

PROJECT

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Prepared by:

Adela Spaho

Kejti Vakeflli

Ana Maria Hysa

Xhesi Qordja

Dea Rucaj

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1. Introduction

1.1 Project Aim/Purpose

The purpose of our project has been to develop a job-seeking portal we have decided to name, "FindYou". Our group is made out of five members (Adela Spaho, Ana Maria Hysa, Dea Rucaj, Kejti Vakeflli, Xhesi Qordja), where each one is responsible for writing different parts of the code needed for creating this application. We strive to create a platform with user friendly functionalities as well as an aesthetic interface, where people in need of finding a way of life can discover themselves. "FindYou", will be able to give them free access to search for jobs, post resumes, and research companies, giving people an insight into new opportunities.

1.2 Objectives

Sometimes, it may prove to be quite overwhelming for someone to come upon a job position catered to their ideal career specifications, or even finding positions which come to accordance with their resume qualifications. "FindYou", must be the bridge which will help connect employees and employers all together, in just only one platform. By using "FindYou", you gain the opportunity of expressing your potential, qualifications and ambitions, prove that you can contribute your knowledge to the benefit of the organization/firm which will draw their interest. This website will make job search as easy as possible. "FindYou", will be organized very efficiently, by letting users easily find what they are searching for, and therefore, where they want to see themselves in. These easily accessible functionalities aim to give solutions even to the most indecisive and insecure unemployed individual. A job is always easier when you first of all, are prepared for what awaits you, and secondly, you end up doing something you are passionate about.

1.3 Application Description

"FindYou", is a web application that will be structured in a very effectively accessible way to provide user friendly services to everyone choosing to utilize it. We are going to use PHP programming language and MySQL to create this application. This initiative is in charge of maintaining records for both employers and job seekers. Jobseeker and Employer are the two modules that make up the FindYou system. Employers-related functions are offered by the

Employer Module. Businesses/Firms can publish job vacancy information and update it as needed. Candidates who use the Jobseeker module, on the other hand, can examine jobs that have been posted by employers and apply for those positions.

1.4 Team Member's Responsibilities

Kejti Vakeflli (Team Leader for group FindYou) → PHP and JavaScript

Adela Spaho → PHP and JavaScript

Ana Maria Hysa → PHP and JavaScript

Dea Rucaj → Database

Xhesi Qordja → Database

2. <u>User Requirements and Application Specifications</u>

2.1 Requirement Elicitation and Analysis

• Requirement Discovery

For this part of the project, we decide that conducting an interview with a few of our unemployed friends and family members as well as people in our circles who happen to be business owners, considering them as the stakeholders we will be questioning to elicit the answers we need in order to fill in an outline of needs and requirements of our webpage. The interview in word, was held to initially concretize, on one hand, the hardships our stakeholders face while trying to find new job positions accommodated to their qualifications, the salary they require, the position they want etc. And on the other hand, the hardships businesses face when trying to find employees who fit to their standards and requirements.

All this information helped clarify what is expected of FindYou in order for it to perform in favor of such people, simplifying the quest of searching, from both accounts of job-seeker and employer.

• Requirement Classification and Organization

We have concretized the basis of what our website will need to consist of, fore the bare minimum of requirements that need to be met in any other standardized website. The stakeholders will be entering the site from the perspective of user uploading the job position and from the perspective of user browsing, selecting and sending their application for those positions. In this case when signing-in/logging-in to the site we must distinguish the account of the job-seeker and employer.

Firstly, let's take the case of users entering the site as job-seekers. After choosing the option of sign-in/log-in as the account of job-seeker they will be faced with their homepage. If it is the case of entering for the first time, they will be expected to be able to create a form with their name, surname, email and other personal information that will be uploaded in our database to then be registered as their profile. This form may hold other details of the persons professional merits and other personalized information. Apart from this, they should be able to browse through the page reading, filtering through the job positions, locations and other requirements they may have.

