Software Requirements Specification

for

RETAIL ROVER

POS System Renovation

G2_WD_11

Client Ganesha Food Stores

Version 1.0

Prepared by

Mavericks

Member Name	Registration Number
G.Kavinesh	SA2246626
P.Manav Pranavin	SA22493606
V.Thujithra	SA22447098
K. Diluksha	SA22448088
S. Vickash	SA22494078

Table of Contents

LIST OF TABLES

LIST OF FIGURES

Revision History

Name	Date	Reason	Version

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Purpose

In an era characterized by technological innovation and digital transformation, organizations must strive for software development excellence if they hope to remain competitive and relevant. Considering the aforementioned, we are happy to offer our Software Requirements Specification (SRS) report for Retail rover, a dynamic company committed to making the most of technology in the digital age.

This comprehensive SRS document has been painstakingly crafted to explain the goals, scope, and specifications of the software project. It provides a clear and organized roadmap for everyone with an interest in the business. It incorporates all of Retail rover's requirements, expectations, and insights to make sure that the development process is guided by a single, overarching vision.

This SRS report's objective is to serve as a manual for the entire software development lifecycle. Retail rover will eventually be able to accomplish its objectives thanks to the reduction of risks and the facilitation of effective communication among project stakeholders.
Additionally, it will be a useful point of reference for the duration of the project, guaranteeing alignment with the initial objectives and vision.

The software requirements specified in this document pertain to the development and enhancement of a Point of Sale (POS) system for a small retail supermarket. This system is intended to replace the existing, outdated POS system currently in use.

1.2 Intended Audience and Reading Suggestions

This SRS document is intended for a diverse audience, including but not limited to:

- Developers
- Project Managers
- Marketing Staff
- Users
- Testers

For Developers:

Introduction:

The introduction provides an overview of the project's objectives, scope, and stakeholders. It highlights the key features and functionalities of the system.

System Description:

This section delves into the architecture, components, and technologies used in the system. It outlines the high-level design and interaction between various modules.

Functional Requirements:

Functional requirements detail the specific actions and behaviors the system must perform to meet user needs. Developers and testers use this section to understand the expected system behavior and design appropriate solutions.

User Interface:

The user interface section describes the visual components and interactions users will encounter. It includes mockups, wireframes, or design guidelines to illustrate the system's appearance and user experience.

System Interfaces:

This section outlines the interfaces and interactions between the system and external components, such as databases, APIs, and third-party services. Developers use this information to integrate the system with other software and systems.

Hardware Requirements:

Hardware requirements specify the hardware components and configurations needed to run the system efficiently. It helps developers optimize the system performance and scalability.

Software Requirements:

Software requirements detail the software dependencies, libraries, and frameworks required to develop and deploy the system. It guides developers in selecting the appropriate tools and technologies for implementation.

Revision History:

The revision history documents updates, changes, and revisions made to the requirements document during the development process. It helps developers track the evolution of the project and understand the rationale behind changes.

For Project Managers:

Introduction:

The introduction provides an overview of the project's objectives, scope, and stakeholders. It sets the context for project planning and resource allocation.

Functional Requirements:

Functional requirements specify the specific actions and behaviors the system must perform to meet user needs. Project managers use this section to prioritize features and plan development milestones.

Non-functional Requirements:

Non-functional requirements outline quality attributes such as performance, security, scalability, and usability. Project managers consider these requirements to ensure the system meets performance targets and user expectations.

System Constraints:

System constraints highlight limitations and restrictions that may impact project planning and implementation. Project managers use this information to identify potential risks and develop mitigation strategies.

Revision History:

The revision history documents updates, changes, and revisions made to the requirements document during the development process. Project managers review this section to track progress and assess the impact of changes on project timelines and deliverables.

For Users:

Introduction:

The introduction provides an overview of the upcoming changes or features in the system. It helps users understand the purpose and benefits of the new system.

User Interface:

The user interface section describes the visual components and interactions users will encounter. Users explore this section to familiarize themselves with the system's appearance and functionality.

Functional Requirements:

Functional requirements specify the specific actions and behaviors users can expect from the system. Users refer to this section to understand how they can interact with the system and accomplish tasks.

Non-functional Requirements:

Non-functional requirements outline quality attributes such as performance, security, and usability. Users may not directly interact with these requirements but benefit from a system that meets their expectations for reliability and performance.

Functional Requirements:

Developers and testers should closely examine the functional requirements section to comprehend the functions that the software must be able to execute.

Non-Functional Requirements:

Documentation writers, testers, and developers should consider non-functional requirements such as security, compliance, and performance.

1.3 Product Scope

The scope of this SRS extends to the comprehensive replacement of the existing POS system in the small retail supermarket. The aim is to address the limitations of the current system by introducing a modernized solution that not only enhances the user interface but also improves overall system functionality.'

A significant focus within the scope is the redesign of the user interface (UI). The new UI is expected to be intuitive, user-friendly, and visually appealing. The redesign aims to streamline the checkout process, minimize training requirements for staff, and enhance the overall user experience.

Beyond the UI, the scope covers the enhancement of core functionalities, including but not limited to:

- Efficient transaction processing
- Inventory management and tracking.
- Real-time reporting and analytics
- Supplier, customer and employee management

The scope allows for the incorporation of additional features and improvements based on stakeholder requirements and industry best practices. These may include loyalty programs, promotional features, and support for emerging payment methods.

While the primary focus is on replacing the POS system, the scope includes seamless integration with existing systems, such as inventory management and customer relationship management. The interoperability ensures a cohesive and interconnected technology infrastructure.

2 OVERALL DESCRIPTION

2.1 Product Perspective

Product Origin:

The Retail Supermarket POS System specified in this SRS is a replacement for the existing, outdated POS system currently in use at the small retail supermarket. The decision to develop a new POS system arises from the need for modernization, improved functionality, and an enhanced user interface to meet evolving business requirements.

Product Context:

Follow-on Member: While this POS system is a replacement for the current one, it is also a follow-on member of the broader technology infrastructure aimed at improving the supermarket's operational efficiency.

Self-contained Product: The POS system is designed to be a self-contained product, capable of handling all aspects of point-of-sale transactions, inventory management, and reporting.

Relationship with Larger System:

Larger System Description: The larger system encompasses the entire technological framework supporting the retail operations, including inventory management, customer relationship management, and backend databases.

Subsystem Interconnections:

The POS system communicates with the Inventory Management and CRM subsystems through well-defined interfaces.Data flow ensures seamless integration between the POS system and larger system components.

