

Welcome to SENG 3130



Sina Keshvadi

September 06, 2022

Thompson Rivers University

Today's Agenda

- Welcome!
- Software Requirements Basics and Definitions
- SENG 3130 Overview
- Administrative Details
- Questions?

What do we learn from today lecture?

- Why do we need to discover the requirements?
- What are the software requirements?
- Levels and types of requirements
- Product vs Project requirements
- Requirements engineering
- Summary

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Let's listen to this conversation



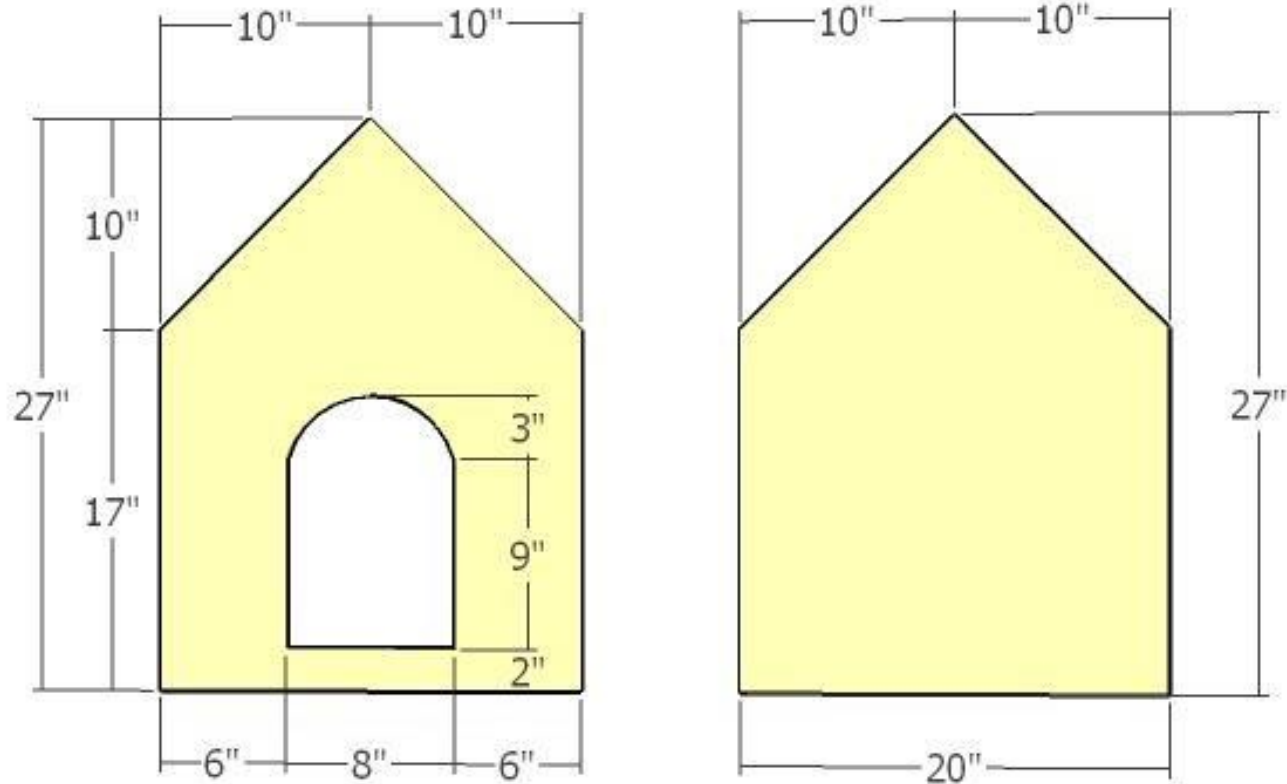
Ref: https://www.deepijatel.com/blog/uploads/images/How_to_set_up_a_call_center_in_India-01.png

It is so easy to build a software system! Just write the code



MyOutdoorPlans.com

Just write the code



MyOutdoorPlans.com

Just write the code



[1]

[1] McConnell, Steve. "Code complete", 2nd ed. 2004

It is so easy to build a software system! Just write the code



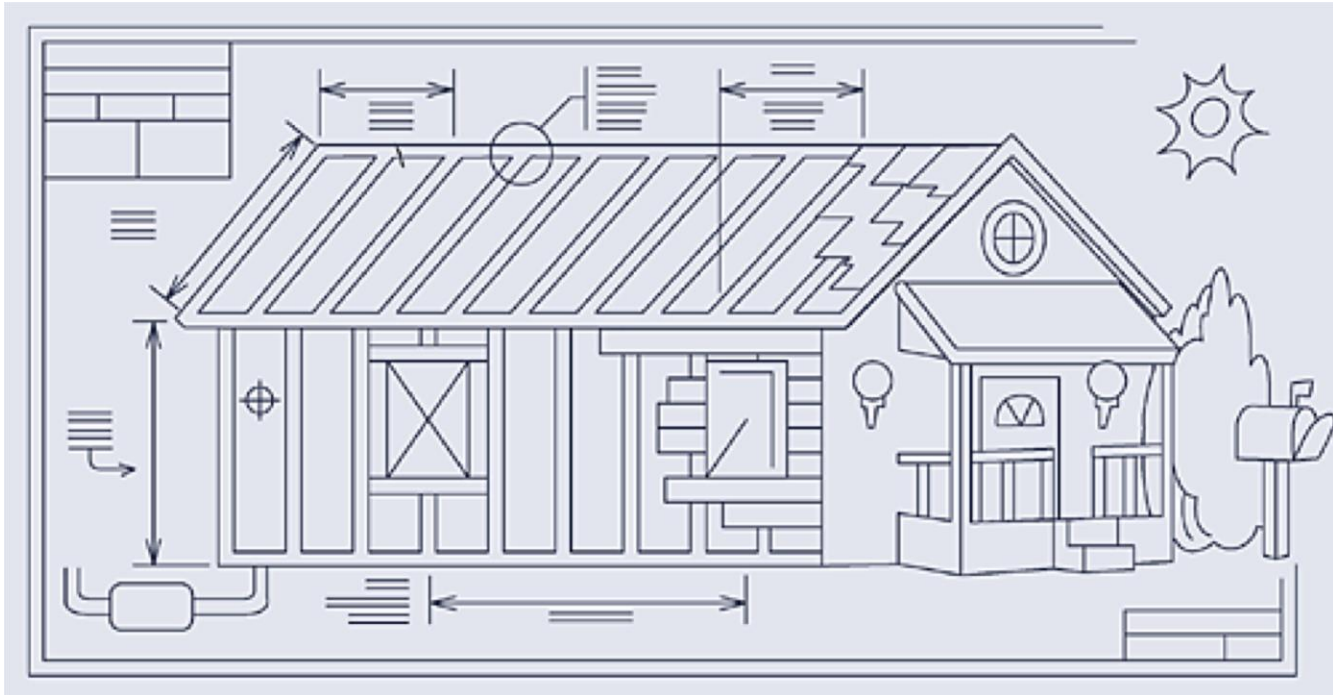
[1]

