

Software Requirements: 10 Traps to Avoid

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The three tier education concept enables you to grow in Requirements...

- Elicitation and Consolidation
- Modeling
- Management
- in Agile Environment

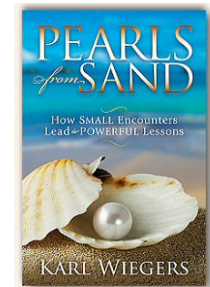
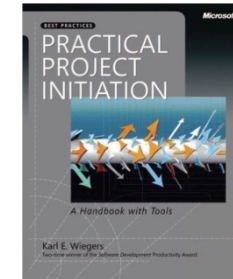
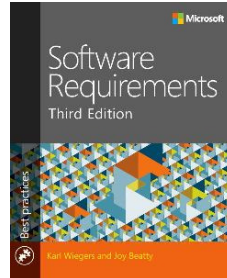
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Featured Speaker



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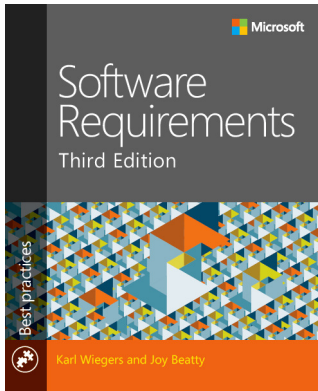
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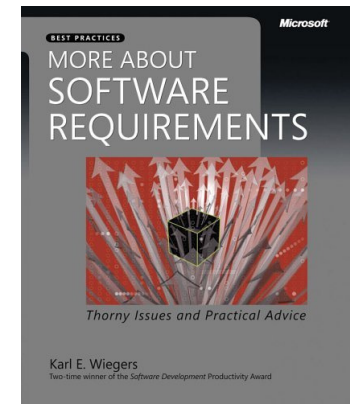
Source Books



- ◆ *Software Requirements, 3rd Edition*, by Karl Wieggers and Joy Beatty (Microsoft Press, 2013)

tinyurl.com/reqs3

- ◆ *More About Software Requirements*, by Karl E. Wieggers (Microsoft Press, 2006)



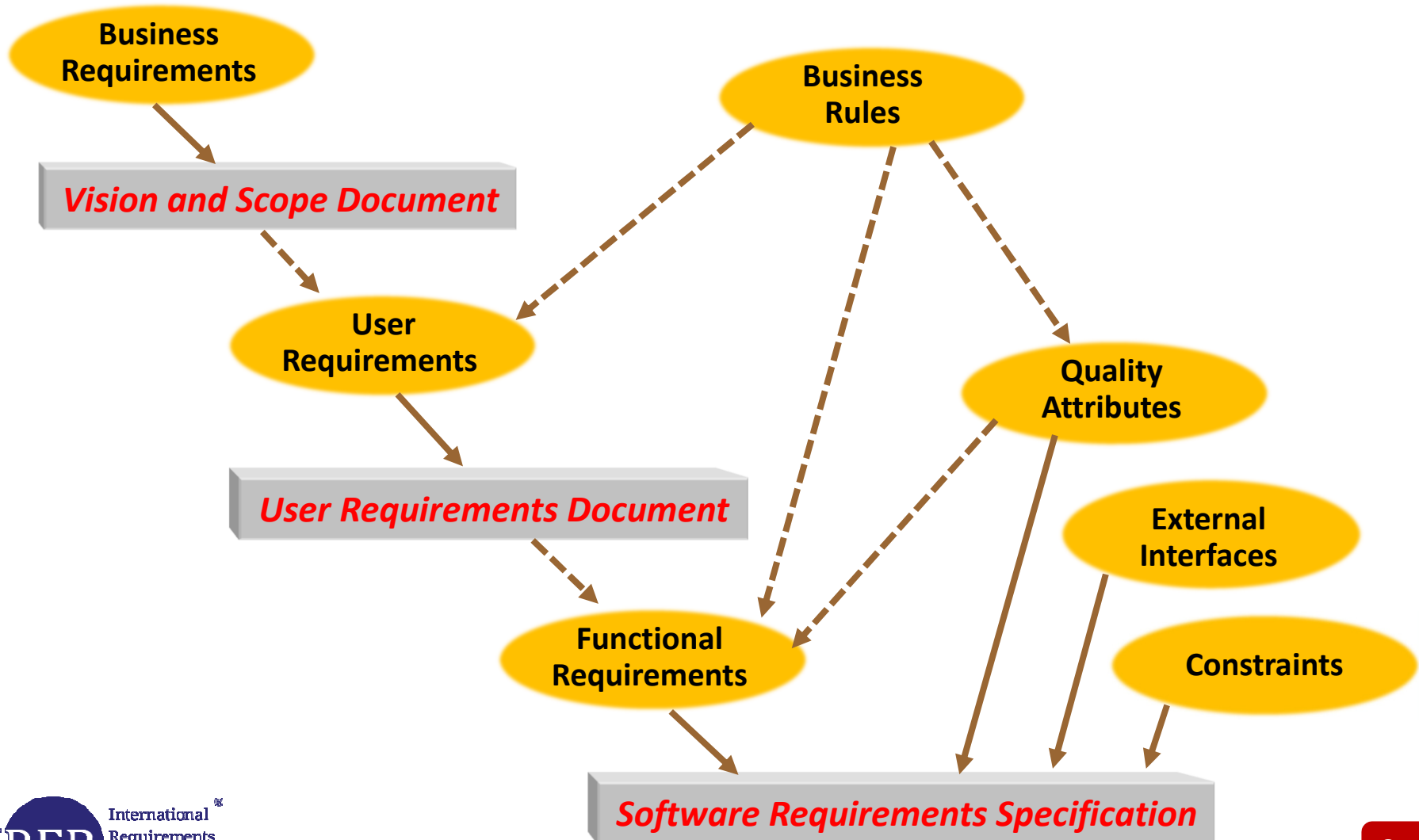
Trap #1: Confusion Over “Requirements”

