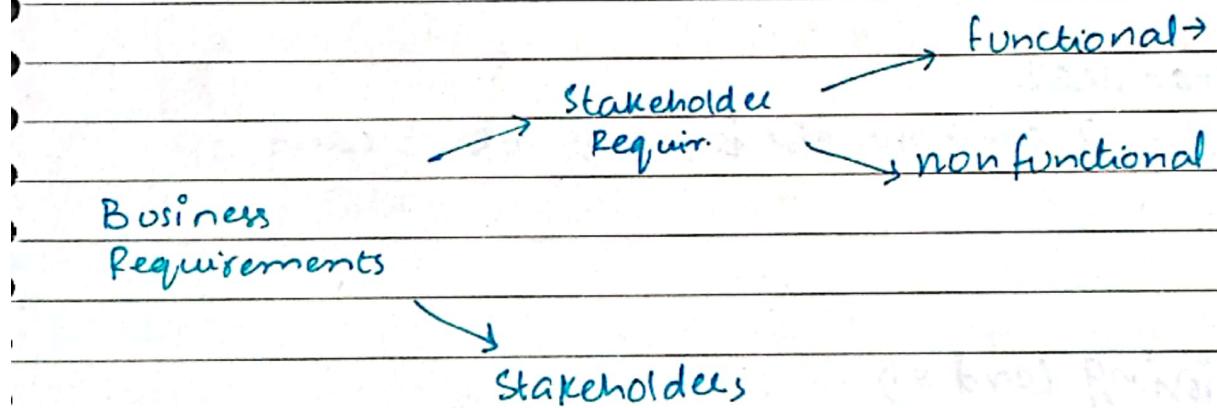


Date: _____

Traceability:

Business Requirements:

functional requirement nonfunctional requirement stakeholder requirements
(Domain Requirements)



functional → Design → Code → Test

Nonfunctional → Design → Code → Test

BUC]

PUC

(RTM)

Date: _____

① Requirements ko trace karte hain & requirement kahan hai.

Monday → Quiz → Requirement Validation.

Quiz (2) Solution:

(a)

(i) why after working hours.

(ii) what if someone else wants to enter university except staff and students.

(b)

Biometric.

What if someone else is using user's card :?

(c) Missing card x)

(d) If the naya card nthi milega

how much time it will take to reissue the card.

Business Use CasesProduct Use Cases

Q. Why do requirements change?

- due to business processes.
- new standards.
- Technology → depends on operating system.
(Jaise mai updates window 10 mein thi un window 11 mein hain) to apko update karna pe jati hain cheezon.
- Requirements ko remove bhi karna pe jata hai.
- Source code hona zaruri if you want to change or update the software.