Architecture Diagram

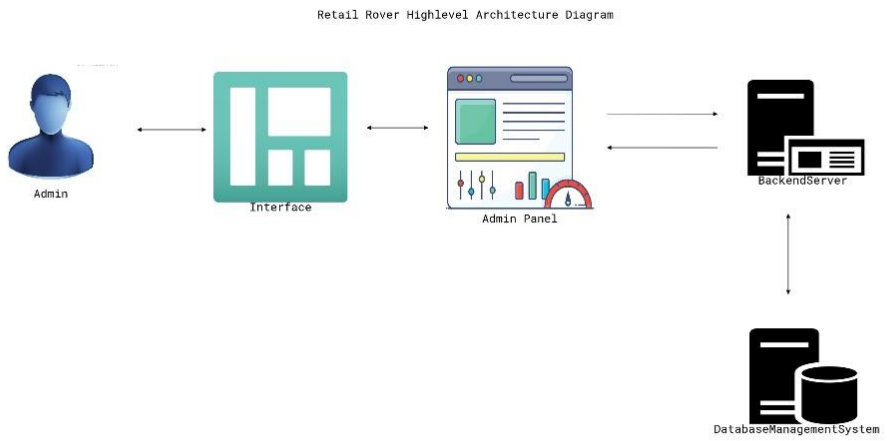


Figure 2.8.1.1: Architecture Diagram of the system [1]

2.2 Product Functions

The primary goal of Retail rover software is to automate and optimize business processes. It includes inventory management , customer management ,Employee management, supplier management, sales analysis and reporting to facilitate efficient decision-making. The software's intuitive interface makes it easy for users to access and interact with their data. Additionally, it offers data security measures to protect personal information.

Inventory Management:

This functionality involves tracking and managing the supermarket's inventory efficiently. It includes features such as real-time stock updates, automatic reorder triggers, and product categorization to streamline restocking processes. The goal is to minimize stockouts, reduce excess inventory, and enhance overall inventory control.

Customer Management:

Customer management focuses on creating and maintaining a database of customer information. It includes features like customer registration, purchase history tracking, and loyalty program management. This functionality aims to improve customer engagement, personalize marketing efforts, and foster long-term relationships.

Employee Management:

Employee management functionality involves tools for managing staff information, roles, and schedules. It may include features like time tracking, payroll management, and access control. The goal is to optimize workforce efficiency, ensure proper resource allocation, and streamline HR-related processes.

Supplier Management:

Supplier management enables the monitoring and control of relationships with product suppliers. It includes features like supplier information tracking, order management, and performance analysis. This functionality aims to enhance procurement processes, optimize costs, and ensure reliable and timely product supply.

Sales Analysis and Reporting:

Description: Sales analysis and reporting functionality involve the generation of comprehensive reports and analytics related to sales performance. It includes features like sales trend analysis, product profitability assessment, and customizable reporting tools. The objective is to provide actionable insights for strategic decision-making and business growth.

Top-level dataflow diagram

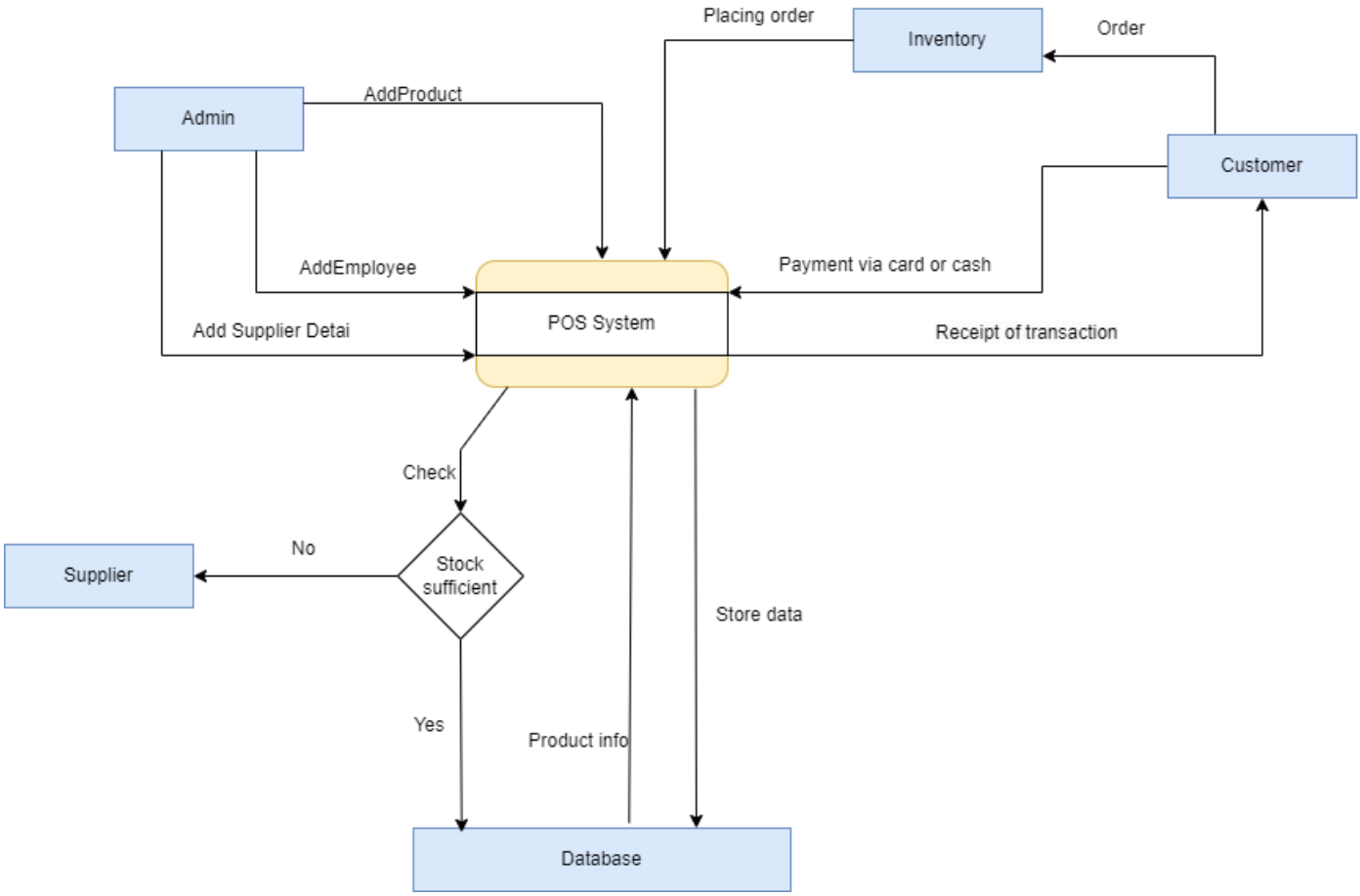


Figure 2.8.1.1: Dataflow diagram of the system [2]