*"The penalty for a mistake on a **simple structure is only a little time** and maybe some embarrassment" [1]*

[1] McConnell, Steve. "Code complete", 2nd ed. 2004

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Actual software systems are very complex



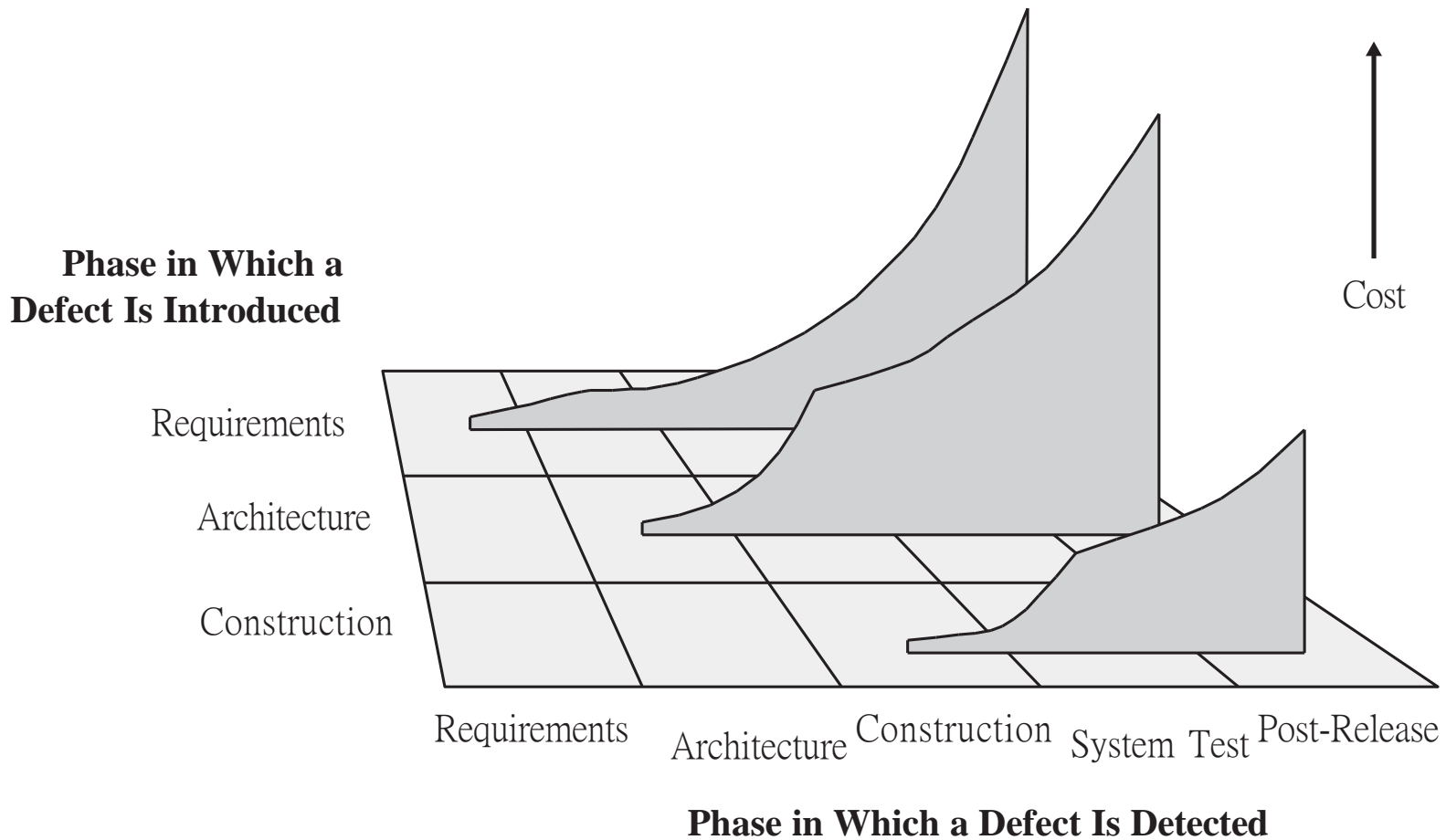
[1]

In large-scale software systems, **implementing a missing requirement** takes considerable effort.

[1] McConnell, Steve. "Code complete", 2nd ed. 2004

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Fixing requirements errors are very costly



[1]

[1] McConnell, Steve. "Code complete", 2nd ed. 2004

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Single requirement error can lead to a mission failure



- For example, the loss of the “Mars Climate Orbiter”
- According to NASA reports *“The root cause of the loss of the spacecraft was the failed translation of English units into metric units in a segment of ground-based, navigation-related mission software”*^[1]

[1] <https://mars.nasa.gov/msp98/news/mco991110.html>

Single requirement error can lead to a mission failure (cont.)



- The process to **verify** and **validate** certain **engineering requirements** and technical interfaces between some project groups, and between the project and its prime mission contractor, was **inadequate**.

Defects in the software products can destroy your reputation



“Errors introduced during requirements activities account for 40 to 50 percent of all defects found in a software product” [1]

Summary of the importance of software requirements



Determining the success of your product



Economic impact



Impacts your brand reputation

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What makes a successful project?

- Think about the best software that you like and tell us why you liked it?

What are the software requirements?

“Requirements are a specification of what should be implemented. They are descriptions of how the system should behave, or of a system property or attribute. They may be a constraint on the development process of the system.” [1]

