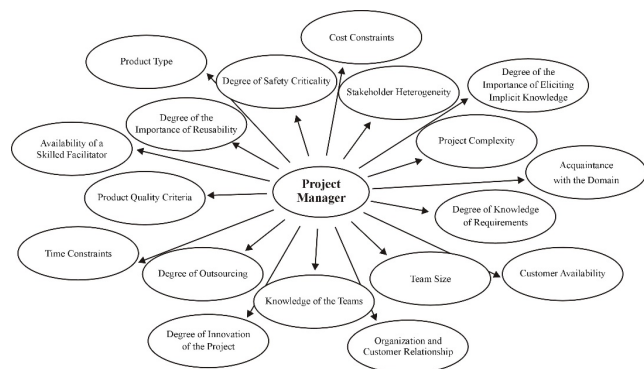


tools are available. However, the tools have limited scopes, unintelligent management of the unknowns and internal situational complexities in the services that make an expert project manager mandatory. This means that the expertise of the appointed project manager must match the nature of the phase of the SDLC.

Before starting the RCs, the following key points (Figure 1) should be taken into consideration by the project manager.



**FIGURE 1.** Key points for consideration by the project manager.

It is crucial to mention here that the attributes that were described can be logically connected with the characteristics of RE and RCM frameworks and methods. For example, the time limits of a project are related to the training and application costs of the RE and RCM methods. In a software project, the matter of the complexity of a product requires RC methods with high capacity in order to elicit, model, document, and verify the requirements of the project. It is insured that the performance activities of the frameworks must be correct, complete, coherent, concise, clear, considerate and courteous. The attributes of both frameworks are shown in Table 1.

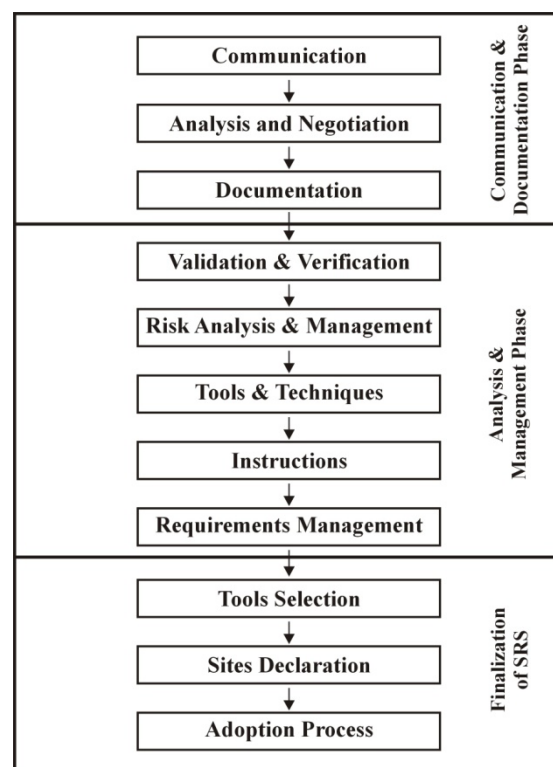
#### A. RE FRAMEWORK

The proposed framework of RE for global software development (Figure 2) is broadly categorized into three phases. A specialized project management strategy is introduced to achieve the best objective of each phase. The first phase of the framework is the communication and documentation phase, which includes i) communications, ii) analyses and negotiations, and iii) documentation. The requirements and expectations of the customer are gathered (through interviews, site visits, document auditing, etc.), and important technical questions are asked after the analyzed requirements are documented. To manage this phase, the project manager must have customer service expertise/technical abilities, communication skills and be well versed in software terminology.

The second phase is the analyses and management phase, which includes i) validation and verification, ii) risk analyses and management, iii) tools and techniques, iv) instructions, and v) requirement management. This phase includes the different analyses activities and the procedure to manage them

**TABLE 1.** Abilities of the frameworks under RE & RCM.

Aspects	Sr. No.	Examples of attributes of the Techniques and Process
Technical Perspectives	FA1	Ability to facilitate communication
	FA2	Ability to help understand social issues
	FA3	Ability to help obtain domain knowledge
	FA4	Ability to help obtain implicit knowledge
	FA5	Ability to analyze and model requirements with understandable notations
	FA6	Ability to help analyze nonfunctional requirements
	FA7	Ability to facilitate negotiations with customers
	FA8	Ability to help prioritize requirements
P. M. Technicalities	FA9	Ability to manage unseen managerial problems
	FA10	Ability to manage internal technical issues of team members and projects modules
Cost Perspective	FA11	Learning curve (introduction costs)
	FA12	Application costs
	FA13	Complexity of techniques



**FIGURE 2.** Framework of RE in GSD.

in an efficient way. Hence, the appointed project manager for this phase must have the expertise and experience to manage this type of work.

Third and last phase is the finalization of SRS, which includes the i) tools selection, ii) sites declaration, and iii) adoption of the process. Therefore, the appointed project manager of this phase must have the capabilities to manage its activities in an effective and efficient way.