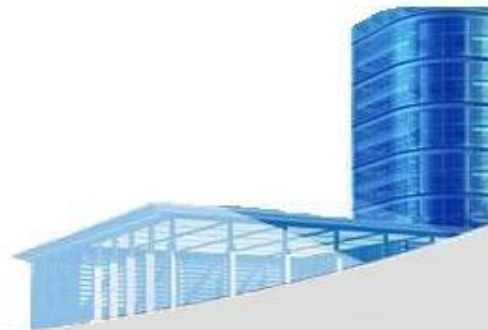




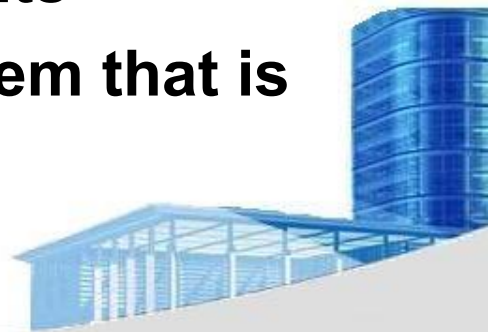
Ch.8 Understanding Requirements





Requirements Engineering

- **Inception**—ask a set of questions that establish ...
 - basic understanding of the problem
 - the people who want a solution
 - the nature of the solution that is desired, and
 - the effectiveness of preliminary communication and collaboration between the customer and the developer
- **Elicitation**—elicit requirements from all stakeholders
- **Elaboration**—create an analysis model that identifies data, function and behavioral requirements
- **Negotiation**—agree on a deliverable system that is realistic for developers and customers





Requirements Engineering (cont.)

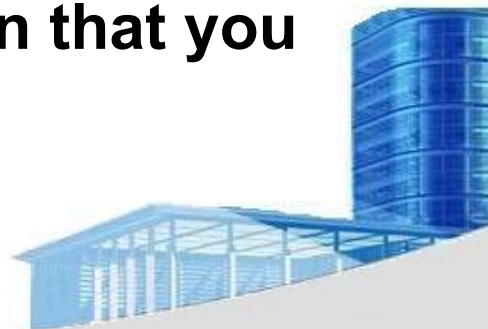
- **Specification**—can be any one (or more) of the following
 - A written document
 - A set of models
 - A formal mathematical
 - A collection of user scenarios (use-cases)
 - A prototype
- **Validation**—a review mechanism that looks for
 - errors in content or interpretation
 - areas where clarification may be required
 - missing information
 - inconsistencies (a major problem when large products or systems are engineered)
 - conflicting or unrealistic (unachievable) requirements.
- **Requirements management**





Inception

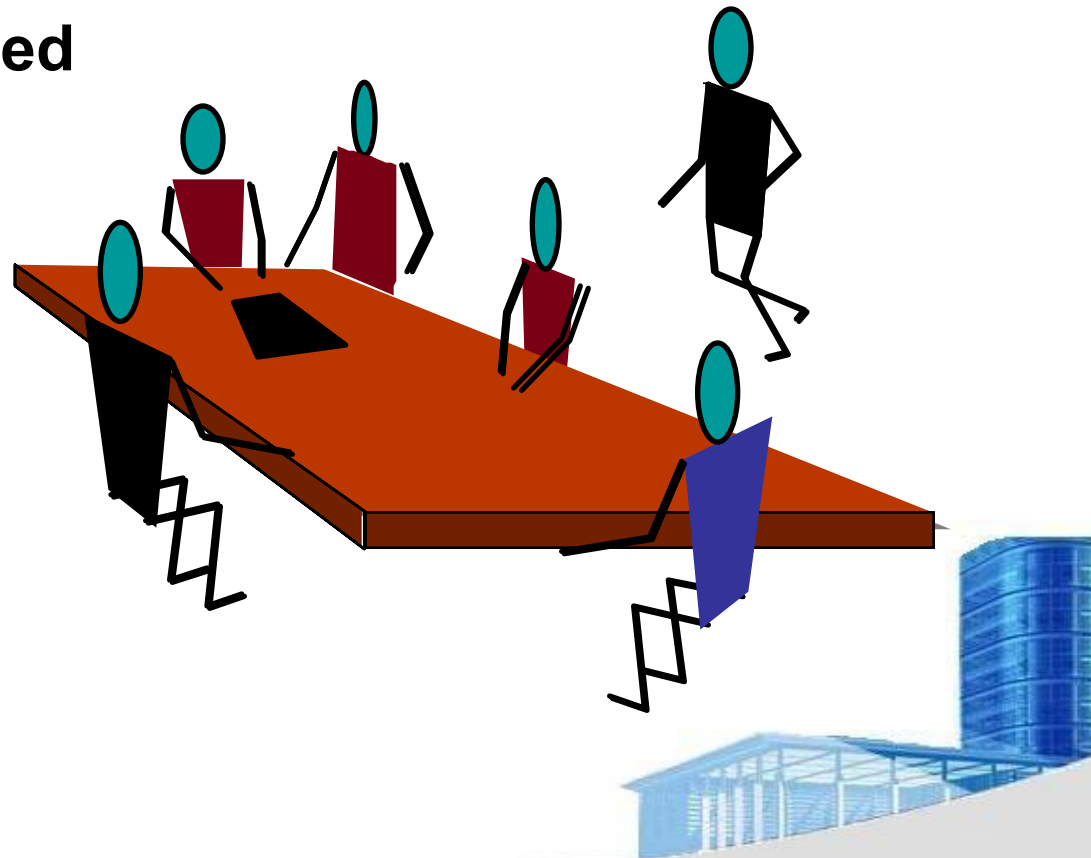
- Identify **stakeholders**
 - “who else do you think I should talk to?”
- Recognize multiple points of view
- Work toward **collaboration**
- The first set of context-free questions
 - Who is behind the request for this work?
 - Who will use the solution?
 - What will be the economic benefit of a successful solution
 - Is there another source for the solution that you need?





