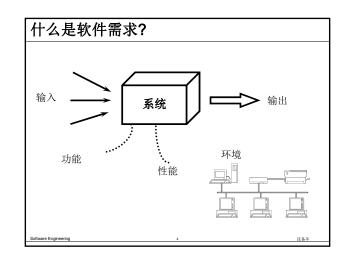


问题

- ◆ 需求创新和产品定位很难
- ◆ 用户提不出需求
- I'm not sure, but I'll know it when I see it
- ◆ 需求经常变化,项目没有时限
- ◆ 开发人员不得不大量超时工作,因为误解或二义性的需求直到开发后期才发现
- ◆ 系统测试白费了,因为测试者并未明白产品要做什么
- ◆ 功能都实现了,但由于产品的低性能、使用不方便 或其它因素用户不满意
- ◆ 维护费用相当高,因为客户的许多增强要求未在需求获取阶段提出

ngineering 2 沈各军

需求工程 ◆ 软件需求概念 ◆ 需求获取 ◆ 需求分析和建模 ◆ 需求定义和验证 ◆ 需求管理 @第5章.教材

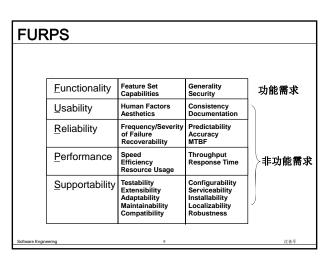


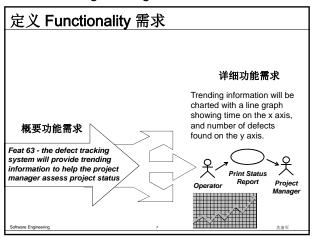
定义

- ◆ 需求
 - ■系统必须符合的条件或能力
- ◆ 软件需求
 - ■用户对目标软件系统在功能、行为、性能、设计约束等方面的期望。
 - ■内容包括: FURPS +

关注What!

Software Engineering





定义 Reliability 需求

- ◆ "reliability"可靠性
 - The ability for the software to behave consistently in a user-acceptable manner
- ◆ 可靠性需求
 - Availability (xx.xx%)
 - Accuracy
 - Mean time between failures (xx hrs)
 - Max. bugs per/KLOC (0-x)
 - Bugs by class critical, significant, minor

Engineering 8

定义 Supportability 需求

- ◆ "supportability"支持性
 - The ability of the software to be easily modified to accommodate enhancements and repairs
- ◆ 支持性需求
 - Languages, DBMS, tools, etc.
 - Programming standards
 - Error handling and reporting standards
- ◆ 常常难以定义
 - If not measurable or observable, it is not a requirement
 - Is it a design constraint?
 - Is it an intent or goal?

ware Engineering 9

定义 Performance 需求

- ◆ "performance"性能
 - A measure of speed or efficiency of the running system
- ◆ 性能需求
 - Capacity
 - Throughput
 - Response time
 - Memory
 - Degradation modes
 - Efficient use of scarce resources
 - Processor, memory, disk, network bandwidth

vis Workshop, 1993

are Engineering 10

定义 Usability 需求

- ◆ "usability"可用性
 - The ease with which software can be learned and operated by the intended users
- ◆ 可用性需求
 - Training time requirements, measurable task times
 - User abilities (beginner/advanced)
 - Comparison to other systems that users know and like
 - Online help systems, tool tips, documentation needs
 - Conformity with standards
 - Examples: Windows, style guides, GUI Standards

FURPS +

- ◆ 设计约束(design constraints): 规定或约束了系统的设计的需求;
- 实现需求(implementation requirements):规定 或约束了系统的编码或构建,如所需标准、编程语 言、数据库完整性策略、资源限制和操作环境;
- ◆ 接口需求(interface requirements): 规定了系统 必须与之交互操作的外部软件或硬件,以及对这种 交互操作所使用的格式、时间或其他因素的约束;
- 物理需求(physical requirements.): 规定了系统 必须具备的物理特征,可用来代表硬件要求,如物 理网络配置需求。

