

# Activity 1.2 Conduct a requirements analysis and create a requirements document

Access course FAQ chatbot (<https://lms.griffith.edu.au/courses/24045/pages/welcome-to-the-course-chatbot>)

## Module 1 - Gather and analyse requirements

The image shows a video player interface. On the left, there is a portrait of a woman with long brown hair, wearing a red blouse and black pants, standing with her hands clasped in front of her. To her right, the text "Abby's introduction to:" is displayed in a large, black, sans-serif font. Below this, the title "Activity 1.2" is shown in a larger, bold, black font. At the bottom of the video player, there is a progress bar indicating "0:00 / 1:35". In the top right corner of the video area, the Griffith University logo is visible.

## What is this activity?

In the previous activity, you were introduced to the concepts of gathering requirements from stakeholders to determine what functions an application system performs. In Activity 1.2, you will put these concepts to use by conducting a more in-depth and comprehensive requirements gathering process and analysis for another application system case study. Building upon the knowledge and skills you acquired in the previous activity, you will now apply various requirements-gathering techniques to elicit and document the requirements in this case study. This activity will involve engaging with stakeholders, analysing the

collected information, and creating a detailed requirements document. You then need to apply these concepts to your application system design project for assignment 2.

**The final output of Module 1 is a detailed report section that addresses the gathering and analysis of requirements for your chosen assignment scenario**

(<https://lms.griffith.edu.au/courses/24045/assignments/93487>). This should include a requirements document, stakeholder analysis, and a clear rationale for the selected requirements-gathering techniques, ensuring a solid foundation for the application system design.

## Why is this activity important?

Conducting a thorough requirements analysis is fundamental to the success of your application system design project. By actively applying the concepts and techniques learned in Activity 1.2, you will gain hands-on experience in eliciting requirements from stakeholders using a variety of techniques. This will help you develop your skills in analysing, synthesising, and documenting the collected information to identify key requirements.



## Case study

### ▼ HealthConnect - Electronic Health Record System

#### Scenario:

HealthConnect, a large healthcare provider, has engaged you as the lead application system designer to develop an Electronic Health Record (EHR) system. The EHR system will need to streamline patient care across HealthConnect's network of hospitals and clinics, integrate with existing hospital information systems, support secure data sharing among healthcare professionals, and provide patients with easy access to their health information.

#### Your job

Your job is to conduct a comprehensive requirements analysis for the HealthConnect EHR system, applying the techniques and best practices covered in Activity 1.2. You will:

- Identify and engage with key stakeholders to gather their requirements and expectations for the EHR system - Supporting content A and B
- Apply a range of requirements elicitation techniques, such as interviews, focus groups, surveys, and workshops, to capture the needs and perspectives of different stakeholder groups -

Supporting content A and B.

- Analyse the collected information to identify common themes, priorities and potential conflicts, and organise the requirements into functional and non-functional categories - Supporting content B and D
- Document the elicited requirements using the provided template, ensuring that each requirement is clear, concise, and testable, and that the document is logically structured and easy to navigate - Supporting content C and D

Use the chatbox below to begin engaging with the exercise.



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If your browser fails to open the agent above, you can access it directly via [this link](#)   
[https://app.cogniti.ai/agents/66583fff088d902f9e4af894/chat?k=DGm-Mzsjx4\\_t8PlrvqkeTbutW21XnXKemoG4\\_uBf1ls](https://app.cogniti.ai/agents/66583fff088d902f9e4af894/chat?k=DGm-Mzsjx4_t8PlrvqkeTbutW21XnXKemoG4_uBf1ls).

**A note on using AI tutors:**

This AI tutor is designed to support your learning journey, providing a flexible opportunity you can engage with anytime, anywhere. It's not marked – the goal is purely to enhance your understanding and skills at your own pace. To gain the most from this experience, keep these three principles in mind:

1. Embrace the learning process: Treat mistakes as opportunities to grow, not failures to avoid.
2. Engage honestly: Approach the AI as a helpful mentor, not a system to outsmart.
3. Apply and reflect: Use the AI's feedback to improve your work and deepen your understanding.

Remember, this is your space to practise, explore, and learn without pressure. It's up to you to make the most of it.



