

## Bruegge 99, Requirements Elicitation, Chapter 4

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Quiz No. 2 – Answer Key

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1. Why is the requirements elicitation more challenging than the requirements analysis? (3 points)

Because the people that participate in a requirements elicitation have different backgrounds. On one hand, the client has expertise in its domain and knows what the system should do, but does not know about software development. On the other hand, the developer knows about software development, but little about the user's environment.

2. What are the major steps in requirements elicitation? (4 points)

- Identify actors
- Identify scenarios
- Identify use cases
- Refine use cases
- Identify relationships among use cases
- Identify participating objects
- Identify nonfunctional requirements

3. Describe **one** of the four methods mentioned in the book for eliciting information from the user and negotiating an agreement with the client. (4 points)

- Eliciting requirements from users (Knowledge Analysis of Tasks – KAT): Data is collected from several sources and then analyzed in order to construct a model of each task, which should contain goals, procedures, and objects. The model is later validated with the task performer.
- Negotiating specifications with clients (Joint Application Design – JAD): It focuses on building consensus among developers, users and clients, by jointly developing the system specification and approving it in one single workshop session.
- Validating requirements (Usability Testing): It finds problems with the system specification by letting the user explore the system or only part of the system, through scenario tests, prototype tests or product tests.
- Documenting requirements elicitation (Requirements Analysis Document – RAD): The document completely describes the system in terms of functional and nonfunctional requirements, and serves as a contractual basis between the client and the developer.