

Requirements Management



Outline

- Managing and Communicating System Requirements
- Systems Engineering Tool
- Requirements Allocation / Hierarchy
- Verification and Validation



Managing and Communicating System Requirements



Requirements Management

- It is a set of techniques for documenting, analysing, prioritizing, and agreeing on requirements so that engineering teams always have current and approved requirements.
- Requirements management provides a way to avoid errors by keeping track of changes in requirements and fostering communication with stakeholders from the start of a project throughout the engineering lifecycle.





Requirements Management Plan

Having a **Requirements Management Plan** (RMP) is critical to the success of a project because it enables engineering teams to control the scope and direct the product development lifecycle. Requirements management software provides the tools for you to execute that plan, helping to reduce costs, accelerate time to market, and improve quality control

The Proper Requirements Management Plan





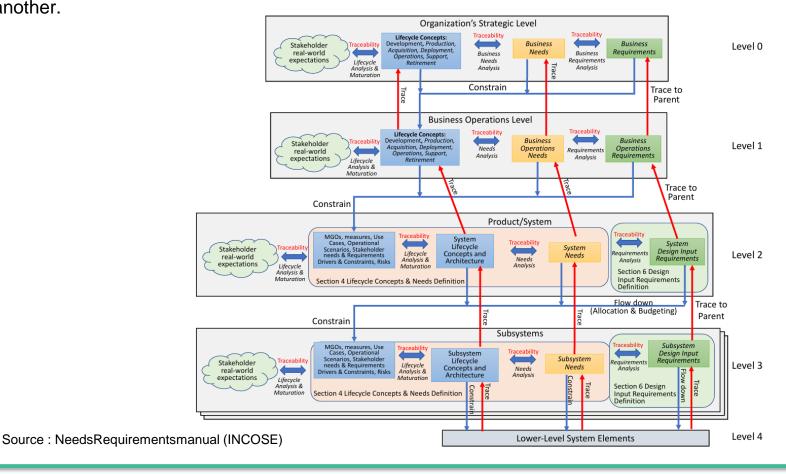
Requirements Communication

- Requirements must be documented
 - Textual format
 - Operational scenarios, use cases, user stories
 - o Diagrams / models
 - Tabular format
- Requirements must be communicated across the system life cycle
 - Original/baseline; modified; added; deleted
- Requirements Tools are useful in the managing and communicating requirements

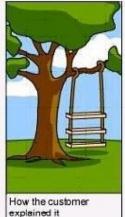
Flow down (allocation and budgeting) that occurs from one level of the system architecture to

another.





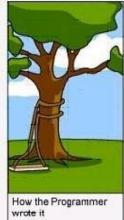




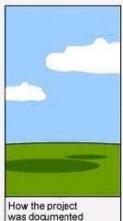


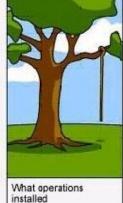


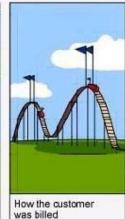
designed it

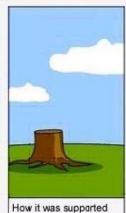










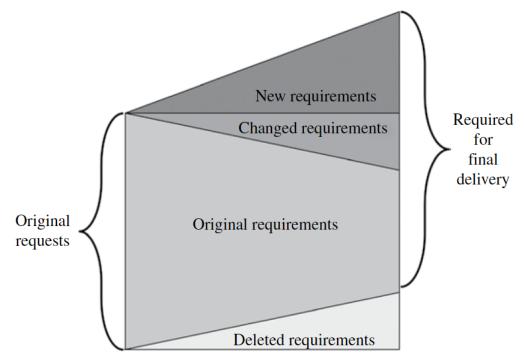




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Requirements Over Time





Requirements Attributes

- Attributes aid in the definition, verification, validation, management, and reuse of requirements
- Organizations must define an attribute scheme that is specific to their domain, product line, and organization
- While attributes are all potentially useful, too many should not be created because of the time and effort needed to define and maintain them.



Attributes for Requirements (1)

- Attributes to help define needs and requirements and their intent.
 - A1 Rationale
 - A2 Trace to Parent
 - A3 Trace to Source
 - A4 States and Modes
 - o A5 Allocation / Budgeting



Attributes for Requirements (2)

- Attributes associated with system verification or system validation.
 - A6 System verification or system validation success criteria
 - A7 System verification or system validation strategy
 - A8 System verification or system validation method
 - A9 System verification or system validation responsible organization
 - A10 System verification or system validation level
 - A11 System verification or system validation phase
 - A12 Condition of Use
 - A13 System verification or system validation results
 - A14 System verification or system validation status



Attributes for Requirements (3)

