Document Requirements

- Describe requirements

Used in	Analysis	Tech-Spec	Proj.-Manag.
User Story	X		x
Use Cases		X	

Intro User Story

- High-level requirement

- Think of getting the user story during a conversation with a customer / user

  - „I want this and that for a specific benefit"

Simple User Story Template

- As a \<role\> I want \<something\> so that \<benefit\>

  - \<something\>: a function that is provided by our system

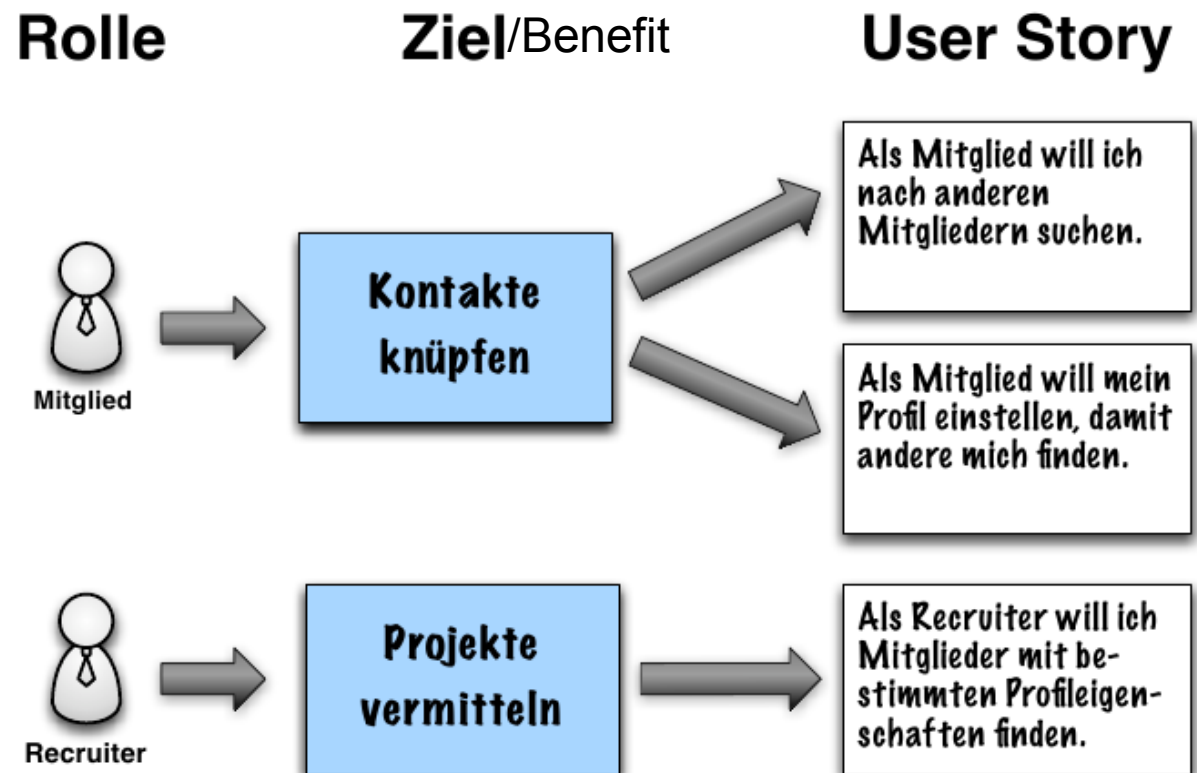 - \<benefit\>: can be delivered also by other means (besides software)

