General Overview of Software Requirements Life Cycle

1. Elicit the right requirements from the customer.
2. Translate those requirements into solutions.
3. Prioritize and refine requirements.
4. Plan out the work and tests.
5. Write the tests, write code, track team progress and requirements quality
6. Deploy application to production, analyze customer feedback to elicit the next set of requirements.
7. Repeat.

Key Aspects & Things To Expect/Account For:

* Changes to requirements **will** occur. Change cannot be avoided, so requirements activities cannot be considered a one-time activity.
* Traceability is critical and must occur at all phases and activities of the requirements life cycle. Traceability relates work across activities in a meaningful way and usually is represented through link relationships in application life-cycle management tools.
* Frequent customer connections and communication throughout the requirements life-cycle. In order to be successful and minimize major rewrites, regular communication between customers and key stakeholders must take place.

Categories of Requirements:

* **Business Requirement:** These describe the overall objectives of the system or how it will affect the business. They are usually expressed in terms of broad outcomes the business requires, rather than specific functions the system may perform.
* **User Requirements:** These describe the user needs and problems. These deliverables usually reflect how the product will be designed, developed, and define how test cases must be formulated.
* **Functional Requirements:** These describe what the system, process, or product/service must do in order to fulfill the business requirements.
* **Quality of Service Requirements:** These apply to the whole system and are the “abilities”, such as localizability, accessibility, performance, scalability, and so on.