Point of sale Giralda

Version 1.0

Revision History

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Date** | **Version** | **Description** | **Author** |
| 30/02/2017 | 1.0 | It’s the first version of the system | Alberto De Loera Coria |
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Table of Contents

1. Introduction 3

1.1 Purpose 3

1.2 Scope 3

1.3 Definitions, Acronyms, and Abbreviations 3

1.4 References 3

1.5 Overview 3

2. Positioning 3

2.1 Business Opportunity 3

2.2 Problem Statement 3

2.3 Product Position Statement 3

3. Stakeholder and User Descriptions 3

3.1 Market Demographics 3

3.2 Stakeholder Summary 3

3.3 User Summary 3

3.4 User Environment 3

3.5 Stakeholder Profiles 3

3.5.1 <Stakeholder Name> 3

3.6 User Profiles 3

3.6.1 <User Name> 3

3.7 Key Stakeholder or User Needs 3

3.8 Alternatives and Competition 3

3.8.1 <aCompetitor> 3

3.8.2 <anotherCompetitor> 3

4. Product Overview 3

4.1 Product Perspective 3

4.2 Summary of Capabilities 3

4.3 Assumptions and Dependencies 3

4.4 Cost and Pricing 3

4.5 Licensing and Installation 3

5. Product Features 3

5.1 <aFeature> 3

5.2 <anotherFeature> 3

6. Constraints 3

7. Quality Ranges 3

8. Precedence and Priority 3

9. Other Product Requirements 3

9.1 Applicable Standards 3

9.2 System Requirements 3

9.3 Performance Requirements 3

9.4 Environmental Requirements 3

10. Documentation Requirements 3

10.1 User Manual 3

10.2 Online Help 3

10.3 Installation Guides, Configuration, and Read Me File 3

10.4 Labeling and Packaging 3

A Feature Attributes 3

A.1 Status 3

A.2 Benefit 3

A.3 Effort 3

A.4 Risk 3

A.5 Stability 3

A.6 Target Release 3

A.7 Assigned To 3

A.8 Reason 3

# Introduction

The purpose of this document is to collect, analyze, and define high-level needs and features of the Point of sale Giralda. It focuses on the capabilities needed by the stakeholders and the target users, and **why** these needs exist. The details of how the Point of sale Giralda fulfills these needs are detailed in the use-case and supplementary specifications.

The system described in this document was made for the needs of the wine shop “Giralda Vinatería” as a useful tool to help the employees handle purchase, sale and registration of liquors.

## Scope

This system is designed to operate within a wine and liquor store and can be used by owners and employees.

## Definitions, Acronyms, and Abbreviations

## References

## Overview

# This document tries to describe briefly the system, its operation, its characteristics who requested it, who will use it

# Positioning

## Business Opportunity

[Briefly describe the business opportunity being met by this project.]

## Problem Statement

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| The problem of | The wine shop current system is a notebook in which the products sold and the merchandise that arrives are recorded with many faults and sometimes the merchandise is not registered |
| Affects | This causes a many losses |
| the impact of which is | The owner's profits are affected and causes distrust between the employees and the owner |
| a successful solution would be | A better system will make registration easier and will help employees make fewer mistakes when entering the merchandise |

## Product Position Statement

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| For | wine shops |
| Who | Needs a new sales system |
| The (Point of sale Giralda) | is a business product |
| That | Facilitates the sales and handling of merchandise |
| Unlike | Other points of sale |
| Our product | Is specially designed for wine shops |

# Stakeholder and User Descriptions

## Market Demographics

In Guadalajara Jalisco the demand for liquors is very high this product is planned for any type of liquor store and is able to register wines and spirits also other products that can be sold in the liquor stores.

Wines Giralda has been selling wines and liquors for 3 years with great success, it is hoped that the next one will be able to have greater control and can improve the sales and thus be able to expand; this system will facilitate the control of the product and avoid the losses.

## Stakeholder Summary

[There are a number of stakeholders with an interest in the development and not all of them are end users. Present a summary list of these non-user stakeholders. (The users are summarized in section 3.3.)]

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Name** | **Description** | **Responsibilities** |
| Owner | He is the owner of the liquor store | He is responsible for choosing the products,  He makes the orders,  He makes cash withdrawals,  He pays taxes,  He pays the employees. |

## User Summary

[Present a summary list of all identified users.]

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Name** | **Description** | **Responsibilities** | **Stakeholder** |
| General Employee | He uses the system to record sales | He sells to the consumer,  He records sales,  He receives the orders,  He cleans the establishment, | The Owner |

## User Environment

## The system will be used by the owner and the general employees, the general employees will have limited access and the owner will have access to all the information, the functions that the system will perform are merely registration and storage of data such as sales, suppliers and orders, currently The system is a notebook where all sales are annotated, the new system will completely replace the old system.