Class diagram

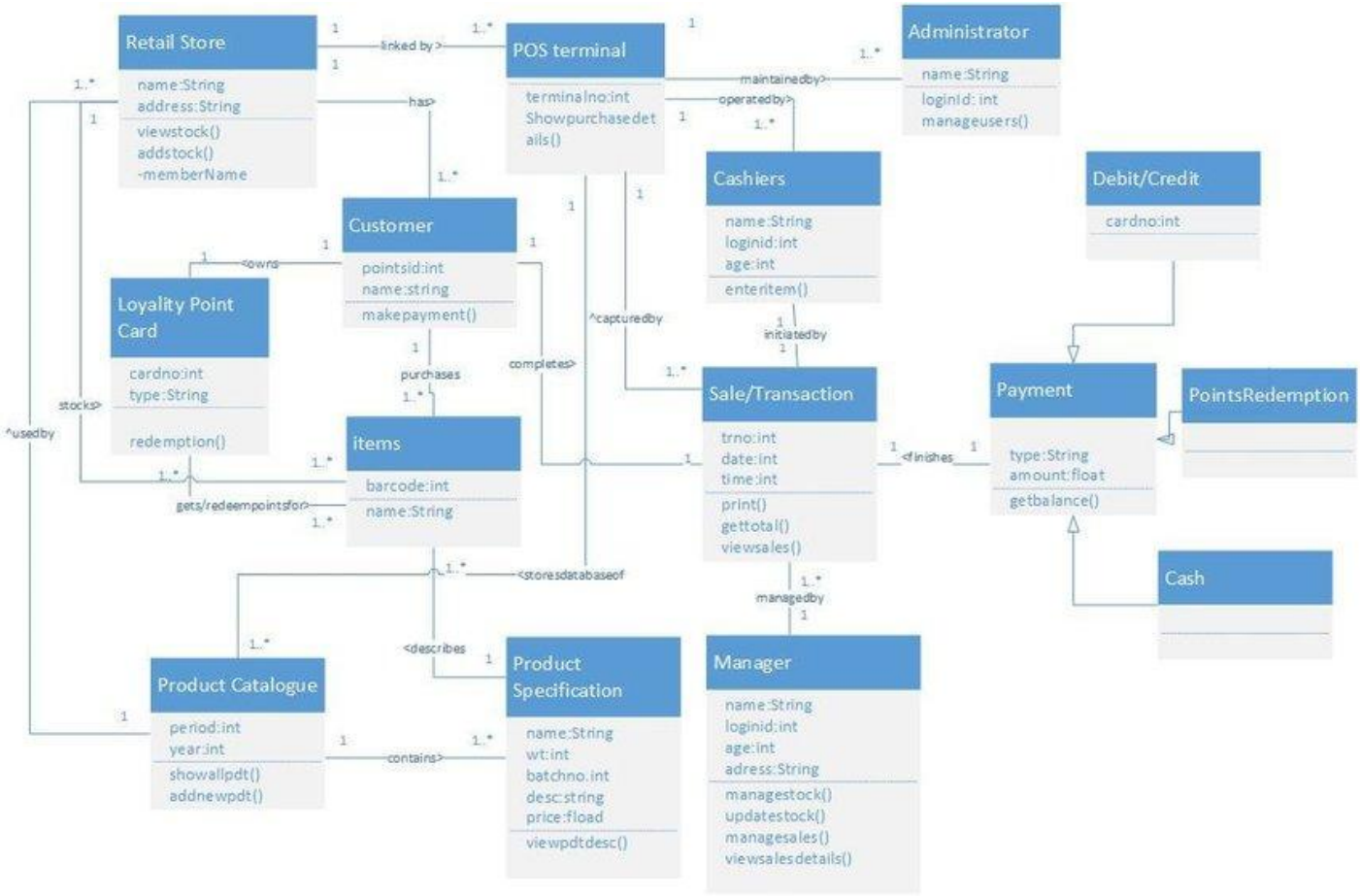


Figure 2.8.1.2: Class Diagram of the system [3]

2.3 User Classes and Characteristics

We provide a Use Case Diagram to show how the Retail Rover software interacts with users and outside systems. This diagram is a helpful tool for both technical and non-technical users because it gives a high-level overview of how the system operates and interacts with various stakeholders.

