01 - Todos os requisitos foram listados em três categorias (Alta, Média, Baixa)?

Three-level scale

A common prioritization approach groups requirements into three categories. No matter how you label them, if you're using three categories they boil down to high, medium, and low priority. Such prioritization scales are subjective and imprecise. To make the scale useful, the stakeholders must agree on what each level means in the scale they use.

Referência: WIEGERS, Karl; BEATTY, JOY. Software Requirements Third Edition, p. 319.
Autor: TIAGO LEMES

02 - A prioridade foi estabelecida com base em uma tabela de importância × urgência?

One way to assess priority is to consider the two dimensions of *importance* and *urgency* (Covey 2004). Every requirement can be considered as being either important to achieving business objectives or not so important, and as being either urgent or not so urgent. This is a relative assessment among a set of requirements, not an absolute binary distinction. As Figure 16-1 shows, these alternatives yield four possible combinations, which you can use to define a priority scale:

Referência: WIEGERS, Karl; BEATTY, JOY. Software Requirements Third Edition, p. 319.
Autor: TIAGO LEMES

03 - Existe uma priorização definida para cada requisito?

One way to assess priority is to consider the two dimensions of *importance* and *urgency* (Covey 2004). Every requirement can be considered as being either important to achieving busines objectives or not so important, and as being either urgent or not so urgent. This is a relative assessment among a set of requirements, not an absolute binary distinction. As Figure 16-1 shows, these alternatives yield four possible combinations, which you can use to define a priority scale:

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04 - As partes interessadas concordaram com a priorização estabelecida?

Three-level scale

A common prioritization approach groups requirements into three categories. No matter how you label them, if you're using three categories they boil down to high, medium, and low priority. Such prioritization scales are subjective and imprecise. To make the scale useful, the stakeholders must agree on what each level means in the scale they use.

Referência: WIEGERS, Karl; BEATTY, JOY. Software Requirements Third Edition, p. 319.
Autor: TIAGO LEMES

05 - As prioridades altas correspondem a requisitos importantes e urgentes?

> *High-priority* requirements are both important (customers need the capability) and urgent (customers need it in the next release). Alternatively, contractual or compliance obligations might dictate that a specific requirement must be included, or there might be compelling business reasons to implement it promptly. If you can wait to implement a requirement in a later release without adverse consequences, then it is not high priority per this definition.

Referência: WIEGERS, Karl; BEATTY, JOY. Software Requirements Third Edition, p. 319.
Autor: TIAGO LEMES

06 - As prioridades médias correspondem a requisitos importantes, mas não urgentes?

> *Medium-priority* requirements are important (customers need the capability) but not urgent (they can wait for a later release).

Referência: WIEGERS, Karl; BEATTY, JOY. Software Requirements Third Edition, p. 319.
Autor: TIAGO LEMES

07 - As prioridades baixas correspondem a requisitos não importantes e não urgentes?

> *Low-priority* requirements are neither important (customers can live without the capability if necessary) nor urgent (customers can wait, perhaps forever).

Referência: WIEGERS, Karl; BEATTY, JOY. Software Requirements Third Edition, p. 319.
Autor: TIAGO LEMES

08 - Requisitos classificados como urgentes, mas que não são importantes para os objetivos do negócio, foram identificados e tratados adequadamente (definidos como baixa prioridade ou eliminados)?

> Requirements in the fourth quadrant appear to be urgent to some stakeholder, perhaps for political reasons, but they really aren't important to achieving the business objectives. Don't waste your time working on these, because they don't add sufficient value to the product. If they aren't important, either set them to low priority or scrub them entirely.

Referência: WIEGERS, Karl; BEATTY, JOY. Software Requirements Third Edition, p. 319.
Autor: TIAGO LEMES