

Requirements and Business Analysis

Preface Chapter

v.2024.04.19

<https://requirements.university>

OFFICIAL
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>



Get the slides (pdf)



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

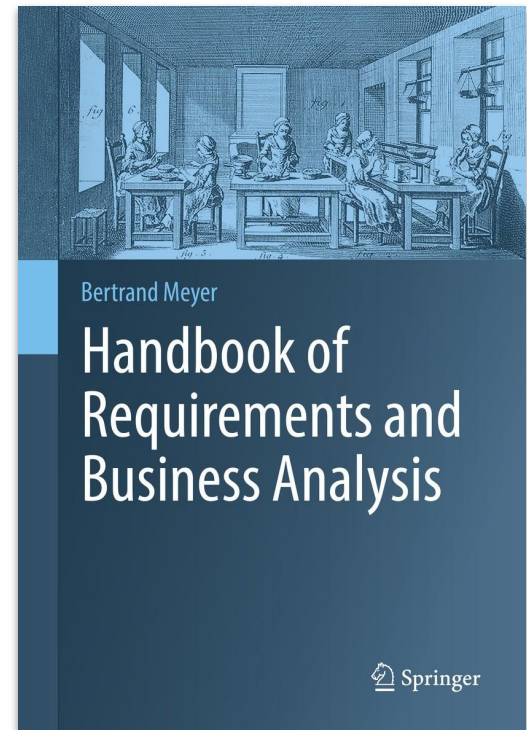


This material is based on this book, by Bertrand Meyer.

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/>

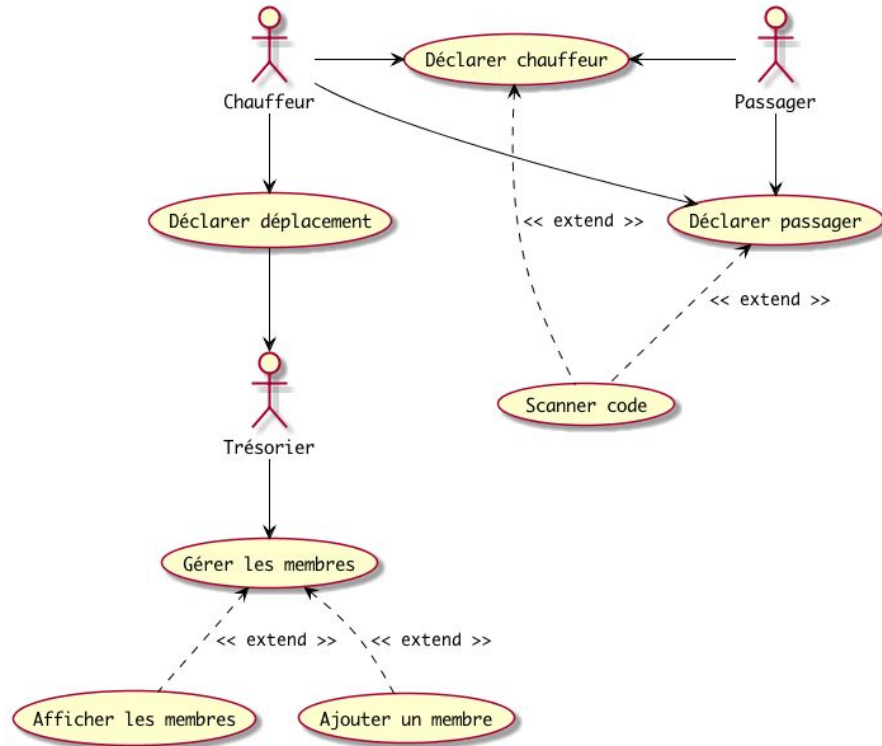
Outline

- Obstacle to quality
- Descriptive vs Prescriptive
- A balanced view
- Key ideas
- Geek and non-geek

Outline

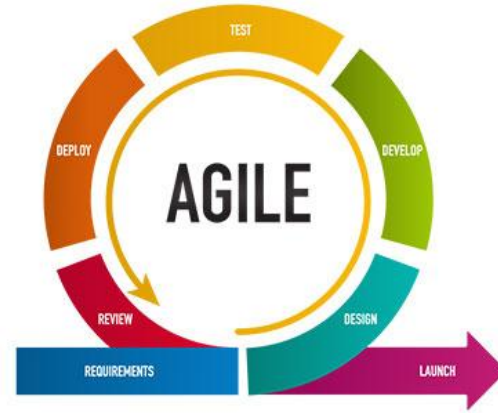
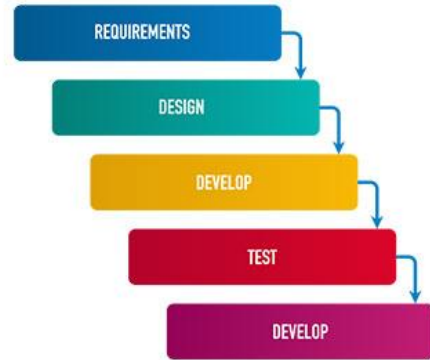
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Don't need requirements, I have UML Use Cases