Eliciting Requirements

- meetings are conducted and attended by both software engineers and customers
- rules for preparation and participation are established
- an **agenda** is suggested
- a "**facilitator**" (can be a customer, a developer, or an outsider) controls the meeting





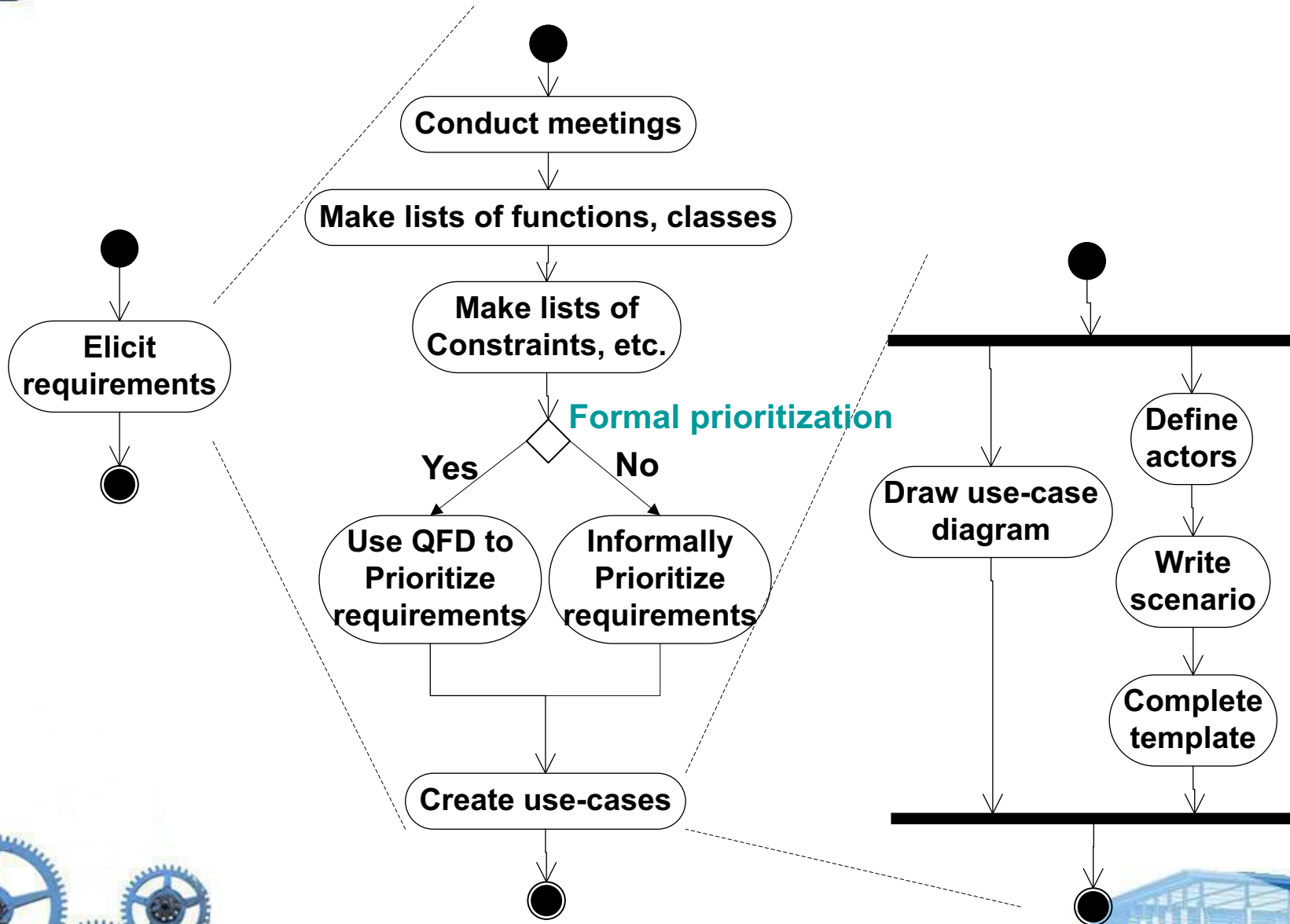
Eliciting Requirements (cont.)