Secondly, when considering that our user enters his account as employer, similar to the aforementioned user, after choosing the option of sign-in/log-in as the account of employer, they will be faced with their homepage. In the case of them being a first-time user, they will be expected to be able to fill a form for their business where they will be expected to fill in their company name, email, contact information, and other business-related information that will be uploaded tom our database and thus creating a business profile as well. When posting a new job, they need to upload a form containing the vacancy in question, the employee benefits, work requirements, job conditions and other relevant information needed before posting it. Just as job-seekers have access to their profiles, they will have access to the applications send to them.

The relationship between the two cases of users is clear, both of them registering their profiles creating their own rows of data for our database system which stores their info until called when summoned. So, the forms submitted with their personal information will share nearly identical fields needed to fill before pressing the submit button. The access to these profiles will be also given in both accounts. Both these future-employees and future-employers will make their choices based on how well their requirements will be met by their other pairs' qualifications.

• Requirement Prioritization and Negotiation

The most undesirable outcome would be in the case where we have all the needs and requirements of our stakeholders but not reflecting upon them to create a solution to the problems, they face using the traditional means of job hunting and employing the people you truly want. So, it is especially important to focus on what requirements we will be prioritizing above all the rest and create our core website elements. Functions that are a standard for every other example of good websites, similar to what we want to achieve, should be prioritized above the rest. Below you will find the main features, without this system wouldn't be able to operate:

— Log-in/Sign-in

→ It is important that both job-seeker and employer have their own accounts when entering the page, whether their profile is already uploaded to the database in the case of log-in, or when they are a first-time user and will register their information to be uploaded to the server's database in the case of sign-in to the site.

— Registration forms

→The form both entities will need to submit with their personal information to create their personal profiles to the site.

— Profiles

→ When the employers or future-employees enter the site, they should be able to check on eachothers credentials, and this will only be possible when we have created a functional database that will store the information filled upon registration.

— Job updates

→ The employers will need a specialized button that will allow them to create a new job profile that will appear to job-seekers in their main-page view.

— Job forms

→ When the employers select the button of job-update they will be presented a form with the necessary fields that will hold information of descripting the vacancy they will upload by submitting it for the database system to read and store in its tables.

— Application submission

→ After the job-seeker has filtered their preference and have made the decision of which vacancy better fits their requirements, they will have the option of applying for that position by submitting their profiles to the business, so they can be considered for the position.

2.2 Requirement Specification

• *User and System Requirements*

Overall requirements for the accounts of employer and job-seeker are:

o Employer:

- Sign-up/Log-in

— Profile

— Job updates

— Profile of applicators viewing

o Job-seeker:

- Sign-up/Log-in

— Profile CV posting

— Job Search

— Profile of vacancies viewing

— Sending Application

User Requirements:

1) Sign-up/Log-in

We have established since the beginning that we need to select between the accounts of jobseeker and employer when entering the page. If the profile exists in the database the credentials entered when registering will be called to upload the profile when entering as log-in. If they are a first-time user and will register their credentials when signing-in to the site.

2) Job Posting

The employers will need to create a new job profile that will appear to job-seekers in their main-page view when they wish to search for a potential employee. They will be required to fill the appropriate form withholding the information on description of the new position that will then be registered in the database table.

3) Job Searching

The job-seeker will be able to brows through the different jobs posted on the site in order to find the one they want to apply to.

4) Sending Job Applications

The Job-seeker will be able to submit their application to the job offers posted by the employers through submission.

5) Creating Profiles as Employer or Job-seeker

Bot the Employer and the Job-seeker will have access to form that will be filled with their personal information and preferential requirements and qualifications that will be uploaded as their profiles in the sites main-page.

System Requirements:

1) Sign-up/Log-in

- When clicking on the sign-in/log-in, user will be presented with the option of entering as an employer or job-seeker.
- Then they will be presented with a table so they can access the page.
- The table will hold their credentials such as name, surname, company-name, email, phone-number, etc.
- Existing profiles has these variables already saved in the system, because they have already been registered in the database.
- First-time users will have to correctly enter credentials after creating their profiles.

2) Job Posting

- Employers should have the option of uploading their job openings in the system.
- When clicking the button of job-post they will be presented with a form.
- The form fields should be filled with information relevant to the job such as, job description, position, salary, location, requirements, working hours, etc.
- After the field have been filled, they will be able to submit the form as a new job post.

