

Summary Lecture

Requirements Engineering

Lecture 11, DAT230, Requirements Engineering
Robert Feldt, 2011-10-13

Material for written exam

- All chapters for the book listed on home page
- All articles linked to from home page
- All lecture and WS slides/material
- Assignment material and what you learnt from there

“Personality” assignment

- We will send link with your results after everything else corrected => less risk for bias
- Link to norms and explanations + larger variants of tests if you are interested

Group assignment

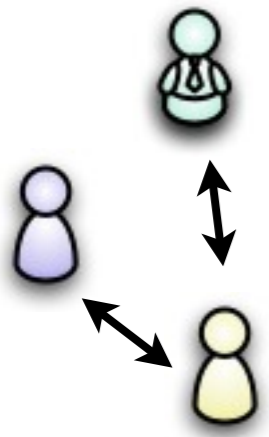
- “Problematic” groups and group members will be further investigated
- We know of 1 problematic group so far
 - Little to no effort on group assignment
 - Likely to be many more; report or forget
 - We will contact problematic ones in coming weeks
- If we judge that you have not contributed enough
 - No point bonus/“cushion” on written exam (even retroactively)
 - Fail group assignment - rework

Document



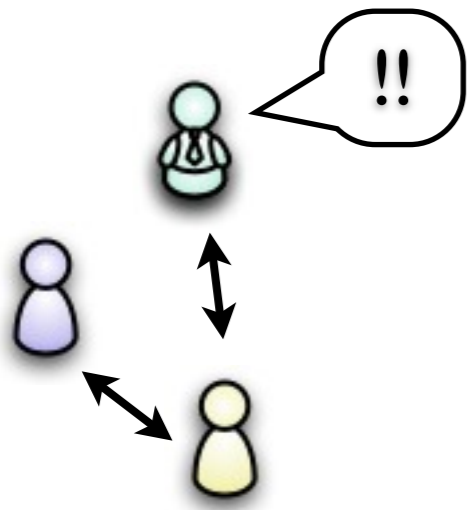


Stakeholders

