

The background of the page is an abstract photograph of numerous light-colored, rectangular stone or concrete blocks. These blocks are stacked and arranged in a non-uniform, staggered fashion, creating a complex geometric pattern with various shadows and highlights. The blocks are set against a dark, possibly black, background, which makes the light-colored blocks stand out. The overall composition is modern and architectural.

# REQUIREMENTS SECTION

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### Exercise 22 – Link TestCases and ExecutionLists to Requirements

#### Objective

By the end of this exercise, you will be able to link TestCases and ExecutionLists to Requirements.

#### Why is this important?

Linking TestCases and ExecutionLists to Requirements gives you an accurate picture of your risk and execution statuses of your entire project.

#### Instructions

1. Navigate to **Requirements>>Webshop Requirements>>Webshop Frontend**; expand all Requirements in this location.
2. Drag and drop the TestCases with the TestCase WorkState **COMPLETED** (exercises 13, 15 and 20) to the following Requirements:
  - Exercise 13 "Shipping Costs" to the Requirement "**Order Process>>Calculate shipping costs**"
  - Exercise 15 "Payment Process" to the Requirement "**Order Process>>Payment methods**"
  - Exercise 20 "Discount Code" to the Requirement "**Shopping Cart>>Discounts**"
3. Navigate to the **Execution** Section.
4. Drag and drop the ExecutionList "Web Shop" onto the RequirementSet "Webshop Frontend".
5. Right-click on the Requirement Set "Webshop Frontend" and select **Update Outdated Values..**
6. Save your work.

## Cheat Sheet

| Term              | Description  | Example   |
|-------------------|--|---|
| Requirements      | <p>Requirements are criteria that the system under test is expected to fulfill. These criteria refer to the business requirements that you need to check to ensure that your application is running properly.</p> <p>They can be functional and non-functional.</p> <p>Functional requirements cover those functionalities that the system under test must be able to carry out.</p> <p>Non-functional requirements cover features that relates to the operation of an application, rather than specific behaviors: e.g. security, performance, etc.</p> | <p>For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>» Functional requirement: an online web shop must be able to process payments.</li> <li>» Non-functional requirement: define system attributes such as security, reliability, performance, maintainability, scalability, and usability.</li> </ul> |
| RequirementsSets  | In Tosca, Requirements are organized in RequirementSets, which represent different aspects of the application.   | For example, you would have a RequirementSet for the front-end of your website. This will help you keep your Requirements organized and easy to maintain.   |
| RequirementFolder | You can also go a level up and structure your Requirement Sets in Requirement Folders.   |   |
| Weight            | <p>In Tosca, the weight for each requirement is calculated based on 2 values: The frequency class and the damage class.</p> <p>The frequency class column shows you how often each Requirement is expected to be used. The more frequently it would be used, the higher the weighting.</p> <p>The Damage class column is related to the degree of financial risk associated with each requirement. These weightings typically would come from the business analyst.</p>  | For example, if the demo web shop would fail to allow you to pay for your ordered items, the risk associated with that error would be much higher than if the shop wouldn't offer the possibility to sign up for a newsletter. Therefore, the requirement weight would be much higher.                        |