Requirements are old school, we're Agile

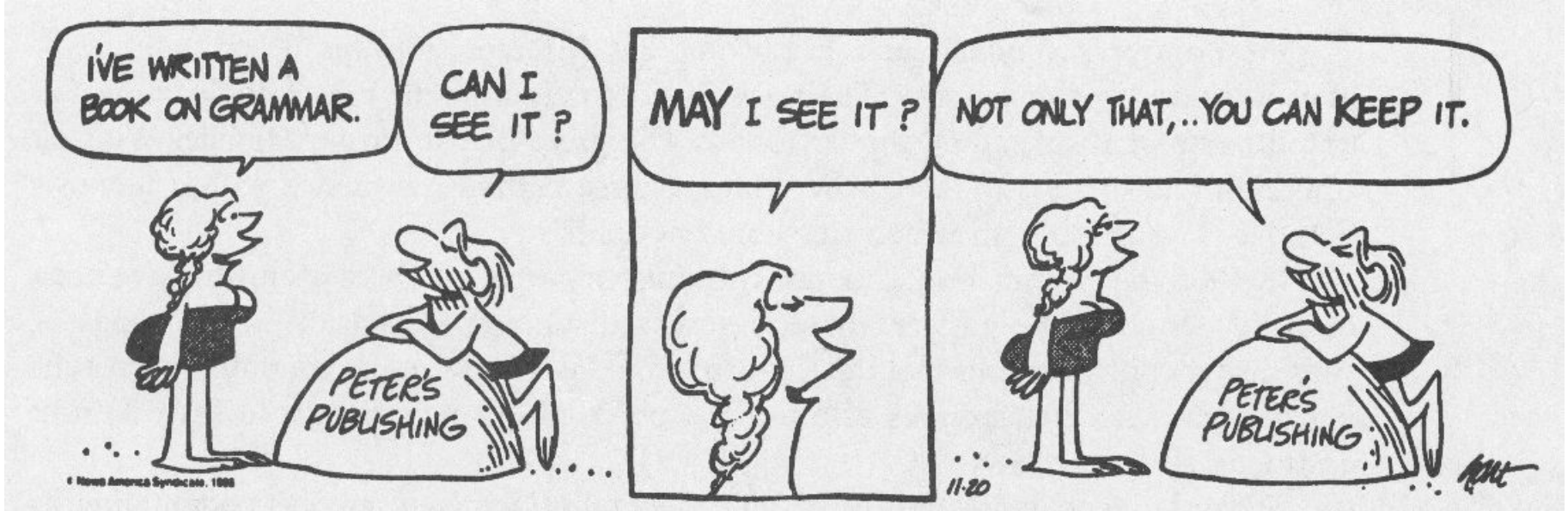
WATER FALL



Outline

- Obstacle to quality
- **Descriptive vs Prescriptive**
- A balanced view
- Key ideas
- Geek and non-geek

We are not prescriptive!



<https://noharmspilt.com/2015/10/09/descriptive-vs-prescriptive-grammar/>

IEEE/SWEBOK/ISO (vague) definition of a Requirement

“A 1.1 Definition of a Software Requirement

At its most basic, a software requirement is a property that must be exhibited by something in order to solve some problem in the real world. It may aim to automate part of a task for someone to support the business processes of an organization, to correct shortcomings of existing software, or to control a device—to name just a few of the many problems for which software solutions are possible. The ways in which users, business processes, and devices function are typically complex. By extension, therefore, the requirements on particular software are typically a complex combination from various people at different levels of an organization, and who are in one way or another involved or connected with this feature from the environment in which the software will operate.

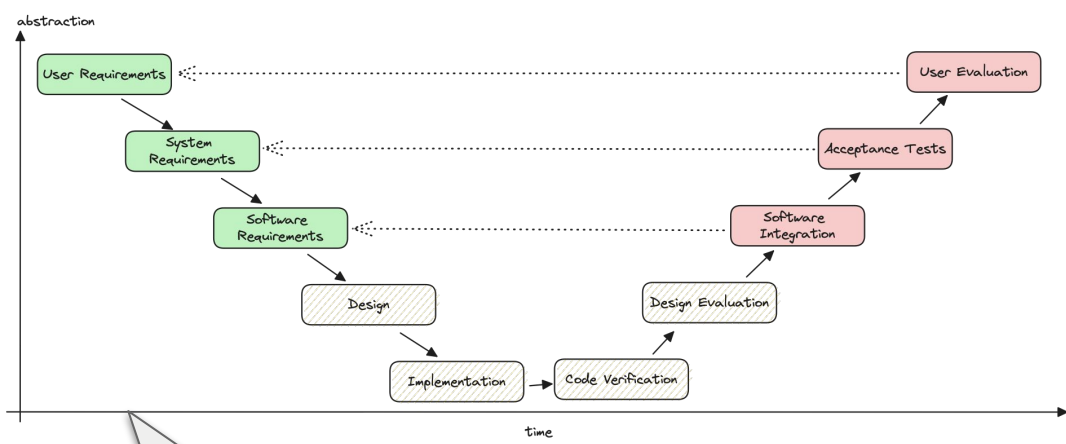
”

http://swebokwiki.org/Chapter_1:_Software_Requirements

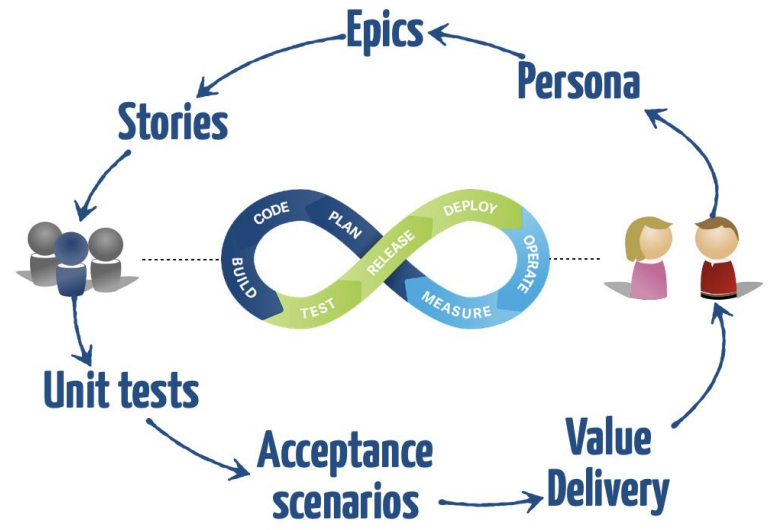
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Between “Big Upfront” and “Just enough”

