

On Lock Down: Requirements Change Management

Hans Eckman | EckmanGuides.com @HansEckman | #BAOT #PMOT



Ground Rules

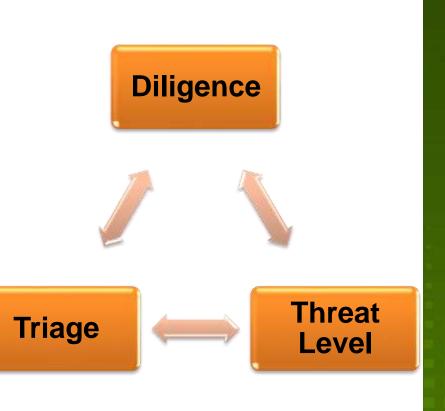
- > This session is for you, so please participate.
- Interrupt me for clarifications.
- > The content in this presentation is the sole responsibility of Hans Eckman.
- No animals were harmed during the creation of this presentation. Please support your local pet rescue groups.





Conclusions

- Principles of release management and change control can be applied to requirements management.
- Level of control must match risk and timing.
- Consistency and diligence are required for success.





The Ideal Project Timeline

Define

Develop

Test

Implement

- All stakeholders agree, and know exactly what they need from the beginning.
- Developers translate the requirements perfectly into a viable solution.
- No defects or missed requirements in solution.
- No change in business need or prioritization during the project.



The High Cost of Change

Error Cost Factor	Requirements, Design	Coding, Unit Test	Integration Test	Acceptance Test	Post-product Release
Tassey ¹	1x	5x	10x	15x	30x
Boehm ^{2,3}	1x	3x	7x	50x	100x
When Errors are introduced ¹	3.5%	10.5%	35%	6%	15%

Other Cost Factors 3

- "One insight shows the cost-escalation factor for small, noncritical software systems to be more like 5:1 than 100:1."
- "Current software projects spend about 40 to 50 percent of their effort on avoidable rework."
- "Two major sources of avoidable rework involve hastily specified requirements and nominal-case design and development..."



The Only Constant is Change

Define

Develop

Test

Deploy

Ambiguities, Clarifications, Invalid Requirements

Scope and Prioritization Changes

Constraints: Design, Resource, Time, Budget

Missed Requirements

Missed implementation

Change in business need



Threat Levels

No Material Impact:

Typos, Wording Ambiguities, Clarifications, Structure, Formatting, Decomposition, Supporting Requirements, Details, Etc.

Material Impact:

Missed Requirements, New Requirements, Constraints, External Impacts, Etc.

Governance Impact



Triage Levels

No Material Impact:

Log and communicate changes

Material Impact:

Determine impact, approve before implementing

Governance Change Control



No Material Impact - Update Process



- Begin after first formal communication of requirements
- Need to update system of record for requirements
- Log all changes with effective date
- Update Process is the foundation for Change Approvals



Documenting Changes

- Changes are logged by document version
- State changes source: defect, change control, etc.
- Indentify owner, effective date and requirement ID
- Show before and after

