Study Of Different SRS

Here we are going to look at a few SRS by different organisations.

The basic structure of IEEE SRS is as follows:

- Introduction
- Overall Description
- External Interface Requirements
- System Features
- Other Nonfunctional Requirements
- Other Requirements

The basic structure of ACM SRS is as follows:

- Introduction
- Overall Description
- System Features

The basic structure of IBM SRS is as follows:

- Introduction
- Overall Description
- Specific Requirements
- Supporting information
- Concerns / Doubts / Queries

The basic structure of Almooc SRS is as follows:

- Introduction
- Methodology
- Functional Requirements
- Other Requirements

From the above we can see that the IEEE SRS is more informative as compared to the ACM SRS.

A. The Overall Description has covered a lot of cases in IEEE SRS. It includes Product Perspective, Product Functions, User Classes and Characteristics, Operating Environment, Design and Implementation Constraints User Documentation, Assumptions and Dependencies.
B. In ACM SRS the Overall Description covers Product Perspective, Product Features, Operating Environment, User Documentation. IEEE has Assumptions and Dependencies involved, rest it is the same.
C. IEEE SRS involves External Interface Requirements, which is helpful to analyze the features which we are extracting from other sources. ACM SRS lacks this part.
D. The System Features part is present in both IEEE and ACM SRS. Here ACM SRS is better than IEEE SRS, because it covers lot of topics. ACM covers - User Registration, Description and Priority, Stimulus/Response Sequences, Functional Requirements, Security Requirements, Administration, Description and Priority, Stimulus/Response Sequences, Functional Requirements, Document Submission, Description and Priority Stimulus/Response Sequences, Functional Requirements, Document Review, Description and Priority, Stimulus/Response Sequences, Functional Requirements, Document Assembly, Description and Priority, Stimulus / Response Sequences Functional Requirements. Whereas IEEE does not cover these many areas, it is short and precise.
E. In addition to that IEEE also has a Other Non-Functional Requirements and Other Requirements. These requirements include Performance Requirements, Safety Requirements, Security Requirements, Software Quality Attributes, Business Rules.

The IBM SRS is very similar to the IEEE SRS format having almost the same features with some modifications

A. External Interface: The section of external interface requirements in IEEE which includes the user,hardware,software,communication interface is not present in IBM SRS.The technology requirements is included in the Introduction section itself and the hardware requirements are not specified.
B. Intended Audience: The IEEE SRS describes the different types of reader that the document is intended for and also suggest the sequence for reading which is quite helpful as compared to the IBM SRS.
C. User-Case Model: The IBM SRS has a section of the Overall Description which includes the User-Case Model,Architecture Diagram which provides a diagrammatic view of all the specifications and can be self-explanatory for any user .
D. Definitions, Acronyms and Abbreviations: The IBM SRS provides the definitions of all the terms required to interpret properly the SRS which is pretty helpful if the user is having any problems in understanding the contents .
E. Non-Functional Requirements:The IEEE SRS consists of this section which includes the safety and security measures and also provides the business rules which helps in the implementation of the project.

From the above we can see that the IEEE SRS is more informative as compared to the Almooc SRS.

A. Methodology: The Almooc SRS describes the overall approach used in the determination of the FRD contents. Describe the modeling method(s) so non-technical readers can understand what they are conveying. This is a part that is present in the IEEE SRS as overall description.
B. Functional requirements: These are the software capabilities that must be present in order for the user to carry out the services provided by the feature, or to execute the use case. Include how the product should respond to anticipated error conditions or invalid inputs.

C. Other requirements: This might include database requirements, internationalization requirements, legal requirements, reuse objectives for the project, and so on. Add any new sections that are pertinent to the project. We hende find that the IEEE SRS is more modular and descriptive as compared to the SRS provided by Almooc.