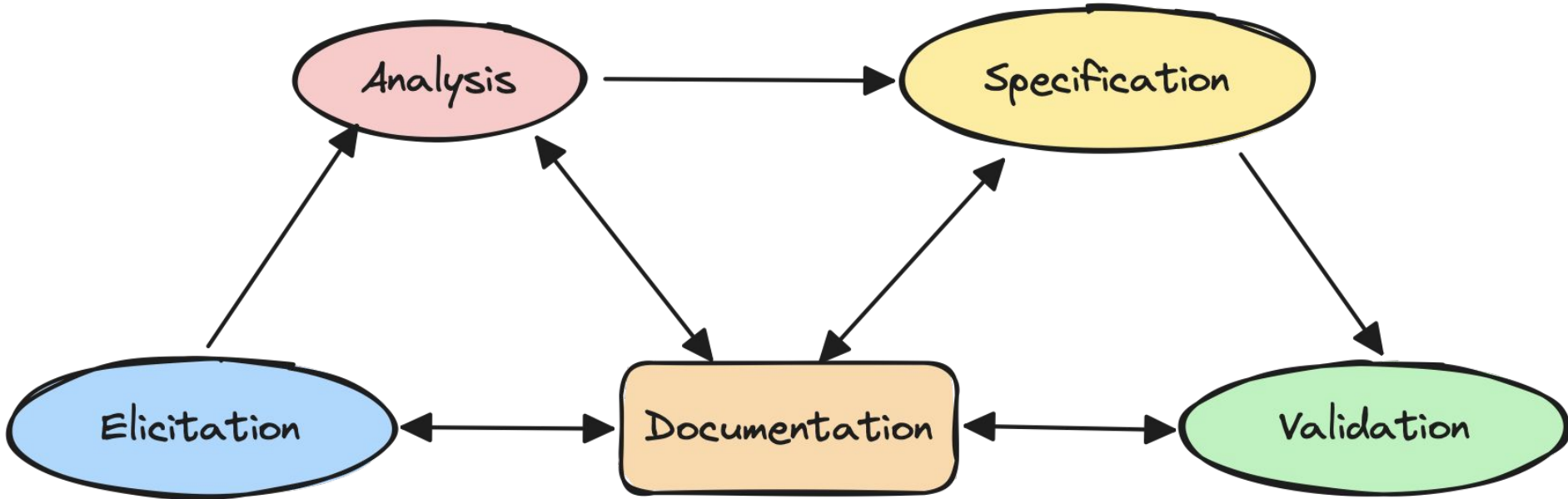


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SÉBASTIEN MOSSER



Source: <http://meshfields.de/continuous-integration-testing-delivery-ionic2-hybrid-mobile-apps-buddybuild/>

Between “Big Upfront” and “Just enough”



COURTESY OF
SÉBASTIEN MOSSER

Outline

- Obstacle to quality
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Key ideas

- A Standard Plan
- A proper scope for requirements
- Requirements as a question-and-answer device
- Not just documents
- Just enough requirements
- Upfront and evolving
- Requirements are software
- Requirements as living assets
- Taking advantage of the object-oriented method
- Taking advantage of formal approaches

A Standard Plan

Goals



Goals are "needs of the target organization, which the system will address". While the development team is the principal user of the other books, the Goals book addresses a wider audience: essentially, all stakeholders (see [Handbook](#)).

It must contain enough information to provide — if read just by itself — a general sketch of the entire project. To this effect, chapter G.3 presents a short overview of the system and G.1 will typically include some key properties of the environment. As it addresses a wide readership, it should be clear and minimize the use of specialized technical terms. Together, G.1, G.2 and G.3 describe the rationale for the project. It is important to state these justifications explicitly. Typically, they are well understood at the start of the project, but management and priorities can change (see [Handbook](#)).

G.1 Context and overall objectives



High-level view of the project: organizational context and reason for building a system (see [Handbook](#)).



This section should not be empty (following the *Minimum Requirements Outcome Principle*, p.27 of the [Handbook](#)).

¹ Example of numbered requirement that can be [referenced](#).

G.2 Current situation



Current state of processes to be addressed by the project and the resulting system (see [Handbook](#)).

