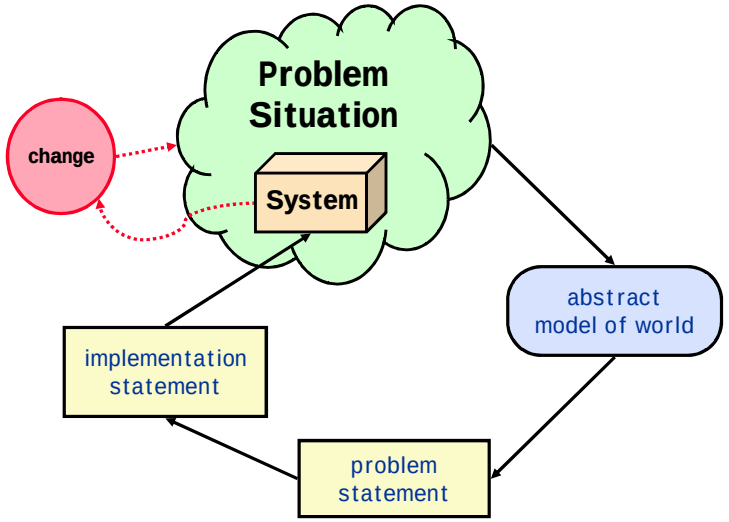
Lecture 2: What are Requirements?

- Two basic principles of requirements engineering:
  - Separate the problem from the solution
  - Problems and solutions intertwine with one another
- Describing problems:
  - Application Domains vs. Machine Domains
  - Verification vs. Validation
- Systems Engineering
  - Systems vs. software
- Patterns and Types of Problem
  - Requirements patterns
  - Problem Frames

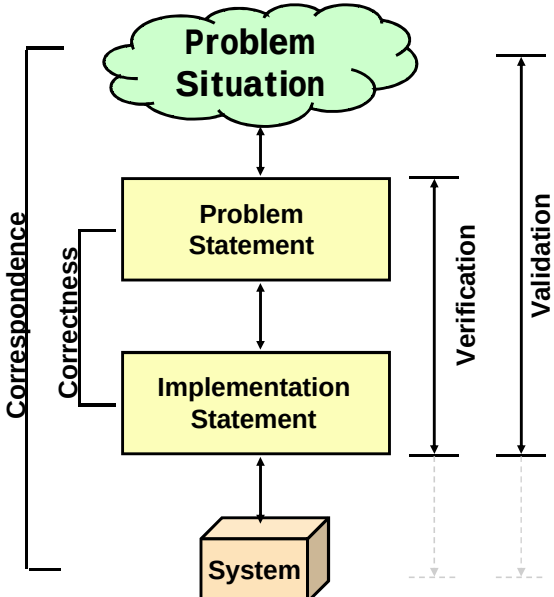
But design changes the world...



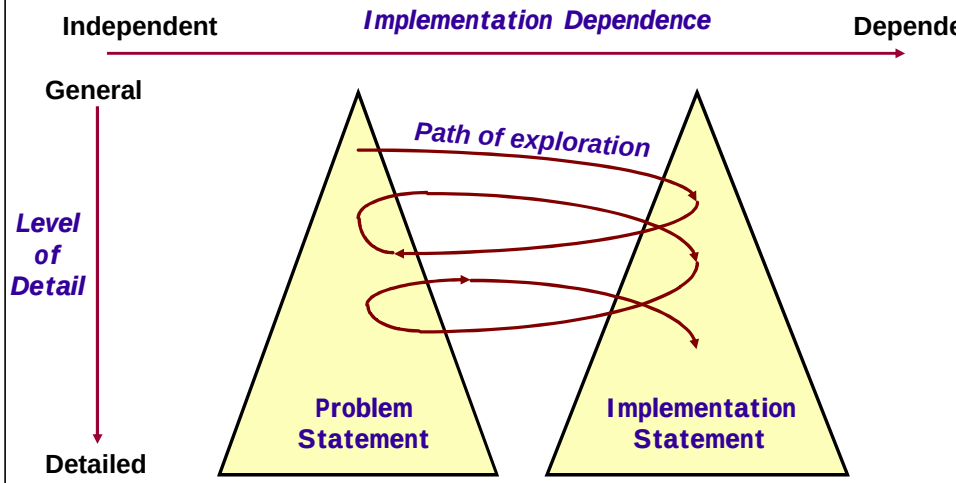
Separate the problem from the solution

A separate problem description is useful:
- Most obvious problem might not the right one to solve
- Problem statement can be discussed with stakeholders
- Problem statement can be used to evaluate design choices
- Problem statement is a source of good test cases

Still need to check:
- Solution correctly solves the stated problem
- Problem statement corresponds to the needs of the stakeholders



