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Assignment 2

1. User requirements are statements of what services the system is expected to provide to users and how it must operate whereas system requirements are more detailed descriptions of the software system’s functions, services, and operational constraints.
2. The distinction between functional and non-functional requirements is not very clear cut and require the requirement to be developed in more detail. Functional requirements are what the system should provide and how it should react in certain scenarios. Non-functional requirements are constraints on the services or functions offered by the system.
3. Product requirements, organizational requirements, and external requirements
4. The software requirements document is official statement of what the system developers should implement. It contains the user and system requirements.
5. You use ‘shall’ when you are talking about mandatory requirements that the system must support, and you use ‘should’ when you’re talking about desirable requirements that are not essential.
6. It makes omissions less likely and requirements easier to check if all the requirement definitions are using a standard format.
7. Feasibility study- assessing if the system is useful, elicitation and analysis- discovering requirements, specification- converting requirements into some standard form, and validation- checking that the requirements define what the customer wants
8. Stakeholders don’t know what they want from a system except for most general terms, stakeholders in a system naturally express requirements in their own terms with implicit knowledge of their own work, different stakeholders have different requirements and they express them in different ways, political factors may influence the requirements of a system, and the economic and business environment in which the analysis takes place is dynamic.
9. A scenario should include a description of what the system and users expect when the scenario starts, a description of the normal flow of events in the scenario, a description of what can go wrong and how this is handled, information about other activities that might be going on at the same time, and a description of the system state when the scenario finishes.
10. A use-case is a requirement discovery technique that identifies the actors involved in an interaction and names the type of interaction. It also gives information describing the interaction with the system.
11. Ethnography is an observational technique that can be used to understand operational processes and help derive support requirements for these processes.
12. Patients whose information is recorded in the system, doctors who are responsible for assessing and treating patients, nurses who coordinate the consultations with doctors and administer some treatments, medical receptionists who manage patients’ appointments, and IT staff who are responsible for installing and maintaining the system
13. The checks that should be applied during requirements validation include validity checks, consistency checks, completeness checks, realism checks, and verifiability.
14. Requirement validation techniques include requirements reviews, prototyping, and test-case generation
15. Realism checks are when you think about and compare the requirements with technology that exists so that you can tell if it is possible to create. It helps you understand if the requirement is realistically able to make.
16. Requirements management is the process of understanding and controlling changes to system requirements by keeping track of individual requirements and maintaining links between dependent requirements so that you can assess the impact of requirement changes.
17. The three principal stages are problem analysis and change specification, change analysis and costing, and change implementation.
18. They set out what the system should do and define the constraints on its operation and implementation.
19. True
20. False