How to write user stories

1. identify all different stakeholder and their different roles
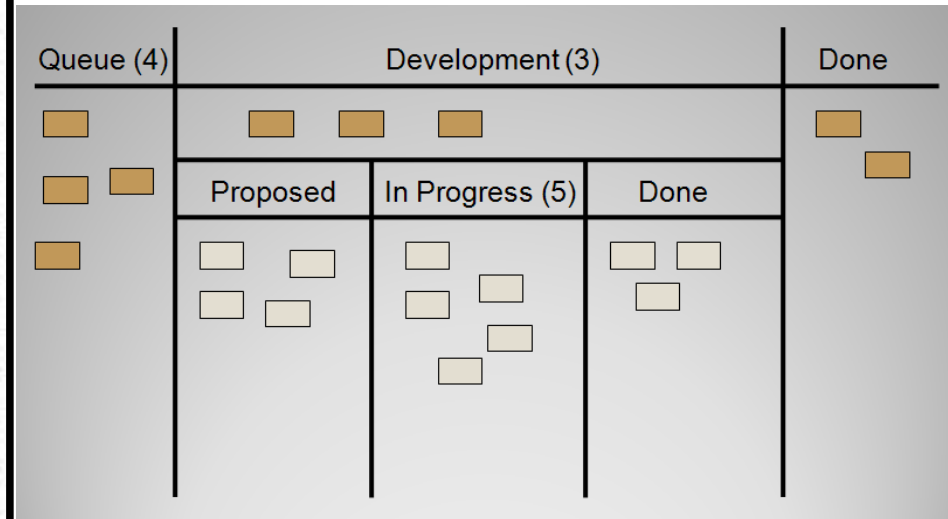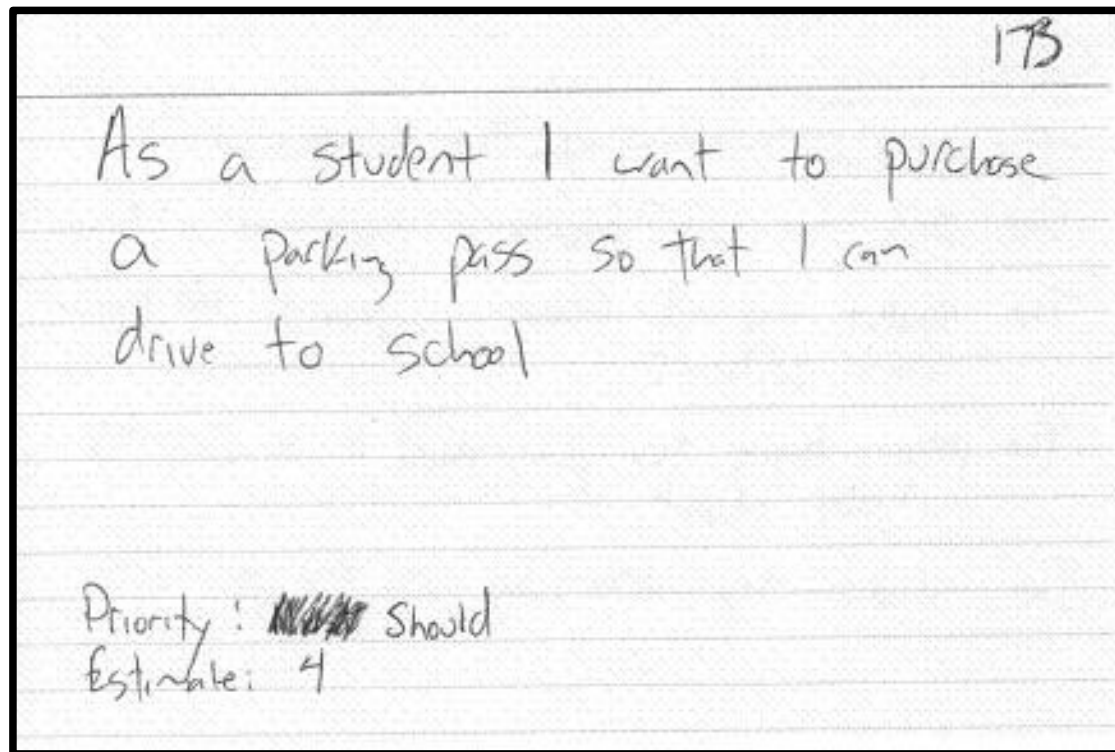
2. write down the user benefits for each role

3. identify actions that are required to achieve the benefits

Example: Xing

Rolle **Ziel**/Benefit **User Story**

Mitglied → Kontakte knüpfen →

Als Mitglied will ich nach anderen Mitgliedern suchen.

