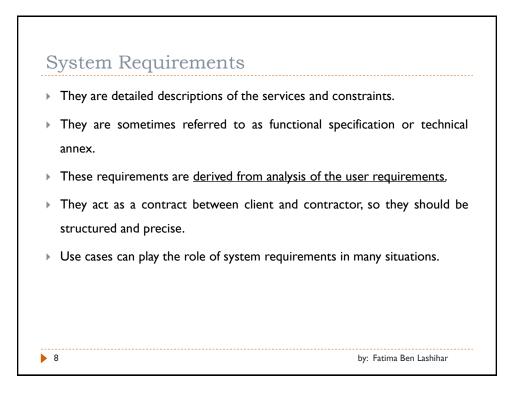
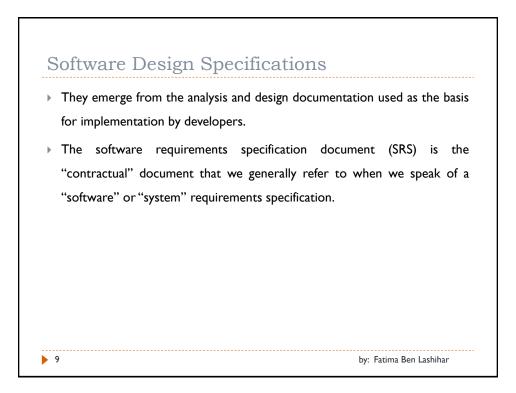
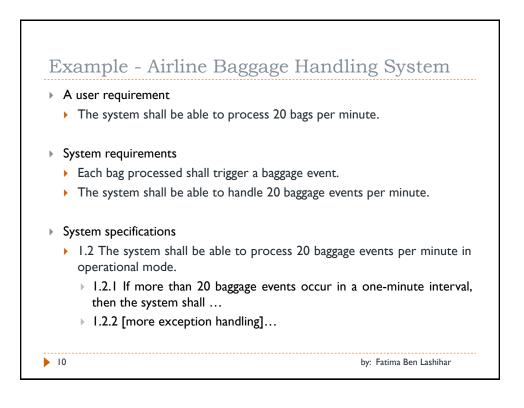


|       |         |                       | statements<br>I diagrams. | written     | in na    | atural  | language   | with  |
|-------|---------|-----------------------|---------------------------|-------------|----------|---------|------------|-------|
|       | . ,     | what ser<br>any const | rvices (user f<br>raints. | unctionalit | y) the   | system  | is expect  | ed to |
| In ma | ny situ | ations use            | r stories can             | play the ro | le of us | ser req | uirements. |       |







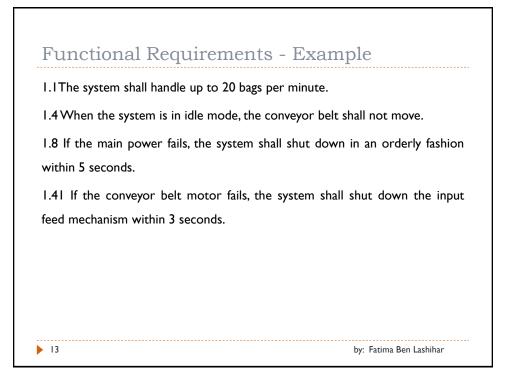
|         | al requirement  |              |  |  |
|---------|-----------------|--------------|--|--|
| Nonfunc | tional requirem | nents (NFRs) |  |  |
| Domain  | requirement     |              |  |  |
|         |                 |              |  |  |
|         |                 |              |  |  |
|         |                 |              |  |  |
|         |                 |              |  |  |
|         |                 |              |  |  |