Software Engineering

沈备军

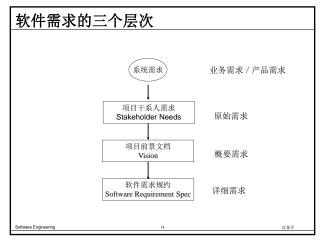
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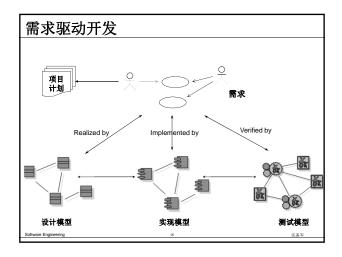
需求工程

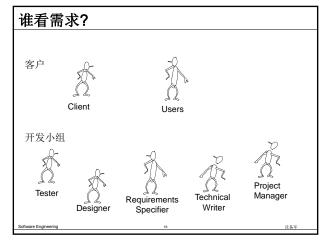
设计约束

- ◆ 一项需求允许多种设计方案
 - ■设计是在这多种方案中做出选择
- ◆ 没有选择的需求就是一个设计约束
 - ■它和其它需求不同
 - ■将它放在软件需求的单独一节中
 - 将每个设计约束的源标识出来
 - ■记录每个设计约束的原理
- ◆ 举例
 - 必须要有某一种算法
 - ■必须要用数据库

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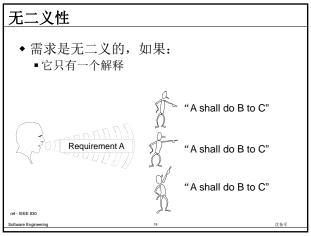




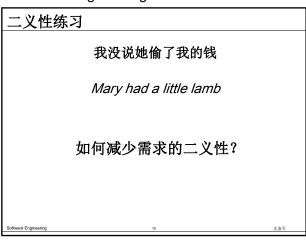


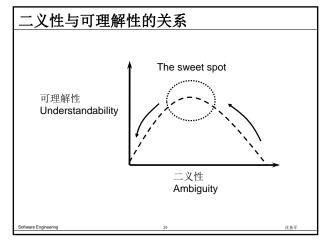
优秀需求具有的特性

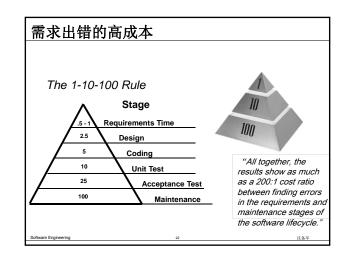
- ◆ 单个优秀需求应具有的特性:
 - ■完整性
 - ■正确性
 - ■可行性
 - ■必要性
 - ■划分优先级 (Why?)
 - ■无二义性
 - ■可验证性
- ◆ 多个优秀需求应具有的特性:
 - ■完整性
 - ■可理解性
- ■一致性
- ■可跟踪性

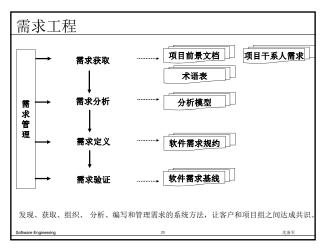


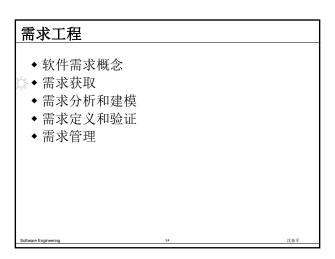
需求工程



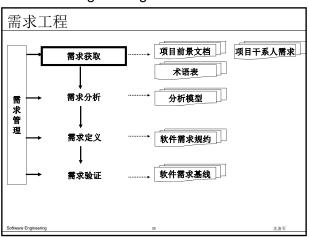








Software Engineering 需求工程



前景文档 (Vision)

- 1. 简介 Introduction
- 2. 定位 Positioning
 - 2.1 商机 2.2 问题说明 2.3 产品定位
- 3. 项目干系人和用户描述 Stakeholder and User Descriptions
- 4. 产品概述 Product Overview
- 5. 产品特性 Product Features
- 6. 约束 Constraints
- 7. 质量范围 Quality Ranges
- 8. 优先级 Precedence and Priority
- 9. 其它产品需求 Other Product Requirements
- 10. 文档需求 Documentation Requirements

◆什么是问题?

 ●理解和记录客户的观点
 ●达成共识
 从业务角度

 ◆什么是真正的问题?