1 Goals

Contents

1.1	G.1 Context and overall objective	4
1.2	G.2 Current situation	4
1.3	G.3 Expected benefits	4
1.4	G.4 Functionality overview	5
1.5	G.5 High-level usage scenarios	5
1.6	G.6 Limitations and exclusions	5
1.7	G.7 Stakeholders and requirements sources	5

Comment: *Goals are "needs of the target organization, which the system will address". While the development team is the principal user of the other books, the Goals book addresses a wider audience: essentially, all stakeholders.*

1.1 G.1 Context and overall objective

Comment: *High-level view of the project: organizational context and reason for building a system. This chapter should not be empty!*

Goal 1.1.1. This is a goal example. If you need explicit (and automatic) numbering, you can use the definitions in the `.tex` template. Is is refined by [1.2.1](#)

A proper scope for 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

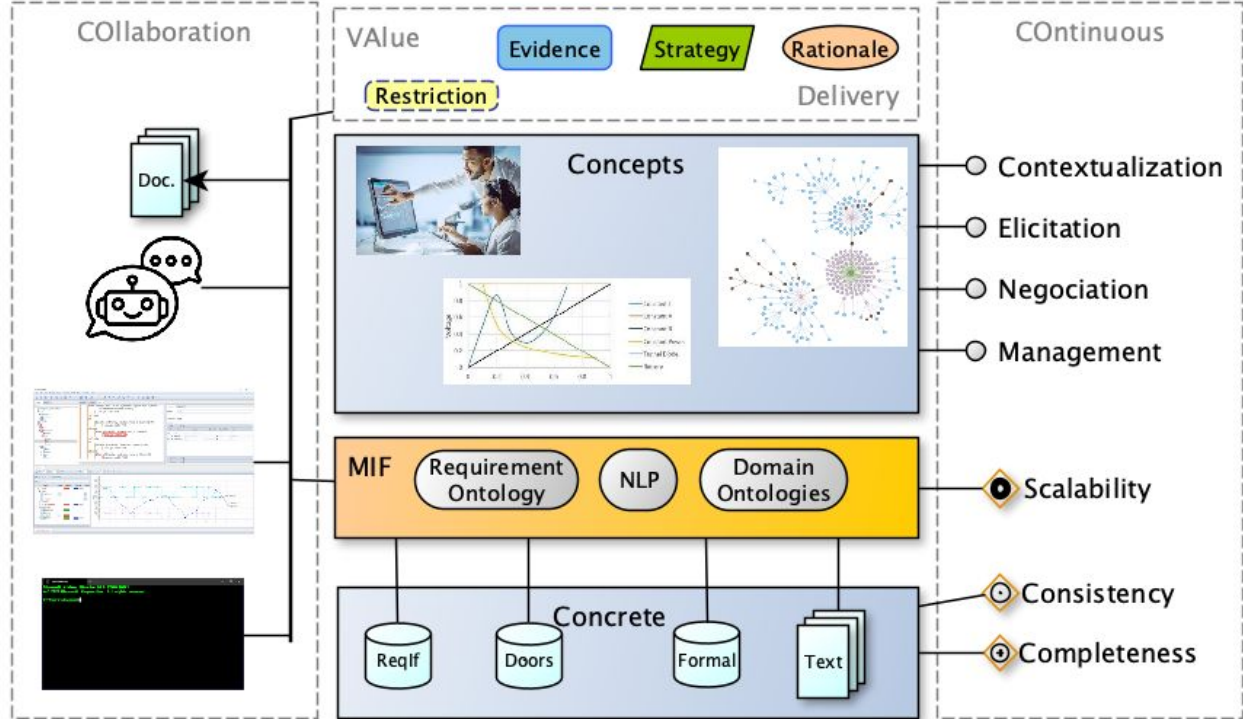
System (S)

- 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)

Requirements as a question-and-answer device

Example of the CoCoVaD
Airbus MBSE Chair



Not just documents

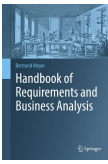
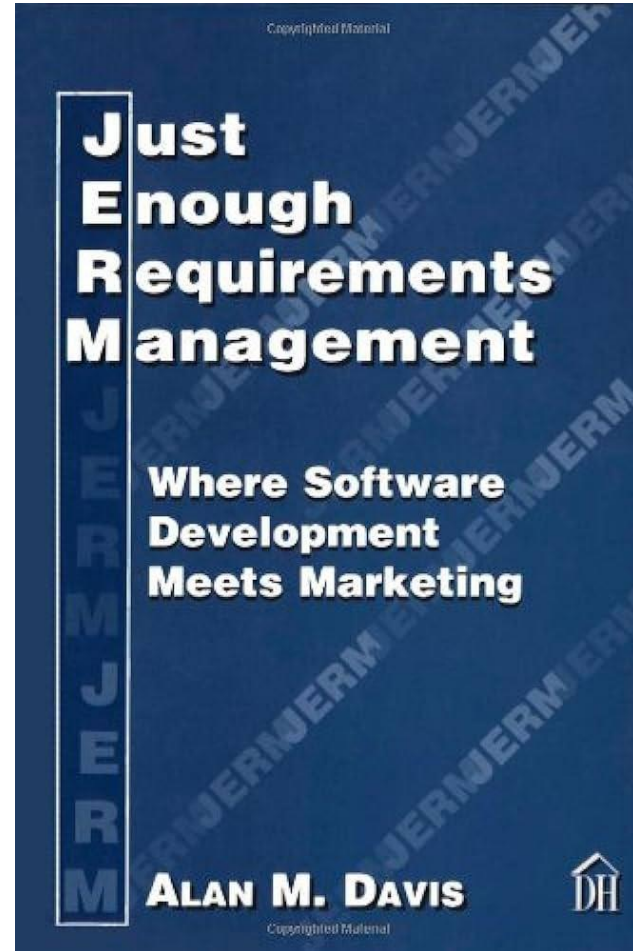
The screenshot shows a GitHub project board for 'ATCO Eats - Requirements Elicitation'. The board is in Kanban view and is organized into two milestones. The columns represent different stages of the work process: 'Todo', 'In Progress', 'In Review', and 'Done'. The tasks are listed in the board as follows:

- Milestone #1 (10 items):**
 - Todo (22):** This item hasn't been started.
 - In Progress (5):** This is actively being worked on.
 - In Review (3):** Work is done and pending reviewer approval.
 - Done (2):** This has been completed.
 - Task 1:** atco-eats #3 (G.7) Stakeholders and requirements sources
 - Task 2:** atco-eats #7 (E.1) Glossary
 - Task 3:** atco-eats #11 (P.7) Requirements process and report
 - Task 4:** atco-eats #1 (G.1) Context and Overall Objectives
 - Task 5:** atco-eats #2 (G.2) Current situation
 - Task 6:** atco-eats #4 (G.3) Expected Benefits
 - Task 7:** atco-eats #10 (P.6) Risk and mitigation analysis
 - Task 8:** atco-eats #5 (G.4) Functionality overview
 - Task 9:** atco-eats #8 (E.5) Effects
 - Task 10:** atco-eats #9 (E.6) Invariants
- Milestone #2 (11 items):**
 - Task 11:** atco-eats #6 (G.6) Limitations and Exclusions
 - Task 12:** atco-eats #12 (G.5) High-level usage scenarios

Thanks to Sébastien Mosser for sharing. More at <https://github.com/ace-lectures/atco-eats/>

Just enough requirements

2005 reference!



Preface

Just enough requirements



www.dilbert.com
scottadam@aol.com



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Upfront and evolving

Total Entries:	398		
Components:	25	Open: 23	Closed: 2
Requirements:	99	Open: 32	Closed: 67
Design Definitions:	211	Open: 52	Closed: 159
Sub-Tasks:	63	Open: 0	Closed: 63
Links to Code:	892	Manual created Links: 338	Committed Links: 554

CO-90 -- GCS Middleware [Component]

Status: Open

Description:
Handles connections between Dronology and Ground Control Stations (GCS). Forwards commands monitoring and other messages from Dronology to its registered GCS and passes messages describing the state of the UAVs managed by each GCS back to dronology.

Contained Elements: [DD-354](#) - [DD-361](#) - [DD-710](#) - [DD-711](#) - [DD-712](#) - [DD-713](#) - [DD-715](#) - [DD-716](#) - [DD-718](#) - [DD-719](#) - [DD-720](#) - [DD-721](#) - [DD-723](#) - [DD-724](#) - [DD-727](#) - [DD-728](#) - [DD-730](#) - [DD-731](#) - [DD-732](#) - [DD-733](#) - [DD-734](#) - [DD-735](#) - [DD-737](#) - [DD-763](#) - [DD-768](#) - [RE-160](#) - [RE-709](#) - [RE-714](#) - [RE-722](#) - [RE-729](#) - [RE-736](#)

CO-91 -- GCS [Component]

Status: Open

Description:
Python based system that manages and controls UAVs. Communicates with Dronology via the Ground Station middleware. Each GCS is responsible for communicating directly with each UAV sending it commands and monitoring its state including its current position flight mode and health.

Contained Elements: [DD-740](#) - [DD-742](#) - [DD-743](#) - [DD-744](#) - [DD-745](#) - [DD-747](#) - [DD-748](#) - [DD-749](#) - [DD-750](#) - [DD-752](#) - [DD-753](#) - [DD-755](#) - [DD-756](#) - [DD-757](#) - [RE-235](#) - [RE-739](#) - [RE-741](#) - [RE-746](#) - [RE-751](#) - [RE-754](#)

CO-105 -- UI Real-Time Flight View [Component]

Status: Open

Description:
Manages all aspects of displaying flights and UAVs in real-time and interacting with them. The flight view displays active routes UAV coordinates and their current health. The map uses zoom and panning features to follow one or more selected UAV.

Contained Elements: [DD-113](#) - [DD-121](#) - [DD-229](#) - [DD-682](#) - [DD-683](#) - [DD-684](#) - [DD-685](#) - [DD-686](#) - [DD-687](#) - [DD-688](#) - [DD-690](#) - [DD-692](#) - [DD-694](#) - [DD-696](#) - [DD-697](#) - [DD-699](#) - [RE-114](#) - [RE-120](#) - [RE-681](#) - [RE-689](#) - [RE-691](#) - [RE-693](#) - [RE-695](#) - [RE-698](#)

CO-184 -- Internal Simulator [Component]

