

# Outline

Requirements describe problems

The what vs. how tension, and the role of the Reqts Spec

Sources of requirements

Types of requirements

# What is a requirement?

Requirement (def):

| The effects that the client wishes to be brought about in the problem domain

Example: An elevator will only reverse direction when stopped at a floor

# worlds

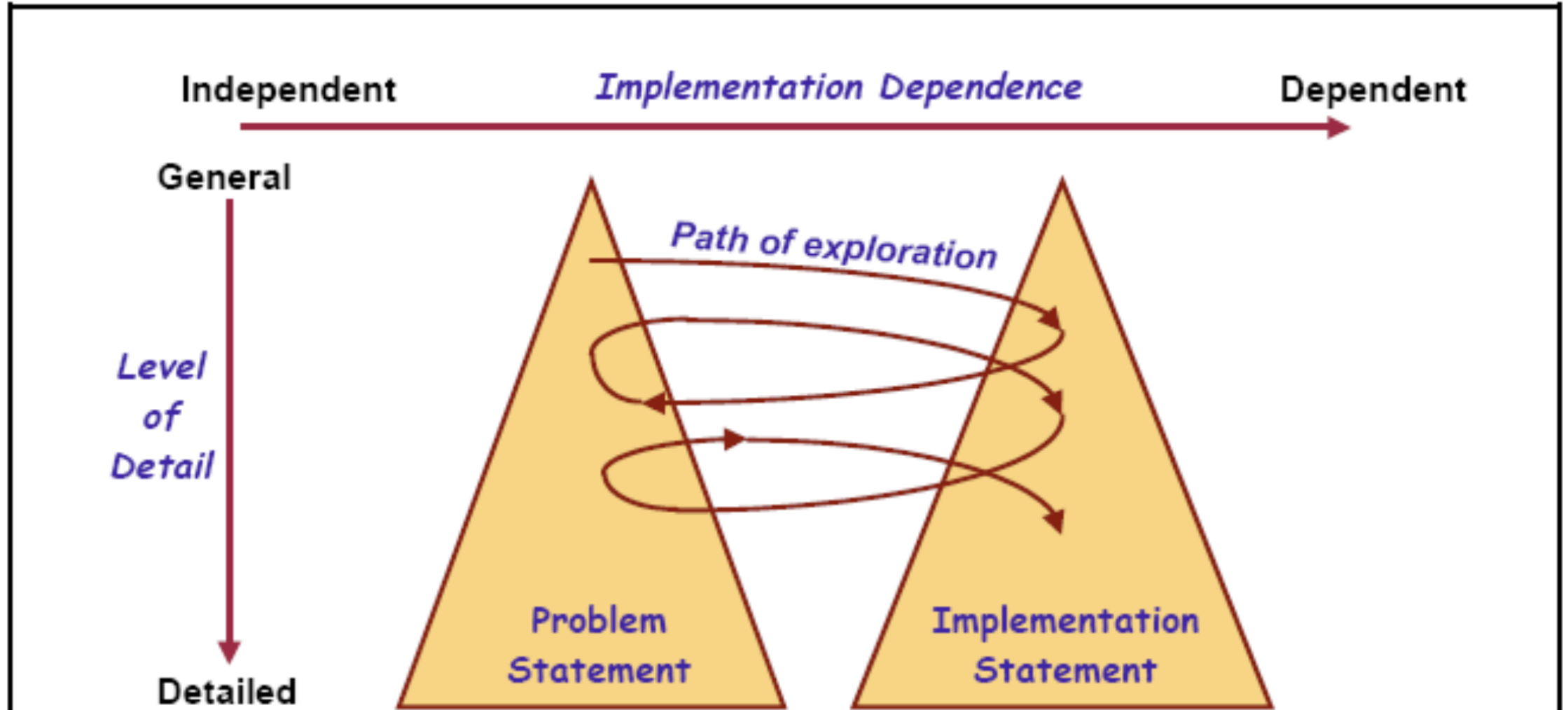


Figure 3: The Twin Peaks model. Exploration of the problem and its possible solutions are closely intertwined. (Adapted from Moffett 1999)

