



DEPARTMENT
OF INFORMATION
TECHNOLOGIES
FEM CULS PRAGUE

User Requirements Analysis



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Overview

Data Governance Strategy

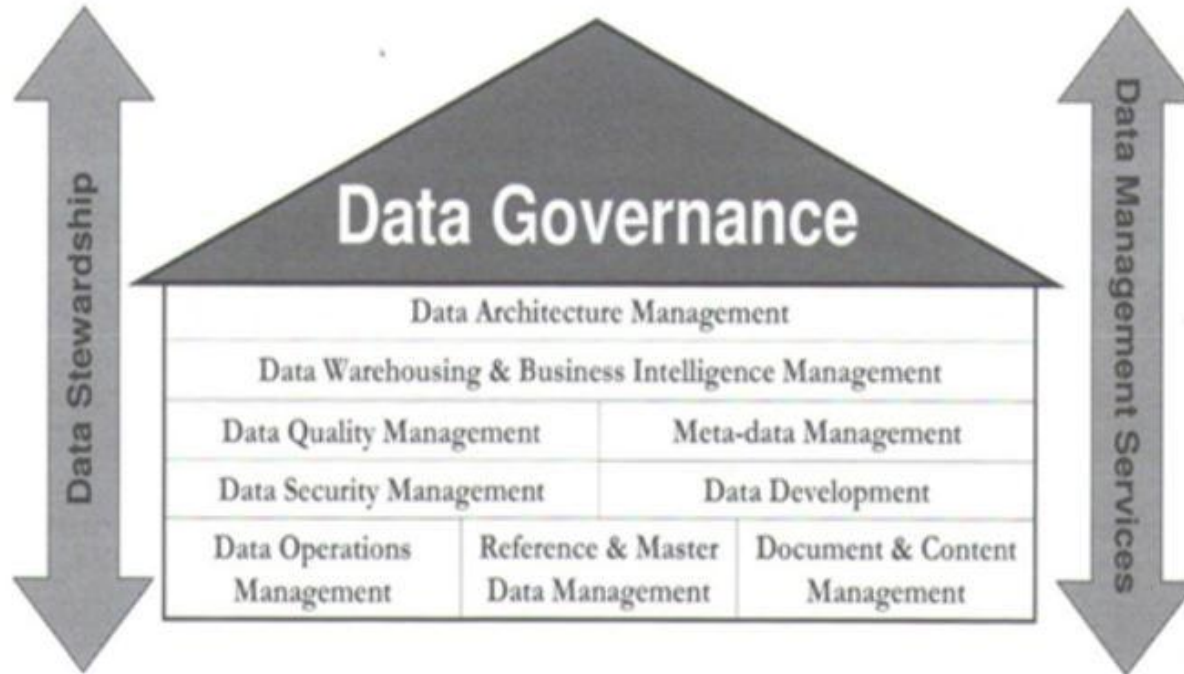
Enterprise Strategy/Business Model

User Analysis Requirements

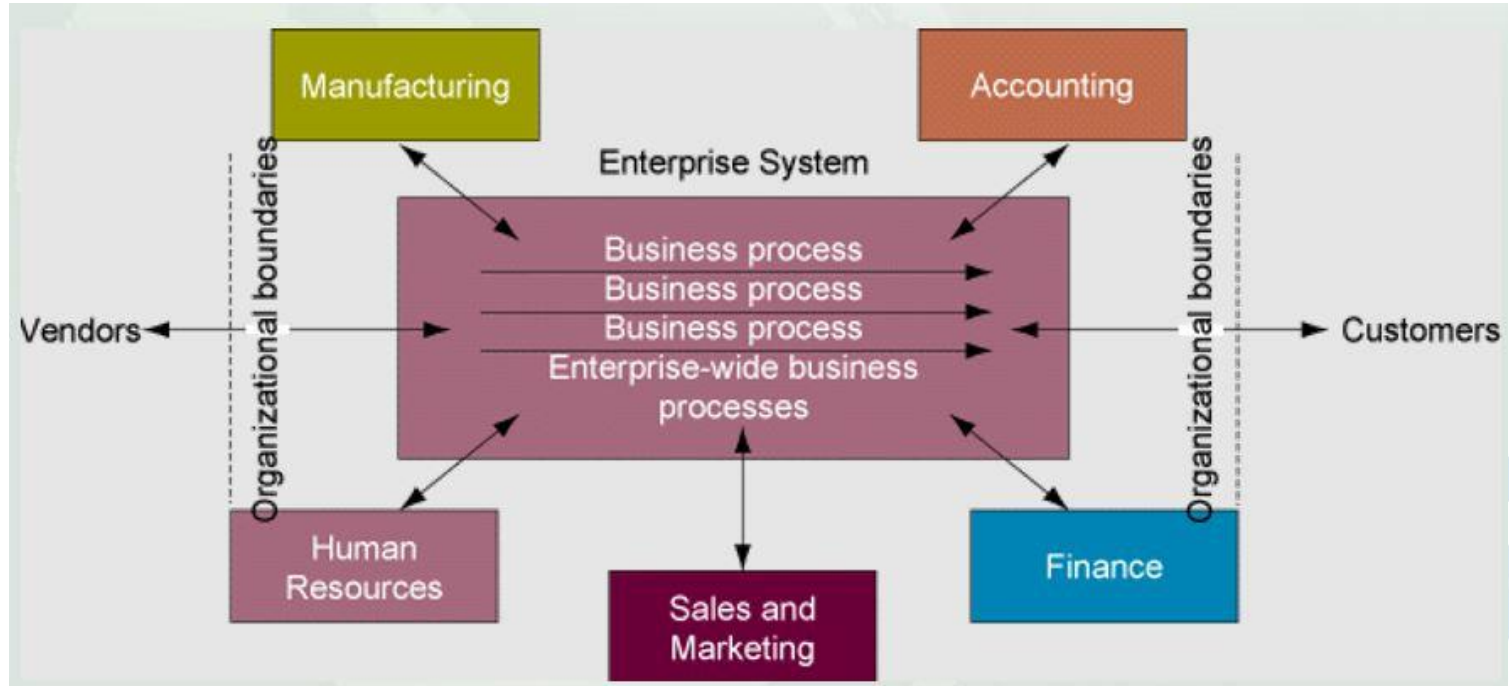
Basics of Project Management



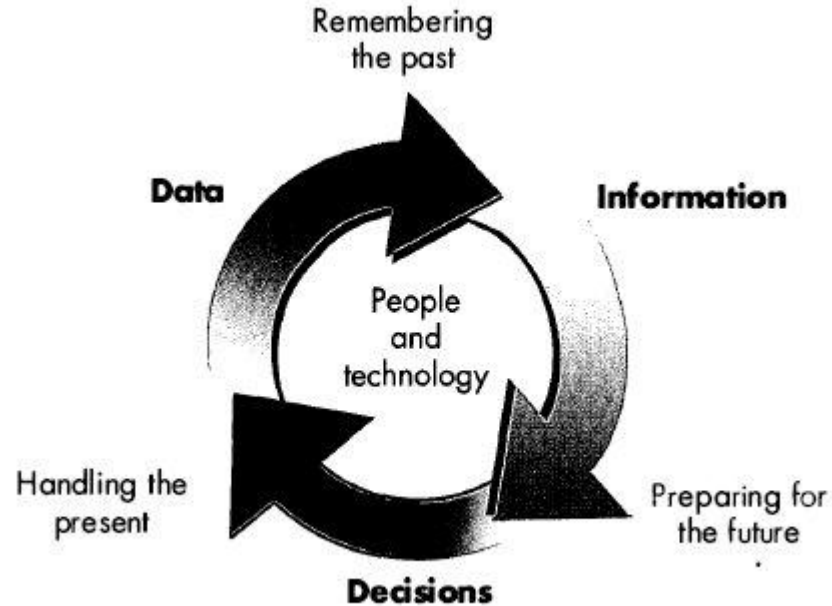
