

# Requirements management

Requirements management is the process of documenting, analyzing, tracing, prioritizing and agreeing on requirements and then controlling change and communicating to relevant stakeholders. It is a continuous process throughout a project. A requirement is a capability to which a project outcome (product or service) should conform.

- documenting
- analyzing
- tracing
- prioritizing
- agreeing
  
- Non-functional requirement (NFR)
- Epic - feature - story - task

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- TOGAF ADM Architecture Requirements Management
- <https://www.pmi.org/learning/library/effective-requirements-management-project-success-8181>

Snippet from *Wikipedia*: **Requirements management**

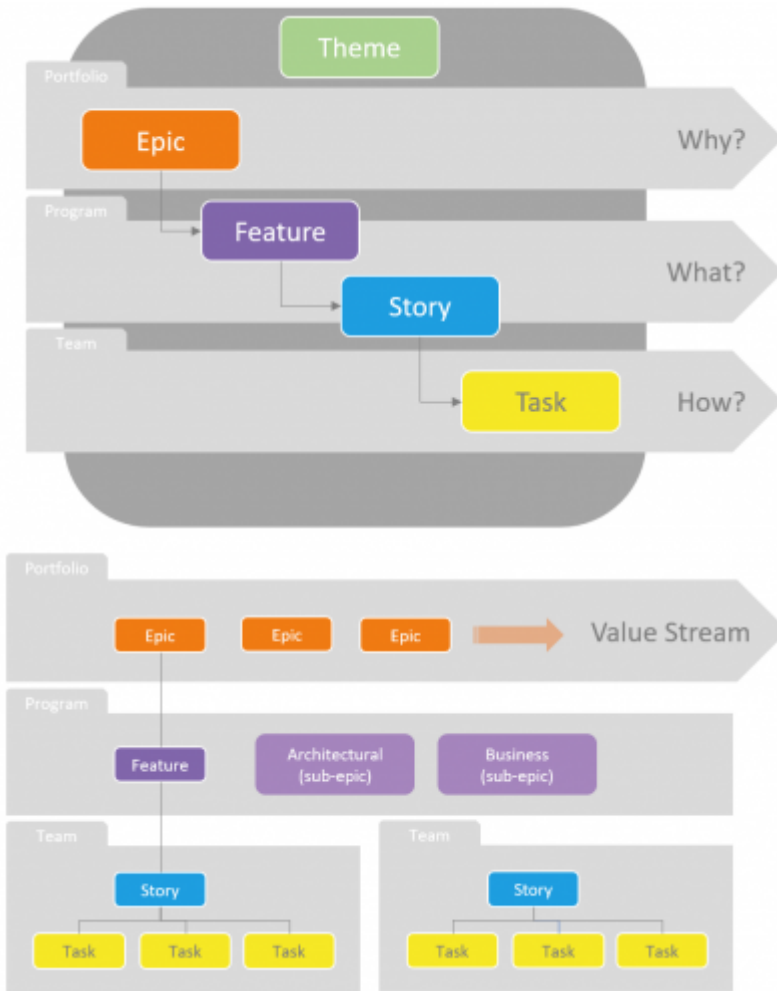
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- [DIKW pyramid](#)

