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

Date	21 October 2022
Team ID	PNT2022TMID41183
Project Name	Project – Flight Delay Prediction Using 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 information's 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 behaviour or user actions.
NFR-3	**Reliability**	Reliability specifies how likely the system or its 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 85percent 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 work load. 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 sometime 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.
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.