

FranchiseConnect	
Supporting Requirements Specification	Date: 11/01/24

<Project Name>

System-Wide Requirements Specification

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1. Introduction

2. System-Wide Functional Requirements

[Statement of system-wide functional requirements, not expressed as use cases. Examples include auditing, authentication, printing, reporting.]

Auditing:

The system should have auditing capabilities to track and record user actions, system events, and data changes for accountability and compliance purposes. This includes capturing user login/logout activity, system errors, configuration changes, and critical operations performed within the system.

Authentication and Authorization:

The system should provide secure authentication mechanisms to verify the identity of users accessing the system. This includes support for password-based authentication, multi-factor authentication, and integration with external identity providers if required. Additionally, the system should enforce role-based access control (RBAC) to ensure that users can only access the appropriate features and data based on their assigned roles and permissions.

Printing:

The system should support printing capabilities to generate hard copy documents or reports. This includes providing options for selecting print formats, specifying page layouts, and supporting integration with printers and print management systems.

Reporting and Analytics:

The system should offer comprehensive reporting and analytics functionality to generate various types of reports and data visualizations. This includes predefined report templates, ad-hoc report generation, data filtering and aggregation, and the ability to export reports in different formats (e.g., PDF, Excel).

Data Backup and Recovery:

The system should have mechanisms in place to ensure regular backups of critical data to prevent data loss. It should also support data recovery processes to restore the system to a previous state in the event of data corruption or system failures. This may include scheduled backups, offsite storage, and recovery procedures.

Data Security and Encryption:

The system should implement robust security measures to protect sensitive data. This includes encryption of data in transit and at rest, secure storage of user credentials, and adherence to industry-standard encryption protocols. The system should also have mechanisms to detect and prevent unauthorized access or data breaches.

Internationalization and Localization:

The system should support internationalization and localization requirements to cater to users from different regions and languages. This includes providing multilingual user interfaces, support for date and time formats, currency conversion, and localization of system messages and labels.

Integration with External Systems:

The system should have the ability to integrate with external systems and services. This includes APIs or interfaces to connect with payment gateways, third-party applications, inventory management systems, CRM systems, or any other relevant systems to facilitate data exchange and streamline business processes.

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Note: The system-wide functional requirements mentioned above should be tailored to the specific needs and scope of the digitization project for Italian restaurant franchisors. The examples provided are not exhaustive and should be expanded based on the project's unique requirements.

3. System Qualities

[Qualities represent the URPS in FURPS+ classification of supporting requirements.]

3.1 Usability

[Describe requirements for qualities such as easy of use, easy of learning, usability standards and localization.]

Usability Requirements:

1. Ease of Use:
 - The system should have an intuitive and user-friendly interface that minimizes the learning curve for users. Tasks and features should be easily discoverable and accessible, allowing users to navigate the system effortlessly.
 - The system should provide clear and concise instructions, error messages, and prompts to guide users through various interactions.
 - Priority: High
2. Ease of Learning:
 - The system should be designed to facilitate quick and efficient user onboarding and training. The user interface should be self-explanatory and intuitive, reducing the time and effort required for users to become proficient in using the system.
 - The system should provide interactive tutorials, tooltips, or help documentation to assist users in understanding system functionality and best practices.
 - Priority: Medium
3. Usability Standards:
 - The system should adhere to established usability standards and best practices. It should follow recognized design principles to ensure consistency and familiarity for users.
 - The user interface should align with industry conventions and patterns, reducing cognitive load and minimizing the need for users to learn new interaction patterns.
 - Priority: Medium
4. Localization:
 - The system should support localization to accommodate users from different regions and languages. It should provide the ability to customize language settings, date and time formats, and other localized preferences.
 - The user interface should be easily translatable, allowing for the seamless localization of system labels, messages, and content.
 - Priority: Medium

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5. Accessibility:

- The system should meet accessibility standards, ensuring that users with disabilities can access and use the system effectively. This includes support for screen readers, keyboard navigation, high contrast modes, and other accessibility features.
- The user interface should follow Web Content Accessibility Guidelines (WCAG) or relevant accessibility guidelines to provide an inclusive experience for all users.
- Priority: High

Note: The usability requirements described above should be refined and expanded based on specific project needs, user research, and compliance requirements. The priority levels assigned to the requirements are subjective and should be adjusted according to the project's goals, user needs, and stakeholder expectations.

3.2 Reliability

[Reliability includes the product and/or system's ability to keep running under stress and adverse conditions. Specify requirements for reliability acceptance levels, and how they will be measured and evaluated. Suggested topics are availability, frequency of severity of failures and recoverability.]