Als Mitglied will mein Profil einstellen, damit andere mich finden.

Recruiter → Projekte vermitteln →

Als Recruiter will ich Mitglieder mit bestimmten Profileigenschaften finden.

Ralf Wirdemann Scrum mit User Stories

Kanban-Board

- As card for easy handling

Why user stories

- User stories a very simple such that even the customer can formulate and understand them

- Are written much faster than any other kind of requirement document

- Can be very small in the meaning of small complexity

Not a user story

- Refactoring of database-Layers
- Improvement of login-Process
- Automatic deployment

Properties of user stories

- Independent, self-contained, no dependency on another story

- Negotiable, can always change and may be rewritten or decomposed

- Valuable, must deliver value to the end user

- Estimable, the size must be estimable to keep it Small

- Testable, must provide information to allow the formulation of an acceptance test

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/INVEST_%28mnemonic%29

High Detail User Story Template

Aufnahmedaten	
Name (ID)	LOI Erstellung (#12)
Datum	2007-12-18
Personen	Grünwald, Herzog
User Story	
Akteure	Projektpartner, Projektleiter, ITM Studiengangsleitung
Vorbedingungen	Alle Projektpartner bekannt, LOI gewünscht
Nachbedingungen	LOI bei Studiengang ITM archiviert
Priorität	Soll
Beschreibung	Der Letter of Interest bildet die langfristige Willensbekundung zwischen den Projektpartnern für eine Zusammenarbeit. Der LOI wird zwar unterschreiben und gibt die Richtung (z.B. Projekt im Bereich Prozessmanagement oder Usability) vor, liefert aber keine rechtliche Bindung und ist daher nicht zwingend für den Projektauftrag nötig. Jedoch kann man versuchen aus dem LOI Projekte abzuleiten. Wird ein LOI gewünscht wird er aus einer Vorlage des Studienganges oder Projektpartners durch den Projektleiter erstellt, von der Studiengangsleitung in Kooperation mit den Projektpartner korrigiert, fertiggestellt und unterschrieben. Danach wird das Dokument durch den Projektleiter im Studiengang archiviert.

Mehrdad Khoshmashrab, Anforderungsschablone nach Chris Rupp, 2007.

