SEIS 610

Chapter 11

Requirements

Agenda

- Review Requirements
  - Business Model, Etc. (11.1-11.5)
  - Rapid Prototyping (11.13, 11.15)
  - Human Factors (11.14)

Chapter 11 – put another way

Chapter 11: Requirements
- The Requirements ~~Phase~~ Workflow
- Determining What the Client Needs
- Understanding the Domain
- The Business Model
- Initial Requirements
- Rapid Prototyping
- Human Factors
- Rapid Prototyping as a Specification Technique
- Challenges of the Requirements

Requirements – Business Model (11.1-11.5)

- First: Understand the domain
  - Acquire familiarity with application domain (Important)
  - You can't hope to automate a process for somebody without understanding the problem they are trying to solve.
  - This is why we have a glossary!
- Business Model
  - Business model of the 'domain'
  - How do they make money?
  - Why is this product valuable

Requirements – Business Model

- Why should/should software help?
  - How much will the software cost to create?
  - Is the software going to be sold or used internally?
  - If it is going to be sold as a product:
    - For how much?
    - How much do competitive products cost?
    - What features do competitive products have?
    - Where will this product fit within the product offerings?
    - Can you think of two people besides family members who will buy it??

Business Model

- Ask yourself: “Why should the software help?”
  - How much is it costing not to have the software?
  - How do you figure that out? Understand the domain!
- Understanding the domain
  - Interviewing
  - Surveys and Questionnaires
  - Direct Observation

Business Model

- Initial Requirements
  - User Stories
    - **As a user, I would like to _____ so that I can _____**
  - Use cases
    - More formal, user/system interaction
- Functional Requirements
  - An action the target must be able to perform
  - Created during requirements and refined during analysis workflows
- Non-functional Requirements
  - Specifics related to the product itself
    - Platform constraints, response times, reliability
  - Best addressed during requirements and analysis, but may have to be handled during design.

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11.5 Initial Requirements

- Heavily influenced by ‘business model’
- Requirements may be modified
- Functional requirement
  - Specifies an action the target must be able to perform
- Non-functional requirement, Quality requirement
  - Platform constraints
  - Response times
  - Reliability

11.5 Initial Requirements

- Functional
  - Handled during requirements and analysis workflows
- Non-functional
  - Sometimes handled during design workflow
- In agile, RUP
  - Your use cases
  - Your user stories
  - Become the requirements

Software Rapid Prototype (11.13, 11.15)

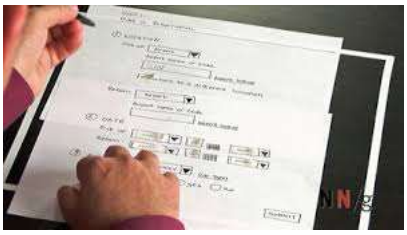
- Prototyping
  - The process of developing a trial version of the system
  - Gives engineers and users a chance to ”test drive” the software
  - Perhaps a way of correcting the weakness of “waterfall”
- Benefits
  - Improve usability factors
  - Understanding of requirements
  - Even effort reductions are seen
- Problems
  - Many times standards are not enforced for the prototype
  - Less coherent design and integration results
  - Then not thrown away!

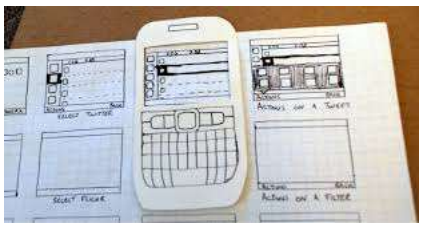
Rapid Prototyping (11.13, 11.15)

