Software Requirements Engineering (SE – 208)

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Kinds of Software Requirements

- Functional requirements
- Non-functional requirements
- Domain requirements
- Inverse requirements
- Design and implementation constraints









• Most non-functional requirements relate to the system as a whole. They include constraints on timing, performance, reliability, security, maintainability, accuracy, the development process, standards, etc.





- They are often more critical than individual functional requirements
- Capture the emergent behavior of the system, that is they relate to system as a whole





- Must be built into the framework of the software product
- Failure to meet a non-functional system requirement may make the whole system unusable





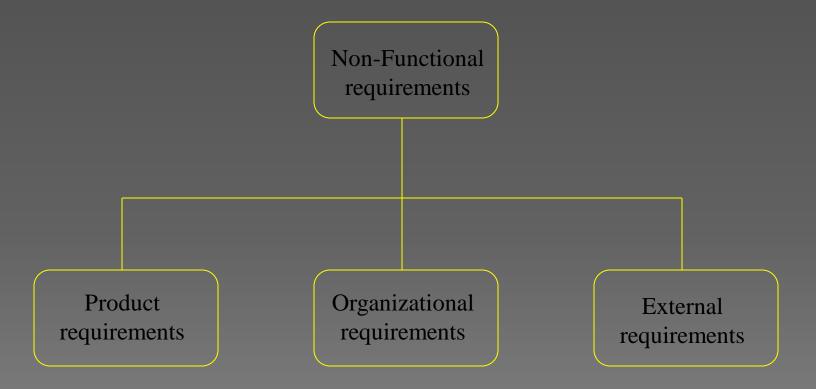
- For example, if an aircraft system does not meet reliability requirements, it will not be certified as 'safe'
- If a real-time control system fails to meet its performance requirements, the control functions will not operate correctly



Non-functional requirements arise through user needs, because of budget constraints, because of organizational policies, because of the need of interoperability with other software and hardware systems, or because of external factors such as safety regulations, privacy legislation, etc.