Problems due to change in Requirements:-

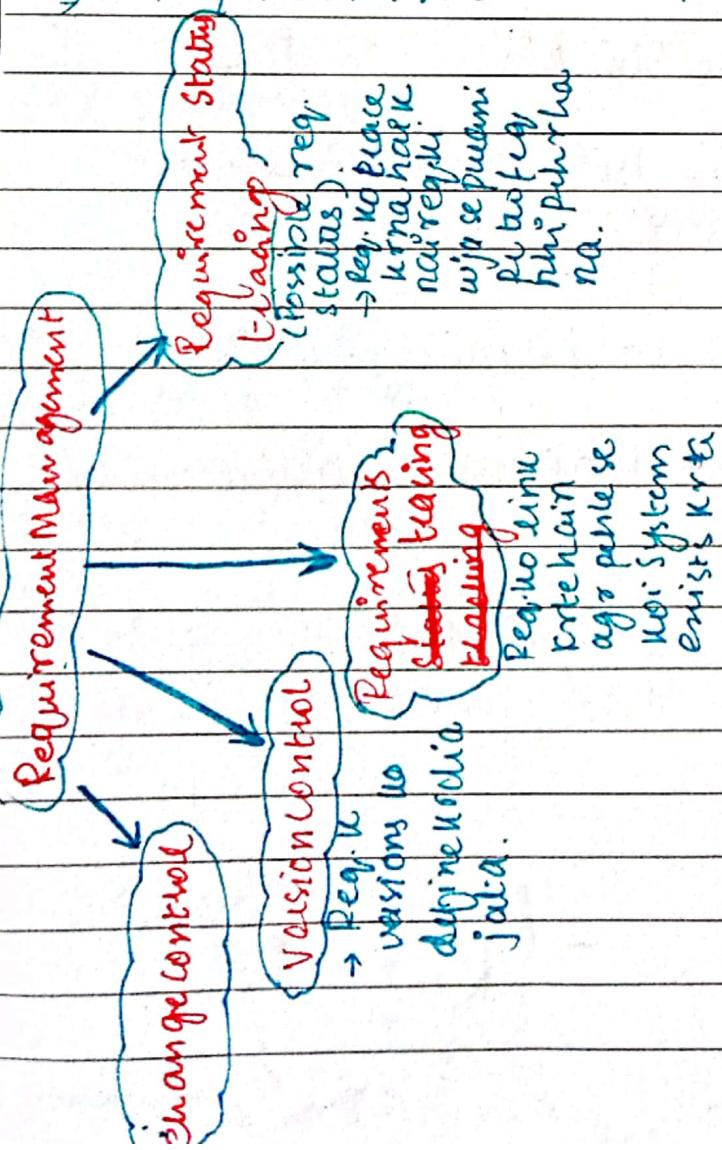
- Extra kam karna pe jata hai agr requirements change hojao.
- ka Requirement expire bhi hojati hain.

Date: _____

→ Requirement Management:

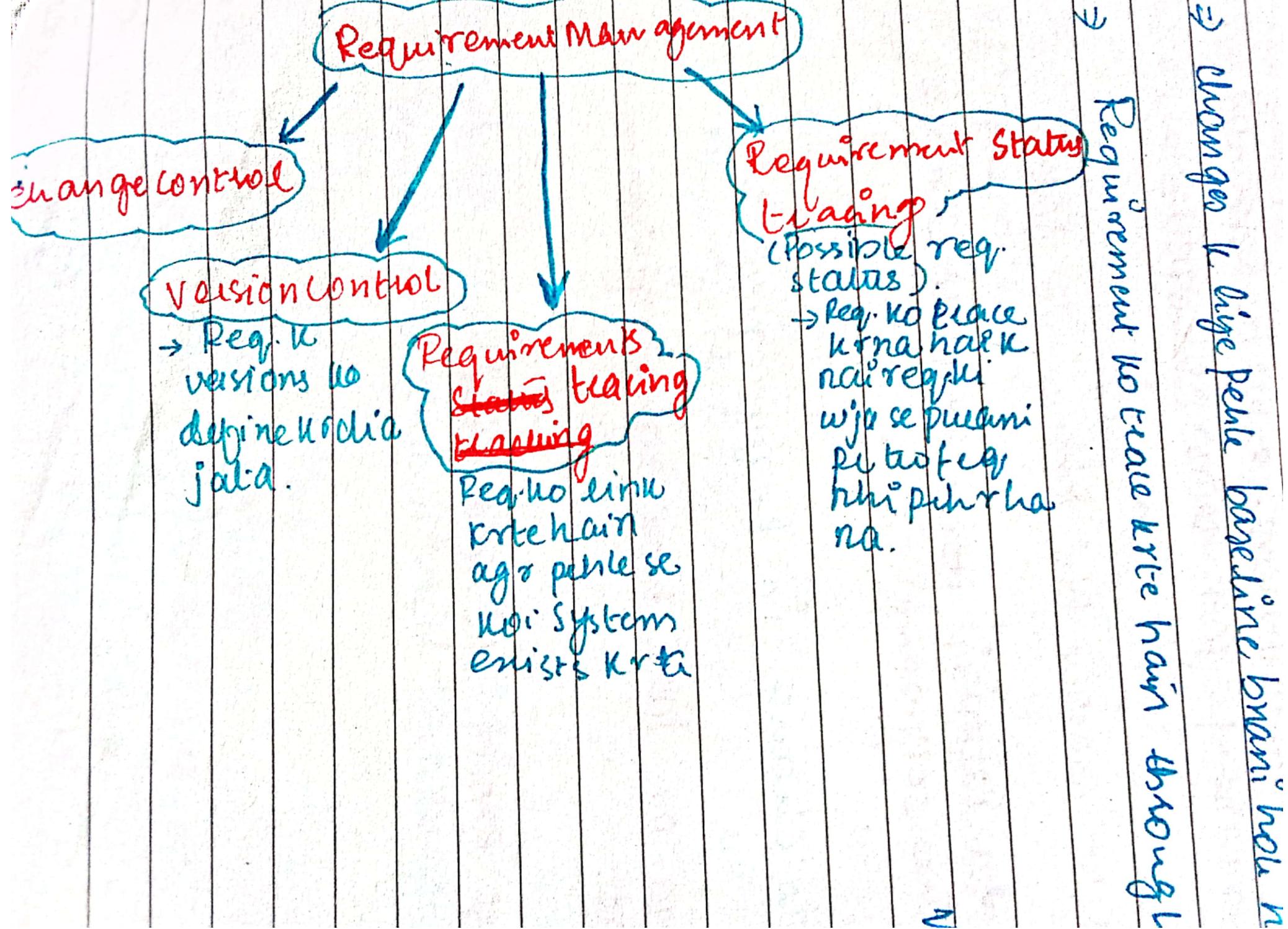
→ Requirement Activities:

- ⇒ Stakeholder or developer donon ko agree krna pta hai agr requirement change hujati hain.
- ⇒ changes k liye pehle baseline bnani holi hai. <0
- ⇒ Requirement ko trace krti hain through Tracing.



Version control:

Pehle file ko doosri jagah save kro or phr us main changes karo.



Traceability Quotes :-

- Specification means design.

→ Requirement mein changes is trace kren k current life cycle change na ho.

- Important of Traceability:

→ risk ka Pehle se hi pta lgakte hain.

→ Stakeholder ki change hone se requirement pe bhi fig pata.

→ Requirement huge numbers mein hoti unko map karna or phr kaam karna mushkil hojati hai to we will use graphical representation of data or leg.

Traceability types:

- backward traceability :-

Piche ki stages pe kaam kerte. Requirement basically generation se hui

- forward traceability :

Requirements ICO document se analyze kerte

Date: _____

①

Forward traceability:

- Forward to
- Forward from

② Backward traceability:

- Backward to traceability links - design q/bn etc
- Backward from traceability.

—. Types of Traceability:

- 1) Requirements Code traceability → how requirement codeable hain bhi k nh.
- 2) Requirements tests traceability → requirements are testable or not.
- 3) Requirement Rationale → Requirement gathered kis waja se hui. The reason behind it.
- 4) Requirement

Date: _____

Problem Orientation

Vs

Solution Oriented

-> bht sare framework
mitte hain.

problem
defined
in terms
of what
is wrong

solution
defined
in terms
of what
is right

Problem
defined
in terms
of what
is wrong

Activity
based
approach

Artifact Orientation:-

- > What will be my product?
- > What outcome

- > SRS
- > documents
- > Data
- > Sourcecode

Activity Orientation:-

- > Requirements gathering
ka process khud creat
krte hain. data
gather krte hain.