Software Rapid Prototype

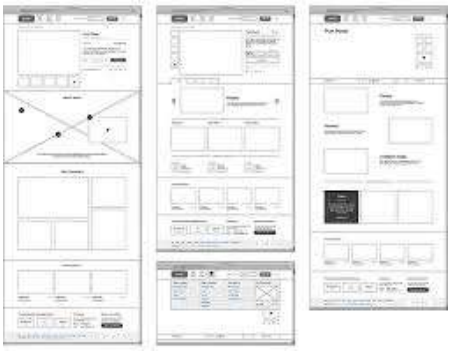
- Throw-away vs. keep-it
- Throw-away
  - Just like it sounds—discard the prototype when finished
- Keep-it (evolutionary programming)
  - ”Well we made it this far, may as well not throw it away”
  - Likely developed with loose standards
  - Less coherent design and integration results
  - Big ball-of-mud design going forward

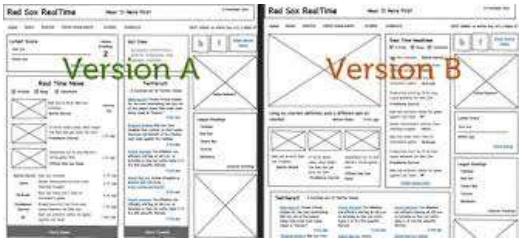
Paper Prototypes



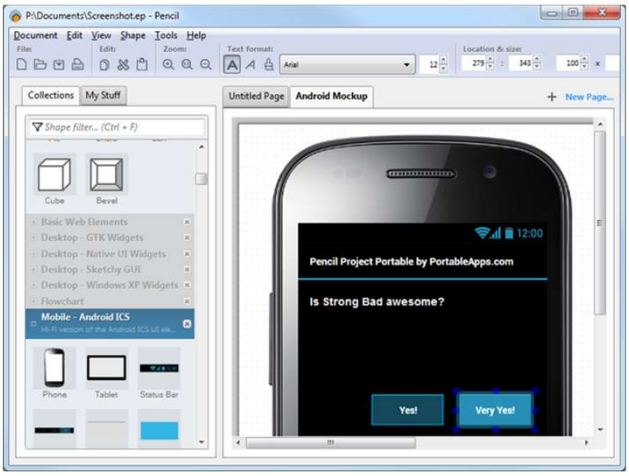


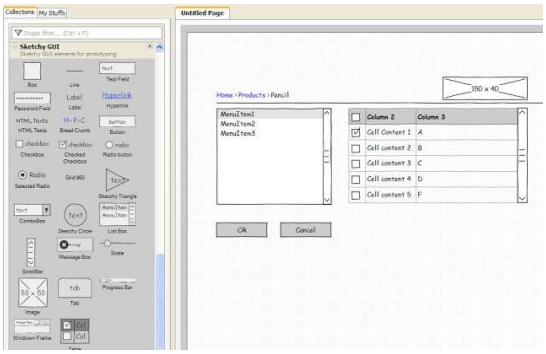
Paper Prototypes –Wireframe





Sample Rapid Prototypes – Evolus' Pencil





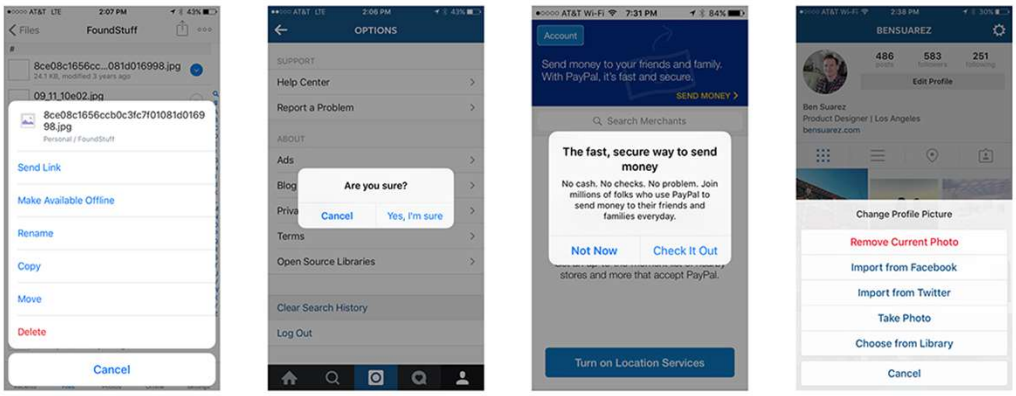
http://pencil.evolus.vn/

Human Factors (11.14)

