



## V. Requirements Determination



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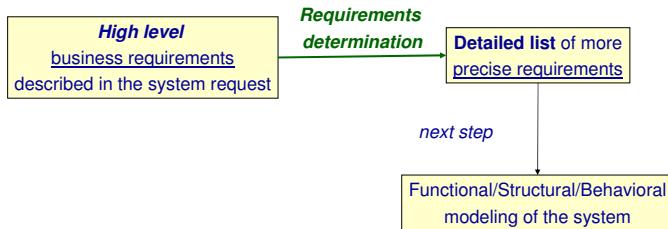


### Outline

- What is Requirement Determination?
- What is a Requirement?
- Functional and Nonfunctional Requirements (FR and NFR)
- Who specifies the requirements?
- How and when they are specified?
- How we specify them according to the OO Analysis and Design?
- The Requirements Specification Document



## Requirements Determination



#### Remark:

- The line between analysis and design is not clear
- Analysis ~ first step of Design



## What is a Requirement?

- Requirement is a statement of what a system must do.
- At first, they are described from the business perspective (and not from the technical perspective).
- Later on we also include technical requirements (else called system requirements).
- They are a form of a “*contract*” between customers and developers.



## Functional and Non-Functional Requirements

- **Functional Requirements (FR)**
  - Describe what the system should do (what function it should support, input-output)
- **NonFunctional Requirements (NFR)**
  - Describe behavioral properties of the system, in terms of characteristics of the form:
    - performance
    - usability
    - security
    - legislative
    - privacy
  - I.e. how well the system should support the functional requirements
  - we could also consider them as “constraints” that restrict the ways that we could use for implementing the FRs



## FR: Examples

- To store customer information.
- To print reports
- To print invoices
- ...



## NFR: Examples

- Any interaction between the user and the system should not exceed 3 seconds*
- The system should run continuously (all the year)*
- Only the directors should be able to see the salaries*
- The system should comply with industry standards*
- The system should be able to integrate with the existing system*
- The system should support multiple languages*
- The personal data of customers should be protected*

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## Μη λειτουργικές απαιτήσεις ~ χαρακτηριστικά λογισμικού

- Ορθότητα (Correctness)**
  - Ένα πρόγραμμα είναι λειτουργικά ορθό όταν συμπεριφέρεται σύμφωνα με τις καταγεγραμμένες λειτουργικές απαιτήσεις.
- Αξιοπιστία (Reliability)**
  - Το λογισμικό θα πρέπει να μην προκαλεί φυσική ή οικονομική καταστροφή στην περίπτωση λάθους. (Η πιθανότητα το λογισμικό να συμπεριφέρεται σωστά σε ένα συγκεκριμένο χρονικό διάστημα)
- Αποδοτικότητα (Performance)**
  - Το πρόγραμμα δεν θα πρέπει να κάνει αλογιστη χρήση των πόρων του συστήματος
- Ευχρηστία (Usability)**
  - Το λογισμικό πρέπει να επικοινωνεί καλά με το χρήστη.

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## Μη λειτουργικές απαιτήσεις ~ χαρακτηριστικά λογισμικού (II)

- Ευελιξία – Δυνατότητα Συντήρησης (Maintainability)**
  - Εύκολη εξέλιξη του συστήματος σε περίπτωση αλλαγής των απαιτήσεων
- Επαληθευσιμότητα (Verifiability)**
  - Εύκολη επαλήθευση της ορθής λειτουργίας του συστήματος (π.χ. η λειτουργική ορθότητα, ή η απόδοση πρέπει να μπορούν να ελεγχθούν με χρήση προσδοκιών, ή μέσω τυπικών μεθόδων)
- Δυνατότητα Επαναχρησιμοποίησης (Reusability)**
  - Δυνατότητα χρήσης του για την ανάπτυξη άλλων εφαρμογών.
- Φορητότητα (Portability)**
  - Δυνατότητα εκτέλεσης του προγράμματος σε διαφορετικά περιβάλλοντα (λειτουργικά συστήματα, βάσεις δεδομένων).