Reliability Requirements:

1. Availability:

- The system should have a high availability rate, ensuring that it remains accessible and operational for users during normal operation.
- Requirement: The system should have a minimum availability rate of 99%, measured over a specific time period (e.g., monthly or annually).
- Measurement and Evaluation: Availability can be measured by monitoring uptime and tracking any system downtime or service interruptions. Regular system health checks and performance monitoring can help evaluate the system's availability level.

2. Frequency and Severity of Failures:

- The system should minimize the frequency and severity of failures that impact user experience or system functionality.
- Requirement: The system should aim for a low failure rate, with critical failures occurring less than once per month and non-critical failures occurring less than once per week.
- Measurement and Evaluation: Failure incidents should be logged, categorized, and analyzed to identify trends and patterns. Regular performance testing, stress testing, and system monitoring can help evaluate the frequency and severity of failures.

3. Recoverability:

- The system should have robust mechanisms in place to recover from failures and restore normal operations with minimal data loss or downtime.
- Requirement: The system should provide a recovery time objective (RTO) and recovery point objective (RPO) for different types of failures. For example, the system should aim for an RTO of less than one hour and an RPO of less than 15 minutes for critical failures.

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- Measurement and Evaluation: The system's ability to recover from failures can be evaluated by conducting regular disaster recovery tests, analyzing recovery logs, and monitoring the time and effort required to restore the system to a fully functional state.

Note: The reliability requirements specified above should be tailored to the specific needs and context of the software system being developed. The acceptance levels and measurement methods should be defined in collaboration with stakeholders, and appropriate monitoring and evaluation mechanisms should be implemented to ensure the system meets the reliability requirements.

3.3 Performance

[The performance characteristics of the system should be outlined in this section. Examples are response time, throughput, capacity and startup or shutdown times.]

Performance Requirements:

1. Response Time:

- The system should provide fast response times to ensure a smooth and responsive user experience.
- Requirement: The system should aim for an average response time of less than 2 seconds for user interactions, such as menu browsing, order placement, and payment processing.
- Measurement and Evaluation: Response times can be measured using performance monitoring tools or by capturing response times for various user interactions. Regular performance testing and analysis can help evaluate and optimize the system's response time.

2. Throughput:

- The system should be capable of handling a high volume of concurrent user requests and transactions.
- Requirement: The system should support a minimum throughput of X requests per minute/hour to accommodate the expected user load.
- Measurement and Evaluation: Throughput can be measured by simulating and monitoring system performance under various load conditions. Load testing and performance profiling can help evaluate the system's throughput capabilities.

3. Capacity:

- The system should have sufficient capacity to handle the expected data volumes and support the growth of the franchise network.
- Requirement: The system should be designed to handle a specified number of concurrent users, transactions, or data records without significant performance degradation or resource exhaustion.
- Measurement and Evaluation: Capacity can be measured by stress testing the system and monitoring key performance metrics, such as CPU and memory usage, database response times, and network traffic. Capacity planning and periodic performance tuning can help ensure the system meets capacity requirements.

4. Startup and Shutdown Times:

- The system should start up and shut down within reasonable time frames to minimize downtime and allow for efficient system maintenance and updates.

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- Requirement: The system should aim for a startup time of less than X seconds/minutes and a shutdown time of less than X seconds/minutes.
- Measurement and Evaluation: Startup and shutdown times can be measured using system monitoring tools or by capturing the time taken to initialize and terminate system components. Regular performance testing and optimization can help improve startup and shutdown times.

Note: The performance requirements mentioned above should be tailored to the specific needs, expected user load, and performance goals of the software system. The specified performance metrics and acceptance levels may vary based on the system's complexity, infrastructure, and user expectations. Regular performance testing, monitoring, and optimization should be conducted to ensure the system meets the defined performance requirements.

3.4 Supportability

[This section indicates any requirements that will enhance the supportability or maintainability of the system being built, including adaptability and upgrading, compatibility, configurability, scalability and requirements regarding system installation, level of support and maintenance.]