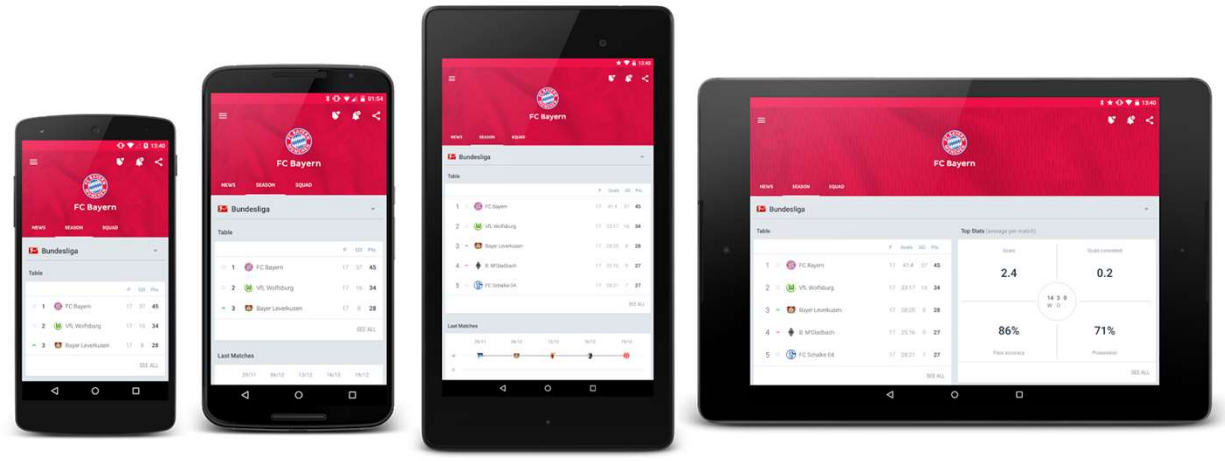
- User friendliness
- Size of letters
- ADA requirements
- Read up before you start for your platform
  - http://beijerinc.com/pdf/whitepaper/interface_design_best_practices.pdf
  - http://developer.android.com/guide/practices/index.html
  - http://www.applicoinc.com/blog/ios-mobile-app-development-guide/
- Other

Windows Metro

IOS

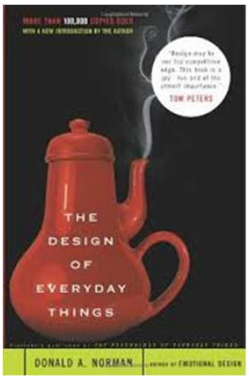

Files
FoundStuff
Send Link
Make Available Offline
Rename
Copy
Move
Delete
Cancel
OPTIONS
Help Center
Report a Problem
Are you sure?
Cancel
Yes, I'm sure
Terms
Open Source Libraries
Clear Search History
Log Out
Account
Send money to your friends and family.
With PayPal, it's fast and secure.
SEND MONEY
Search Merchants
The fast, secure way to send money
No cash. No checks. No problem. Join millions of folks who use PayPal to send money to their friends and families everyday.
Not Now
Check It Out
Turn on Location Services
BENSUAREZ
Edit Profile
Change Profile Picture
Remove Current Photo
Import from Facebook
Import from Twitter
Take Photo
Choose from Library
Cancel