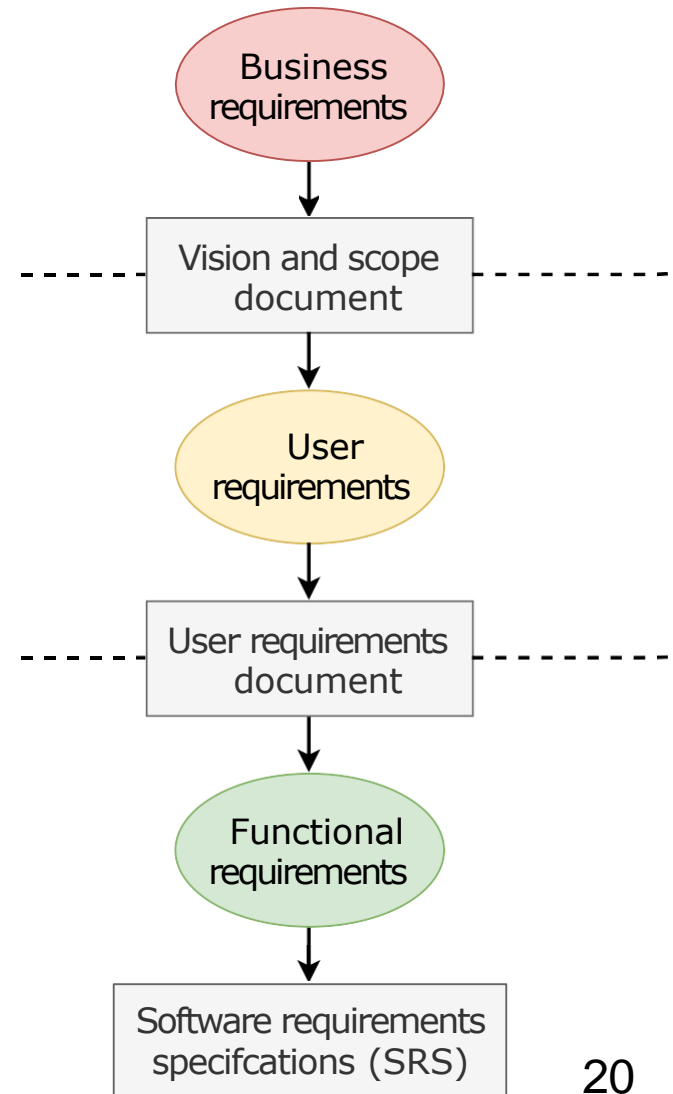
[1] Ian Sommerville and Pete Sawyer (1997)

What do we learn from today lecture?

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- **Levels and types of requirements**
- Product vs Project requirements
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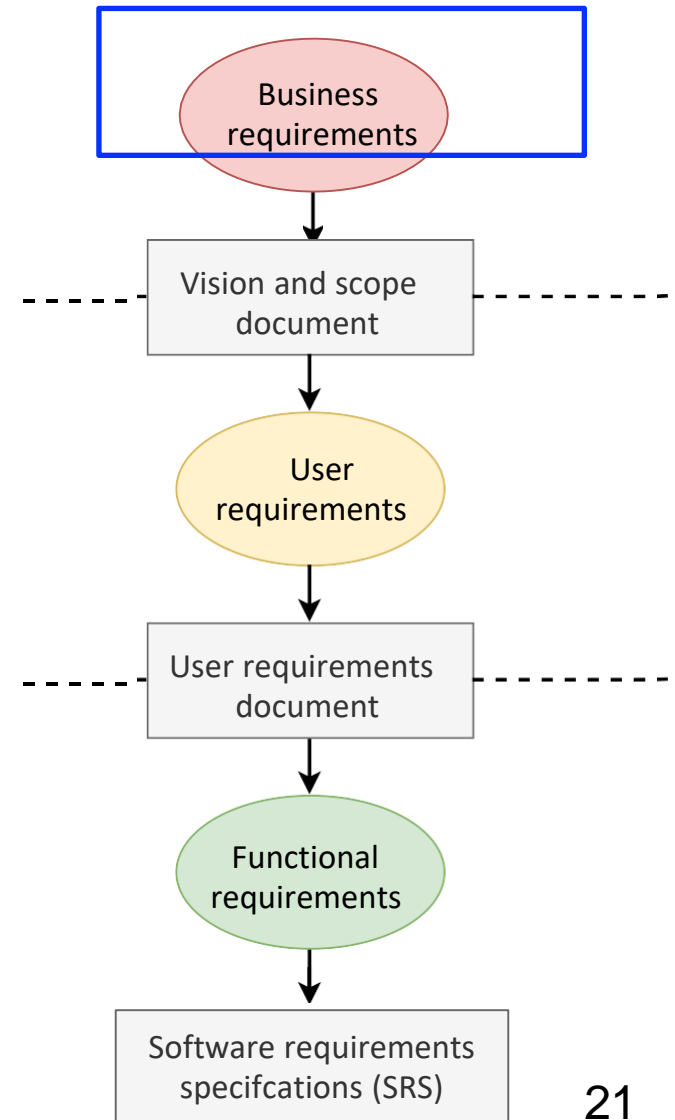
Levels and types of requirements

- We have three levels of **requirements**:
 - (1) business requirements
 - (2) user requirements
 - (3) functional requirements



Levels and types of requirements

“Business requirements represent **high-level business objectives** of the **organization** that builds the product or of a **customer** who procures it.”^[1]



How to identify the high-level business objectives?

- Business requirements reflect the answer to these questions:
 - 1) **Why** the organization is implementing this system?
 - 2) What are the **benefits** the organization hopes to achieve?

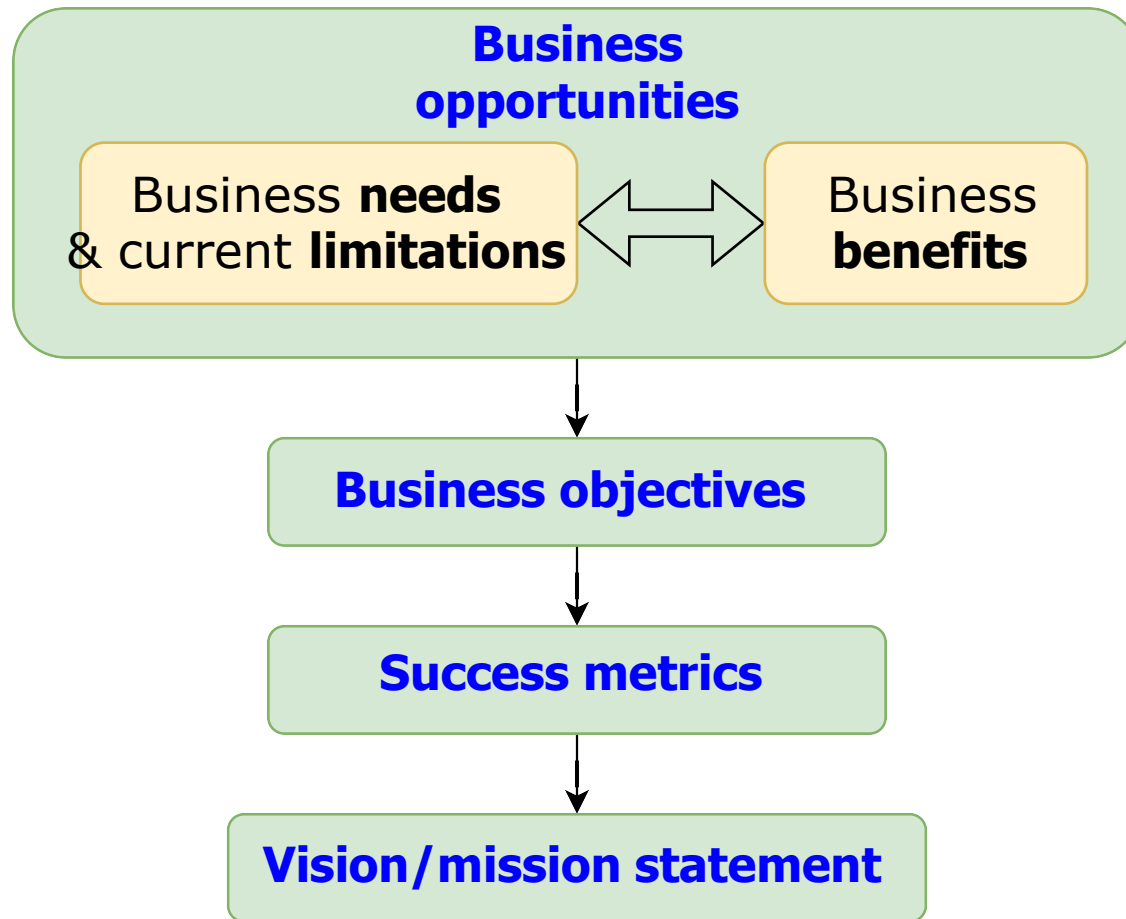
How to identify the high-level business objectives?

