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

Date	26 October 2022
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Project Name	Developing a Flight Delay Prediction Model Using By Machine Learning.
Maximum Marks	4 Marks

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 Form Registration through Gmail Registration through LinkedIN
FR-2	User Confirmation	Confirmation via Email Confirmation via OTP
FR-3	User requirements	Collecting informations like date of travel, departing & arrival destination, flight number or booking number, etc for providing the status of the flight.
FR-4	User friendliness	This system is easy to learn and understand.

Non-functional Requirements:

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

FR No.	Non-Functional Requirement	Description
NFR-1	**Usability**	How easy is it for a customer to use the system?
NFR-2	**Security**	**Security**'s part will be protected against malware attacks or unauthorized access. But there's a catch. The lion's share of security non-functional requirements can be translated into concrete functional counterparts. If you want to protect the admin panel from unauthorized access, you would define the login flow and different user roles as system behavior or user actions.
NFR-3	**Reliability**	**Reliability s**pecifies how likely the system orits element would run without a failure for a given period of time under predefined conditions. Traditionally, this probability is expressed in percentages. For instance, if the system has 85 percent reliability for a month, this means that during this month, under normal usage conditions, there's an 85 percent chance that the system won't experience critical failure.
NFR-4	**Performance**	**Performance** 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 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**, but to define it,you also must have estimations for reliability and maintainability.