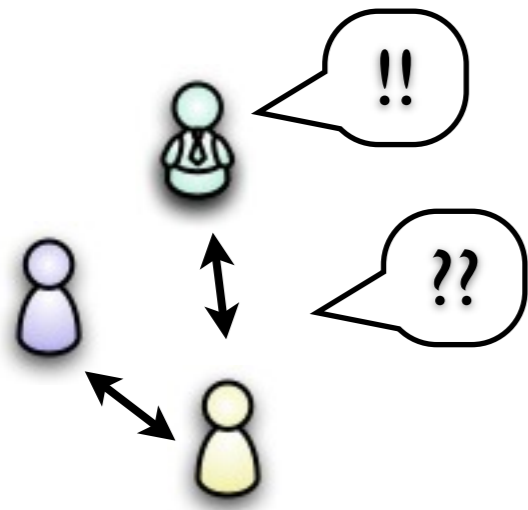


Relations

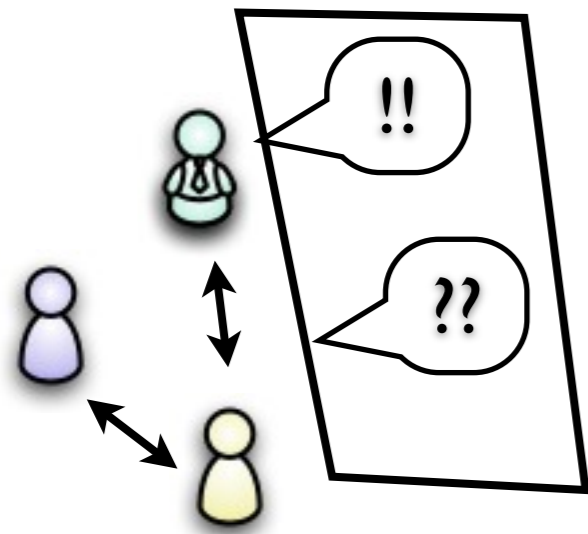
Say



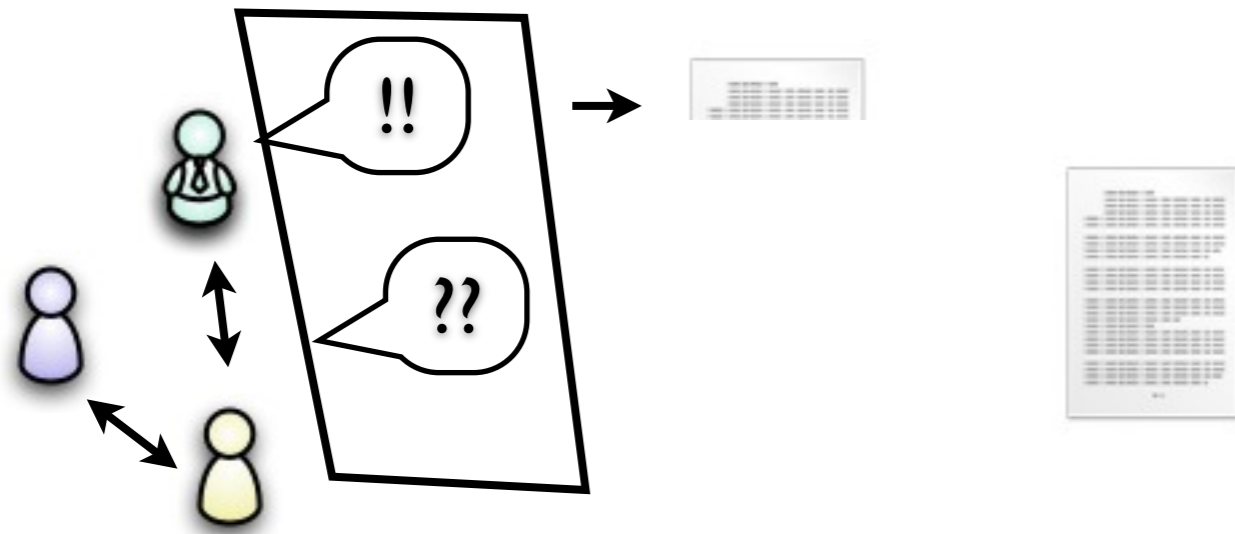
Need!
Say Think



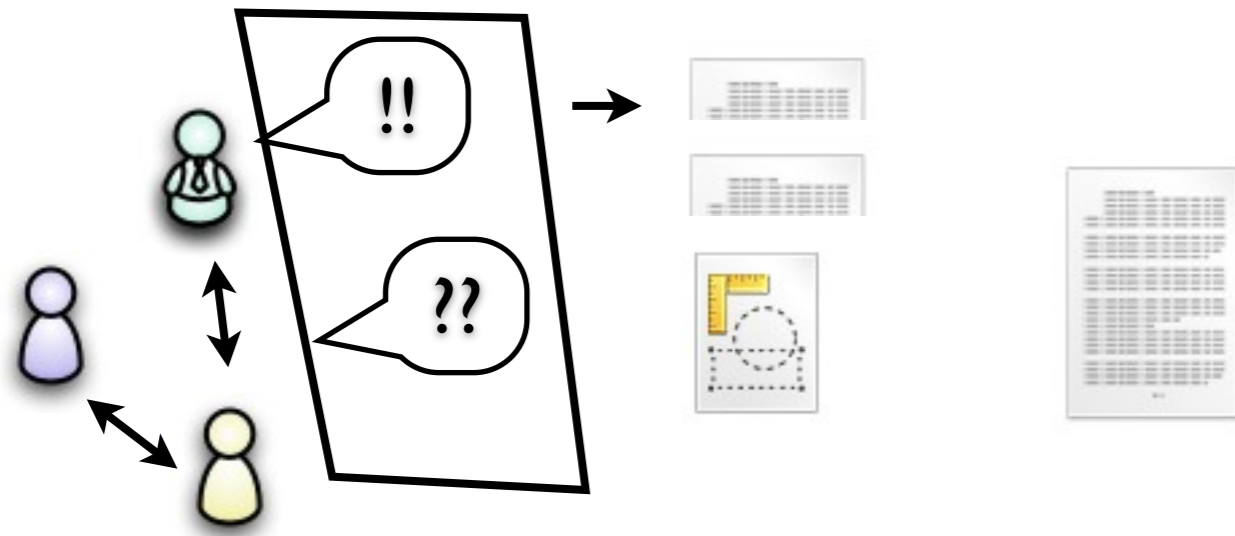
Capture

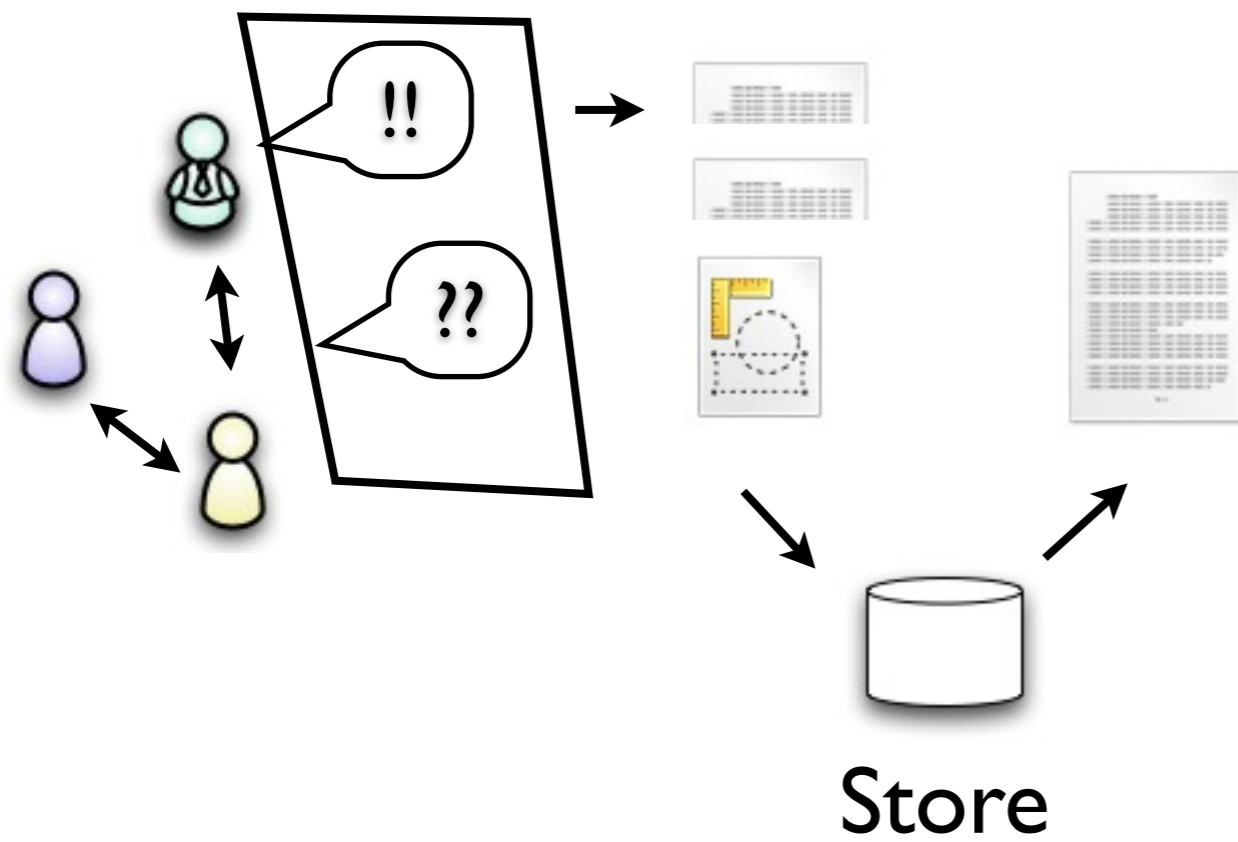


Transform

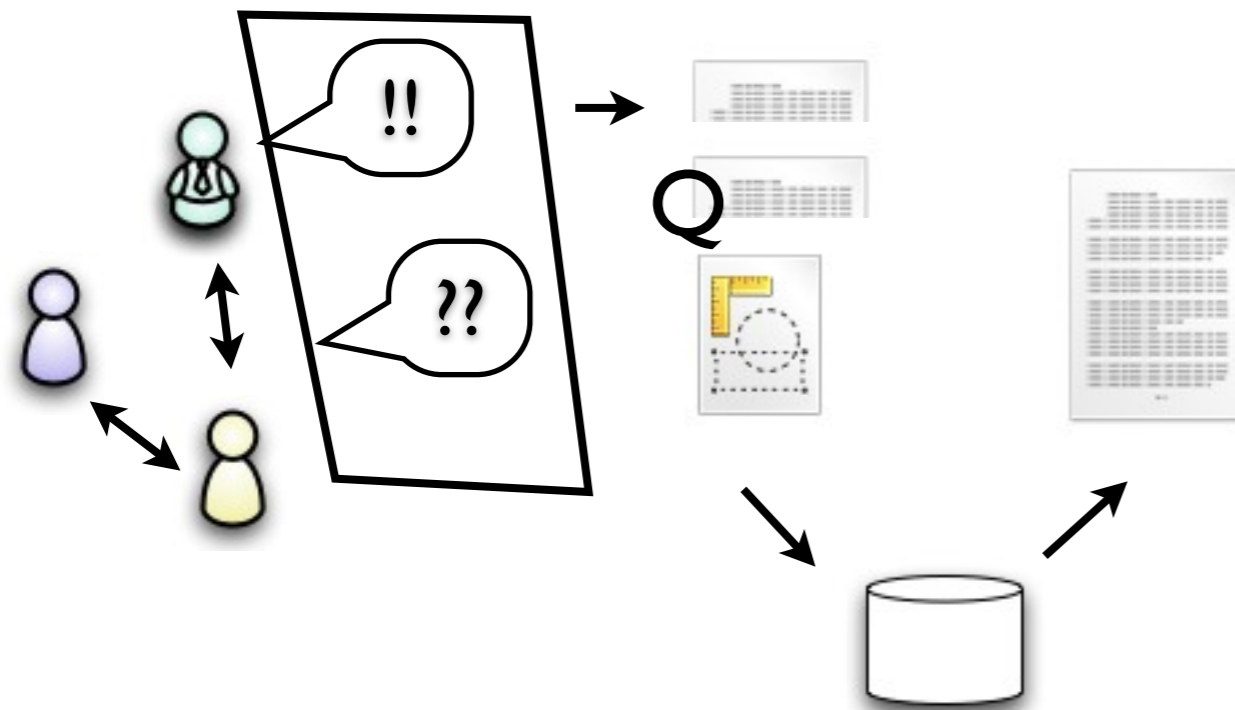


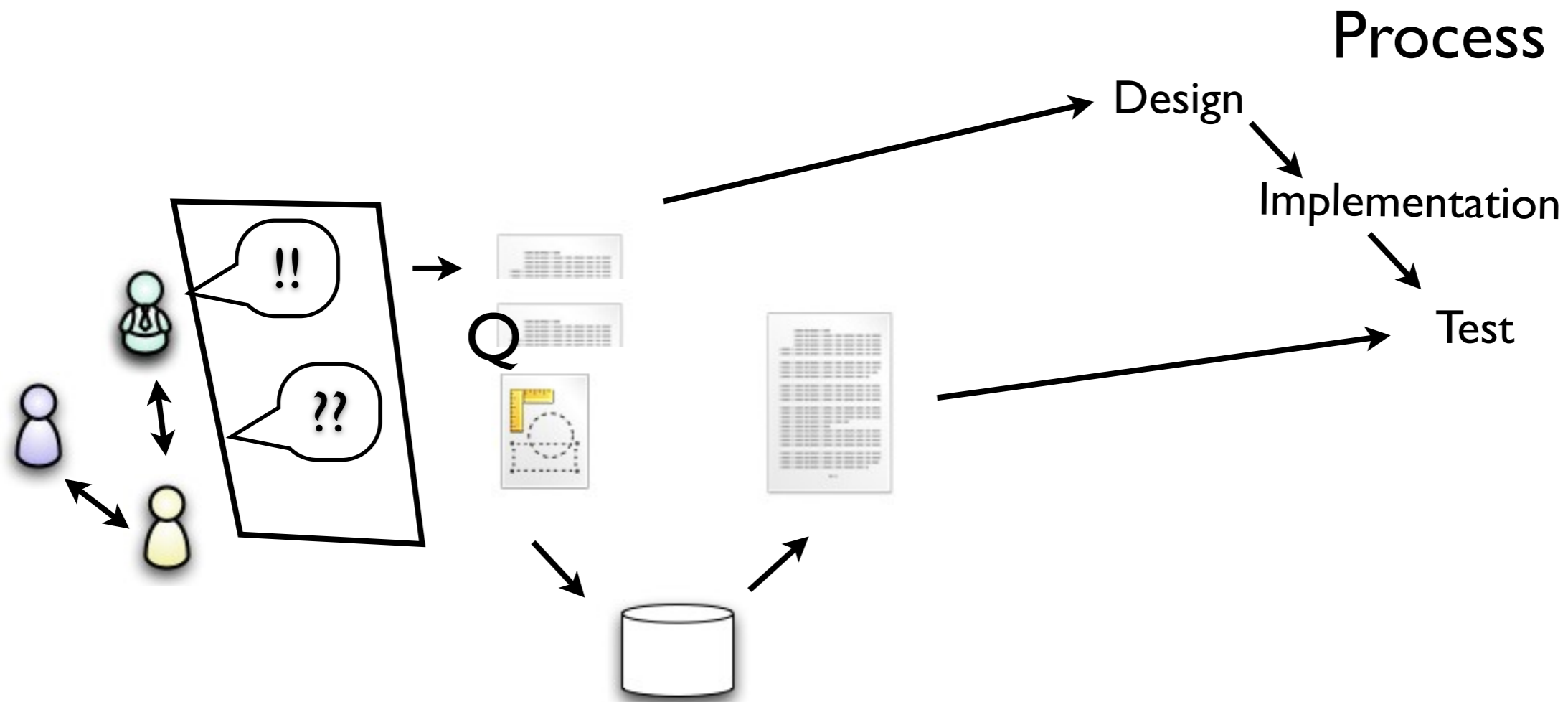
Specify





Validation



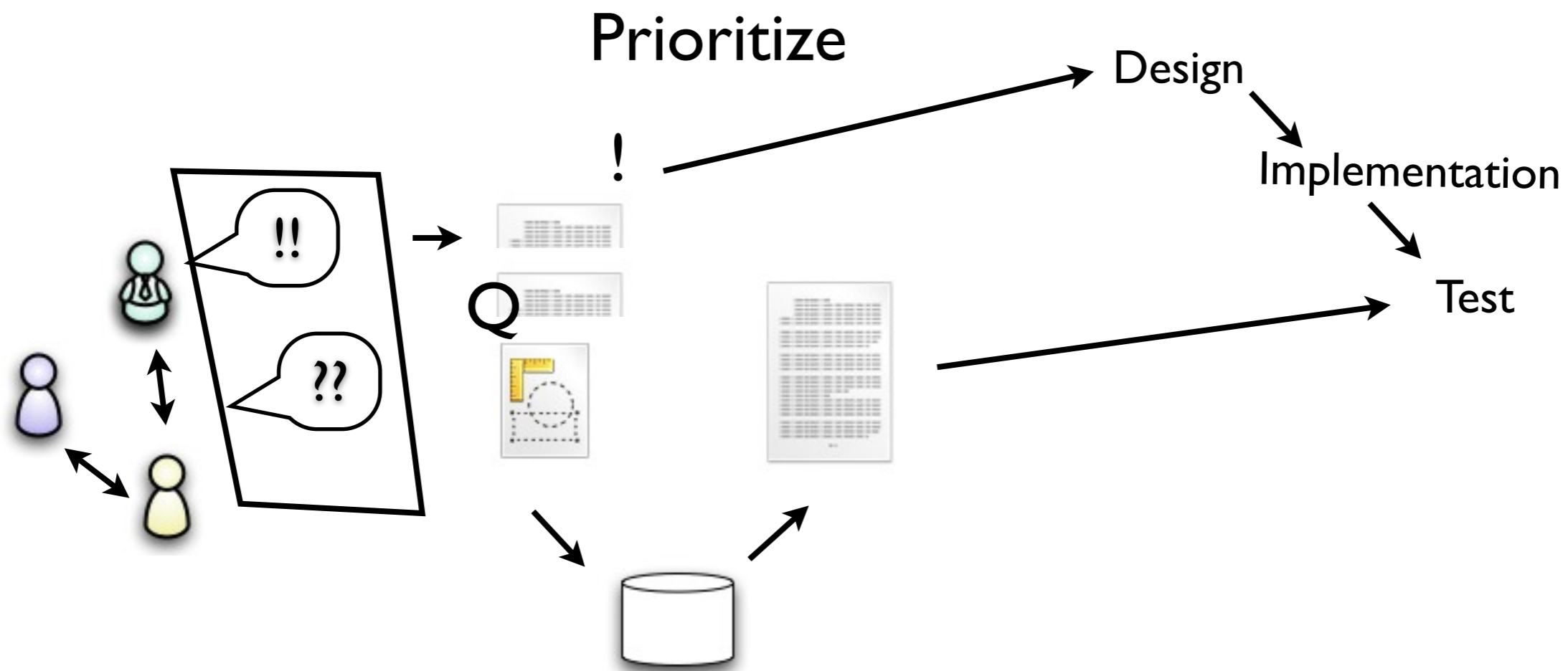


Process

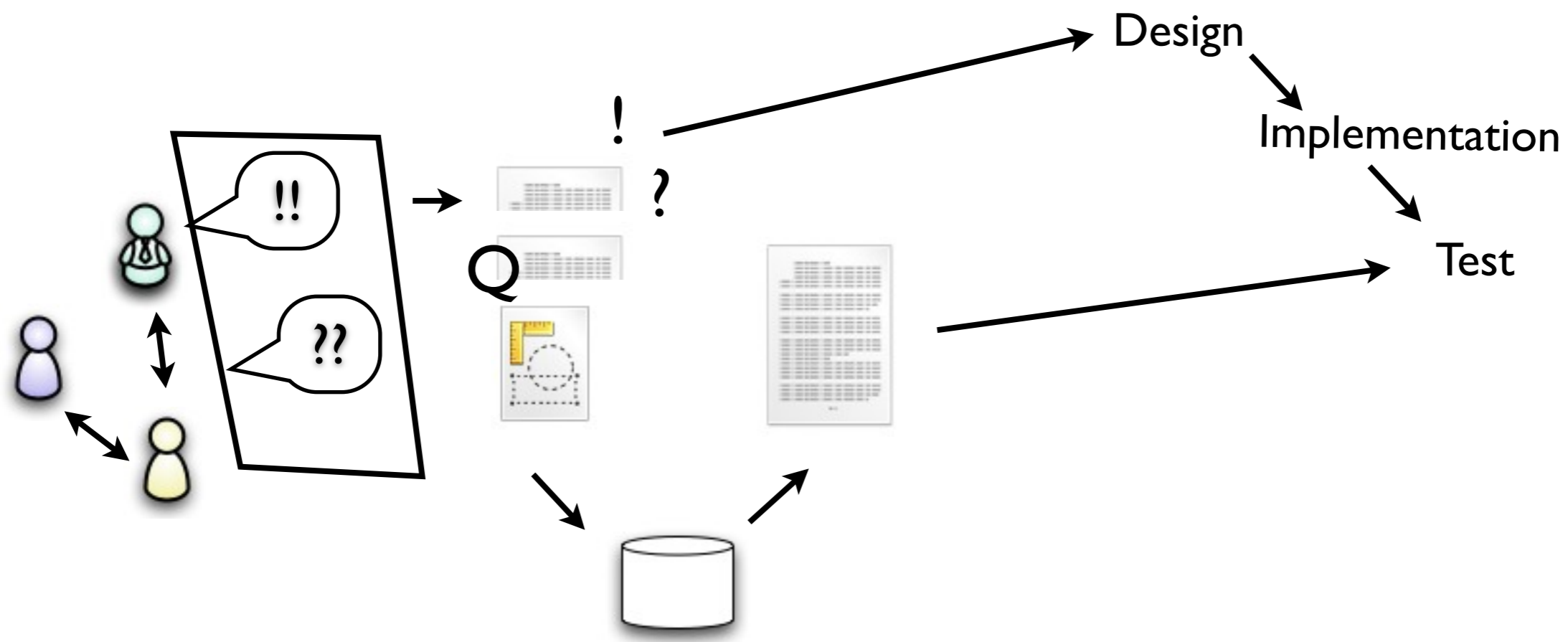
Design

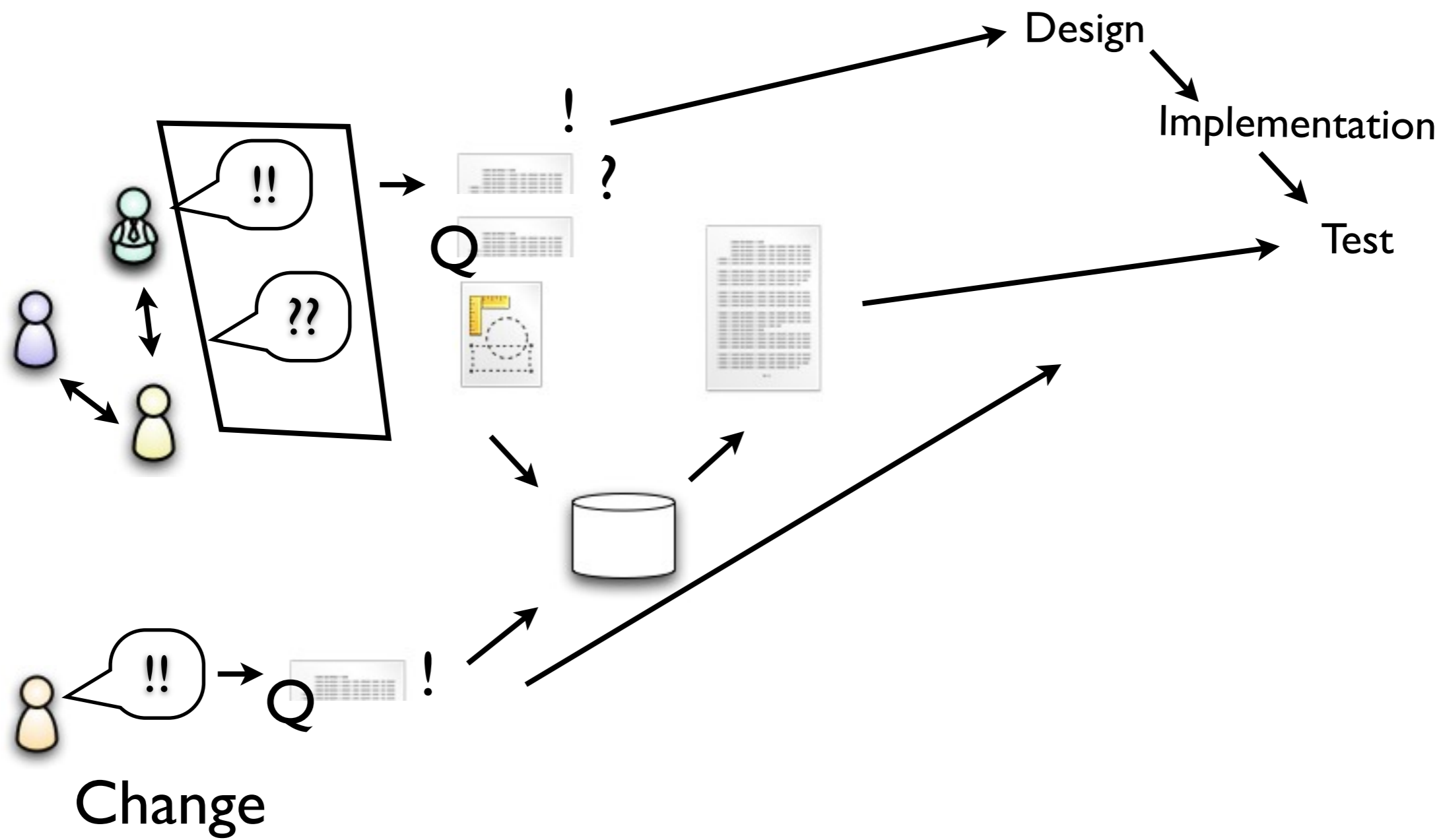
Implementation