## Stakeholder Profiles

### Owner

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Representative** | Claudia Leticia Luna Jiménez |
| **Description** | she is the owner of the establishment who requested the system |
| **Type** | The degree of studies of the owner is high school, and his handling of computer equipment is basic |
| **Responsibilities** | Supervise sales and supervise the work of general employees |
| **Success Criteria** | Her work will be easier |
| **Involvement** | She will use the system to directly check that sales are correct |
| **Deliverables** | - |
| **Comments / Issues** | - |

## User Profiles

### General Employee

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Representative** | Mario Roberto Ibarra Castro |
| **Description** | full-time employee |
| **Type** | The degree of studies of the owner is high school, and his handling of computer equipment is high |
| **Responsibilities** | He is in charge of attending to customers and receiving orders |
| **Success Criteria** | That the system is used to record sales and query information |
| **Involvement** | He will use the system to make sales |
| **Deliverables** | - |
| **Comments / Issues** | A complicated system to use |

## Key Stakeholder or User Needs

Problem

Loss of information that occurs when the owner or employee forget to record the sales that were made or the product that arrives.

Solution

The new system records sales more automatically and efficiently

The owner is interested in making the system quick and easy to use

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Need** | **Priority** | **Concerns** | **Current Solution** | **Proposed Solutions** | |
| Sales record | high | owner | Take notes in a notebook | | Store sales in a database |
| Consult information | high | owner | Check the notebook | | Consult the system |
| Friendly environment | medium | General employee | Have nice letter | | Colorful windows and controls |

## Alternatives and Competition

### Staying with the old system

This alternative is the most comfortable because it continues with the current system without making any changes

### SICAR Abarrotes Punto de Venta

This alternative is more expensive and is for groceries in general; however the owner does not know about software products so look for any alternative that can replace the old system.

# Product Overview

This section provides a high level view of the product capabilities, interfaces to other applications, and system configurations. This section usually consists of three subsections, as follows:

• Product perspective

• Product functions

• Assumptions and dependencies]

## Product Perspective

## The product is planned to an independent performance, there are no other programs with which it has to work, and this product is going to be the first point sales in install itself in the wine shop.

## Summary of Capabilities

**Table 4-1 Sales Point System**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Customer Benefit** | **Sales Point Features** |
| Sales are quicker. | The sales window allows you to make sales by simply knowing the name of the product or the code |
| The user will no longer have to make the sum of the total | The Sales window provide the total upon the sale is complete |
| Better Data Management | The generated information will be stored in a database |
| Greater security | The system handles users and passwords |
| Data backup | The system will give you the option of generating information backups |

## Assumptions and Dependencies

## The operation of the system is planned to work in a windows 7 operating system so it is also planned that it will only be installed in a branch office, that does not have communication with some other system that shows. The employees will have access to the sales window and the assortment window and the Owner will have full access to the system.

## The system will only operate during business hours (8:00 am to 10:00 pm).

## Cost and Pricing

Windows 7: $650.00Mx

Hard Disk: $130.00Mx

Installation Disk: $8000.00Mx

Mouse: $100.00Mx

Keyboard: $100.00Mx

Screen: $2000.00Mx

## Licensing and Installation

# Employees’ password will be encrypted for greater system security.

The system will be developed with License Visual Studio Professional with MSDN Product

# Features

[List and briefly describe the product features. Features are the high-level capabilities of the system that are necessary to deliver benefits to the users. Each feature is an externally desired service that typically requires a series of inputs to achieve the desired result. For example, a feature of a problem tracking system might be the ability to provide trending reports. As the use-case model takes shape, update the description to refer to the use cases.

Because the **Vision** document is reviewed by a wide variety of involved personnel, the level of detail needs to be general enough for everyone to understand. However, enough detail must be available to provide the team with the information they need to create a use-case model.

To effectively manage application complexity, we recommend for any new system, or an increment to an existing system, capabilities are abstracted to a high enough level so 25-99 features result. These features provide the fundamental basis for product definition, scope management, and project management. Each feature will be expanded in greater detail in the use-case model.

Throughout this section, each feature will be externally perceivable by users, operators or other external systems. These features need to include a description of functionality and any relevant usability issues that must be addressed. The following guidelines apply:

• Avoid design. Keep feature descriptions at a general level. Focus on capabilities needed and why (not how) they should be implemented.

• If you are using the Rational RequisitePro toolkit, all need to be selected as requirements of type for easy reference and tracking.]

## <aFeature>

## <anotherFeature>

# Constraints

[Note any design constraints, external constraints or other dependencies.]

# Quality Ranges

[Define the quality ranges for performance, robustness, fault tolerance, usability, and similar characteristics that are not captured in the Feature Set.]

# Precedence and Priority

[Define the priority of the different system features.]

# Other Product Requirements

[At a high level, list applicable standards, hardware or platform requirements, performance requirements, and environmental requirements.]

## Applicable Standards

[List all standards with which the product must comply. These can include legal and regulatory (FDA, UCC) communications standards (TCP/IP, ISDN), platform compliance standards (Windows, UNIX, and so on), and quality and safety standards (UL, ISO, CMM).]

## System Requirements

[Define any system requirements necessary to support the application. These can include the supported host operating systems and network platforms, configurations, memory, peripherals, and companion software.]

