

Software Engineering

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What are the Requirements?

- A software project starts when someone gets an idea or a demand presents itself
 - new company/organization
 - new department
 - new product
 - new rules and regulations
 - new business processes
- The requirements state what a system should do and under what constraints
- Requirements are a fundamental part of the communication between the client and the software engineering team
 - Often, they are part of a legal contract signed



Definition in SWEBOK

•a software requirement is a property which must be exhibited in order to solve some problem in the real world.....



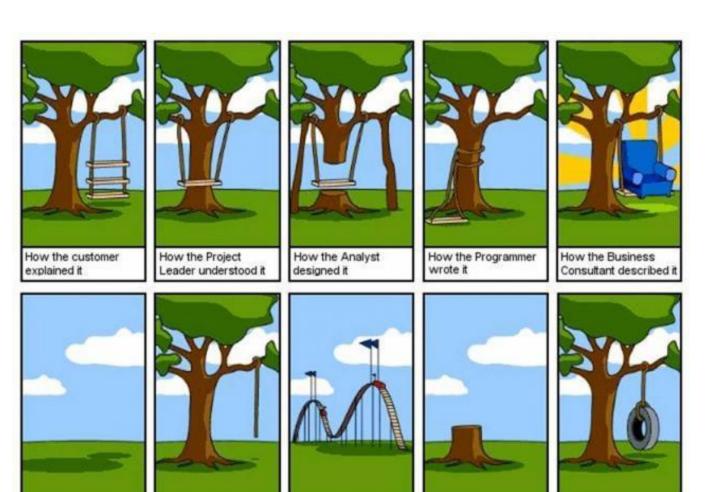
How the project

was documented

What operations

installed

Why are they needed?





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How the customer

was billed

How it was supported

What the customer really needed

Topics covered

- Product and process requirements
 - Functional and non-functional requirements
- User requirements
- System requirements
- The software requirements document



Types of requirement

User requirements

- Statements in natural language & diagrams of the services the system provides & its operational constraints
- Written for customers

System requirements

- A structured document setting out detailed descriptions of system's functions, services & operational constraints
- Defines what should be implemented, may be part of a contract between client and contractor



Types of requirement

Functional requirements

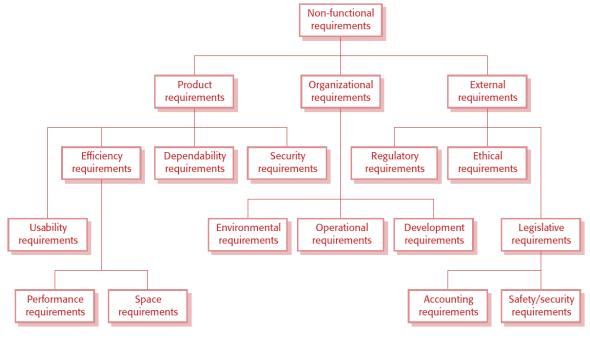
- Statements about the services the system should provide
 - How the system should react to particular inputs, and how the system should behave in particular situations
- Sometimes it also explicitly state what the system should not do



Types of requirement

Non-functional requirements

- These are constraints on the services or functions offered by the system
 - Include timing constraints, constraints on the development process, and constraints imposed by standards
 - Often apply to the global system not to individual features or services



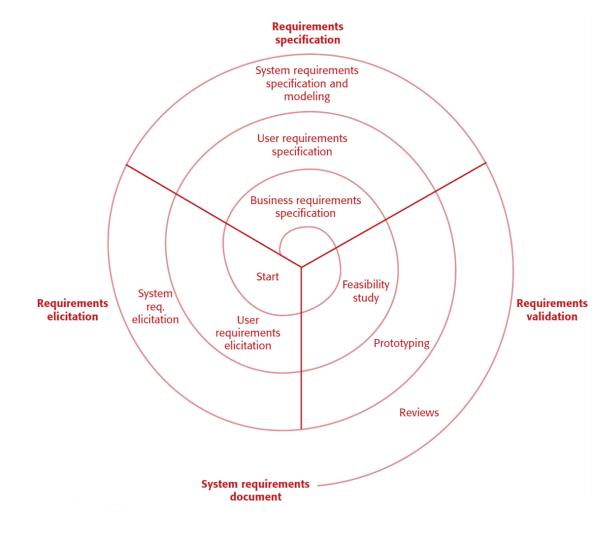


About the process

Key activities

- Elicitation and Analysis.

 Discovering requirements by interacting with stakeholders
- Specification. Converting these requirements into a standard form
- Validation. Checking that the requirements actually define the system that the customer wants

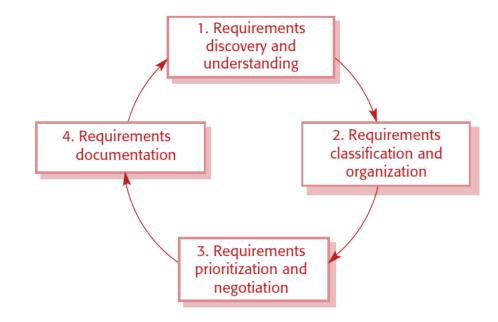




Elicitation and Analysis

Key activities

- 1. Interacting with stakeholders of the system to discover their requirements
- 2. Takes the unstructured collection of requirements, groups related requirements and organizes them into coherent clusters
- 3. Concerned with prioritizing requirements and finding and resolving conflicts
- 4. Requirements are documented and input into the next round of the spiral

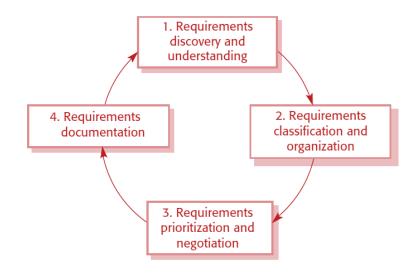




Elicitation and Analysis

Techniques

- 1. Interviewing.
 - Open interviews where there is no agenda
 - Closed interviews when the stakeholders answers a predefined set of questions



2. Ethnography.

- Observational technique that can be used to understand operational processes and help derive requirements for software to support them
- An analyst immerses in the working environment

