

# Requirements

## Engineering

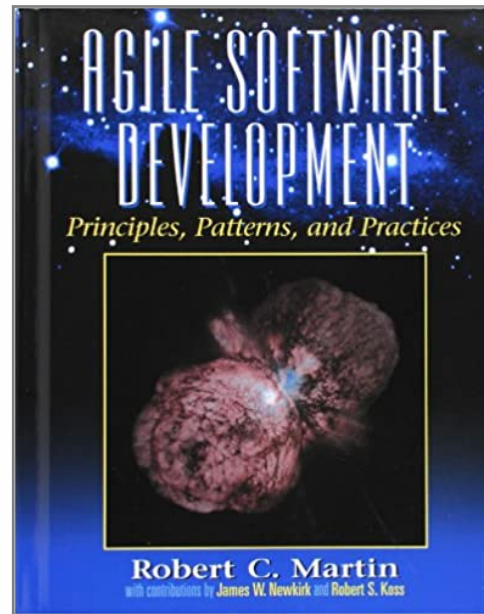
YEGOR BUGAYENKO

Lecture #2 out of 16

80 minutes

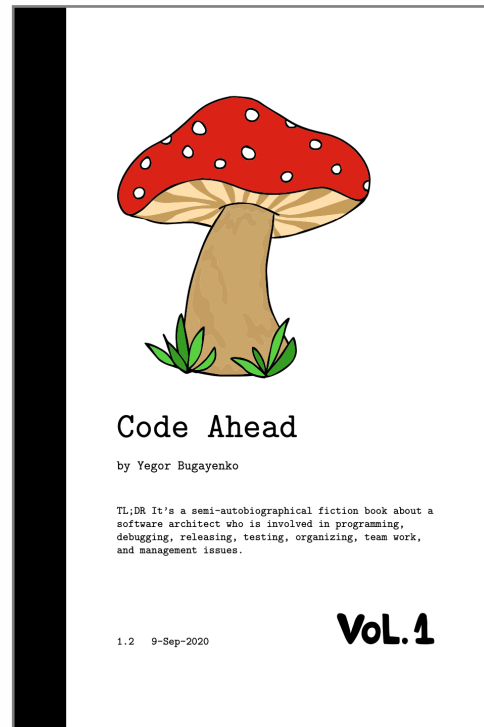
The slidedeck was presented by the author in this [YouTube Video](#)

All visual and text materials presented in this slidedeck are either originally made by the author or taken from public Internet sources, such as web sites. Copyright belongs to their respected authors.



“If you are lucky, you start a project with a clear picture of what you want the system to be. The design of the system is a vital image in your mind. If you are luckier still, the clarity of that design makes it to the first release.”

— *Agile Software Development. Principles, Patterns, and Practices*, Robert Martin



“It’s the responsibility of a programmer to make sure the tasks he is working with have explicit borders.”

— *Code Ahead*, Yegor Bugayenko

Use Cases (user stories)

FPA, IFPUG, COSMIC

Traceability Matrix

Verification and Validation

Non-Functional Requirements (NFRs)

Estimates and COCOMO II

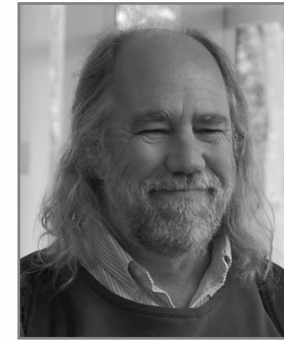
Books, Venues, Call-to-Action

Chapter #1:

## Use Cases (user stories)



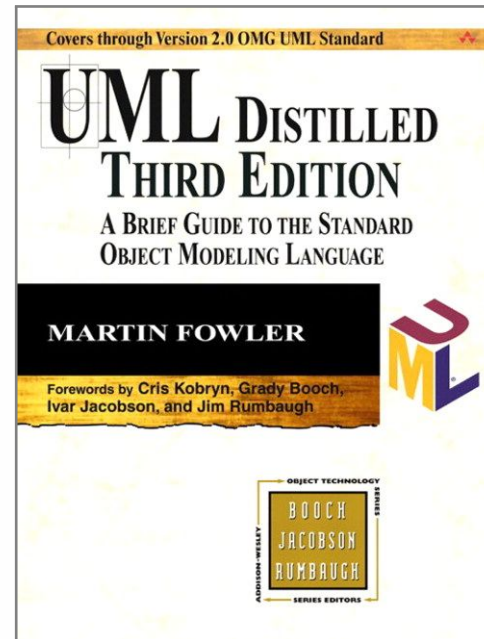
Ivar Jacobson  
in 1987



Grady Booch



James Rumbaugh



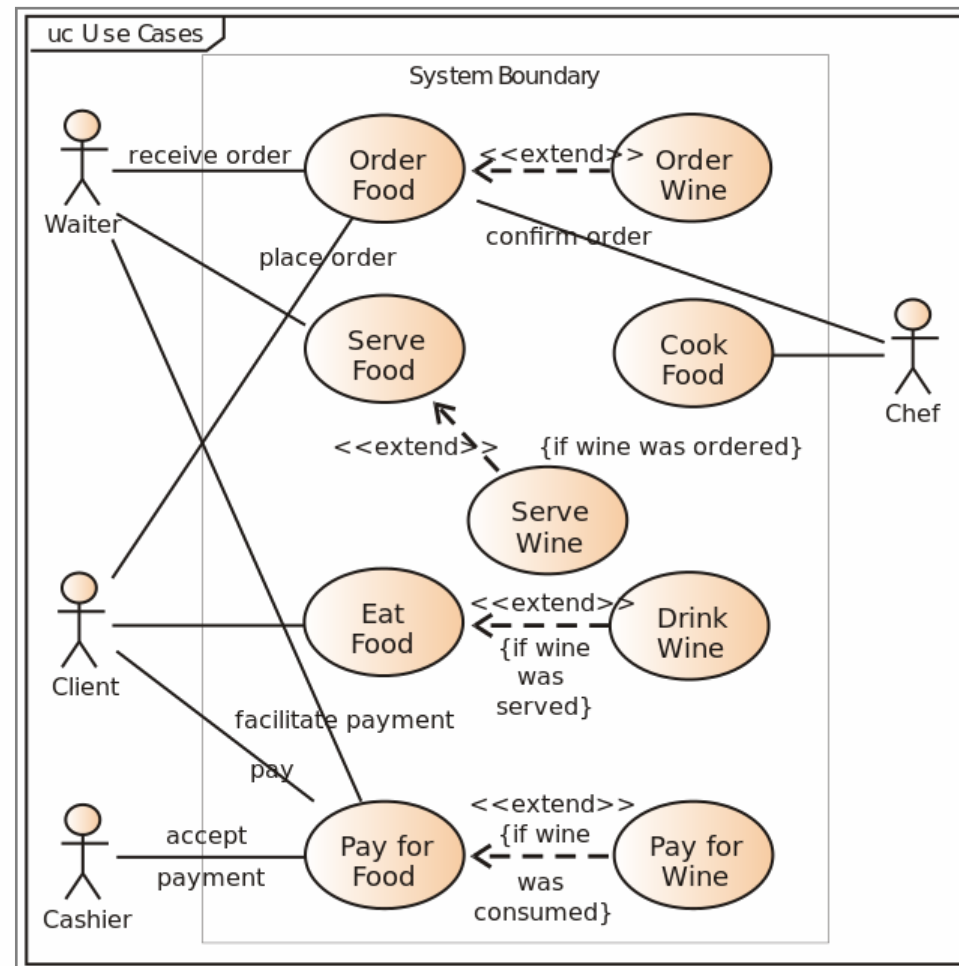
“There is no standard way to write the content of a use case, and different formats work well in different cases”

— UML Distilled  
Martin Fowler

```
1 Use Case: Make a QR code
2 Primary Actor: User
3 Basic flow:
4     1. The User enters the URL into the HTML box.
5     2. The System creates a PNG image of a QR code.
6     3. The User downloads the image through HTTP.
7 Extensions:
8     1a. The User enters broken URL.
9         1. The System shows an error modal dialog box.
10        2. The User confirms.
11    3a. The User cancels downloading.
12        1. The System stops sending data over HTTP.
```



## Use Case Diagram



Chapter #2:

FPA, IFPUG, COSMIC

## Function Point Analysis (FPA)

FPA was originally developed by Allan Albrecht in the late 1970s at IBM

International Function Point Users Group (IFPUG) is in charge

Regulated by ISO 20296

COSMIC is the modern version: ISO/IEC 14143

The method breaks down the requirements into combinations of the four data movements types: Entry (E), Exit (X), Read (R), Write (W)

