**1. Purpose of the product**

The starting part of the technical requirements document describes what your website or other digital product is for, what problems it solves, what visions and expectations are associated with it, etc.

**2. User personas**

When it is clear who your product is for, it’s easy to meet these users’ needs. So it’s great when the technical specification includes user personas — the portraits of your target customers that include their relevant characteristics.

**3. User stories (features)**

User stories are descriptions of features from the point of view of user personas. They are about what they should be able to do on your website and how it should behave. User stories should also have their release criteria (the testable criteria to define when they are successfully accomplished).

**4. Website structure**

Next, there should be a sitemap that lists the key pages of your future website. It should also include the hierarchy between these pages.

**5. Page descriptions**

Next in your technical requirements document is the descriptions of key points that should be presented on every website page.

**6. Wireframes**

Wireframes or page layouts with the placement of elements are a very useful part of a technical specification document. Wireframes are usually optional but, for complex projects, they are required.

**7. Non-functional requirements**

Non-functional requirements are focused not on what the website does, but how it performs. For example, you can state it should be able handle 1000 visitors at a time, have a responsive design, support specific browsers, etc.