- The job post information that was submitted will be registered in the database.
- Job-seekers will be able to view the job post on FindYou's main page.

3) Job Searching

- Users of both accounts should be able to browse the main page where job positions will be posted by the companies.
- The job-seekers should be able to filter through the different positions posted.
- The job post will hold the necessary information of the job.
- They should be presented with a taskbar that will search job titles, skills required, location and other information that will help filter through choices.
- Database will be storing all the information presented to employers and jobseekers in FindYou main-page.

4) Sending Job Applications

- After Job-seekers have selected their preferred job vacancy they should be presented at the end of every job post a button 'apply'.
- This button will submit their application to employers.
- Employer will be notified for this job application.
- The application will send the employer to the submitters profile.
- All actions will be registered in the system.

5) Creating Profiles as Employer or Job-seeker

- Both accounts should have the option of creating their own profiles.
- Both accounts will be presented with forms.
- Form of Employer will hold the fields of company name, company rating, location, and other information relevant to establishing the identity of the business.
- Form of Job-seeker will hold the fields of name, surname, age, email, phone number and other relevant personal information.

- Job-seeker should have access to submitting together with their initial registration profile, their own personal CV.
- CV form will hold fields of the user's academic background, previous job experience, qualifications related to their field of expertise and other information related to their personal attributes.
- If this is not possible, the option of uploading their own file containing said CV should be presented to them.
- All the aforementioned information submitted by employers and job-seekers will be registered in the database system.

• Functional and Nonfunctional Requirements

Functional Requirements:

- The system should have a Sign-up and Log-in button.
- Sign-up should hold your credentials when you enter the page for the first time.
- Log-in takes your already registered credentials from the database and calls them to enter you in the site.
- The post job button should direct you to the form of filling in the information needed to be submit the new vacancy.
- Every job posted should be registered in the database.
- The available jobs should appear in the main page of FindYou for possible employees to look through.
- Every user, whether Employer or Job-seeker should create their own profiles and submit them so the information will be saved by the system.
- Job-seekers should be able to upload their CV in their profile.
- Their CV information should properly be stored in the database.
- Job-seekers should be able to apply for a job post they would find aimable to them.
- Every application should directly be send to the Employer.
- Employers should be able to accept or decline the application send to them by the jobseeker.

Nonfunctional Requirements:

- Personal information of Employer should be protected by the system.
- Personal information of Job-seeker should be protected by the system.
- The website should posses friendly use features so every user can facilitate its functionalities with ease.
- The system must provide 5 second or less response time in a Chrome desktop browser.
- The rendering of text and images must have a 5 second or less response time in a Chrome desktop browser.
- The system must be ablet to support 10.000 visits at the same time while still being ablet to main its optimal performance.
- The website should be able to run on Windows 8 throughout Windows 11 without its optimal performance being affected.
- During an entire month, the website should perform without error for at least 90-95% of the time.
- The response time of the system after a failure occurs, shouldn't be greater than 15 minutes.
- The system should be available to users at all times, even during user influx.

• Domain Requirements

Domain requirements are widely accepted features in a particular category, or a particular domain and are not user specific. Regarding our website, the domain requirements pertaining to the domain of a job posting and searching portal would be:

- The system should be created in such a way that all forms containing information from both Employer and Job-seeker should be recorder efficiently.
- All submissions should be recorded as an action in the system.
- Each update on the page should be registered by the system.
- The system should be able to access the tables of each job posts and profiles of both accounts.
- Applying for a job post by a job-seeker should successfully be send to the employer and registered by the software.

- All data registered should be protected and secured.
- The software should be easily accessible for all the information it stores.

• <u>Model Development</u>

For this type of method, we will be using the Waterfall method. The reason behind it is that this method is very adequate for our application. The website we will create for this project will be quite predictable since its scale is small and we follow a sequence of predetermined steps throughout the whole model.

