

Requirements and Specification, ESOF 328, Spring 2022

Documenting the Requirements, Chapter 10, Jan. 26

Requirements development – documented agreement between customers and developers about the product to be built

Requirements can be represented:

- Documents that use well-structured and carefully written natural language
- Graphical models
- Formal specifications

Related names:

- Software requirement specification, SRS
- Functional specification
- Product specification
- Requirements document
- System specification

Companies use different terms

Baselining – process of transitioning an SRS under development into one that has been reviewed and approved

UI in SRS

- Makes requirements tangible to users and developers
- However, they describe solutions so aren't truly requirements, unless clients are requiring a certain UI
 - Increases size of SRS
 - Might delay baselining

Design constraints can be placed in the SRS when clients are “requiring” the constraint

Chapter 11 (not covered as material probably covered in ESOF 322)

Terms shall, should and will (page 209)

- shall – requirement, desired functionality, system capability (some use “must”, “needs to”, “has to”) – can see this as imperative
- should – desired (some say “may”, “could”)
- will – design expectation – can see this as declarative, something that is true not that developers must implement

Use terms consistently