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*“Suppose an airline wants **to reduce airport counter staff costs by 25%**. This goal might lead to the idea of building a kiosk that passengers can use to check- in for their flights at the airport.”^[1]*

How to identify the high-level business objectives?



How to identify the high-level business objectives?

- Business requirements
 - Defined by the business needs, market needs, or a new product concept
 - Stored in the “[vision and scope document](#)”
 - Include the [vision statement](#) or [mission statement](#)
 - Should represent short, simple, and clear objectives

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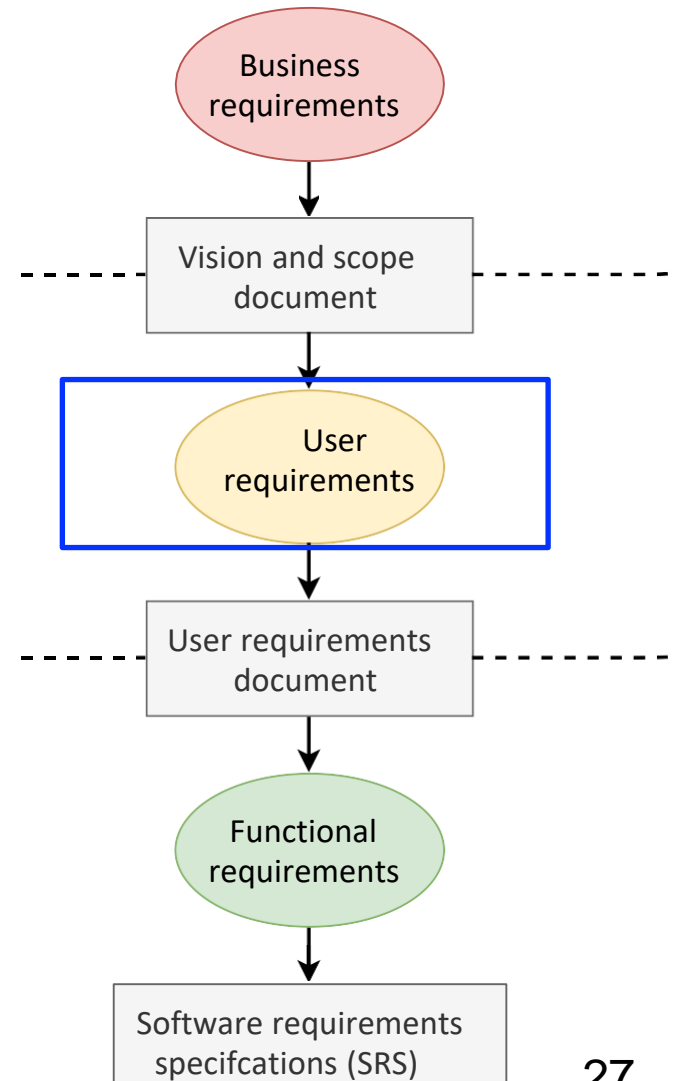
*“Perhaps the most famous mission statement is President Kennedy’s ‘**To put a man on the moon by 1970**’”*^[1].

[1] Discovering requirements: How to specify products and services

Levels and types of requirements

User requirements describe

1. the **goals** or **tasks** the users must be able to perform with the product
2. the product **attributes** or **characteristics** that are important to user satisfaction.^[1]



Identifying user requirements

- The definition of user requirements should be with a **granularity level** suitable for the users of the system.
- User requirements should provide an answer to the question “**what the user will be able to do with the system?**”

Identifying user requirements

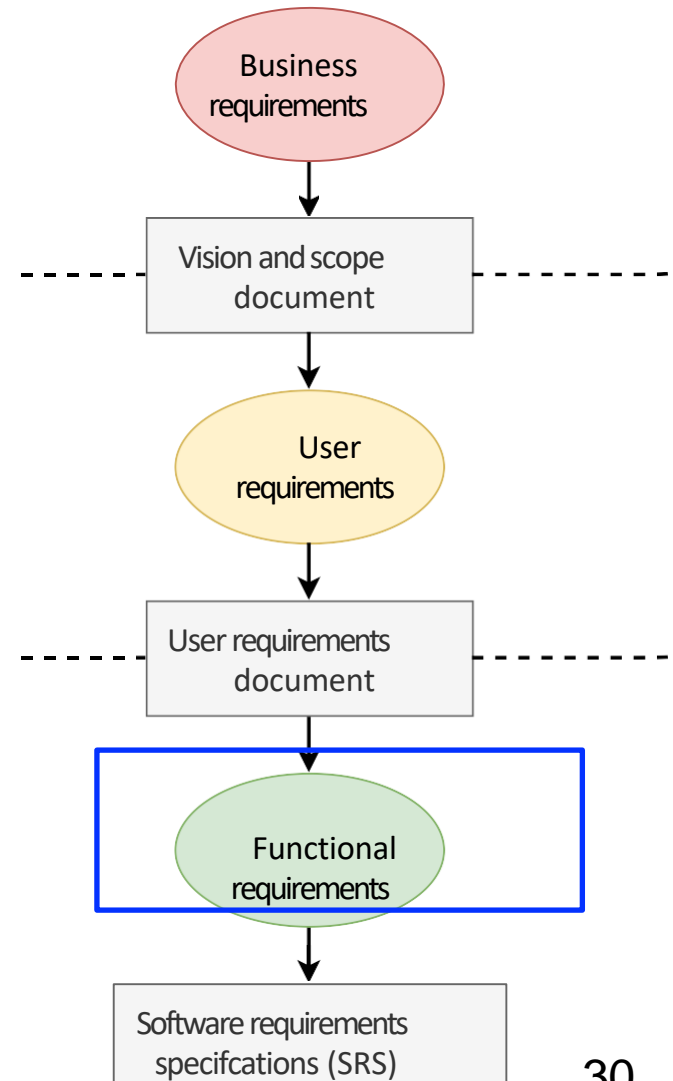
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For the airline system, “*Check-in for a flight*” and “*Check the flight status*” describe the airline system’s user requirements. [1]

Levels and types of requirements

Functional requirements describe the **behaviors** the product will exhibit under specific conditions.



