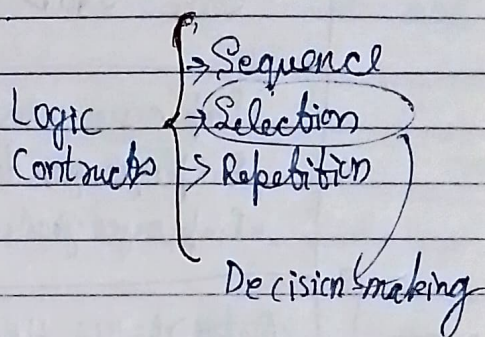
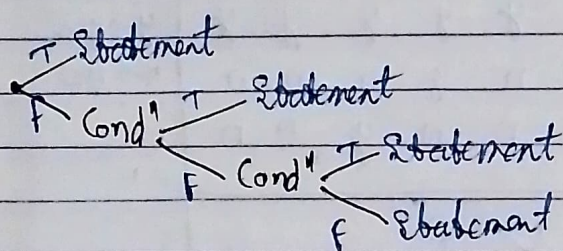


→ representing cond^n & their actions



⑤ Decision Table

→ ~~take~~ tabular representation of cond^n & actions i.e. of Decision Tree.

It has 2 parts:—

→ Stub
→ entry

upper part ← Cond^n Stub	Cond^n entry → upper part
lower part ← Action Stub	Action entry → lower part

It has 4 variants

- Limited Entry
- Extended "
- " entry
- Else form

i) Limited Entry

→ values in form of yes/no

	Cond ⁿ Stub	Cond ⁿ entry					
		1	2	3	4	5	
Action Stub	Employee exists	y	y	y	y	y	y → yes
	Employee grade (1-10)	n	y	n	n	n	n → no
	Employee grade (11-20)	n	n	y	n	n	
	DA=10% DA=10%, HRA=20%	✓					
	DA=15%, HRA=25%		✓				
	DA=20%, HRA=25%			✓			

ii) Extended Entry

→ we can write values to entities

Cond ⁿ Stub	Cond ⁿ entry				
	1	2	3	4	5
Employee exist	y	y	y	y	n
Department					
Grade	5	6	2	3	-
Salary Rate	DA=10 HRA=20 DA=15 HRA=20 DA=20 HRA=20				

→ It is more
else form

why need diff. tools?

- precise
- ambiguity
- requirement are clearly understandable

→ Also k/a & mixed entry (mix of condⁿ & action stub).

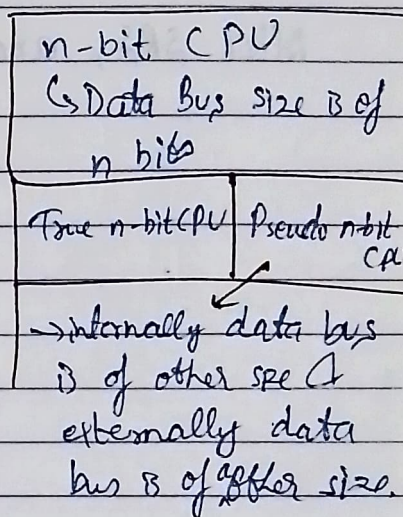
6) Structured English

↳ similar to pseudo code

- uses a kind of pseudo code
- borrows from structured programming

Eg: if (employee exist)
{
 if (grade = 1)
 { HRA = —
 DA = —
 }
 if (grade = 2)
 { H
 =

;



→ used to define condⁿ, action, etc.

② Requirement Specification / Software Requirement Specification (SRS)

→ once RA (Requirement Analysis) is complete, requirements must be specified/written.

→ This written document is k/a SRS.

→ SRS forms the basis of software development

→ SRS bridges the communication gap b/w client, users & developers

Components of SRS

- i) Functional Requirement → functionality / function of a system
- ii) Performance " → Time / Space management
- iii) Design Constraints → Constraints & limitation
- iv) External Interfaces → how communicate with outer world.

After SRS, analysis freeze & designing starts.