Software Requirements Engineering (SE2001)



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Kinds of Requirements

- Functional requirements
- Non-functional requirements
- Domain requirements
- Inverse requirements
- Design and implementation constraints

Functional Requirements³

Statements describing what the system does.

Functionality of the system.

- ❖ Requirements form the basis of all software engineering projects.
- Functional requirements capture the behavioral aspects/functions of the proposed automated system.
- Functional requirements are the backbone of all software products.

Functional Requirements

- Statements of services the system should provide:
 - > Reaction to particular inputs.
 - > Behavior in particular situations.

Abnormal behavior is also documented as functional requirements in the form of exception handling.

- Functional requirements should be complete and consistent.
- Customers and developers usually focus all their attention on functional requirements.

Functional Requirements: Examples

❖ The system shall solve a quadratic equation using the following formula:

$$x = (-b + sqrt(b^2 - 4*a*c))/2*a$$

❖ The user shall be able to search either the entire database of patients or select a subset from it (admitted patients, or patients with asthma, etc.).

Functional Requirements Examples

- ❖ The system shall provide appropriate viewers for the user to read documents in the document store.
- Every order shall be allocated a unique identifier (ORDER_ID) which the user shall use to access that order.

Functional Requirements Examples

The system shall allow customers to return nonperishable items within fifteen days of the purchase. A customer must present the original sale receipt to return an item.

Comments on Examples 11

- ❖ Notice the level of detail in different requirements described above. Some are very detailed compared to others.
- Notice the ambiguity in the requirement, which uses the term 'appropriate viewers'.
- This requirement does not mention the formats of documents and types of viewers, which can be used.

Comments on Examples 12

Notice the ambiguity in the requirement for solving the quadratic equation. The requirement does not speak about the possibility when the value of 'a' is zero.

$$x = (-b + sqrt(b^2 - 4*a*c))/2*a$$

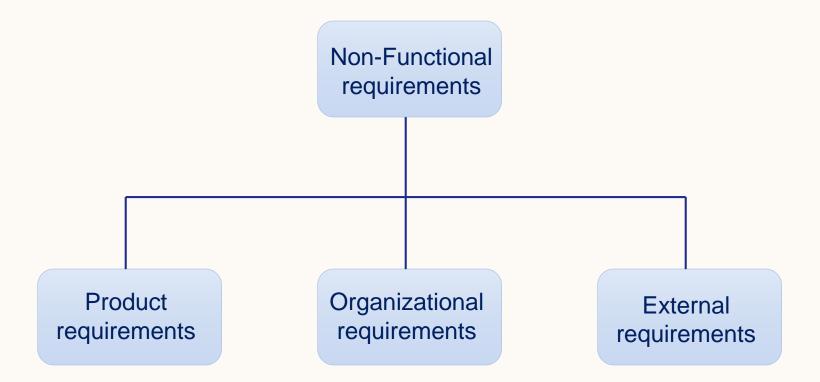
- Most non-functional requirements relate to the system as a whole.
- They include constraints on:
 - > Timing
 - > Performance
 - Reliability
 - > Security
 - Maintainability
 - Accuracy
 - > The development process
 - > Standards, etc.

- They are often more critical than individual functional requirements.
- Capture the emergent behavior of the system.
 - > That is they relate to system as a whole.

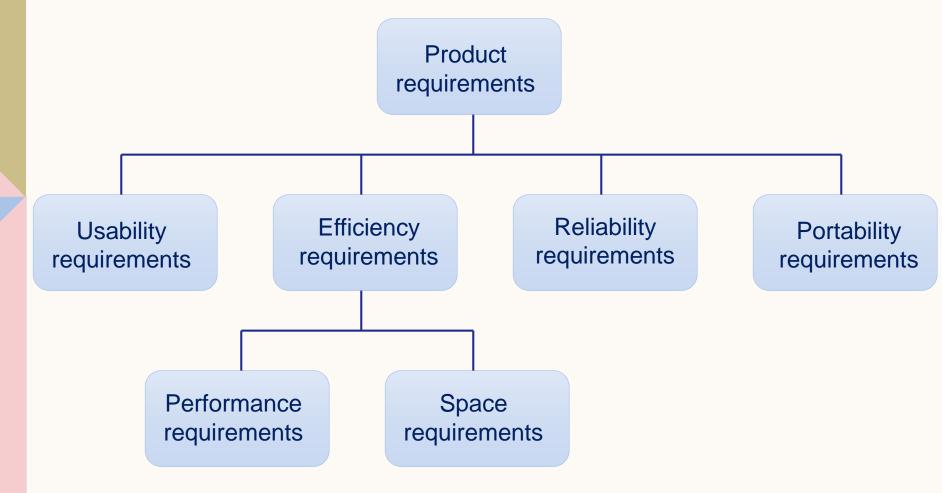
- Must be built into the framework of the software product.
- Failure to meet a non-functional system requirement may make the whole system unusable.