Use Case Diagram

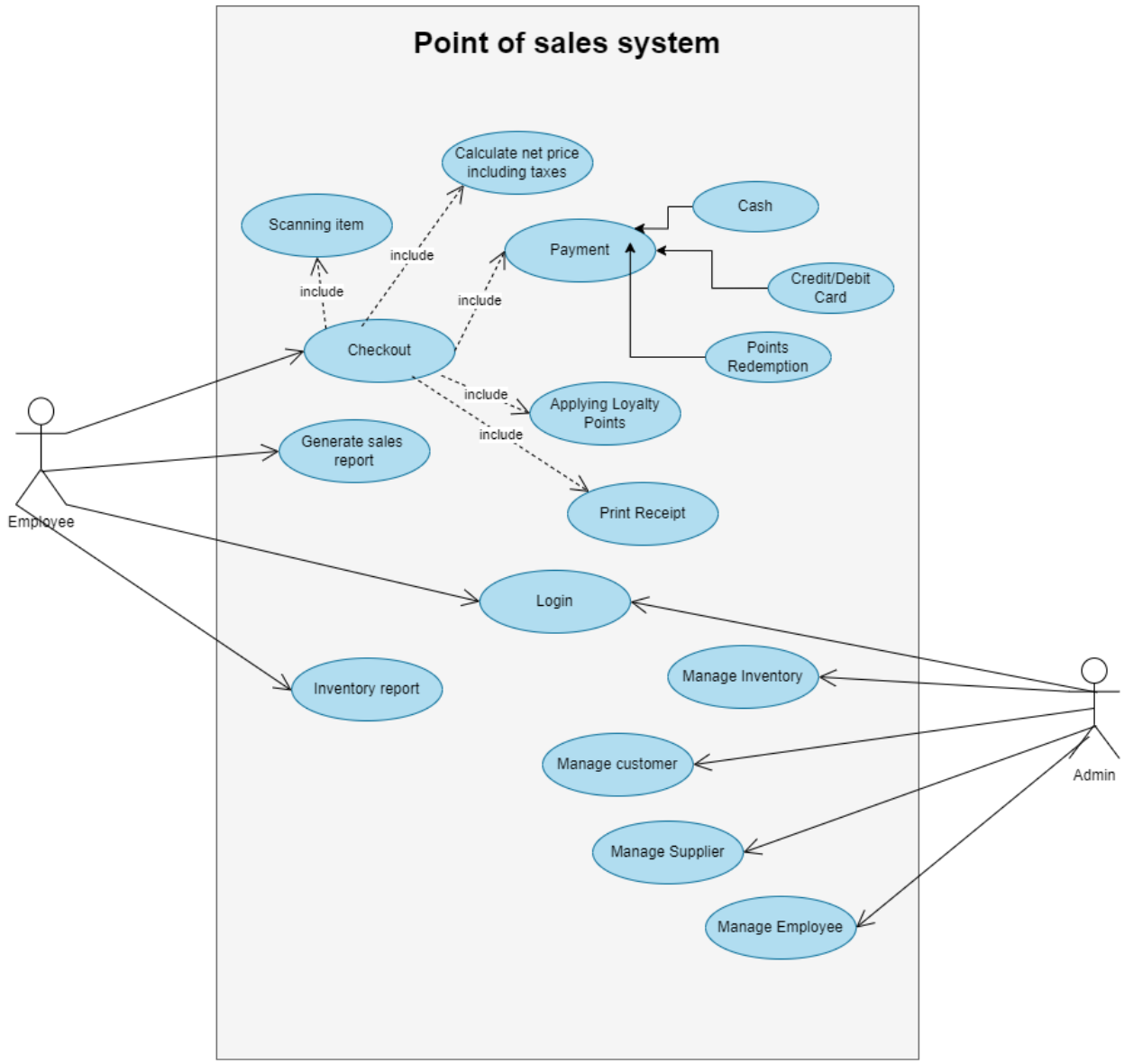


Figure 2.8.1.1 : User case Diagram for the application

2.4 Operating Environment

The following is the environment in which the software will operate:

- Hardware Platform: The program will run on standard server hardware for the backend, which consists of a CPU, RAM, and storage suitable for launching applications.
- Operating System and Versions: The backend will be powered by a compatible operating system Windows .
- The database management solution for inventory management , customer management ,Employee management ,supplier management , and report generation will be postgre SQL.

2.5 Design and Implementation Constraints

Corporate and Regulatory Policies:

Developers must adhere to corporate policies and regulatory standards governing the retail industry. This includes compliance with data protection regulations, accounting standards, and any other legal requirements relevant to the supermarket's operations. Adherence to these policies is non-negotiable and may influence system design and functionality.

Hardware Limitations:

Timing Requirements: The system must operate within specified timing constraints to ensure responsive and efficient performance during peak transaction periods.

Memory Requirements: The POS system should be optimized to operate within the available memory constraints of the existing hardware infrastructure.

Specific Technologies, Tools, and Databases:

Technology Stack: The development team is constrained to a predefined technology stack, including specific programming languages, frameworks, and tools. This

limitation ensures consistency with the organization's technology standards and facilitates future maintenance.

Database Requirements: The POS system must utilize a designated database system for data storage and retrieval, adhering to the organization's database management policies.

Security Considerations:

Access Control: The system must enforce strict access controls to ensure that users have appropriate permissions based on their roles.

2.6 User Documentation

The software will be supplied with the following documentation components:

User Manuals: Detailed instructions on how to correctly use the web application can be found in the user manual.

Delivery Format: User manuals will be sent digitally, in the form of PDF files that can be downloaded and viewed within the program.

2.7 Assumptions and Dependencies

Assumptions and dependencies:

- It is assumed that the servers, libraries, and development tools will be available and stable, as well as the operating system. Any modifications to these environments, like tool updates or removals, may have an impact on the development process.
- It is assumed that competent testers, developers, and other project staff will be available. The timely completion of the project and the caliber of the deliverables could be impacted by difficulties in finding or keeping qualified workers.
- The anticipated technology trends, such as advancements in security protocols or emerging industry standards, are assumed to align with the project's goals. Rapid shifts in technology trends may necessitate adaptations to the POS system.

2.8 User Interfaces

The user interface is required for the following software components:

- Point of Sale (POS) System
- Inventory Management
- Customer Management
- Employee Management
- Supplier Management
- Sales Analysis and Reporting

The User Interface Specification document will include sample screen images that show how important screens are represented visually within each software component. For the purpose of user reference, these pictures will display the design, navigation, and visual components.

Error messages will have a consistent format, giving precise information about the type of error and instructions on how to fix it. Error message display consistency guarantees user comprehension and effective problem solving

