Requirements Prioritisation

需求优先级

Basics of Prioritisation

Need to select what to implement

- ☐ Customers (usually) ask for way too much
- Balance time-to-market with amount of functionality
- Decide which features go into the next release

For each requirement/feature, ask:

- ☐ How important is this to the customer?
- ☐ How much will it cost to implement?
- □ How risky will it be to attempt to build it?

Perform Triage:

- □ Some requirements *must* be included
- Some requirements should definitely be excluded
- ☐ That leaves a pool of "nice-to-haves", which we must select from.

优先级划分的基础知识

• 需要选择要实施的内容

顾客(通常)要求太多 平衡上市时间和功能数量 决定哪些功能进入下一个版本

• 对于每个要求/功能,询问:

这对客户有多重要? 实施起来需要多少费用? 尝试建造它会有多大风险?

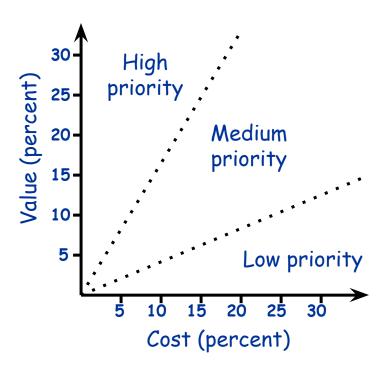
• 执行分类:

*必须*包含一些要求 有些要求绝对应该被排除 这就留下了一系列"有好有坏"的东西,我们必须从中进行选择。

A Cost-Value Approach

Calculate return on investment

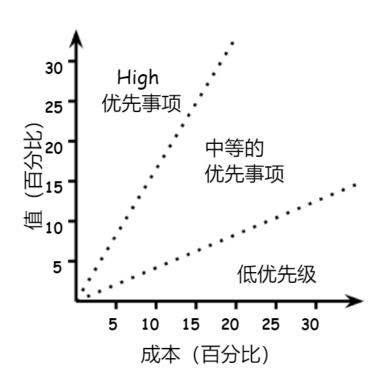
- ☐ Assess each requirement's importance to the project as a whole
- ☐ Assess the relative cost of each requirement
- ☐ Compute the cost-value trade-off:



成本价值方法

• 计算投资回报率

评估每个需求对整个项目的重要性 评估每个需求的相对成本 计算成本价值权衡:



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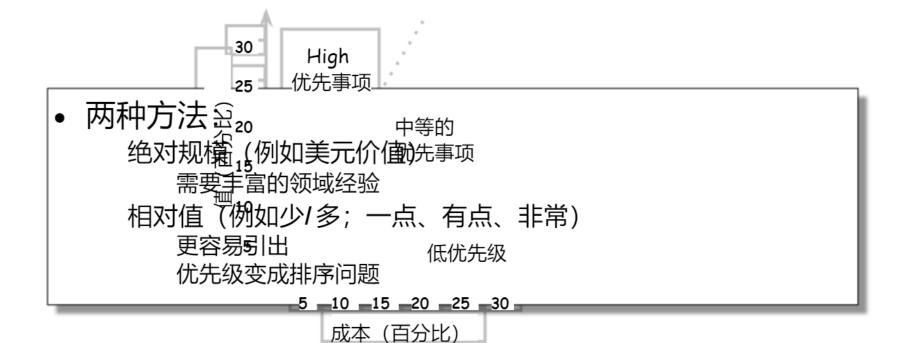
- Two approaches:
 - ☐ Absolute scale (e.g. dollar values)
 - Requires much domain experience
 - ☐ Relative values (e.g. less/more; a little, somewhat, very)
 - Much easier to elicit
 - Prioritization becomes a sorting problem

Cost (percent)

成本价值方法

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Some complications

- Hard to quantify differences
 - ☐ easier to say "x is more important than y"...
 - ☐ ...than to estimate by how much.
- Not all requirements comparable
 - ☐ E.g. different level of abstraction
 - ☐ E.g. core functionality vs. customer enhancements
- Requirements may not be independent
 - □ No point selecting between X and Y if they are mutually dependent
- Stakeholders may not be consistent
 - \square E.g. If X > Y, and Y > Z, then presumably X > Z?
- Stakeholders might not agree
 - ☐ Different cost/value assessments for different types of stakeholder

