

Software Requirements Engineering (SE2001)



Dr. Syed Muazzam Ali Shah

HEC Approved Ph.D. Supervisor

(Assistant Professor)

Department of Software Engineering
NUCES-FAST Karachi

Contact#: (021) 111-128-128 Ext. 130

Website: sites.google.com/view/muazzam-kazmi/home

Official page: <https://khi.nu.edu.pk/personnel/dr-syed-muazzam-ali-shah-2/>

Google Scholar: <https://scholar.google.com.tw/citations?hl=en&user=OvcfR-IAAAAJ>

Requirements Analysis

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- ❖ The goal of requirements analysis is to find problems in the draft requirements document.
- ❖ Although this is shown as a sequence of discrete activities, in reality, the analysis activities are interleaved.

Requirements Analysis

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❖ Requirements Analysis activities:

- Necessity checking
- Consistency and Completeness checking
- Feasibility checking

Requirements Analysis

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❖ Necessity Checking:

- The needs for the requirements are analyzed.
- In some cases requirements may be proposed which don't contribute to:
 - The business goals of the organization.
 - The specific problems to be addressed by the system.

Requirements Analysis

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❖ Consistency and Completeness Checking:

- The requirements should be cross-checked for consistency and completeness.
 - Consistency means no requirements should be contradictory.
 - Completeness means that no services or constraints which are needed have been missed out.

Requirements Analysis

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❖ Feasibility Checking:

- The requirements are checked to ensure that they are feasible in context of .
 - Budget
 - Schedule

Requirements Negotiation ⁷

❖ The requirements negotiation process also have a number of interleaved process steps, which are.

- Requirements discussion
- Requirements prioritization
- Requirements agreement

Requirements Negotiation ⁸

❖ Requirements discussion:

- Requirements which have been highlighted as problematical are discussed
- The stakeholders involved presents their view about the requirements.

Requirements Negotiation ⁹

❖ Requirements Prioritization:

- Requirements are prioritized to identify:
 - The critical requirements
 - To help the decision making process