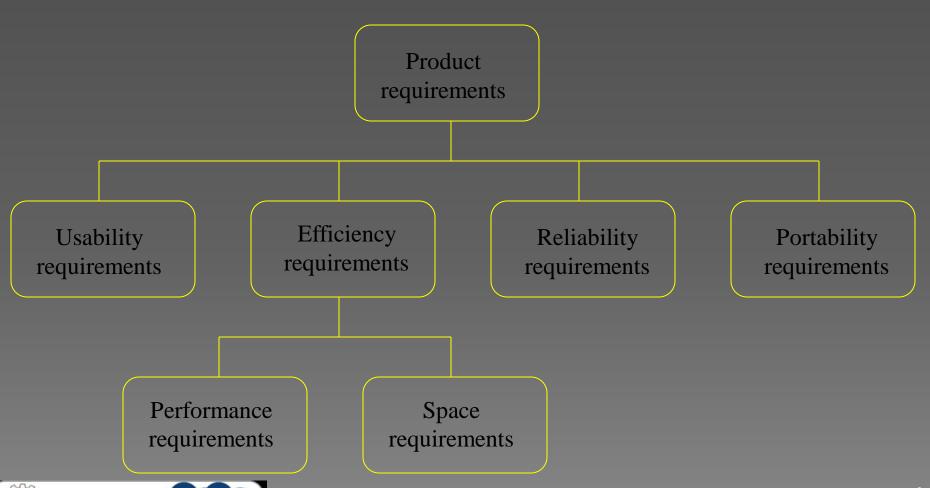








Product Requirements





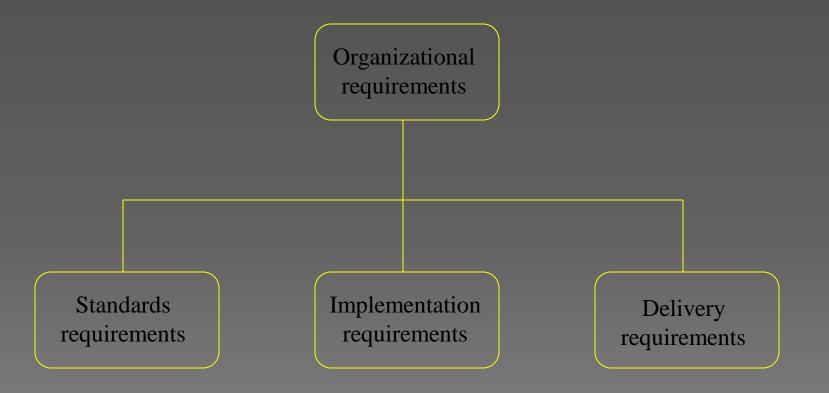
Product Requirements Examples

- The system shall allow one hundred thousand hits per minute on the website
- The system shall not have down time of more than one second for continuous execution of one thousand hours





Organizational Requirements







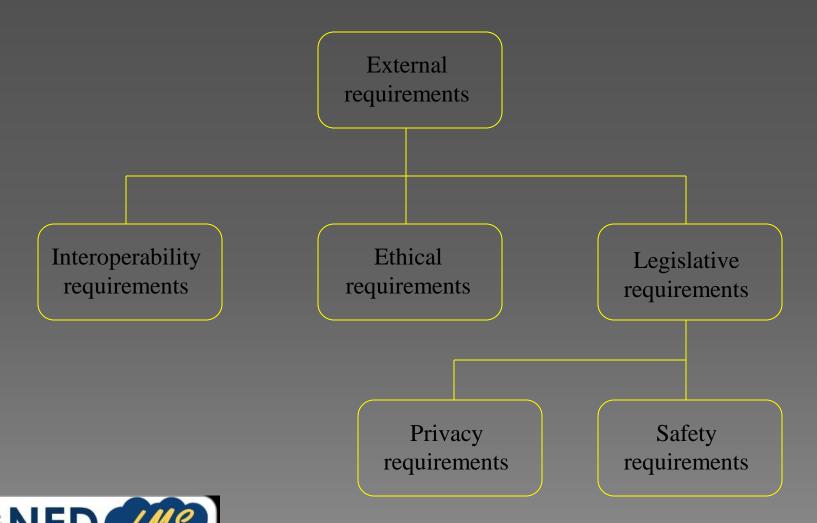
Organizational Requirements Examples

- The system development process and deliverable documents shall conform to the MIL-STD-2167A
- Any development work sub-contracted by the development organization shall be carried out in accordance with Capability Maturity Model





External Requirements





External Requirements Examples

- The system shall not disclose any personal information about members of the library system to other members except system administrators
- The system shall comply with the local and national laws regarding the use of software tools





- Non-functional requirements can be written to reflect general goals for the system. Examples include:
 - > Ease of use
 - Recovery from failure
 - Rapid user response





- Goals are open to misinterpretation
- Objective verification is difficult
- Distinction between functional and nonfunctional is not always very clear





- Non-functional requirements should be written in a quantitative manner as much as possible, which is not always easy for customers
- For some goals, there are no quantitative measures, e.g., maintainability





 Goals can be useful to designers and developers, as they give clues to them about priorities of the customers





 Chances of conflicts within nonfunctional requirements are fairly high, because information is coming from different stakeholders. For example, different stakeholders can give different response times or failure tolerance levels, etc.





 Some negotiations must be done among different stakeholders, to achieve an agreement in these situations





 Non-functional requirements should be highlighted in the requirements document, so that they can be used to build the architecture of the software product





Summary

- Discussed different aspects of the nonfunctional requirements
- Non-functional requirements capture very important emergent behavior of the automated system
- Due importance, time, and resources should be given to non-functional requirements





References

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- Software Requirements: Objects, Functions, and States by A. Davis, PH, 1993
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 Sommerville, 2000
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