## Supporting content for this activity

Use the supporting content below to assist you as you engage with the case study activity. These will provide you with the knowledge and tools that you need to successfully complete this activity.

### ▼ Supporting content A - Review of requirements-gathering techniques

#### Interviews

Conducting interviews with key stakeholders is a critical step in gathering requirements for an application system. It helps in understanding the needs, expectations, and constraints from the perspective of those who will be using or affected by the system. Here are the steps to conduct effective interviews:

##### 1. Identify Stakeholders:

- Determine who the stakeholders are, including end-users, managers, IT personnel, and any other individuals or groups that have an interest in the system.

##### 2. Define Objectives:



- Clearly define the objectives of the interviews. Know what specific information you need to gather and how it will contribute to the requirements analysis.

### 3. Prepare Interview Guides:

- Develop a structured interview guide that includes a list of open-ended questions to cover all necessary topics. The guide should be flexible enough to allow for follow-up questions based on the interviewee's responses.

### 4. Schedule Interviews:

- Contact stakeholders to schedule interviews at a convenient time. Provide them with an agenda and any preparatory materials they might need to review beforehand.

### 5. Conduct the Interviews:

- Begin with a brief introduction, explaining the purpose of the interview and how the information will be used.
- Ask questions from your interview guide, but be prepared to deviate if the conversation reveals important information not covered by your questions.
- Listen actively and take notes. Pay attention to both verbal and non-verbal cues.
- Ensure that the interviewee feels comfortable and is willing to share their thoughts openly.

### 6. Record and Transcribe:

- With the interviewee's permission, record the interview for accuracy. If recording is not possible, take detailed notes.
- Transcribe the recordings or summarise the notes as soon as possible after the interview to ensure the information is captured accurately.

### 7. Analyze the Data:

- Review the transcripts or notes to identify key requirements, concerns, and themes.
- Look for commonalities and discrepancies among different stakeholders' responses.

### 8. Follow Up:

- If necessary, follow up with stakeholders to clarify any points that were not clear during the interview or to gather additional information.

### 9. Document Requirements:

- Use the insights gained from the interviews to document the functional and non-functional requirements for the application system.

### 10. Validate Requirements:

- Present the documented requirements back to the stakeholders for validation. Ensure that the requirements accurately reflect their needs and expectations.

## 11. Update and Iterate:

- Based on feedback from the validation process, update the requirements document. You may need to conduct additional interviews or revisit certain topics.

## 12. Maintain Confidentiality:

- Ensure that any sensitive information shared during the interviews is kept confidential and only shared with those who need to know.

## 13. Thank Stakeholders:

- After the interviews and any follow-ups are complete, thank the stakeholders for their time and contributions.

By following these steps, you can conduct thorough and effective interviews that will provide valuable insights for defining the requirements of the application system. Remember that the goal is to understand the stakeholders' needs and perspectives, so maintaining a respectful and open dialogue is key to a successful interview process.

### [Interview plan for an online banking application](#)

(<https://lms.griffith.edu.au/courses/24045/files/6203566?wrap=1>) ↓

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## Focus groups

Conducting focus groups with key stakeholders is another valuable technique for gathering requirements for an application system. Focus groups allow for the interaction of different stakeholders, which can lead to a more dynamic exchange of ideas and a deeper understanding of the requirements. Here are the steps to conduct effective focus groups:

### 1. Identify Stakeholders:

- Determine who the stakeholders are, including end-users, managers, IT personnel, and any other individuals or groups that have an interest in the system.

### 2. Define Objectives:



- Clearly define the objectives of the focus groups. Know what specific information you need to gather and how it will contribute to the requirements analysis.

### 3. Select Participants:

- Choose participants who represent a range of perspectives and experiences with the current system or the needs of the new system. It's important to have a mix of stakeholders to encourage diverse discussions.

### 4. Prepare Discussion Guide:

- Develop a discussion guide that includes topics and questions to be covered during the focus group. The guide should facilitate an open discussion while ensuring that all necessary topics are addressed.

### 5. Schedule and Set Up the Focus Group:

- Schedule the focus group at a convenient time for the participants. Choose a comfortable and neutral location that encourages open discussion.
- Set up the room to facilitate conversation, with seating arranged in a circle or semi-circle to promote interaction among participants.