When we follow a clear structure of steps where each one has to be fully completed before moving forward to commit to another, creates a very manageable process. We understand the goals of our team and, the wants and requirements of our stakeholders clearly. Everything is well documented; we can clearly set out the projection of time needed and a schedule of deliverables from early on. If the team structure is to change, documentation allows for smooth integration of new team members. This allows for the project to not be ultimately dependent on the knowledge of the original members but because the steps have been created harmoniously and consecutively, the system created is easily understandable and it would be easy to incorporate new elements if needed.

2.3 Requirement Validation

The process of ensuring that the specifications for development are accurate and defining the system the client desires is known as requirements validation. Requirement's validation enables us to identify mistakes at the beginning of the product development process, preventing them from requiring a great deal of additional work when discovered later in the system development life cycle.

A system, a work product, or a component thereof is validated to ensure that it satisfies the requirements of its stakeholders. Validation in requirements engineering is the process of ensuring that the documented requirements align with the demands of their stakeholders, or whether the appropriate requirements have been specified.

Requirement validation consists of requirement checking and requirement review.

Requirements Checking

We proofread the requirements papers as we checked the requirements to make sure no elicitation notes were overlooked. We also examine the degree of traceability among all the requirements during these tests. This calls for the development of a traceability grid. This matrix makes sure that every requirement is adequately considered and that every specification is supported. During these tests, we also look at the requirements' formatting. We check to see if the specifications are precise and well-written.

Some important guidelines must be followed and met to determine whether the checking requirement is done properly.

1) Validity

(Does the system provide the functions which best support the customer's needs?)

A new software product is evaluated during validation testing to make sure that its functionality satisfies user requirements. Teams working on product development may conduct validation testing to find out how well the product is constructed and how it performs in various settings.

2) Consistency

(Are there any requirements conflicts?)

Simply put, consistency gives us the context we need to transfer our knowledge from one tool we use to another in an understandable way for most of us. Each component should appear and function as though it were a portion of a larger organism. In this manner, we make using our finished product much simpler and more enjoyable for the user. To design user-friendly mobile applications and websites, consistency is essential.

3) Completeness

(Are all functions required by the customer included?)

Checking for completeness refers to making sure that all system functions necessary to meet stakeholder demands, along with their associated performance, environmental, and other non-functional requirements, have been developed and documented.

4) Realism

(Can the requirements be implemented given the available budget and technology?)

A software engineer needs to know whether their requirements can be implemented given their funding and available technology. This is also a crucial component of software evaluation because it establishes whether the software can be applied given available funds or technological capabilities.

5) Verifiability

(Can the requirements be checked?)

Verifiability is a metric used to gauge how much work is put into confirming a piece of software's function and performance through tests, inspection, demonstration, and analysis. Testability requirements define the procedure for ensuring that the designed and built product can satisfy the requirements through examinations, tests, demonstrations, and analysis. Comparison is used to complete verification tasks.

• Requirements Reviews

Requirements Review is a process in the development procedure, with the aim to go through the system and ensure that the desired performance is reached. From the name "review" we can easily understand that we are interested in capturing irregularities, incorrect patterns, inconsistencies and turning them into accurate information. In this way errors may be detected at an early stage and avoid other problems that may arise while the requirements definition is being formulated.

There are two parties involved in this process: the internal party (employees, managers, board of directors) and external party (service providers, contractors, consultants). System developers and stakeholders continuously communicate with each other regarding the needs and wants that must be fulfilled to create value for the user.

IMPORTANCE: Because it establishes the framework for the entire development process, this stage is crucial to us as developers. If requirements are not thoroughly examined, it could cause major issues later during the software set up.

There are some methods that can be used in the requirement review such as:

1) Teamwork - Improved communication:

Working as a team is essential because in a large pool of talents you can gain insights, recommendations, instructions, and supervision. The ideal approach is to get in touch with the group or person who has more knowledge about requirement review.

2) Understanding the User's Requirement:

It is crucial to fully comprehend the user's requirements since they are constantly evolving. Hence, we try to learn more about our intended user's demands so we can deliver the best product. Feedback is important to obtain precise information to understand the requirements.

3) Resolving Errors, by avoiding any misunderstandings:

Software issues are prone to recurrence. In the process of developing software, mistakes and flaws are inevitable. In this situation, engineers should identify solutions to meet the requirements and fully resolve the issues. The requirement review not only satisfies user expectations but also general industry standards.

