

Requirements

CSCI-4448 - Boese



Objectives

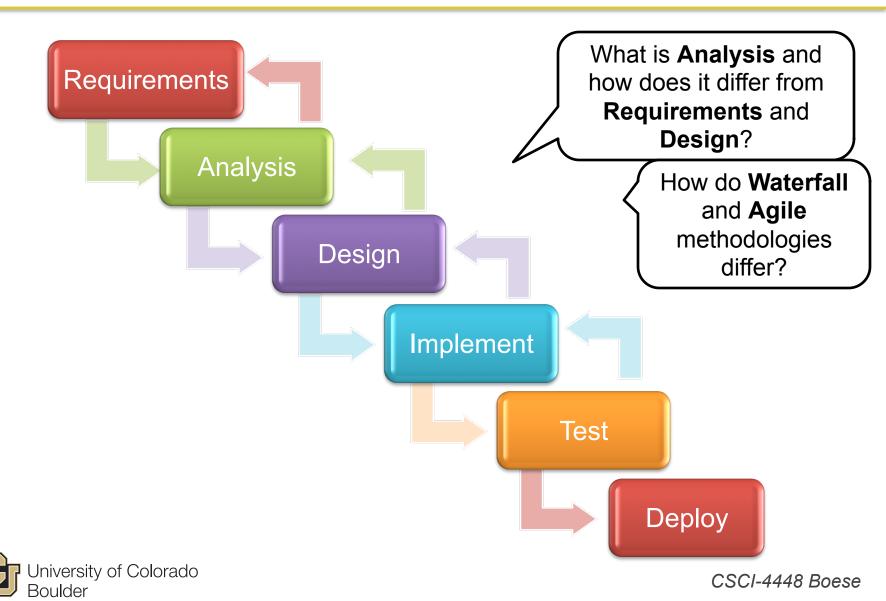
- Understand an overview of SDLC
- Understand how to determine and analyze requirements
- Know how/when to apply Unified Modeling Language (UML)

