CO457
Business Modelling

Module Week 13

Prioritisation

Prioritisation

- **The importance of requirements to stakeholders is captured in a prioritisation table**

- There are a variety of prioritisation schemes

  - **Mandatory, optional**

  - **High, medium, and low**

  - **Shall, should, and may**

    - Shall (or must) indicates mandatory

    - Should indicates highly desirable

    - May indicates optional

Prioritisation

- **Shall, should and may are used in business rules**
  - The Executive Chef shall create the Food Order list
  - Servers should place used cutlery in the soak bin
  - The Sous Chef may receive food deliveries

Prioritisation: Example

Requirement	High	Medium	Low
The Executive Chef shall order food on Monday.	X		
Servers should place used cutlery in the soak bin.		X	
The Sous Chef may receive food deliveries.			X
The kitchen should be open for operation before the dining room.		X	
Each day there may be a daily special planned.			X
Kitchen staff shall be paid every second Tuesday.	X		
All the dishes for a table should be ready at the same time.		X	

Stakeholder Views

Stakeholder Views

- **Key stakeholders**
  - Executives
  - Management
  - Operational staff
  - IT staff
  - External parties
- **Different perspectives**

Executives

- **Executives see the business strategically**
  - View the business over a quarterly and yearly timeframe
- Will introduce but not participate in workshops
- **Can obtain sufficient information from a short presentation**
  - 30 minutes or less
- **Will only read the executive summary**

Executives

- Depending on the scope being modelled, business analysts use:
    - **Highest-level diagrams**
        - Scoping
        - Architectural
    - **Motivation**
        - Vision and mission
        - Goals and strategies

Management

- **Management has a tactical perspective**
  - View the business on a monthly and quarterly basis
- **Require high-level models for planning purposes**
- **Will attend a substantial presentation or workshop**
  - Two hours or less

Management

- Depending on the scope being modelled, business analysts use:
  - **Architecture-level domain model**
  - **Use-case survey model**
  - **Matrices**
  - **Business rules**
  - **Motivation**
    - Objectives and tactics
  - **Prioritisation tables**

Operational Staff

- **View the business on a daily, weekly, and monthly basis**

- **Need all the detail to validate its accuracy**

- **Participate in requirements workshops, review meetings, and training sessions**

Operational Staff

- Depending on the scope being modelled, business analysts use:
    - **Detailed use-case descriptions and diagrams**
    - **Business process models**
    - **Detailed domain model**
    - **State model**
    - **Business glossary**
    - **Business rules**
    - **Decision tables**
    - **Matrices**
    - **Business interfaces**
    - **Quality-of-service requirements**

IT Staff

- **IT staff need to know what is being automated**
  - The user requirements for an IT system
    - A subset of the business model
- Development team perspective
  - The requirement must be stated completely enough to allow for construction and implementation of the solution
  - Detailed level
- Quality Assurance (QA) perspective
  - The requirements must be stated clearly and completely enough that the QA group can test whether they are met by the solution
  - Logically consistent
  - Quantified