

Information Technology

FIT2001 – Systems Development

Seminar 3: Investigating System Requirements Information Gathering Techniques

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Our road map:

- What are Information Systems?
- How do we develop them?
 Systems Development (SDLC) – key phases
- Some System Development roles and skills
- Development approaches focus on Agile

- How do we find out what the user wants?
- Who do we need to talk to?
- Data gathering methods



At the end of this seminar you will:

- Understand the requirements gathering process
- Explain the difference between functional and non-functional requirements
- Understand how to investigate and validate the requirements using a range of techniques, and be able to determine when each is best applied

What is requirements gathering?

Investigating requirements using a range of techniques



Developing a deep understanding of the business domain

 Defining what the solution needs to be to meet the requirements

What is requirements gathering?



Bringing 'fresh eyes' to the problem

Identifying opportunities for improving business processes – Business Process Re-engineering (BPR)





Requirements must be verified by the client



What do you need to gather?

Requirement categories	FURPS + categories	Example requirements
Functional	Functions	Business rules and processes
Nonfunctional	Usability Reliability Performance Security + Design constraints Implementation Interface Physical Support	User interface, ease of use Failure rate, recovery methods Response time, throughput Access controls, encryption Hardware and support software Development tools, protocols Data interchange formats Size, weight, power consumption Installation and updates

Systems Analysis and Design in a Changing World, 7th Edition - Figure p45-47



Investigating Requirements Case Study

ON THE SPOT COURIER SERVICES

Bill Wiley – start up, same day courier service

Initially just received delivery requests via texts on his mobile, but then customers started asking if he had a website where they could place orders

As the business grew, Bill hired another person to help with the deliveries. He could no longer use his van as the 'warehouse', he now needed a central warehouse where he could organise and distribute packages for delivery, and if it grew further someone at the warehouse to co-ordinate the arrival and distribution of the packages

What information do you need to gather for On the Spot Courier Services



We now know:

Why we want to gather requirements?

What we need to investigate?

Who we need to gather these requirements from?

... our next step is work out:

How to find out what the user wants?

What approaches do we use to gather User Stories?

(the Agile way of documenting requirements – more next week)



INVESTIGATING SYSTEM REQUIREMENTS

Can be quite challenging ...

















... Users often find it difficult to articulate exactly what they want

Common fact finding techniques:

- Interview users/stakeholders
- 2. Use questionnaires to gather information
- 3. Observe business processes
- 4. Review existing reports, forms, and procedure descriptions
- 5. Research vendor/competitor solutions
- 6. Prototyping *
- 7. Story-writing workshops *

^{*} To be discussed next week

1. Interviewing



- An effective way to understand business functions and rules
- But time-consuming, resource intensive ... multiple sessions

Set clear objectives

What types of information do you expect to get?



Select appropriate stakeholders to interview





Do your research about the participant

Determine the type of interview

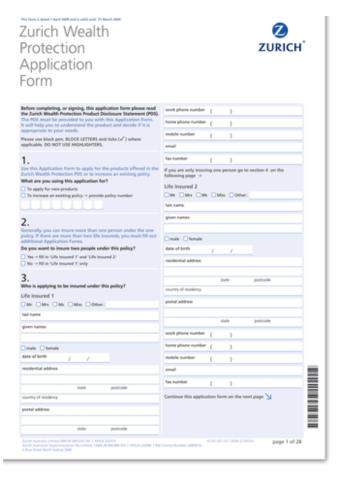


One-on-one interview

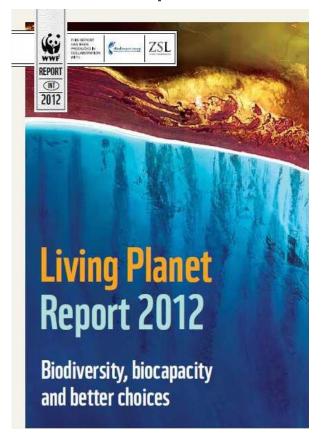
Group interview



Consider company documentation



Reports





Forms

Develop an Agenda

Setting Objective of Interview Determine processing rules for sales commission rates Date, Time, and Location April 21, 2012, at 9:00 a.m. in William McDougal's office User Participants (names and titles/positions) William McDougal, vice president of marketing and sales, and several of his staff Project Team Participants Mary Ellen Green and Jim Williams

Interview/Discussion

- 1. Who is eligible for sales commissions?
- 2. What is the basis for commissions? What rates are paid?
- 3. How is commission for returns handled?
- 4. Are there special incentives? Contests? Programs based on time?
- 5. Is there a variable scale for commissions? Are there quotas?
- 6. What are the exceptions?

Follow-Up

- Important decisions or answers to questions

 See attached write-up on commission policies
- Open items not resolved with assignments for solution See Item numbers 2 and 3 on open items list
- Date and time of next meeting or follow-up session April 28, 2012, at 9:00 a.m.

Systems Analysis and Design in a Changing World, 7th Edition, Figure 2.8, p53



Avoid long interviews ...