Symptoms

- ◆ Stakeholders discuss “requirements” with no adjectives in front.
- ◆ Project sponsor presents a high-level concept as “the requirements”.
- ◆ User interface screens are viewed as “the requirements”.
- ◆ Users provide “the requirements,” but developers still don’t know what to build.
- ◆ Requirements focus just on functionality.



Three Levels of Software Requirements



Trap #1: Confusion Over “Requirements”

Solutions

- ◆ **Adopt templates for three sets of requirements.**
 - *business* requirements (Vision & Scope Document)
 - *user* requirements (e.g., Use Case Document)
 - *software* requirements (Software Requirements Specification)
- ◆ **Distinguish functional from nonfunctional requirements.**
 - quality attributes, constraints, external interface requirements, business rules
- ◆ **Classify customer input into different categories.**
- ◆ **Distinguish solution ideas from requirements.**

Trap #2: Inadequate Customer Involvement

Symptoms

- ◆ Some user classes are overlooked.
- ◆ Some user classes don't have a voice.
- ◆ User surrogates attempt to speak for users.
- ◆ Developers have to make many requirements decisions.
- ◆ Customers reject the product when they first see it.



Trap #2: Inadequate Customer Involvement

Solutions

- ◆ Identify your various user classes.
- ◆ Identify *product champions* as user representatives.
- ◆ Convene focus groups.
- ◆ Identify requirements decision-makers.
- ◆ Have users evaluate prototypes.
- ◆ Have user reps review the requirements.
- ◆ Have users provide acceptance criteria.

Trap #3: Vague & Ambiguous Requirements

Symptoms

- ◆ Readers interpret a requirement in various ways.
- ◆ Requirements are missing information developers need.
- ◆ Requirements are not verifiable.
- ◆ Developers have to ask many questions.
- ◆ Developers have to guess a lot.