### 6. Introduce the Focus Group:

- Begin with a brief introduction, explaining the purpose of the focus group and how the information will be used.
- Establish ground rules for the discussion, emphasising respect for differing opinions and the confidentiality of the discussion.

### 7. Moderate the Discussion:

- Guide the discussion using the prepared discussion guide, but be flexible to allow for natural conversation flow.
- Encourage participation from all members, ensuring that more vocal participants do not dominate the discussion.
- Probe for details and encourage the group to explore different aspects of the topics being discussed.

### 8. Record the Discussion:

- With the participants' permission, record the focus group discussion for accuracy. If recording is not possible, have a note-taker to capture key points.

### 9. Analyse the Data:

- Review the recordings or notes to identify key requirements, concerns, and themes.
- Look for commonalities and discrepancies among different stakeholders' responses.

## 10. Follow Up:

- If necessary, follow up with stakeholders to clarify any points that were not clear during the focus group or to gather additional information.

## 11. Document Requirements:

- Use the insights gained from the focus groups to document the functional and non-functional requirements for the application system.

## 12. Validate Requirements:

- Present the documented requirements back to the stakeholders for validation. Ensure that the requirements accurately reflect their needs and expectations.

## 13. Update and Iterate:

- Based on feedback from the validation process, update the requirements document. You may need to conduct additional focus groups or revisit certain topics.

## 14. Thank Participants:

- After the focus group and any follow-ups are complete, thank the participants for their time and contributions.

## 15. Maintain Confidentiality:

- Ensure that any sensitive information shared during the focus group is kept confidential and only shared with those who need to know.

By following these steps, you can conduct focus groups that will provide valuable insights for defining the requirements of the application system. The interactive nature of focus groups can help uncover requirements that might not have been evident through individual interviews alone.

### [Focus group plan for an online banking application](#)

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## Surveys

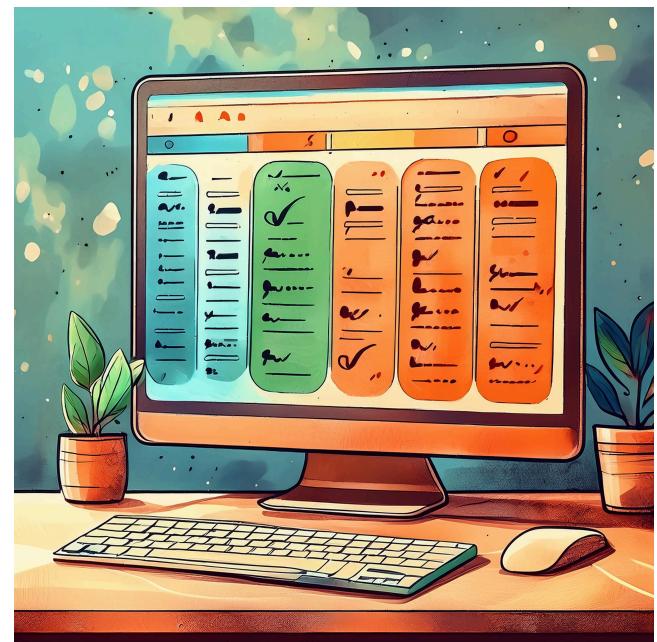
Conducting surveys with key stakeholders is a useful method for gathering a large amount of data efficiently. Surveys can be distributed to a wide range of stakeholders and can be particularly effective when you need to gather similar information from many people. Here are the steps to conduct effective surveys:

### 1. Identify Stakeholders:

- Determine who the stakeholders are, including end-users, managers, IT personnel, and any other individuals or groups that have an interest in the system.

## 2. Define Objectives:

- Clearly define the objectives of the survey. Know what specific information you need to gather and how it will contribute to the requirements analysis.



## 3. Develop Survey Questions:

- Create a set of clear, concise, and unbiased questions that will elicit the information you need. Include a mix of closed-ended questions (e.g., multiple choice, rating scales) and open-ended questions to allow for qualitative feedback.

