Requirements for Quality, Quality of Requirements

Contents

- 1. Introduction
- 2. Five myths about requirements demystified
- 3. A kind of conclusion

Karol Frühauf, INFOGEM AG, CH-5401 Baden, Karol.Fruehauf@infogem.ch



Copyright 2005 INFOGEM AG

RQR-20

Introduction

Requirement

A requirement is an externally observable characteristic of a desired entity.

Alan M. Davis: Just Enough Requirements Management (2005)

Quality

quality = actual characteristics required characteristics

Requirements for Quality

a paradox: no requirements \Rightarrow quality = ω

Quality of Requirements return from infinity

Five myths about software requirements

- I A requirement is a requirement
- II Requirements can be solution independent
- III All requirements shall be known before design starts
- IV Context is something only the testers need
- V Requirements are requirements of the user



Copyright 2005 INFOGEM AG

RQR-40

I. A requirement is a requirement (1)

- R1 The user shall be able to turn roaming on or off from his handset.
- R2 The customer shall be able to make phone calls only upon registration and activation by Customer Care
- R3 The software adaptation shall be done by company Adapt Ltd.
- R4 The software supplier shall provide evidence that it's test documentation is compliant to the IEEE Std. 829-1998.

I. A requirement is a requirement (2)

R1 The user shall be able to turn roaming on or off from his handset.



product

- R2 The customer shall be able to make phone calls only upon registration and activation by Customer Care
- R3 The software adaptation shall be done by company Adapt Ltd.
- R4 The software supplier shall provide evidence that it's test documentation is compliant to the IEEE Std. 829-1998.

Copyright 2005 INFOGEM AG

RQR-60

I. A requirement is a requirement (3)

R1 The user shall be able to turn roaming on or off from his handset.



product

R2 The customer shall be able to make phone calls only upon registration and activation by Customer Care

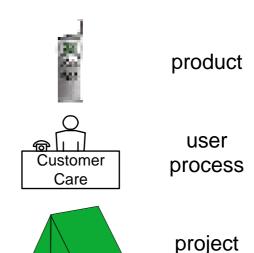


user process

- R3 The software adaptation shall be done by company Adapt Ltd.
- R4 The software supplier shall provide evidence that it's test documentation is compliant to the IEEE Std. 829-1998.

I. A requirement is a requirement (4)

- R1 The user shall be able to turn roaming on or off from his handset.
- R2 The customer shall be able to make phone calls only upon registration and activation by Customer Care
- R3 The software adaptation shall be done by company Adapt Ltd.
- R4 The software supplier shall provide evidence that it's test documentation is compliant to the IEEE Std. 829-1998.

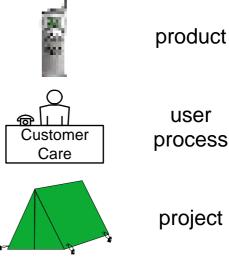


Copyright 2005 INFOGEM AG

RQR-80

I. A requirement is a requirement (5)

- R1 The user shall be able to turn roaming on or off from his handset.
- R2 The customer shall be able to make phone calls only upon registration and activation by Customer Care
- R3 The software adaptation shall be done by company Adapt Ltd.
- R4 The software supplier shall provide evidence that it's test documentation is compliant to the IEEE Std. 829-1998.



development process

I. A requirement is a requirement (6)

A requirement is always addressed on something, is always tied to a subject

- 1. requirements on product and user process (installation and operation processes)
 - requirements specification document
- 2. the requirements on project and the development process shall not go into requirements specification document
 - they address different audience
 - they are tested by different test methods
 - ⇒ shall go into the project plan

Copyright 2005 INFOGEM AG

RQR-100

II. Requirements can be solution independent (1)

- R1 Roaming shall be optional.
- R2 Roaming for a phone number shall be possible to turn on / off at any time.

 Default setting shall be on.
- R3 Roaming for a phone number shall be possible to turn on / off at any time
 - a) by the user from his handset and
 - b) by customer care using CusCare tool.
- R4 Roaming for a phone number shall be possible to turn on / off at any time
 - a) by the user from his handset, Roaming entry in the Settings menu and
 - b) by customer care using CusCare tool, Roaming entry in the Customer Profile screen.

Requirements can be solution independent (2) II.

R1 Roaming shall be optional. business requirement

Roaming for a phone number shall be possible to R2 system turn on / off at any time. Default setting shall be on.

Roaming for a phone number shall be possible to R3 turn on / off at any time

by the user from his handset and

by customer care using CusCare tool.

R4 Roaming for a phone number shall be possible to turn on / off at any time

by the user from his handset, Roaming entry in handset & the Settings menu and

by customer care using CusCare tool, b) Roaming entry in the Customer Profile screen. requirements

subsystem handset & CusCare tool requirements

GUI component requirement for

CusCare tool

Copyright 2005 INFOGEM AG

RQR-120

Requirements can be solution independent (3) II.

- Is R3, is R4 a solution or a requirement? 0
 - → They are both!

At the time the business and the system requirements are defined, they are solutions.

At the time the subsystem is specified, they are requirements (with different level of detail).

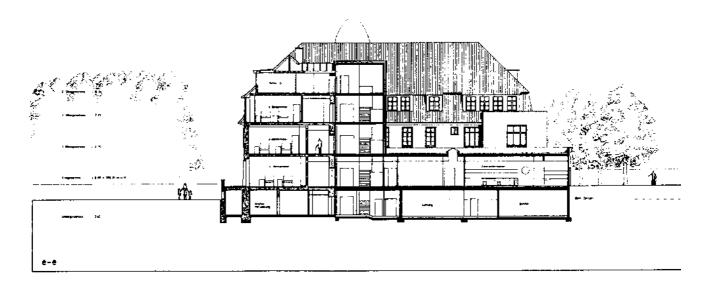
- Is R1, is R2 a solution or a requirement 0
 - → Of course they are both!