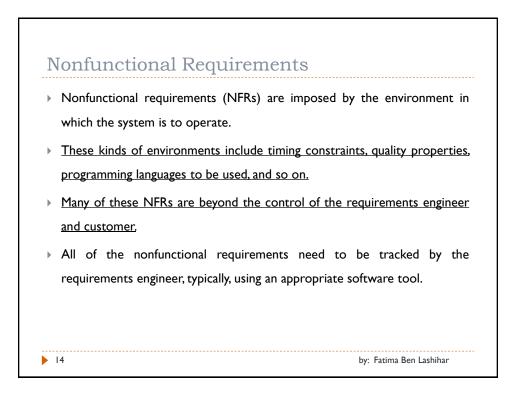


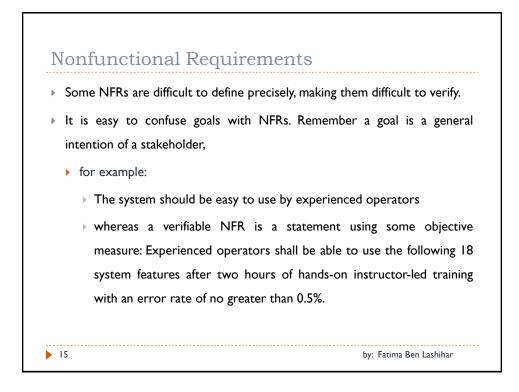
| 12

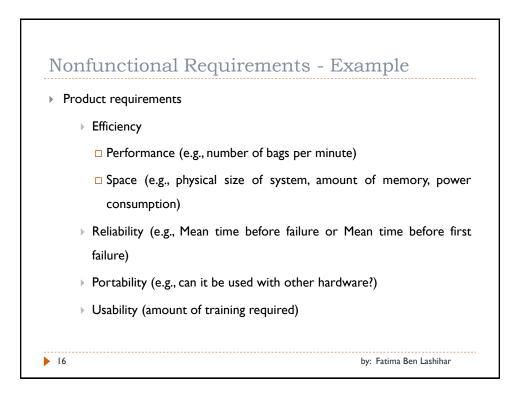
- They describe the services the system should provide and how the system will react to its inputs.
- They need to explicitly state certain behaviors that the system should not do.
- They can be high level and general (in which case they are user requirements in the sense that was explained previously) or they can be detailed, expressing inputs, outputs, exceptions, and so on (in which case they are the system requirements described before).
- There are many forms of representation for functional requirements, from natural language, visual models, and the more rigorous formal methods.

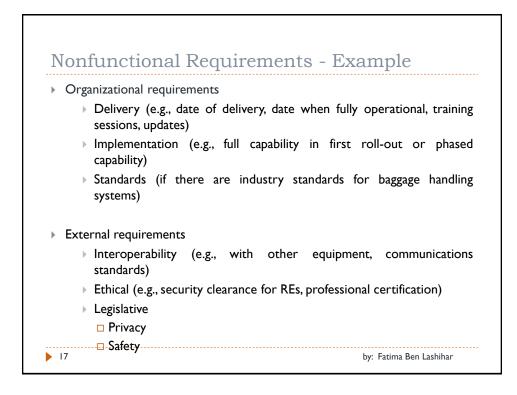










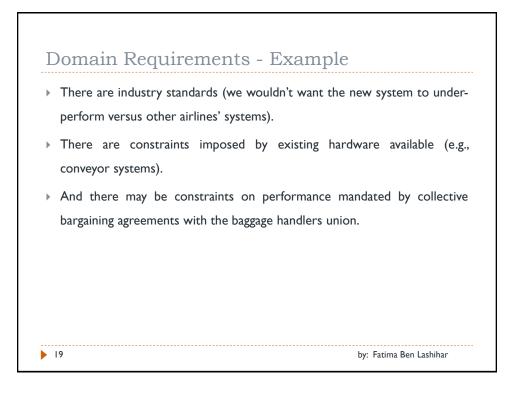


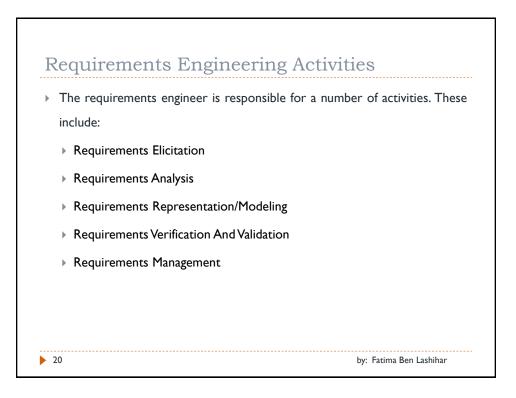
## Domain Requirements

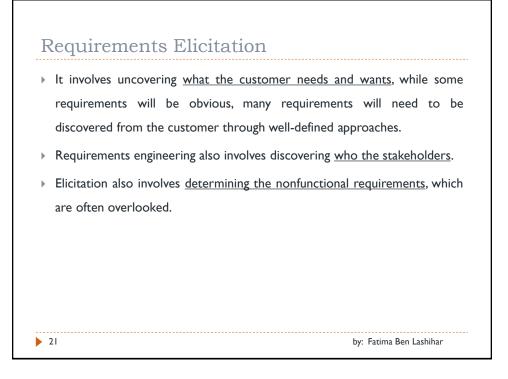
- > Domain requirements are derived from the application domain.
- > These types of requirements may consist of:
  - New functional requirements
  - Constraints on existing functional requirements
  - > They may specify how particular computations must be performed.