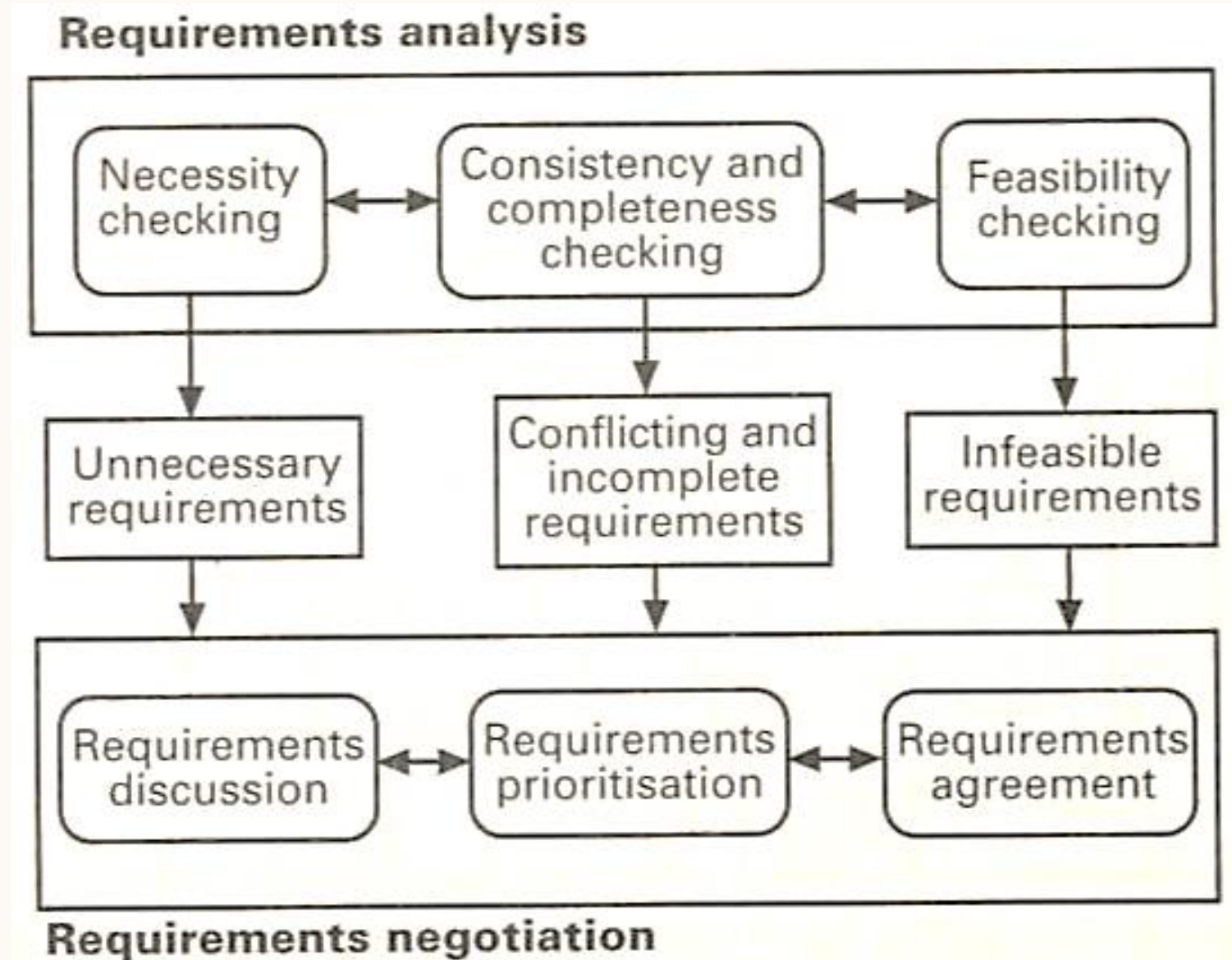
Requirements Negotiation ¹⁰

❖ Requirements Agreement:

- Solutions to the requirements problems are identified:
 - A compromised set of requirements are agreed.
 - This involve making changes to some of the requirements.

Requirements Negotiation

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Elicitation Techniques

Basics of Knowledge Acquisition

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- ❖ Multiple sources:
 - Reading the documents
 - Listening to the people
 - Asking from the people
 - Observing individuals
- ❖ Results in large volume of information, which must be organized to make it understandable



Knowledge Structuring Techniques

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- ❖ Partitioning
- ❖ Abstraction
- ❖ Projection

Knowledge Structuring Techniques

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Partitioning:

- ❖ Organization of knowledge into aggregation relationships
- ❖ Where requirements knowledge is described in terms of its parts.
- ❖ **Booking system example:**
 - A booking record may be defined as a flight reference, source & destination of flight, the name & address of the passenger, fare, and date of travel.

Knowledge Structuring Techniques

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Abstraction:

- ❖ Organization of knowledge according to general/specific relationships.
- ❖ Requirement knowledge is described by relating specific instances to abstract structures Passenger abstraction may represent all classes of passengers (children, adults, full-fare paying, concessionary passengers, etc.)

Knowledge Structuring Techniques

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Projection:

- ❖ Organization of knowledge from several different perspectives or viewpoints.
- ❖ **Booking system example:**
 - travel agents, airline management, check-in desk operators, passengers, a bookings database, etc.

Knowledge Structuring Techniques

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- ❖ Requirements elicitation is a cooperative process involving requirements engineers and stakeholders.
- ❖ Effective elicitation requires effective cooperation.
- ❖ In many cases, it is difficult for requirements engineers and stakeholders to form good working relationship.

Knowledge Structuring Techniques

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❖ Some of the problems they may face are:

- Insufficient time has been allowed for the requirements election.
- Requirements engineers may not well prepared themselves for the requirements engineering process.
- Stakeholder may not want a new system.

Knowledge Structuring Techniques

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- ❖ There are various techniques of requirements elicitation which may be used including
 - Interviewing
 - Scenarios
 - Prototyping
 - Participant observation



THANK YOU

Dr. Syed Muazzam Ali Shah
muazzam.ali@nu.edu.pk