- Attributes to help manage the needs or requirements across the lifecycle.
 - A15 Unique identifier
 - A16 Unique name
 - A17 Originator / Author
 - A18 Date requirement entered
 - A19 Owner
 - A20 Stakeholders
 - o A21 Change Control Board
 - o A22 Change proposed
 - o A23 Version number

- A24 Approval date
- A25 Date of last change
- A26 Stability / Volatility
- o A27 Responsible person
- A28 Need or requirement Verification status
- A29 Need or requirement Validation status
- A30 Status of the need or requirement
- A31 Status (of implementation)
- A32 Trace to Interface definition



Attributes for Requirements (4)

- A33 Trace to dependent peer requirements
- A34 Priority
- A35 Criticality or essentiality
- A36 Risk of implementation
- A37 Risk (mitigation)
- A38 Key driving need or requirement
- A39 Additional comments
- A40 Type / Category



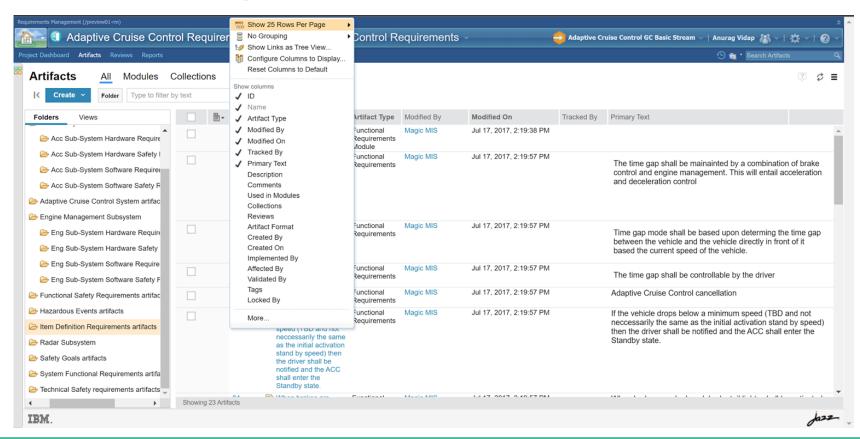
Attributes for Requirements (5)

- Attributes to show applicability and enable reuse
 - A41 Applicability
 - o A42 Region
 - A43 Country
 - A44 State / Province
 - A45 Market segment
 - o A46 Business unit

- Attributes to aid in product line management
 - A47 Product line
 - A48 Product line common needs and requirements
 - A49 Product line variant needs and requirements

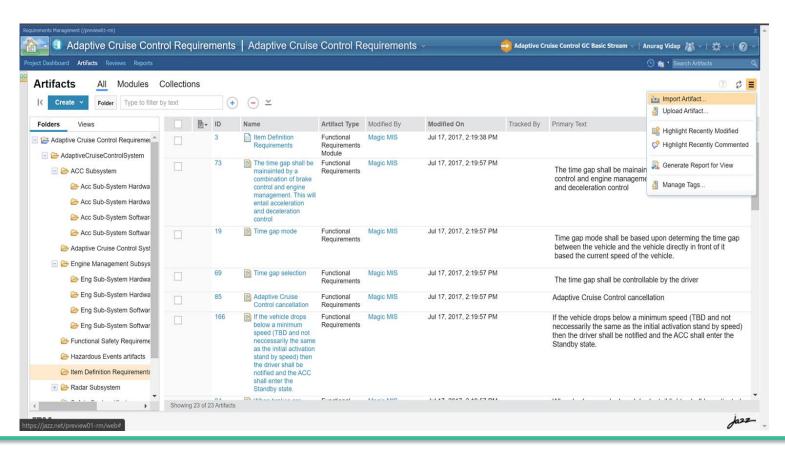
















For your SOI,

- 1. Pick a few Software Requirements already identified, and discuss the following:
 - a) Define various attributes for SW Requirements
 - b) Fill out the attributes for those SW Requirements



Systems Engineering Tool



Desirable features of an SE tool (1)

Functionality

- Needs and requirements quality
- Grammatical structure of needs and requirements
- Allocation, budgeting, and traceability
- Interface management
- Dependencies between artifacts and work products and their underlying data and information
- Impact assessment

- Ontology
- o Schema
- Embedded Objects
- Diagrams and drawings
- Modeling
- Reusability



Desirable features of an SE tool (2)

Tool attributes

- Tailorable
- Configuration / Customization
- Learnability / Usability
- Security
- Accessibility (devices / location)
- Online version Offline modes
- Concurrent access
- Performance

- Collaboration
- Tool integration needs and requirements
- Interoperability/tool integration data sharing
- Sharing of Data external
- Storage location
- Scalability / extendibility
- Archive/Backup/Long term availability



Desirable features of an SE tool (3)