一些并发症

• 难以量化差异

更容易说" x 比 y 更重要" …… ……而不是估计多少。

• 并非所有要求都具有可比性

例如。不同的抽象层次 例如。核心功能与客户增强功能

需求可能不是独立的如果 X 和 Y 相互依赖,则没有必要在它们之间进行选择

• 利益相关者可能不一致

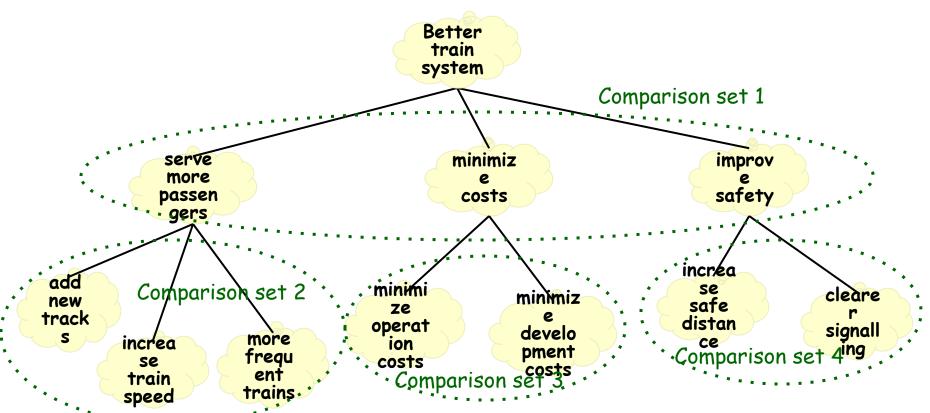
例如。如果 X > Y, 且 Y > Z, 那么推测 X > Z?

• 利益相关者可能不同意

针对不同类型的利益相关者进行不同的成本/价值评估

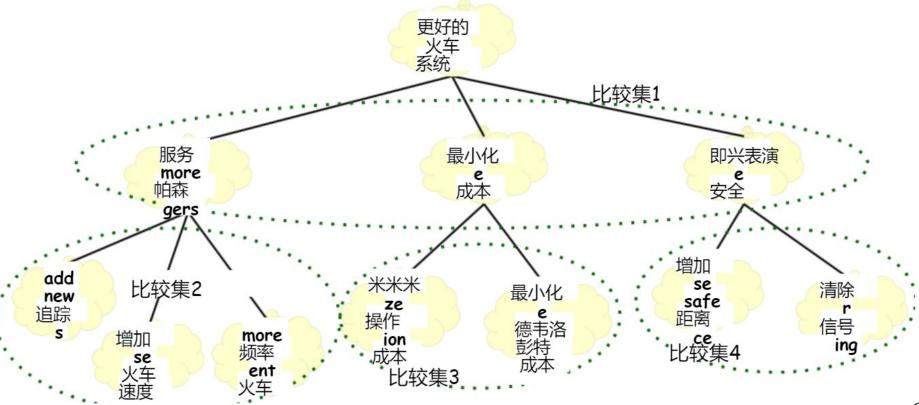
Hierarchical Prioritisation

- Group Requirements into a hierarchy
 - ☐ e.g. A goal tree
- Only make comparisons between branches of a single node:



分层优先级

- 将需求分组到层次结构中 例如一棵目标树
- 仅在单个节点的分支之间进行比较:



Analytic Hierarchy Process (AHP)

Source: Adapted from Karlsson & Ryan 1997

Create n x n matrix (for n requirements)

For element (x,y) in the matrix enter:
1 - if x and y are of equal value
3 - if x is slightly more preferred than y
5 - if x is strongly more preferred than y
7 - if x is very strongly more preferred than y
9 - if x is extremely more preferred than y
(use the intermediate values, 2,4,6,8 if compromise needed)
...and for (y,x) enter the reciprocal.