Identifying functional requirements

- Functional requirements should provide answer to the question **what the developers must implement to enable users to accomplish their tasks** (i.e., user requirements)
- Functional requirements are written using the *“shall statements”*

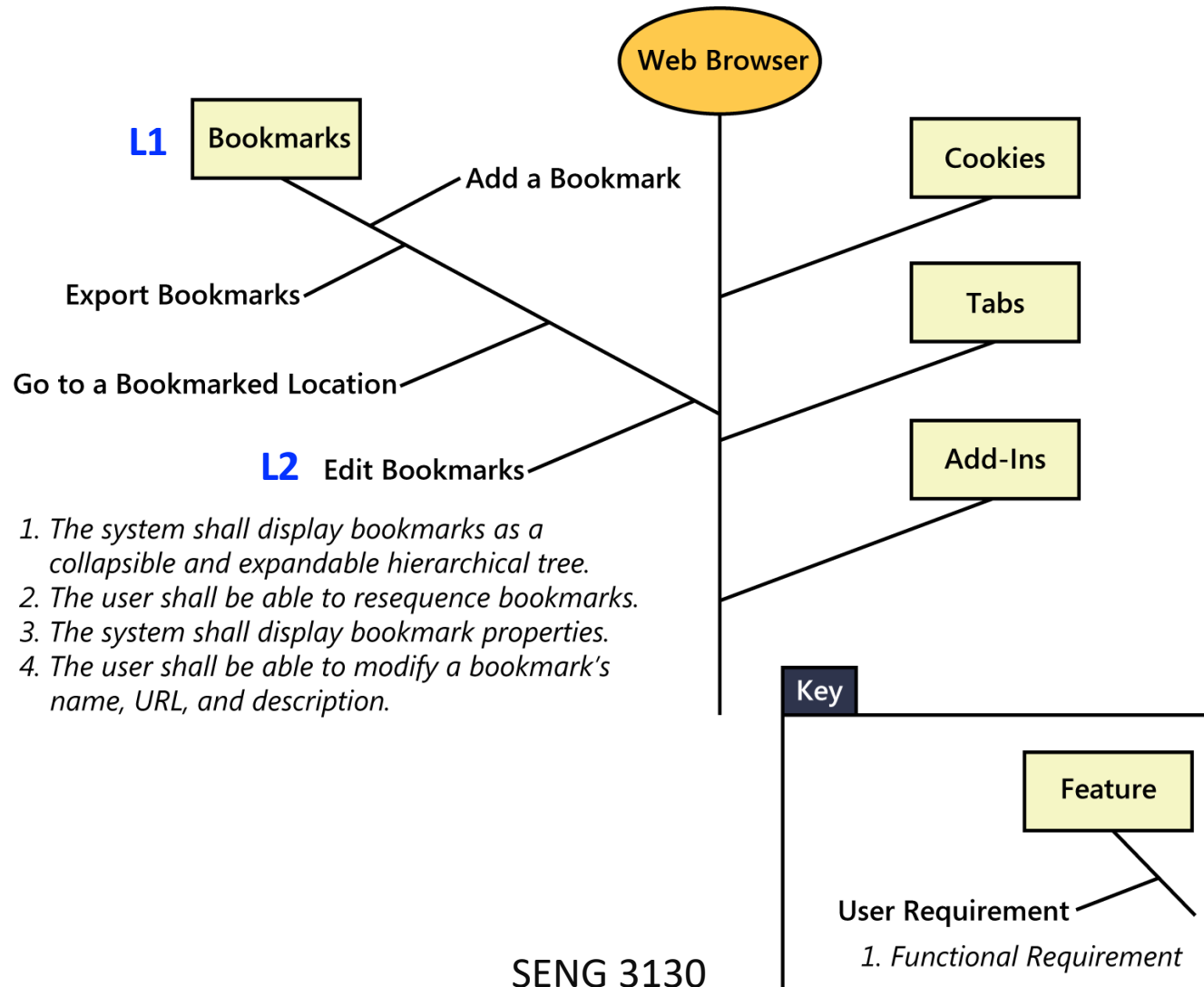
Identifying functional requirements

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- Functional requirements are written using the **“shall statements”**



For the airline system, “The Passenger shall be able to **print boarding passes** for all flight segments for which she/he has checked in” or “If the Passenger’s profile does not indicate a seating preference, the **reservation system shall assign a seat.**” [1]

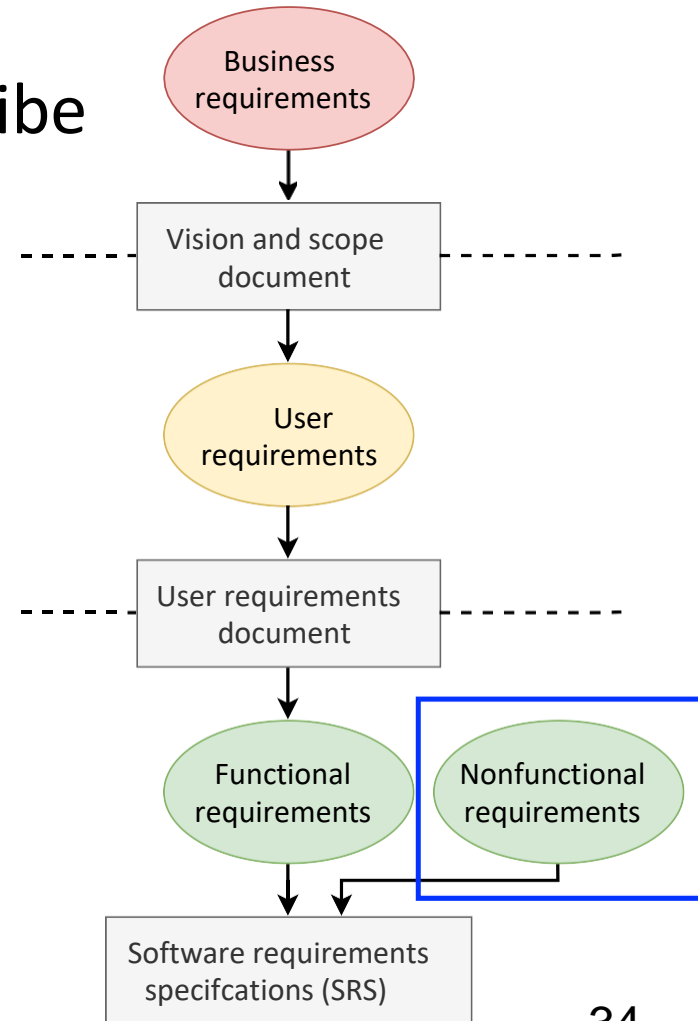
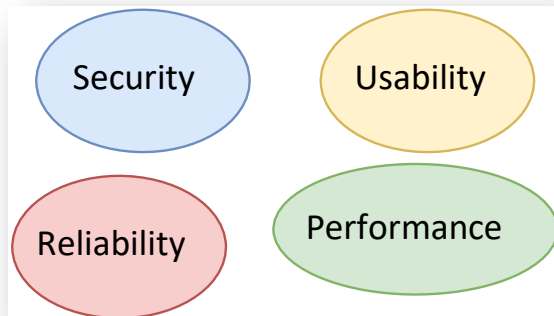
Group user requirements into features



