

Topics

Non-functional Requirements

Requirements Validation

Requirements Maintenance

Functional Requirements: what a product must do

Non-functional Requirements: a description of how well a product must perform

These requirements compliment each other.

Sometimes they are called the Quality Requirements.

Sometimes they are constraints on the services or functions

- Timing constraints
- Power constraints
- Safety constraints
- Reliability constraints
- Storage constraints
- May be more critical than functional

3 Classifications of nonfunctional requirements

1. Product Requirements

a. Product must behave in a particular way

2. Organizational Requirements

- a. Consequence of organizational policies and procedures
- 3. External Requirements
 - a. Come from factors external to the system
 - i. Interoperability: how well the system behaves in the current environment
 - ii. Legislative

Example Mental Healthcare Case Study

Product Requirement

- Downtime within normal working hours shall not exceed 5 seconds in any one day.

Organizational Requirement

- Users shall authenticate using their health authority ID

External Requirements

- The system shall adhere to patient privacy policy in HStan-03-2000

We want to write requirements that are easily verified.

- May be difficult for Non-Functional Requirements

EX:

- The system should be easy to use by the medical staff **and** should be organized in such a way that user errors are minimized

Easy to use	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Calls to tech support below some threshold 2. Time minimized to complete a task 3. Users can use system after 4 hours of training
Errors Minimized	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Errors made by users less than 2 per hours

Requirements Validation

- Demonstrating that requirements fully define the system that the customer wants.
- The cost of getting this wrong is high

Things to check for

1. Validity
2. Consistency
3. Completeness
4. Realism
5. Verifiability

Types of Non-Functional Requirements

1. Accuracy
2. Dependability

3. Security
4. Usability
5. Efficiency
6. Performance
7. Maintainability