Estimate the eigenvalues:

- ☐ E.g. "averaging over normalized columns"
 - Calculate the sum of each column
 - ☐ Divide each element in the matrix by the sum of it's column
 - ☐ Calculate the sum of each row
 - ☐ Divide each row sum by the number of rows

This gives a value for each requirement:

...giving the estimated percentage of total value of the project

层次分析法 (AHP)

资料来源: 改编自 Karlsson & Ryan 1997

创建 n x n 矩阵 (针对 n 个要求)

对于矩阵中的元素 (x,y), 输入:

- 1 如果 x 和 y 的值相等
- 3 如果 x 比 y 稍微更受欢迎
- 5 如果 x 比 y 更受青睐
- 7 如果 x 比 y 更受青睐
- 9 如果 x 比 y 更受青睐 (如果需要折衷,请使用中间值 2、4、6、8)
- .. 对于 (y,x) 输入倒数。

估计特征值:

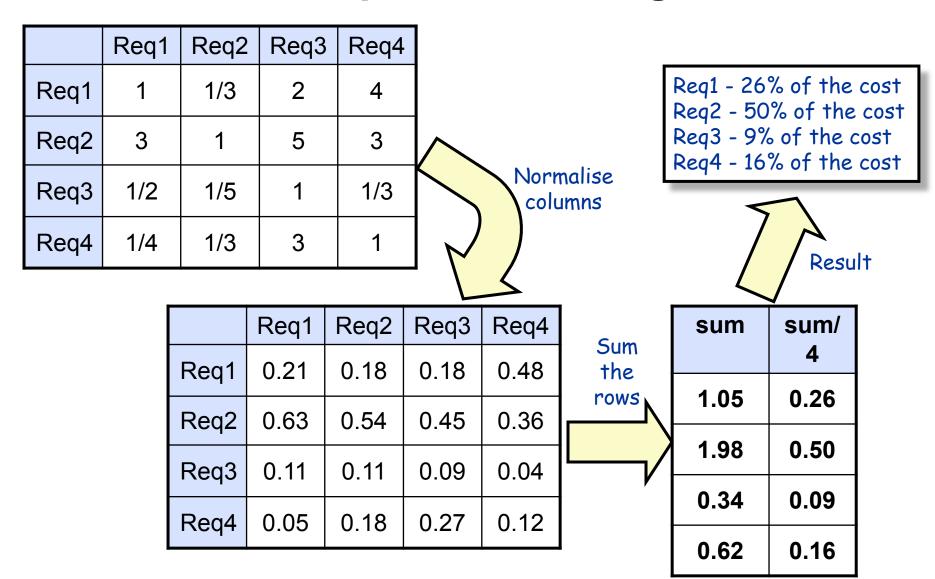
例如。"对标准化列进行平均" 计算每列的总和

将矩阵中的每个元素除以该列的总和 计算每行的总和 将每行总和 除以行数

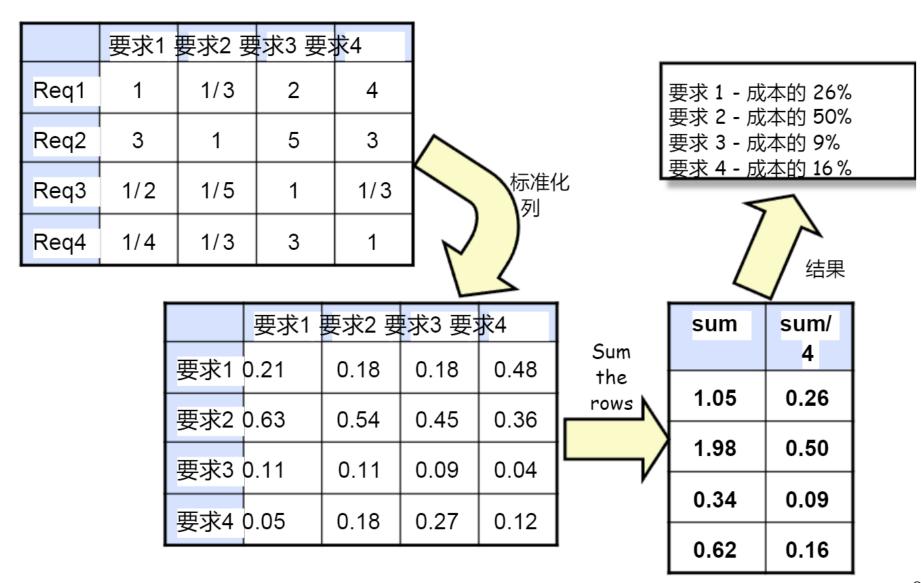
• 这给出了每个要求的值:

.. 给出项目总价值的估计百分比

AHP example - estimating costs

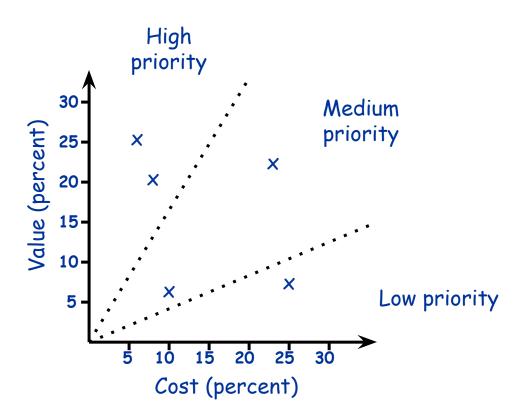


AHP 示例 - 估算成本



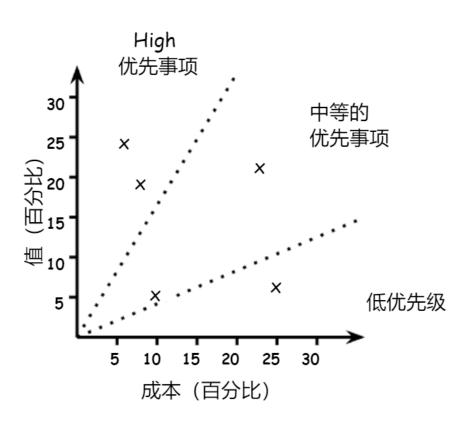
Plot ROI graph

- Repeat AHP process twice:
 - Once to estimate relative value
 - Once to estimate relative cost