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## Another categorization of NFR

- Operational**
  - they physical and technical environment in which the system should operate
- Performance**
  - speed, capacity, reliability
- Security**
- Cultural and Political**
  - cultural, political factors and legal requirements that affect the system

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## The importance of NFR

They will impact design decisions,  
specifically in physical architecture design.

### Examples

- The selection of DBMS
- Architecture for security
- ...

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## The difficulties of NFRs

- It is not easy to model them
- Usually they are expressed informally and ambiguously
- It is hard to evaluate them before delivering the system to the customer

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## Επιθυμητές Ιδιότητες Περιγραφής Απαιτήσεων

- Ορθότητα
  - επικύρωση από πελάτη και ομάδα έργου
- Συνέπεια
  - δεν υπάρχουν αντιφάσεις (χρήστες <10, χρήστες <100)
- Πληρότητα
- Δυνατότητα Πραγμάτωσης (Επιτευξιμότητα)
- Δυνατότητα Ελέγχου Επίτευξης (Επαληθευσιμότητα)
  - μπορούμε να ελέγχουμε την επίτευξη μιας απαίτησης
- Δυνατότητα Εξιχνίασης (Ιχνηλασιμότητα)
  - να εντοπίζονται εύκολα οι επιχειρηματικές ανάγκες που οδήγησαν στον προσδιορισμό της κάθε απαίτησης

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## Who defines the requirements?

**Both customer and developers (analysts) are responsible for this.**



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## How and when we define the Requirements?

- It is an iterative and ongoing process
- At first we use requirements-gathering techniques
- Subsequently, we verify, refine, modify, complete, prioritize, ...
- At any point in time, the requirements specification document should reflect the current situation

### Important remark

- changes should be done carefully (we should not go beyond the scope of the system)

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## In what form we express requirements?

- Natural Language
- Data flow diagrams
- Warnier Diagrams
- Structured Analysis and Design Technique (SADT)
- UML Diagrams
- Formal methods

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## In what form we specify FR according to the OO Analysis and Design?

- At the beginning mainly with **Use Cases**
  - ~ Scenarios from which we can infer functional and non-functional requirements
    - these scenarios may describe both desirable and undesirable sequences of events
- Then, we can use any of the UML diagrams

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**NFRs should be measurable!**

We should be able to measure  
the degree of satisfaction of a NFR







## Example of Glossary for a telemarketing application

| Term           | definition   |
|----------------|--|
| bonus campaign | A special serious of activities, conducted within a <i>campaign</i> , to additionally entice <i>supporters</i> to buy the campaign <i>tickets</i> . Typical examples are giving free tickets for bulk or early buying or for attracting new supporters. A particular kind of bonus campaign can be used in many campaigns. |
| campaign       | A government approved and carefully planned series of activities which are intended to achieve a <i>lottery</i> objective.   |
| draw           | An act of randomly choosing a particular <i>lottery ticket</i> as a winning ticket.  |
| lottery        | A funds raising game of chance, organized by the charity in order to make money, in which people ( <i>supporters</i> ) buy numbered <i>tickets</i> to have a chance of winning a <i>prize</i> if their number is chosen in a <i>draw</i> .   |
| placement      | Acquisition of one or more <i>lottery tickets</i> by a <i>supporter</i> during <i>telemarketing</i> . The placement is paid by a supporter with a credit card.   |

arson Education 2005 Chapter 2 (Maciaszek - RASD 2/e)

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## Templates for the Requirements Definition Document

- Volere Requirements Specification Template
  - <http://www.systemsguild.com/GuildSite/Robs/Template.html>
    - (download and read it)
- Adaptable Process Model Software Requirements Specification
  - <http://www.rspa.com/docs/Reqmspec.html>
- IEEE Standard for SRS

### Specific Examples:

- FASTAXON requirements document

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## Reading and References

- Systems Analysis and Design with UML Version 2.0 (2nd edition) by A. Dennis, B. Haley Wixom, D. Tegarden, Wiley, 2005. CHAPTER 5
- Requirements Analysis and System Design (2nd edition) by Leszek A. Maciaszek, Addison Wesley, 2005, [Chapter 2](#)

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