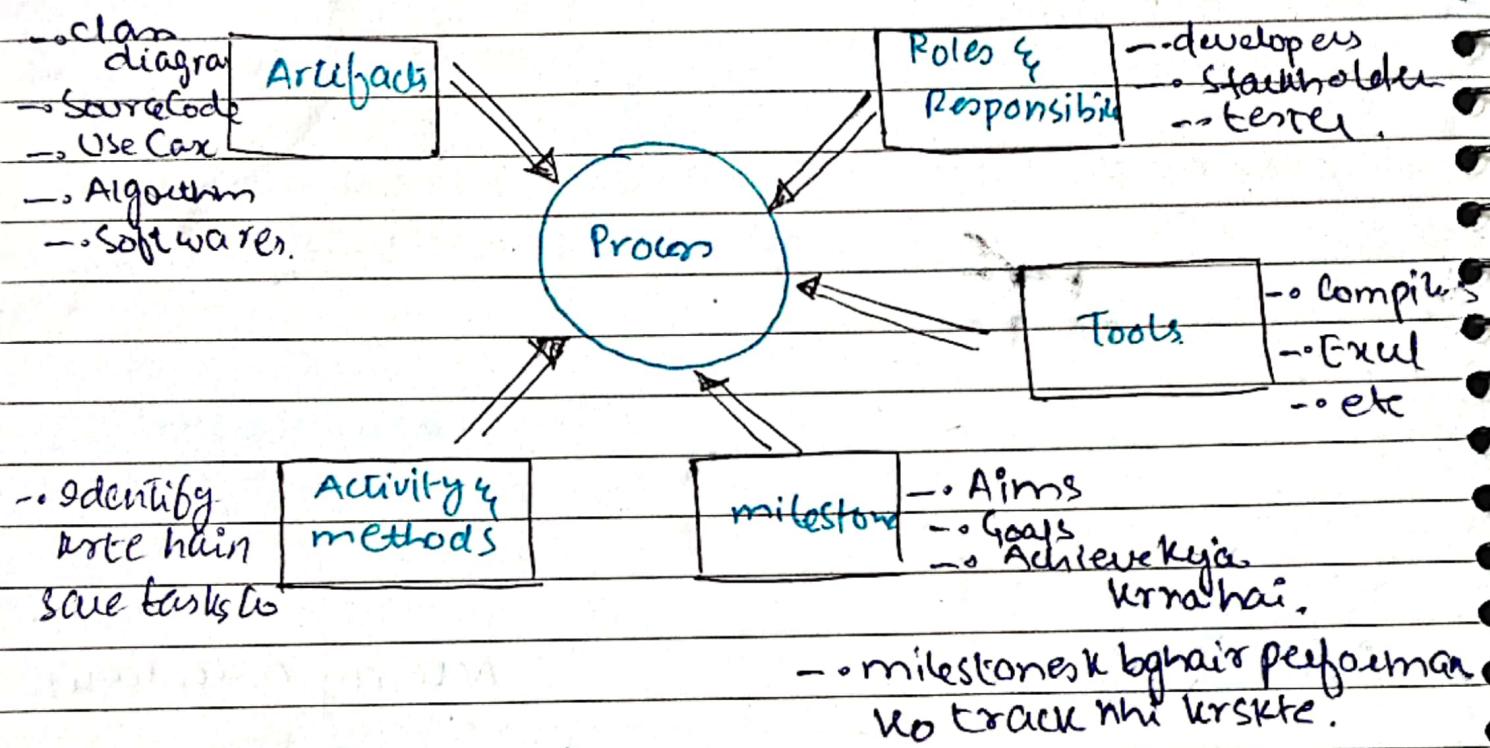


PAPER PRODUCT

Date: _____

Artifacts:

We need some pieces.

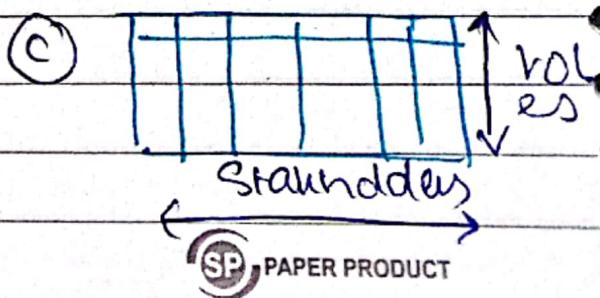
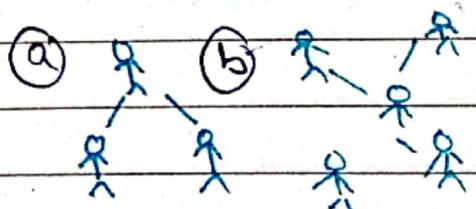


(Problem Orientation)

Activity Oriented..

- 1) list stakeholders
- 2) Identify the problem (Req)
- 3) Draw a usecase.