Status: Closed

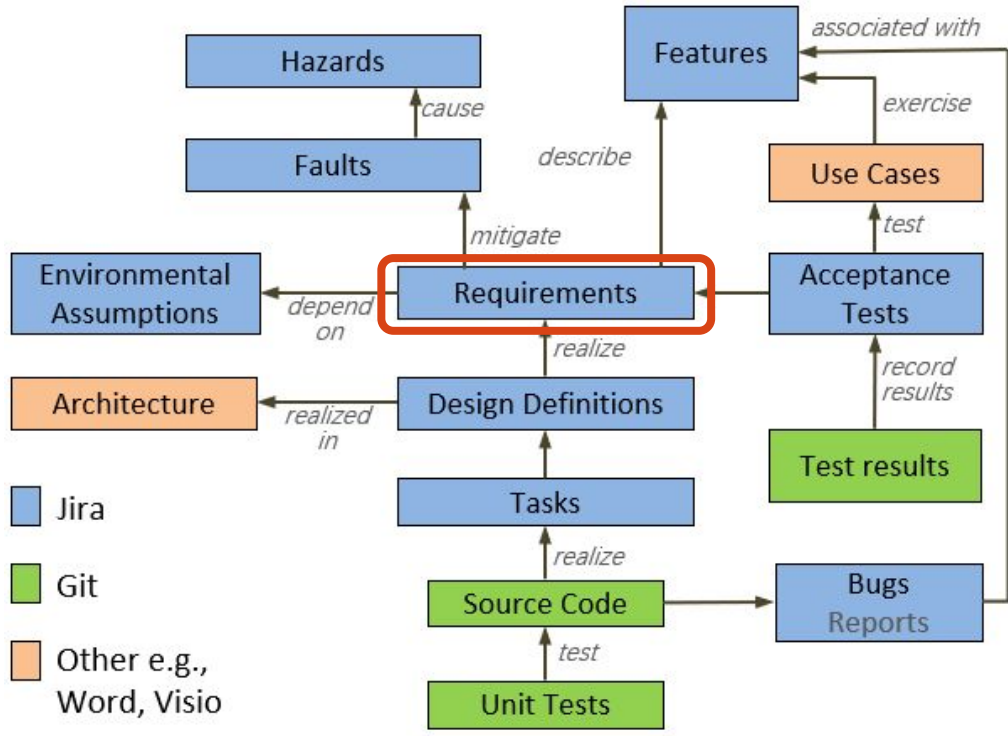
Description:
The internal simulator provides low-fidelity features for supporting quick initial tests of a virtual UAV. Features include takeoff goto land and battery health.

Contained Elements: [RE-593](#) - [RE-594](#) - [RE-595](#) - [RE-596](#) - [RE-597](#)



<http://sarec.nd.edu/dronology/>

Requirements are software



<http://sarec.nd.edu/dronology/>

Requirements are software

They can be tested!

```
#-----  
# language: en  
Feature: Book mutual references  
    The books should follow the mutual references rules.  
  
Scenario: The Environment book must not refer to the Goals and Project books  
    Given The Environment book  
    Then No reference should include the Goals book  
    And No reference should include the Project book  
    And Only E.5 section can refer to the System book  
  
Scenario: The Goals book must not refer to the Project and System books  
    Given The Goals book  
    Then No reference should include the Project book  
    And No reference should include the System book  
  
Scenario: The System book must not refer to the Project book  
    Given The System book  
    Then No reference should include the Project book
```


Requirements as living assets

The screenshot shows a GitHub project board for "ATCO Eats - Requirements Elicitation". The board is in Kanban view and is organized into two milestones. The columns represent the status of the requirements: "Todo" (22 items), "In Progress" (5 items), "In Review" (3 items), and "Done" (2 items). Milestone #1 contains 10 items, and Milestone #2 contains 11 items. A "Sign in now to use Zenhub" button is visible in the bottom right corner.

Status	Count	Description
Todo	22	This item hasn't been started
In Progress	5	This is actively being worked on
In Review	3	Work is done and pending reviewer approval
Done	2	This has been completed

Milestone #1 (10 items):

- atco-eats #3 (G.7) Stakeholders and requirements sources
- atco-eats #7 (E.1) Glossary
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- atco-eats #8 (E.5) Effects
- atco-eats #9 (E.6) Invariants

Milestone #2 (11 items):

- atco-eats #6 (G.6) Limitations and Exclusions
- atco-eats #12 (G.5) High-level usage scenarios

Thanks to Sébastien Mosser for sharing. More at <https://github.com/ace-lectures/atco-eats/>

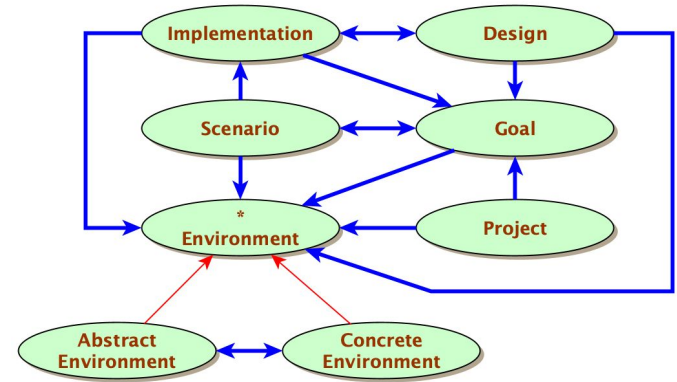
Taking advantage of the object-oriented method