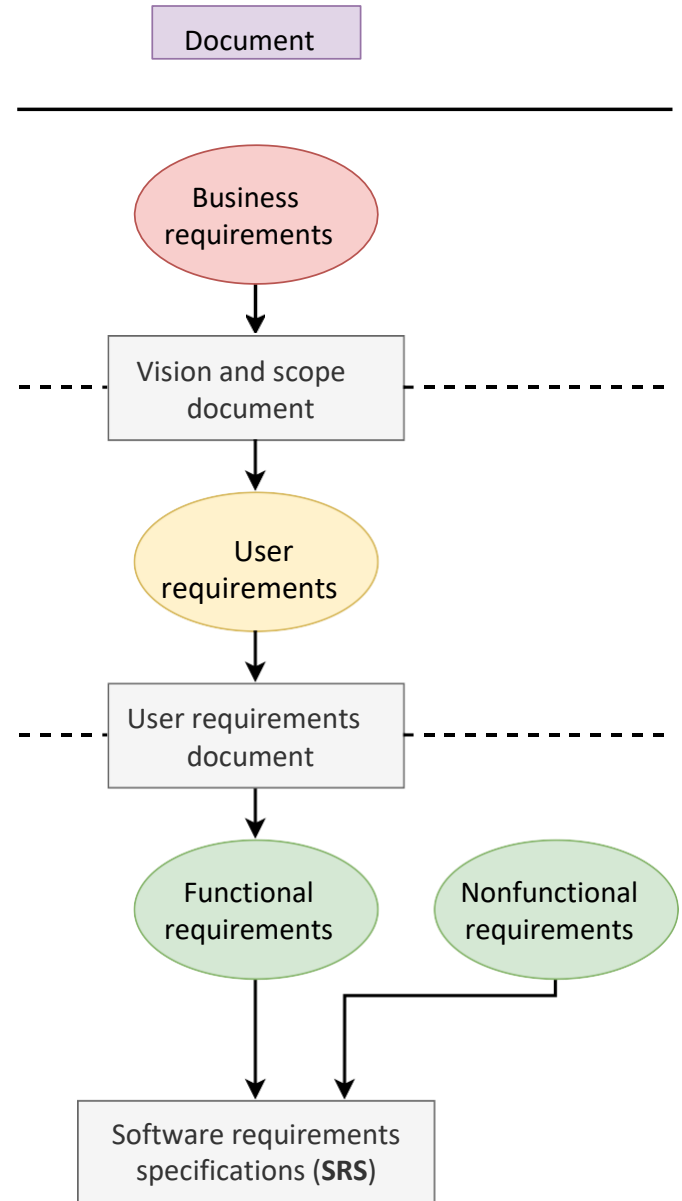
What are the nonfunctional requirements?

Nonfunctional requirements describe

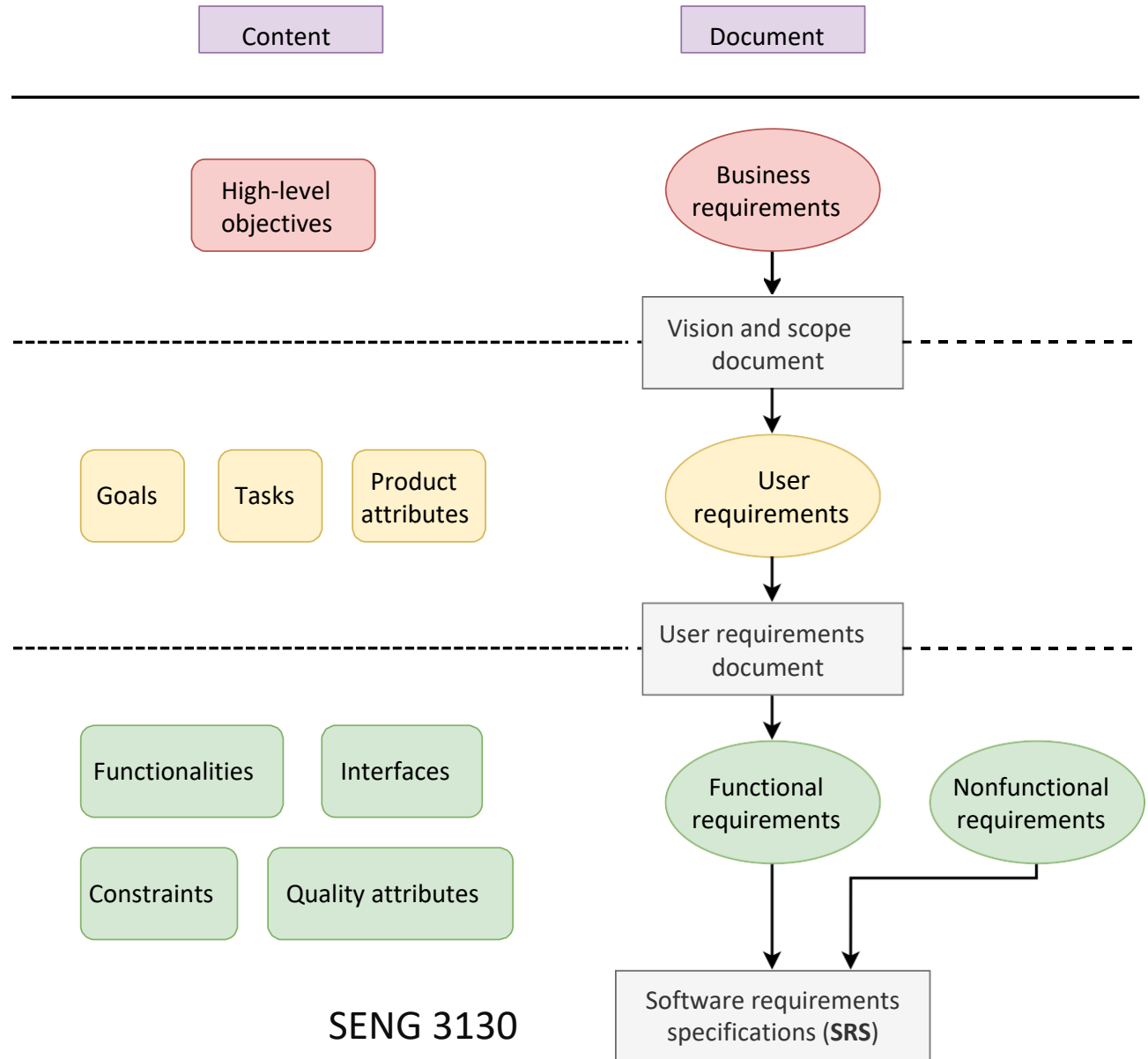
- 1) quality attributes
- 2) constraints
- 3) external interfaces of the product



