

Requirements & Business Events

SE3A04 – Tutorial

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What Are Requirements?

- The requirements analysis phase is the first major step towards the solution of a data processing problem
- During this phase, the user's requirements with respect to the future system are carefully identified and documented
- The focus in the requirements analysis phase is on the **what** not the **how**

Why Do We Need Requirements?

- The cost of good requirements gathering is minor compared to the cost of poor requirements gathering
- The requirements are an important aspect of the overall documentation of a system
- The **Software Requirements and Specification (SRS)** documentation is often a mutual agreement between the developers and clients of a software system outlining the expectations of the system

Requirements

Definition (Functional Requirement)

A **functional requirement** is an action or feature that must be included in a system in order to satisfy the business needs and be acceptable to the system users.

Definition (Non-Functional Requirement)

A **non-functional requirement** specifies properties or qualities of a system that can be used to judge the operation of the system.

Functional Requirements

- Functional requirements arise from the work that needs to be done
- Almost any action, such as *calculate*, *inspect*, *publish*, or most other **active verbs**, can be functional requirements

Non-Functional Requirements

- Non-functional requirements describe such properties as look and feel, usability, security, and legal restrictions
- Non-functional requirements are usually, *but not always*, determined after the product's functionality
- Once we know what the product is supposed to do, we can determine how it is supposed to behave

Examples of Requirements

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NON-FUNCTIONAL (Availability)

Examples of Requirements

Example (...continued)

For each of the following requirements, indicate whether they are *functional* or *non-functional* requirements.

- ③ All numeric outputs of the system must be accurate to two decimal places.

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NON-FUNCTIONAL (Precision)

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NON-FUNCTIONAL (Precision)

- ④ The system must generate a log file which keeps a record of events.

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FUNCTIONAL

Constraints

Definition (Constraint)

A **constraint** is a global issue that shapes the requirements.

- Constraints can be on the product itself or restrictions on the eventual design of the product
- Generally speaking, constraints often deal with project timelines, costs, etc.

Example

- The product must be available at the beginning of the new tax year.
- The product shall operate on a 3G telephone.

What to Remember?

Remember

- **Functional Requirement:** something that the system must *do*
- **Non-Functional Requirement:** a property or quality that the system must *have*
- **Constraint:** a global issue that *shapes* the requirements

Avoiding Ambiguity in Requirements

Example (Ambiguous Requirements)

- 1 The product shall be fast.
- 2 The product shall show the weather for the next 24 hours.
- 3 The product shall allow access to users with a valid username and password.
- 4 The trucks shall de-ice the roads before they freeze.

Avoiding Ambiguity in Requirements

- We want to avoid ambiguous requirements at all costs
- Ambiguity can arise from the existence of homonyms and multiple contexts, among others
- Often ambiguity can be eliminated by
 - Avoiding the use of ambiguous terms
 - Replacing pronouns with the subject or object to which they refer
 - Grouping requirements by business events or use cases to clarify context
 - Defining special terms and notations

Avoiding Ambiguity in Requirements

Example (Better Requirements)

- ❶ The product shall be complete the calculation of the average in less than 50 milliseconds.
- ❷ The product shall show the expected weather for the forthcoming 24 hours.
- ❸ The product shall allow access to users that enter a username and password pair that is exists in the security access database.
- ❹ The trucks shall de-ice the roads before the roads freeze.

Business Events

Definition (Business Event)

A **business event** is an event initiated outside the scope of the system that triggers the system to perform some action or to do some work.

- Normally, a system will have some pre-planned response to business events
- Once a business event happens, the system initiates its response
- **IMPORTANT**: Business events are in fact **events**, i.e., something happens!

Why Use Business Events?

- Business events often point out things that belong together
- As a result, they deliver cohesive partitions of the work with minimal interfaces between them
- This ensures the principles of **high cohesion** and **low coupling**

Examples of Business Events

Example (Road De-Icing System)

Consider a system that predicts and schedules the de-icing of roads. The system components include a weather station, a truck depot, and road engineers, for example. What are some of the business events?

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- 1 Weather station transmits reading
- 2 Truck treats a road
- 3 Road engineer advises road repairs
- 4 Time to test weather station

Questions

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