## 4. Design the Survey:

- Use a survey tool or platform that is user-friendly and accessible to all stakeholders. Ensure the design is intuitive and the questions are logically ordered.
- Include an introduction that explains the purpose of the survey and instructions on how to complete it.

## 5. Pilot Test the Survey:

- Conduct a pilot test with a small group of stakeholders to ensure the questions are clear and the survey flows well. Make adjustments based on feedback.

## 6. Distribute the Survey:

- Send the survey to all identified stakeholders via email or other appropriate channels. Provide a deadline for completion and reminders if necessary.

## 7. Collect Responses:

- Monitor the response rate and send reminders to non-respondents to increase participation.

## 8. Analyse the Data:

- Once the survey is closed, analyze the quantitative data using statistical methods and summarise the qualitative responses to identify key themes and requirements.

## 9. Validate Findings:

- If there are any unclear or surprising results, consider conducting follow-up interviews or focus groups with a subset of respondents to gain more insight.

## 10. Document Requirements:

- Use the survey findings to document the functional and non-functional requirements for the application system.

## 11. Validate Requirements:

- Present the documented requirements back to the stakeholders for validation. Ensure that the requirements accurately reflect their needs and expectations.

## 12. Update and Iterate:

- Based on feedback from the validation process, update the requirements document. You may need to conduct additional surveys or revisit certain topics.

## 13. Thank Participants:

- After the survey is complete and any follow-ups are done, thank the participants for their time and contributions.

## 14. Maintain Confidentiality:

- Ensure that any sensitive information collected through the survey is kept confidential and only shared with those who need to know.

By following these steps, you can conduct surveys that will provide valuable data for defining the requirements of the application system. Surveys are particularly useful for reaching a large number of stakeholders and for quantifying responses to inform requirements prioritisation.

**[Survey for an online banking application](https://lms.griffith.edu.au/courses/24045/files/6203567?wrap=1)** ([https://lms.griffith.edu.au/courses/24045/files/6203567/download?download\\_frd=1](https://lms.griffith.edu.au/courses/24045/files/6203567/download?download_frd=1))

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## Workshops

Conducting workshops with key stakeholders is an interactive and collaborative approach to gathering and refining requirements for an application system. Workshops can bring together diverse groups of stakeholders to share knowledge, discuss requirements, and reach a consensus on the system's needs. Here are the steps to conduct effective workshops:

### 1. Identify Stakeholders:

- Determine who the stakeholders are, including end-users, managers, IT personnel, and any other individuals or groups that have an interest in the system.

### 2. Define Objectives:

- Clearly define the objectives of the workshop. Know what specific outcomes you want to achieve, such as gathering initial requirements, refining existing requirements, or resolving conflicts among stakeholders.

### 3. Prepare Workshop Materials:

- Develop a workshop agenda that outlines the topics to be covered, activities, and timing.
- Prepare any materials or documents that will be used during the workshop, such as presentation slides, requirement templates, or prototypes.



### 4. Invite Participants:

- Send out invitations to the identified stakeholders, providing them with all the necessary details, including the date, time, location, and objectives of the workshop.

### 5. Facilitate the Workshop:

- Start with an introduction, explaining the purpose of the workshop and the expected outcomes.
- Use collaborative techniques such as brainstorming, group discussions, and interactive exercises to engage participants and gather requirements.
- Encourage open communication and ensure that all voices are heard.
- Document ideas, decisions, and requirements as they are discussed.

### 6. Record the Proceedings:

- With the participants' permission, record the workshop or have a designated note-taker to capture the discussions and decisions made.

### 7. Analyse the Output:

- After the workshop, analyze the collected data to identify key requirements and themes.
- Consolidate the information into a coherent set of requirements.

### 8. Follow Up:

- Share the workshop outcomes with the participants and seek their feedback on the documented requirements.
- Clarify any ambiguities and resolve any conflicts that may have arisen during the workshop.

## 9. Document Requirements:

- Use the insights gained from the workshop to document the functional and non-functional requirements for the application system.

## 10. Validate Requirements:

- Present the documented requirements back to the stakeholders for validation. Ensure that the requirements accurately reflect their needs and expectations.

## 11. Update and Iterate:

- Based on feedback from the validation process, update the requirements document. You may need to conduct additional workshops or revisit certain topics.