- a) Stakeholder hierarchy
- b) Stakeholder map.
- c) Stakeholder matrix

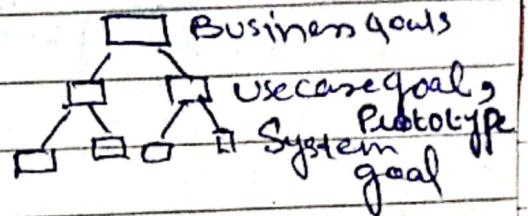


Date: _____

Activity Orientation

Artifact Orientation

2) Goals



→ what the businessman wants to achieve in upcoming year

→ Is business goals to achieve same like consi requirements change (systems to improve)

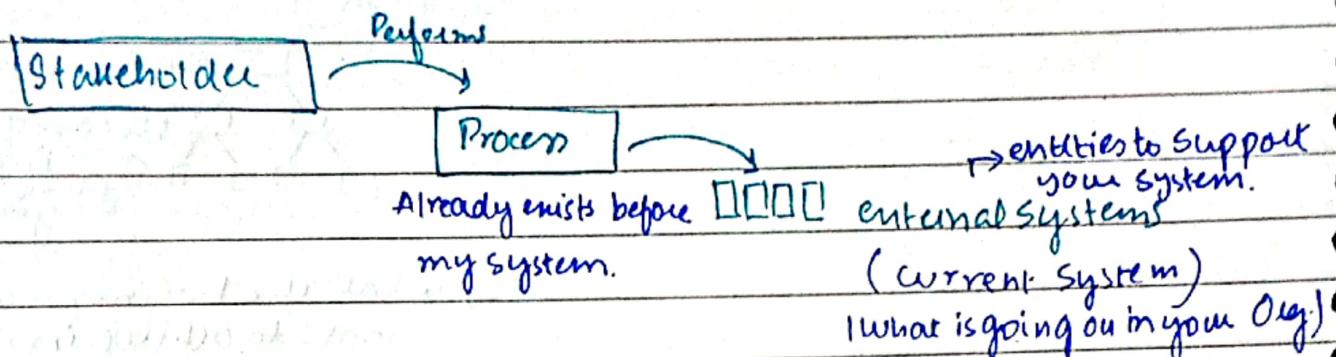
→ current system mein konki deficiencies hain goals achieve na hone ka reasons,

→ what my System expecte to do.