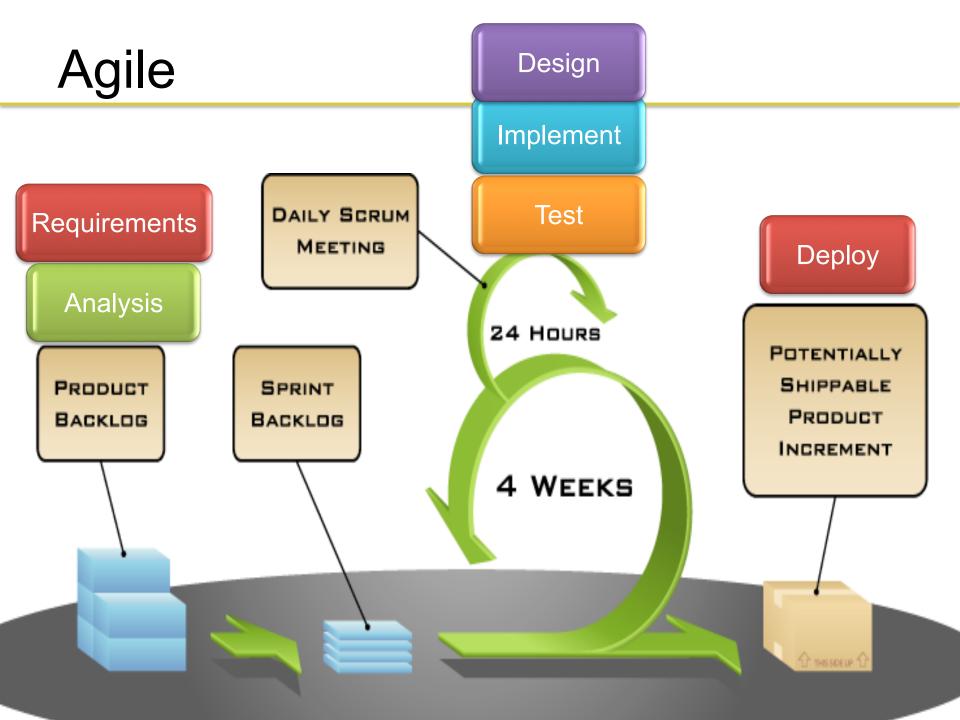


Overview SDLC

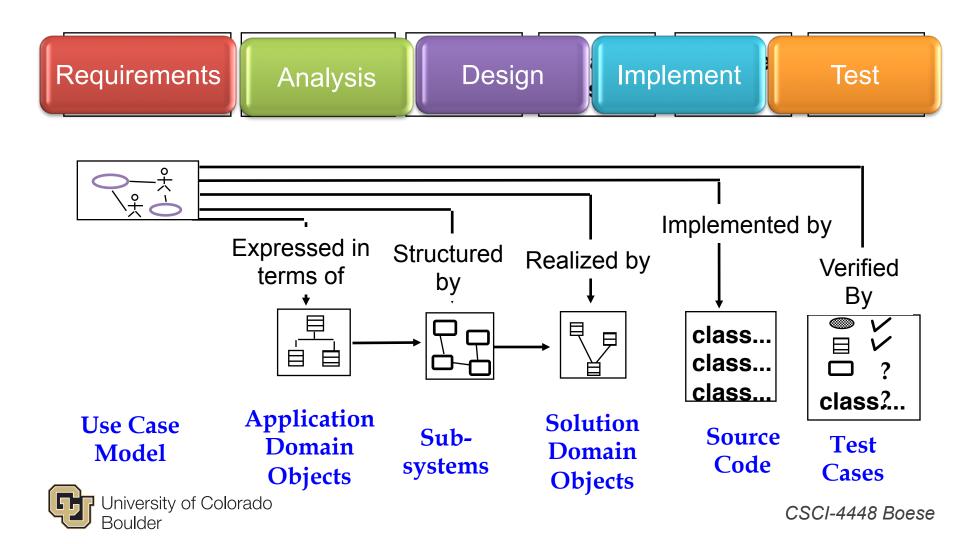


SDLC





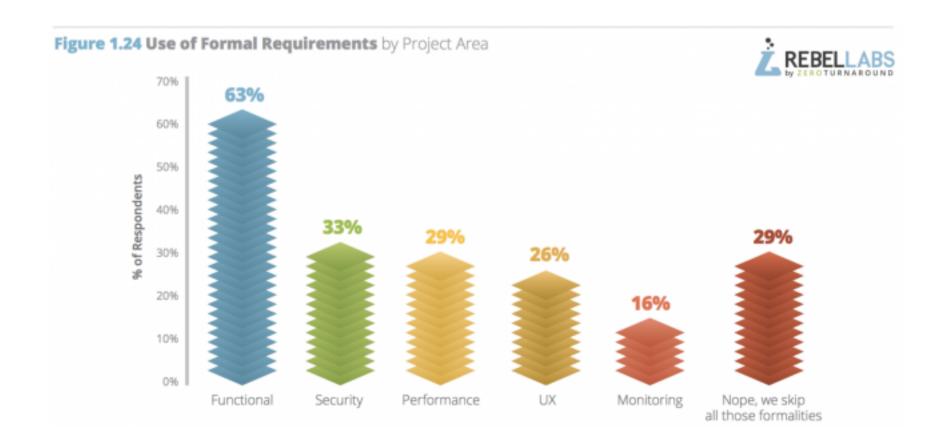
Software Lifecycle Activities ...and their models



Determining Requirements



Formal Requirements





Determining Requirements

- With client
- List
- Client will tell you
 - What they want
 - What they think they need
- Your job
 - Determine what they actually need



Another Perspective

From Steve Jobs:

"Some people say, 'Give the customers what they want."

But that's not my approach.

Our job is to figure out what they're going to want before they do.

I think Henry Ford once said, 'If I'd asked customers what they wanted, they would have told me, 'A faster horse!'"

People don't know what they want until you show it to them. That's why I never rely on market research.

Our task is to read things that are not yet on the page.

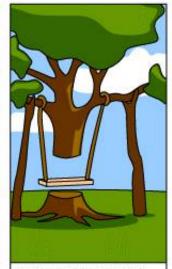




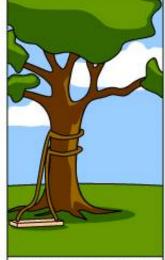
How the customer explained it



How the Project Leader understood it



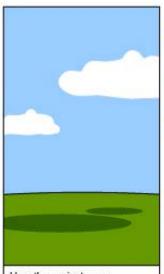
How the Analyst designed it



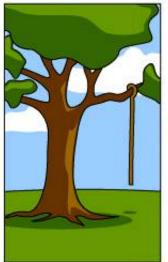
How the Programmer wrote it



How the Business Consultant described it



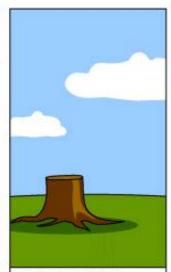
How the project was documented



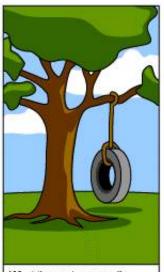
What operations installed



How the customer was billed



How it was supported



What the customer really needed









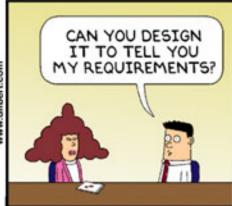












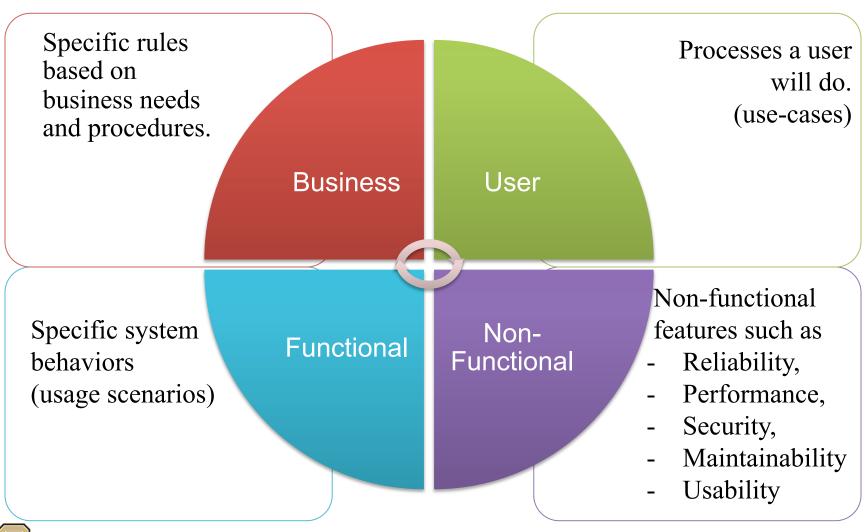
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Determining Requirements

