User's Manual as a Requirements Specification

Daniel M. Berry, 1991, 1998, 2002, and 2003 with help from K. Daudjee, J. Dong, I. Fainchtein, M.A. Nelson, T. Nelson, & L. Ou 2004

A Case Study of Serious RE

A Master's student of mine, Lihua Ou, did a case study of writing requirements specification in the form of a user's manual [Berry *et al* (Ou) 2004]. 2002

It was *very* successful in that I got a piece of software that I wanted, it was implemented well, it does what I want it to do, and there is a well-written manual that describes the software's behavior completely.

A Case Study, Cont'd

Along the way, it ended up being also a case study in just having a serious requirements process, in which implementation did not begin, and was in fact *delayed*, until the requirements were completely worked out and specified satisfactorily.

The Software

The software was a WYSIWYG, direct manipulation picture drawing program, WD-PIC, based on the batch picture drawing language PIC, a TROFF preprocessor.

Lihua Ou's assignment was to produce a first production-quality version of WD-PIC as her master's thesis project.

Ou's Professional Background

Prior to coming to graduate school, Ou had built other systems in industrial jobs, mainly in commerce.

She had followed the traditional waterfall model, with its traditional heavy weight SRS.

She had made effective use of libraries to simplify development of applications.

Ou's Input

Ou was to look at all previous prototypes and UMs as specifications.

She was to filter these and scope them to first release of a production quality version of WD-PIC running on Sun UNIX systems.

Ou's Assignment

Ou was to write a specification of WD-PIC in the form of a UM.

This UM was

- 1. to describe all features as desired by the customer, and
- 2. to be accepted as complete by the customer,

before beginning design or implementation.

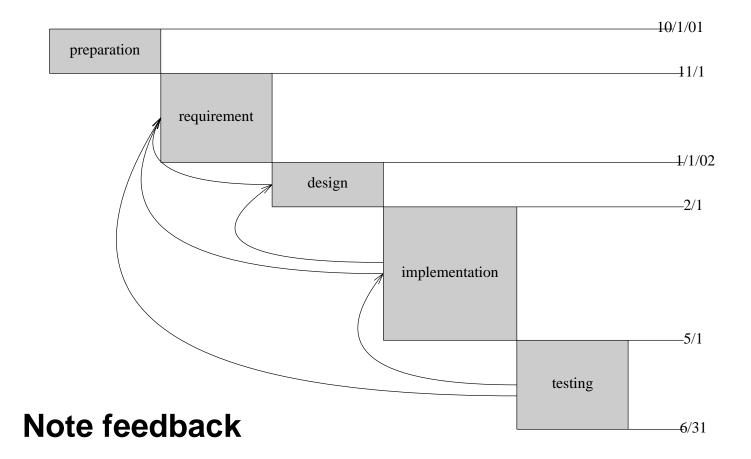
Ou's Assignment, Cont'd

Once implementation started, whenever new requirements were discovered, the UM had to be modified to capture new requirements.

In the end, the UM was to describe the program as delivered.

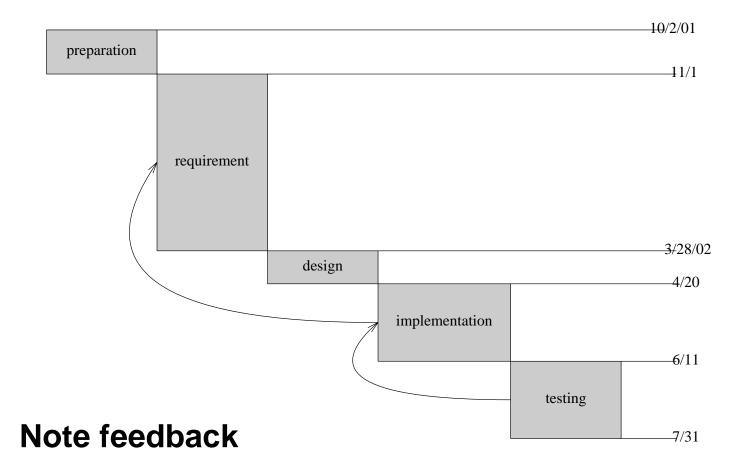
Project Plan

Duration	
in months	Step
1	Preparation
2	Requirements specification
4	Implementation
2	Testing
1	Buffer (probably more implementation
	and testing)
10	Total planned



Actual Schedule

Duration	
in months	Step
1	Preparation
4.9	Writing of user's manual = reqs spec, 11 versions
.7	Design including planning for maximum reuse of PIC code and JAVA library
1.7	Implementation including module testing and 3 manual revisions
1.7	Integration testing including 1 manual revision and implementation changes
10	Total actual



What Happened?

While detailed plan was not followed, total project time was as planned.

Also, Ou produced two implementations for the price of one, for:

- (planned) Sun with UNIX and
- (unplanned) PC with Windows 2000

Surprise

Ou was more surprised than Berry that she finished on time.

Berry had a lot of faith in the power of good RE to reduce implementation effort.

Adding to Ou's surprise was that the requirements phase took nearly 5 months instead of 2 months; the schedule had slipped 3 months out of 10, what appeared to be *way* beyond recovery.

Then and ...

Ou's long projected implementation and testing times and the 1 month buffer indicate that she expected implementation to be slowed by discovery of new requirements that necessitate major rewriting and restructuring.

Then and Now

This time, only minor rewriting and no restructuring.

Thus instead of 2 months specifying and 7 months implementing and testing,

she spent 5 months specifying and only 4 months implementing and testing.



By spending 3 additional months writing a specification that satisfied a particularly hardnosed customer who insisted that the manual convince him that the product already existed,

Ou produced a specification that

- had very few errors and
- that was very straightforwardly implemented.

The Errors

Almost all errors found by testing were relatively minor, easy-to-fix implementation errors.

The two requirement errors were relatively low level and detailed.

They involved subfeatures in a way that required only very local changes to both the UM and the code.

What Helped?

All exceptional and variant cases had been worked out and described in the UM.

Thus, very little of the traditional

- implementation-time fleshing out of exceptional and variant cases and
- implementation-time subconscious RE.

Test Cases

The manual's scenarios, including exceptions and variants turned out to be a complete set of black box test cases.

Tests were so effective that, to our surprise, ...

scenarios not described in the UM, but which were logical extensions and combinations of those of the UM worked the first time!

The features composed orthogonally without a hitch!

Satisfied Customer

Berry found Ou's implementation to be production quality and is happily using it in his own work.