2.8.1 Employee Register / Sign In UI

Employee Login UI to enter the POS system -

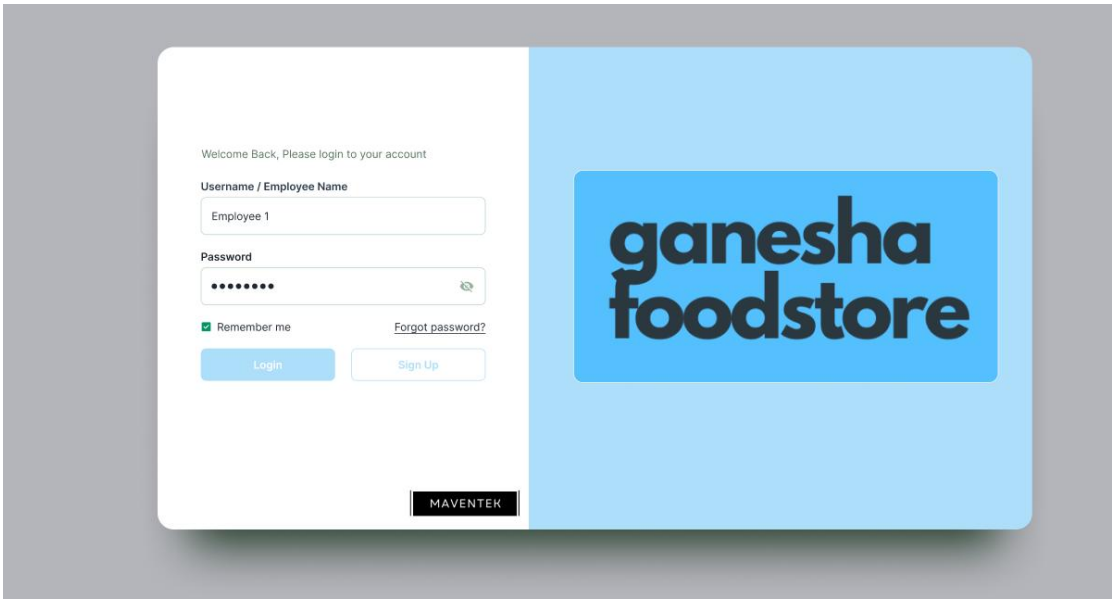


Figure 2.8.1.1: Customer registration Interface

2.8.2 Home Interface with Navigation

Home UI that has the navigation to the other UI that represent other features -

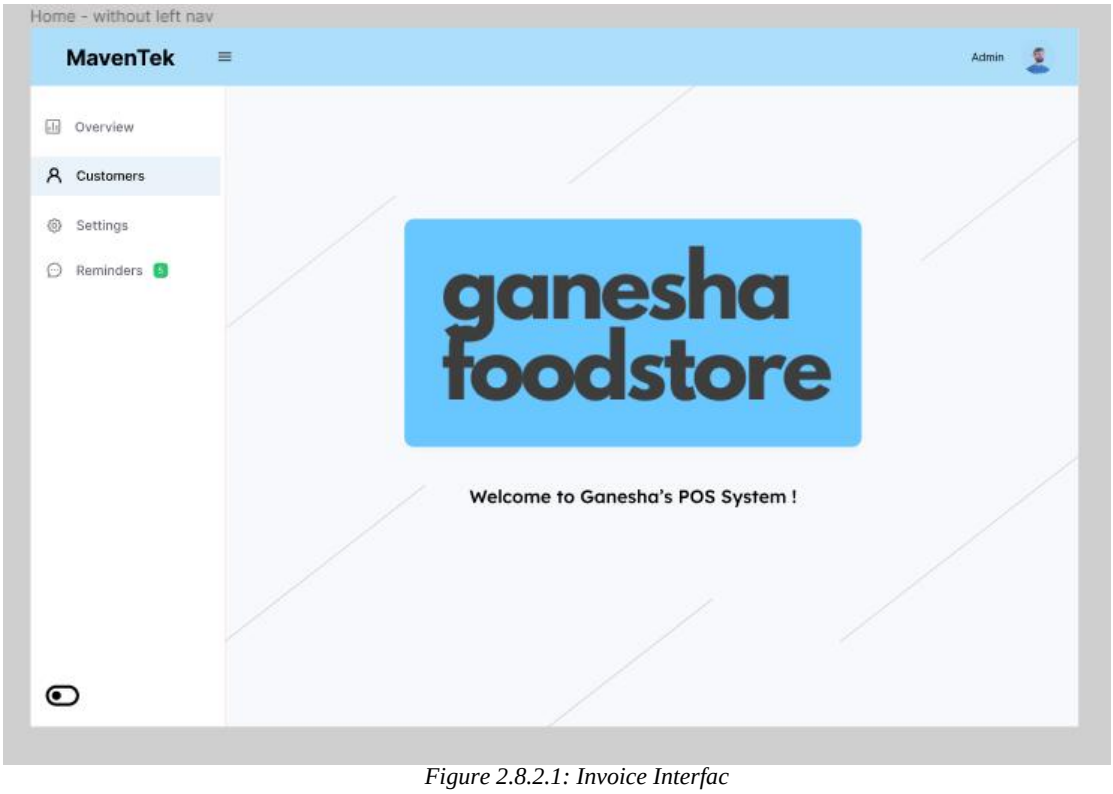


Figure 2.8.2.1: Invoice Interfac

2.8.3 Customer Detail Interface

Customer Details UI where each history for the customer is displayed –

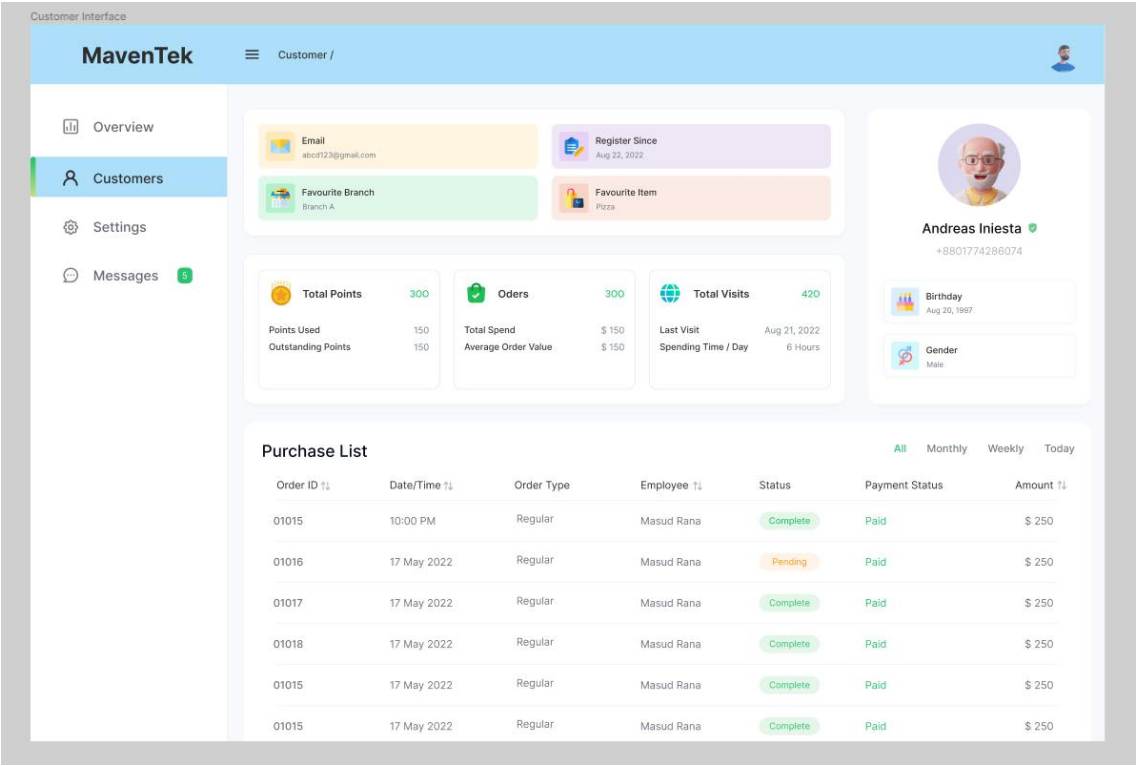


Figure 2.8.3.1: Invoice Interface

2.9 Hardware Interfaces

The software product is compatible with a wide range of hardware components and device types for a seamless user experience. The following are the primary hardware interfaces:

Supported Device Types:

- Laptops
- Desktop computers

Nature of Data and Control Interactions:

User input via keyboards, mouse, and other input devices is included in control interactions.

2.10 Software Interface

Numerous databases, outside services, and other software components are connected to the software package. These interfaces consist of:

Databases: postgre SQL is used to store product details, order data, and user profiles.
Operating Systems: Operating systems such as Windows will be compatible with the application.

Development Tools:

• IntelliJ IDEA (Version X.X): The main Integrated Development Environment (IDE) for programming and debugging.

• The PostgreSQL database can be seen and interacted with using PostgreSQL Compass (version X.X).

2.11 Communications Interfaces

To ensure smooth operations and effective customer service, robust communication interfaces must be established when developing a Point of Sale (POS) system for a supermarket. These interfaces act as the digital conduits that allow real-time communication between the system's checkout terminals, administrative tools, inventory databases, and payment gateways. For efficient transactions, precise inventory control, and prompt customer support, the communication interfaces need to be dependable, quick, and secure. Data flows smoothly through these interfaces, enabling real-time updates on product availability, prices, and transaction histories. Furthermore, by incorporating flexible communication protocols, the system can be expanded or improved in the future and adjusted to changing technological standards.