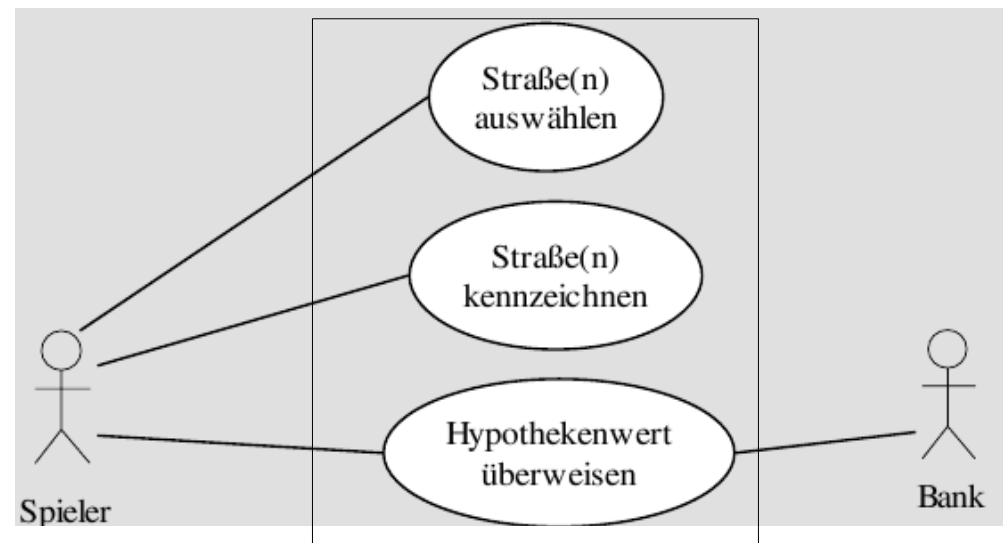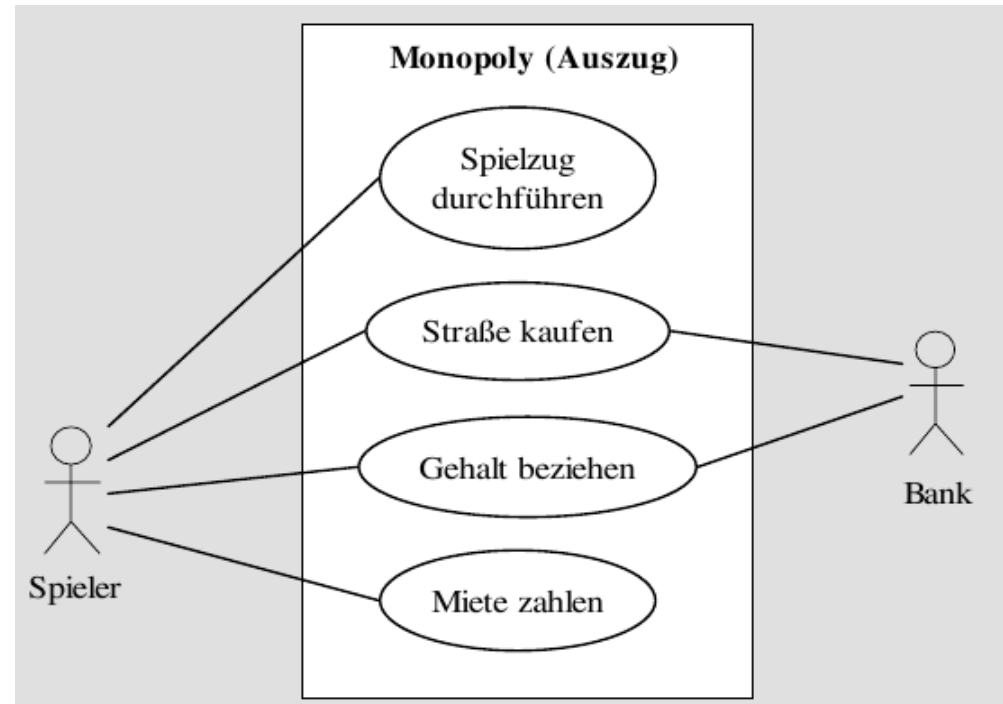# Use Case & Use Case Diagram

- Understand Use Cases
- Visualize Use Cases in Use Case Diagrams

Use Case

- defines *interactions* between an external actor and a system, to achieve a goal

- Describes system-behavior from a user's perspective

- Has meaning for the user and is self-contained

- Shows the developer where work is to be done

Use Case Diagram

- Actors / Roles are represented as matchstick man

- The System (Monopoly) as rectangle

- Each use case (action) is line-connected to the actor

Actors

- Are stakeholders (every person that has any relationship to the system)

- The same physical person can have different roles (e.g. the key account manager is in different roles as marketing, sales, internal-development agent)

- Work on behalf of someone else (I do support / work for people from the XYZ compartment)

- Can also be other programs or artificial agents / web agents

System

- Serves as frame / house / host such that users can perform their actions
- Can be a computer system
- An organization
- Hardware, software or both

Properties of use cases

- Each use case has a name (identifier)
- In general an actor starts the use case and acts actively
  - Sometimes the actor just monitors a sequence of actions or is related to the actions
- several actors may participate in a single use case

Use Case Diagram (UCD) vs User Story

- UCD lists only (but any) manipulations of the system, originating from the user, hence each

  - controlling the system states

  - submission of data to the system

  - issuing commands to read data from the system

  - alternation of the system

- User Stories are easier to write and to understand

- Both Cannot / can hardly capture

  - non-functional requirements

Quantities

- Express how many users can perform an action how often

- Use * for infinite or write specific number