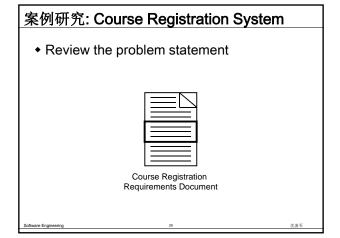
 ●寻找问题根源,探究症结

 ◆避免Yes…But现象,避免IT黑洞

识别业务解决方案

- ◆ 分析业务需求
- ◆ 提出多种解决方案
 - ■技术的或(和)非技术的
- ◆ 选择最能满足业务需求的解决方案
- ◆ 启动项目,实现方案

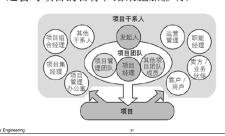
Software Engineering 29 Mt



faculty (professors).

2) 识别项目干系人

◆ 项目干系人(Stakeholder), 又称为涉众、利益 相关人,是积级参与项目,或其利益因项目的实施 或完成而受到积极或消极影响的个人和组织,他们 还会对项目的目标和结果施加影响。



Name	Represents	Role
IT Executive	IT Department and Wylie College as whole.	Responsible for project funding approval. Monitors project progress.
Registrar	The office of the registrar, administrative and data entry personnel.	Ensures that the system will meet the needs of the registra, who has to manage the course registration data, including professor and student databases.
Student	Students	Ensures that the system will meet the needs of students.
Professor	Professors	Represents the interests of the

举例:选课系统的Stakeholder@Vision文档

3) 识别项目的约束

举例:选课系统的约束条件@Vision文档

Assumptions and Dependencies

- The existing Billing and Course Catalog Database Systems which reside on the College DEC VAX Mainframe will continue to be supported until at least 2005.
- The external interfaces of the Billing and Course Catalog Database Systems are as defined in [2] and [3] and will not be altered.

 It is assumed that the College will continue to operate and support the existing UNIX Server and the DEC VAX Mainframe until at least 2005.
- It is assumed that additional funding will be available by 2005 to replace the legacy Billing and Course Catalog Database Systems.
- Implementation of the new registration system in time for the January 2000 school term is dependent upon funding approval by March 1st, 1999

Constraints

- The system shall not require any hardware development or procurement.
- The course information available is limited to the type of data supported by the existing Course Catalog Database.

4) 获取常用术语

- ◆ 定义项目用到的术语
- ◆ 有助于避免误解
- ◆ 记录于单独的术语表文件中



获取常用术语

- 尽早开始
- 在项目过程中持续进行

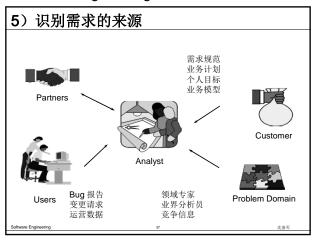
术语表 Glossary

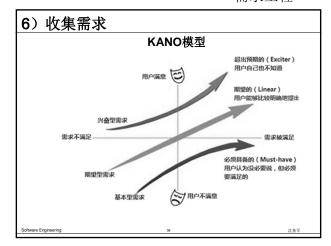
举例:选课系统的术语表 @Glossary文档

- Course
 A class offered by the university.
- **Course Offering**
 - A specific offering for a course, including days of the week and times.
- Course Catalog

 Unabridged catalog of all courses offered by the university.
- Grade
 - The grade for the student in a course. **Report Card**
- - All the grades for all courses taken by a student in a given semester.
- Roster
- All the students enrolled in a particular course offering
- Transcript
 - The history of the grades for all courses for a particular student.

需求工程





示例

- ◆空调
 - ■基本型需求:制冷、制热
 - ■期望型需求: 节能、除湿
 - ■兴奋型需求:净化空气、远程操控

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挑战

- ◆ 如何获得基本型需求? 不能遗漏!
 - ■用户认为没必要说
 - How: 领域专家、竞争产品分析、行业调研分析等
- ◆ 如何获得期望型需求?
 - ■用户谈论的通常是期望型需求
 - How: 采用访谈、问卷、开会、观察等方法收集项目干系人的需求
- ◆ 如何获得兴奋型需求?
 - ■用户不知道
 - How: 创新!