Function Points (FPs) are used for estimates

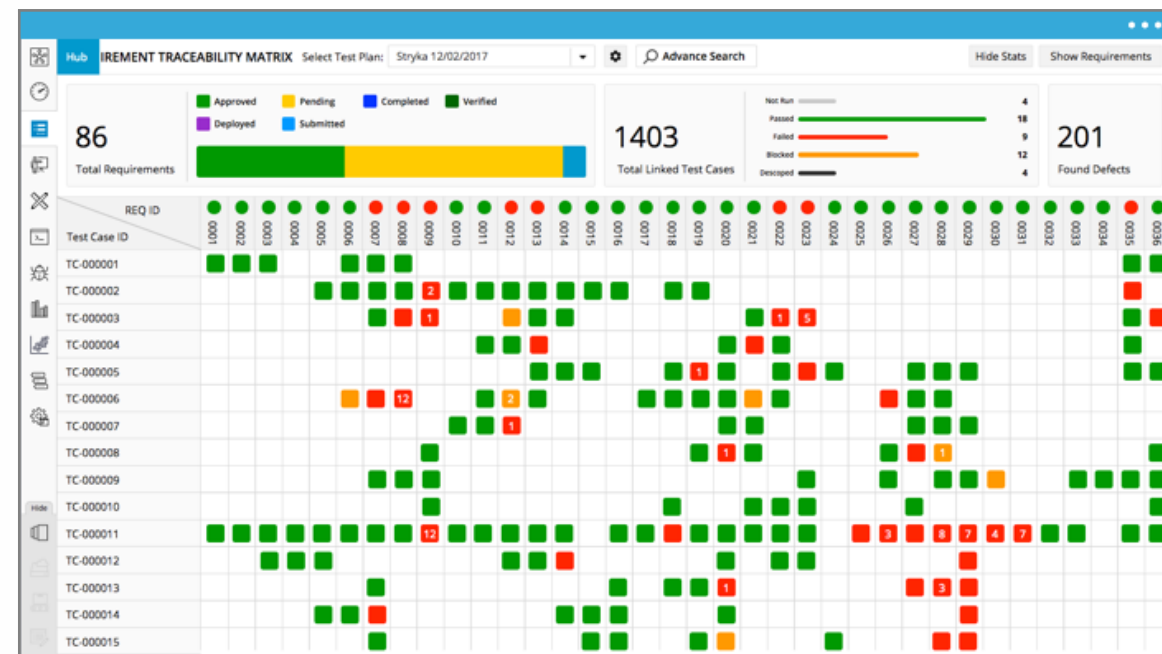


Also, read about Use Case Points (UCP)

Chapter #3:

# Traceability Matrix

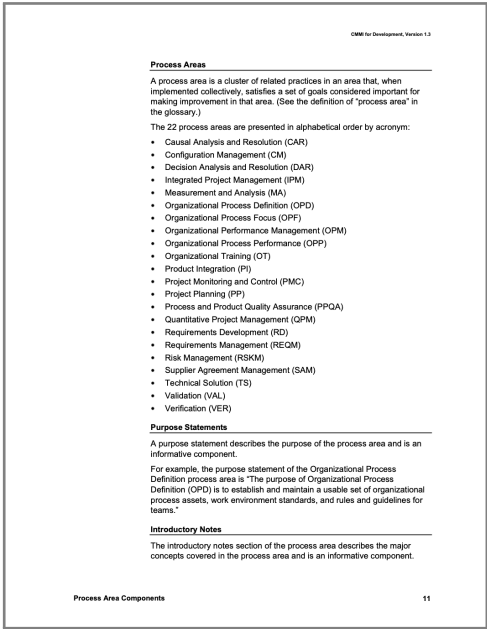
## Traceability Matrix



Use Cases, Non-Functional Requirements, Test Cases, Classes, Packages, Servers, Containers, Components, Nodes, etc.

Chapter #4:

# Verification and Validation



“Two different questions may be asked by a project team: ‘We do it right?’ vs. ‘We do the right thing?’ CMMI-Dev has two separate process areas: VER and VAL.”



Chapter #5:

## Non-Functional Requirements (NFRs)

## Quality Attributes or just “-ilities”:

Availability:  $A = \frac{E_{\text{up}}}{E_{\text{down}} + E_{\text{up}}}$

Capacity: Clicks Per Second (CPS)

Recovery: Recovery Time Objective (RTO)

Maintainability: Mean Time To Repair (MTTR)

Usability: focus group surveys?

## Bad NFRs

“The software must be fast.”

“It must be easy to maintain.”

“The user interface must be attractive.”

## Good NFRs

“Being installed on a test server (see Annex A), the software must respond is less than 20ms on any request from UC1–UC7.”

“The maximum time required to fix a bug much be less than two hours.”

“At least 80% of beta users must anonymously confirm that the UI is attractive enough.”

