

IREB Examination

Certified Professional for Requirements Engineering

Requirements Elicitation

- Practitioner -

Practice Exam

Questionnaire:	Set_Public
Release date:	15.02.2024
Syllabus:	Requirements Elicitation 3.1

Passed

Failed

Total number of points

Explanation of the practice exam

This practice exam provides an example of an actual CPRE 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 such as 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, just like in an actual examination, a mark of 70.00 percent must be achieved. This is 22.40 points out of a maximum 32 possible points for the practice exam at hand.

Evaluation of the results

In the document "IREB_CPRES_AL_Elicitation_AnswersToQuestionnaire_Set_Public_EN", you will find the correct answers. To determine the number of points you have achieved, please use the Excel sheet "CorrectionAidForThePracticeExam EN".

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

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

The objective of requirements elicitation and conflict resolution is ...

<input type="checkbox"/>	A) ... understanding the stakeholders' desires and needs.
<input type="checkbox"/>	B) ... applying appropriate techniques.
<input type="checkbox"/>	C) ... knowing the relevant requirements.
<input type="checkbox"/>	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. A5KP102
2 Points

Which of the following statements related to the planning of an elicitation activity are correct examples of these aspects and which are incorrect examples?

Correct example	Incorrect example	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	A) We want to determine the flow of activities involved in buying a ticket.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	B) 5 senior employees of the ticketing bureau will be selected at random to provide this information.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	C) We will perform interviews with them at their own location.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	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. Which two of the following statements about the stakeholder table are most accurate? (2 answers) A5AP201
1 Point

<input type="checkbox"/>	A) Bandler and Grinder's model should be used to classify stakeholders in an appropriate way.
<input type="checkbox"/>	B) Stakeholder information should be documented and maintained in every project.
<input type="checkbox"/>	C) The stakeholder table is highly confidential and may only be disclosed to the project's core team.
<input type="checkbox"/>	D) A stakeholder table is a typical result of an information-focused elicitation activity.
<input type="checkbox"/>	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

<input type="checkbox"/>	A) ... uses their experience in the project context.
<input type="checkbox"/>	B) ... uses check lists of typical stakeholder groups and roles.
<input type="checkbox"/>	C) ... uses organizational structures.
<input type="checkbox"/>	D) ... reuses existing stakeholder documentation.
<input type="checkbox"/>	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	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	A) Data protection legislation requires to destroy all stakeholder documentation three months after go live.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	B) Mind maps can be used for stakeholder documentation.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	C) Agile projects do not require stakeholder documentation.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	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

<input type="checkbox"/>	A) Users of interactive systems are very demanding.
<input type="checkbox"/>	B) Users for non-interactive systems are hard to reach.
<input type="checkbox"/>	C) Users of interactive systems are very easily available.
<input type="checkbox"/>	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

<input type="checkbox"/>	A) UML models are not suitable as requirements sources.
<input type="checkbox"/>	B) Business process documentation may contain relevant requirements.
<input type="checkbox"/>	C) Interface documentation has limited value as requirements source.
<input type="checkbox"/>	D) Systems engineering projects typically have few documents as requirements sources.
<input type="checkbox"/>	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

<input type="checkbox"/>	A) Non-verbal communication should be avoided as it may confuse the note-taker.
<input type="checkbox"/>	B) The note-taker may not interrupt the interviewer during the interview.
<input type="checkbox"/>	C) The interviewer should prepare all questions to be asked in the interview upfront.
<input type="checkbox"/>	D) During the interview the interviewer should be remembering, gentle and steering.
<input type="checkbox"/>	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 **are wrong** regarding the application of observation techniques? (2 answers)

A5PP302
2 Points

<input type="checkbox"/>	A) Beware of the note taker's observation bias.
<input type="checkbox"/>	B) Beware of the observer's lack of blinding bias.
<input type="checkbox"/>	C) Beware of the investigators' simplification bias.
<input type="checkbox"/>	D) It is important to know the distinction between open-ended and closed-ended questions.
<input type="checkbox"/>	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	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	A) In case of product lines requirements reuse is quite uncommon.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	B) Only similar systems qualify for requirements reuse.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	C) Reuse of requirements has three aspects: the elicitation aspect, the documentation aspect and the requirements management aspect.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	D) Requirements reuse may hinder new creative ideas.

11. Which of the following is **not** a rule for brainstorming in Requirements Engineering? (1 answer)

A5AP304
1 Point

<input type="checkbox"/>	A) Taking and combining expressed ideas is allowed and desired.
<input type="checkbox"/>	B) Stop the brainstorming as soon as enough ideas have been created.
<input type="checkbox"/>	C) Questions for clarification are allowed.
<input type="checkbox"/>	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	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	A) A sketched prototype is better than a programmed prototype.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	B) Expectations of stakeholders might be disappointed by a paper and pencil prototype.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	C) You have to understand your audience and its intent to avoid the prototyping trauma.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	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	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	A) A storyboard is a textual representation of a specific instance of moving through a use case.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	B) Scenarios and use cases typically have a N:1 relationship.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	C) Scenarios focus on the happy cases whereas storyboards demonstrate negative cases and misuses of the system.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	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	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	A) Thinking in terms of problems and goals is a skillset.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	B) The solution is always related to a problem and a goal.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	C) A problem of stakeholder A can be a solution for stakeholder B.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	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

<input type="checkbox"/>	A) In general, the UML state diagram is much less suited as a thinking tool than a class diagram.
<input type="checkbox"/>	B) Developing a model together with the stakeholder is an implicit use of the model as a thinking tool.
<input type="checkbox"/>	C) Models as a thinking tool help to structure the elicitation process.
<input type="checkbox"/>	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.
<input type="checkbox"/>	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	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	A) Mind mapping is a linear or lateral representation technique and serves as a thinking tool for requirements elicitation.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	B) Information on the branches of a mind map should be formulated as complete sentences or using a requirements template to give verifiable information.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	C) Mind mapping is a suitable technique to document a meeting or workshop (minutes).
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	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. A5PP401
2 Points

Which two of the following behaviors are common indicators of a hidden requirements conflict? (2 answers)

<input type="checkbox"/>	A) Denial
<input type="checkbox"/>	B) Costs overrun
<input type="checkbox"/>	C) Management involvement
<input type="checkbox"/>	D) Concealment
<input type="checkbox"/>	E) Disagreement

18. Several characteristics can be recognized regarding a requirements conflict, e.g., type of conflict, subject matter and affected requirements. A5AP402
2 Points

Which one of the following aspects is often used as another characteristic? (1 answer)

<input type="checkbox"/>	A) Chosen resolution technique
<input type="checkbox"/>	B) Potential alternatives
<input type="checkbox"/>	C) History of the conflict
<input type="checkbox"/>	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	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	A) Flexibility
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	B) Accountability
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	C) Responsibility
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	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)

<input type="checkbox"/>	A) Self-revelation
<input type="checkbox"/>	B) Shared experience
<input type="checkbox"/>	C) Noise
<input type="checkbox"/>	D) Interpretation
<input type="checkbox"/>	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)

<input type="checkbox"/>	A) She did not properly encode her message.
<input type="checkbox"/>	B) She used the wrong channel to transmit her message.
<input type="checkbox"/>	C) She had not checked whether all participants share a relevant area of experience with her.
<input type="checkbox"/>	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 **not** commonly recognized as a relevant type of reflection? (1 answer)

<input type="checkbox"/>	A) Prospective reflection
<input type="checkbox"/>	B) Retrospective reflection
<input type="checkbox"/>	C) Accompanying reflection
<input type="checkbox"/>	D) Endogenous reflection