- a "**definition mechanism**" (can be work sheets, flip charts, or wall stickers or an electronic bulletin board, chat room or virtual forum) is used
 - The hardest single part of building a software system is deciding **what** to build
 - Problem of **scope**
 - Problem of **understanding**
 - Problem of **volatility**
- specify a preliminary set of solution requirements





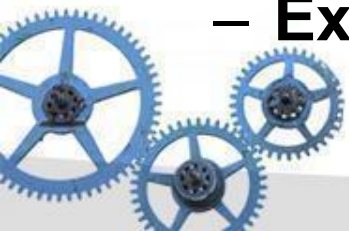
Eliciting Requirements





Quality Function Deployment

- **Function deployment** determines the “value” (as perceived by the customer) of each function required of the system
- **Information deployment** identifies data objects and events
- **Task deployment** examines the behavior of the system
- **Value analysis** determines the relative priority of requirements
- It identifies **three** types of requirements
 - Normal requirements
 - Expected requirements
 - Exciting requirements





Non-Functional Requirements

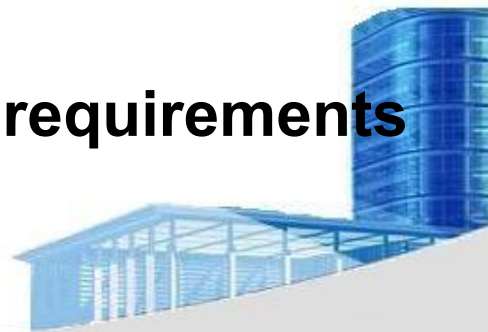
- **Non-Functional Requirement (NFR)** – quality attribute, performance attribute, security attribute, or general system constraint. A two phase process is used to determine which NFR's are compatible:
 - **The first phase** is to create a matrix using each NFR as a column heading and the system SE guidelines a row labels
 - **The second phase** is for the team to prioritize each NFR using a set of decision rules to decide which to implement by classifying each NFR and guideline pair as complementary, overlapping, conflicting, or independent





Elicitation Work Products

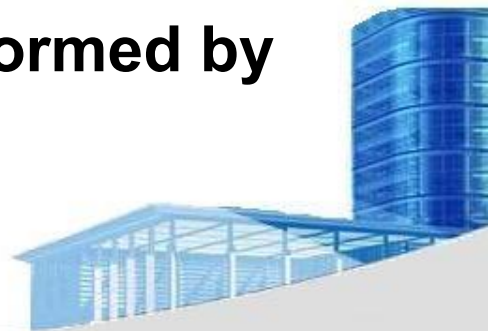
- a statement of need and **feasibility**.
- a bounded statement of **scope** for the system or product
- a list of customers, users, and other stakeholders who participated in requirements elicitation
- a description of the system's technical environment.
- a list of requirements (preferably organized by function) and the domain **constraints** that apply to each
- a set of usage scenarios that provide insight into the use of the system or product under different operating conditions.
- any **prototypes** developed to better define requirements





Use-Cases

- A collection of user scenarios that describe the thread of usage of a system
- Each scenario is described from the point-of-view of an “**actor**”—a person or device that interacts with the software in some way
- Each scenario answers the following **questions**:
 - Who is the primary actor, the secondary actor (s)?
 - What are the actor’s goals?
 - What preconditions should exist before the story begins?
 - What main tasks or functions are performed by the actor?