Hard to absorb large amounts of information at one time

Participants often time poor

Several shorter interviews better .. can clarify information



Preparing for a Successful Interview - Summary

- Set objectives
 - Clear focus, What types of information do you expect to get
- Select appropriate stakeholders to interview
 Do your research about the participant
- Determine the type of interview
 One on one vs. Group
- Consider outside information forms, reports, etc.
 Will make the interview time more productive
- Develop an agenda
- Documents objectives, nothing forgotten, logical progression
- Avoid long interviews because

 Stakeholders often time poor, Hard to absorb large amounts of information at one time
- Several shorter interviews better because:
 - Can ask further probing questions to seek clarifications

 Can verify requirements collected from previous iterations of interviews

Preparing for a Successful Interview - Logistics

- Planning Interviewees have been sent:
 - Location and time
 - Objectives and list of questions
- Finalise interview arrangements send reminders
- Arrive early
- Ensure that the room is prepared for conducting interviews
- Decide on a documentation method
 - Take notes, Recording, Video taped always get permission

Tips and Tricks for a successful interview

- Interview Skills Youtube video: Reporter Katie Couric
- Lead the conversation with the information that you already know
- Consider the interviewee's knowledge and role
- Use phrases and words that are easy to understand
- Ask lots of open-ended questions
 Useful for identifying new ideas
 Help analysts to identify a large number of business processes quickly
- Use closed questions to collect specific facts (e.g. how many forms a day a sales executive process?)
- Avoid biased or loaded questions
- Paraphrase important findings throughout the interview to make sure you have accurate understanding
- Ask for the opportunity to follow up after the interview to fill in any gaps you may have
- Checklist for conducting an interview



Checklist for Conducting an Interview **Before** Establish the objective for the interview. Determine correct user(s) to be involved. Determine project team members to participate. Build a list of questions and issues to be discussed. Review related documents and materials ■ Set the time and location. Inform all participants of objective, time, and locations. During Arrive on time. Look for exception and error conditions. ■ Probe for details. Take thorough notes. Identify and document unanswered items or open questions. After Review notes for accuracy, completeness, and understanding. Transfer information to appropriate models and documents. Identify areas needing further clarification. Thank the participants. Follow up on open and unanswered questions.

Systems Analysis and Design in a Changing World, 7th Edition, Figure 2.7, p52



How to Get the Information You Want

Review current business problems

Beware: Excessive attention given to current system may result in suggesting a new system that only automates the current system

Determine the high level steps of the process.

Talk about activities and responsibilities for every role

Ask leading questions about each part of the process

Identify exception and error-handling

Ask questions to identify new system requirements and identify business opportunities

Sample of question themes



Question themes in interviews

Theme	Questions to users		
What are the business operations and processes?	What do you do?		
How should those operations be performed?	How do you do it? What steps do you follow? How could they be done differently?		
What information is needed to perform those operations?	What information do you use? What inputs do you use? What outputs do you produce?		

Systems Analysis and Design in a Changing World, 7th Edition – Figure 2.6, p50



Interview – Follow up

- All documentation created after the interview should be reviewed by the participants for accuracy as soon as possible after the interview
- Follow up interviews are required to explain and verify the models with the interview participants, and ask further questions

You will have unresolved issues





They should be tracked and resolved

Sample 'Open items' list



A sample open-items list unresolved issues need answers

	OUTSTANDING ISSUES CONTROL TABLE						
ID	Issue Title	Date Identified	Target End Date	Responsible Project Person	User Contact	Comments	
1	Partial Shipments	6-12-2005	7-15-2005	Jim Williams	Jason Nadold	Ship partials or wait for full shipment?	
2	Return and Commissions	7-01-2005	9-01-2005	Jim Williams	William McDougal	Are commissions recouped on returns?	
3	Extra Commissions	7-01-2005	8-01-2005	Mary Ellen Green	William McDougal	How to handle commissions on special promotions?	

Systems Analysis and Design in a Changing World, 7th Edition, Figure 2.9, p55



2. Questionnaires



- Suited to gathering limited and specific information from a large number of stakeholders
- Good when the people are widely dispersed
- Can give a preliminary insight into business
- Not well suited for gathering detailed information
- Open-ended questions encourage discussion and elaboration, but stakeholders will often not complete them
- Must be written effectively clear, flows well, respondents questions anticipated
- Sample Questionnaire



RMO Questionnaire

This questionnaire is being sent to all telephone-order sales personnel. As you know, RMO is developing a new customer support system for order taking and customer service.

The purpose of this questionnaire is to obtain preliminary information to assist in defining the requirements for the new system. Follow-up discussions will be held to permit everybody to elaborate on the system requirements.

Part I. Answer these questions based on a typical four-hour shift.

- 1. How many phone calls do you receive?
- 2. How many phone calls are necessary to place an order for a product?
- 3. How many phone calls are for information about RMO products, that is, questions only?
- Estimate how many times during a shift customers request items that are out of stock.
- Of those out-of-stock requests, what percentage of the time does the customer desire to put the item on back order?
- 6. How many times does a customer try to order from an expired catalog?_
- 7. How many times does a customer cancel an order in the middle of the conversation?
- 8. How many times does an order get denied due to bad credit?__

Part II. Circle the appropriate number on the scale from 1 to 7 based on how strongly you agree or disagree with the statement.