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Changes Requiring Approval

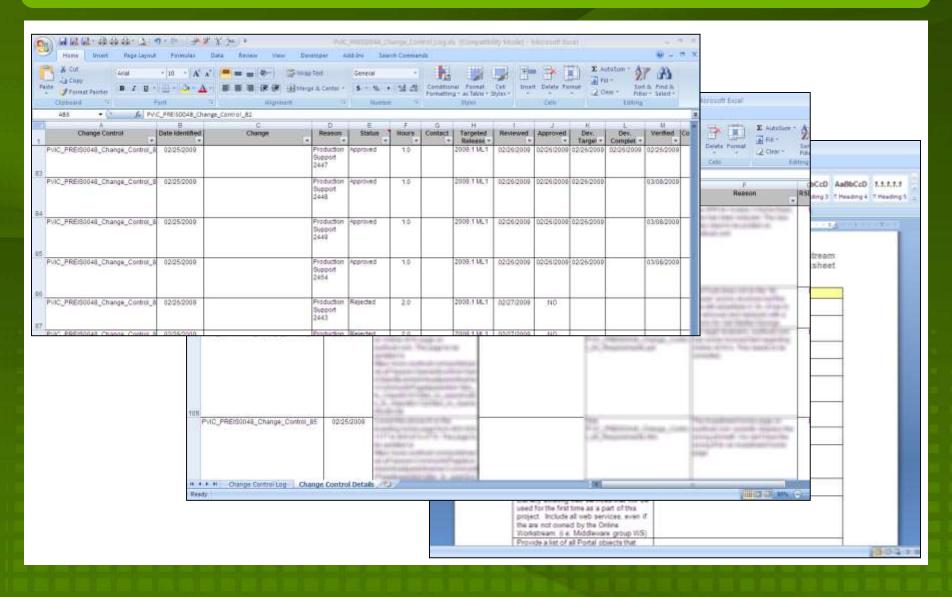


Occurs when:

- After document approval
- Change to functionality
- Impacts other deliverables
- Impacts cost or schedule
- Leverages Update Process
- Define impact and cost if change is implemented
- Complete GovernanceChange Control if needed
- > Stakeholders must approve



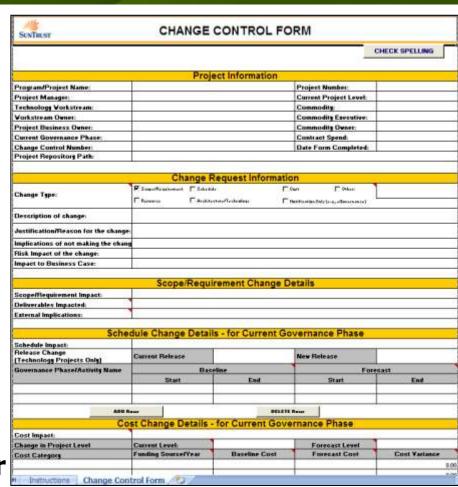
Tracking Approvals





Governance Change Controls

- Additional step in Approval Process
- Follow standard change control form and process
- Use for
 - Changes after artifact signoff
 - Significant project impacts (scope, functionality, cost, schedule, etc.)
 - Regrouping scope into releases or implementations
 - Approval of all changes for final document version





Best Practices

- > Communicate change process and templates as part of your requirements approach. No Surprises!
- Maintain consistent control and communication.
- Impact assessment is key to risk management.
- Leverage tools when available
 - Requirements management system
 - Defect/Change log
 - Track changes (Microsoft Word)
- > Cross-reference every change
 - Source
 - Reason
 - Date
 - Supporting documentation: defect, change request, impact analysis, change control, etc.



Applying to Baseline Documentation



- Starting from baseline documentation dramatically reduces cost and risk
- > Treat all scope as changes to baseline requirements
- Sum of changes is the release scope
- Sum of changes and original baseline becomes the new baseline
- May take additional time and effort to maintain accurate baseline



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- Level of control must match risk and timing.
- Consistency and diligence are required for success.





Appendix: Cost of Changes and Defects

1. The Economic Impacts of Inadequate Infrastructure for Software Testing

- http://citeseerx.ist.psu.edu/viewdoc/download?doi=10.1.1.122.3316&rep=rep1&type=p df
- Gregory Tassey, Ph.D., National Institute of Standards and Technology
- Prepared by RTI: Health, Social, and Economics Research, RTI Project Number 7007.011

2. Requirements-Based Testing: Encourage Collaboration Through Traceability

- http://www.softwaremag.com/linkservid/0E91E962-AEE3-2E9A-B2B475D66F29CC30/showMeta/0/
- MKS, 2009

3. Software Defect Reduction Top 10 List

- o http://www.cs.umd.edu/projects/SoftEng/ESEG/papers/82.78.pdf
- o Barry Boehm and Victor R. Basili, January 2001

4. An Introduction to Agile Software Development

- http://www.danube.com/docs/Intro to Agile.pdf
- Victor Szalvay, Danube Technologies, Inc., November 2004

5. Cost of Change - Modernized

- http://www.aptprocess.com/whitepapers/CostOfChangeModernised.pdf
- Paul Oldfield, Mentors, 2003, Appropriate Process Group



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- Hans Eckman
 - o **EckmanGuides.com**
 - Hans@HansEckman.com or hans.eckman@suntrust.com
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