



# RTMX 101

Introduction to Requirements Traceability with RTMX

---

**Author**  
RTMX Engineering

**Version**  
1.0

**Date**  
February 10, 2026

rtmx.ai • dev@rtmx.ai

# Introduction

Modern software development moves fast. Teams ship features daily, AI agents write code alongside humans, and requirements live in scattered documents, tickets, and tribal knowledge. In this chaos, a fundamental question often goes unanswered:

## NOTE

*“Does this code actually meet our requirements?”*

RTMX answers this question with **closed-loop verification**: a system where requirement status is derived from evidence, not opinions.

## The Problem

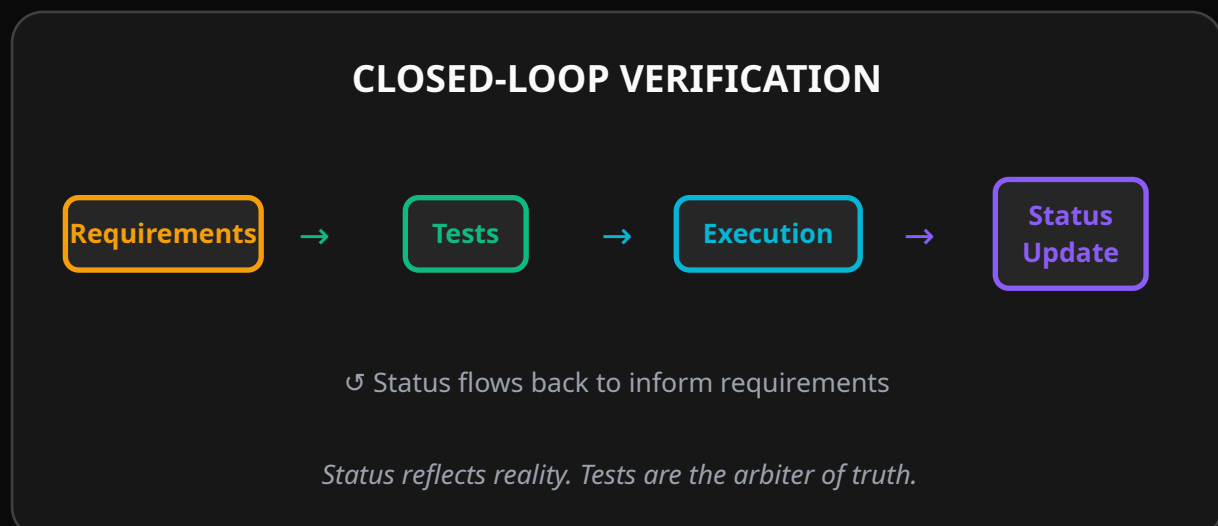
Traditional requirements management suffers from three critical failures:

1. **Manual Status Updates** — Someone claims a requirement is “done” without proof
2. **Disconnected Tests** — Tests exist, but nobody knows which requirements they verify
3. **Stale Documentation** — Requirements documents drift from reality within weeks

These failures compound. When you can’t trust your requirements status, you can’t trust your release readiness. When tests aren’t linked to requirements, passing tests don’t prove anything about feature completeness.

## The RTMX Solution

RTMX takes a radically simple approach:



**Tests are the arbiter of truth.** If tests pass, the requirement is complete. If tests fail, it isn't. No exceptions, no overrides, no "trust me, it works."

# Core Concepts

## The RTM Database

RTMX stores requirements in a CSV file—human-readable, Git-friendly, and AI-parseable:

CSV

```
req_id,category,requirement_text,status,test_module,test_function
REQ-AUTH-001,AUTH,User can log in,COMPLETE,tests/test_auth.py,test_login
REQ-AUTH-002,AUTH,User can reset password,MISSING,,,
```

Why CSV? Because:

- Every tool can read it (Excel, pandas, grep)
- Git diffs show exactly what changed
- AI agents can parse and update it
- No database server required

## Test Markers

Tests link to requirements using pytest markers:

