JagTrack

Version 1.0

Revision History

Date	Version	Description	Author
19/Mar/2012	1.0	Initial version created	Hao Wu

Table of Contents

Error! No bookmark name given.

1. Introduction

*[The introduction of the **Requirements Management Plan** provides an overview of the entire document. It includes the purpose, scope, definitions, acronyms, abbreviations, references, and overview of this **Requirements Management Plan**.]*

1.1 Purpose

This Requirements Management Plan is designed for helping people to be familiar with the project

1.2 Scope

It includes the purpose ,scope,definitions.acronyms,abbreviations,references,and overview of this Requirements Management Plan

1.3 Definitions, Acronyms, and Abbreviations

1.4 References

The informations are from the website of USA

1.5 Overview

This requirements management plan contains five major parts , Introduction , Requirements management , The requirements management program , milestones and Training and Resources

2. Requirements Management

2.1 Organization, Responsibilities, and Interfaces

Fully Dressed Use Case (Load Balancing Use Case) - Chase Bryant

6-9 Brief Use Cases - Chase Bryant

Stakeholder Requests - Sumit Shrestha and Ruijie Yuan

Requirements Management Plan - Hao Wu

Domain Model - KD Wilson

2.2 Tools, Environment, and Infrastructure

Java

3. The Requirements Management Program

3.1 Requirements Identification

[Describe traceability items and define how they are to be named, marked, and numbered. (A traceability item is any project element that needs to be explicitly traced from another textual or model item in order to keep track of the dependencies between them. With respect to Rational Requisite Pro, this definition can be rephrased as: any project element represented within RequisitePro by an instance of a RequisitePro requirement type.)]

[For each type of requirement document or artifact in your project, list the traceability items contained in it and briefly explain what it is used for. You may also wish to list the responsible role.]

Artifact	Traceability Item	Description

(Document Type)		
Stakeholder Requests (STR)	Stakeholder Request (STRQ)	Key requests, including Change Requests, from stakeholders *[If you use a Change Request Management tool, such as Rational ClearQuest, then stakeholder requests are often stored in that tool and not duplicated in the requirements management tool.]*
Vision (VIS)	Stakeholder Need (NEED)	Key stakeholder or user need
Vision (VIS)	Feature (FEAT)	Conditions or capabilities of this release of the system
Use-Case Model	Use Case (UC)	Use cases for this release, documented in Rational Rose
Supplementary Specification (SS)	Supplementary Requirement (SUPP)	Non-functional requirements that are not captured in the use-case model

3.2 Traceability

[Overview of traceability, for example, a traceability graph.]

3.2.1 Criteria for <traceability item>

[For each traceability item you have identified, list any additional rules or guidelines that apply to traceability links. Describe any applicable constraints, such as "every approved feature must trace to one or more Use Cases or to one or more Supplementary Requirements".]

3.3 Attributes

3.3.1 Attributes for <traceability item>

[For each traceability item you have identified, list what attributes you will be using and briefly explain what they mean. For example, the following attributes might be specified for a traceability item of "feature".]

Status

[Set after negotiation and review by the project management team. Tracks progress during definition of the project baseline.]

Proposed	*It can be free*
Approved	*It is convenience*
Rejected	*Use the project in an unproper way*
Incorporated	*[Features incorporated into the product baseline at a specific point in*

	time.]

Benefit

[Set by Marketing, the product manager or the business analyst. All requirements are not created equal. Ranking requirements by their relative benefit to the end user opens a dialogue with customers, analysts, and members of the development team. Used in managing scope and determining development priority.]

Critical	*Some route is unreasonable , it takes more time than walk*
Important	*It is very convenience for student to find out the best way to get destination*
Useful	*[Features that are useful in less typical applications or for which reasonably efficient workarounds can be achieved will be used less frequently. No significant revenue or customer satisfaction impact can be expected if such an item is not included in a release.]*

Effort

[Set by the development team. Because some features require more time and resources than others, estimating the number of team or person-weeks, lines of code required or function points, for example, is the best way to gauge complexity and set expectations of what can and cannot be accomplished in a given time frame. Used in managing scope and determining development priority.]

Risk

Suffer form accidents and weather change

Stability

[Set by the analyst and development team, this is based on the probability that the feature will change or the team's understanding of the feature will change. Used to help establish development priorities and determine those items for which additional elicitation is the appropriate next action.]

Target Release

*[Records the intended product version in which the feature will first appear. This field can be used to allocate features from a **Vision** document into a particular baseline release. When combined with the status field, your team can propose, record, and discuss various features of the release without committing them to development. Only features whose Status is set to Incorporated and whose Target Release is defined will be implemented. When scope management occurs, the Target Release Version Number can be increased so the item will remain in the **Vision** document, but will be scheduled for a later release.]*

Assigned to

[In many projects, features will be assigned to "feature teams" responsible for further elicitation, writing the software requirements and implementation. This simple pull-down list will help everyone on the project team to better understand responsibilities.]

Reason

[This text field is used to track the source of the requested feature. Requirements exist for specific reasons. This field records an explanation or a reference to an explanation. For example, the reference might be to a page and line number of a product requirement specification or to a minute marker on a video of an important customer interview.]

3.4 Reports and Measures

[Describe the content, format, and purpose of the requested reports or measures.]

3.5 Requirements Change Management

3.5.1 Change Request Processing and Approval

[Describe the process by which problems and changes are submitted, reviewed, and dispositioned. This should include the process for negotiating requirements changes with customers, and any contractual processes, activities, and constraints.]

3.5.2 Change Control Board (CCB)

[Describe the membership and procedures for processing change requests and approvals to be followed by the CCB.]

3.5.3 Project Baselines

[Baselines provide an official standard on which subsequent work is based and to which only authorized changes are made.

Describe at what points during the project or product lifecycle baselines are to be established. The most common baselines would be at the end of the Inception, Elaboration, Construction, and Transition phases. Baselines could also be generated at the end of iterations within the various phases or even more frequently.

Describe who authorizes a baseline and what goes into it.]

3.6 Workflows and Activities

Fully Dressed Use Case (Load Balancing Use Case) - Chase Bryant
6-9 Brief Use Cases - Chase Bryant
Stakeholder Requests - Sumit Shrestha and Ruijie Yuan
Requirements Management Plan - Hao Wu
Domain Model - KD Wilson

4. Milestones

The Date base of this project will be updated every weekend

5. Training and Resources

Microsoft office and Internet