Android


FC Bayern
Bundesliga
2.4
0.2
86%
71%

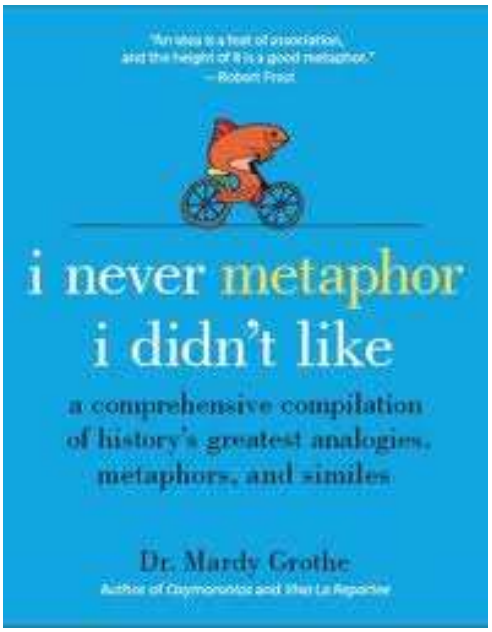
User Interface Thoughts

- Design of Everyday Things
- Don Norman



Affordances/Metaphors

- Affordances: Well-designed objects make it clear how they work just by looking at them.
  - (Design of Everyday Things)
- Metaphors
  - An Interface metaphor is a set of user interface visuals, actions and procedures that exploit specific knowledge that users already have of other domains.
  - The purpose of the interface metaphor is to give the user instantaneous knowledge about how to interact with the user interface.
  - They are designed to be similar to physical entities but also have their own properties
  - From wikipedia



Any idea how to zoom?

http://www.joelonsoftware.com/uibook/chapters/fog0000000060.html

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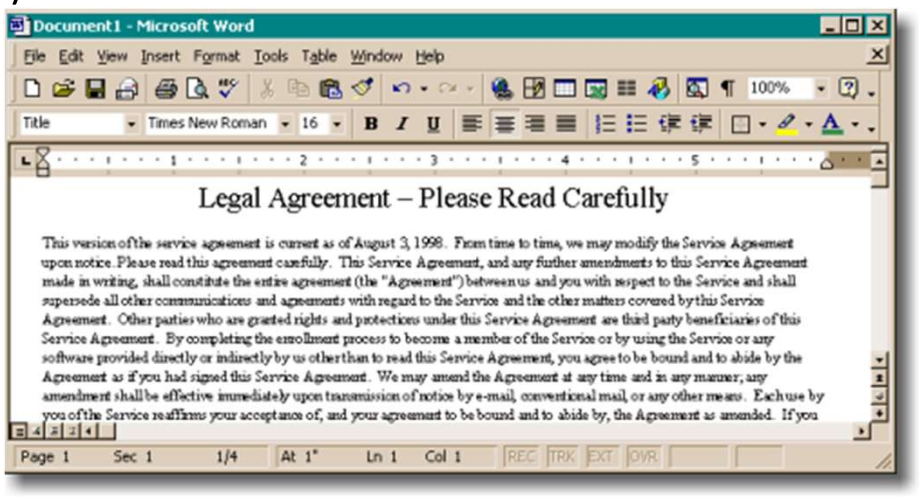
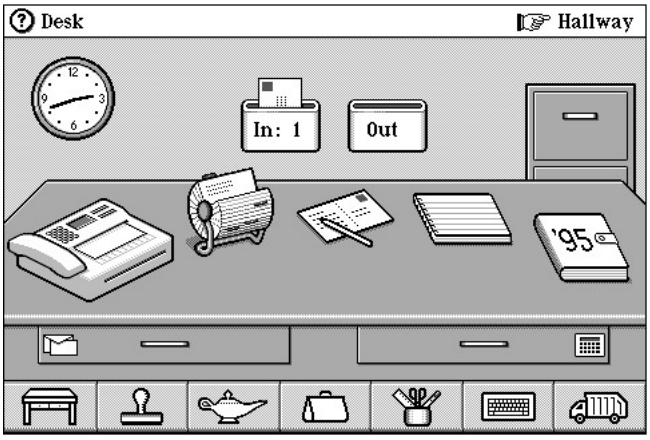


