indicators of a hidden requirements conflict? (2 answers)

A5PP401
2 Points

☐	A) Denial
☐	B) Costs overrun
☐	C) Management involvement
☐	D) Concealment
☐	E) Disagreement

18. Several characteristics can be recognized regarding a requirements conflict, e.g., type of conflict, subject matter and affected requirements. Which one of the following aspects is often used as another characteristic? (1 answer)

A5AP402
2 Points

☐	A) Chosen resolution technique
☐	B) Potential alternatives
☐	C) History of the conflict
☐	D) Involved software components

5. Skills of the Requirements Engineer

19. **It is widely recognized that, apart from the basic skill set of requirements engineering concepts and techniques, a Requirements Engineer must also possess a number of soft skills to be successful.** **A5KP501** **1 Point**

Which of the following skills are typically relevant soft skills for a Requirements Engineer and which are not relevant?

Relevant	Not relevant	
☐	☐	A) Flexibility
☐	☐	B) Accountability
☐	☐	C) Responsibility
☐	☐	D) Neutrality

20. **The Shannon-Weaver model has laid a solid foundation for all communication theory.** **A5PP502** **1 Point**

Which two of the following concepts are part of this model? (2 answers)

☐	A) Self-revelation
☐	B) Shared experience
☐	C) Noise
☐	D) Interpretation
☐	E) Channel

21. **A Requirements Engineer has organized a presentation to summarize her findings for a group of developers and end users. During the Q&A at the end of her presentation she learns that most of the developers did not fully understand her main message.** **A5AP503** **2 Points**

Which one of the following arguments most probably has been the reason why her communication was not successful? (1 answer)

☐	A) She did not properly encode her message.
☐	B) She used the wrong channel to transmit her message.
☐	C) She had not checked whether all participants share a relevant area of experience with her.
☐	D) She did not pay enough attention to feedback from the audience.

22. **The basis for improvement is self-reflection. Several types of self-reflection are relevant for a Requirements Engineer.** **A5AP504** **2 Points**

Which one of the following types is <u>not</u> commonly recognized as a relevant type of reflection? (1 answer)

☐	A) Prospective reflection
☐	B) Retrospective reflection
☐	C) Accompanying reflection
☐	D) Endogenous reflection