3 System Functional Features

We included a use case diagram to provide a visual representation on how our MavenTek powered POS System software interacts with its users and external users. Use case functionality for each case –

- Update Inventory
- Customer Registration and Loyality Program
- Generate Sales Report
- Generate E-Bills
- Process Sale Transaction

3.1 Database Requirements

This schema outlines the entities and associations within a Point of Sale (POS) system for managing transactions, inventory, and customer interactions. The system involves several key entities:

Employee Entity: Represents individuals working within the system. Attributes include Employee_ID, Name, E-Mail, Phone_No, Contact, and Salary. Employees generate bills and save orders.

Customer Entity: Represents individuals who interact with the system as customers. Attributes include Customer_ID, Phone_No, C-Email, C-Name, and Date. Customers receive loyalty benefits and place orders.

Supplier Entity: Represents external entities providing goods to the system. Attributes include Supplier_ID, S-Name, Address, and Phone_No. Suppliers are indirectly related to orders through the Supplier_ID.

Order Entity: Represents transactions initiated by customers or employees. Attributes include S-Order_ID, C-Order_ID, and Date. Orders are saved by employees and received by customers.

Bill Entity: Represents financial documents generated during transactions. Attributes include Bill_ID. Bills are generated by employees.

Loyalty Entity: Represents benefits awarded to loyal customers. Attributes include Loyalty_ID and Date. Loyalty benefits are received by customers.

Transaction_Log Entity: Records transactional activities within the system. Attributes include Log_ID, Date, and Transaction_Type.

Item Entity: Represents individual products or services within orders. Additional attributes may include Date. Items are part of orders.

Point_of_Sale_System Entity: Represents the overarching system managing transactions and inventory. No specific attributes are visible, but the system updates orders.

This schema enables the POS system to track transactions, manage inventory, and facilitate interactions between employees, customers, and suppliers. It captures the flow of data and activities within the system, allowing for efficient management of sales operations, customer relationships, and financial records. Additionally, the inclusion of loyalty benefits highlights efforts to incentivize repeat business and foster customer loyalty.


Employee-ID
Name
Contact
Employees
Salary
E-Email
Customer-ID
Bill
Bill-ID
generate
S-Order-ID
Supplier-ID
Phone-No
Point of Sale System
Order
Date
Supplier-ID
Suppliers
S-Name
Address
Saves
Loyalty-ID
C-Order-ID
Update
Phone-No
Customer
C-Email
Customer-ID
Order
Item
Customer-ID
Log-ID
Date
Gets
Date
Transaction-Type
Transaction-Log
Transaction
C-Name
Loyalty
Loyalty-ID
Customer-ID

4 NON-FUNCTIONAL REQUIREMENTS

4.1 Performance Requirements

The functionality of the Point of Sale application is critical for a flawless experience. The following is how we define performance requirements.

Response Time: The application should respond to user interactions in less than two seconds. This includes product searches, payment transaction processing, and other functionalities.

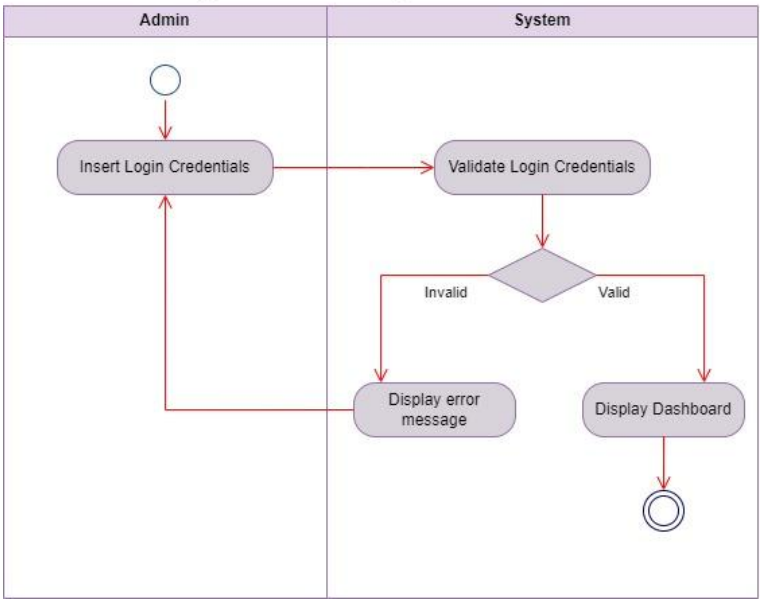
Scalability: The system needs to be scalable in order to accommodate an increasing number of orders and products. It should be able to function during the busiest shopping seasons.

The software boasts a streamlined login mechanism, offering users a seamless and secure authentication experience. With optimized algorithms and responsive design, logging into the system is swift and intuitive, reducing downtime and enhancing productivity.In managing employees, the software provides comprehensive tools for administrators to oversee staff activities, assign roles and permissions, and track performance metrics. Through an intuitive interface, administrators can efficiently onboard new employees, update personnel information, and manage shifts, ensuring smooth operations and effective workforce management.

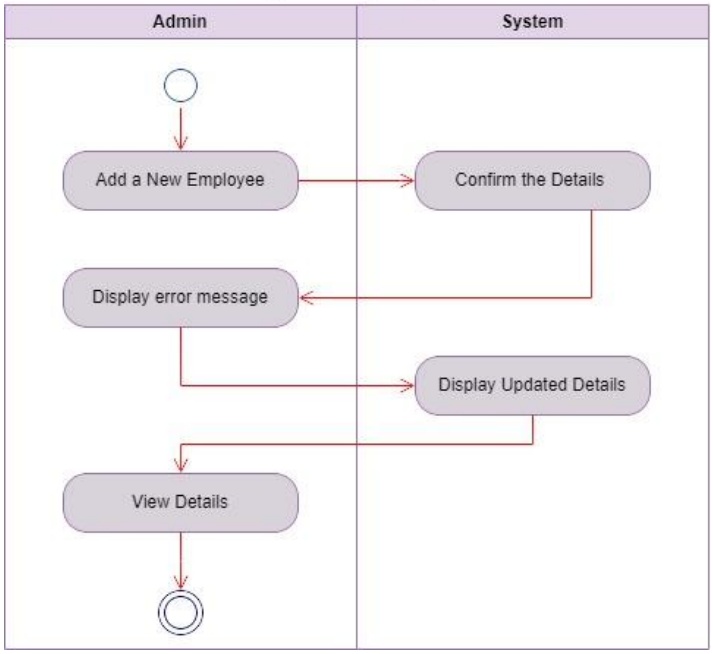
During the checkout process, the software leverages efficient transaction processing algorithms to expedite customer transactions while maintaining accuracy and security. It offers a user-friendly interface for cashiers, equipped with barcode scanning capabilities and intuitive controls, minimizing errors and reducing checkout times. Furthermore, the software seamlessly integrates with payment gateways, enabling swift and secure transactions across various payment methods, including cash, credit/debit cards, and mobile payments.

