

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

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| Project Name | Project – News Tracker Application |
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Functional Requirements:

Following are the functional requirements of the proposed solution.

| FR No. | Functional Requirement (Epic) | Sub Requirement (Story / Sub-Task) |
|---------------|--------------------------------------|--|
| 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 subscribed or requested page |
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Non-functional Requirements:

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

| FR No. | Non-Functional Requirement | Description |
|---------------|-----------------------------------|--|
| 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-3 | 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-4 | 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 |

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| | | <p>processes invisible to users, e.g. backup.</p> <p>But let's focus on user-centric performance.</p> |
| NFR-5 | Availability | <p>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.</p> |
| NFR-6 | Scalability | <p>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.</p> |