Supportability Requirements:

1. Adaptability and Upgrading:
 - The system should be designed to accommodate future changes, upgrades, and enhancements to meet evolving business needs and technological advancements.
 - Requirement: The system should have a modular and extensible architecture that allows for easy integration of new features, modules, or technologies.
 - Measurement and Evaluation: The adaptability of the system can be evaluated by assessing the ease with which new functionalities or upgrades can be implemented without significant disruptions or code changes.
2. Compatibility:
 - The system should be compatible with the required hardware, software, and network infrastructure.
 - Requirement: The system should specify the supported operating systems, web browsers, databases, and other essential components.
 - Measurement and Evaluation: Compatibility can be evaluated by conducting compatibility testing, ensuring that the system functions correctly across different environments and configurations.
3. Configurability:
 - The system should provide configuration options to adapt to specific business requirements and user preferences.
 - Requirement: The system should allow administrators or users to customize settings, workflows, business rules, and other configurable aspects.
 - Measurement and Evaluation: Configurability can be assessed by examining the range and flexibility of available configuration options and measuring the ease of making and applying changes.
4. Scalability:

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- The system should be designed to handle increased user loads, data volumes, and transaction volumes as the franchise network expands.
- Requirement: The system should support horizontal or vertical scalability to ensure optimal performance and responsiveness under increased demand.
- Measurement and Evaluation: Scalability can be evaluated by conducting load testing, stress testing, or performance testing to measure the system's ability to handle growing workloads without significant degradation in performance.

5. System Installation:

- The system installation process should be well-documented, straightforward, and require minimal technical expertise.
- Requirement: The system should provide clear installation instructions, including prerequisites, dependencies, and configuration steps.
- Measurement and Evaluation: Installation ease can be evaluated by monitoring the time and effort required to install the system, capturing user feedback, and conducting usability testing during the installation process.

6. Support and Maintenance:

- The system should include provisions for ongoing support, maintenance, and troubleshooting to ensure its long-term viability and reliability.
- Requirement: The system should define the level of support and maintenance provided, including response times for addressing issues, bug fixes, and software updates.
- Measurement and Evaluation: Support and maintenance effectiveness can be assessed by measuring response and resolution times, tracking customer satisfaction, and monitoring the number and severity of reported issues.

Note: The supportability requirements specified above should be tailored to the specific needs, constraints, and lifecycle expectations of the system being developed. The defined requirements should ensure that the system can be effectively supported, maintained, and upgraded throughout its lifecycle, while minimizing disruptions and enhancing its adaptability to changing needs.

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4. System Interfaces

[Interface Requirements are part of the + in the FURPS+ classification of supporting requirements. Define the interfaces that must be supported by the application. It should contain adequate specificity, protocols, ports and logical addresses, and so forth, so that the software can be developed and verified against the interface requirements.]

4.1 User Interfaces

[Describe the user interfaces that are to be implemented by the software. The intention of this section is to state requirements relating to the interface. Interface design may overlap the requirements gathering process.]

4.1.1 Look & Feel

[Provide a description of the spirit of the interface. Your client may have given you particular demands such as style, colors to be used, and degree of interaction and so on. This section captures the requirements for the interface rather than the design for the interface.]

- The user interfaces should have a visually appealing and professional look and feel that aligns with the brand identity and target user expectations.
- Requirement: The user interfaces should be designed with modern and visually pleasing aesthetics, using appropriate color schemes, typography, and graphics.
- Measurement and Evaluation: Look & Feel can be evaluated through user feedback, usability testing, and design reviews to ensure that the interfaces meet the desired visual standards and create a positive user experience.

4.1.2 Layout and Navigation Requirements

[Capture requirements on major screen areas and how they should be grouped together.]

- The user interfaces should have a well-organized layout and intuitive navigation to facilitate easy and efficient interaction with the system.
- Requirement: The interfaces should provide clear and logical information hierarchy, with intuitive placement of controls, menus, and navigation elements.
- Measurement and Evaluation: Layout and navigation can be evaluated through usability testing, user feedback, and heuristic evaluations to ensure that users can easily locate and access desired functionalities.

4.1.3 Consistency

[Consistency in the user interface enables users to predict what will happen. This section states requirements on the use of mechanisms to be employed in the user interface. This applies both within the system and with other systems and can be applied at different levels: navigation controls, screen areas sizes and shapes, placements for entering / presenting data, terminology.]

- The user interfaces should maintain consistency in terms of design elements, terminology, and interaction patterns throughout the system.
- Requirement: The interfaces should follow established design guidelines and patterns to ensure a consistent user experience across different screens and modules.
- Measurement and Evaluation: Consistency can be assessed by comparing different interface elements and interactions within the system and conducting usability testing to gauge user understanding and familiarity.

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4.1.4 User Personalization & Customization Requirements

[Requirements on content that should automatically displayed to users or available based on user attributes. Sometimes users allowed to customize the content displayed or to personalize displayed content.]