Intertwining of problems and solutions

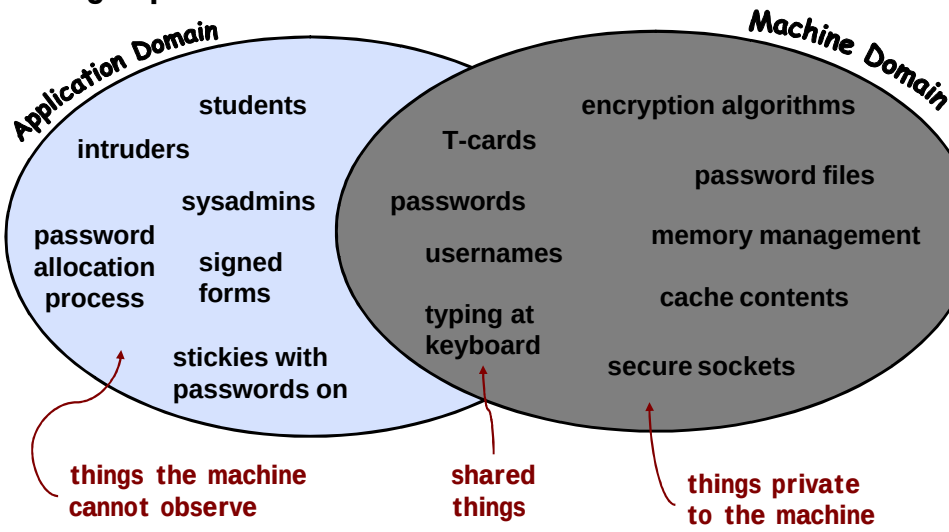


Some observations about RE

- **RE is not necessarily a sequential process:**
  - Don't have to write the problem statement before the solution statement
    - (Re-)writing a problem statement can be useful at any stage of development
  - RE activities continue throughout the development process
- **The problem statement will be imperfect**
  - RE models are approximations of the world
    - will contain inaccuracies and inconsistencies
    - will omit some information.
    - analysis should reduce the risk that these will cause serious problems…
- **Perfecting a specification may not be cost-effective**
  - Requirements analysis has a cost
  - For different projects, the cost-benefit balance will be different
- **Problem statement should never be treated as fixed**
  - Change is inevitable, and therefore must be planned for
  - There should be a way of incorporating changes periodically

A problem to describe…

- E.g. "prevent unauthorized access to CSG machines"



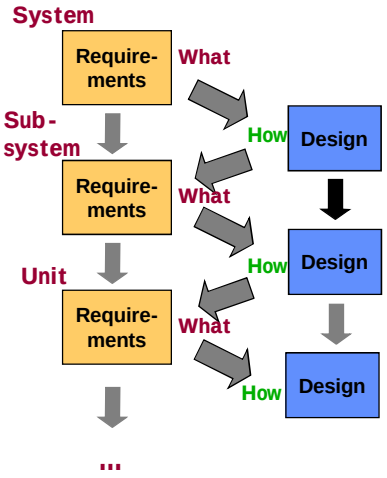
What vs. How

Traditionally, should specify 'what' without specifying 'how'

- But this is not always easy to distinguish:
  - What does a car do?
  - What does a web browser do?
  - What does an operating system do?
- The 'how' at one level of abstraction forms the 'what' for the next level

Also misses:

- 'Why' questions:
  - Why is this system needed?
  - Why should it behave that way?
- 'Who' questions:
  - Whose problem is it?
- Etc.



What are requirements?

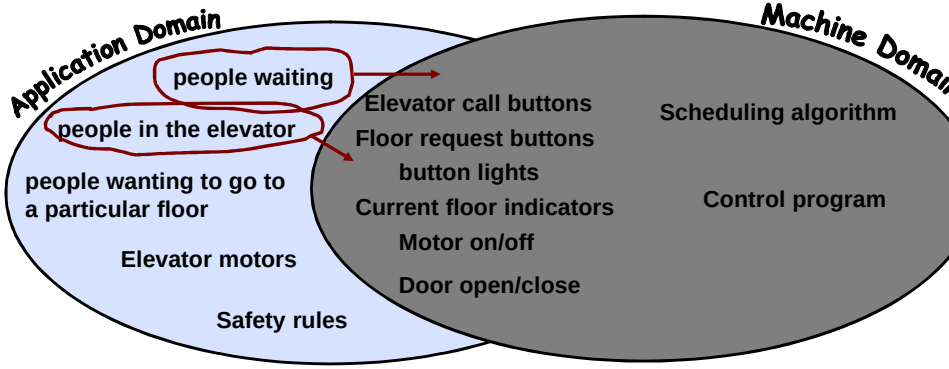
- **Domain Properties:**
  - things in the application domain that are true whether or not we ever build the proposed system
- **Requirements:**
  - things in the application domain that we wish to be made true by delivering the proposed system
    - Many of which will involve phenomena the machine has no access to
- **A Specification:**
  - is a description of the behaviours that the program must have in order to meet the requirements
    - Can only be written in terms of shared phenomena!

Fitness for purpose?