Data Gov. Strategy for Business Model



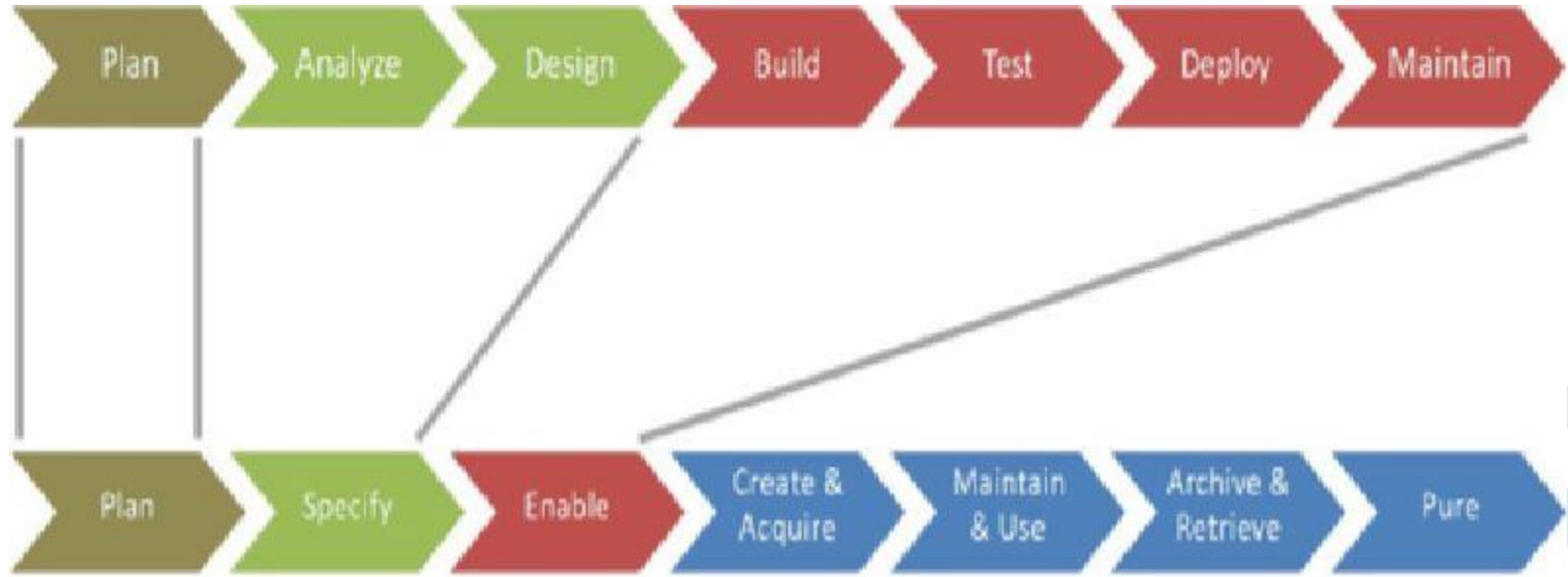
Enterprise IS Strategy



Information Management Lifecycle



The System Development Lifecycle (SDLC)