http://www.joelonsoftware.com/uibook/chapters/fog0000000060.html

Icons

www.webdesignhot.com

General Magic's defunct Magic Cap operating system



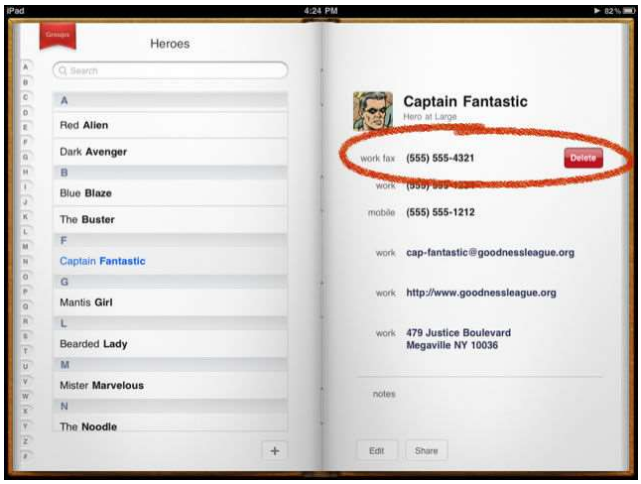
www.codinghorror.com

Microsoft Bob

http://boscoh.com/programming/beautiful-user-interfaces

E-book Metaphor

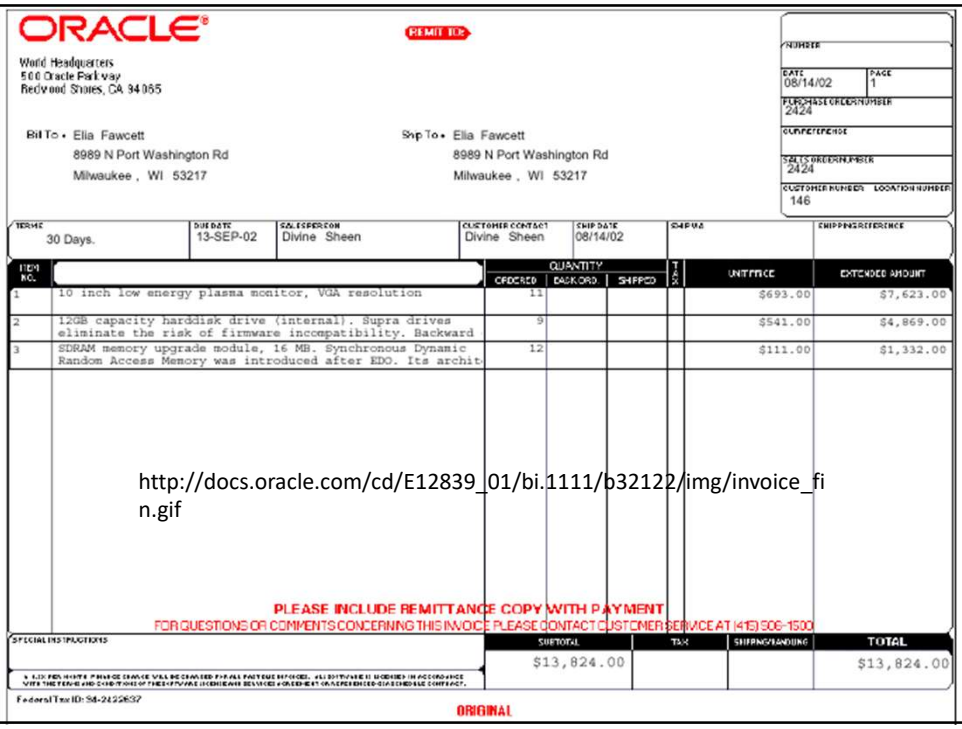
alfabravo.com



globalmoxie.com

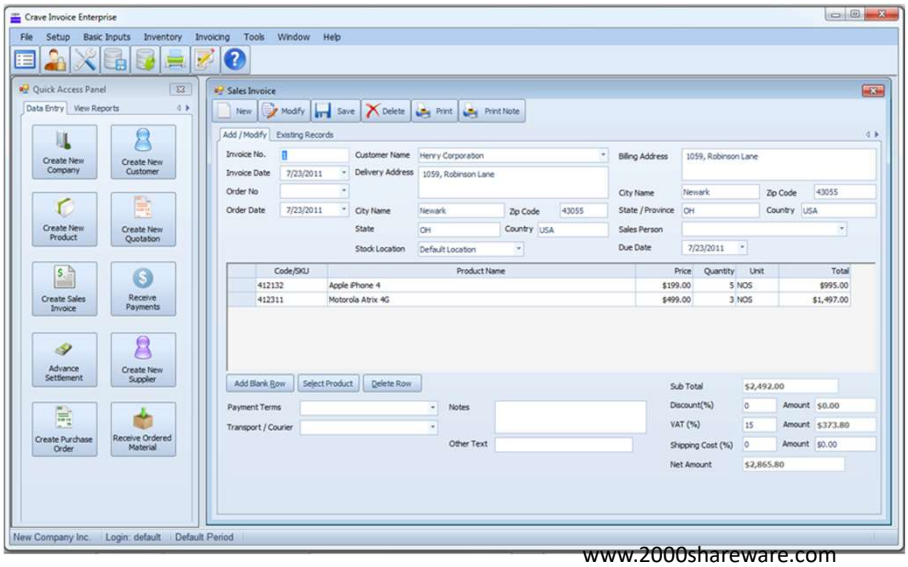
Drewtech.com

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Nj697OF6Cmo



http://docs.oracle.com/cd/E12839_01/bi.1111/b32122/img/invoice_fin.gif

Invoice Program?



www.2000shareware.com

Inventory (real)

inmotionsystems.wordpress.com

Inventory/Shelf Metaphor

- www.rockpapershotgun.com

Visual Interaction Design: Beyond the Interface Metaphor

- http://old.sigchi.org/bulletin/1997.2/vid.html
- "When a metaphor is applied to a system, it gives the system a particular set of ***affordances***. "
- "Metaphor is a container for a particular set of **affordances**."
- "The book metaphor includes a set of affordances, including those for page-turning, reading text, bookmarking, and so on."
- "The blank sheet of paper metaphor affords marking and erasing, and so on."

Affordances/Metaphors

- Affordances only have meaning when considered with respect to a particular group of users.
  - The front door to your home affords passage to you and your family, but not to a giraffe.
  - A grade school desk affords sitting to a child, but not to an adult.
  - This article affords reading only to people who read English and have enough motivation to continue reading.
- Affordances must be designed with the user in mind.

http://old.sigchi.org/bulletin/1997.2/vid.html

Affordances/Metaphors

- When we create an interface metaphor, we are, in essence, dumping the contents of the metaphor (its affordance set) onto the computer system.