Overall, the efficiency of the software lies in its ability to streamline key processes, optimize resource utilization, and enhance user experience across the entire spectrum of system functionalities. By prioritizing speed, reliability, and usability, the software empowers users to accomplish tasks swiftly and effectively, contributing to enhanced productivity and customer satisfaction.

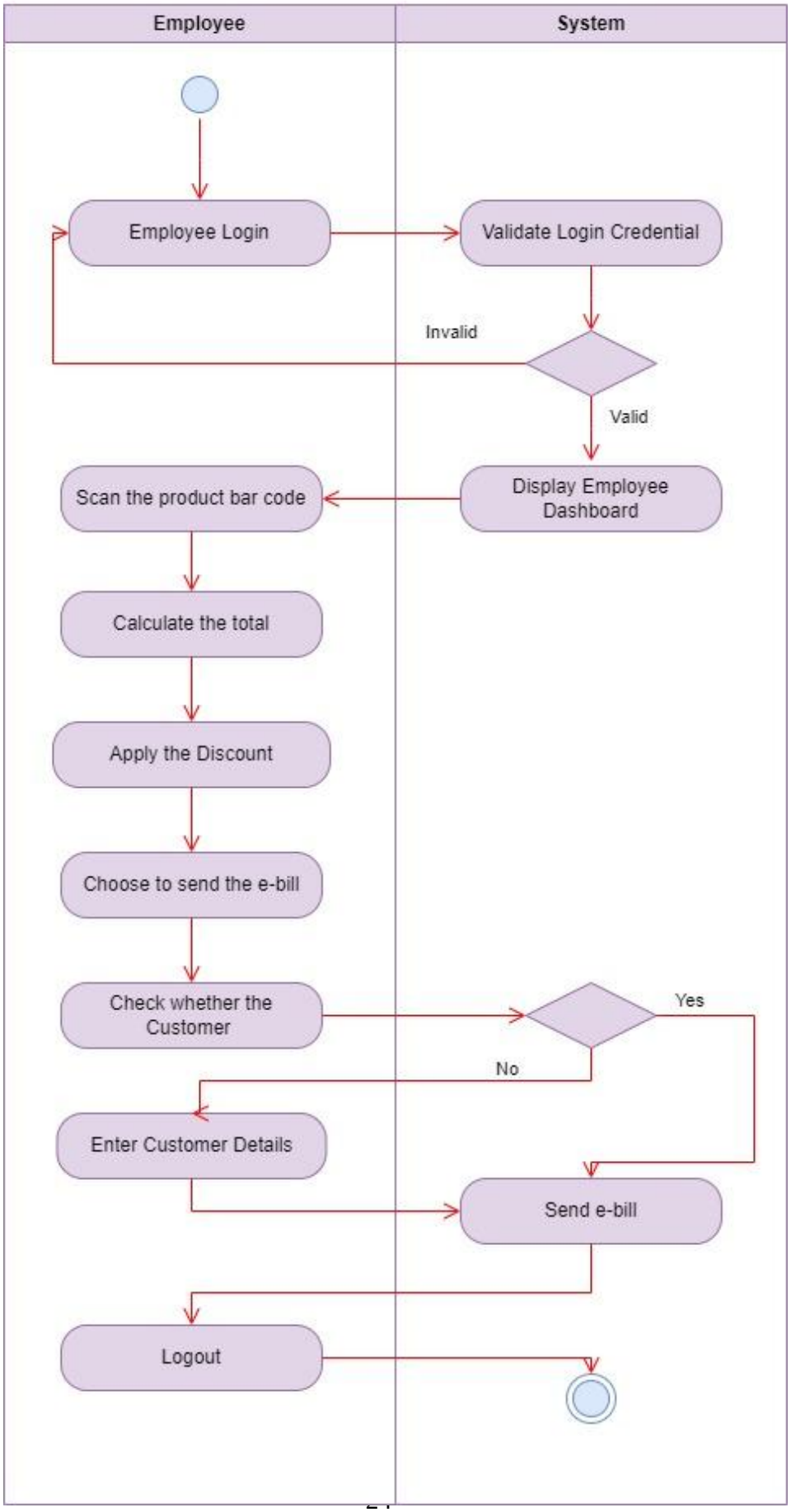
Login into the system



Manage Employee



Checkout Process



4.2 Safety Requirements

For our POS system , there are several requirements and considerations regarding safety, loss, damage and harm that could result from its use :

- Data Security and Privacy: Ensure robust encryption and authentication mechanisms to safeguard customer and employee data, complying with regulations like GDPR and CCPA, and industry standards such as PCI DSS.
- System Reliability: Implement redundancy measures and regular maintenance to minimize downtime and prevent data loss due to system failures or crashes.
- Employee Safety and Privacy: Employ secure access controls and authentication methods that prioritize employee privacy and safety, while ensuring compliance with relevant regulations.
- Financial Loss Prevention: Incorporate transaction auditing, user permissions, and secure payment processing to mitigate financial losses from errors, fraud, or theft, adhering to standards like PCI DSS.
- Regulatory Compliance and Training: Obtain certifications such as PCI DSS and ensure adherence to pertinent regulations and standards. Additionally, provide users with thorough training on system safety and security best practices.

4.3 Security Requirements

- Data Encryption: To prevent unwanted access, make sure sensitive data, including payment and customer information, is encrypted both during transmission and storage.
- Access Control: Based on user roles and permissions, control access to system features and data by putting strong user authentication and authorization mechanisms in place.
- Audit Trails: To track unauthorized access attempts, spot security breaches, and aid in forensic analysis, keep thorough logs of all user activities within the system.

- Compliance and Certification: To prove adherence to security standards, follow applicable data protection laws like GDPR, CCPA, and PCI DSS. You should also obtain the required certifications, such as PCI DSS compliance.
- Privacy policies and employee training: Employees should receive frequent training on security best practices, and there should be clear privacy policies in place that describe data collection, processing, and

4.4 Software Quality Attributes

The following quality attributes ought to be given top priority by the Retail Rover POS system:

- Usability: Make sure the system is simple to use and intuitive so that even with limited training, users can complete tasks quickly and effectively.
  As indicated by uptime and mean time between failures, reliability is the ability to maintain a minimum amount of downtime and system failures.
- Maintainability: Use modular architecture and clear documentation to make maintenance and updates simple.
- Portability: Allow deployment across various platforms to support a range of software and hardware configurations.
- Interoperability: Easily interface with various hardware parts and retail systems.
- Flexibility: Adjust to evolving technology and shifting business needs.
- Testability: Make sure that each component and system interaction can be thoroughly tested.
- Robustness: The ability to manage adversity and unforeseen inputs without sacrificing system stability or data integrity.