At the time the business and the system requirements are defined, they are requirements.

But ... they are solutions for the higher-level requirement that asks for the use of a handy also abroad.

A requirement is always tied to a level of abstraction is always a solution for the higher level of abstraction

III. All requirements shall be known before design starts



Urs Burkard + Adrian Meyer + Max Steiger Architekten BSA SIA 5400 Baden

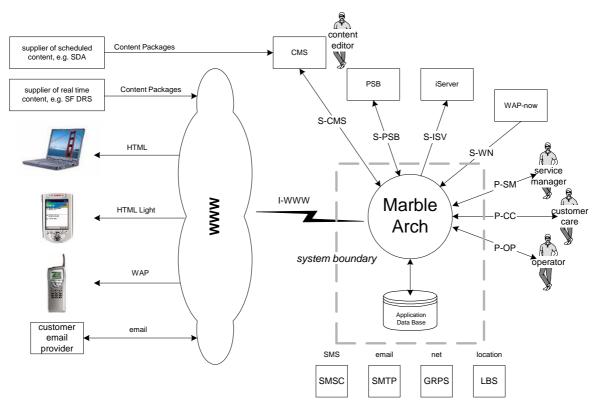
Do you need to know at this stage of development where the wall outlets shall be placed?

A requirement is t.b.d. till a certain point in time

Copyright 2005 INFOGEM AG

RQR-140

IV. Context is something only the testers need (1)



IV. Context is something only the testers need (2)

A requirement is always tied to

- an agent interacting with the planned system
- an interface the agent is using to interact
- all other interfaces that can show reaction on the agents intervention
- a goal the agent wants to achieve by the interaction with the system

Sounds similar to the definition of a context diagram? Read that:

A context diagram shows everyone who will interact with the system (external agents), what input they will provide, and what output they will receive. It has normally only one process and does not contain any data stores.

Copyright 2005 INFOGEM AG

RQR-160

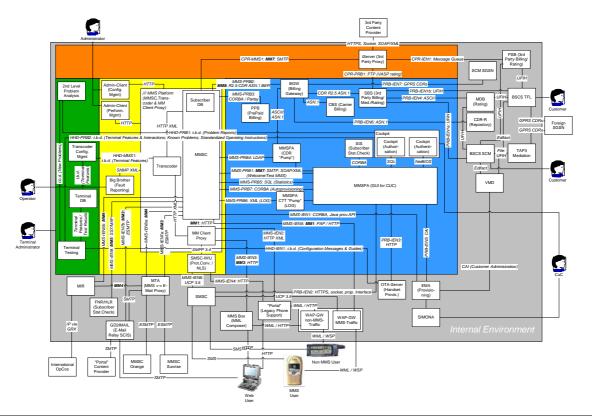
IV. Context is something only the testers need (3)

Without a context diagram there is no way to check anything concerning completeness and consistency of requirements.

If the scope of the project is the modification of an existing solution then it is even more important to identify that part of the existing system that is going to be affected by the project.

→ In this case the context is not sufficient, the high level architecture is needed.

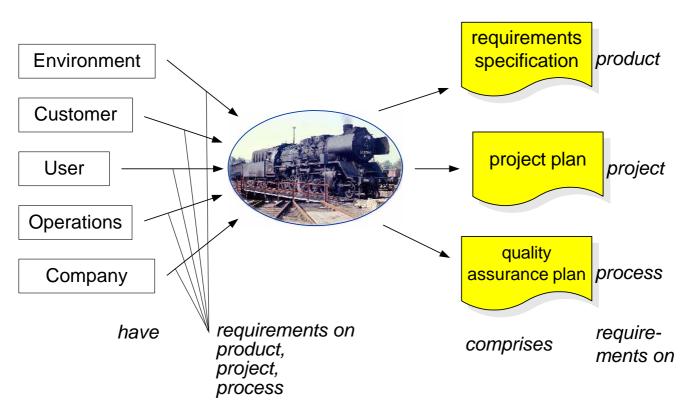
IV. Context is something only the testers need (4)



Copyright 2005 INFOGEM AG

RQR-180

V. Requirements are requirements of the user (1)



Copyright 2005 INFOGEM AG

V. Requirements are requirements of the user (2)



York der Knöfel: Thoughts (1996)

Galerie Wohnmaschine

now installed in Neues Museum Nürnberg

Copyright 2005 INFOGEM AG

RQR-200

V. Requirements are requirements of the user (3)

A product has many stakeholders, its requirements many sources. A project has a set of stakeholders.

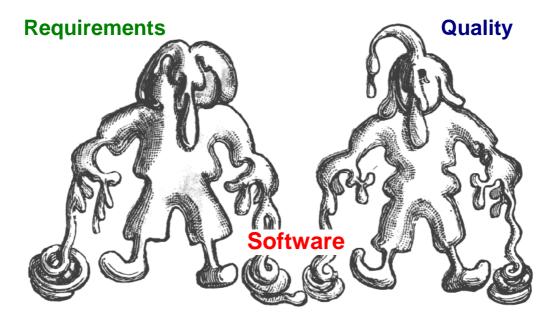
A creature of type typical user does not exist.

All users speak a different language, have different needs.

All users will be (more or less) satisfied if the product will support and not hinder their work.

A kind of conclusion ...

requirements and quality ... are Siamese twins



entirely coated with software ... a picture of misery they are

Copyright 2005 INFOGEM AG