**Project Design Phase-II**

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

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| Date | 25 October 2022 |
| Team ID | PNT2022TMID34065 |
| Project Name | AI-Based localization and Classification of skin disease with Erythema |
| 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 Form  Registration through Gmail  Registration through LinkedIN |
| FR-2 | User Confirmation | Confirmation via Email  Confirmation via OTP |
| FR-3 | Validation | A validation set is a set of data used to train artificial intelligence (AI) with the goal of finding and optimizing the best model to solve a given problem. Validation sets are also known as dev sets. A supervised AI is trained on a corpus of training data |
| FR-4 | Gathering information | There are the following three methods of information gathering:   1. Footprinting 2. Scanning 3. Enumeration |
| FR-5 | Maintaining information | Information management has changed from pure document management and archiving into a real business enabler. Today’s intelligent information management solutions offer ways to automate the time-consuming and often boring document-driven processes within a business. |
| FR-6 | Updation | This is the process of making new words with varied meanings without changing the original word, resulting in “zero” changes. |

**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** | Artificial Intelligence is being used to diagnose diseases of patients. The applications of AI in healthcare for detecting diseases help healthcare providers in identifying various diseases accurately. Few diseases are difficult to diagnose, But AI diagnosis apps and virtual assistants help physicians to provide treatment at the right time. |
| NFR-2 | **Security** | On a basic level, artificial intelligence (AI) security solutions are programmed to identify “safe” versus “malicious” behaviors by cross-comparing the behaviors of users across an environment to those in a similar environment. This process is often referred to as “unsupervised learning” where the system creates patterns without human supervision. |
| NFR-3 | **Reliability** | Different from other considerations, the reliability of AI systems focuses on the time dimension. That is, the system can perform its designed functionality for the intended period of time. The main goal of this paper is to provide statistical perspectives on the reliability of AI systems |
| NFR-4 | **Performance** | Performance Is Integral to Trusted AI The performance of a model depends on its accuracy, robustness, stability, and speed. Accuracy alone is too limited to provide a model that’s trustworthy in production or as an integral part of a real-world decision-making process |
| NFR-5 | **Availability** | AI Builder is releasing the following scenarios to General availability: Object detection, Form processing, Text recognizer, Language Detection, Text Recognition, Sentiment Analysis, and Key Phrase extraction. |
| NFR-6 | **Scalability** | **load scalability**: a software is able to increase its performance depending on the overall computing power dedicated to its execution;  **geographic scalability**: a geographically scalable system keeps its usability and usefulness intact, regardless of the physical distance of resources and users;  **administrative scalability**: an administratively scalable system maintains its manageability, regardless of the number of organizations that use it. |