CLIL part 3

SRS:

First we have to answer who is working on the document. There are three parts:
The business part where the departments define their needs
The technical part where a developer creates the solution for the needs of the business part
And the business analyst where a special analyst with technical and business knowledge overlooks the everything

There are risks without a SRS like a massive loss in productivity, further development will be rather complex, expensive training of new staff members and you depend on your staff.

Requirements validation defines if the correct requirements are met, Prototyping, validate the concept, define the acceptance tests and a user guide.

Prototyping is mostly used in in other engineering branches, but it helps finding forgotten functionality, avoid misunderstandings, detect inconsistencies, point towards critical parts of the development and to show progress.

Prototyping interactive development until a system is ready to be launched. It is also required if there is no other way to check the requirements. And you know tools for rapid application development (RAD).

Tools for RAD are Executable descriptive programming language or a descriptive programming language, scripting language, Programming generators and 4Gls for database applications, Concatenating of components.

But there are also problems with prototyping, for example is a special documentation necessary, trail-and-error, many highly qualified developers necessary and its expensive.

The approach to Prototyping is to start with a temporary planning and design phase, then the first Prototype is made, then it gets validated and after that you use the waterfall model.

The requirements management describes how to manage attributes, trace the requirements and the requirements for the system to develop: the requirements are never complete, could be wrong, mostly ambiguous and are frequently changed.