- The system should provide options for user personalization and customization to enhance the user experience and cater to individual preferences.
- Requirement: The interfaces should allow users to personalize settings, customize layouts, and save personal preferences.
- Measurement and Evaluation: User personalization and customization can be evaluated through user feedback, usage analytics, and surveys to determine the effectiveness and satisfaction level of customization features

Note: The user interface requirements described above should be refined and expanded based on user research, usability studies, and iterative design processes. The specific visual design elements, layout guidelines, and personalization options may vary depending on the target users, business objectives, and technology platform. Regular usability testing and user feedback collection should be conducted to ensure that the user interfaces meet the usability, aesthetics, and customization requirements of the system.

4.2 Interfaces to External Systems or Devices

[Are there any external systems with which this system must interface? Are there any constraints on the nature of the interface between this system and any external system, such as the format of data passed between these systems, and any particular protocol used? Consider both provided and required interfaces.]

4.2.1 Software Interfaces

[This section describes software interfaces to other components of the software system. These may be purchased components, components reused from another application or components being developed for subsystems outside of the scope of this SRS, but with which this software application must interact.]

- The system should have the ability to interface with external software systems for data exchange, integration, or interoperability purposes.
- Requirement: The system should support standardized protocols or APIs (Application Programming Interfaces) for seamless integration with external systems.
- Measurement and Evaluation: Compatibility and interoperability can be evaluated by testing the system's ability to exchange data with external systems using the specified protocols or APIs.

4.2.2 Hardware Interfaces

[This section defines any hardware interfaces that are to be supported by the software, including logical structure, physical addresses, expected behavior, and so on.]

- The system may require integration with specific hardware devices to facilitate certain functionalities or operations.
- Requirement: The system should support the necessary hardware interfaces and protocols required for seamless communication with the designated devices.

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- Measurement and Evaluation: Integration and compatibility testing can be conducted to verify the system's ability to interact with the specified hardware devices.

4.2.3 Communications Interfaces

[Describe any communications interfaces to other systems or devices such as local area networks, remote serial devices, and so on.]

- The system may need to communicate with external systems or devices over various communication channels, such as networks or internet protocols.
- Requirement: The system should support the required communication protocols (e.g., HTTP, TCP/IP) and ensure secure and reliable data transmission.
- Measurement and Evaluation: Communication performance and reliability can be assessed through testing and monitoring the system's ability to transmit and receive data over the specified communication interfaces.

Data Format and Protocol Constraints:

- If there are any constraints on the data format or protocol used for interface with external systems, they should be specified.
- Requirement: The system should adhere to the specified data format standards and protocols required for seamless data exchange with external systems.
- Measurement and Evaluation: Compliance with data format and protocol standards can be verified through compatibility testing and validation against the defined constraints.

Note: The specific external systems, hardware devices, and communication protocols may vary based on the requirements and context of the system being developed. It is crucial to identify and document the interface requirements in collaboration with stakeholders and external system providers to ensure smooth integration and interoperability. Regular testing and validation of the interfaces should be conducted to ensure the system effectively communicates and exchanges data with external systems or devices.

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5. Business Rules

[Business rules are statements that define or constrain some aspect of the business. Business rules are often represented as production rules when they are meant to be directly executed by an IT System: a production rule is an independent statement of programming logic that specifies the execution of one or more actions in the case that its conditions are satisfied. Production Rules define the operation semantic for the system in a technologic independent way. They constrain the behavior expressed in system use cases.]

*[Organize this document on rule classes, a high level grouping of candidate or actual rules about one **business concept** with a specific kind of **logic processing**, example: Driver Risk Assessment Rules or Customer Validation Rules.]*

5.1 <Rule class name>

5.1.1 <Rule name and ID>

[The description defines the rule. It can be made in natural language typically following a decision table or a pattern like: if [condition-list] then [action-list], example:

If there are at least 3 items of the same type in the customer shopping cart and each item's value is greater than \$30 then give to the customer a voucher whose value is 10% of the cheapest item.]

Business Rules:

1. Driver Risk Assessment Rules:

- These rules define the criteria and logic for assessing the risk associated with drivers in the context of the restaurant delivery service.
- Example Rule: If the driver's license is expired or suspended, they are not eligible to perform deliveries.

2. Customer Validation Rules:

- These rules govern the validation and verification of customer information to ensure the accuracy and reliability of customer data.
- Example Rule: If the customer's email address is already associated with an existing account, they cannot create a new account with the same email.

