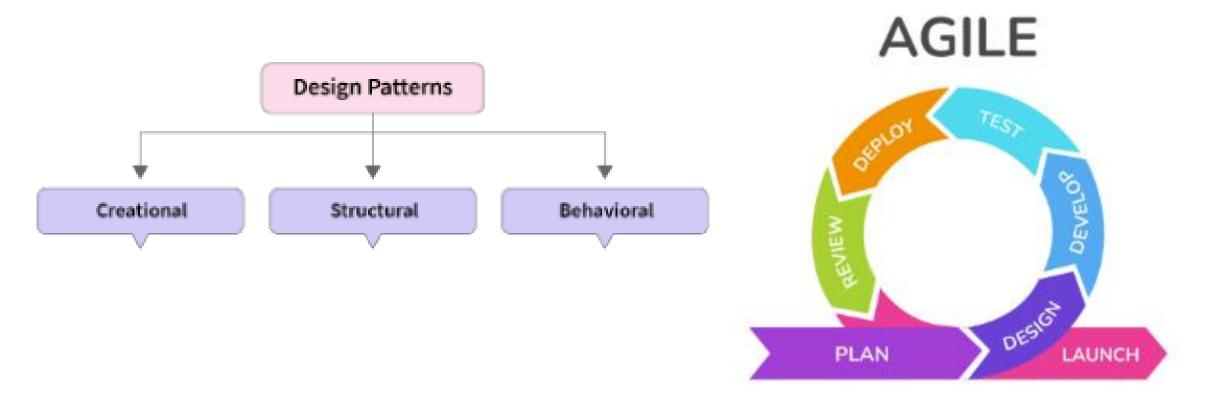
CSci 3081W: Program Design and Development

Introduction to SDLC, Requirements, and Documentation (Doxygen)

Homework 2

Program Design and Development





What is a "requirement"?

A requirement in software engineering is a feature of new software that someone either wants, needs or commands.



What is a "requirement"?

It describes what a software does as well as its limitations.



What's the goal when making a requirement?

What do we want the system to do?

What are the needs of the users?

What does the system need to do in order to achieve those needs?

Requirements can be split into two categories: functional and nonfunctional requirements

Requirements

FUNCTIONAL & NON-FUNCTIONAL



Functional Requirement

Functional requirement: describes what the software does

Express in terms of: data storage, any process that transforms data, and any outputs that it produces

FUNCTIONAL & NON-FUNCTIONAL



Non-functional requirement: defines limitations that the software has

Non-functional Requirement

Express in terms of: performance, security and access, technical constraint, project constraint, organizational constraint, usability and reliability issues

FUNCTIONAL & NON-FUNCTIONAL



Requirement Analysis / Engineering

Requirements engineering (RE) is the process of defining, documenting, and maintaining requirements in the engineering design process. It is a common role in systems engineering and software engineering.

- Wikipedia

Requirement Analysis / Engineering



Having worked at Tesla, I can say with some confidence that the design engineers are hearing about this requirement for the first time here.



I don't know if this is real*

Requirement Analysis / Engineering

What's the output of requirements analysis?

Create a document that describes the software to be built.

Software Requirements Specification Document (SRS) ____

Software Requirements
Specification

SRS

Requirements Specification Document

Contains: overview of what the system will do, description of all the requirements, and a list of the functional requirements

Doesn't contain: any info about the algorithms or logic, UI discussion, details about data entities or types, technical specifications

Software Requirements

SRS

Specification

Poor requirements engineering is one of the reasons why a software engineering project can fail or produce a highly defective piece of software.

Many reasons for failure: miscommunication between management and developers, poor testing, poor user experience, unwillingness to pivot, complex to use

IBM's list of benefits of good requirements engineering Lower cost of development, fewer defects, faster delivery, reusability, traceability, requirements get tied to test cases, global config management

Atomic

Uniquely Identified

Complete

Consistent and unambiguous

Traceable

Prioritized

Testable

Atomic – cannot be separated out into components

Initial Requirement:

Students will be able to enroll in undergraduate and post graduate courses.

Updated Requirement:

Students will be able to enroll in undergraduate courses.
Students will be able to enroll in post graduate courses.

Uniquely Identified – number your requirements in an organized way

Initial Requirement:

Qualities of well written requirements

Students will be able to enroll in undergraduate courses.
Students will be able to enroll in post graduate courses.

- 1. Students will be able to enroll in undergraduate courses.
- 2. Students will be able to enroll in post graduate courses.

Complete – give as much information as possible

Initial Requirement:

Students will log into the system by providing their username, password, and other relevant information.

Updated Requirement:

Students will log into the system by providing their username, password, and their x500.

Consistent and Unambiguous – no conflicting requirements allowed

Initial Requirement:

- 1. Students will be able to enroll in undergraduate courses.
- 2. Students will be able to enroll in post graduate courses.
- 3. Students will not be able to enroll in both undergraduate and graduate courses.

- 1. Students will be able to enroll in undergraduate courses.
- 2. Students will be able to enroll in post graduate courses.

Traceable – each business requirement should be mapped to a design requirement

Initial Requirement:

- 1. Students will be able to enroll in undergraduate courses.
- 2. Students will be able to enroll in post graduate courses.

- 1. Students will be able to enroll in undergraduate courses. (mapped to spec 1)
- 2. Students will be able to enroll in post graduate courses. (mapped to spec 2)

Prioritized – the team should know what to implement first and so on

Initial Requirement:

- 1. Students will be able to enroll in undergraduate courses. (mapped to spec 1)
- 2. Students will be able to enroll in post graduate courses. (mapped to spec 2)

- 1. Students will be able to enroll in undergraduate courses. (mapped to spec 1) PRIO1
- 2. Students will be able to enroll in post graduate courses. (mapped to spec 2) PRIO2

Testable – requirements must be testable

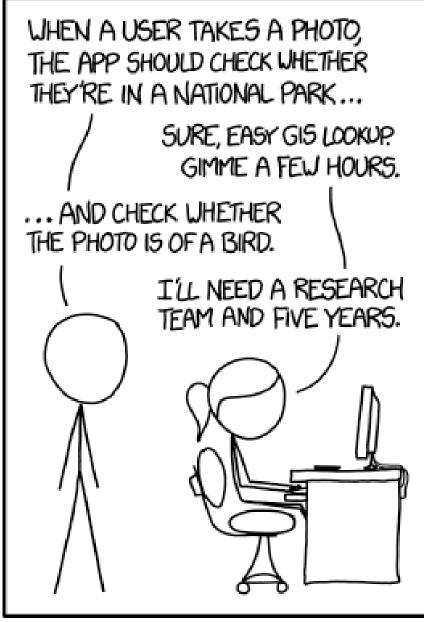
Initial Requirement:
Students will log into the system in an acceptable time frame.

Updated Requirement:
Students will log into the system in less than 3 seconds.

What we didn't cover today

(we will eventually though)

- Specifications
- Resource Planning
- Design
- Development
- Testing
- Maintenance
- Development processes



IN CS, IT CAN BE HARD TO EXPLAIN THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE EASY AND THE VIRTUALLY IMPOSSIBLE.

Documentation in this course

We will not be making a requirements specification document in this course

Instead, we will document our project after the fact. After we finish coding and commenting, we will use a software called Doxygen.



Doxygen

Doxygen is the de facto standard tool for generating documentation from annotated C++ sources.

Generates an online documentation browser in HTML (or .tex) from documented source files

Can also visualize relations between entities via diagrams which are automatically generated

