

# SIT773 Software Requirements and Analysis

## Pass Task 1.2: Domain analysis and preparing a fishbone diagram

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### Overview

In this week's learning activities, you have explored domain vocabulary and domain analysis. Domain vocabulary provides you with the terminologies used in the problem domain, its context and the environment.

In the previous task, you were required to write a problem statement. A problem statement may not reflect the sources of, or root causes of the issues. In this task you will apply what you have learned this week on domain analysis so that you can identify the root causes of these issues and understand the problem domain thoroughly in order to propose the best solution for your stakeholders.

As you've learned, one of the major problems for LC is that sales and return on investment (ROI) are decreasing. LC needs to overcome these problems as soon as possible, while maintaining customer loyalty and attracting new customers in this very competitive market. However, at this stage, ROI is the main problem that LC is faced with but the problem itself does not define a reasonable solution.

Fishbone diagrams, which have been explained this week, are used in order to identify the underlying causes of a problem.

In this task, you are required to perform domain analysis and identify the root causes of LC's problem based on the information provided in the case study, described in the previous task, by constructing a fishbone diagram.

### Submission Details

Submit the following files to OnTrack:

- Your fishbone diagram.
- A brief report outlining your domain analysis.

### Instructions

1. Review related steps and examples in regards to domain vocabulary, domain analysis, fishbone diagrams and problem statements.
2. Complete the task at the end of each step and get feedback from your fellow students so that you can develop a good understanding of each concept covered.
3. Read the case study for LC carefully; think about the problems that LC is faced with. Then analyse and complete your fishbone diagram.

4. For your fishbone diagram, identify the problem definition and make this the spine.
5. Once you have a spine, you can then proceed to identify and annotate the varying factors that contribute to the problem definition such as people, processes, equipment etc. These are the bones in your fishbone diagram.
6. Once your diagram has the spine and bones, you can then proceed to draw shorter lines, stemming from each of the bones that represent the underlying causes of each contributing factor.
7. Submit your work to OnTrack.