3. Pricing and Discount Rules:

- These rules determine the pricing and discount calculations based on various factors, such as order total, promotional offers, and customer loyalty.
- Example Rule: If the order total exceeds a certain threshold, a discount of a specified percentage is applied.

4. Inventory Management Rules:

- These rules govern the management and control of restaurant inventory, including stock replenishment, expiration dates, and ingredient availability.
- Example Rule: If the stock level of a particular ingredient falls below the specified threshold, an alert is triggered to reorder the item.

5. Order Routing and Assignment Rules:

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- These rules determine the optimal routing and assignment of delivery orders to drivers based on factors such as proximity, workload, and driver availability.
- Example Rule: If a driver is already assigned a delivery order and another order within a certain distance becomes available, the new order is assigned to the same driver.

6. Payment Processing Rules:

- These rules define the processing and validation of payment transactions, including verification of payment details, authorization, and handling of refunds.
- Example Rule: If the payment transaction is declined due to insufficient funds, an error message is displayed, and the order status is set to pending until payment is successfully processed.

Note: The business rules mentioned above are examples and should be customized and expanded based on the specific requirements, regulations, and business processes of the franchisor business in the Italian restaurant sector. It is important to collaborate with domain experts, stakeholders, and relevant regulatory bodies to identify and refine the business rules that accurately reflect the desired behavior and constraints of the system. The business rules should be reviewed, validated, and maintained throughout the development and operation of the system.

More Business Rules:

1. Streamlined Financial Management Rules:

- These rules define the guidelines and procedures for financial management, ensuring consistency, accuracy, and efficiency in financial processes.
- Example Rule: All franchisees must submit their financial statements and reports by the 10th of each month to maintain accurate financial records.

2. Standardized Processes and Practices Rules:

- These rules establish standard operating procedures and practices across the franchisor businesses to ensure consistency, quality, and adherence to established guidelines.
- Example Rule: All franchisees must follow the standardized recipe and food preparation procedures to maintain consistent taste and quality across all locations.

3. Centralized Platform for Effective Communication Rules:

- These rules govern the use of a centralized communication platform to facilitate effective communication among franchisor, franchisees, and other stakeholders.
- Example Rule: All important announcements and updates regarding operational changes or promotions should be communicated through the centralized platform to ensure consistent and timely information dissemination.

4. Training and Support Rules:

- These rules define the requirements and procedures for providing training and support to franchisees, ensuring consistent knowledge transfer and ongoing assistance.
- Example Rule: All new franchisees must complete the mandatory training program before commencing restaurant operations to ensure a thorough understanding of the franchisor's standards and processes.

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5. Compliance and Regulatory Rules:

- These rules ensure compliance with relevant regulations, laws, and industry standards governing the franchisor businesses' operations.
- Example Rule: All franchisees must comply with health and safety regulations, including regular inspections and maintaining proper hygiene practices within their restaurants.

6. Data Security and Privacy Rules:

- These rules establish measures and protocols to safeguard sensitive data and protect customer privacy within the system.
- Example Rule: Franchisees should not store customer payment information locally and must follow the established data security protocols for handling and transmitting sensitive customer data.

Note: The business rules mentioned above are intended to address the specific needs and goals of streamlined financial management, standardized processes and practices, centralized platform for effective communication, training, and support. These rules should be tailored to the unique requirements and business context of the franchisor businesses in the Italian restaurant sector. Collaboration with relevant stakeholders, industry experts, and legal advisors is essential to define and refine these rules to ensure compliance, efficiency, and effectiveness in the system's operation.

6. System Constraints

[Constraints are part of the + in the FURPS+ classification of supporting requirements. Describe any design; implementation or deployment constraints on the system being built that have been mandated and must be adhered to. Examples include software implementation languages, prescribed use of developmental tools, third-party components or class libraries, platform support, resource limits and requirements on the shape, size or weight of the resulting hardware housing the system.]

1. Software Implementation Language:

- The system must be implemented using a specific programming language that has been mandated by the organization or stakeholders.
- Example Constraint: The system must be implemented using Java programming language version 11.

2. Developmental Tools:

- The system development process must adhere to specific tools and software environments as specified by the organization or project guidelines.
- Example Constraint: The system development must use the Agile development methodology, and project management will be done using JIRA.

3. Third-Party Components or Class Libraries:

- The system must integrate with specific third-party components or class libraries that are essential for the desired functionality or compatibility.
- Example Constraint: The system must integrate with a designated payment gateway service for processing online transactions.