Trap #3: Vague & Ambiguous Requirements

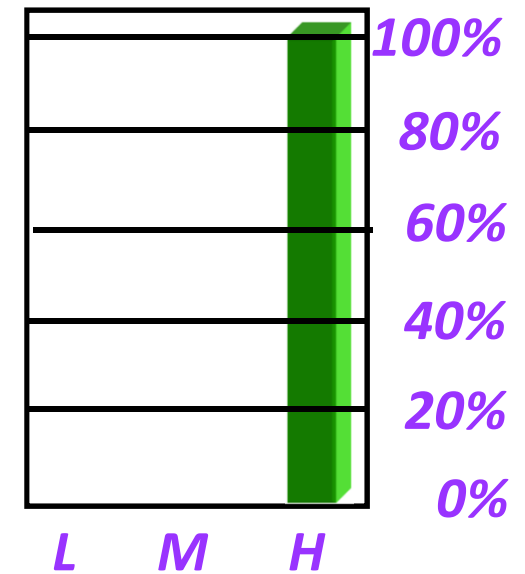
Solutions

- ◆ **Inspect requirements deliverables.**
- ◆ **Write conceptual tests against requirements.**
- ◆ **Model requirements to find knowledge gaps.**
- ◆ **Use prototypes to make requirements more tangible.**
- ◆ **Define terms in a glossary.**
- ◆ **Avoid ambiguous words:**
minimize, maximize, optimize, rapid, user-friendly, simple, intuitive, robust, state-of-the-art, improved, efficient, ideally, flexible, several, and/or, etc., include, support, adequate

Trap #4: Unprioritized Requirements

Symptoms

- ◆ All requirements are critical!
- ◆ Different stakeholders interpret “high” priority differently.
- ◆ After prioritization, 95% are still high.
- ◆ Developers don’t want to admit they can’t do it all.
- ◆ It’s not clear which requirements to defer during the “rapid descoping phase.”



Trap #4: Unprioritized Requirements

Solutions

- ◆ **Align functional requirements with high-priority user requirements.**
- ◆ **Align functional requirements with business requirements.**
- ◆ **Define priority categories unambiguously.**
- ◆ **Analytically prioritize discretionary requirements.**
- ◆ **Allocate requirements to releases or iterations.**
- ◆ **Dynamically re-prioritize work in the backlog.**

Trap #5: Building Functionality No One Uses

Symptoms

- ◆ Customers don't distinguish "chrome" from "steel".
- ◆ Users demand certain features, then no one uses them.
- ◆ Proposed functionality isn't related to business tasks.
- ◆ Developers add functions because "users will love this".



Trap #5: Building Functionality No One Uses

Solutions

- ◆ **Derive functional requirements from user requirements.**
- ◆ **Trace every functional requirement back to its origin.**
- ◆ **Identify stakeholders who will benefit from each feature.**
- ◆ **Analytically prioritize requirements or features.**
 - have customers rate value (benefit and penalty)
 - have developers estimate cost and risk
 - avoid requirements with high cost + low value

Trap #6: Analysis Paralysis

Symptoms

- ◆ Requirements development goes on forever.
- ◆ New versions of the SRS are continually being released.
- ◆ Requirements are never baselined.
- ◆ All requirements are modeled six ways from Sunday.
- ◆ Design and coding can't start until the requirements are "done".

Trap #6: Analysis Paralysis

Solutions

- ◆ Remember: the product is software, not requirements!
- ◆ Select an appropriate development life cycle.
- ◆ Decide when requirements are *good enough*.
 - acceptable risk of proceeding with construction
 - reviewed by BAs, customers, developers, testers
- ◆ Model just the complex or uncertain parts of the system.
- ◆ Don't include final user interface designs in SRS.

Trap #7: Scope Creep

Symptoms

- ◆ **New requirements are continually added.**
 - schedule doesn't change
 - no more resources provided
- ◆ **Product scope is never clearly defined.**
- ◆ **Proposed requirements come, go, and return.**
- ◆ **Requirement changes sneak in through the back door.**
- ◆ **Sign-off is just a ritual.**



Trap #7: Scope Creep

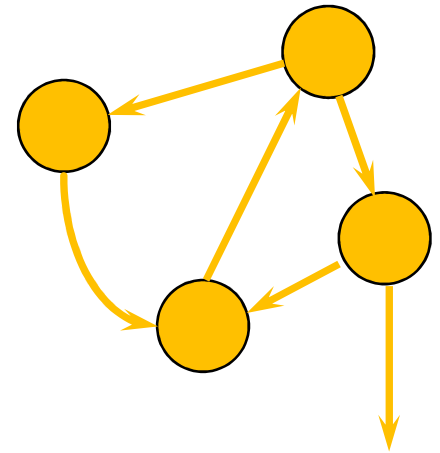
Solutions

- ◆ Determine root causes of the scope creep.
- ◆ Document the product vision and project scope.
- ◆ Define system boundaries and interfaces.
- ◆ Follow the change control process for *all* changes.
- ◆ Improve requirements elicitation methods.
- ◆ Follow a meaningful baselining process.
- ◆ Renegotiate commitments when requirements change.

