Software is an integral part of organizations in this generation. The recommended practice has divided software practice into 5 clauses which explain the scope of software requirements, list the references made to another standard, the usage of the definition of specific terms, provides the background details, and the last clause discusses each component of SRS in detail. The scope of IEEE is to describe how software should be made as well as assuring that the demand of users is fulfilled. A good SRS requires ideal references which are used in conjunction with different guides, dictionaries, and ideas to produce good software. For a good SRS practice, one needs to have a contract, customer, supplier, and user which are key terms in this recommended practice too. When writing an SRS, background details are crucial to it such as nature, characteristics, prototyping, and embedding project requirements plus the design of the SRS. Additionally, the SRS's correctness, the consistency as well as stability, and finally how modifiable, traceable, and verifiable it is also matters that fall under the characteristics of the SRS. The only way to find out if the SRS is good or not is when the software is completed, and a customer started using it and how they are feeling about it.

SRS should not be prepared by the supplier which means, it is a jointly prepared document where a customer and a supplier must agree on what is the software, what its main purpose it and what should be expectations and what features is the customer looking for. The SRS has evolved so that customers' specifications can be more useful for developers which contain processes like being thorough on your requirements, changing and identifying updates, and progress for the development and betterment of software.

Every project starts with a prototype, which applies here too. The prototype allows customers to visualize what is coming, how many changes are required, and how can we take the software to the next level. As the prototype grows, then the developer starts embedding the design as well as embedding the design in SRS too. To be further specific embedding design in the SRS should define what functionality it provides and what results are expected. Finally, embedding the project requirement in the SRS which normally includes things about contractual matters such as cost, delivery, quality assurances, validation/verification methods, and acceptance procedures. The fifth clause is where each component of SRS is broken down which is the essential part of the document.

A decent SRS should have all the information listed below, even if it is not required to be