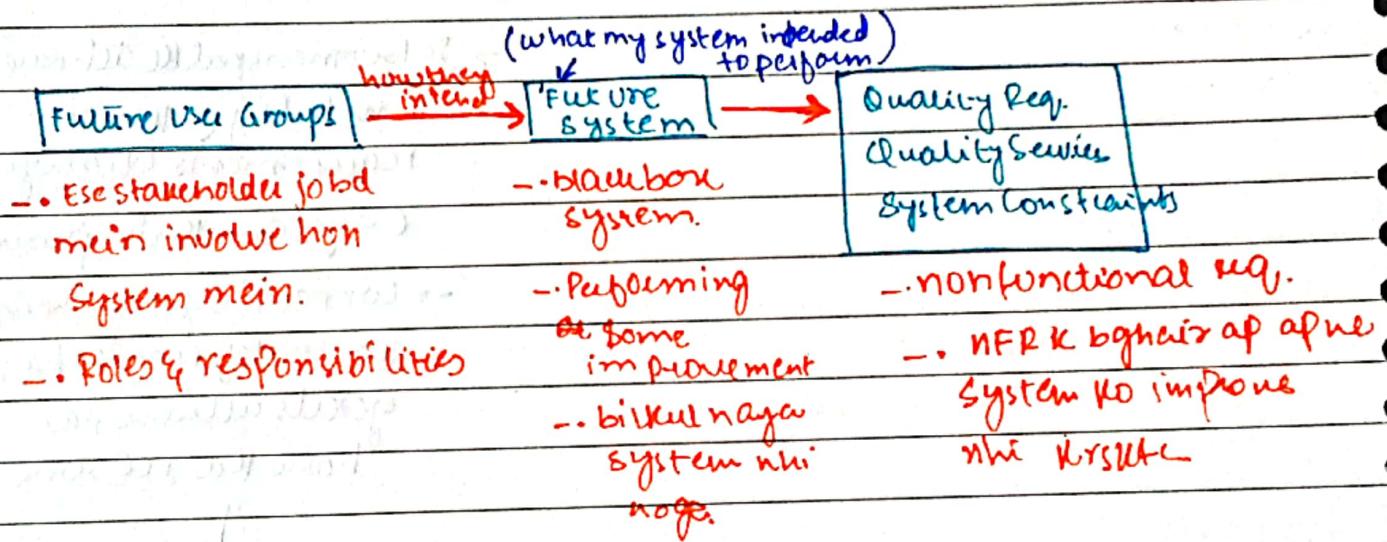
3) Use Case, UC description

Date: December, 14

Problem Orientation Vs Solution Orientation.