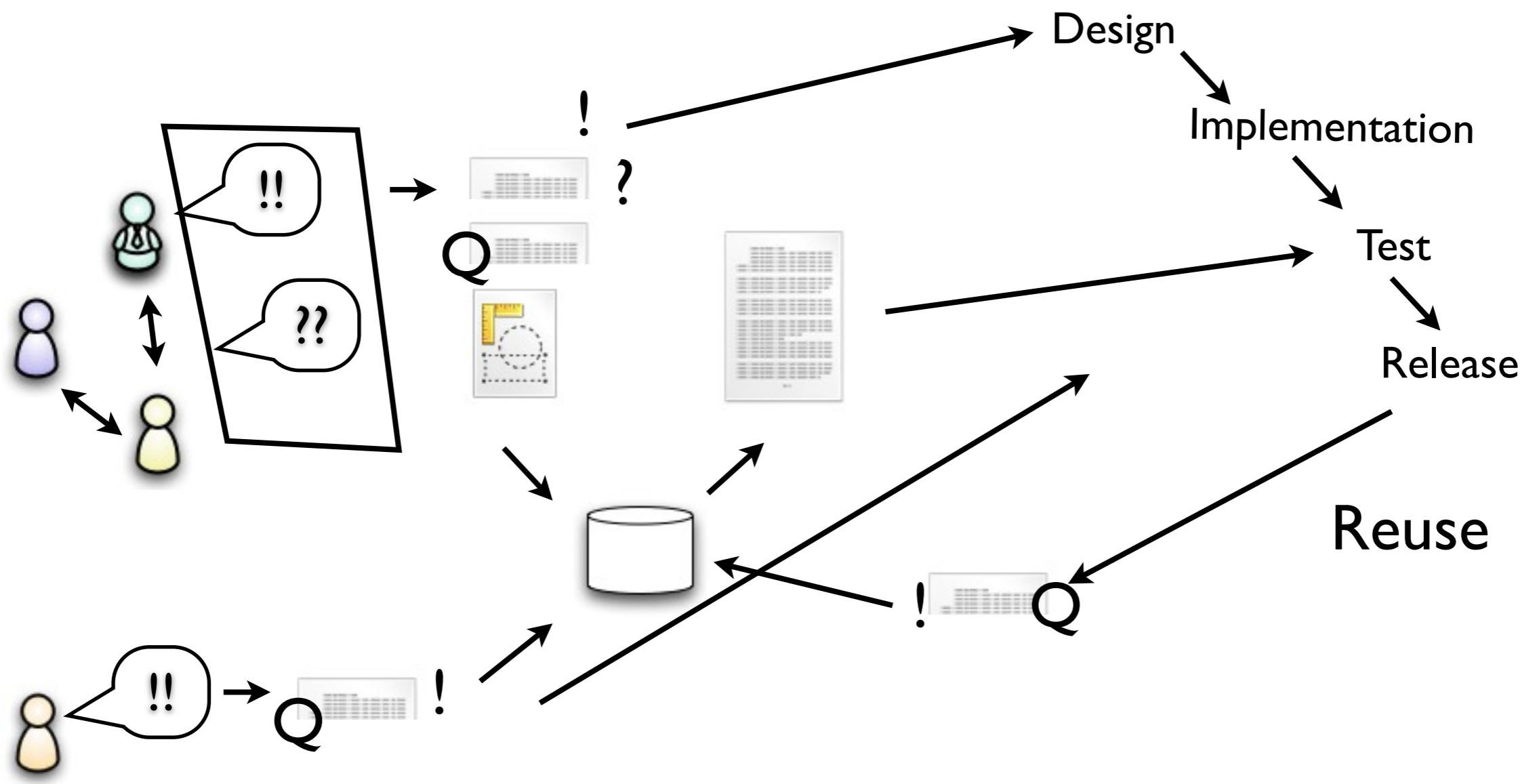
Test



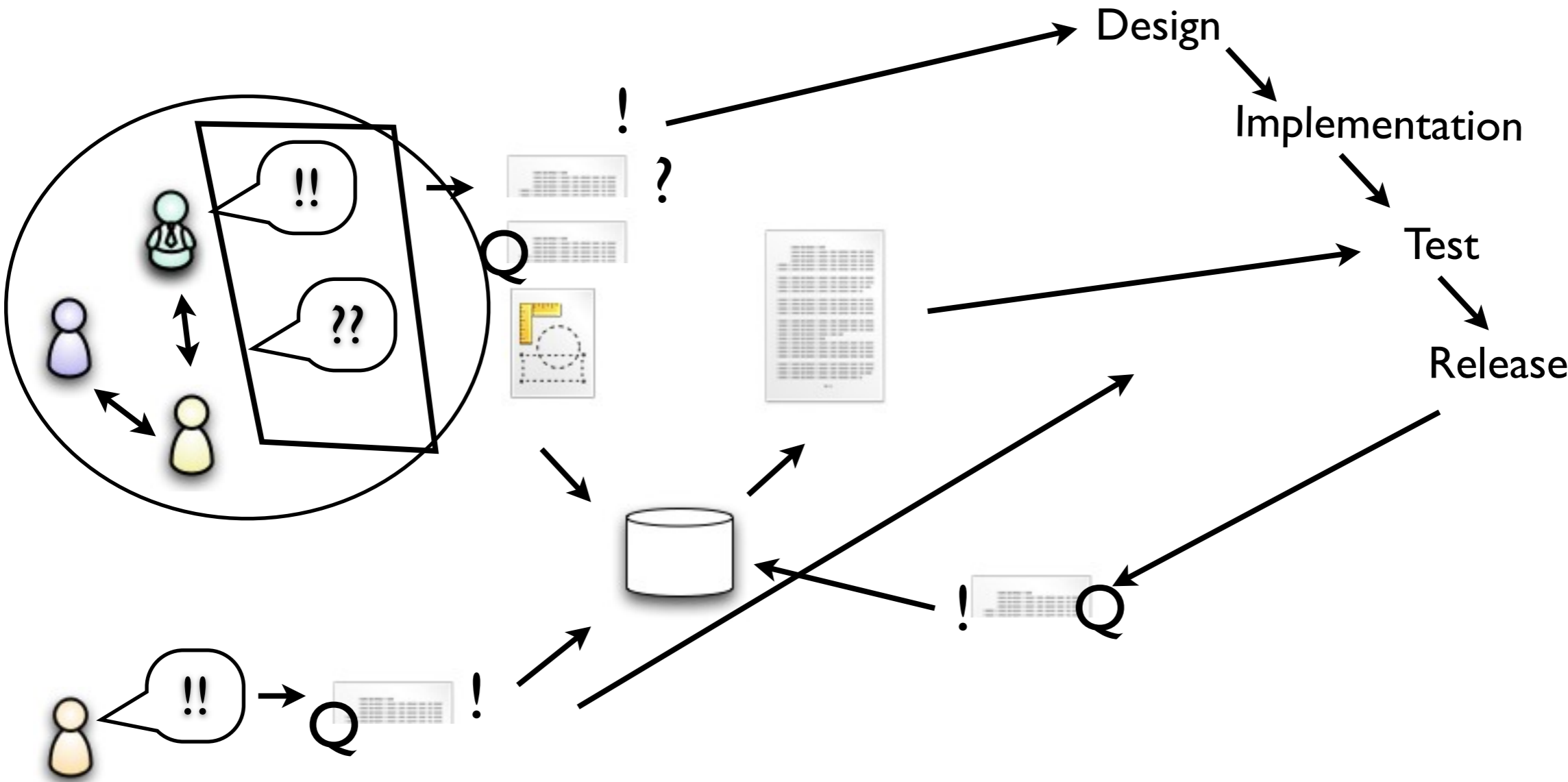
Negotiate



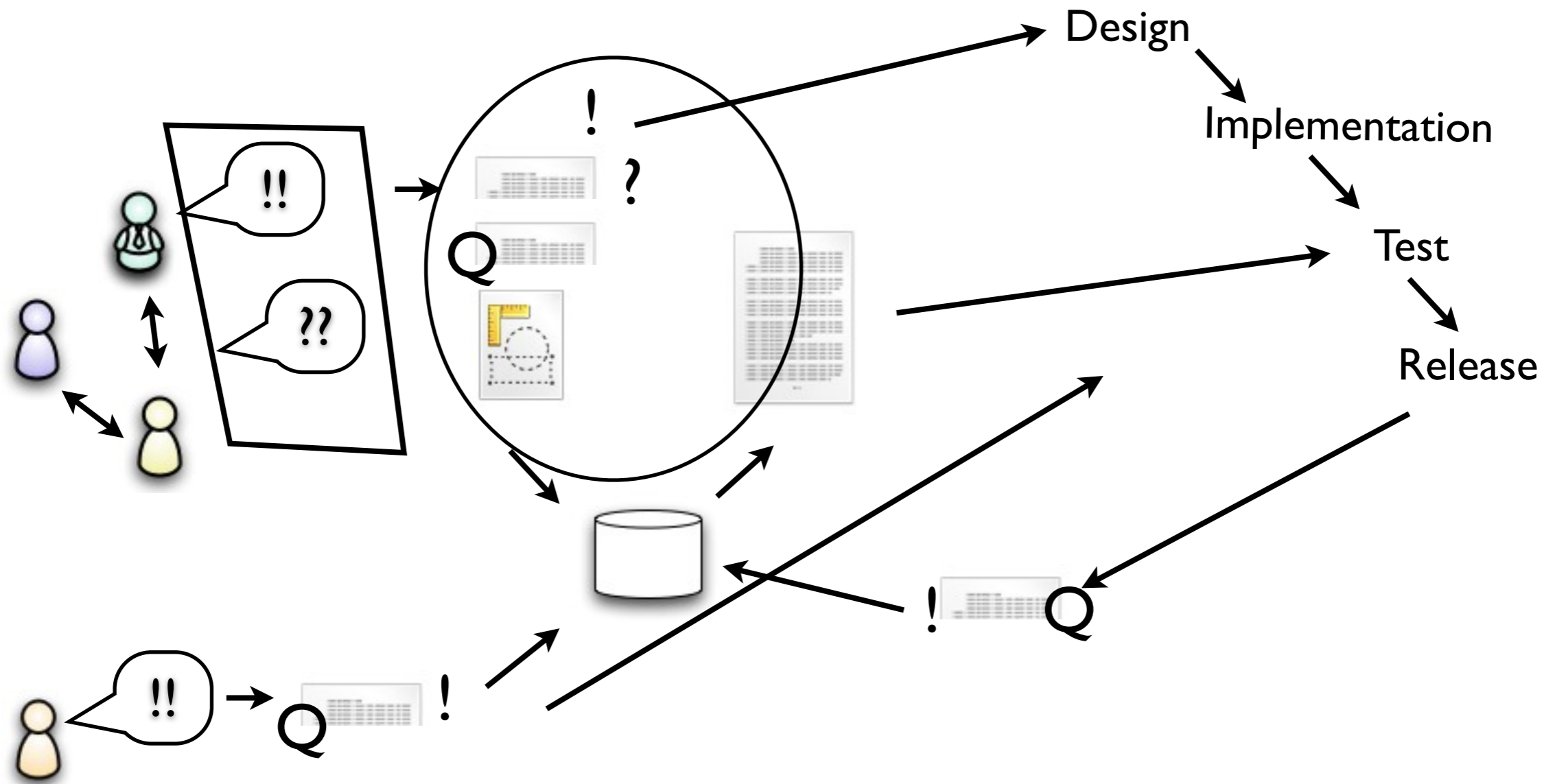


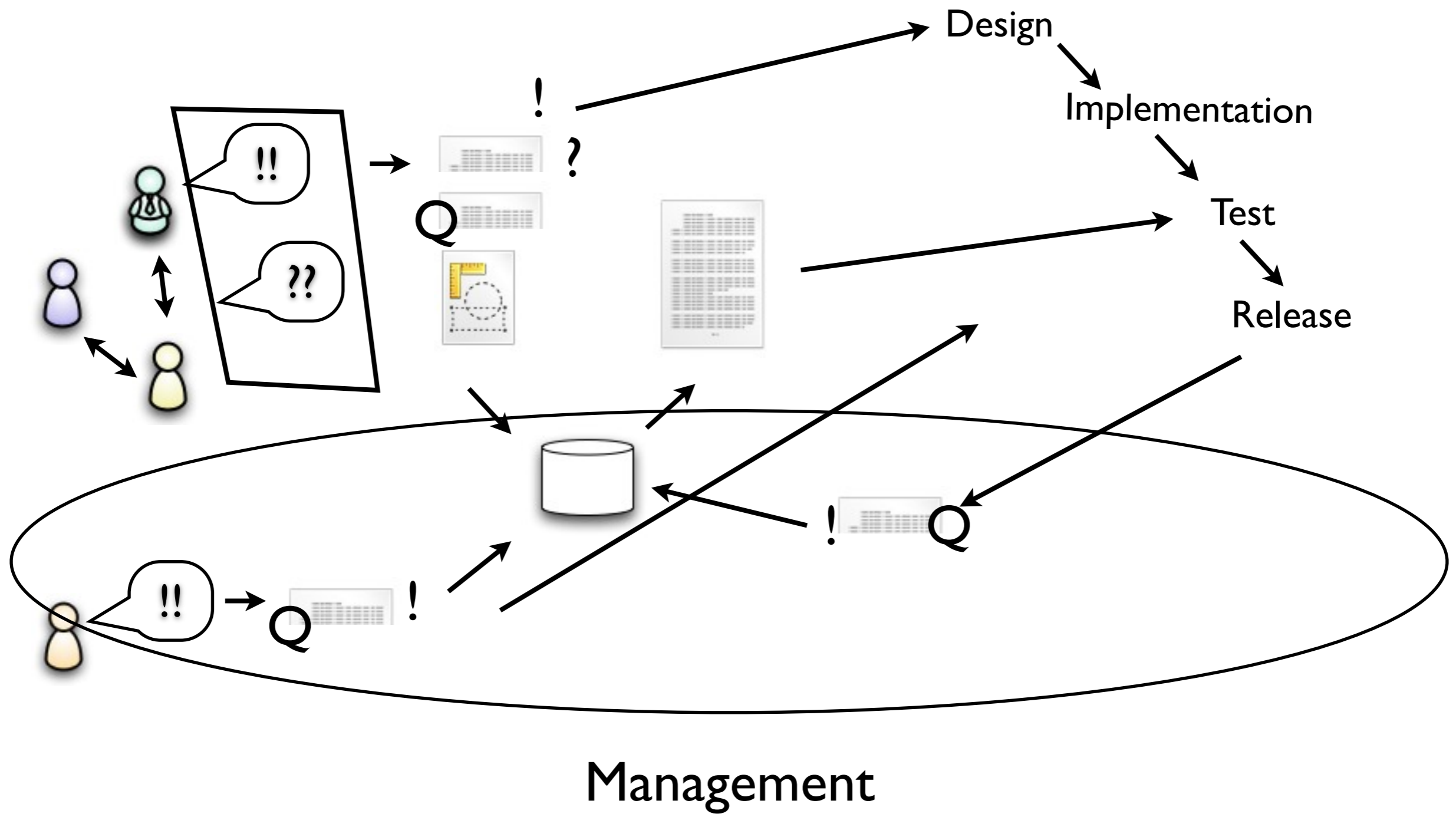


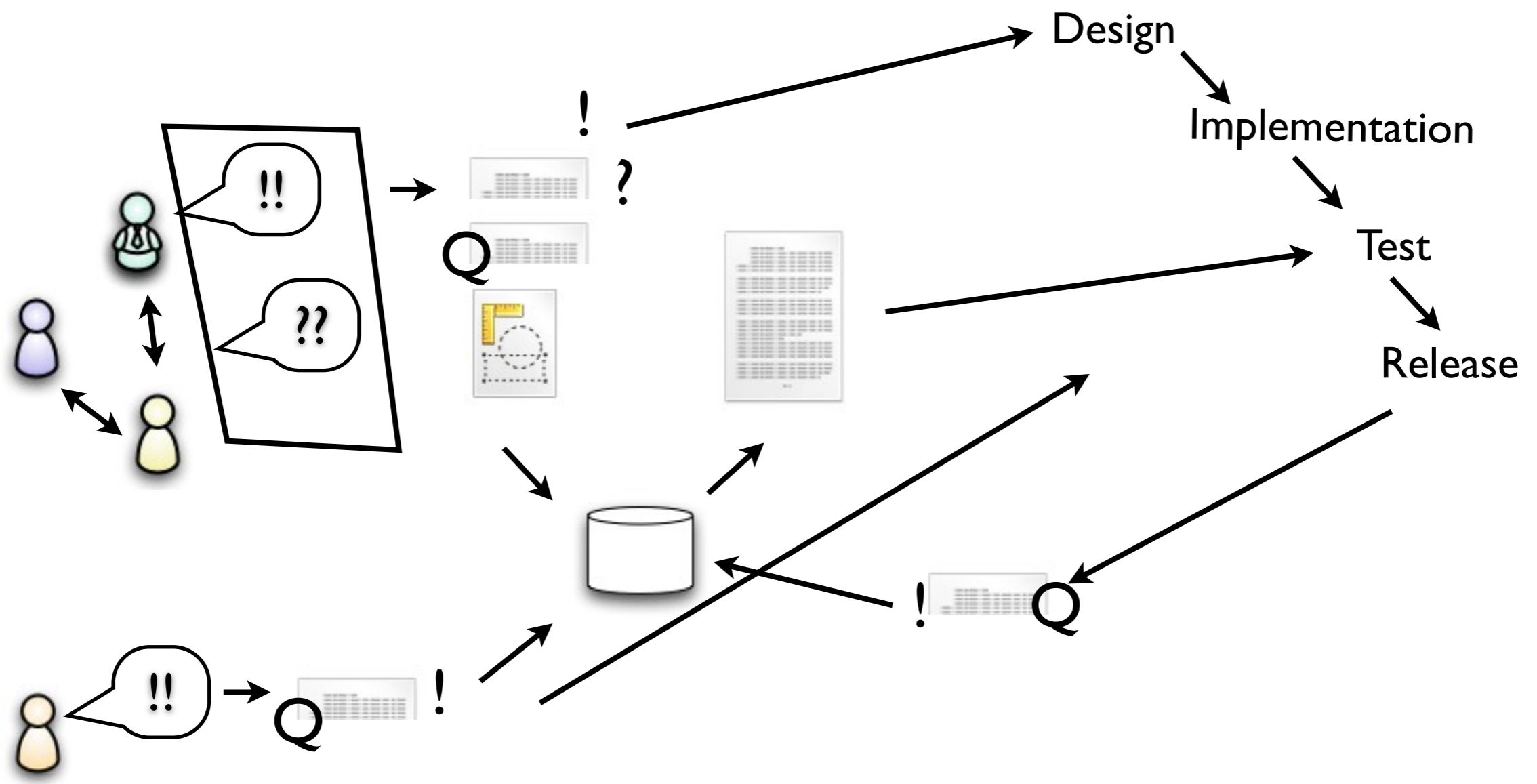
Elicitation



Specification & Analysis







Elicitation

- “understand customers’/users’ view of their problems/ opportunities
- understand enough to proceed with _____
- never think _____ understand better than _____
- never assume one _____ can speak for all _____
- Maintain a _____ of terms
