

Identifying Patterns and Trends in Campus Placement Data using Machine Learning

Define Problem / Problem Understanding

Business Requirements

A common practice is to refer to objectives, or expected benefits, as 'business requirements.' [1]

People commonly use the term 'requirements'. Business requirements, also known as stakeholder requirements specifications (StRS), describe the characteristics of a proposed system from the viewpoint of the system's end user like a CONOPS. Products, systems, software, and processes are ways of how to deliver, satisfy, or meet business requirements.

'Business requirements' to describe the features of the product, system, software expected to be created.

A widely held model claims that these two types of requirements differ only in their level of detail or abstraction - wherein 'business requirements' are high-level, frequently vague, and decompose into the detailed product, system, or software requirements.

Such confusion can be avoided by recognizing that business requirements are not objectives, but rather meet objectives (i.e., provide value) when satisfied.

Business requirements what's do not decompose into product/system/software requirement how's. Rather, products and their requirements represent a response to business requirements - presumably, how to satisfy what. Business requirements exist within the business environment and must be discovered, where as product requirements are human-defined (specified). Business requirements are not limited to high-level existence, but need to be driven down to detail. Regardless of their level of detail, however, business requirements are

always business deliverable what's that provide value when satisfied; driving them down to detail never turns business requirements into product requirements.

Business requirements are often listed in a Business Requirements Document or BRD. The emphasis in a BRD is on process or activity of accurately accessing planning and development of the requirements, rather than on how to achieve it; this is usually delegated to a Systems Requirements Specification or Document (SRS or SRD), or other variation such as a Functional Specification Document. Confusion can arise between a BRD and a SRD when the distinction between business requirements and system requirements is disregarded. Consequently, many BRDs actually describe requirements of a product, system, or software.

Both parties may be responsible for determining the business requirements and developing technical solutions. Business analysts tend to be involved in developing the implementation approach, and managing the impact on all business areas, including stakeholder engagement and risk management.

Finally, standardization of format may cause difficulties. Multiple projects with multiple formats that lead to variation in structure and content of a requirements document renders these ineffective from a traceability and manageability perspective. In fact, when creating a template for use in a cross-functional requirement gathering exercise, different roles with complementary knowledge may find it difficult to work within a common format. It is therefore crucial to allow non-specialist or non-expert stakeholders to provide additional requirements by Appendices and additional attachments to cover their area of specification. Addressing various nuances, and arriving at a best fit, remains the single biggest challenge to effective requirements.