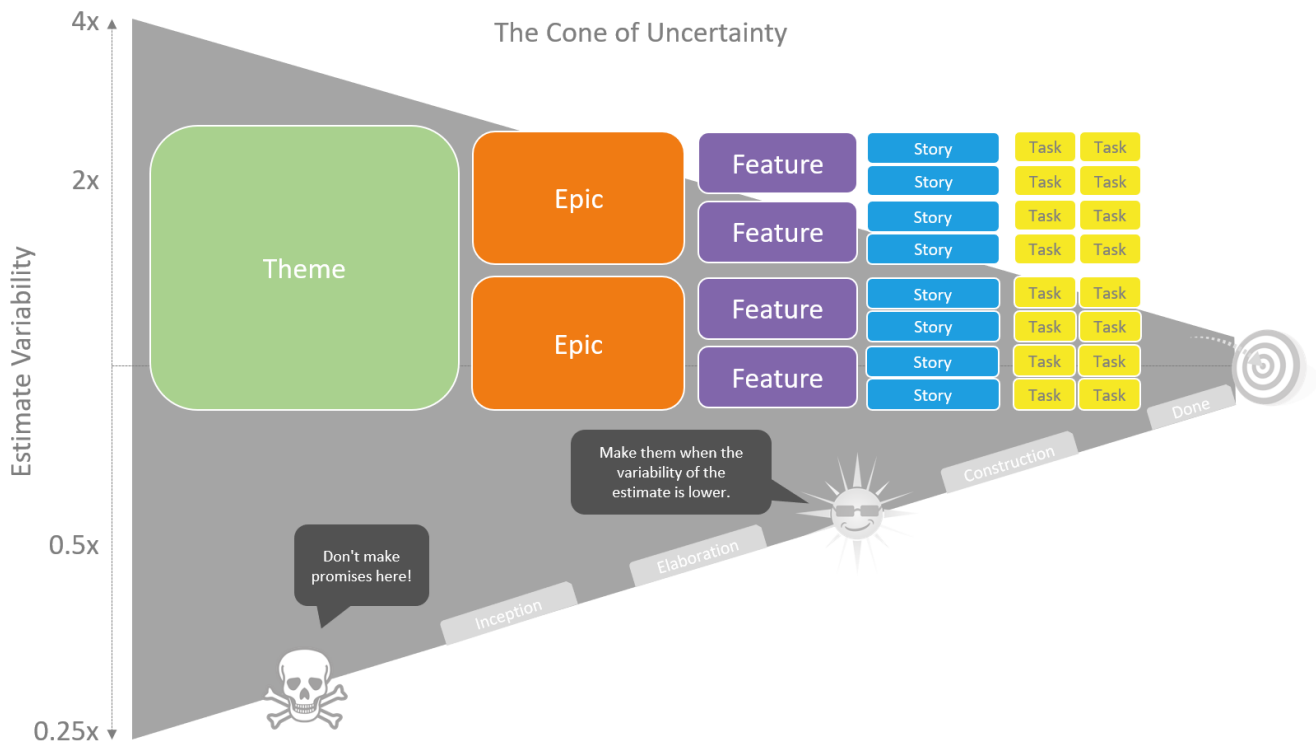
## Agile Requirements

- [SAFe Requirements Model](#)
- [Agile Requirements Modeling](#)



## Cone of Uncertainty

- Cone of Uncertainty



- [http://www.agilenutshell.com/cone\\_of\\_uncertainty](http://www.agilenutshell.com/cone_of_uncertainty)
- [Dunning-Kruger Effect](#)

## Requirements analysis

Snippet from [Wikipedia: Requirements analysis](#)

In systems engineering and software engineering, **requirements analysis** focuses on the tasks that determine the needs or conditions to meet the new or altered product or project, taking account of the possibly conflicting requirements of the various stakeholders, *analyzing, documenting, validating and managing* software or system requirements.

Requirements analysis is critical to the success or failure of a systems or software project. The requirements should be documented, actionable, measurable, testable, traceable, related to identified business needs or opportunities, and defined to a level of detail sufficient for system design.

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## Taxonomy of Requirements

- [Taxonomy of Requirements](#)

Functional vs non-functional requirements

- <https://www.altexsoft.com/blog/business/functional-and-non-functional-requirements-specification-and-types>

**Information Management Body of Knowledge (IMBOK)**

The IMBOK process areas are:

- **Projects:** Adding new capacity, software, and hardware to information systems
- **Business Change:** Evaluating information to drive improvements in processes
- **Business Operations:** The day-to-day of a business. These will guide improvements based on updates to processes, and will hopefully increase benefits.
- **Performance Management:** Trying to ensure operations are running at peak capacity

[IMBOK.info](http://IMBOK.info)

