Assignment

1. Do user stories can replace requirements documents?

The user stories focuses on the experience-what the person using the product wants to be able to do. While requirements document focuses on functionality-what the product should do.

There is one major distinction between user stories and requirements: Objective.

While most new functionality should be defined from user’s perspective, that is not always feasible or even helpful. For example, consider security features or infrastructure requirements that are not always customer facing.

User stories should be written in one or two sentences and capture who the user is, what they want, and why.

Example: As a user, I want to be able to reset my password so I can get back into the system if I forget it.

Requirements tend to be very detailed and take a longer time to write. These often go into specific detail (sometimes highly technical) on how the software should work. Those details then guide the development team on how to build a new feature or functionality.

Example: The user is allowed to reset their password once they have received a password reset email. The email should contain unique link for resetting the password and that link should expire after two hours.

User stories can be written by just about anyone close to the software-developer, QA testing team as long as it represents the end user’s perspective. But it is the product manager or owner who maintains the backlog of user stories.

Requirements are written by the product manager, product owner, or business analyst. Technical lead are often involved as well as the engineers who will be responsible for the working on the features or improvements.

Although the objective of a user story or requirement differ, the goal is always the same- building a product that customer love.

1. When are user stories written?

User stories are written throughout the building of product. And updating the stories (or adding new ones) can happen at any time.

For agile team, the product backlog serves as a prioritized list of the functionality that needs to be developed. This is where the user stories are kept until they are worked on-typically during development sprints.

1. FRD ( Functional requirements document)

Functional requirements document describe how a product must behave, what its features and functions.

Functional requirements are product features or functions that developers must implement to enable user to accomplish their tasks. So, it’s important to make them clear both the development team and the stakeholders.

Example: As a guest, I want a sofa that I can sleep on overnight.

Requirements are usually written in text, especially for Agile-drive.