MIS5102: Process Improvement and Innovation

Requirements Gathering
The SDLC Waterfall Model

- Why was/is it so popular as a methodology for information systems development?

- Why has it fallen out of favor?

Making use of the Waterfall Model

So when is the waterfall model appropriate?

When is it not appropriate?

Do you think it helps or hinders innovation?
What are “requirements?”

Requirements gathering is the first step.

Where do they come from?
What’s the difference?
Do they all come from the same place?
Who are the stakeholders for each?
Are they ever in conflict?
Gathering requirements is critical to crafting a solution.

What is the role of gathering requirements in...

- Defining the problem?
- Determining roles?
- Mapping the customer journey?
- Generating ideas?
- Designing a solution?
<table>
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<th>Some elicitation techniques</th>
<th>Brainstorming sessions</th>
<th>Focus groups</th>
<th>Observing stakeholders</th>
<th>Requirements workshops</th>
<th>Stakeholder surveys</th>
<th>Analyzing documentation</th>
<th>Creating prototypes</th>
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What do these all have in common?

How do the **first five** differ from the **last two**?

Why can this be a difficult process?

Requirements Gathering: The Problem-Definition Process

- Establish the Need for a solution (Clarifying)
- Justify the Need (Researching)
- Contextualize the Problem (Articulating)
- Write the Problem Statement (Creating)

“If I were given one hour to save the planet, I would spend 59 minutes defining the problem and one minute resolving it,” Albert Einstein said.

- How does this 4-step process inform requirements gathering?
- Which stages involve elicitation?

What are some best practices for gathering requirements?