Extract of the Sensor.e class

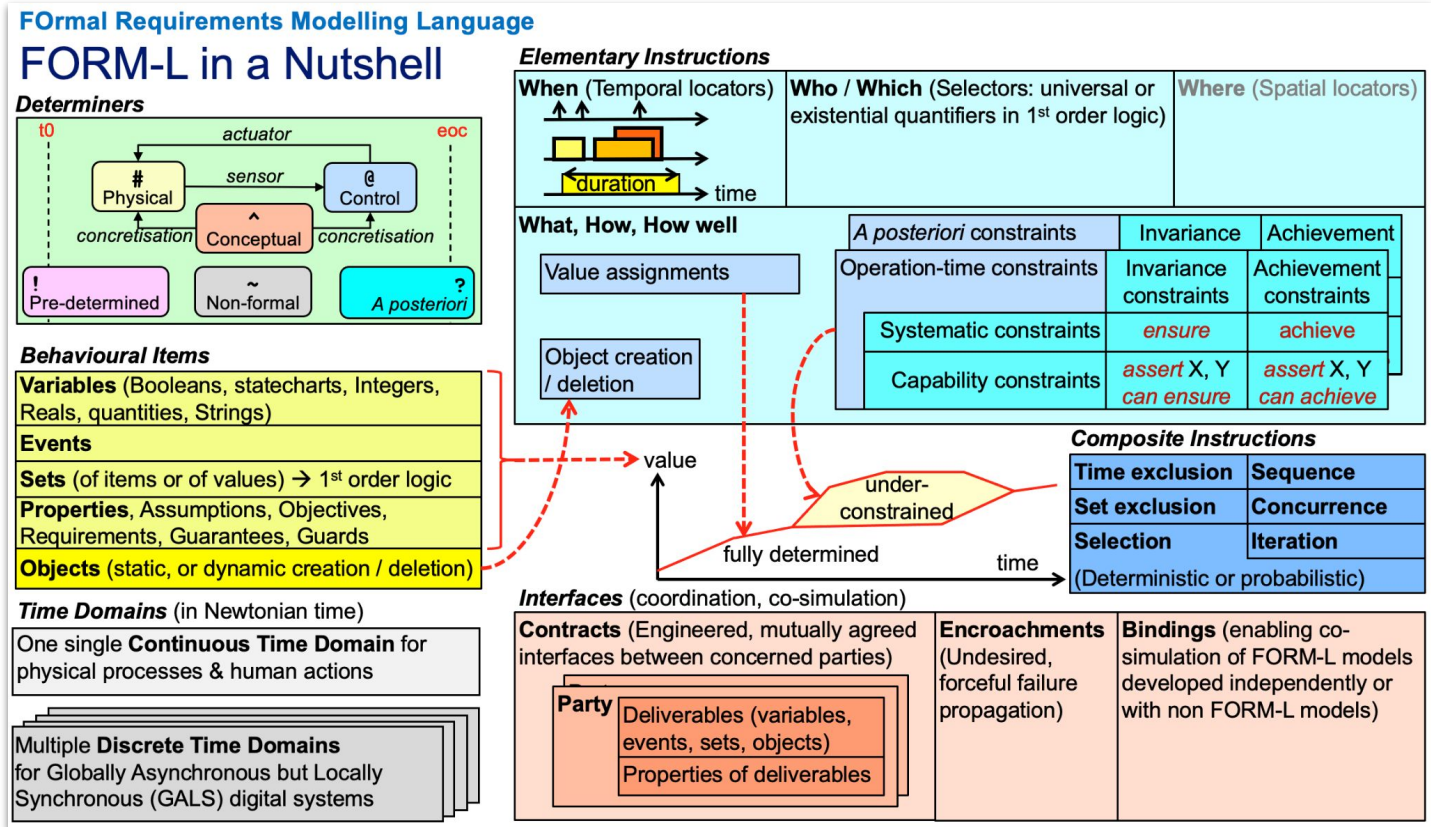
```
deferred class
  SENSOR

  feature
    position: LOCATION_3D
      --location in the world coordinates of the scene

    update_rate: REAL
      --sensor update rate
  end
```