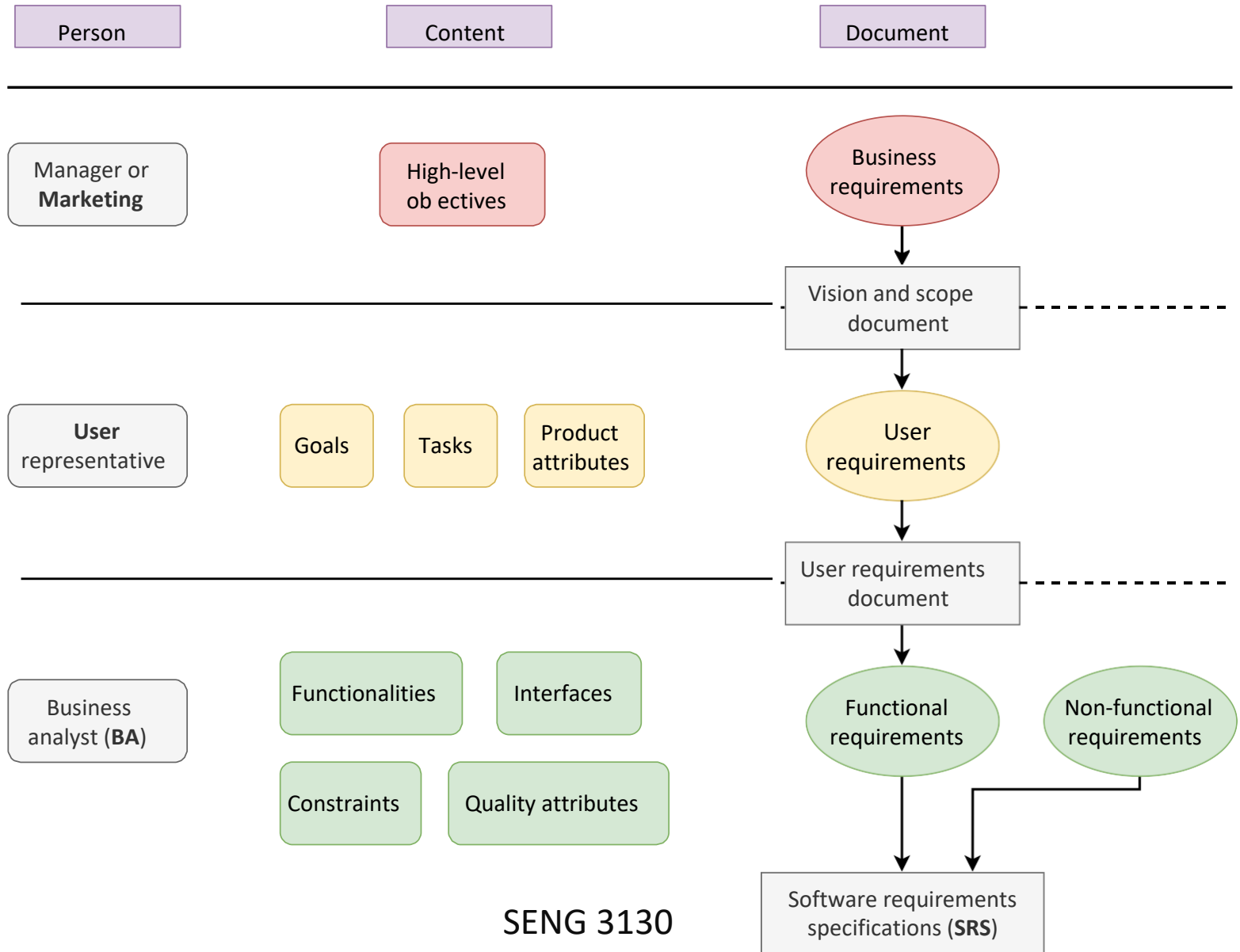
Connecting all pieces



Connecting all pieces



Connecting all pieces



What do we learn from today lecture?

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- **Product vs. Project requirements**
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Product vs. Project requirements

- **Product requirements** represent business requirements, user requirements, functional and non-functional requirements.
- **Project requirements** represent the resources needed to plan, develop, deploy, and maintain the project, such as **training** and **infrastructure capabilities**.

Requirements of the “Online Purchase System”

Auditing manager can export a summary report of the purchases of the last 12 months