## Example – distinction between a problem statement and solution statement

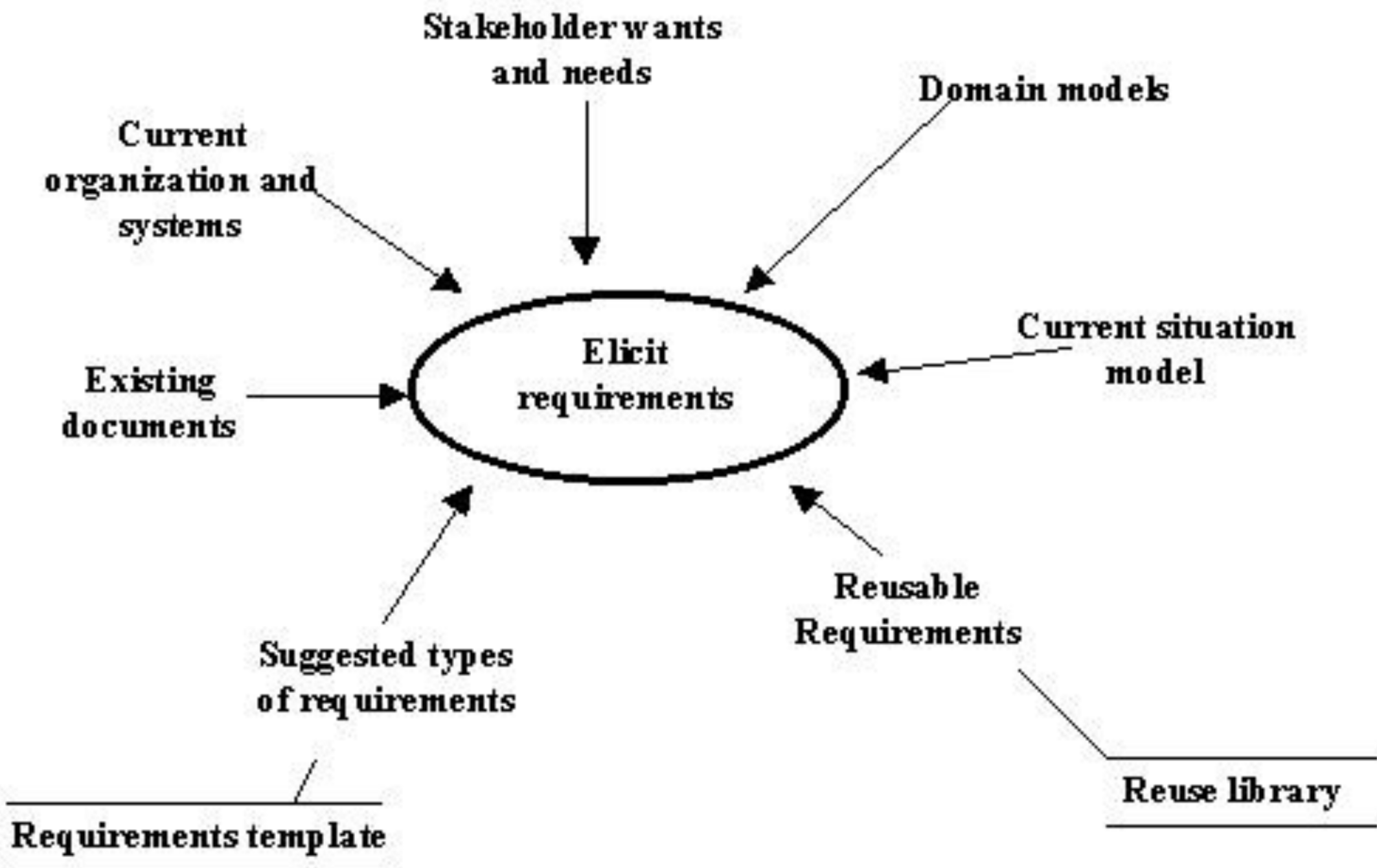
The requirements (for the machine): “prevent access to unauthorized personnel”

Domain properties: “only a manager can assign access authority”

Specification for the machine: “when the user enters a valid password, the computer will unlock the door” (or “the system requires a login and password for access”)

## Another Example: requirements, domain property and the specification

"The system (lift controller) will cycle the lift doors every time that a lift stops at a floor"



# Types of requirements

Functional vs. non-functional, OR

- Functionality
- Physical environment
- Interfaces
- Users and human factors
- Documentation
- Data
- Resources
- Security
- Quality assurance

# Types of requirements: Functionality

- What will the system do?
- When will the system do it?
- Are there several modes of operation?
- How and when can the system be changed or enhanced?
- Are there constraints on execution speed, response time? (aka non-functional reqts)



# Types of requirements: Quality assurance

- What are the requirements for reliability, availability, maintainability, security?
- What is the prescribed mean time between failures?
- Is there a maximum time allowed for restarting the system after a failure?
- What efficiency measures will apply to resource usage and response time?

# Types of requirements: Security

- Must access to the system or information be controlled?
- How will one user's data be isolated from others?
- How will user programs be isolated from other programs and from the operating system?
- How often will the system be backed up?

# Types of requirements: Physical environment

- Where is the equipment to function?
- Is there one location or several?
- Are there any environmental restrictions, such as temperature, humidity or magnetic interference?

# Types of requirements: Interfaces

- Is the input coming from one or more other systems?
- Is the output going to one or more other systems?
- Is there a prescribed way in which the data must be formatted?
- Is there a prescribed medium that the data must use?

# Types of requirements: Users and human factors

- Who will use the system?
- Will there be several types of users?
- What is the skill level of each type of user?
- What kind of training will be required for each type of user?
- How difficult will it be for a user to misuse the system?

# Types of requirements: Documentation

- How much documentation is required?
- Should it be on-line in book format or both?

# Types of requirements: Data

- For both input and output, what should the format or the data be?
- How often will they be received or sent?
- How accurate must they be?
- To what degree of precision must the calculations be made?
- How much data flow through the system?

# Types of requirements: Resources

- What materials, personnel, or other resources are required to build, use, and maintain the system?
- What skills must the developers have?
- How much physical space will be taken up by the system?
- Is there a prescribed timetable for development?
- Is there a limit on the amount of money to be spent on development or on hardware and software?



# Types of requirements: Design Constraints

- Areas for design constraints include:
- Target machines
- Underlying architecture
- GUI packages
- Programming languages, algorithms

## In this lecture

Discussed the difference between the How and What in software development

Discussed the multiple sources of requirements

Types of requirements and possible questions to ask in determining requirements

# References

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