Based on our research, we were able to identify these steps of the planning process that are highly adapted by consultants in this field. IN DETAIL, THESE WOULD BE WHAT IS PRIMARILY VALUED BY SOFTWARE COMPANIES.

Please see below:

a) Verifiability

Verifiability is the ability to demonstrate whether all the specifications for a software system are established as quality requirements. To know if we are producing the desired results in the best way possible, it is crucial to evaluate the intermediate work products created during the software development lifecycle. We check to see if the output matches the inputs we are using.

In our situation, we may say that users of the program we developed will likely find all they require there.

b) Comprehensibility

We must make sure that the interchange of information and its understandability are achieved when developing a model. We should always use the simplest logic possible to support our models so that they seem like a set of linked stages that show how one idea is connected to another. Our application is designed such that not only the developer but also the client will find it pleasing to the eye and simple to use.

c) Traceability

In the development lifecycle, traceability refers to the ability to locate work items. It is used to track the development of a lifecycle's progress and provide evidence of what has happened. Also, by linking two or more application development work items, traceability functions are used. The relationship shows how dependent things are on one another.

d) Adaptability

The project's development is critically dependent on the modification of the software system. This occurs because of the simultaneous shifts in consumer demands and the requirement to quickly adapt to new developments by sustaining existing systems. In order to attain efficiency, developers are always conducting research, watching the industry, and making notes about elements that need to be updated.

2.4 Requirement Management

• Requirements Change Management

Requirement, by name, is the process of locating, evaluating, monitoring, and approving modifications to the requirements known as "change management". This procedure's primary goal is to reduce the effect of change on the project's budget and timetable. It also aids in keeping the caliber of outputs.

For example, when the program run-time latency is requested in milliseconds rather than microseconds to make the run-time faster, one of the requirements they may need to modify will be adapted. That would be visible on our end in a broad software update.

Our logical approach to this would be as follows:

- We believe that software requirements must be adaptable enough to keep up with the everchanging needs of business. To ensure that the software continues to fulfill the demands of the stakeholders, requirements change management enables updates to be made to the requirements in response to new business needs.
- Therefore, after noticing some problems on our website which have been noticed by our clients or our employees, we immediately started to do some research and find a solution on how to manage the required changes in the code, so that the website works.
- For example, when the customer registers on the website, he has problems saving data, it may happen that the website crashes and all his registered data is deleted. This forces us as the creator of this website to make some changes in the code but maintaining the other functions and not costing us much as an action. To achieve this, we have planned on how to manage this whole situation.

IMPLEMENTATION – WHAT IS TO BE DONE:

- After we discover a problem that users have with our website, we immediately start building a plan to solve it and to calculate the costs we need for this problem.
- The biggest go to as a Requirement Change Management is the customer FEEDBACK. As service providers, we will have a need to constantly ask for that.
- With requirements change management, it is possible to modify the requirements in response to user feedback. This input can be utilized to enhance the user experience and make sure that the program is simple to use and satisfies the demands of the users.
- Getting clients to trust us with their data is a further strategic objective. We go on to the next phases after establishing our desired outcomes. Key performance indicators come next. What will qualify as achievement? Customers who, at the conclusion of the service, may provide a review of the modification made or may evaluate it by evaluating our website, will help us understand the success of the website and the adjustments.

- After the plan has been created, all that remains is to follow the steps outlined within it to implement the required change. Change managers must concentrate on motivating their staff to take the required actions to carry out the initiative's objectives while also acknowledging any immediate successes. In addition, they should try to foresee potential obstacles and take steps to avoid, get rid of, or lessen them once they are found. For team members to remember why change is being pursued, the organization's goal must be reiterated throughout the implementation process.
- By tracking changes to the requirements and making sure they are properly reviewed and authorized, requirements change management helps to ensure compliance with these laws.

To sum up, requirements change management is a crucial step in the software development process. It enables requirements to be changed in reaction to shifting business demands and user feedback, while also managing project risks, keeping stakeholders happy, and ensuring regulatory compliance. Software development teams can make sure that the software meets the needs of the stakeholders and users and is delivered on schedule and within budget by managing changes to the requirements successfully.