4.5 Business Rules

The following are the Retail Rover POS system's guiding principles:

- Role-Based Access Control: Assign users varying degrees of access according to their roles, making sure that each function has the proper permissions.
- Users must authenticate in order to access the system, and access control policies are enforced by authorization mechanisms.
- Transaction Approval: In order to guard against abuse, some transactions might need management approval.
- Inventory replenishment: When stockpiles drop below a predetermined threshold, automatic alerts or purchase orders ought to be set off.
- Customer Data Privacy: In accordance with data protection laws, access to customer information should be limited.
- Audit Logging: Extensive records of user interactions facilitate behavior monitoring and anomaly detection.
- Error Reporting and Handling: The system ought to alert users as soon as an error occurs and offer support for fixing it.
  Training and Assistance: Offer sufficient instruction

5 References

[1] DE Draw, "Architecture Diagrams," 2019 Edrawsoft, 2019. [Online]. Available: https://www.edrawsoft.com/architecture-diagram.php. [Accessed 31 July 2019].

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[3] Medium Corporation, "Medium , UML Class Diagrams Tutorial, Step by Step," 02 Sep 2017. [Online]. Available: https://medium.com/@smagid_allThings/uml-class-diagrams-tutorial-step-by-step-520fd83b300b. [Accessed 31 July 2019].

[4] M. Lotz, "Waterfall vs. Agile," Segue Technologies Inc, 05 July 2018. [Online]. Available: https://www.seguetech.com/waterfall-vs-agile-methodology/. [Accessed 17 July 2019].

6 OTHER REQUIREMENTS

Appendix D: Personal Contribution

Kavinesh Ganeshmoorthy – SA22446626

I am Kavinesh Ganeshamoorthy, holding the SA number SA22446626, currently progressing through my 2nd year, 2nd semester, enrolled in the PPA module. Serving as the leader of our group, I undertake the role of a project manager for our current project, which revolves around developing a software system meeting the practical needs of organizations. Specifically, our project focuses on crafting a customized Point of Sales system tailored for a grocery shop. Our initial step in the PPA Assessment involved the successful identification of a suitable client, marking the commencement of our project. Subsequently, I actively engaged in our first client meeting, where we diligently discerned and documented their needs and requirements for the envisioned system. My responsibilities extended to the organization and collation of the information acquired during this crucial meeting. In the subsequent project phases, I took charge of critical sections in the Software Requirements Specification (SRS) report, including UI, software, hardware, and communication interface notes. Additionally, I played a pivotal role in crafting the class diagram and producing high-fidelity prototypes for the system interface. Throughout this collaborative effort, my involvement has been substantial, spanning various facets of the project, from documentation to design and implementation. As a project manager, my responsibilities include overseeing scheduling, resource allocation, and deadline tracking to ensure the successful completion of the project within defined parameters. This multifaceted involvement has provided a comprehensive learning experience, emphasizing the importance of effective project management in achieving project goals.

V. Thujithra - SA22447098

I am Thujithra Vijayaratnam, identified by the registration number SA22447098, and I am currently in my 2nd year, 2nd semester, undertaking the PPA module. As part of the PPA Assessment, our initial task was to identify and secure a client for collaboration, a goal we successfully achieved. I actively participated in the inaugural client meeting, where we diligently discerned their needs and requirements for the intended system. My role extended to facilitating the gathering of information during this meeting.

Subsequently, we advanced to the creation of the project proposal and report. My contributions went beyond this to includes in the identification and selection of the most suitable methodology for our project. I took charge of the methodology section, outlining the approach we would undertake. Additionally, For the SRS report I played a pivotal role in creating the system's High-level Architectural diagram, Use case diagram, and Activity diagram. I further contributed to the development of the ultimate high-level diagram, providing intricate details concerning the system perspective and operational environment. Currently, my focus is directed towards the design of the UI for customer profile management. This multifaceted involvement has enriched my experience in various facets of the project, from client interactions and methodology selection to system design and UI development.

S. Vickash - SA22494078

I am S. Vickash, bearing the registration number SA22494078, currently enrolled as a second-year, second-semester student pursuing a Bachelor of Science in Information Technology at SLIIT CITY UNI. As part of the Project and Professional Aspects module in the 2nd year, 2nd semester, our assignment involves developing a software system that caters to real-world organizational requirements. Within my group, I have been assigned the responsibility by our group leader to develop the ER diagram and the data flow diagram, specifically focusing on explaining the database requirements and creating user stories for the Software Requirements Specification (SRS). I have successfully completed these tasks, contributing to the foundational aspects of our project. Looking ahead, I am planning to conduct an in-depth analysis of the database requirements for our Point of Sales system. Additionally, I aim to assist in the selection and utilization of the most suitable database tool for the successful implementation of our system. This involvement allows me to contribute to the core elements of our project, ensuring a comprehensive and valuable learning experience.

P. Manav Pranavin - SA22493606

I am Manav Pranavin, holding the registration number SA22493606, and currently enrolled as a second-year, second-semester student pursuing a Bachelor of Science in Information Technology at SLIIT CITY UNI. As part of the PPA (Project and Professional Aspects) subject in the 2nd year, 2nd semester, a group project is a requirement. Our goal is to develop a software system that aligns with real-world organizational needs. I actively participated in the initial client meeting, playing a role in identifying and understanding the client's needs. Consequently, I played a significant part in crafting the Project Charter. Moving forward, during the creation of the project proposal and report, I took charge of the introduction section and compiled the relevant details contributed by each member of our group. Subsequently, I contributed to the creation of the Quality Assurance Plan. Moving forward, our team worked on developing the project proposal and report, and finally, we crafted the SRS report. In the SRS report, my contribution involved providing detailed information regarding the product's perspective and operational environment. Currently, my focus is on the UI design for the Purchases page, a task assigned to me for implementation in this system. This journey has allowed me to engage in various aspects of the project, from client meetings to documentation, and now actively contributing to the UI design, ensuring a comprehensive and valuable learning experience

K. Diluksha - SA22448088

I am Diluksha Krishnasamy, with the SA number SA22448088, currently in my 2nd year, 2nd semester, enrolled in the PPA module. Our initial step for the PPA Assessment involved the crucial task of finding a client to collaborate with. A team member successfully worked on this and confirmed our collaboration with a client. Subsequently, I actively participated in our first client meeting, where we systematically identified their needs and requirements for the intended system. My contribution extended to the comprehensive gathering of information obtained during this significant meeting

Moving forward, I played a key role in formulating the Project Charter, outlining the foundational aspects of our project. We then progressed to develop the project proposal and report, wherein my responsibilities included identifying the roles and responsibilities of team members, creating the schedule, and designing the Gantt chart for effective project management. In the final phase, we worked on the Software Requirements Specification (SRS) report. My specific contributions included identifying the non-functional requirements and crafting the introduction section of the report, providing a contextual overview of the system. Currently, my focus is directed towards designing the user interface (UI) for Employee Management, ensuring a seamless and user-friendly aspect of our system. This comprehensive involvement in various stages of the project reflects my commitment to its success and my dedication to contributing effectively to the team's objectives.