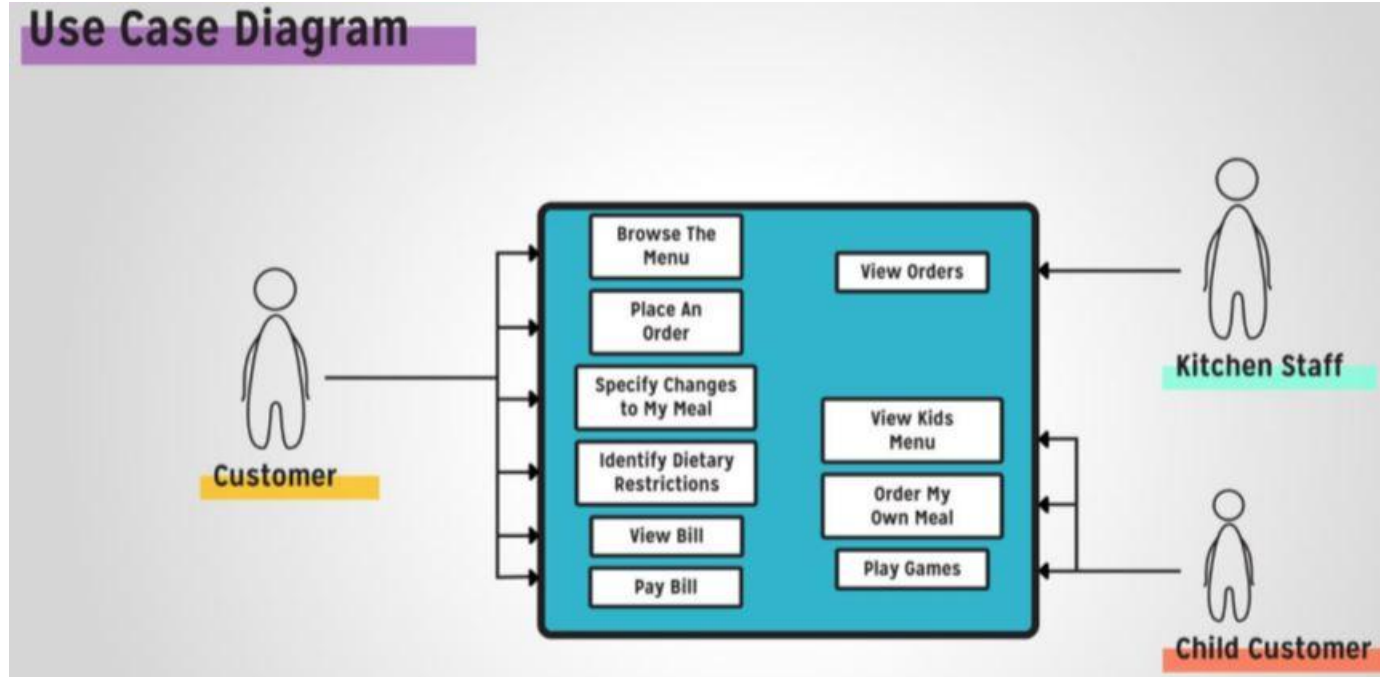
User Analysis to improve a product

Better software involves three goals:

- The right product
- Done right
- Managed right



Use Cases



Client Interactions

- When designing a product, one of the most important things to take into consideration is the end-user.
- End-users are the people who will use the product. They are among the stakeholders of the project.



User Considerations

- A product should be designed to be something users can navigate and want to use. This is primarily accomplished through good user interface (UI) design.
- UI is what is seen when using the product, and it can encompass anything an end-user interacts with—features such as windows, buttons, scrollbars, checkboxes, and text boxes.



Elicitation

- The activity of eliciting requirements is an interactive and investigative process, which occurs when meeting with the client and users. E.g. Feasibility studies with focus groups, Observing how end-users use the product.