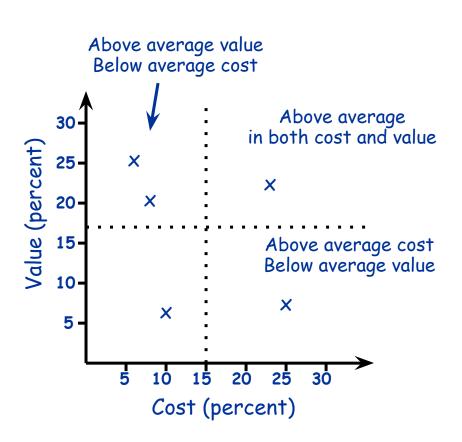


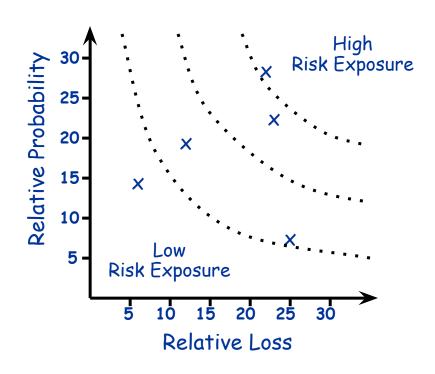
绘制 ROI 图

- 重复 AHP 过程两次:
 - 一次估计相对价值
 - 一次估算相对成本

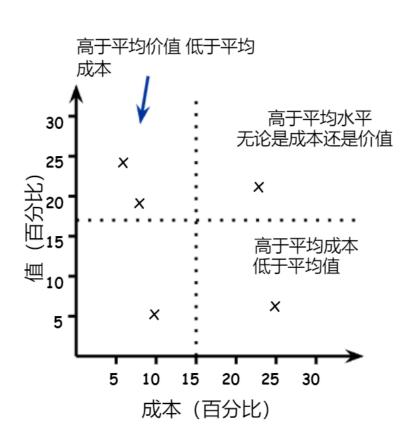


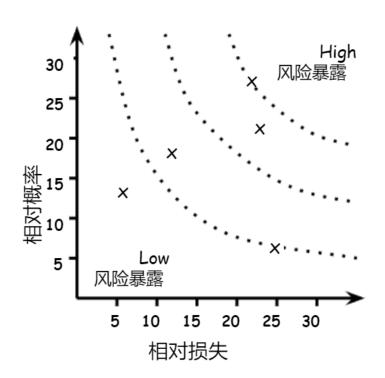
Other selection criteria





其他选择标准





Security Risk Management in Airline Turnaround Sector

Check-in passenger information

- Risk1: Blacklisted passenger presents fake document, gets checked-in because personnel could be bribed
- Risk2: Attacker uses phishing email to extract passenger booking number and uses it to check-in to the flight

Luggage information

- Risk3: The personnel records values lower than actual weight of luggage and ground operations uses the information in the loading of the aircraft
- Risk4: The personnel accepts luggage and adds contraband items to a passenger's luggage

Fuel slip

- Risk5: A malicious insider with access to the computer that stores the fuel slip performs changes to the data contained in the fuel slip
- Risk6: The attacker intercepts the fuel slip, changes the data contained and sends it to the supplier

Cargo assignment

- Risk7: A malicious insider with access rights performs changes to the cargo assignment document before it is sent to a service provider
- Risk8: An attacker hacks the airline mailing list, receives the cargo assignment, changes the data contained and sends the cargo assignment to a service provider