Use-Cases

- Each scenario answers the following questions **(cont.)**
 - What extensions might be considered as the story is described?
 - What variations in the actor's interaction are possible?
 - What system **information** will the actor acquire, produce, or change?
 - Will the actor have to inform the system about changes in the external environment?
 - What information does the actor desire from the system?
 - Does the actor wish to be informed about unexpected changes?





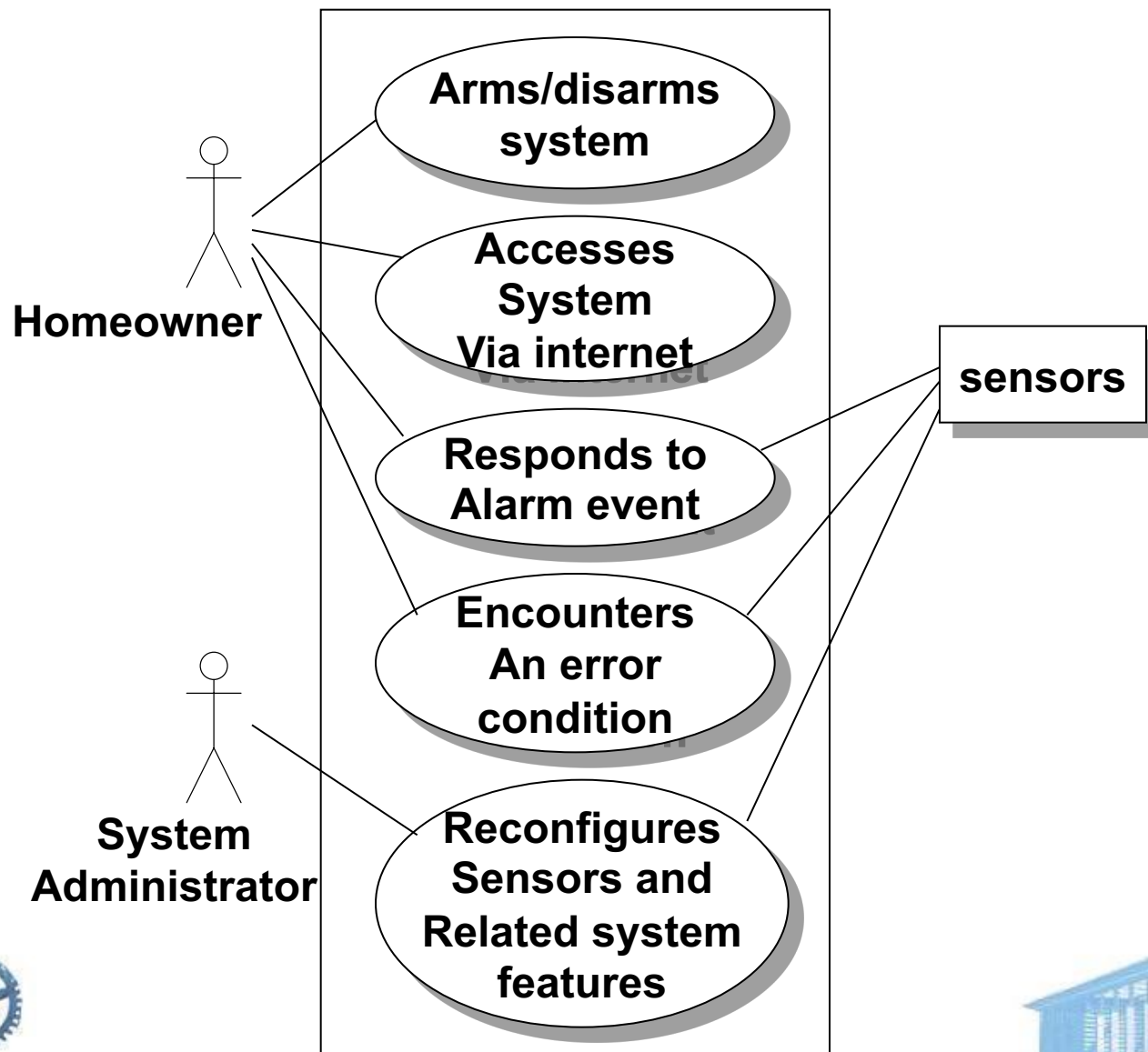
A Example -- SafeHome

*Our research indicates that the market for home security systems is growing at a rate of 40% per year. We would like to enter this market by building a **microprocessor-based** home