1. **Selecciona el proceso de desarrollo de software que prefieras y realiza su esquema básico.  /Choose one Software Development Process and draw it basic structure.**

Cascade model: requirements analysis, design, coding, testing, maintenance.

Characteristics: Each phase begins when the previous phase has been completed. To move from one phase to another, it is necessary to achieve all the objectives of the previous phase. Helps prevent delivery dates and expected costs from being exceeded. technician and users have the opportunity to review the progress of the project

**2. Realiza un dibujo en el que resumas el proceso y los pasos de la Ingeniería de Requisitos  /Draw a sketch to briefly show the process and steps of Requirements Engineering**

Requirements engineering is the engineering phase (systems engineering, software engineering, ...) where the properties and structure of the project are defined. Obtaining requirements will be the stage in which we will obtain all the information we can to achieve a better Outcome. For this, interviews, the filling of forms by future clients, etc. are used ... Requirements analysis, reasoning process about the requirements obtained in the previous stage, detecting and solving possible conflicts. Requirements Documentation - Requirements are documented in greater detail and precision, to serve as the basis for a contract between the developer and the customer. Validation of requirements is the process of confirming that the specified requirements are valid, complete, etc.….

**3. Define y diferencia Requisito Funcional y Requisito no‐funcional / Define and make a distinction between Functional Requirement and Non‐Functional Requirement.**

Functional requirement, represents functions that the system has to perform.

A non-functional requirement are properties or qualities that the product must have: appearance, usability, performance, safety ... The difference is that the functional requirements define what a system should do and the non-functional requirements define how the system should be.

**4. Selecciona las dos Técnicas y/o Aproximaciones a la Obtención de Requisitos que consideres imprescindibles. Descríbelas resaltando su fortaleza principal y su debilidad fundamental. / Select the two Techniques and/or Approaches that you consider essential for Requirements Elicitation. Describe them and highlight their main strenght and their main weakness.**

Interviews The interview is the most common technique to obtain information through the dialogue held between two or more people, where the interviewer seeks answers to a set of questions posed (avoiding that it seems like an interrogation) and the interviewees are presented as sources of information. Advantage: Collect information quickly Disadvantage: This technique requires more preparation and experience on the part of the interviewer. And it takes a long time to prepare and make them. It is more difficult to appreciate possible errors since only the analyst reviews the document.

Use cases It is the description of an action or activity. A use case diagram is a description of the activities that someone or something must do to carry out a process. Characters or entities that participate in a use case diagram are called actors. The use cases identify the interactions (exchange of information through the software between people and computers) with the system. Advantage: Ease to interpret them and make them especially useful in communication with customers. Disadvantage: Because they are focused on interactions, they are not as effective in obtaining business requirements and constraints.

**5. Describe en una línea la técnica de priorización “Hundred Dollar Test” e indica en otra cuál es el inconveniente principal que tiene su aplicación.   / Describe in one line the ‘Hundred Dollar Test’ prioritization technique and in another line, write down the main drawback in its application.**

Hundred Dollar Test Definition: It is a simple method in which interested parties receive 100 imaginary units (money, hours, ...) to distribute them in favor of the most important requirements for them. Disadvantage: A problem with this technique arises when there are too many requirements to prioritize.

Top ten Definition: Stakeholders choose their top ten requirements (from a larger set) without assigning an internal order among the requirements. Disadvantage: In case of taking into account the average of the stakeholders, requirements that some stakeholders consider important could be left behind.

**6. Si hablamos de estrategias primarias y comportamientos conflictivos en la negociación entre stakeholders, ¿Qué implica evadirse? / In the context of primary strategies and conflict behaviour in negotiation among stakeholders, what does ‘avoiding’ mean?**

Evading a negotiation could be the result of indifference, denial, or apathy. Competing involves an emphasis on winning on issues that concern one at the other's expense, often leading to win-lose situations. Getting comfortable is about dealing with the other's concerns without paying attention to your own concerns. Be "sacrifice" before the other. Collaborating focuses on satisfying the concerns of all parties and finding alternatives to satisfy the concerns of all. Search for win-win situations. Commitment (sharing) implies compromises to find a satisfactory middle ground.

**7. ¿Qué es el método de K. Wiegers? ¿Cuándo se usa? ¿Cuál es su principal ventaja y su principal inconveniente? / What’s the K. Wiegers method? When is it used? What is its main benefit? And its main drawback?**

K. Wiegers method is a method to prioritize requirements, important things first. It is used: -to determine that all the requirements have the same level of abstraction (specific characteristics of an object) - to analyze the requirements and choose the dominant requirement - to obtain a list of requirements ordered by priority The main advantage is what can be done use immediately to improve the quality of development and management requirements in any organization. The drawback is that this method is limited by its ability to estimate the benefit, penalty, cost and risk for each item.

**08. Si en una especificación de requisitos del software se incluyen expresiones del tipo "por determinar", atentamos contra el atributo:    \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ / If a software requirement specification includes expressions such as ‘To Be Determined’,    name the attribute we are failing to comply with: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

Attribute is a specification that defines a property of an object, item or file