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4. Platform Support:

- The system must be compatible with designated platforms or operating systems as specified by the organization or customer requirements.
- Example Constraint: The system must be compatible with Windows 10 and macOS Catalina operating systems.

5. Resource Limits:

- The system must adhere to specific resource limits or constraints in terms of memory, storage, processing power, or network bandwidth.
- Example Constraint: The system must not consume more than 2GB of memory and should operate within specified CPU utilization limits.

6. Hardware Specifications:

- The system's deployment may have specific requirements or constraints regarding the shape, size, weight, or environmental conditions of the hardware housing the system.
- Example Constraint: The system's hardware housing must meet specific form factor dimensions and be designed to withstand temperatures ranging from -10°C to 50°C.

Note: The system constraints described above are examples and should be customized and expanded based on the specific requirements, guidelines, and technical constraints of the system being developed. It is important to collaborate with stakeholders, architects, and technology experts to identify and document the constraints that must be adhered to during the design, implementation, and deployment phases. Regular reviews and assessments should be conducted to ensure compliance with the defined system constraints.

7. System Compliance

7.1 Licensing Requirements

[Define any licensing enforcement requirements or other usage restriction requirements that are to be exhibited by the software.]

- The system must comply with specific licensing agreements and requirements for any third-party software, libraries, or components used in its development or operation.
- Example Requirement: The system must only use licensed software components that are approved for commercial use.

7.2 Legal, Copyright, and Other Notices

[This section describes any necessary legal disclaimers, warranties, copyright notices, patent notice, wordmark, trademark, or logo compliance issues for the software.]

- The system must include appropriate legal, copyright, and other notices to ensure compliance with intellectual property laws and regulations.
- Example Requirement: The system must display the copyright notice and ownership information on all user interfaces and documentation.

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7.3 Applicable Standards

[This section describes by reference any applicable standards and the specific sections of any such standards that apply to the system being described. For example, this could include legal, quality and regulatory standards, industry standards for usability, interoperability, internationalization, operating system compliance, and so forth.]

- The system must adhere to relevant industry standards, regulations, and best practices to ensure compatibility, interoperability, and compliance with legal and security requirements.
- Example Requirement: The system must comply with ISO 27001 standards for information security management.

Note: The licensing requirements, legal notices, and applicable standards mentioned above are examples and should be customized and expanded based on the specific requirements, industry regulations, and legal obligations of the system being developed. It is crucial to collaborate with legal advisors, compliance officers, and relevant regulatory bodies to identify and adhere to the appropriate licensing, legal, and standards-related requirements. Documentation and verification of compliance should be maintained throughout the development and operation of the system.

8. System Documentation

[Describes the requirements, for on-line user documentation, help systems, help about notices, and so on. Set expectations for the documentation and to identify who will be responsible for creating it.]

1. Online User Documentation:

- The system requires comprehensive online user documentation that provides clear and detailed instructions on how to use and navigate the system.
- The documentation should cover all key features, functionality, and workflows to assist users in effectively utilizing the system.
- It should include step-by-step instructions, screenshots, and explanatory content to facilitate user understanding.

2. Help Systems:

- The system should provide context-sensitive help systems that offer assistance and guidance to users within the application.
- Help systems should be easily accessible and provide relevant information, explanations, and tips to assist users in using specific features or resolving issues.

3. Help About Notices:

- The system should display "Help" or "About" notices within the user interface, providing additional information about the system, its version, and contact details for support or feedback.
- Help about notices can include acknowledgments, legal information, and version/release notes to keep users informed about the system's current state.

Responsibilities for Creating Documentation:

1. Development Team:

- The development team, including software engineers, analysts, and designers, is responsible for documenting technical aspects of the system, such as system architecture, database structure, and APIs.

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- They should document any technical specifications, installation instructions, configuration guides, and other relevant technical details.

2. User Experience (UX) Designers:

- UX designers are responsible for creating user-focused documentation, including user guides, tutorials, and help content.
- They should ensure the documentation follows user-centered design principles, providing intuitive instructions and visuals to support user interactions.

3. Technical Writers:

- Technical writers play a key role in creating comprehensive system documentation.
- They are responsible for gathering information from the development team, UX designers, and other stakeholders to create user-friendly and easily understandable documentation.

Note: The specific individuals or roles responsible for creating documentation may vary depending on the project and organizational structure. Collaboration among the development team, UX designers, and technical writers is essential to ensure the creation of high-quality documentation that meets the users' needs.