Question		Strongly Agree				Strongly Disagree		
It would help me do my job better to have longer descriptions of products available while talking to a customer.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
It would help me do my job better if I had the past purchase history of the customer available.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
I could provide better service to the customer if I had information about accessories that were appropriate for the items ordered.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
The computer response time is slow and causes difficulties in responding to customer requests.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	

Part III. Please enter your opinions and comments.

Please briefly identify the problems with the current system that you would like to see resolved in a new system.

3. Review existing reports, forms, and procedure descriptions

- Existing business documents and procedure descriptions within organization
 - Obtain preliminary understanding of processes
 - Identify business rules, discrepancies, and redundancies
 - Be cautious of outdated material
 - Can help guide interviews

Sample form



Sample order form

	Ridgeline Mountain Outf	tfitters—Customer Order Form						
AMA	Name and address of person placing order.	Gift Order or Ship To: (Use only if different from address at left.)						
OUTFITTERS Order Date //		Name						
		Address Apt. No						
Name Address	Apt. No	City State Zip						
Tudio 5	Apr. No	Gift Address for this Shipment Only Permanent Change of Address						
City	State Zip	-						
Phone: Da	ry () Evening ()	Gift Card Message Delivery Phone ()						
Item No		Style Color Size Length Oty Monogram Style Each Total						
		MERCHANDISE TOTAL						
heck/Money Ord	Method of Payment Gift Certificate(s) AMOUNT ENCLOSED \$ MasterCard VISA Other	Regular FedEx shipping \$4.50 per U.S. delivery address (Items are sent within 24 hours for delivery in 2 to 4 days) Please add \$4.50 per each additional U.S. delivery address FedEx Standard Overnight Service						
Account Number MO YR Expiration Date		Any additional freight charges International Shipping (see shipping information on back)						
Signature								

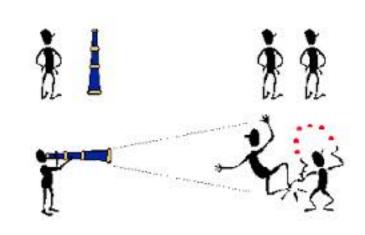
Systems Analysis and Design in a Changing World, 7th Edition, Figure 2.11, p56



4. Observe business processes

- Varies from office walkthrough to performing actual tasks
- Not necessary to observe all processes at same level of detail
- May make users nervous, so use common sense

Hawthorne effect: also referred to as the **observer effect** refers to a phenomenon whereby workers improve or modify an aspect of their behaviour, or stop working in response to the fact that they are being watched



5. Research vendor/competitor solutions

- Many problems have been solved by other companies – have a look around for good ideas
- Positive contributions of vendor solutions
 - Frequently provide new ideas
 - May be state of the art
 - Cheaper and less risky
- Danger
 - May purchase solution before understanding problem



Validating the requirements

- Meet with users regularly to get feedback on your understanding of the system
- You must confirm that your understanding of the requirements is correct
- You are aiming for requirements that are:

Complete – all functions identified

Unambiguous – nothing vague or fuzzy

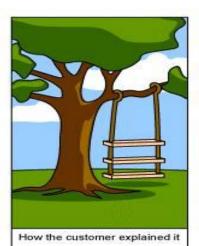
Sufficient – level of detail okay

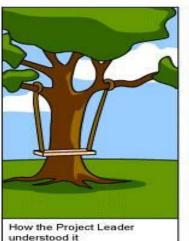
Testable – can check if working as intended

Consistent – no conflicts among requirements



No-one said it was easy

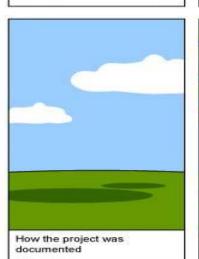


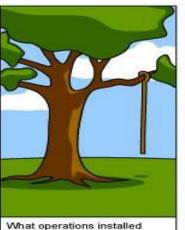


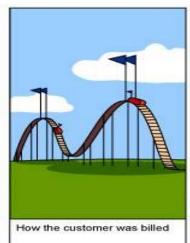


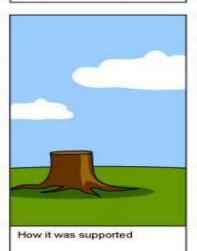














You now know the basics of:

- The role of requirements gathering in System development
- A range of techniques to help you investigate requirements

Workshop Preparation

- Watch Seminar 3
- Review any resources

Thanks for watching See you next week



Resources:

Prescribed text:

Satzinger, J. W., Jackson, R.B., and Burd, S.D.(2016) Systems
 Analysis and Design in a Changing World, 7th Edition, Cengage
 Learning, Chapter 2

Resources:

Interview Skills: Katie Couric video
 – not about requirements gathering but still very useful

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4eOynrl2eTM

 Questionnaires: very detailed (you are not required to know this level of detail), nonetheless a valuable resource

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rSwVZJT9j1c