- Management and Reporting
 - Attributes
 - Measures
 - Reports
 - Metrics/dashboards
 - Notifications
 - Project management work products
 - Lifecycle support
 - Workflow
 - o CM



Desirable features of an SE tool (4)

- General Considerations
 - Price
 - Cost of infrastructure to support the use of the SE toolset
 - Vendor/product maturity
 - User feedback and satisfaction



Traceability

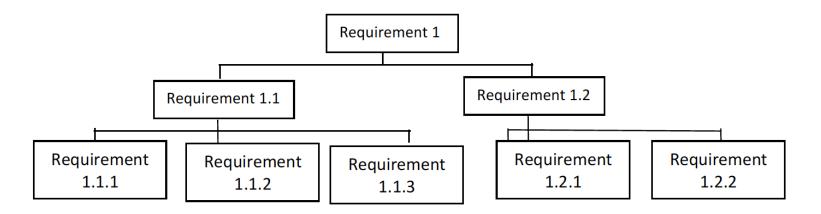
- Every requirement must be traced back to a source
- Traceability is bi-directional
- Significantly enabled by SE Tool
- Establishing traceability cannot be automated
- Horizontal Traceability: across the lifecycle, and between peers
- Vertical Traceability: between levels
- Essential for performing impact analysis resulting from requirements change/modification, insertion, or deletion



Requirements Allocation / Hierarchy



Requirements Hierarchy



Source: "Systems Engineering Practices", Ian Faulconbridge



Requirements Traceability

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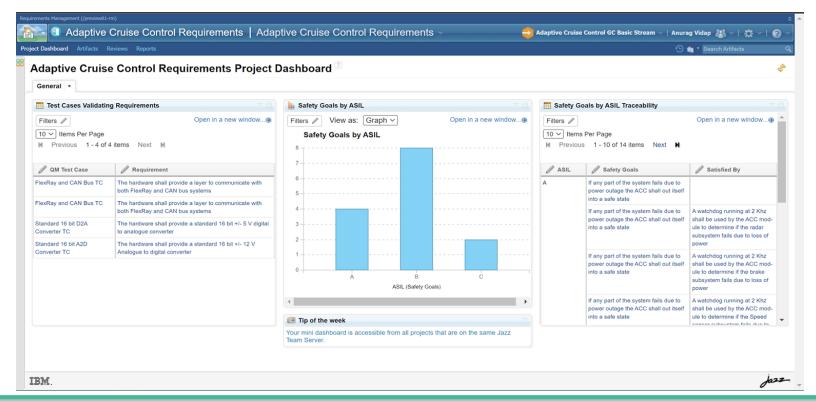


Stakeholder & System Requirements

- Elicitation of stakeholder requirements starts in Concept Definition
- System requirements will be considered in detail during System Definition.
- Stakeholder Requirements and System Requirements cannot be considered complete until consistency between the two has been achieved, as demonstrated by traceability, for which a number of iterations may be needed.

