

## SOFTWARE REQUIREMENTS MANAGEMENT

(Professional Elective – I)

<b>Course Code</b>	20IT4501C	<b>Year</b>	III	<b>Semester</b>	I
<b>Course Category</b>	PE-I	<b>Branch</b>	IT	<b>Course Type</b>	Theory
<b>Credits</b>	3	<b>L-T-P</b>	3-0-0	<b>Prerequisites</b>	Software Engineering
<b>Continuous Internal Evaluation :</b>	30	<b>Semester End Evaluation:</b>	70	<b>Total Marks:</b>	100

Course Outcomes		Blooms Taxonomy Level
<b>Upon Successful completion of course, the student will be able to</b>		
<b>CO1</b>	Understand software requirements and estimation according to industry standards	L2
<b>CO2</b>	Apply the concepts of requirement elicitation, specifications and management	L3
<b>CO3</b>	Use the concepts of requirement management in real scenarios	L3
<b>CO4</b>	Analyze the concepts of software size estimation.	L4

### Contribution of Course Outcomes towards achievement of Program Outcomes & Strength of correlations (3:Substantial, 2: Moderate, 1:Slight)

	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	PO8	PO9	PO10	PO11	PO12	PSO1	PSO2
CO1	3												3	
CO2	3					3							3	
CO3	3					3							3	
CO4		3				3							3	

### Syllabus

Unit No	Contents	Mapped CO
I	<b>Introduction:</b> requirements, requirement engineering, requirements document, best way to write requirements, detailed requirements, difference between functional and nonfunctional requirements, system stakeholders, requirements engineering process, recognizing requirements engineering process problems suggesting a good requirements engineering process. Practical process improvement: Process maturity, process assessment, process improvement, top ten guidelines.	CO1
	<b>Requirements Elicitation:</b> Assess system feasibility, identify and consult system stakeholders, record requirement sources, system's operating	CO1

<b>II</b>	environment, using business concerns to drive requirements elicitation, domain constraints, collect requirements from multiple view points, use scenarios to elicit requirements, operational process. Requirements Analysis and Negotiation: System boundaries prioritize requirements, assess requirements risk.	<b>CO2</b>
<b>III</b>	<b>Describing Requirements:</b> Standard templates use language, use diagrams, supplement natural language requirements, specifying requirements quantitatively.	<b>CO1 CO2</b>
<b>IV</b>	<b>Requirements Management:</b> Uniquely identify each requirement, policies for requirements management, traceability policies, maintaining a traceability manual, change management policies, identify global system requirements, identify volatile requirements, record rejected requirements.	<b>CO1 CO2</b>
<b>V</b>	<b>Software Size Estimation:</b> Software estimation, size based estimation, two views of sizing, function point analysis, mark IIFPA, full function points, loc estimation and conversion between size measures.	<b>CO1 CO4</b>

<b>Learning Resources</b>
<b>Text Books</b>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Ian Sommerville and Pete Sawyer, Requirements Engineering: A good practice guide, John Wiley, 1997.</li> <li>2. RajeshNaik, SwapnaKishore, Software Requirements and Estimation, TMH, 2001.</li> </ol>
<b>References</b>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Don, Managing Software Requirements, A Use Case Approach, 2/e, Dean, Addison-Wesley, 2003.</li> <li>2. Ian Graham, Requirements Engineering and Rapid Development, AddisonWesley, 1998</li> <li>3. S.Robertson , J.Robertson, Mastering the Requirements Process, 2/e, Pearson, 2006</li> </ol>
<b>E-Resources and other Digital Material</b>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Requirements Engineering / Specification, NPTEL</li> </ol>