- Two correctness (verification) criteria:
  - The Program running on a particular Computer satisfies the Specification
  - The Specification, in the context of the given domain properties, satisfies the requirements
- Two completeness (validation) criteria:
  - We discovered all the important requirements
  - We discovered all the relevant domain properties
- Example:
  - Requirement R:
    - "Reverse thrust shall only be enabled when the aircraft is moving on the runway"
  - Domain Properties D:
    - Wheel pulses on if and only if wheels turning
    - Wheels turning if and only if moving on runway
  - Specification S:
    - Reverse thrust enabled if and only if wheel pulses on
  - Verification: S, D ⊨ R

But we can also move the boundaries…

- E.g. Elevator control system:



- We can shift things around:
  - E.g. Add some sensors to detect when people are waiting
  - This changes the nature of the problem to be solved

Another Example

- Requirement R:
  - "The database shall only be accessible by authorized personnel"
- Domain Properties D:
  - Authorized personnel have passwords
  - Passwords are never shared with non-authorized personnel
- Specification S:
  - Access to the database shall only be granted after the user types an authorized password
- S + D entail R
  - But what if the domain assumptions are wrong?

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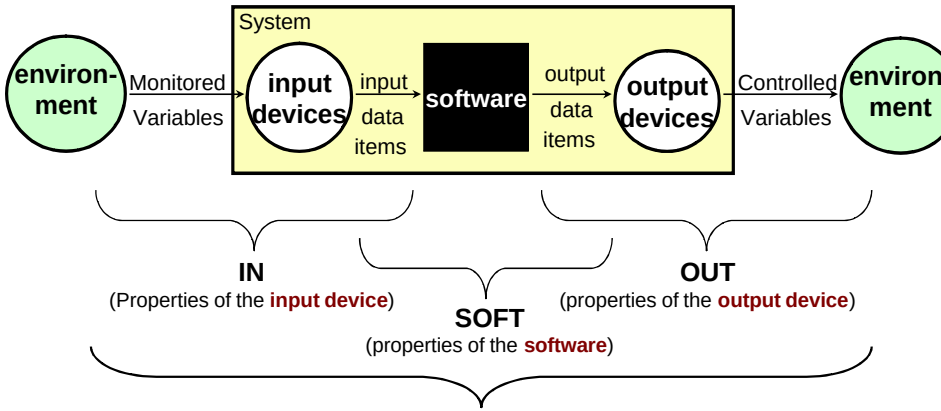
Systems vs. Software Engineering



REQ (the requirements - relationships between monitored and controlled variables that the **system** is required to establish or maintain)

NAT (natural relationships between monitored and controlled variables that are part of the domain)

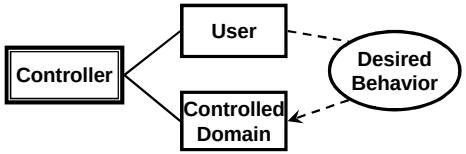
Example Problem Frames

Required behaviour

- **Problem**: build a machine to control part of the world in accordance with a fixed set of control rules
- **Likely Solution**: an automated control system

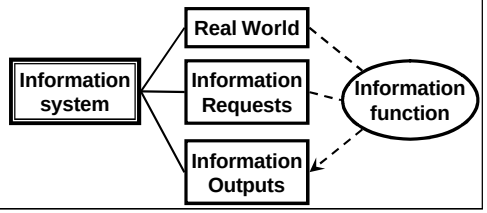
Commanded Behaviour

- **Problem**: build a machine that allows part of the world to be controlled by an operator by issuing commands
- **Likely Solution**: a "human-in-the-loop" control system.



Information Display

- **Problem**: provide information about the current state of part of the world, in response to information requests
- **Likely Solution**: an information system.



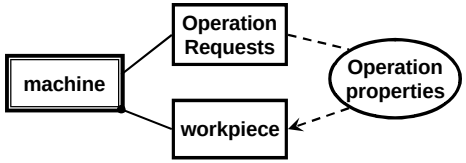
Summary

- **Requirements Engineering is about describing problem**
  - It is useful to separate the problem from the solution
    - Even thought this cannot be achieved entirely
  - Problems evolve continuously:
    - Delivering a solution changes the problem
    - Describing the problem changes the problem
- **Key distinctions:**
  - Application Domains vs. Machine Domains
  - Verification vs. Validation
  - Systems Engineering vs. Software Engineering
- **Basic Problem Frames**
  - Give us a starting point for understanding the problem
  - Tell us what subdomains we need to describe

More problem frames

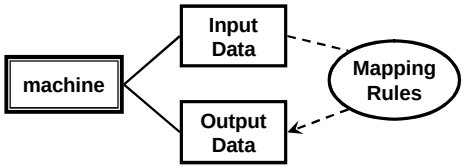
Simple workpieces frame

- **Problem**: keep track of the edits performed on some workpiece, e.g a text file or a graphical object
- **Likely Solution**: application software (e.g. a word processor)



Transformation frame

- **Problem**: take input data in a certain format, and provide a transformation according to a certain set of rules
- **Example Solutions**: data processing applications; compilers, etc.



Connection frame

- **Problem**: maintain a correspondence between domains that are otherwise not connected
- **Example Solutions**: data entry system, sensor network, etc.