

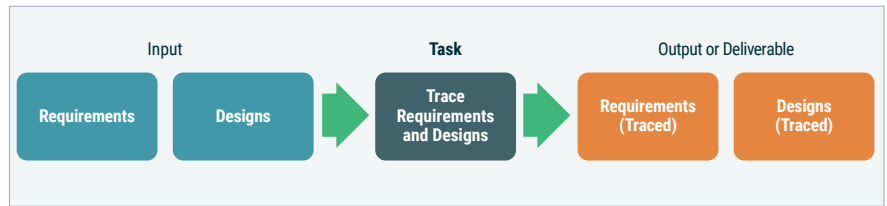
# Trace Requirements and Designs

## Reference (Guidelines and Tools)

The following resources, if they exist, can be used to transform inputs into outputs:

- Domain knowledge
- Information management approach
- Legal/regulatory information
- Requirements management tools/repository

## Task Inputs and Outputs



## Purpose or Need

To ensure that requirements and designs at different levels are aligned with one another and to manage the effects of a change to one level on related requirements.



## Value

Traceability enables effective impact analysis, supports the discovery of inconsistencies and gaps in requirements and designs, and assists in scope, change, risk, time, cost, and communication management.



## Solution

Requirements and designs are traced and available for additional work.



## Techniques

Frequently used techniques:

- [Business rules analysis](#)
- [Functional decomposition](#)
- [Process modelling](#)
- [Scope modelling](#)

Refer to the [BABOK Guide](#) for the complete list of techniques.



## Stakeholder

Typically involves sponsors, domain subject matter experts, project managers, and any additional stakeholders identified.



## Description of Change

This task includes analysis and maintenance of the relationships between requirements, designs, solution components, and other work products for impact analysis, coverage, and allocation.

## Consider...

Traceability identifies the lineage of requirements backwards and forwards. It is used to help ensure alignment and is important for all types of initiatives.

Example: Consider building a new product and establishing alignment across organizational strategy, from product vision to daily work plans.

See [Guide to Product Ownership Analysis – 5.1.1 Set Up the Organization for Success](#)

Certifications: ECBA, CCBA, CBAP – Refer to the [BABOK Guide](#) for study purposes

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