security system that would protect against and/or recognize a variety of **undesirable situations** such as illegal entry, fire, flooding, and others. The product will use appropriate **sensors** to detect each situation, can be programmed by the homeowner, and will automatically telephone a **monitoring agency** when a situation is detected.*





Use-Case Diagram





Building the Analysis Model

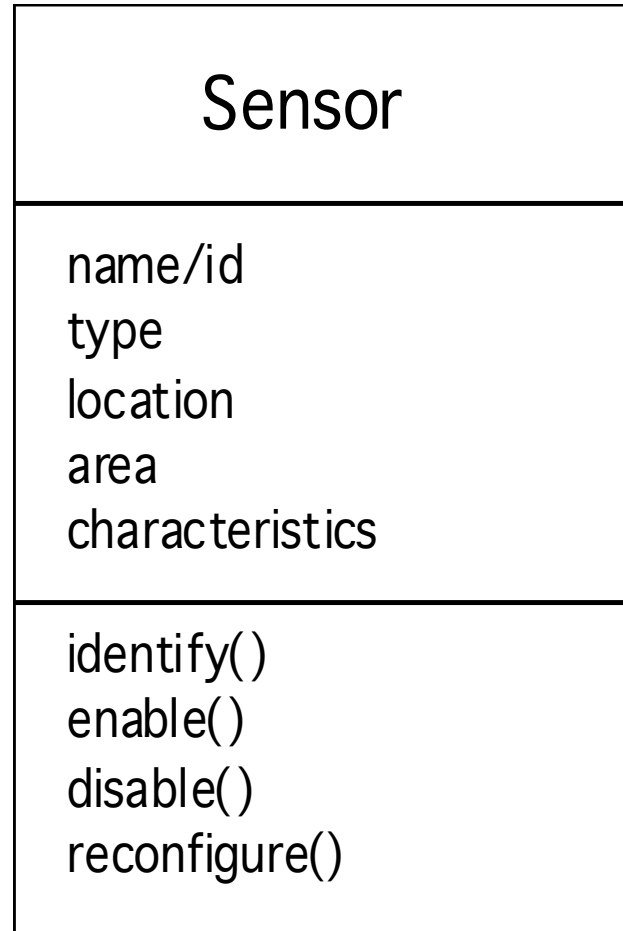
- Elements of the analysis model
 - **Scenario-based elements**
 - Use-case and user-case diagram
 - Sequence of activities within certain context
 - **Class-based elements**
 - Class diagram
 - **Behavioral elements**
 - State diagram
 - **Flow-oriented elements**
 - Data flow diagram