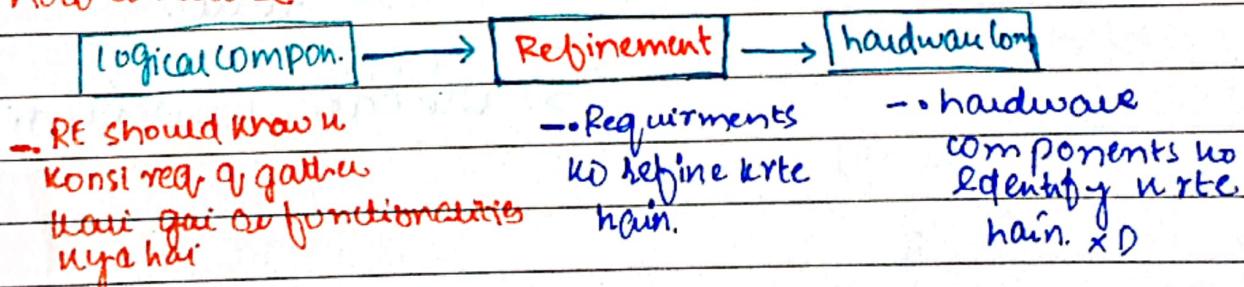


Layer: 1 (Business Process Layer) → Problem Oriented



Layer: 2 (Usage Layer) → Solution Oriented

How to realize

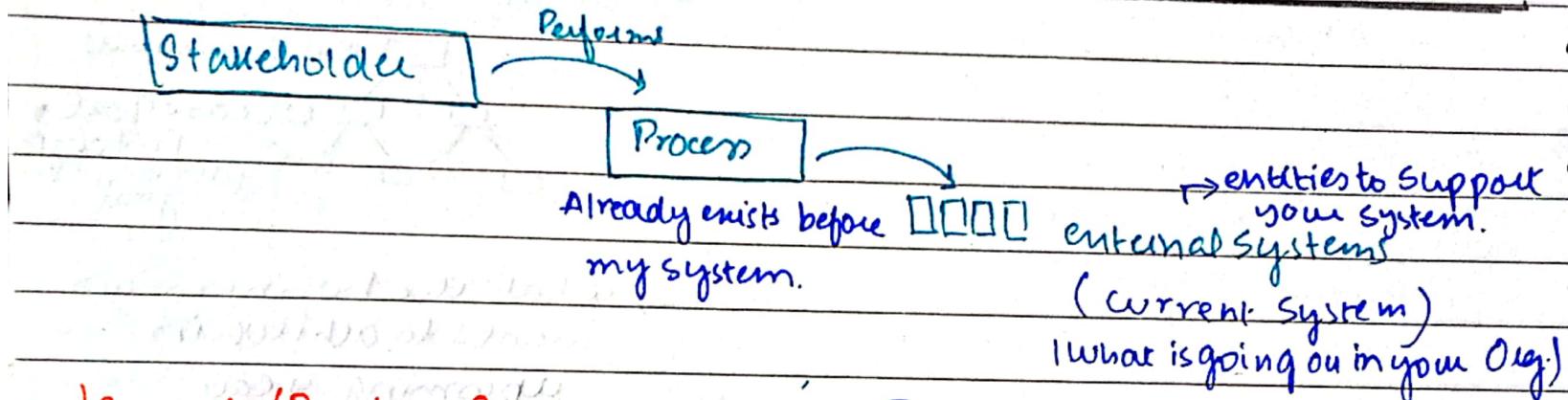


Layer: 03 System Layer → Solution Oriented

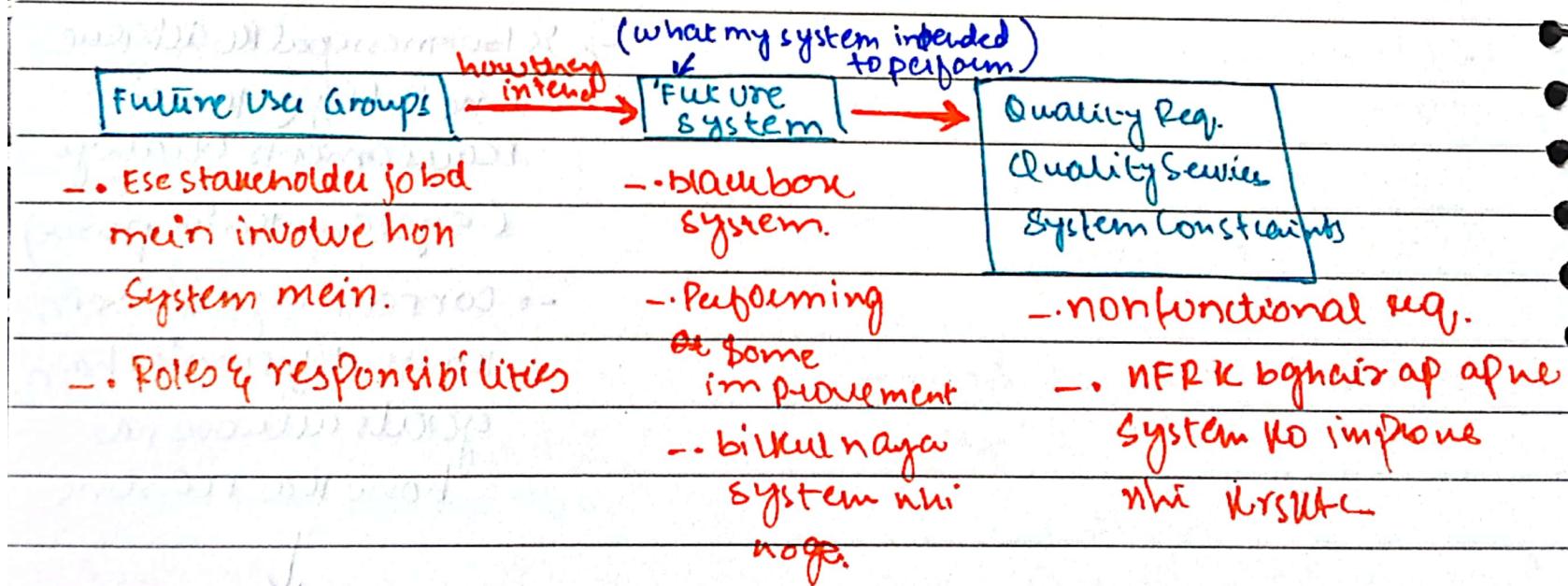
- ① FR → Essential part of your software, working in complete hojaygi
- ② NFR → Requirements jo quality or performance k liye hon.

