### **Chapter 4 - Discovering System Requirements**

### What should be gained from this chapter?

- (1) You should know what a requirement is.
- (2) You should be able to identify and describe the basic characterizations of a requirement.
- (3) Using the information in the chapter as a reference, you should be able to write a reasonably good requirement, and you should be able to assess the quality of a requirement written by someone else.
- (4) You should have a reasonably good understanding of the level of difficulty of identifying and writing good requirements.
- (5) You should know and be able to describe the basic stages in the requirements development process.
- (6) You should have a reasonable level of comprehension of some of the tools that can be useful in developing system requirements.

### **REQUIREMENTS:**

#### Are statements:

- Of the problem to be solved
- That define what a system must do
- That define how well a system must perform

# CHARACTERIZATIONS OF REQUIREMENTS:

**Types** 

mandatory; preference

Sources

e.g., technology, performance, law

**Modalities** 

e.g., narrative, prototype, schematic

Input-Output

system input-output as function of time

## REQUIREMENTS SOURCES (DSMC):

### **Customer Requirements**

Facts and assumptions defining basic expectations of the system

### **Functional Requirements**

Tasks or activities to be accomplished

### **Performance Requirements**

Extent to which function must be executed

### **Design Requirements**

"build to," "code to," "purchase to"

### **Derived Requirements**

Implied from higher-level requirement

### **Allocated Requirements**

Division of higher-level requirement into several lower-level ones



# ATTRIBUTES OF GOOD REQUIREMENTS (DSMC):

- Achievable
- Verifiable
- Unambiguous
- Complete
- Expressed in terms of need
- Consistent with other requirements
- Appropriate for level of system hierarchy



## REQUIREMENTS EXPRESSION:

Operational view - how users are served by the system Functional view - what the system must do Physical view - how the system is constructed

## FORMAT FOR WRITTEN REQUIREMENT:

The system shall <function>
for use by <users>
if <conditions>
using <inputs>
where <conditions>

where <function> usually in form of <verb> <output>



## REQUIREMENTS DEVELOPMENT BASIC STAGES:

- Define and state problem
- Write system requirements
- Review system requirements
- Confirm requirements needed
- Define figures of merit
- Validate system requirements
- Verify system requirements
- Define technical performance measures
- Mitigate risk



## VERIFICATION AND VALIDATION (V&V):

Verify - confirm accuracy

Validate - confirm relevance and meaningfulness

### TOOLS:

Pareto diagram:

Sage and Rouse, page 262

QFD (Quality Function Deployment aka House of Quality):

Sage and Rouse, bottom of page 331, pages 563-569 and pages 960-969

Functional decomposition:

Sage and Rouse, pages 998-1002

Wymorian T3SD design:

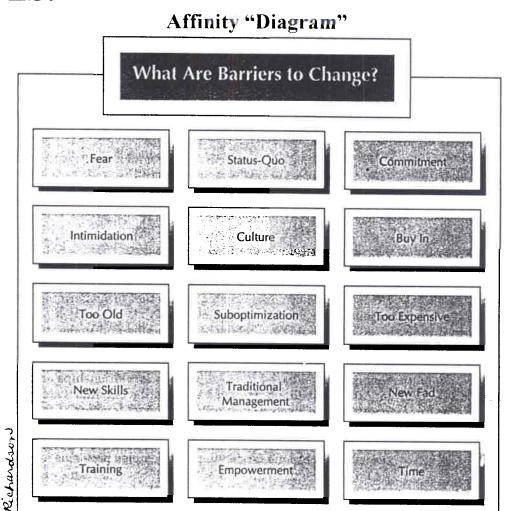
Sage and Rouse, pages 1003-1006 for taxonomy basis

RDD-100, Slate, CORE:

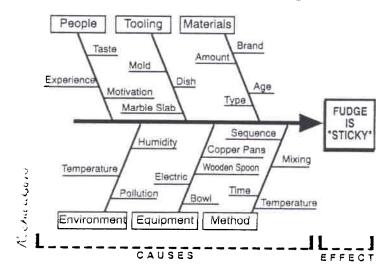
software packages



### TOOLS:



#### Ishikawa Fishbone Diagram





## TOOLS:

### Force-Field Analysis Diagram

