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**Requirements analysis activity**

- **Analysis of requirements**
  - Follows once requirements elicitation is complete
  - Aim is to make sure that the requirements that have been elicited are "good" and will support the development or procurement of a suitable system
  - Analysis work inevitably reveals further questions which mean returning to the elicitation stage

**Good requirements are:**

- **Categorised** - this makes it easier to group them for review
- **Valid** - must be within scope of the project
- **Consistent**
  - Mandatory - must have / should have
  - Desirable - could have / want (not not have)
- **Unambiguous**
- **Uniquely identifiable and verifiable** - quantified where necessary
- **Realistic**
  - Is requirement not a solution
- **Complete**
- **Owned** - by a senior manager who has the knowledge and authority to make decisions about the requirements
- **Unique**
- **Verifiable** - hardware - who initiated it? For what use is implemented?
- **Complete**
- **Correct**
- **Conforming with standards**

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**Impact of poor requirements**

**Poor requirements can . . .**

- **Lead to rejection of a system**
  - If the system doesn't do what the customer wants, they may reject the system and refuse to pay for at least some of it
- **Reduce benefits of system**
  - If the system doesn't meet business or users' needs, its benefits will be reduced - it may end up being a liability and damaging the customer's business

**Cost to customer base:**

- It has 50% of bugs originate at the requirements analysis stage
- Cost of fixing them during the testing phase is 200 times the cost of fixing them at the requirements stage

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**Techniques & tools to document requirements**



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