# Requirements traceability

Snippet from [Wikipedia: Requirements traceability](#)

**Requirements traceability** is a sub-discipline of requirements management within software development and systems engineering. Traceability as a general term is defined by the IEEE Systems and Software Engineering Vocabulary as (1) the degree to which a relationship can be established between two or more products of the development process, especially products having a predecessor-successor or master-subordinate relationship to one another; (2) the identification and documentation of derivation paths (upward) and allocation or flowdown paths (downward) of work products in the work product hierarchy; (3) the degree to which each element in a software development product establishes its reason for existing; and (4) discernible association among two or more logical entities, such as requirements, system elements, verifications, or tasks.

Requirements traceability in particular, is defined as "the ability to describe and follow the life of a requirement in both a forwards and backwards direction (i.e., from its origins, through its development and specification, to its subsequent deployment and use, and through periods of ongoing refinement and iteration in any of these phases)". In the requirements engineering field, traceability is about understanding how high-level requirements - objectives, goals, aims, aspirations, expectations, needs - are transformed into low-level requirements. It is therefore primarily concerned with satisfaction relationships between layers of information (aka artifacts). However, traceability may document relationships between many kinds of development artifacts, such as requirements, specification statements, designs, tests, models and developed components. For example, it is common practice to capture verification relationships to demonstrate that a requirement is verified by a certain test artifact.

Traceability is especially relevant when developing safety-critical systems and therefore prescribed by safety guidelines, such as DO178C, ISO 26262, and IEC61508. A common requirement of these guidelines is that critical requirements must be verified and that this verification must be demonstrated through traceability.

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## Disciplines & Methodologies

- [Business Process Management \(BPM\)](#)
- [Customer relationship management](#)
- [Functional specification](#)
- [Information Management](#)
- [Information security](#)
- [Knowledge Management](#)
- [MoSCoW](#)
- [Product breakdown structure \(PBS\)](#)
- [Pugh Matrix](#)
- [Requirements analysis](#)
- [Software design](#)

- [Software development process](#)
- [Software documentation](#)
- [Static program analysis](#)
- [User experience design](#)
- [Work breakdown structure \(WBS\)](#)

## Tools & Technologies

- [Axure](#)
- [Azure DevOps](#)
- [Confluence](#)
- [GitLab](#)
- [HP ALM](#)
- [iRise](#)
- [Jama](#)
- [Microfocus](#)
- [Microsoft Feedback Client](#)
- [Microsoft Office](#)
- [Orcanos](#)
- [Rally Software](#)
- [Rational solution for CLM](#)
- [Rational Team Concert](#)
- [ReQtest](#)
- [Salesforce Platform](#)
- [SAP Solution Manager](#)
- [SharePoint](#)
- [Team Foundation Server](#)
- [TeamForge](#)
- [Helix ALM \(TestTrack\)](#)
- [Visual Studio](#)
- [VSALM](#)
- [Visual Studio Team Services](#)

## Links

- [12 Best Software Development Methodologies with Pros and Con](#)
- [Continuous Improvement Toolkit](#)
- [Knowledge Management Tools](#)
- [Modern Requirements](#)
- [Modern Work Blog](#)
- [Total number of Websites](#)
  
- [... as a service](#)
- [CIO Wiki](#)
- [Dunning-Kruger Effect](#)
- [EABOK](#)
- [GDPR](#)
- [IEEE software life cycle](#)
- [ISO/IEC 24744](#)
- [Low-code development platform](#)
- [PMBOK](#)
- [PMI](#)

- [SEBoK](#)
- [ISO/IEC 15504](#)
- [SWEBOK](#)
- [UML](#)
- [User experience](#)
- [V-Model](#)

**External links:**

- <https://www.pmi.org/learning/library/effective-requirements-management-project-success-8181>
- <https://www.projectmanagement.com/blogs/285716/Requirements>
- <https://www.pmi.org/pmbok-guide-standards/practice-guides/requirements-management>
- <https://www.requirementsmanagementtools.com/>

[governance](#)

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