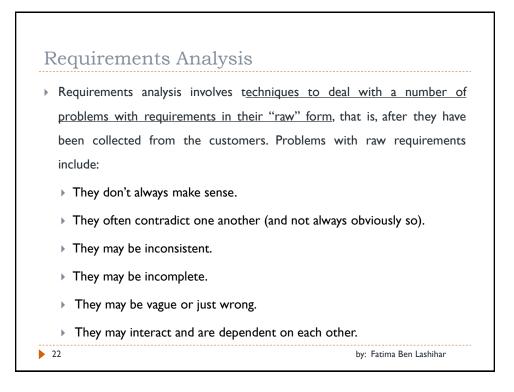


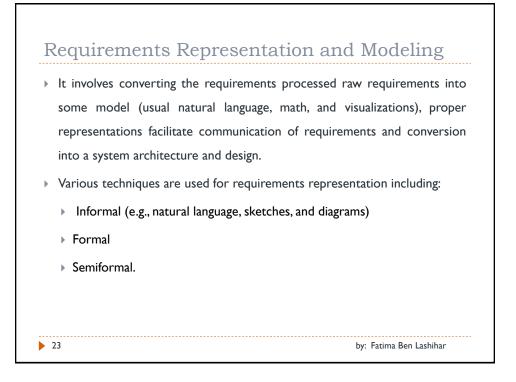
## by: Fatima Ben Lashihar

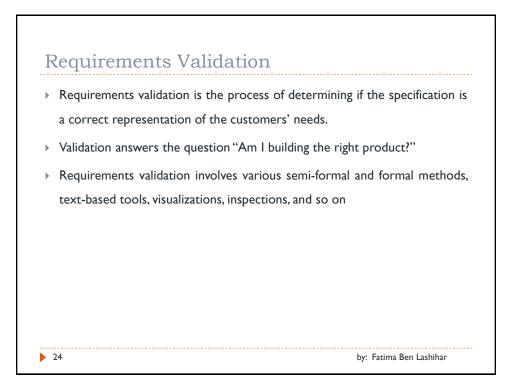


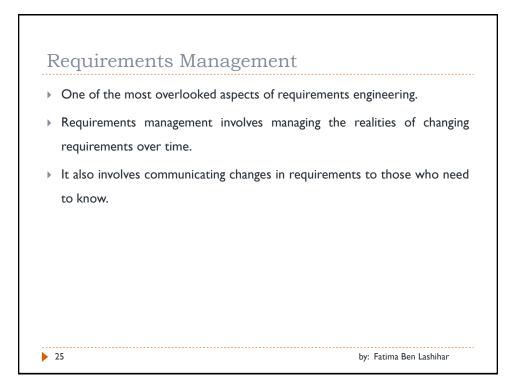


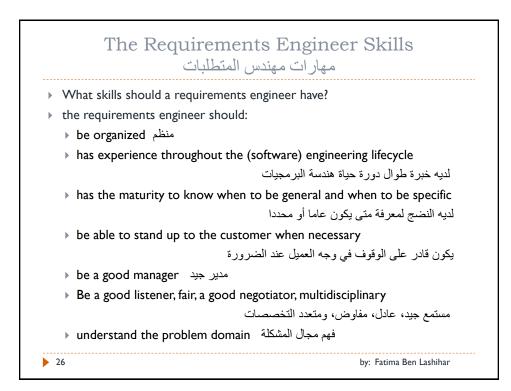


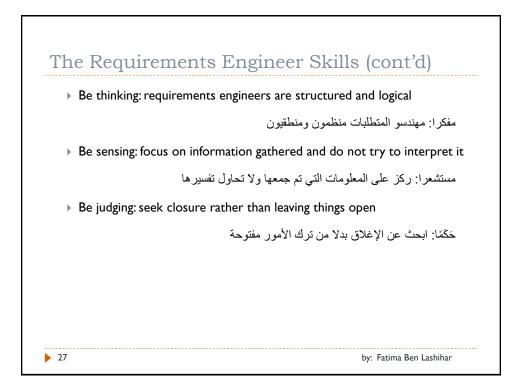


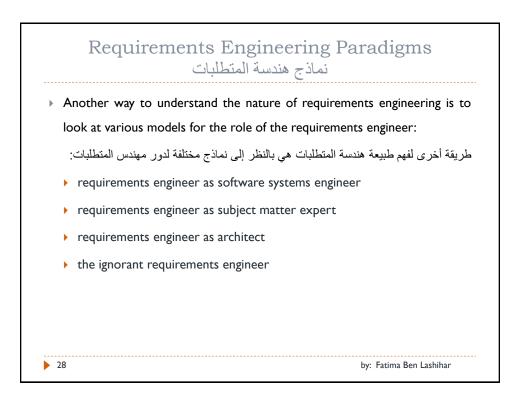


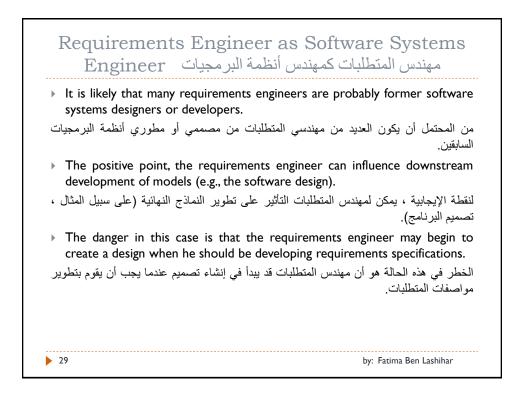


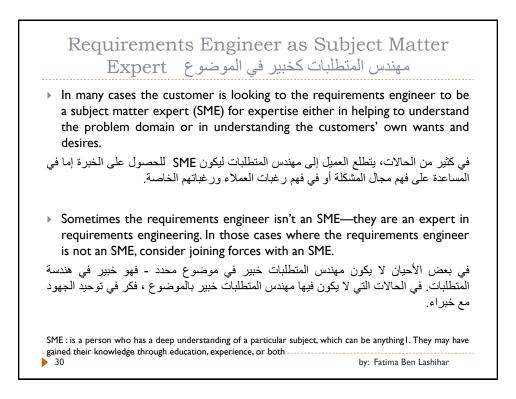












| حمهدس معماري  | مهندس المتطلبات ك  |
|---|--|
| Home Building   | Software/System Building   |
| Architect meets with and interviews<br>clients. Tours property. Takes notes<br>and pictures.      | Requirements engineer meets with customers and uses interviews and other elicitation techniques.                   |
| المهندس المعماري يلتقي مع العملاء ويجرون<br>مقابلات معهم. جولات عقارية. يدون الملاحظات<br>والصور. | مهندس المتطلبات يجتمع مع العملاء ويستخدم<br>المقابلات و تقنيات الاستنباط الأخرى                                    |
| Architect makes rough sketches<br>(shows to clients, receives<br>feedback).                       | Requirements engineer makes models<br>of requirements to show to customers<br>(for example, prototypes, draft SRS) |
| مهندس معماري يصنع الرسومات التقريبية<br>(يعرضها للعملاء ، يتلقى الملاحظات).                       | مهندس المتطلبات يصنع النماذج من المتطلبات<br>لإظهارها للعملاء (على سبيل المثال ، النماذج<br>الأولية ، مسودة SRS ). |

| Home Building  | Software/System Building   |
|--|--|