• Changing Requirements

We are aware of the additional add – Add-ons any software has when it comes to making it adaptable to the end user. As a development team, we intend to keep the end users up to date with all the input database, as well as the software's usage in the long run. One of the requirements they might need to change will be adapted whenever the latency of the program run-time is to be requested in milliseconds other than microseconds, so that the run-time is faster. On our end, that would be displayed in an overall software change.

We are aware of the market demands and shifts in customer demand. As front-end developers, we might face the need to focus mainly on these steps:

- Improved collaboration with the stakeholder – here, the company willing to use their services to different companies to retreat employees.

- Usage of iteration in every step of the code conduction. As requirements are usually added up from time to time, we want to focus on creating a slow flow of programming set up, so that we can update the system any time there is a need to do so.
- We have assigned a project coordinator Kejti Vakeflli, to keep up with the stakeholder requirements. As one, she will be updating the stakeholder's requests to our group of developers.
- Following the change of command, the changes will be interfaced and displayed in the overall database and assigned to the rest of the group.

Adapted on our code, this is a case – scenario, where changes in requirements will be applied:

Let's say we're developing our website for the client, who initially requested that it have a contact form that records the user's name, email address, and message. The contact form's code was written by us, and it functions as intended.

When some time passes, though, the client realizes they also need to include the user's phone number and the subject line in the contact form. This modification to the specifications necessitates modifying the code.

To add fields for phone numbers and the subject line, we would need to change the code for the contact form. To support the new fields, this can entail upgrading the backend code and adding new HTML elements to the form.

Other areas of the code that interact with the contact form may also need to be updated, depending on how the form data is saved and handled.

The appearance of the website or how the user is presented with the form data may also change because of the modifications to the contact form. To keep the website operating correctly and meeting the needs of the client, you might need to make more adjustments.

In conclusion, modifying the requirements during the development of software can have a substantial impact on the code and necessitate adjustments to numerous system components.

Troubleshooting on the Manage Applicants form:

Requirements gathering might involve asking questions such as:

- Should certain fields on the form be required?
- What should happen after submitting the form?
- Should the visitor be sent a message of confirmation?
- Should the form have CAPTCHA or other anti-spam protections?

After gathering requirements, we would start utilizing HTML to code the contact form. For instance, if the **FindYou** client asked for obligatory fields, you would add the "required" tag to those fields in the HTML code to make sure that users cannot submit the form until all mandatory entries are filled out.

— In these examples, the "email" and "phone" input fields are also required, as indicated by the "required" attribute in the HTML code. This ensures that visitors cannot submit the form without providing their email address and phone number.

Changing requirements - include CAPTCHA or other spam-prevention measures, as an add – on our code, steps would be as follows:

- 1) Choose a spam-prevention or CAPTCHA service from a third party, like Google reCAPTCHA or captcha. You can utilize these services' APIs or libraries to include their technology into your form.
- 2) To add the service's technology to your form, adhere to the instructions specified in the documentation. This often entails using the service's API with a key or other authentication data and adding a script element to your HTML code.
- 3) Adjust your form's code to incorporate the service's given CAPTCHA or spam-prevention safeguards. This could entail changing your form's submission code to submit the CAPTCHA response to the service for validation or adding a new field to hold the CAPTCHA response.
- Register for a reCAPTCHA API key at https://www.google.com/recaptcha/admin/create.
- Add the following script tag to your HTML code, replacing "YOUR_SITE_KEY" with your actual API key:

The code below will be added as an additional .php code:

<script
src=''https://www.google.com/recaptcha/api.js?render=YOUR_SITE_KEY''></scri
pt>

From here, we would be to modify our form code to have a secret input field to store the response and the reCAPTCHA widget.

 $Lastly, we would have to update our form's \ \underline{submit\ code}\ to\ incorporate\ the\ reCAPTCHA\ result.$

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- The majority of the information utilized to complete these phases was found in our courses, CEN302/Software Engineering, class slideshow presentations.

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