- Focus on listing out the client's needs
 - Spreadsheet
 - Document
 - Drawings/sketches
 - Diagrams
- As long as it is <u>clearly specified</u>
 - These requirements are used at the end of the project to designate whether you fulfilled the contract! Also used for User Acceptance Tests
 - Danger: ambiguous requirements that can be interpreted multiple ways!
- Add ID number to each requirement for reference
 - Useful for ensuring test cases cover the requirements
 - Referencing during meetings



Types of Requirements



Types of Requirements - Examples

Login names must be their company's email address.

Business

User

As a Customer Support user, I can click on "Tickets" and see a list of active tickets.

When creating a support ticket, populate the "created by" field with the user's logon id.

Functional

Non-Functional Single Sign-on, Database easily replaceable by other relational

Security

DB



Requirements Examples

User Requirements			
ID	Description	Priority	
US-01	As a system admin, I want to see a dashboard of weekly usage by user type so that I can monitor the usefulness of the system.	Medium	
US-03	As a customer service rep, I want to be notified of failures so that I can respond to all users within an hour.	High	

Non-Functional Requirements			
ID	Description	Priority	
NFR- 01	Performance: Upon providing correct credentials, user shall be directed to the landing page in under 7 seconds.	Medium	
NFR- 03	Platform Constraints: Login functionality shall behave the same on different platforms (Linux/Windows/iOS/mobile).	High	



Non-Functional Requirements

Category	Example questions	
Usability	 What is the level of expertise of the user? What user interface standards are familiar to the user? What documentation should be provided to the user? 	
Reliability (including robustness, safety, and security)	 How reliable, available, and robust should the system be? Is restarting the system acceptable in the event of a failure? How much data can the system loose? How should the system handle exceptions? Are there safety requirements of the system? Are there security requirements of the system? 	
Performance	 How responsive should the system be? Are any user tasks time critical? How many concurrent users should it support? How large is a typical data store for comparable systems? What is the worse latency that is acceptable to users? 	
Supportability (including maintainability and portability) Jniversity of Colorado	What are the foreseen extensions to the system? Who maintains the system? Are there plans to port the system to different software or hardware environments?	

Non-Functional Requirements

Implementation	Are there constraints on the hardware platform?
	 Are constraints imposed by the maintenance team?
	 Are constraints imposed by the testing team?
Interface	Should the system interact with any existing systems?
	 How are data exported/imported into the system?
	 What standards in use by the client should be supported by
	the system?
Operation	Who manages the running system?
Packaging	Who installs the system?
	 How many installations are foreseen?
	 Are there time constraints on the installation?
Legal	How should the system be licensed?
_	 Are any liability issues associated with system failures?
	 Are any royalties or licensing fees incurred by using specifi
	algorithms or components?

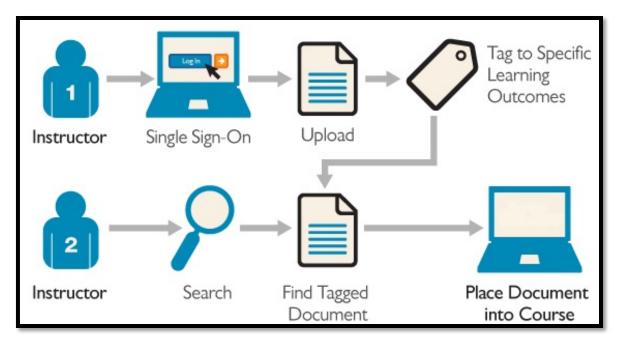


- As a <user>,
 I need <a task>
 so that I <can accomplish a goal>.
- As a user, I need to indicate folders not to backup so that my backup drive isn't filled up with things I don't need saved.
- As an administrator, I want the login usernames to be the same as their company email address so that we can prevent spam accounts.



Vision

- Once you have the client's vision,
 a "best-practice" is to write the vision (statement or diagram) at the
 top of all documents/presentations...
- If the vision changes, that is a BIG DEAL and can void the contract (or increment the cost for the contract for new features!)





Requirements Analysis

- Are the requirements feasible?
 - Time, budget, resources
- Specify with diagrams
 - (diagram the requirements, not the design. Diagramming the design comes later)
- Why do analysis?
 - Fully understand the requirements
 - Identify gaps in the requirements
 - Identify errors and conflicts in requirements
 - Use to verify completion of project/contract
 *** Very important to avoid issues over contract/money!



Relative cost to fix a fault that could have been fixed in requirements