ware Engineering

项目干系人需求的收集技术

- ◆访谈
- ◆ 调查问卷
- ◆ 需求研讨会
- ◆ Use-Case 研讨会
- Storyboards
- ◆ 角色扮演
- ◆ 复审现有需求
- ◆ 观察正在工作的用户
- **•**

Coffuero Engineering

KANO模型需求归类矩阵 用户需求 功能不实现 我期望这 我没有意见 我可以忍受 我讨厌这样 我喜欢这样 我喜欢这样 Ε 我期望这样 R М 功能实现 我没有意见 R М 我可以忍受 R М 我讨厌这样 Q M代表Must-have, 是基本型需求; L代表Linear, 是期望型需求; E代表Exciter, 是兴奋型需求; R代表Reverse, 是相反的要求; O代表Wastionable, 具可能的结 Q代表Questionable,是可疑的结果; I代表Indifferent,是无关紧要的。

7)产品定位 举例:选课系统的产品定位 @Vision文档					
For	Wylie College students, professors, and the course registrar				
Who	Attend, teach, or administer college courses				
The Course Registration System	Is a tool				
That	Enables online course registration and access to course and grade information				
Unlike	The existing outdated mainframe registration system				
Our product	Provides up-to-date information on all courses, registrations, teachers, and grades to all users from any PC connected via the College LAN or internet.				
Software Engineering	44				

8) 撰写产品特性

举例:选课系统的产品特性 @Vision文档

- Logon
- Register for Courses
- Course Cancellations
- Student Billings
- Enter, Update, and View Professor Information
- View Student Grades
- Select Courses to Teach
- Enter, Update, and View Student Information
- Record Student Grades
- View Course Catalog Information
- View Course Schedule
- · Monitor for Course Full

9) 定义质量范围

举例:选课系统的质量范围@Vision文档

- Availability:
- The System shall be available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.
- The System shall be easy-to-use and shall be appropriate for the target market of computer-literate students and professors.
 The System shall include online help for the user. Student and Professor users should not require the use of a hardcopy Manual to use the System.
- Maintainability:
 - The System shall be designed for ease of maintenance. All college-specific data should be table-driven and modifiable without recompilation of the System.

Performance Requirements

- The system shall support up to 2000 simultaneous users against the central database at any given time, and up to 500 simultaneous users against the local servers at any one time.

 The system shall provide access to the legacy Course Catalog Database with no more than a 10 second latency.

The system shall complete 80% of all transactions within 2 minutes

10) 定义文档需求

举例:选课系统的文档需求 @Vision文档

- User Manual
- On-line Help
- Installation Guides, Configuration, Read Me
- Labeling and Packaging

11) 建立项目范围

- Feature 1: The system must How do we know what the needs are?
- Feature 2: The system must... How do we determine priority?
- Feature 3: The system must... Where do we set the baseline?
- Feature 4: The system must...
- · Feature n: The system must...



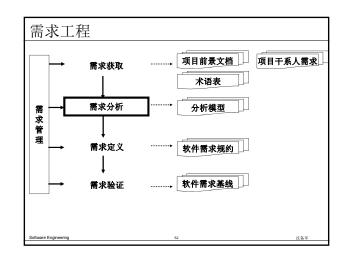
Project Start Date	∴ Target Release Date	Time
Software Engineering	48	

使用需求属性排列特性的优先级					
	状态	AK	重要性	工作量	成本
Feature Reqt. 10	Approved	Low	High		\$\$\$
Feature Reqt. 13	Proposed	Med.	Low		\$\$
Feature Reqt. 40	Approved	High	Mandatory		\$
其他属性包括稳定性、技术难度等 Schware Engineering a #155					

12)划分特性优先级	
	举例:选课系统的特性优先级 @Vision文档	
	◆ Release 1 :	
	■ Logon	
	■ Register for Courses	
	■ Interface to Course Catalog Database	
	■ Maintain Student Information	
	Maintain Professor Information	
	◆ Release 2 :	
	■ Submit Student Grades	
	■ View Grades	

■ Select Courses to Teach

需求工程
◆ 软件需求概念
◆ 需求获取
◆ 需求分析和建模
◆ 需求定义和验证
◆ 需求管理



分析建模准则

- Represent the information domain
- Represent software functions
- Represent software behavior
- Partition these representations
- Move from essence toward implementation