- Some of those affordances fit nicely onto the system's feature set (else that metaphor would not have been chosen), others do not have a corresponding feature in the system, and some of the system's features are left affordance-less, invisible.

Affordances/Metaphors

- Metaphor is good as a stage of design, suggesting to us what features might be appropriate in the system or supplying us
- A stepping-off point for the look and behavior of the interface.
- But we need to get beyond the metaphor, even allowing the system to grow to where it no longer resembles that original metaphor at all.

Reusing the Rapid Prototype (11.15)

- Problems with rapid prototypes
  - Assumption you are farther than you are
  - Hurt feelings. (really)
    - High resolution prototypes have a lot of time put in
  - Desire not to "waste" the rapid prototype
  - Rapid prototypes poorly coded

11.17 Metrics for the Requirements Workflow

- Volatility and speed of convergence are measures of how rapidly the client's needs are determined

Metrics for the Requirements Workflow

- The number of changes made during subsequent phases
- Changes initiated by the developers
  - Too many changes can mean the process is flawed
- Changes initiated by the client
  - Moving target problem

11.18 Challenges of the Requirements Phase

- Employees of the client organization often feel threatened by computerization
- The requirements team members must be able to negotiate
  - The client's needs may have to be scaled down
- Key employees of the client organization may not have the time for essential in-depth discussions
- Flexibility and objectivity are essential

Challenges

- Team must inform client to decide what is important
  - Developers may have to withdraw if no solution
- Flexibility and objectivity are essential for requirements elicitations
  - Should approach each interview with no preconceived ideas
  - Should never make assumptions about requirements

- The end!