## 12. Thank Participants:

- After the workshop and any follow-ups are complete, thank the participants for their time, contributions, and engagement.

## 13. Maintain Records:

- Keep a record of the workshop proceedings, including notes, recordings, and any materials produced during the workshop for future reference.

By following these steps, you can conduct workshops that will provide a rich understanding of the requirements for the application system. Workshops are particularly effective for fostering a shared vision among stakeholders and for resolving differences in perspectives.

### Workshop plan for an online banking application

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## Ethnographic observation

Ethnographic observation is a qualitative research method that involves observing stakeholders in their natural environment to understand their behaviours, interactions, and needs related to the application system. This method can provide deep insights into how users interact with technology and the context in which they use it. Here are the steps to conduct ethnographic observation:

### 1. Identify Stakeholders:

- Determine who the stakeholders are, including end-users, managers, IT personnel, and any other individuals or groups that have an interest in the system.

### 2. Define Objectives:

- Clearly define the objectives of the ethnographic observation. Know what specific information you need to gather and how it will contribute to the requirements analysis.

### 3. Prepare for Observation:

- Develop an observation guide that outlines what to look for during the observation, including tasks, behaviors, and interactions related to the application system.
- Obtain any necessary permissions or clearances to observe stakeholders in their environment.



### 4. Conduct Ethnographic Observation:

- Visit the stakeholders in their natural setting, which could be an office, a factory floor, a retail store, or any other relevant location.
- Observe stakeholders as they perform their tasks without interfering with their workflow.
- Take detailed notes on what you observe, including the context, the tools and systems used, and any challenges or pain points encountered.

### 5. Record Data:

- With the stakeholders' permission, record the observation sessions using video or audio recording devices to capture nuances that might be missed in notes.
- Take photographs of the environment and the tools being used, if appropriate and permitted.

### 6. Engage in Participant Interviews:

- During or after the observation, conduct brief interviews with the stakeholders to gain their perspective on what you observed.
- Ask open-ended questions to understand their experiences, needs, and suggestions for the application system.

### 7. Analyse the Data:

- Review the notes, recordings, and photographs to identify patterns, common behaviours, and areas of interest.
- Code the data to categorise observations and extract themes relevant to the application system's requirements.

### 8. Synthesise Findings:

- Write a detailed report that summarises the observations, interviews, and analysis.
- Include specific examples and quotes from stakeholders to illustrate findings.

## 9. Document Requirements:

- Use the insights gained from the ethnographic observation to document the functional and non-functional requirements for the application system.

## 10. Validate Requirements:

- Present the documented requirements back to the stakeholders for validation. Ensure that the requirements accurately reflect their needs and expectations.

## 11. Update and Iterate:

- Based on feedback from the validation process, update the requirements document. You may need to conduct additional observations or revisit certain topics.

## 12. Thank Participants:

- After the observation and any follow-ups are complete, thank the participants for their time and cooperation.

## 13. Maintain Confidentiality:

- Ensure that any sensitive information collected during the observation is kept confidential and only shared with those who need to know.

By following these steps, you can conduct ethnographic observations that will provide valuable contextual insights for defining the requirements of the application system. This method is particularly useful for uncovering latent needs and requirements that stakeholders may not be able to articulate through traditional interviews or surveys.

### Ethnographic observation plan for an online banking application

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### ▼ Supporting content B - Best practices for requirements analysis

#### Identifying common themes and priorities

Identifying common themes and priorities is a critical step in the requirements analysis process. It involves distilling the vast array of stakeholder needs, expectations, and desires into a coherent set of **core elements** that will guide the development of the project. By focusing on themes and priorities, the team can ensure that the final product not only meets the essential needs of its users but also aligns with the broader goals and values of the organisation.



To identify common **themes and priorities**, it is essential to engage in thorough stakeholder analysis and requirements gathering. This includes conducting interviews, surveys, workshops, and reviewing existing documentation. Through these methods, one can collect a wide range of data that reflects the **diverse perspectives** of all stakeholders involved. The next step is to **analyse** this data, looking for patterns, recurring issues, and areas of consensus or conflict. Tools such as affinity diagrams, thematic analysis, and prioritisation matrices can be invaluable in this phase, helping to visualise and categorise the information in a way that makes it easier to discern the most critical elements.

