

Lista de Verificação Técnica de Priorização

Campus UnB Gama - FGA

Disciplina: Requisitos de Software

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Técnica Three-level scale

1) O projeto está utilizando três categorias de prioridade (alta, média e baixa)?

Three-level scale

A common prioritization approach groups requirements into three categories. No matter how you label them, if you're using three categories they boil down to high, medium, and low priority. Such prioritization scales are subjective and imprecise. To make the scale useful, the stakeholders must agree on what each level means in the scale they use.

WIEGERS, Karl; BEATTY, Joy. Software requirements. 3. ed. Redmond, WA: Microsoft Press, 2013.

2) Os stakeholders chegaram a um consenso sobre o que cada nível de prioridade significa?

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3) Os requisitos de alta prioridade foram definidos como sendo ao mesmo tempo importantes e urgentes?

High-priority requirements are both important (customers need the capability) and urgent (customers need it in the next release). Alternatively, contractual or compliance obligations might dictate that a specific requirement must be included, or there might be compelling business reasons to implement it promptly. If you can wait to implement a requirement in a later release without adverse consequences, then it is not high priority per this definition.

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4) Foi verificado se requisitos contratuais ou de conformidade foram corretamente classificados como alta prioridade?

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5) Os requisitos de média prioridade foram classificados como importantes, mas não urgentes?

Medium-priority requirements are important (customers need the capability) but not urgent (they can wait for a later release).

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6) Os requisitos de baixa prioridade foram classificados como nem importantes nem urgentes?

Low-priority requirements are neither important (customers can live without the capability if necessary) nor urgent (customers can wait, perhaps forever).

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7) Requisitos considerados urgentes, mas não importantes, foram devidamente descartados ou realocados em baixa prioridade?

Requirements in the fourth quadrant appear to be urgent to some stakeholder, perhaps for political reasons, but they really aren't important to achieving the business objectives. Don't waste your time working on these, because they don't add sufficient value to the product. If they aren't important, either set them to low priority or scrub them entirely.

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8) A priorização levou em conta as dimensões de importância e urgência de forma clara e consistente?

One way to assess priority is to consider the two dimensions of *importance* and *urgency* (Covey 2004). Every requirement can be considered as being either important to achieving business objectives or not so important, and as being either urgent or not so urgent. This is a relative assessment among a set of requirements, not an absolute binary distinction. As Figure 16-1 shows, these alternatives yield four possible combinations, which you can use to define a priority scale:

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9) Cada requisito recebeu um atributo de prioridade registrado no documento de requisitos ou base de dados?

Include the priority of each requirement as an attribute of the requirement in the user requirements documents, the SRS, or the requirements database. Establish a convention so that the reader knows whether the priority assigned to a high-level requirement is inherited by all its subordinate requirements or whether every individual functional requirement is to have its own priority attribute.

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10) Foi estabelecida uma convenção para indicar se requisitos de alto nível transmitem sua prioridade para requisitos subordinados?

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11) Em projetos grandes, foi feita uma subdivisão dos requisitos de alta prioridade em grupos adicionais (ex.: “alto”, “mais alto”, “altíssimo”), quando necessário?

Sometimes, particularly on a large project, you might want to perform prioritization iteratively. Have the team rate requirements as high, medium, or low priority. If the number of high-priority requirements is excessive and you're not convinced that they all really *must* be delivered in the next release, perform a second-level partitioning of the high-priority ones into three groups. You could call them high, higher, and highest if you like, so people don't lose sight of the fact that they were originally designated as being important. The requirements rated "highest" become your new group of top-priority requirements. Group the "high" and "higher" requirements in with your original medium-priority group (Figure 16-2). Taking a hard line on the criterion of "must be in the next release or that release is not shippable" helps keep the team focused on the truly high-priority capabilities.

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12) A equipe validou se todos os requisitos classificados como “altíssima prioridade” realmente precisam estar na próxima entrega para que o produto seja utilizável?

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13) Foram analisadas as dependências entre requisitos para evitar que um requisito de alta prioridade dependa de outro de baixa prioridade planejado para depois?

When performing a prioritization analysis with the three-level scale, you need be aware of requirement dependencies. You'll run into problems if a high-priority requirement is dependent on another that is ranked lower in priority and hence planned for implementation later on.

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