Trap #8: Inadequate Change Process

Symptoms

- ◆ **No change process is defined.**
- ◆ **Some people bypass the change process.**
 - users talk to buddies on the team
 - developers implement rejected changes
 - work is done on proposed changes before they're approved
- ◆ **New functionality becomes evident during testing.**
- ◆ **Unclear change request status.**
- ◆ **Changes aren't communicated to all those affected.**
- ◆ **It's not clear who makes change decisions.**



Trap #8: Inadequate Change Process

Solutions

- ◆ Define a practical change control process.
- ◆ Set up a Change Control Board.
- ◆ Use a tool to collect, track, and communicate changes.
 - Remember: *A tool is not a process!*
- ◆ Establish and enforce change control policies.
- ◆ Compare priorities against remaining requirements.

Trap #9: Insufficient Change Impact Analysis

Symptoms

- ◆ People agree to make changes hastily.
- ◆ Change is more complex than anticipated.
- ◆ Change takes longer than promised.
- ◆ Change isn't technically feasible.
- ◆ Change causes project to slip.
- ◆ Developers keep finding more affected components.



Trap #9: Insufficient Change Impact Analysis

Solutions

- ◆ **Analyze the impact of each proposed change.**
 - consider implications of accepting the change
 - identify possible tasks
 - estimate effort and schedule impact
- ◆ **Use requirements traceability information.**
- ◆ **Estimate costs and benefits before making commitments.**

Trap #10: Inadequate Version Control

Symptoms

- ◆ Accepted changes aren't incorporated into the requirements set.
- ◆ You can't distinguish different SRS versions.
 - different versions have the same ID
 - identical documents have different IDs
- ◆ People work from different SRS versions.
 - implement canceled features
 - test against the wrong requirements
- ◆ Change history and earlier document versions are lost.



Trap #10: Inadequate Version Control

Solutions

- ◆ Merge changes into the requirements set.
- ◆ Adopt a versioning scheme for documents.
- ◆ Place requirements documents under version control.
- ◆ Communicate revisions to all who are affected.
- ◆ Use a requirements management tool.
 - record complete history of every requirement change
 - requirements spec is a report from the database

Keys to Excellent Software Requirements



- ◆ Educated developers, managers, and customers
- ◆ Skillful, trained business analysts
- ◆ A collaborative customer-developer partnership
- ◆ Understanding different kinds of requirements
- ◆ Iterative, incremental requirements development
- ◆ Standard requirements document templates
- ◆ Formal and informal requirements reviews
- ◆ Writing tests against requirements
- ◆ Thoughtful, dynamic requirements prioritization
- ◆ Practical, effective change management

Software Requirements: 10 Traps to Avoid

*NO
SURPRISES!*



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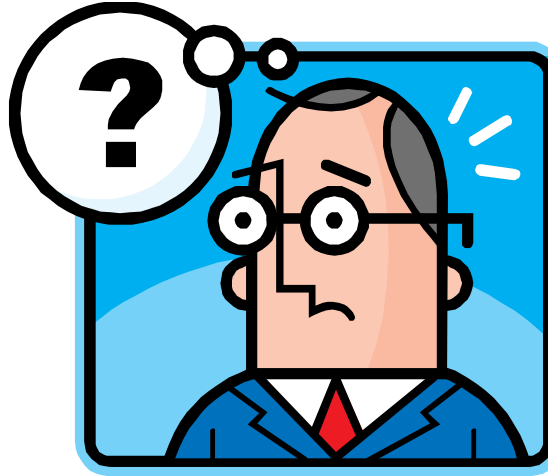
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- **Avoid the pitfalls Karl has talked about!**
- Work more efficiently with stakeholders during elicitation.
- Learn the appropriate methods for successful negotiations.
- Be familiar with different techniques for modeling and documenting requirements.
- Be more effective at managing requirements during the entire lifecycle of a project or product.
- Know the terminology of RE
- Become part of an internationally recognized community.

Q & A



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