For example:

- If an aircraft system does not meet reliability requirements, it will not be certified as 'safe'.
- If a real-time control system fails to meet its performance requirements, the control functions will not operate correctly.



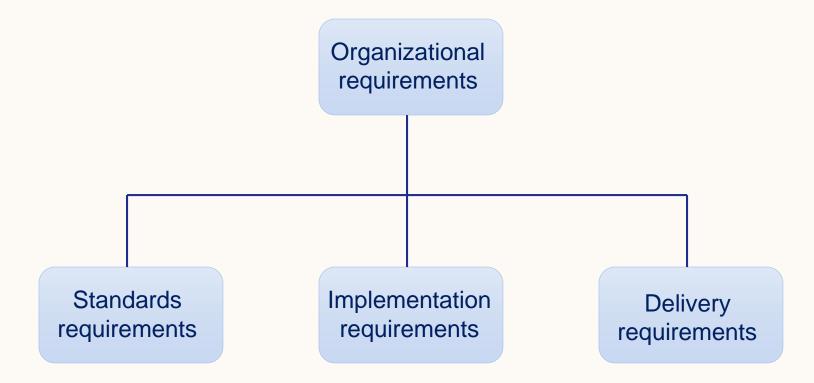
Product Requirements



Product Requirements Examples

- The system shall allow one hundred thousand hits per minute on the website.
- The system shall not have down time of more than one second for continuous execution of one thousand hours.

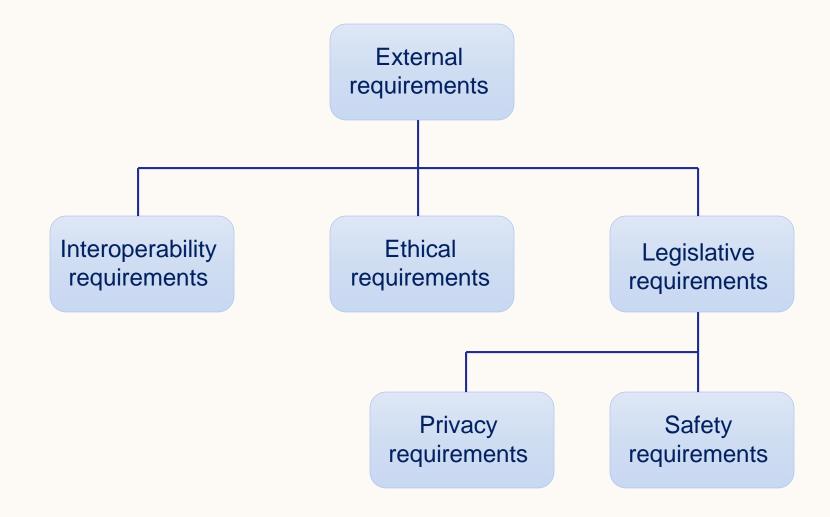
Organizational Requirements



Organizational Requirements

- The system development process and deliverable documents shall conform to the MIL-STD-2167A.
- Any development work sub-contracted by the development organization shall be carried out in accordance with Capability Maturity Model.

External Requirements



External Requirements

- The system shall not disclose any personal information about members of the library system to other members except system administrators.
- The system shall comply with the local and national laws regarding the use of software tools.

Observations on Non-**Functional Requirements**

- Non-functional requirements can be written to reflect general goals for the system. Examples include:
 - **Ease** of use.
 - > Recovery from failure.
 - > Rapid user response.

Observations on Non-Functional Requirements

- Goals are open to misinterpretation.
- Objective verification is difficult.
- Distinction between functional and nonfunctional is not always very clear.

Observations on Non- 26 Functional Requirements

Non-functional requirements should be written in a quantitative manner as much as possible, which is not always easy for customers.

Observations on Non-Functional Requirements

Goal (unverifiable)

 The system should be easy to use by experienced controllers and should be organized in such a way that user errors are minimized.

Non-functional requirement (verifiable)

 Experienced controllers shall be able to use all the system functions after a total of two hours' training. After this training, the average number of errors made by experienced users shall not exceed two per day.

Observations on Non-Functional Requirements

- Chances of conflicts within non-functional requirements are fairly high, because information is coming from different stakeholders.
 - > For example, different stakeholders can give different response times or failure tolerance levels, etc.

Observations on Non- 29 Functional Requirements

Some negotiations must be done among different stakeholders, to achieve an agreement in these situations.

Observations on Non- 30 Functional Requirements

Non-functional requirements should be highlighted in the requirements document, so that they can be used to build the architecture of the software product.

THANK YOU

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