Project Design Phase-II Solution Requirements (Functional & Non-functional)

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|--------------|------------------------------------|
| Team ID | PNT2022TMID06775 |
| Project Name | Project – News Tracker Application |

Functional Requirements:

Following are the functional requirements of the proposed solution.

| FR | Functional Requirement | Sub Requirement (Story / Sub-Task) |
|------|-------------------------------|--|
| No. | (Epic) | |
| FR-1 | User Registration | Registration through online application |
| | | Registration through Gmail |
| | | Registration through website |
| FR-2 | User Confirmation | Confirmation via Email |
| | | Confirmation via OTP |
| FR-3 | User login | Login through browser directly by entering |
| | | username and password |
| | | Login through |
| | | Login through email |
| FR-4 | User interaction | Done through user interface between client |
| | | and server |
| | | View the related news by subscripted or |
| | | requested page |
| | | |
| | | |

Non-functional Requirements:

Following are the non-functional requirements of the proposed solution.

| FR | Non-Functional | Description |
|-----------|----------------|---|
| No. | Requirement | |
| NFR- 1 | Usability | End users can receive push updates for new content on a site by subscribing to the site's news feed |
| NFR- 2 | Security | How well are the system and its data protected against attacks |
| NFR- | Reliability | How often does the system experience critical failures? How much time does it take to fix the issue when it arises ?And how is user availability time compared to downtime? |
| NFR- | Performance | Performance is the core non-functional requirements no system can do without. It defines how fast a software system or a particular piece of it responds to certain users actions under a certain workload. In most cases, this metric explains how long a user must wait before the target operation happens (the page renders, a transaction is processed, etc.) given the overall number of users at the moment. But it's not always like that. Performance requirements may describe background |

| | | processes invisible to users, e.g. backup. But let's focus on user-centric performance. |
|-------|--------------|--|
| NFR-5 | Availability | Availability describes how likely the system is accessible to a user at a given point in time. While it can be expressed as an expected percentage of successful requests, you may also define it as a percentage of time the system is accessible for operation during some time period. For instance, the system may be available 98 percent of the time during a month. Availability is perhaps the most business-critical requirement, but to define it, you also must have estimations for reliability and maintainability. |
| NFR- | Scalability | Scalability assesses the highest workloads under which the system will still meet the performance requirements. There are two ways to enable your system scale as the workloads get higher: horizontal and vertical scaling. |