安全风险管理 航空公司周转部门

办理登机手续的乘客 信息

风险 1: 列入黑名单的乘客出示虚假文件并办理登机手续,因为工作人员可能会被贿赂 风险 2: 攻击者使用网络钓鱼电子邮件提取乘客预订号码,并用其办理登机手续

• 行李信息

风险3:工作人员记录的行李重量低于实际重量, 地面操作在飞机装载时使用该信息风险4:工作人员接受行李并将违禁物品添加到旅客的行李中

燃油滑移

风险 5: 有权访问存储燃油单的计算机的恶意内部人员对燃油单中包含的数据进行更改

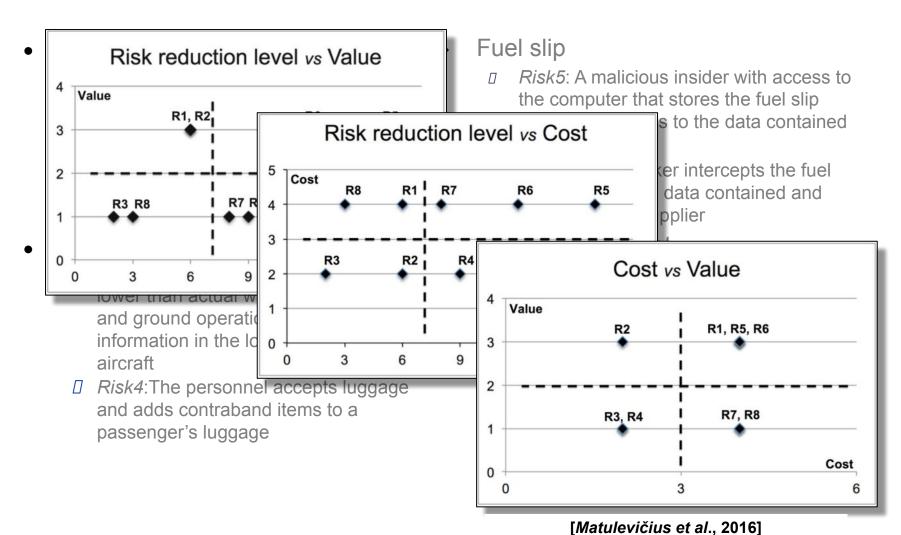
风险6:攻击者拦截燃油单,更改其中包含的数据并将其发送给供应商

货物分配

风险7: 具有访问权限的恶意内部人员在将货物分配文件发送给服务提供商之前对其进行 更改

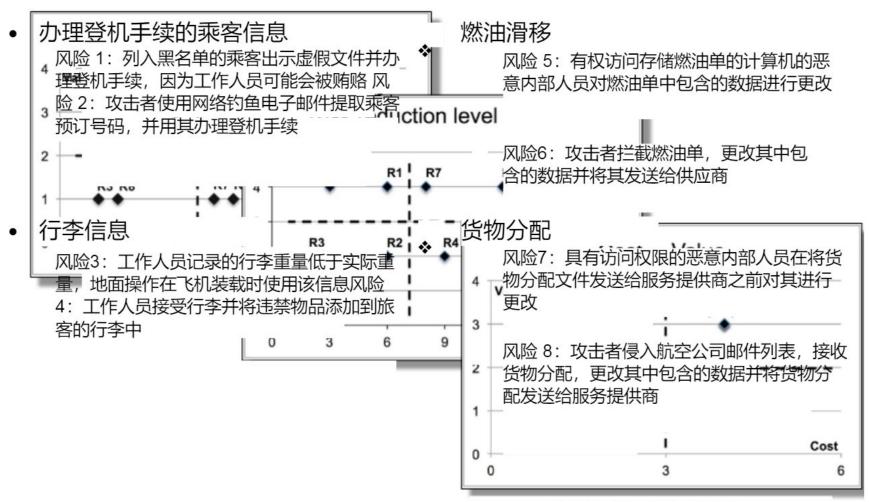
风险 8: 攻击者侵入航空公司邮件列表,接收货物分配,更改其中包含的数据并将货物分配发送给服务提供商

Security Risk Management in Airline Turnaround Sector



FDSE 2016

安全风险管理 航空公司周转部门



[Matulevičius 等人, 2016] 2016年FDSE

Security Risk Management in Airline Turnaround Sector

- Check-in passenger information
 - ☐ Risk1: Blacklisted passenger presents fake document, gets checked-in because personnel could be bribed

Diale Attacker uses phishing small to

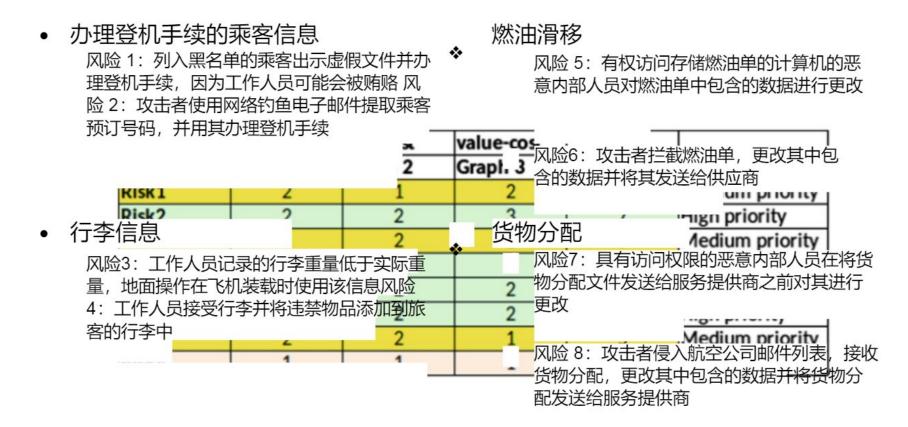
- Fuel slip
 - Risk5: A malicious insider with access to the computer that stores the fuel slip performs changes to the data contained

	Value-RRL	RRL-cost	value-cost		
	Graph 1	Graph 2	Graph 3		
Risk1	2	1	2	5	Medium priority
Risk2	2	2	3	7	High priority
Risk3	1	2	2	5	Medium priority
Risk4	2	3	2	7	High priority
Risk5	3	2	2	7	High priority
Risk6	3	2	2	7	High priority
Risk7	2	2	1	5	Medium priority
Risk8	1	1	1	3	Low priority

and adds contraband items to a passenger's luggage

assignment, changes the data contained and sends the cargo assignment to a service provider

安全风险管理 航空公司周转部门



Take Home

- Why Prioritization is needed
 - □ Basic Trade-offs
- Cost-Value Approach
 - □ Sorting Requirements by cost/value
 - □ Estimating Relative Costs/Values using AHP

带回家

- ◆ 为什么需要优先级 基本权衡
- 。成本价值法

按成本/价值对需求进行排序 使用 AHP 估算相对成本/价值