

Requirements and Business Analysis

Chapter 2 - Requirements: General principles

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<https://requirements.university>

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REFERENCE:

<https://requirements.university>

HOW TO CITE:

“Jean-Michel Bruel, Handbook of Requirements and Business Analysis Teaching Materials.
<https://requirements.university>.”



About the slides' author

- Professor at Toulouse University
 - Teaching [modeling](#), [requirements](#) and [DevOps](#)
- Member of the CNRS-IRIT Laboratory
 - Model-Based [Systems Engineering](#)
- Leader of the [companion book](#)

<https://bit.ly/jmbruel>



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If you have any content that I did not reference well or that should be removed, please do not hesitate to contact me so that I can correct this presentation.

Disclaimer

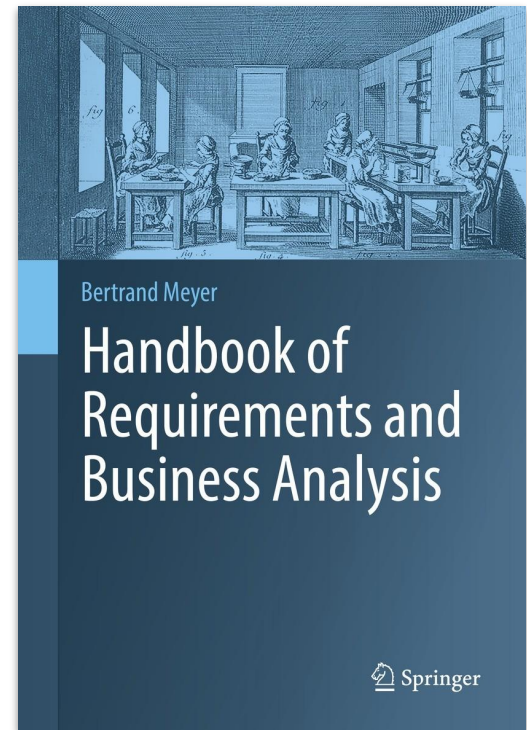


This material is based on this book, by Bertrand Meyer.

But it only reflects the point of view of its author.

It is part of additional materials developed

and available at <https://requirements.university>



<https://se.inf.ethz.ch/requirements/>

Outline

1. What role for requirements?
2. Human aspects
3. Requirements elicitation and production
4. Requirements management
5. Requirements quality
6. Other principles

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The need for requirements

Requirements Principle

*“Any **successful** project must involve a requirements **effort**.”*

The role of requirements

Requirements Questions Principle

*“Take advantage of the requirements process to ensure that **important questions** about the Project, Environment, Goals and System are raised and **addressed at the proper time.**”*

The nature of requirements

Requirements Nature Principle

“Requirements are software.”

The evolution of requirements

Requirements Evolution Principle

*“Requirements are a **living asset** of any project, subject to evolution. They must be **adapted** and kept **up to date** throughout the project.”*

The place of requirements in the project lifecycle

Requirements Elaboration Principle

*“Produce an **initial version** of the requirements at the start of the project.*

***Update and extend** these requirements throughout the project.”*

The form of requirements

Requirements Repository Principle

*“Make requirements and all elements that provide requirements-relevant information **available** through a repository.*

*Treat the **repository** as one of the **key resources** of the project; keep it up to date.”*

Outcomes of requirements

Minimum Requirements Outcome Principle

*“The requirements effort must **always** produce the following elements.*

*For the **Goals**: Key business objectives (**G.1**), Key expected benefits (**G.3**), Key stakeholders (**G.7**).*

*For the **System**: Key functions (**S.2**), Overall division into clusters (**S.1**).*

*For the **Environment**: Key external constraints on the system (**E.3**).*

*For the **Project**: As essential guidance for the rest of the project: main tasks (**P.4**), Also as part of this guidance: main milestones (**P.3**).”*

Outcomes of requirements

Project (P)

- P.1 Roles and personnel
- P.2 Imposed technical choices
- P.3 Schedule and milestones*
- P.4 Tasks and deliverables*
- P.5 Required technology elements
- P.6 Risk and mitigation analysis
- P.7 Requirements process and report

Goals (G)

- G.1 Context and overall objective*
- G.2 Current situation
- G.3 Expected benefits*
- G.4 Functionality overview
- G.5 High-level usage scenarios
- G.6 Limitations and exclusions
- G.7 Stakeholders and requirements sources*

Environment (E)

- E.1 Glossary
- E.2 Components
- E.3 Constraints*
- E.4 Assumptions
- E.5 Effects
- E.6 Invariants

System (S)

- S.1 Components*
- S.2 Functionality*
- S.3 Interfaces
- S.4 Detailed usage scenarios
- S.5 Prioritization
- S.6 Verification and acceptance criteria

* These chapters should not be empty
(following the Minimum Requirements Outcome Principle)

Outline

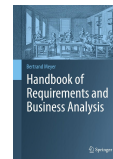
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Stakeholders

Stakeholders Principle

“Identify all stakeholders whose non-involvement might imperil the project; involve them.”

Authors



Chapter #2

Requirements Leadership Principle

“For all but small projects, requirements engineers (or business analysts) should lead the process of producing requirements.”

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Separation of concerns

Environment Principle

“Distinguish between system and environment properties.”

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Traceability

Traceability Principle

“Throughout the project:

(T1) Record all the consequences of the requirements on the project and system.

(T2) Record the requirements sources of project and system elements.”

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Quality

Requirements Effort Principle

“Devote enough effort to guarantee requirements quality, but not so much as to detract from other tasks of the software development process.”

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More to come...

18 other principles are present in the book and will be introduced when needed.

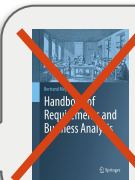


Chapter #2

Good principles implementation

In the following slides we provide examples of concrete implementation of some principles, to illustrate not only their benefits, but their practicality.

Principles can be implemented (and hence verified)



THIS PART IS NOT IN THE HANDBOOK
(BUT IN THE COMPANION)

Here is an example of concrete implementation of one principle, using BDD
(Behavior-Driven Dev.).

```
4 #-----
5 # language: en
6 Feature: Minimum Requirements Outcome Principle
7 | The requirements effort must always produce the following elements.
8
9 // Scenario: The Project book must have P3 P4 chapters
10 | Given The Project book
11 | Then P3 chapter must not be empty
12 | And P4 chapter must not be empty
13
14 Scenario: The Environment book must have E3 chapter
15 | Given The Environment book
16 | Then E3 chapter must not be empty
17
18 Scenario: The Goals book must have G1 G3 G7 chapters
19 | Given The Goals book
20 | Then G1 chapter must not be empty
21 | And G3 chapter must not be empty
22 | And G7 chapter must not be empty
23
24 Scenario: The System book must have S1 S2 chapters
```

MINIMUM
REQUIREMENTS
OUTCOME

Discussions time



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