| Architect prepares models with additional detail (floor plans).                    | Requirements engineer uses<br>information determined above to<br>develop complete SRS  |
| مهندس معماري يعد النماذج مع تفاصيل إضافية<br>(مخططات الطوابق)                      | يستخدم مهندس المتطلبات المعلومات المحددة<br>أعلاه إلى تطوير SRS كاملة                  |
| Future models (for example,<br>construction drawings) are for<br>contractors' use. | Future models (for example, software design documents) are for developers'<br>use.     |
| النماذج المستقبلية (على سبيل المثال ، رسومات<br>البناء) هي لاستخدام المقاولين.     | النماذج المستقبلية (على سبيل المثال ، البر امج<br>وثائق التصميم) هي لاستخدام المطورين. |

| le of subject matte<br>?.           |  |               |
|-------------------------------------|--|---------------|
|                                     | ات "الجاهل" يتعارض تمامًا مع دور الخبير في الموضوع   | مهندس المتطلد |
| ne "ignorant" peo<br>ese questions. | ple ask the "dumb" questions, and the expe           | erts answer   |
|                                     | ح الأسئلة "الغبية"، والخبراء يجيبون على هذه الأسئلة. | "الجاهل" يطر  |
|                                     |  |               |
|                                     |  |               |
|                                     |  |               |
|                                     |  |               |
|                                     |  | en Lashihar   |