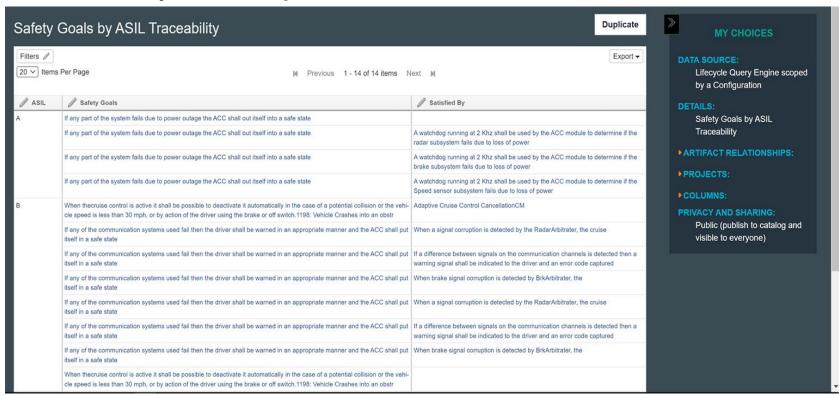


Traceability Example



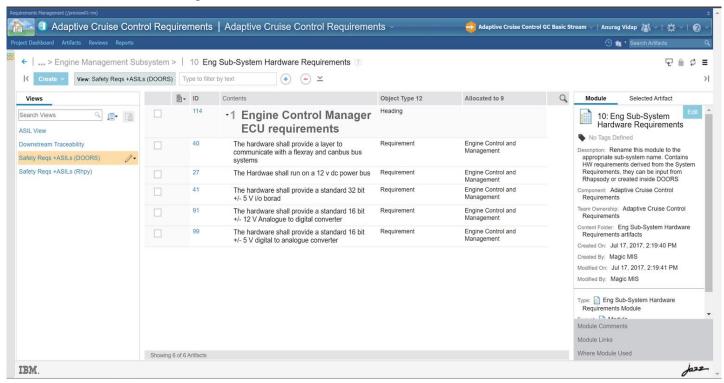


Traceability Example



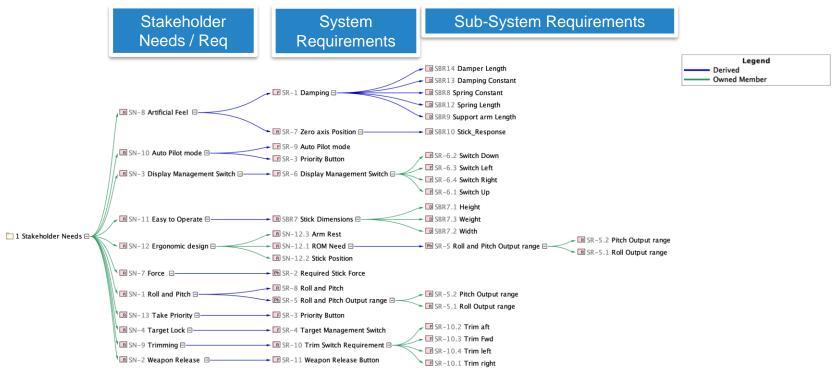


Allocation Example





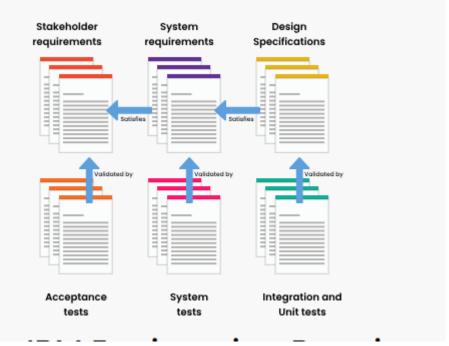
Requirements Breakdown Example





Digital Requirement Management

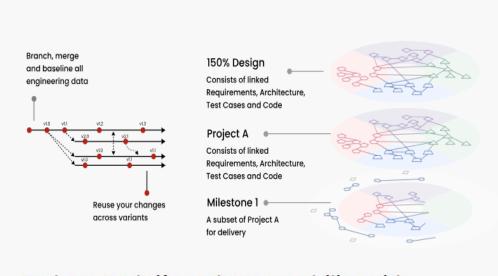
- Collaborating all the Stakeholders o
- End-End Traceability
- Change Management
- Variant Management
- Quality Management and Baseline \(\)
- Scalability and Reusability





Variant Management

- Reduced Costs
- Better Agility
- Better Efficiency
- Better Traceability
- Better Quality
- Better Reusability



End-to-End Lifecycle Traceability with Requirements Management



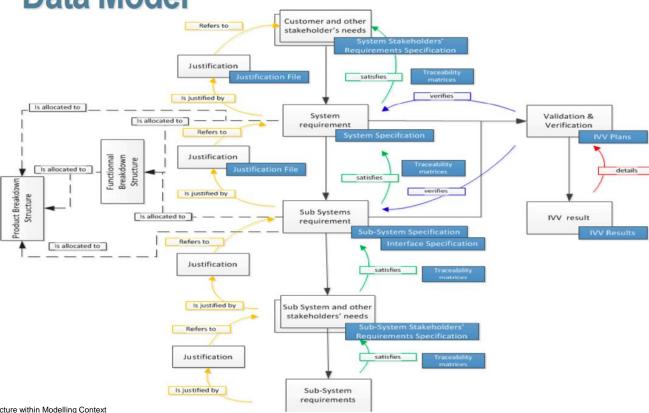


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Data Model and Workflow



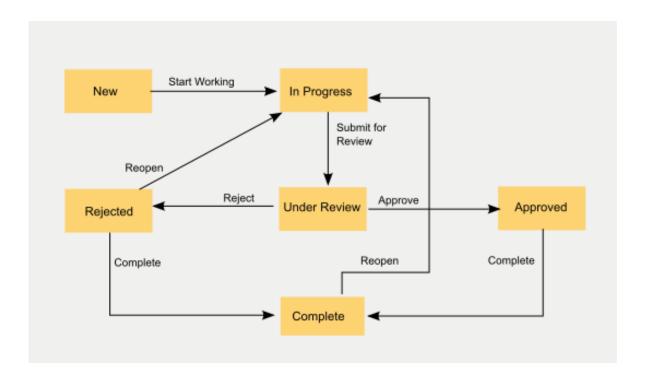
Data Model



Source : Requirements and Architecture within Modelling Context This White Paper is an AFIS collective work directed by the MBSE technical Committee (INCOSE)



Requirements Management Workflow Example



Source: IBM



The End