Once identified, these themes and priorities should be clearly **documented** and **communicated** to all relevant parties. This ensures that everyone involved in the project has a shared understanding of what is most important. It also serves as a reference point for decision-making throughout the development process, helping to maintain focus on the key objectives and to allocate resources effectively. By establishing and adhering to these priorities, the project is more likely to achieve its intended outcomes and deliver value to its stakeholders.

## Managing conflicting requirements



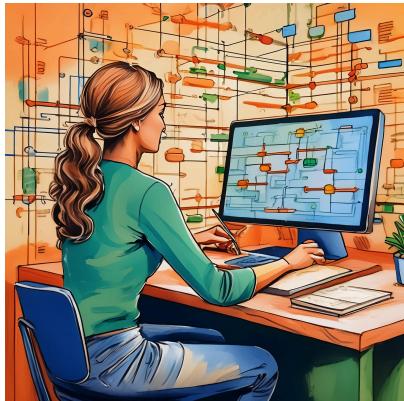
Managing conflicting requirements is an inevitable challenge in the requirements analysis phase, as different stakeholders often have diverse, and sometimes opposing, views on what the system should achieve. The key to successfully navigating these conflicts lies in a combination of effective communication, negotiation, and prioritisation.

Firstly, it is crucial to create an open and collaborative environment where all stakeholders feel **heard and valued**. This involves **active listening** and empathy, as well as clear and transparent communication about the constraints and trade-offs involved. By understanding the underlying needs and motivations behind each requirement, the requirements analyst can work to find common ground or alternative solutions that satisfy the core needs without necessarily meeting the original requirement in its conflicting form.

Negotiation skills are paramount in this process. The analyst must work with stakeholders to explore potential compromises and to **balance the needs** of different groups. This may involve **prioritising** certain requirements over others based on their impact on the project goals, the feasibility of implementation, and the overall value they bring to the system. Techniques such as win-win negotiation, where the focus is on finding a solution that benefits all parties, can be particularly effective in resolving conflicts.

Finally, it is important to **document** the resolution of conflicts and the **rationale** behind any decisions made. This not only ensures that there is a clear record of the requirements that have been agreed upon but also helps to **manage expectations** and to provide justification for the choices made. By managing conflicting requirements in a structured and transparent manner, the project can maintain momentum, foster stakeholder buy-in, and ultimately deliver a system that meets the needs of all parties to the greatest extent possible.

## Ensuring clarity and conciseness in requirements documentation



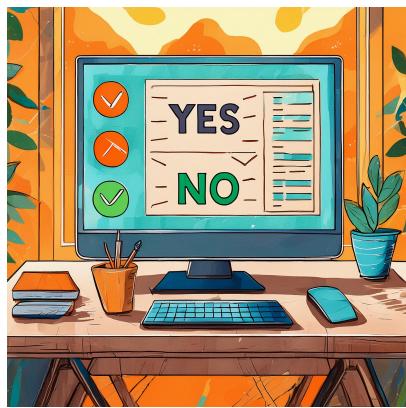
Ensuring clarity and conciseness in requirements documentation is fundamental to the success of any project, as it provides a **clear roadmap** for developers and a point of reference for all stakeholders. Clear and concise requirements minimise the potential for misunderstandings and errors, streamline the development process, and help to ensure that the final product meets the intended objectives.

To achieve **clarity**, requirements should be expressed in simple, unambiguous language that is free from technical jargon or complex terminology that could confuse non-technical stakeholders. Each requirement should be **focused** and **specific**, detailing exactly what needs to be achieved without unnecessary elaboration. This often involves breaking down larger requirements into smaller, more manageable components that can be easily understood and implemented.

Conciseness is equally important, as overly verbose documentation can be just as detrimental as vague or ambiguous requirements. **Concise** requirements are easier to read and comprehend, which helps stakeholders to quickly grasp the essence of what is needed. This can be facilitated by removing redundant information and avoiding repetition. It is also helpful to **organise** the requirements document in a logical structure, using headings, bullet points, and numbering to enhance readability and to make it easier to locate specific details.