## Performance Requirements

[Use this section to detail performance requirements. Performance issues can include such items as user load factors, bandwidth or communication capacity, throughput, accuracy, and reliability or response times under a variety of loading conditions.]

## Environmental Requirements

[Detail environmental requirements as needed. For hardware- based systems, environmental issues can include temperature, shock, humidity, radiation, and so forth. For software applications, environmental factors can include usage conditions, user environment, resource availability, maintenance issues, and error handling and recovery.]

# Documentation Requirements

[This section describes the documentation that must be developed to support successful application deployment.]

## User Manual

[Describe the purpose and contents of the User Manual. Discuss desired length, level of detail, need for index, glossary of terms, tutorial versus reference manual strategy, and so on. Formatting and printing constraints must also be identified.]

## Online Help

[Many applications provide an online help system to assist the user. The nature of these systems is unique to application development as they combine aspects of programming (hyperlinks, and so forth) with aspects of technical writing, such as organization and presentation. Many have found the development of an online help system is a project within a project that benefits from up-front scope management and planning activity.]

## Installation Guides, Configuration, and Read Me File

[A document that includes installation instructions and configuration guidelines is important to a full solution offering. Also, a Read Me file is typically included as a standard component. The Read Me file can include a "What's New With This Release” section, and a discussion of compatibility issues with earlier releases. Most users also appreciate documentation defining any known bugs and workarounds in the Read Me file.]

## Labeling and Packaging

[Today's state-of-the-art applications provide a consistent look and feel that begins with product packaging and manifests through installation menus, splash screens, help systems, GUI dialogs, and so on. This section defines the needs and types of labeling to be incorporated into the code. Examples include copyright and patent notices, corporate logos, standardized icons and other graphic elements, and so forth.]

# A Feature Attributes

[Features are given attributes that can be used to evaluate, track, prioritize, and manage the product items proposed for implementation. All requirement types and attributes need to be outlined in the Requirements Management Plan, however, you may wish to list and briefly describe the attributes for features that have been chosen. The following subsections represent a set of suggested feature attributes.]

## A.1 Status

[Set after negotiation and review by the project management team. Tracks progress during definition of the project baseline.]

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Proposed | [Used to describe features that are under discussion but have not yet been reviewed and accepted by the "official channel," such as a working group consisting of representatives from the project team, product management, and user or customer community.] |
| Approved | [Capabilities that are deemed useful and feasible, and have been approved for implementation by the official channel.] |
| Incorporated | [Features incorporated into the product baseline at a specific point in time.] |

## A.2 Benefit

[Set by Marketing, the product manager or the business analyst. All requirements are not created equal. Ranking requirements by their relative benefit to the end user opens a dialog with customers, analysts, and members of the development team. Used in managing scope and determining development priority.]

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Critical | [Essential features. Failure to implement means the system will not meet customer needs. All critical features must be implemented in the release or the schedule will slip.] |
| Important | [Features important to the effectiveness and efficiency of the system for most applications. The functionality cannot be easily provided in some other way. Lack of inclusion of an important feature may affect customer or user satisfaction, or even revenue, but release will not be delayed due to lack of any important feature.] |
| Useful | [Features that are useful in less typical applications will be used less frequently or for which reasonably efficient workarounds can be achieved. No significant revenue or customer satisfaction impact can be expected if such an item is not included in a release.] |

## A.3 Effort

[Set by the development team. Because some features require more time and resources than others, estimating the number of team or person-weeks, lines of code required or function points, for example, is the best way to gauge complexity and set expectations of what can and cannot be accomplished in a given time frame. Used in managing scope and determining development priority.]

## A.4 Risk

[Set by development team based on the probability the project will experience undesirable events, such as cost overruns, schedule delays or even cancellation. Most project managers find categorizing risks, as high, medium, and low, is sufficient, although finer gradations are possible. Risk can often be indirectly assessed by measuring the uncertainty (range) of the projects team’s schedule estimate.]

## A.5 Stability

[Set by the analyst and development team, this is based on the probability that features will change or the team’s understanding of the feature will change. Used to help establish development priorities and determine those items for which additional elicitation is the appropriate next action.]

## A.6 Target Release

[Records the intended product version in which the feature will first appear. This field can be used to allocate features from a **Vision** document into a particular baseline release. When combined with the status field, your team can propose, record, and discuss various features of the release without committing them to development. Only features whose Status is set to Incorporated and whose Target Release is defined will be implemented. When scope management occurs, the Target Release Version Number can be increased so the item will remain in the **Vision** document but will be scheduled for a later release.]

## A.7 Assigned To

[In many projects, features will be assigned to "feature teams" responsible for further elicitation, writing the software requirements, and implementation. This simple pull-down list will help everyone on the project team to understand responsibilities better.]

## A.8 Reason

[This text field is used to track the source of the requested feature. Requirements exist for specific reasons. This field records an explanation or a reference to an explanation. For example, the reference might be to a page and line number of a product requirement specification or to a minute marker on a video of an important customer review.]