

Exam Code: 000-636

Exam Name: Rational-requirements management with

use cases-part1

Vendor: IBM

Version: DEMO

Part: A

1: Given: A customer service system is being developed for a telephone company to record and answer questions about telephone installations. What would be considered a design constraint of the software?

A.It will run on the Windows 95 operating system.

B.Both phone installers and phone installation schedulers will use it.

C.One hundred phone installers can enter information simultaneously.

D.The project will use the IBM Rational Unified Process.

E.It will produce a status report.

Correct Answers: A

2: How do actors help determine the boundary of a system?

A.By acting as stakeholders

B.By using the system

C.By being outside the system and interacting with it

D.By representing the subsystems

Correct Answers: C

3: According to the "1-10-100 rule," the cost of finding defects during what stage is 100 times greater than the cost of finding defects during requirements gathering?

A.Integration testing

B.Maintenance

C.Design

D.Coding

Correct Answers: B

4: Which of the following are artifacts in the requirements process? (Select all that apply.)

A.Vision document

B.Pareto principle

C.Change control board

D.Use-case model

Correct Answers: A D

5: What information about a proposed system is usually found in a Supplementary Specification?

A.Data values

B.Sub-components

C.Non-functional requirements

D.Testing procedures

Correct Answers: C

6: What term identifies a person who is materially affected by the outcomes of a system? A.Actor

B.Manager

C.Stakeholder D.Customer **Correct Answers: C**

7: Which of the following entities can interact with the boundaries of a system? (Select all that apply.)

A.Systems that will interact with the product

B.Legacy systems that will be replaced by the product

C.Reports produced by the product

D.Human users of the product

Correct Answers: A D

8: The glossary is started at the beginning of what phase?

A.Construction

B.Elaboration

C.Inception

D.Transition

Correct Answers: C

9: Why is a Requirements Specification also known as a "customer's proxy"?

A.Customers vote on whether to include a particular requirement.

B.Customers outline the Requirements Specification.

C.Customers use the Requirements Specification to specify what they want.

D.Customers pay to have the developers write the detailed Requirements Specification.

Correct Answers: C

10: What is the purpose of a glossary?

A.Establish common vocabulary

B.Define universal constraints

C.Establish a common vision

D.Establish testable requirements

Correct Answers: A

11: Which of the following are benefits of using a standard template for a Vision document? (Select all that apply.)

A.Authors can organize sections in the document to suit the individual project.

B.Documents appear familiar.

C.Users with update permission can change the document.

D.Authors can reuse the work of others, rather than starting from a blank page.

Correct Answers: B D

12: What is the best way to ensure that a URPS requirement is testable?

A.Write the requirement so that a measurement can determine if it is met.

B.Create a traceability link from the requirement to a testable functional requirement.

C.Add a traceability link from it back to a feature on which it is based.D.Place the requirement in the "Special Requirements" property of a Use Case Report.Correct Answers: A

13: What does a fishbone diagram identify when defining stakeholder needs?

A.Root causes B.Constraints C.Boundaries D.Stakeholders

Correct Answers: A

14: Given: A customer service system is being developed for a telephone company to record and answer questions about telephone installations. Which of the following are requirement attributes for the system? (Select all that apply.)

A.The use case for recording phone installations is approved.

B.Users can record length of time for each phone installation.

C.The system will be available 24 hours a day.

D.The requirement "automatic assignment of installers" was suggested by Tom Jones.

Correct Answers: A D

15: Given: A customer service system is being developed for a telephone company to record and answer questions about telephone installations. Which of the following are system features? (Select all that apply.)

A.Produces status reports about telephone installations

B.Includes a Phone Installer class

C.Runs on the Windows 95 operating system

D.Accommodates simultaneously entry of information from up to 100 installers

Correct Answers: A C D

16: Given: A customer service system is being developed for a telephone company to record and answer questions about telephone installations. What would be considered a non-functional requirement of the software?

A.Includes a Phone Installation class

B.Accommodates simultaneous entry of information from up to 100 installers

C.Produces a status report

D.Supports the Windows 98 and Windows 2000 operating systems

Correct Answers: B D

17: What does a non-functional requirement specify? A.Quality attributes of the system

B.How to fulfill stakeholder requests

C.How the solution interacts with the outside world

D.Process used to build the system

Correct Answers: A

18: Which of the following expressions partially define "requirement"? (Select all that apply.)
A.Capability that must be performed by the software
B.Test case that must be part of the test suite for the software
C.Condition with which the software must comply
D.Structural component that must be part of the software
Correct Answers: A C

19: What is the main advantage of using brainstorming to identify software requirements?

A.Focuses on the usability requirements of the system

B.Encourages quick generation of many requirements

C.Gives the customer more buy-in to the requirements process

D.Allows in-depth explanation of each requirement

Correct Answers: B

20: When identifying root causes of a problem, resolving what percentage of the most important root causes will solve 80% of a problem?

A.20% B.40% C.60% D.80% **Correct Answers: A**