

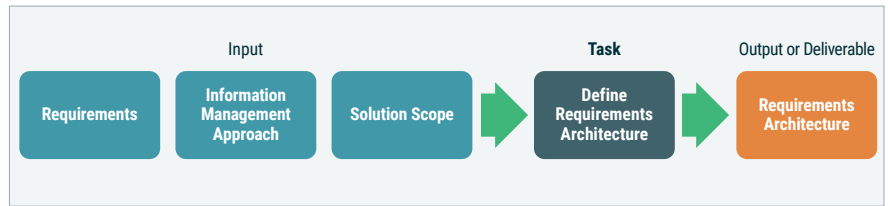
# Define Requirements Architecture

## Reference (Guidelines and Tools)

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

- Architecture management software
- Legal/regulatory information
- Methodologies and frameworks

## Task Inputs and Outputs



## Purpose or Need

To ensure that the requirements and designs collectively support one another to achieve the objectives fully.



## Value

A requirements architecture ensures that all requirements and designs form a single whole that supports the overall business objectives and produces a useful outcome for stakeholders.



## Solution

Defined requirements architecture that shows the interrelationships among requirements and designs.



## Techniques

Frequently used techniques:

- [Data modelling](#)
- [Functional decomposition](#)
- [Process modelling](#)
- [Scope modelling](#)
- [Workshops](#)

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



## Stakeholder

Different stakeholders may assist in defining, confirming, and assessing the completeness of the requirements architecture.



## Description of Change

This task structures all requirements and designs so that they support the overall business purpose for a change and work effectively as a cohesive whole.

## Consider...

In the context of an adaptive lifecycle and when working with less comprehensive documentation, several strategies and techniques are effective in ensuring efficiency and future usability.

By integrating agile methodologies, dispelling misconceptions about documentation, utilizing visual designs/prototypes, and using descriptive and prescriptive models, business analysis professionals can effectively work with less comprehensive documentation and deliver complete solutions that are efficient and scalable.

See [Agile Extension to the BABOK Guide](#).

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

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