# Project Design Phase-II

**Solution Requirements (Functional & Non-functional)**

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| Date | 17 October 2022 |
| Team ID | PNT2022TMID11825 |
| Project Name | Project – NEWS TRACKER APPLICATION |
| Maximum Marks | 4 Marks |

**Functional Requirements:**

Following are the functional requirements of the proposed solution.

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| **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 subscripted or requested page |
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# Non-functional Requirements:

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

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| **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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|  |  | 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](https://www.altexsoft.com/blog/business-requirements-document/), but to  define it, you also must have estimations for reliability and maintainability. |
| NFR- 6 | **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. |