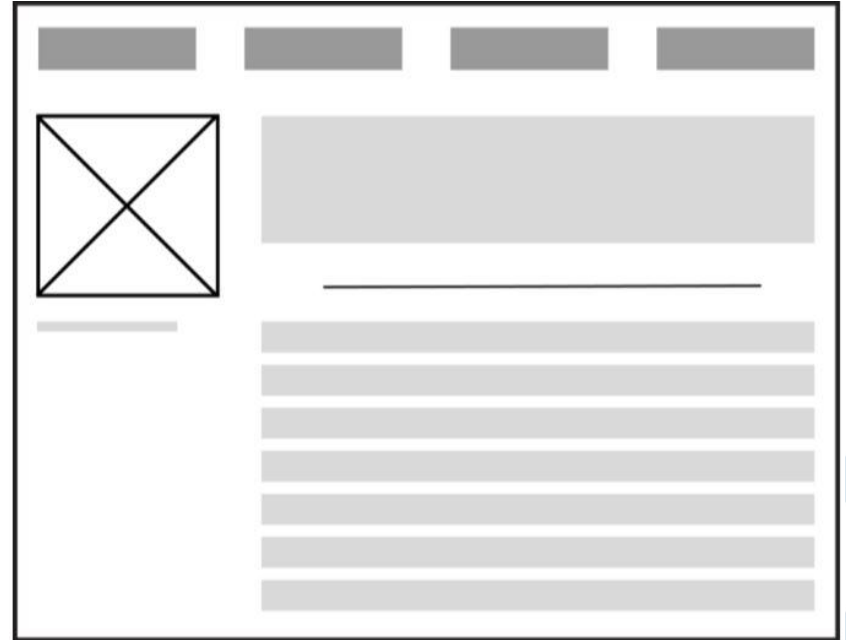
Expression

- Once client needs have been established by eliciting requirements, the activity of expressing requirements comes into play. Expressing requirements involves framing the requirements identified through discussion in a way that allows a product to be built.



Wireframes

- One of the most important techniques of product development is the use of wireframes. A wireframe, also known as a mock-up, can be thought of as a kind of early blueprint. It is a basic visual representation of the product.

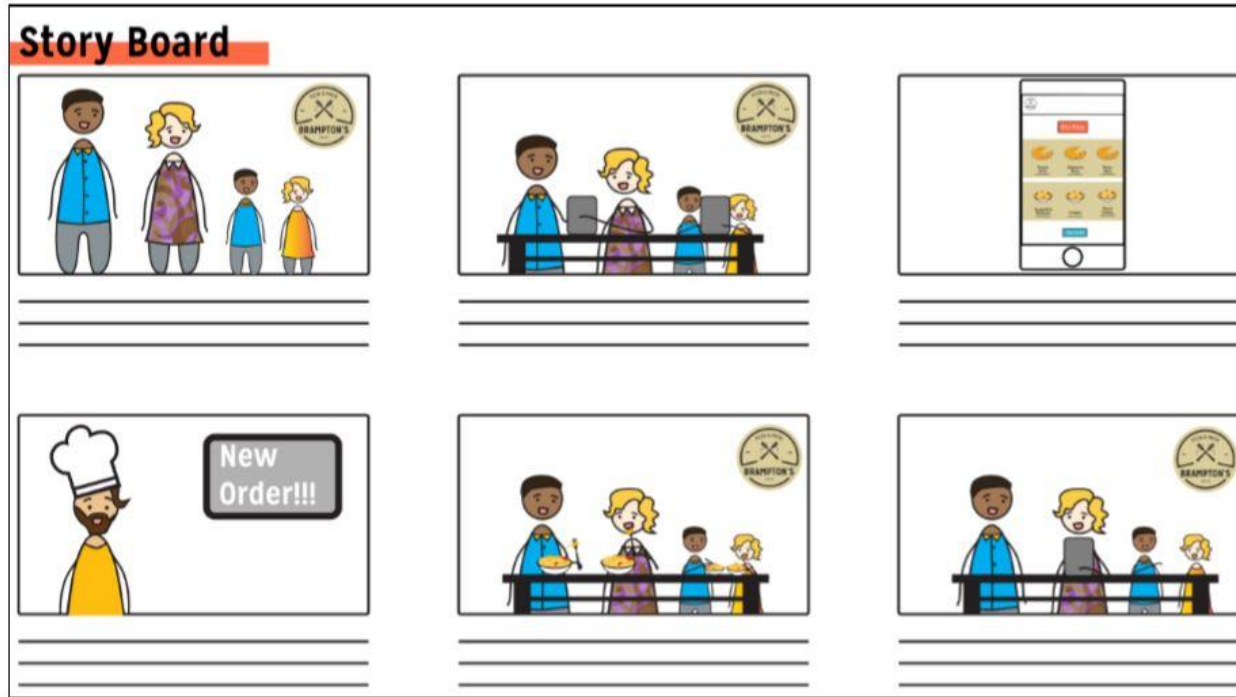


Prioritization

- Once a vision of what needs to be done for the project has been established through both eliciting and expressing requirements, it is important to prioritize client needs.