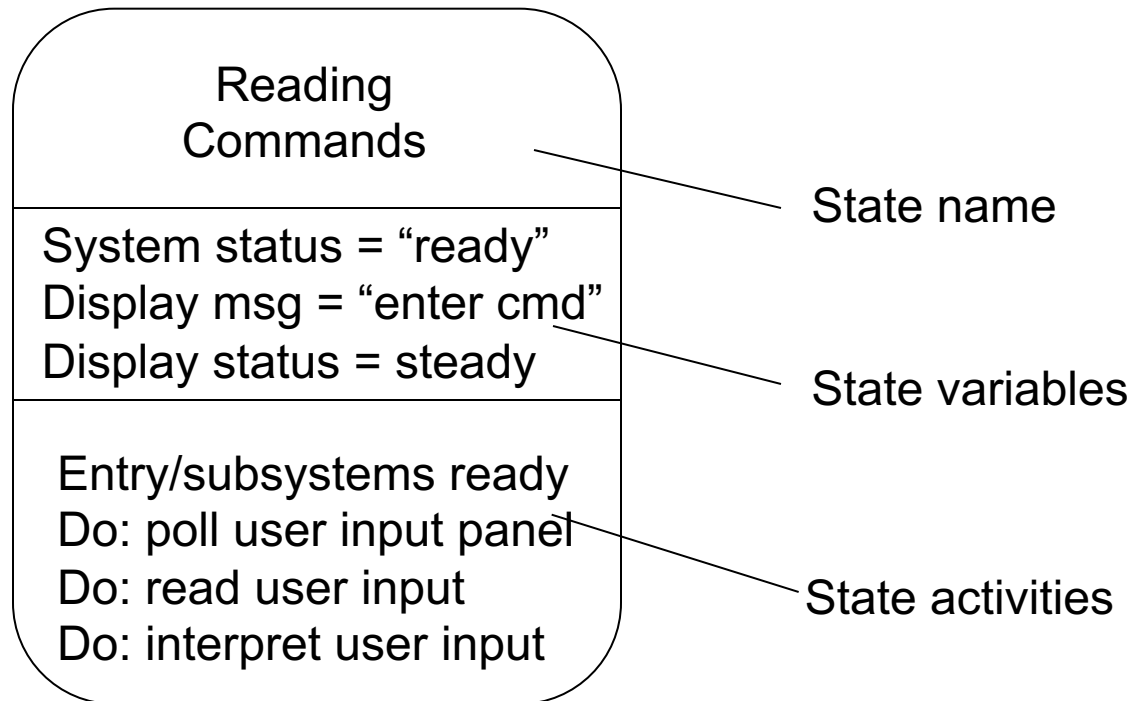
Class Diagram

From the *SafeHome* system ...