Business requirements

Users shall enter his name and password to login

User requirements

Buyers need a system that speeds up the ordering process

Functional requirements

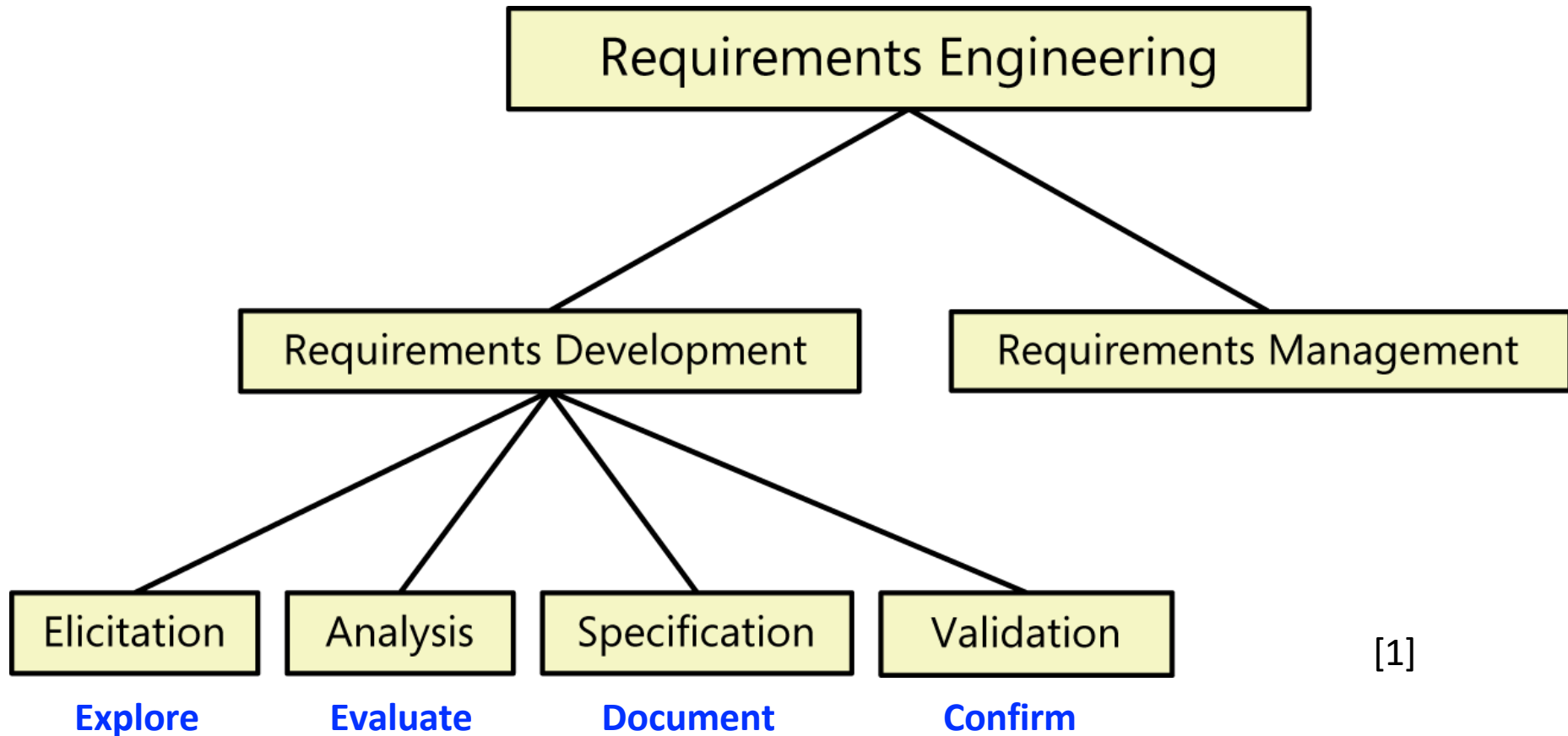
The system needs to be deployed on 60 different machines distributed across two contents

Project requirements

What do we learn from today lecture?

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Requirements engineering (RE)



[1]

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Summary

- Identifying requirements-related issues in the **early phases** of the project saves money, effort, and company reputation.
- Business analyst (BA) explores requirements in phases.
 - Each phase describes the requirements from a **particular perspective** and with a certain **level of details**.
- RE is an **iterative process** through which the requirements are explored, evaluated, documented, and confirmed.

Summary



Things to do

- Read chapter 1 of the textbook
- Start building your team for the course project

References

1. Software Requirements (Developer Best Practices)
Karl Wieggers, Joy Beatty, 3rd Edition, Microsoft Press,
2013, ISBN-10: 0735679665

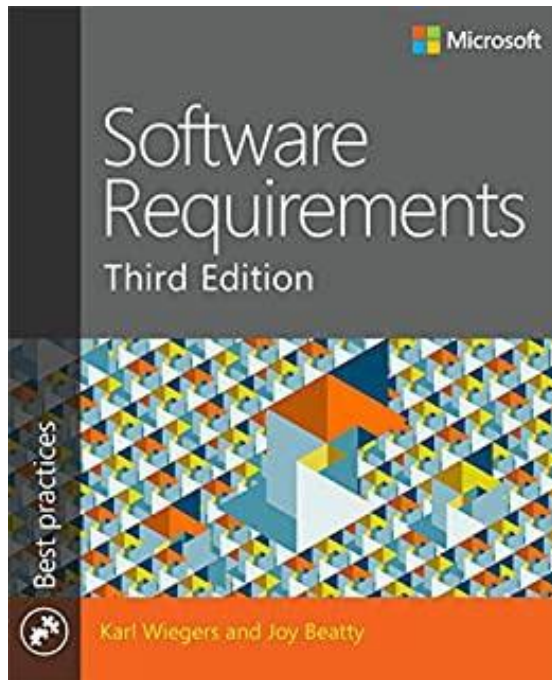
How to reach me?

- Email: skeshvadi@tru.ca
- Office hours:
 - Mondays 1:00 PM - 3:00 PM
 - Or by appointment

Course format

- **Lectures** (two slots)
 - Tuesday and Thursday
 - 10:00am - 11:15am, OM 1791
 - Lectures will explore theory and practices of software requirements engineering process
- **Labs** (one slot)
 - Wednesday 3:30pm - 5:20pm, OM 1791
 - Labs will explore software requirements using Requirement Management tools

Textbook



Software Requirements (Developer Best Practices) Karl Wieggers, Joy Beatty, 3rd Edition, Microsoft Press, 2013, ISBN-10: 0735679665.

Overall evaluation scheme

Item	Weight	Due
A1: Vision and scope document	10 %	September 23, 2022 (11:59pm)
Midterm 1	5 %	October 05, 2022
A2: User requirements document	10 %	October 14, 2022 (11:59pm)
A3: SRS (functional aspects)	10 %	November 04, 2022 (11:59pm)
Midterm 2	5 %	November 08, 2022
A4: SRS (non-functional aspects)	10 %	November 18, 2022 (11:59pm)
Final presentation	5 %	November 30, 2022
Final Report	10 %	December 02, 2022 (11:59pm)
Lab Activities	5 %	N/A
Final Exam	30 %	TBA

Semester-long project

- Topic: Write the requirements of the **Volunteer Management System**
- Format: **Team** project
- **Four assignments**: Vision and scope document (A1), user requirements (A2), Functional requirements (A3), Non-functional requirements (A4)
- **Final presentation & final report**
- **No programming** needed

What to do in labs

- All labs are mandatory to attend
- Sina gives Labs on software requirements using Requirement Management tools
- You exercise the techniques covered in the Labs

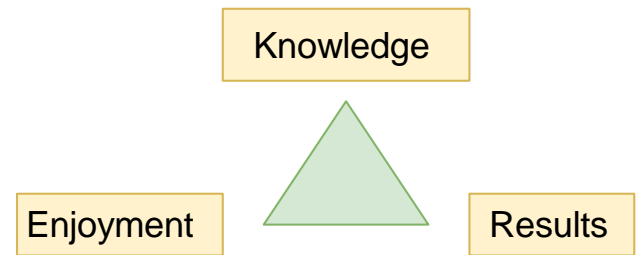
What do we learn from the course?

- Understand the software requirements engineering process
- Differentiate functional and non-functional software requirements
- Apply the knowledge of software requirements specifications in various application domains
- Write and analyze the software requirements of a project

Teaching philosophy

- Learning is a journey, during this journey we should

1. Gain knowledge
2. Enjoy
3. Achieve high-quality results



- My teaching vision is to bridge the gap between the academic concepts and the needed practical hands- on experience



Questions?