Date: December, 14

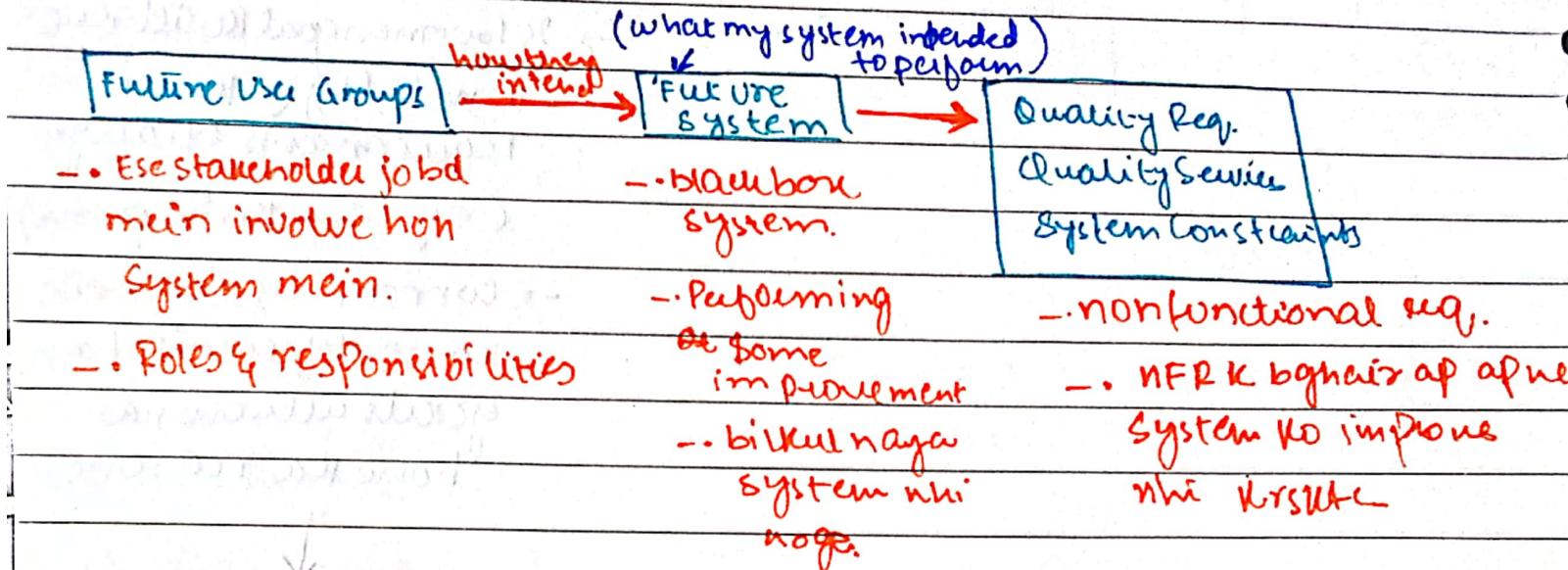
Problem Orientation Vs Solution Orientation.



Layer: 1 (Business Process layer) → Problem Oriented

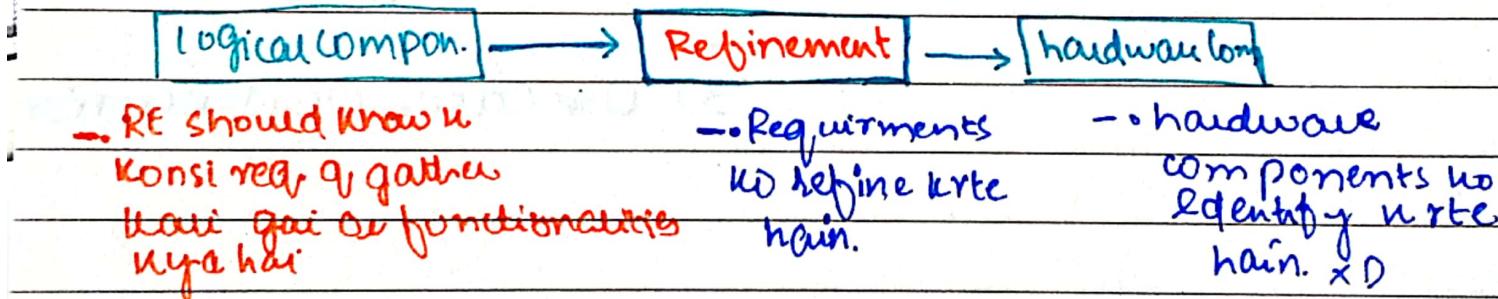


Layer: 2 (Usage layer) → Solution Oriented



Layer: 2 (Usage layer) → Solution Oriented

How to realize



Layer: 03 System layer. → Solution Oriented

- ① FR → Essential part of your software, working in complete hojayeji
- ② NFR → Requirements jo quality or performance ke liye hon.



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