分析模型

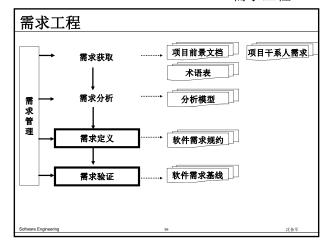
- ◆ 对需求进行分析,并进行图形建模,形成分析模型(平台无关模型PIM)
- ◆ 结构化分析模型
 - 数据流图(DFD)
 - 控制流图 (CFD)
 - ■数据字典(DD)
 - 实体—关系图 (ERD)
 - ▼ 状态变迁图 (STD)
 - ■加工说明(PSPEC)
 - 控制说明 (CSPEC)
- ◆ 面向对象分析模型
 - 用例图
 - 活动图■ 类图
 - ■时序图
 - 通信图
 - ■状态机图

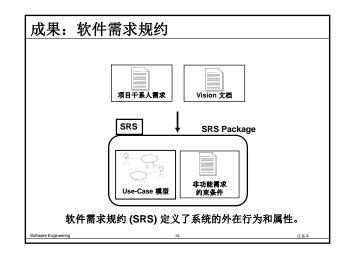
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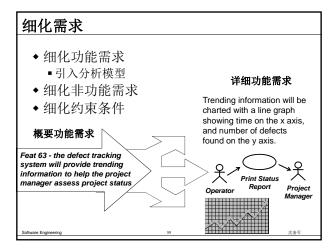
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需求工程

- ◆ 软件需求概念
- ◆ 需求获取
- ◆ 需求分析和建模
- ◆ 需求定义和验证
 - ◆ 需求管理



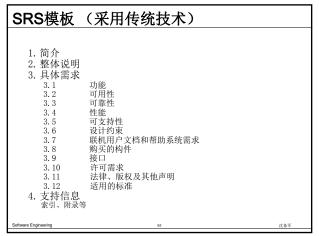




设计用户界面和接口

- ◆ 如果和外界的软件系统或硬件进行交互,则 需定义通讯协议
 - ■如果采用现有的协议,在功能说明中描述
 - ■如果采用新的协议, 在设计时进行完整描述
- ◆ 如果和用户交互,则需简要设计用户界面
 - ■图纸(在纸上)
 - ■位图(采用绘图工具),或
 - ■可执行代码(交互式的电子界面原型)

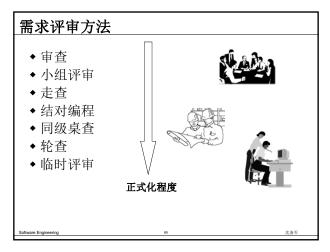
如何描述用户界面 • 可在功能说明中纳入屏幕框图,也可以是一个独立的用户界面原型 • 注意不要关注太多的界面设计细节 Replace Find what Replace with Seri Carost

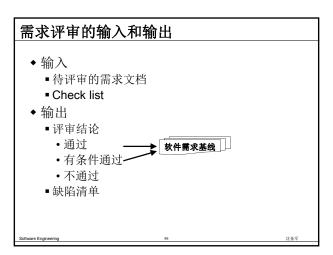


需求工程

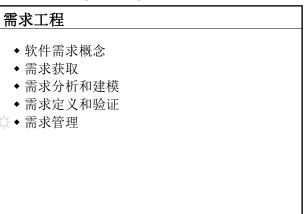
SRS模板(采用Use-Case技术) 1. 引言 1.1 Purpose 1.2 Scope 1.3 Definitions, Acronyms, and Abbreviations 1.4 References 1.5 Overview 2. Stope 2.1 Use-Case Model Survey 2.2 Assumptions and Dependencies 3. 具体需求 3.1 Use-Case 报告 3.1.1 < Use Case 1> 3.1.2 ... 3.2 补充说明 3.2.1 可用性需求 3.2.2 ... 4. 支持信息 索引、附录、用户界面原型等

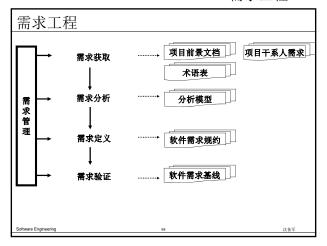






需求工程





需求管理

- 1) 定义需求基线
- **2**) 需求变更控制和版本控制(建立新的需求 基线)
- 3) 需求跟踪

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