To ensure that requirements remain clear and concise throughout the project lifecycle, it is beneficial to **involve stakeholders** in the documentation process. Regular reviews and feedback sessions can help to identify areas where requirements may be unclear or overly complex. Additionally, employing peer reviews and leveraging the expertise of professional requirements engineers can further refine the documentation, ensuring that it serves as an effective communication tool for all parties involved. By prioritising clarity and conciseness, the requirements documentation becomes a valuable asset that guides the project towards its successful completion.

## Validating requirements with stakeholders



Validating requirements with stakeholders is a critical step in the requirements analysis process, ensuring that the documented needs accurately reflect the expectations and goals of all parties involved. This validation process helps to uncover any misunderstandings, inconsistencies, or gaps in the requirements, thereby reducing the risk of rework and ensuring that the final product meets the intended purpose.

The first step in **validating requirements** is to establish clear and effective communication channels with stakeholders. This involves engaging stakeholders throughout the requirements analysis phase, providing them with opportunities to review and provide feedback on the requirements as they are developed. Techniques such as workshops, interviews, and review sessions can be employed to facilitate this interaction. It is important to present the requirements in a format that is **accessible** to all stakeholders, regardless of their technical expertise, to encourage meaningful feedback.

During the validation process, it is crucial to actively seek confirmation that the **requirements align** with the stakeholder's expectations. This can be achieved by asking probing questions and encouraging stakeholders to challenge the requirements. The goal is to ensure that each requirement is necessary, feasible, and sufficiently detailed. Stakeholders should be encouraged to think about the requirements in the context of their use, to identify any potential issues or areas for improvement. It is also beneficial to involve a diverse group of stakeholders in the validation process, as different perspectives can lead to a more robust set of requirements.

Finally, the validation process should result in a clear **record** of stakeholder feedback and any subsequent changes to the requirements. This documentation is essential for maintaining a traceable history of the requirements evolution and for demonstrating to stakeholders that their input has been considered and acted upon. By thoroughly validating requirements with stakeholders, the project team can build trust, improve the quality of the requirements, and increase the likelihood of project success.

#### ▼ Supporting content C - Requirements documentation template

The provided requirements documentation template is designed to help you capture and organise the information gathered during the requirements analysis process. Use this template as a starting point, but feel free to customise it based on the specific needs of your project and the unique characteristics of your chosen domain. When using the template, keep in mind that requirements should be clear, concise, specific, and measurable.

## Introduction and Project Overview

Purpose of the document

Scope of the project

Objectives and goals

Assumptions and constraints

## Stakeholder Analysis

Identification of key stakeholders

Stakeholder roles and responsibilities

Stakeholder communication plan

## Functional Requirements

User stories or use cases

Detailed functional requirements

Business rules and logic

User interface requirements

## Non-Functional Requirements

Usability and accessibility requirements

Reliability and availability requirements

Performance requirements

Security requirements

Maintainability and scalability requirements

## System Architecture and Design Constraints

High-level system architecture

Integration with existing systems

Design constraints and limitations

## Glossary of Terms

Definitions of domain-specific terminology

Acronyms and abbreviations

## Appendices

Interview transcripts and notes

Survey results and analysis

Workshop outputs and artefacts

Wireframes or mock-ups

Related documents or references

### ▼ Supporting content D - Case studies and examples

Example 1: Healthcare application system requirements document

**Healthcare Application System Requirements Document.docx**

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Example 2: E-commerce application system requirements document

**E-commerce Application System Requirements Document.docx**

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Example 3: Educational application system requirements document

**Educational Application System Requirements Document.docx**

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## This activity is complete when you have

- Engaged with the AI tutor in the HealthConnect case study and participated in class discussion to share your experiences and learn from others.
- Documented your analysis and recommendations for the HealthConnect case study in a short report (1-2 pages, or a copy of the chat transcript), which will form part of your **portfolio** (<https://lms.griffith.edu.au/courses/24045/pages/building-a-portfolio-for-assignment-2>)..
- Applied the concepts of Activities 1.1 and 1.2 to your **application system design report** (<https://lms.griffith.edu.au/courses/24045/assignments/93487>)..