Taking advantage of formal approaches

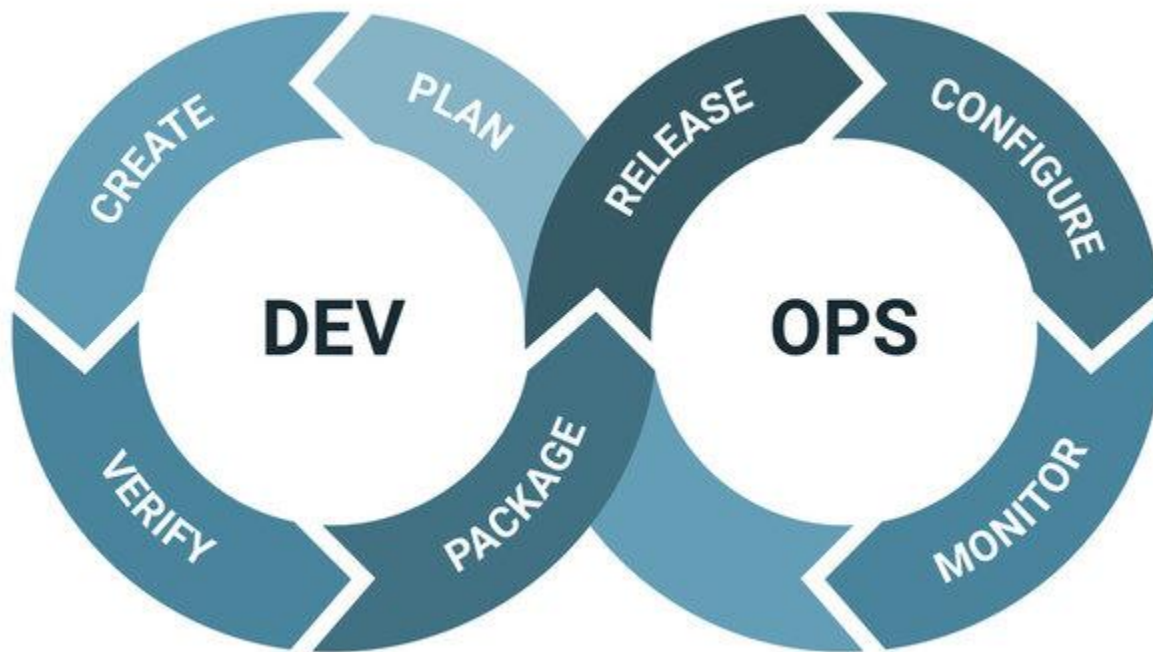


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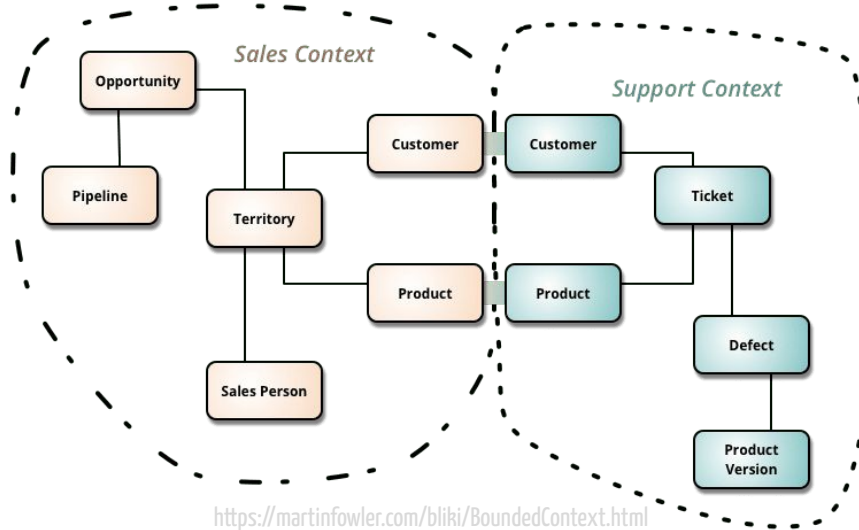
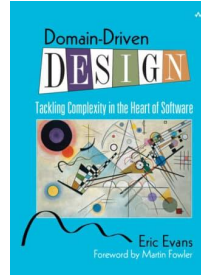
Dev vs Ops?

Not anymore!

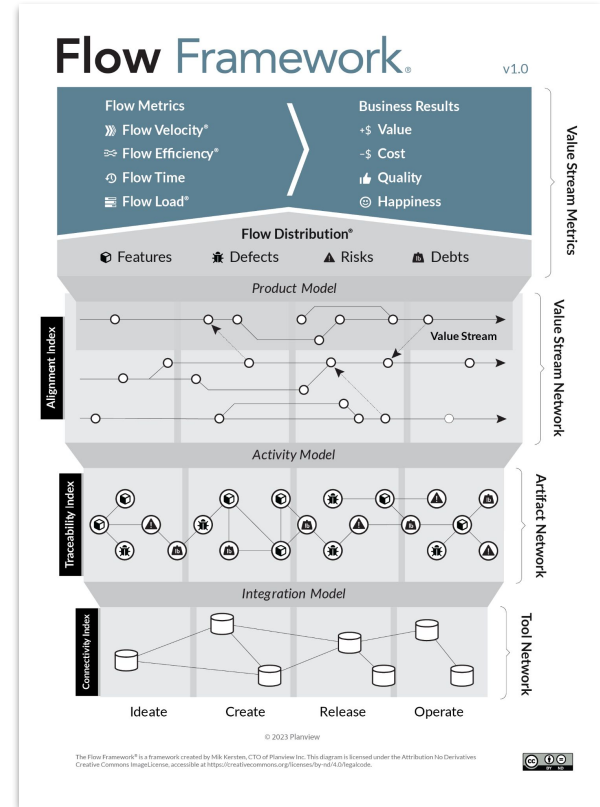


Engineering vs Business?

Not anymore!



<https://martinfowler.com/bliki/BoundedContext.html>



Preface

And what about AI?

Still room for human...

...especially in RE!



Nelly Bencomo

@nellybencomo

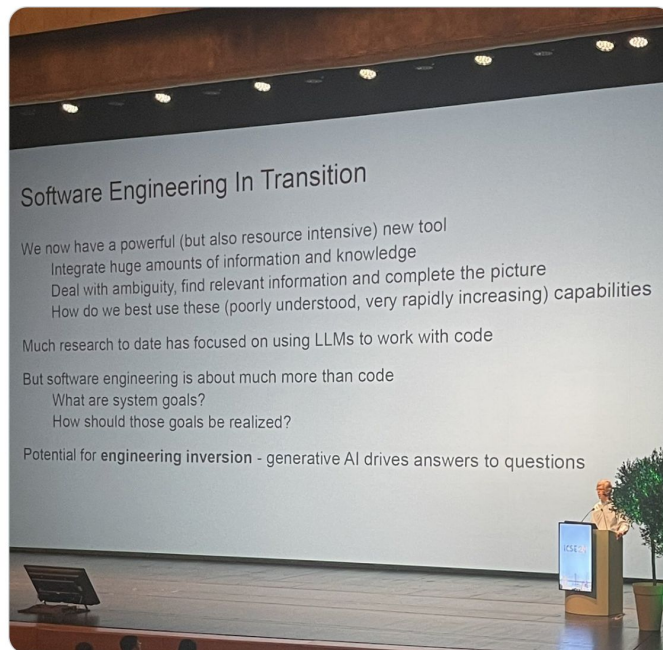


SE in transition by Martin Rinard's keynote

#icse2024 the slide says a lot! What are the system goals? How to realise them?

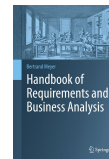
It looks that @ieee_re RE has a big role

[Traduire le post](#)



11:12 AM · 18 avr. 2024 · 679 vues

<https://t.co/CxFcdgtt02>



Preface

Discussions time



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