TEAM ID:	NM2023TMID04432
PROJECT NAME:	AGRICULTURE DOCS
	CHAIN

# NO. OF FUNCTIONAL FEATURES INCLUDES IN THE SOLUTION

# . Requirements:

- This is a formal statement of what the product planners informed by their knowledge of the marketplace and specific input from existing or potential customers believe is needed for a new product or a new version of an existing product.
- Requirements are usually expressed in terms of narrative statements and in a relatively general way.
  Objectives. Objectives are written by product designers in response to the requirements.
- They describe in a more specific way what the product will look like.
- Objectives may describe <u>architectures</u>, protocols and standards to which the product will conform. Measurable objectives are those that set some criteria by which the end product can be judged.
- Measurability can be in terms of some index of <u>customer satisfaction</u> or in terms of capabilities and task times. Objectives must recognize time and resource constraints.

 The development schedule is often part or a corollary of the objectives.

### • Functional specification:

- The functional specification (called functional spec or just spec for short) is the formal response to the objectives.
- It describes all external user and programming interfaces that the product must support.

## Design change requests:

 Throughout the development process, as the need for change to the functional specification is recognized, a formal change is described in a design change request.

#### Logic specification:

- The structure of the programming (for example, major groups of code modules that support a similar function), individual code modules and their relationships and the data parameters that they pass to each other may be described in a formal document called a logic specification.
- The logic specification describes internal interfaces and is for use only by the developers, testers and, later, to some extent, the programmers that service the product and provide code fixes to the field.

#### User documentation:

 In general, all of the preceding documents (except the logic specification) are used as source material for the technical manuals and online information, such as help pages, that are prepared for the product's users.

#### Test plan:

- Most development groups have a formal <u>test</u> plan that describes test cases that will exercise the programming that is written.
- Testing is done at the module (or unit) level, at the component level and at the system level in context with other products.
- This can be thought of as <u>alpha testing</u>. The plan may also allow for <u>beta test</u>. Some companies provide an early version of the product to a selected group of customers for testing in a "real world" situation.

### • The final product:

 Ideally, the final product is a complete implementation of the functional specification and design change requests, some of which may result from formal testing and beta testing.

#### MAIN CATEGORIES OF REQUIREMENTS

BUSINESS REQUIREMENTS high-level objectives

STAKEHOLDER (USER) REQUIREMENTS needs and expectations of different stakeholders

SOLUTION REQUIREMENTS features and characteristics of the system or product

Functional requirements

Non-functional requirements

TRANSITION REQUIREMENTS steps needed to implement the system

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