- Prepare for _____ even after elicitation
- Stakeholders have the right to _____ their mind

Specification

- “record understandings so all parties see up front what to expect at the end”
- goal is to spec to enough _____ so different stakeholders are _____ in their interpretation
- select spec notations that customers _____
- construct _____ where nat lang introduces high risk
- use right _____ for the right job
- customers want their problem solved, not to learn new _____

Prioritization / Triage

- “address only problems/opportunities we have time and resources for”
 - accept that there is no such thing as a _____ solution
 - record _____ between reqs
 - plan more than one _____ ahead
 - plan to _____ before each release
 - goal is to select subset to product can be delivered on _____ and to _____
 - triage participants must see themselves as a _____ and not as part of separate _____
 - both marketing & dev should avoid absolute _____

Change/Management

- “remain flexible as customer and user needs evolve”
 - changes to reqs are _____ not _____
 - do not try to limit the _____ of changes, _____ it
 - meet regularly to decide which reqs are in next _____
 - don't accept more than _____ change per _____, or you are likely to fail

NatLangFR

Advantages	
Disadv.	
Efficiency	
Use again	
Not use	

NatLangFR

Advantages	Flexible, Easy to understand for everyone, Use for any type, Fallback option, Easier use during meetings, No specific knowledge reqs, Easier to version control and prioritize
Disadv.	Ambiguity, Harder to “use” in further dev, Requires language skills, Can lack structure (too flexible), Dependencies harder to track (?), Harder to get overview
Efficiency	Quick, Saves time,
Use again	
Not use	Some reqs hard in text (UI, QR, Sequences)

Use Cases

Advantages	
Disadv.	
Efficiency	
Use again	
Not use	

NatLangQR

Advantages	
Disadv.	
Efficiency	
Use again	
Not use	

P Language

Advantages	
Disadv.	
Efficiency	
Use again	
Not use	

Future of RE?

Course feedback

- Good?
- Bad?
- Ideas/improvements?
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