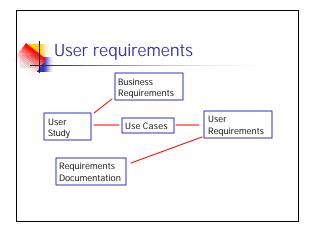
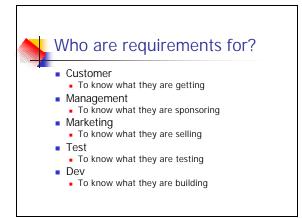




- Representation of requirements
- Use of requirements
- Key parts of the discussion will (probably) be about process, not artifacts
- Non-functional requirements







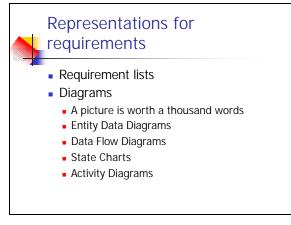
Managing the requirements process

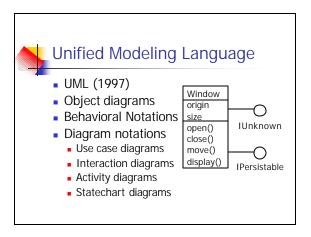
- Recognizing requirements documents
- Process for updating requirements
- Tracking process for requirements changes
- Arbitration process for resolving ambiguity and inconsistency

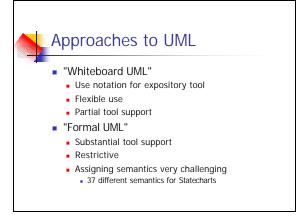


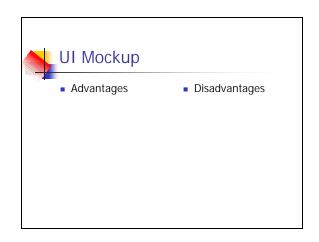
Documenting requirements

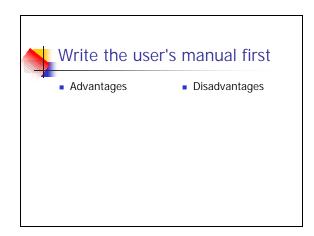
- Multiple representations are probably needed
- Contradictory goals
 - Conciseness vs. completeness
 - Formality vs. comprehensibility

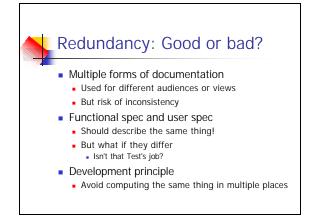














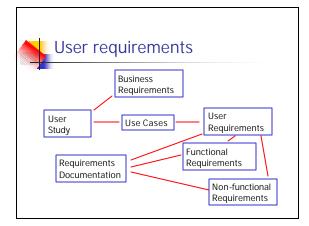
Brooks on flow charts

- The flow chart is the most thoroughly oversold piece of program documentation
- I have never seen an experienced programmer who routinely made detailed flow charts before beginning to write programs. Where organization standards require flow charts, these are invariably done after the fact.



Flow charts

- "The emperor has no clothes"
- Formal processes
 - Many processes are onerous and unpleasant to follow – but enhance overall product quality
 - Some are without value, and should be dropped
 - Process is not the end in itself





Non-functional requirements

- Requirements beyond user interaction with the system
- Kulak and Guiney
 - Availability, cost of ownership, maintainability, data integrity, extensibility, functionality (?), installability, reuse, operability, performance, portability, quality, robustness, scalability



Non-functionality requirements

- Wiegers
 - Performance requirements
 - Safety requirements
 - Security requirements
 - Software quality attributes



Safety requirements

- Safety critical applications
 - Where bugs can kill
- Famous cases
 - Therac-25 radiation therapy machine
 - US Air traffic control which failed in UK
 - Reflected map on Greenwich Median
 - US Aviation software failed in Israel
 - Encountered negative altitudes over Dead Sea



Safety critical systems

- Very high cost of failure
- Software component of a large system
 - e.g. nuclear reactor
- Characteristics of software lead to failures
- Safety requirements
 - Low probability of failure (risk analysis)
 - Understood failure modes



Security requirements

- Applications are run in a hostile world
- Application compromise vs. system compromise
- Example requirements
 - Only authenticated users can change data
 - Application can change security permissions or execute programs
 - Malicious user cannot crash system with bad data
- Threat analysis



Security requirements for multiplayer games

- Cheating ruins game play (and consequently market)
- Threats
 - Players introducing counterfeit weapons
 - Sending packet of death across network
 - Using profiling tools to detect areas of activity in dungeons