Example: Story board



Analysis

- The process of examining the listed requirements of a project to ensure that they are clear, complete, and consistent is known as analyzing requirements.
- Analyzing requirements helps ensure that the product is the best one possible. It is an important process, and a constant one. A project must be continually evaluated and requirements improved as it progresses.



Management

- The activity of managing requirements is also a continuous process. It involves the organizing and re-organizing of requirements and possibly reusing subsets of requirements in different stages.
- It also involves keeping track of priorities, analyses, and changes in requirements. This is very important because everything is connected in a project.
- If something changes in one requirement, it will affect other requirements and the development of the product.

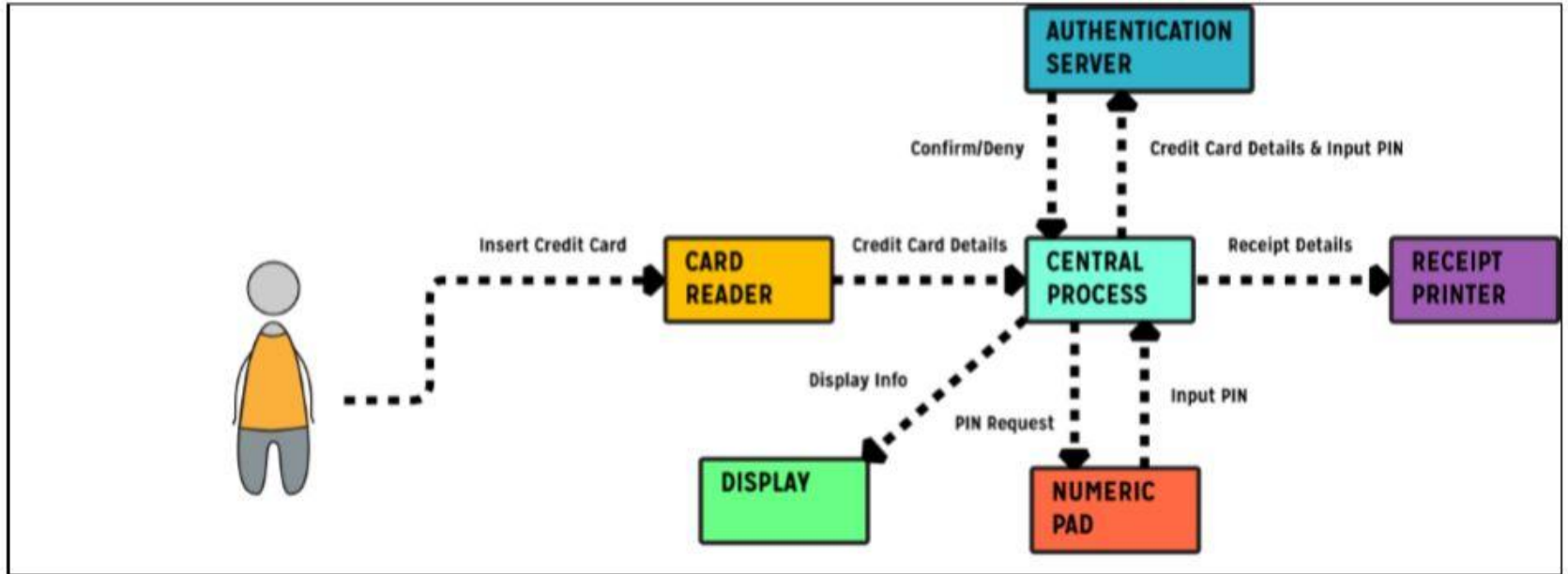


Types of Requirements

- Business requirements
- Business rules
- User requirements
- Functional requirements
- Non-functional requirements
- External interfaces
- Physical product settings
- Development constraints



User Interaction





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Thank You

Q/A