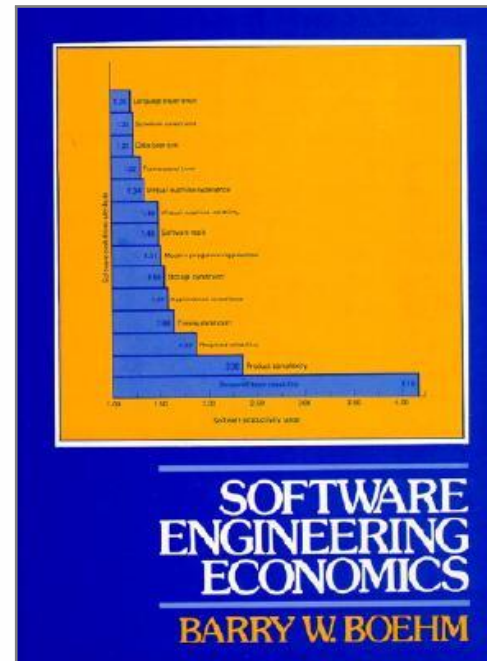
## “Ten Mistakes in Specs” (2015)



- No Glossary or a Messy One
- Questions, Discussions, Opinions
- Mixing Functional and NFRs
- Mixing Requirements and Docs
- Un-measurable NFRs
- Implementation Instructions
- Lack of Actor Perspective
- Noise
- Will, Need, Must

Chapter #6:

## Estimates and COCOMO II



“For software decisions, the most critical and difficult of these inputs to provide are estimates of the cost of a proposed software project.”

— Software Engineering Economics  
Barry W. Boehm

First, we predict the size in Kilo Lines of Code ( $K$ ).

Then, we find effort adjustment factor ( $F$ ).

Then, we find coefficients  $a$ ,  $b$ , and  $c$  using the table.

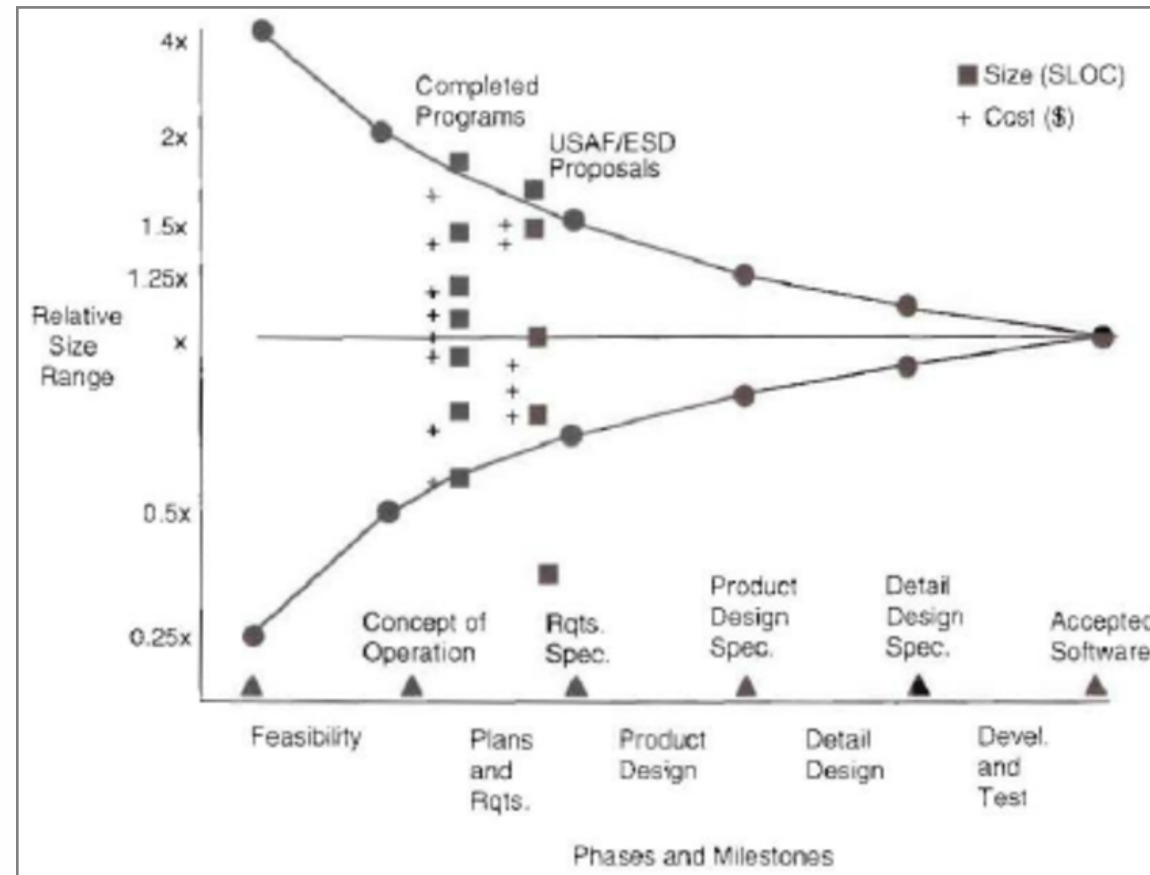
Then, we calculate the size in man-months:

$$E = a \times K^b \times F$$

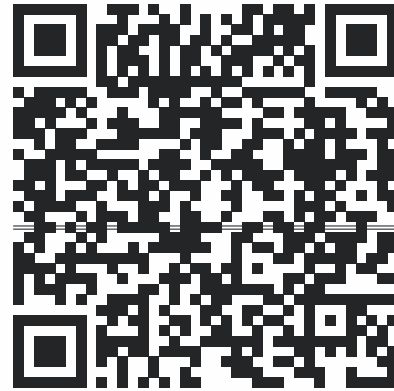
Then, we calculate the duration in months ( $D$ ):

$$D = 2.5 \times E^c$$

## Cone of Uncertainty





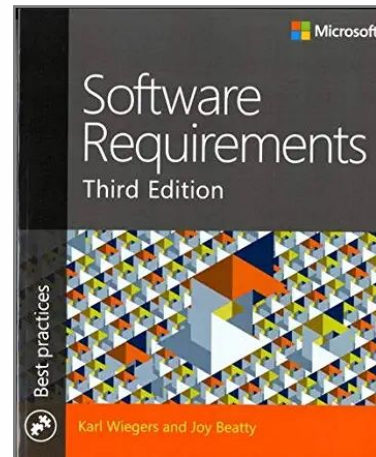


“How much for this software?” they ask.

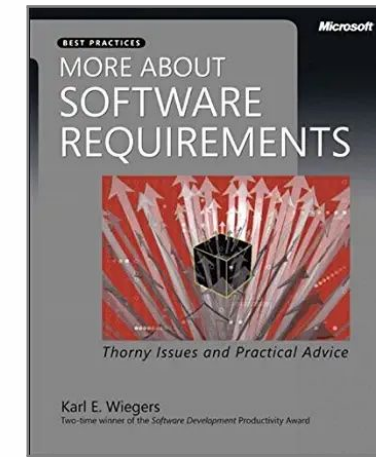
“The development will take forever and will consume all your money,” we answer.

Chapter #7:

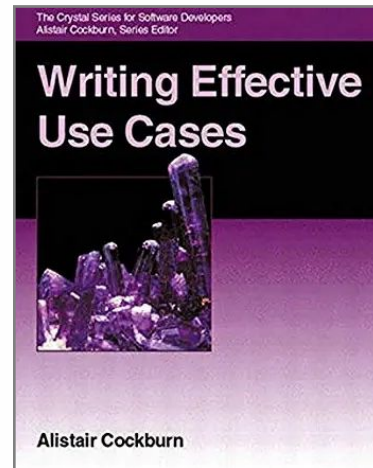
## Books, Venues, Call-to-Action



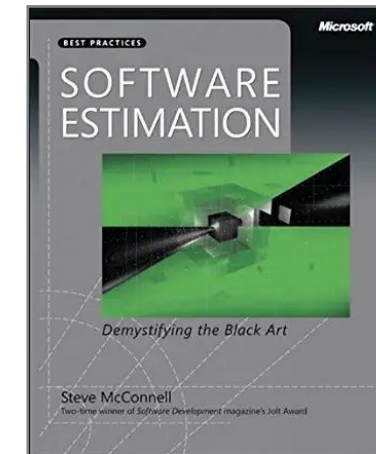
“Software Requirements” by KARL WIEGERS ET AL.



“More About Software Requirements: Thorny Issues and Practical Advice” by KARL WIEGERS



“Writing Effective Use Cases” by  
ALISTAIR COCKBURN



“Software Estimation: Demystifying  
the Black Art” by STEVE  
MCCONNELL

## Where to publish:

IEEE International Requirements Engineering Conference (RE)

## Call to Action:

Specify 4+ use cases and 10+ non-functional requirements for your app. Then, count all FPs, estimate the size in LoC, and then estimate the cost in man-months using COCOMO II.

## Still unresolved issues:

- How to validate requirements automatically?
- How to trace them automatically?
- How to specify in Controlled Natural Language (CNL)?
- How to reduce them?

# Bibliography