python

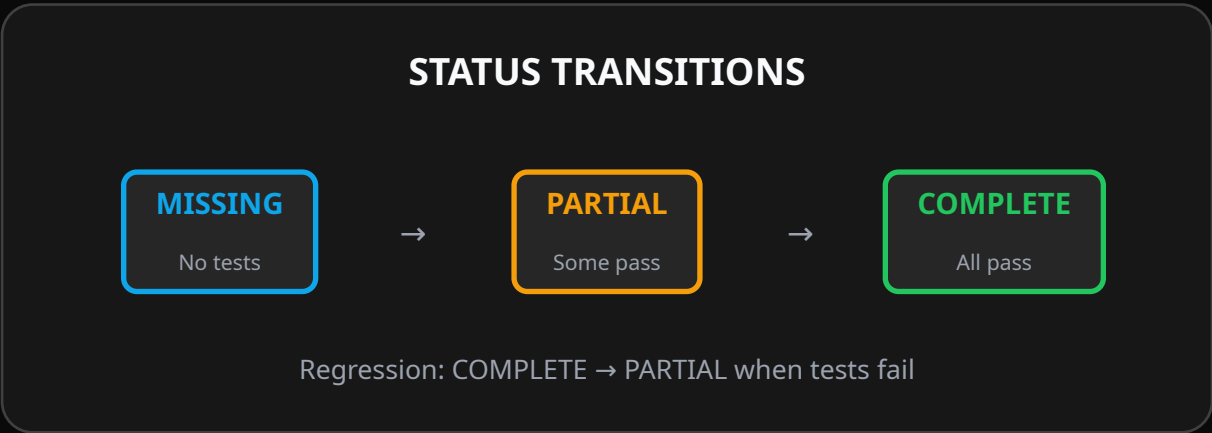
```
@pytest.mark.req("REQ-AUTH-001")
@pytest.mark.scope_unit
def test_user_can_login():
    user = create_test_user()
    result = login(user.email, user.password)
    assert result.success
```

The `@pytest.mark.req()` decorator creates bidirectional traceability:

- From requirement → find its tests
- From test → find its requirement

# Status Lifecycle

Requirements flow through four statuses:



Status	Meaning	Source
NOT_STARTED	Work hasn't begun	Initial state
MISSING	Tests don't exist or haven't run	No evidence
PARTIAL	Some tests pass, some fail	Mixed results
COMPLETE	All tests pass	Verified

## KEY INSIGHT

Status transitions are **automatic**. When `rtmx verify --update` runs, status changes based on test results—not human claims.

# Quick Start

## Installation

```
bash
pip install rtmx
```



# The Closed Loop

The most important concept in RTMX is **closed-loop verification**. Let's contrast it with the anti-pattern:

## PATTERN

Run `rtmx verify --update`  
Tests determine status  
Evidence-based progress

## ANTI-PATTERN

Edit CSV: `status: COMPLETE`  
Human claims status  
Opinion-based progress

## Why Closed-Loop Matters

When status is derived from tests:

- **Releases are trustworthy** — 100% means all tests pass
- **Regressions are detected** — Failed tests downgrade status
- **AI agents can't lie** — They can't claim completion without passing tests
- **Progress is auditable** — Git history shows who changed what and when

## Example: Catching a Regression

```
text
$ rtmx verify --update

Verification Results:
-----
PASSING: 12 requirements
FAILING: 1 requirements

Status changes:
REQ-AUTH-001: COMPLETE → PARTIAL

✓ Updated 1 requirement(s) in RTM database
```

The system caught that `REQ-AUTH-001` regressed. No human noticed—the tests did.

# Working with AI Agents

RTMX is designed for AI-assisted development. When AI agents work in RTMX-enabled projects:

## Agent Workflow

### AGENT WORKFLOW

- 1 Read specification** docs/requirements/CATEGORY/REQ-XXX.md
- 2 Write tests** `@pytest.mark.req("REQ-XXX")`
- 3 Implement code** Pass the tests
- 4 Run verification** `rtmx verify --update`
- 5 Commit changes** Status already updated by verification

## Critical Rule

### NEVER MANUALLY EDIT STATUS

Agents must **never** manually edit the `status` field in `rtm_database.csv`. Status is determined by `rtmx verify --update`, not by claims.

This rule is enforced by convention and can be validated in CI:

```
yaml
# .github/workflows/ci.yml
- name: Verify Requirements
  run: |
    rtmx verify --update
    git diff --exit-code docs/rtm_database.csv
```

If an agent manually edited status, the diff would fail.

# Next Steps

Now that you understand the basics:

- 1. **Read the Patterns Guide**  
Learn best practices and anti-patterns at [rtmx.ai/patterns](https://rtmx.ai/patterns)
- 2. **Add Requirements to Your Project**  
Start with 3-5 critical requirements and expand
- 3. **Integrate with CI**  
Run `rtmx verify` on every pull request
- 4. **Install Agent Prompts**  
Run `rtmx install` to inject RTMX guidance into CLAUDE.md

# Summary

Concept	Key Point
RTM Database	CSV file, Git-tracked, AI-readable
Test Markers	<code>@pytest.mark.req()</code> links tests to requirements
Status	Derived from tests, never manually set
Closed Loop	<code>rtmx verify --update</code> is the source of truth
AI Agents	Implement code, run verify, never claim status

REMEMBER

The RTM is a **verification record**, not a wish list.  
Status must be **earned** through passing tests, not **claimed** through manual edits.

For more information, visit [rtmx.ai](https://rtmx.ai)  
Questions? Contact [dev@rtmx.ai](mailto:dev@rtmx.ai)