State Diagram





State Diagram

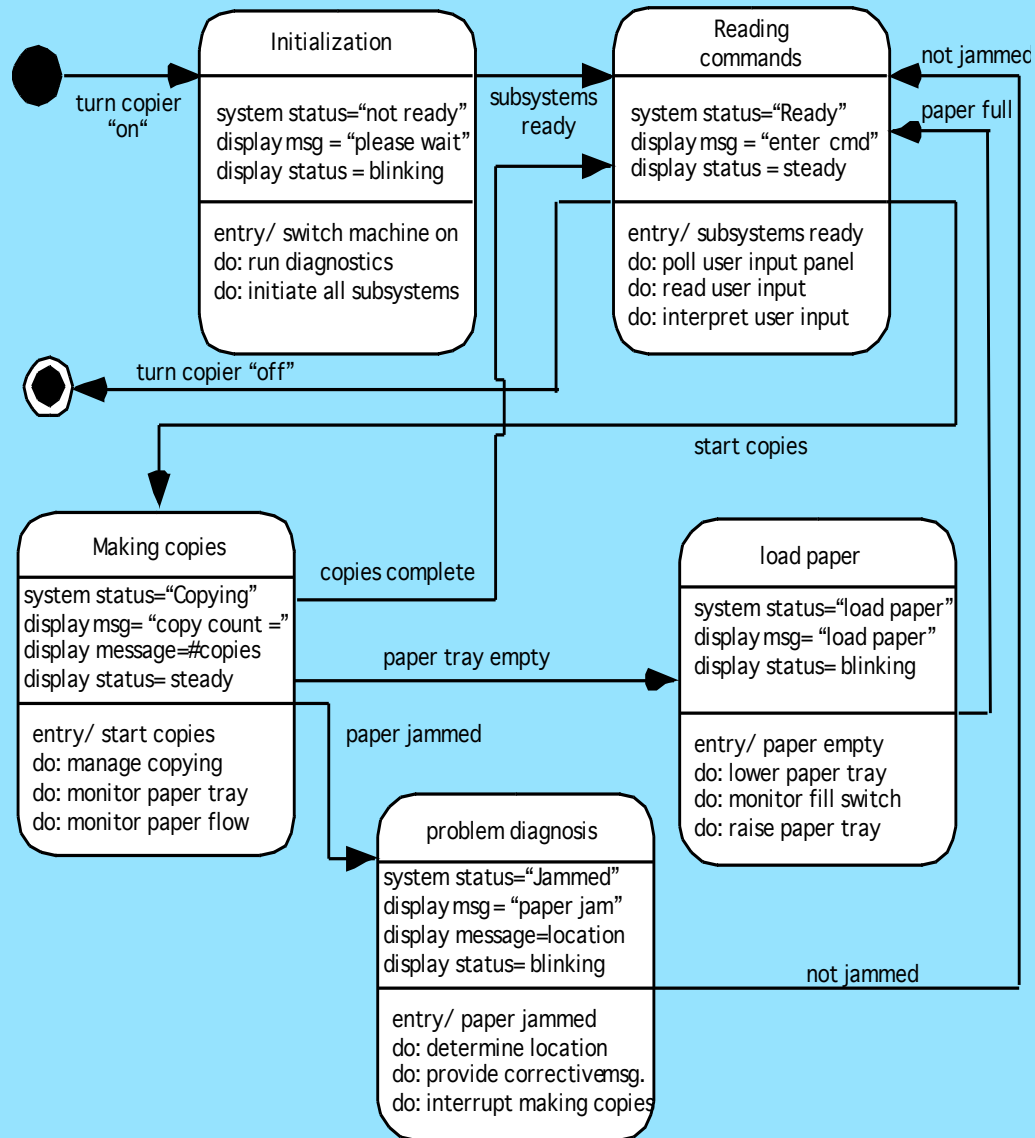


Figure 7.6 Preliminary UML state diagram for a photocopier



Analysis Patterns

Pattern name: A descriptor that captures the essence of the pattern.

Intent: Describes what the pattern accomplishes or represents

Motivation: A scenario that illustrates how the pattern can be used to address the problem.

Forces and context: A description of external issues (forces) that can affect how the pattern is used and also the external issues that will be resolved when the pattern is applied.

Solution: A description of how the pattern is applied to solve the problem with an emphasis on structural and behavioral issues.





Analysis Patterns (cont.)

Consequences: Addresses what happens when the pattern is applied and what trade-offs exist during its application.

Design: Discusses how the analysis pattern can be achieved through the use of known design patterns.

Known uses: Examples of uses within actual systems.

Related patterns: One or more analysis patterns that are related to the named pattern because (1) it is commonly used with the named pattern; (2) it is structurally similar to the named pattern; (3) it is a variation of the named pattern.





Negotiating Requirements

- **Identify the key stakeholders**

- These are the people involved in the negotiation

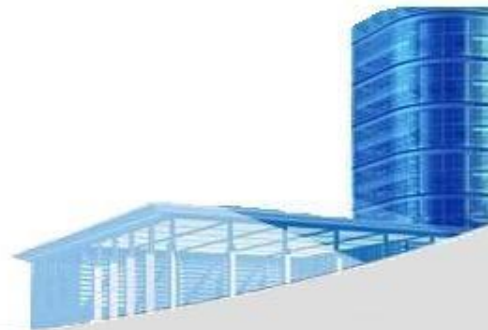
- **Determine each customer's requirements**

- Win conditions are not always the same

- **Negotiate**

- Work toward a set of requirements that lead to “win-win”

If different customers/users cannot agree on requirements, the **risk** of failure is very high.





Requirements Monitoring

Especially needs in **incremental** development

- **Distributed debugging** – uncovers errors and determines their cause
- **Run-time verification** – determines whether software matches its specification
- **Run-time validation** – assesses whether evolving software meets user goals
- **Business activity monitoring** – evaluates whether a system satisfies business goals
- **Evolution and codesign** – provides information to stakeholders as the system evolves





Validating Requirements

- Is each requirement **consistent** with the overall objective for the system/product?
- Have all requirements been specified at the proper **level of abstraction**? That is, do some requirements provide a level of technical detail that is inappropriate at this stage?
- Is the requirement really necessary or does it represent an add-on feature that may not be essential to the objective of the system?





Validating Requirements (cont.)

- Is each requirement bounded and **unambiguous**?
- Does each requirement have attribution? That is, is a source (generally, a specific individual) noted for each requirement?
- Do any requirements **conflict** with other requirements?
- Is each requirement **achievable** in the technical environment that will house the system or product?
- Is each requirement **testable**, once implemented?





Validating Requirements (cont.)

- Does the requirements model properly reflect the information, function and behavior of the system to be built.
- Has the requirements model been “**partitioned**” in a way that exposes progressively more detailed information about the system.
- Have requirements patterns been used to simplify the requirements model. Have all patterns been properly validated? Are all patterns consistent with customer requirements?

