Capturing Requirements, examples

Business requirement	Functional	Non-functional requirement
What the stakeholder want to implement, it respond to the question "What I want" • As an user I wanted to be able to make changes in my group reservations individually if required. • As an user I want to make changes in my reservations if I change my mind • As an user I want to connect my reservation with other services from the company.	It is the proposal the team elaborate to accomplish each requirement item from stakeholder. • The form reservation which shall include id data, age, and date in-out shall be extensible for as many as required for group booking. The date in-out will be no inherited and will allow the user to have different in and out dates. • The system shall have a button to get back and make changes in the form before confirming. • The system shall make available a menu of extra pre-arranged services in the destination area, such as renting cars, hotels, and restaurants, by an extensible API form open to new business associations.	• The payment process shall follow the standard security regulations for encryption in connection with payment systems worldwide. • The booking system shall follow all the approved security protocols recommended by the industry both booking for services and for attending to issues and customer claims. • The booking service shall be done on third party servers to keep connection safe and the business interaction protected.

Storyboard

- The Storyboard is a tool to control the status (to-do, waiting, doing, done) of every work-item.
- Epic is a user story which include a more than one bit or item as dependency or any class of interconnection which make it necessary to be performed together.
- If the user story is the "What I want" list provided by stakeholders, the backlog is the list of user stories ready to undergo a prioritization, grooming and refinement process, as part of the sprint setting stage, before passing to the frontline in the storyboard.
- Under the Scrum system, the product owner will lead the grooming and refinement process in the early phase of the sprint. In the kanban method the Captain or the SRM (the Service Request Manager) will lead this stage but as a facilitator, since it is a method based in not fixed roles.

Capturing requirements, alternative tools…

- The user story is a powerful method to capture requirements from the customer, and the mentioned template "As a user, I want < > so that <>" has become a broadly expanded protocol.
- But this is not the only procedure available, as I have found, a good business interview could provide good information to make a backlog, specially in complex requirements.
- What about when is about a feature enhancement? Prepared to be a more complicated use case, the most extended protocol is a variation of the above-mentioned template, in this case : "action" <current return or result> "required action" <expected result | output>

Documenting the project..

- Include a README section to describe entirely purposes, use cases, features, installation, guidelines, hardware requirements, and tutorials when required could improve the quality of the project. Also licence info, references, citation.

- Including a tracking system for every feature individually and a method to report changes or alternatives at every functionality. In the case of open-source projects, the procedure used by sites such as **GitHub**, **Git**, and others has become a standard protocol.