# CHAPTER-01: INTRODUCTION

This chapter is a part of our software requirement specification for the project “Assignment Management System”. In this chapter we focus on the intended audience for this project.

## 1.1Purpose

This document briefly describes the Software Requirement Analysis of Pharmacy Management System. It contains functional, non-functional and supporting requirements and establishes a requirements baseline for the development of the system. The requirements contained in the SRS are independent, uniquely numbered and organized by topic. The SRS serves as an official means of communicating user requirements to the developer and provides a common reference point for both the developer team and the stakeholder community. The SRS will evolve over time as users and developers work together to validate, clarify and expand its contents.

## INTENDED AUDIENCE

This SRS is intended for several audiences including the customers as well as the project managers, designers, developers, and testers.

* The customer will use this SRS to verify that the developer team has created a product that the customer finds acceptable.
* The project managers of the developer team will use this SRS to plan milestones and a delivery date and ensure that the developing team is on the right track when developing the system.
* The designers will use this SRS as a basis for creating the system’s design. The designers will continually refer back to this SRS to ensure that the system they are designing will fulfill the customer’s demands.
* The developers will use this SRS as a basis for developing the system’s functionality. The developers will link the requirements defined in this SRS to the software they create to ensure that they have created a software that will fulfill all of the customer’s documented requirements.
* The testers will use this SRS to derive test plans and test cases for each documented requirement. When portions of the software are complete, the testers will run their tests on that software to ensure that the software fulfills the requirements documented in this SRS. The testers will again run their tests on the entire system when it is complete and ensure that all requirements documented in this SRS have been fulfilled.

## CONCLUSION

This analysis of the audience helped us to focus on the users who will be using our analysis. This overall document will help each and every person related to this project to have a better idea about the project.

# CHAPTER -02: INCEPTION OF AMS

## 2.1 INTODUCTION

Inception is the beginning phase of requirements engineering. It defines how a software project gets started and what the scope and nature of the problem to be solved is. The goal of the inception phase is to identify concurrent needs and conflicting requirements among the stakeholders of a software project. At project inception, we establish a basic understanding of the problem, the people who want a solution, the nature of the solution that is desired and the effectiveness of preliminary communication and collaborations between the other stakeholders and the software team. The purpose of the document is to represent a short description of the small class business like pharmacy shop and identify the stakeholders of the pharmacy shop.

To establish the groundwork, we have worked with the following factors related to the inception phases:

* List of stakeholders
* Recognizing multiple viewpoints
* Working towards collaboration
* Requirements questionnaire

## 2.1.1 LIST OF STAKEHOLDERS

According to Sommerville and Sawyer [Som97], “Anyone who benefits in a direct or indirect way from the system which is being developed is a stakeholder.” This implies that stakeholders include the end users of the developed software as well as the people whose activities might be influenced by the tool. Towards the end of inception, the list of stakeholders is usually larger as every stakeholder is allowed to suggest one or more individuals who might be probable stakeholders for the given problem.

To identify stakeholders, we consulted some teachers and students of Dhaka University, Bangladesh and asked them the following questions:

* Who will be using this web application?
* Whose work will these project affect?

We identified following stakeholders for our assignment system:

* Instructor
* Student

Instructor: Instructor is a person who is a creator of the group. S/he creating a code for the students to join his/her group, post assignment, check plagiarism of student’s assignment, distribute mark and comment on post.

Student: Student is a person who can submit assignment, resubmit assignment, communicate with instructor and comment on post.

## 2.1.2 MULTIPLE VIEWPOINTS

Different stakeholders achieve different benefits from the system. Consequently, each of them has a different view of the system. So, we have to recognize the requirements from multiple points of view, as well as multiple views of requirements. Assumptions are given below:

### INSTRUCTOR VIEWPOINTS

* User friendly and efficient system
* Computer based system
* Error free system
* Multiple login System: Instructor and student
* Strong Authentication
* Filtering option
* Plagiarism checking
* Easy to operate
* Notification for each system
* Communicate with Student
* Future support from developers
* Give format of assignment
* Check format and requirements to submit
* Distribute mark evaluating plagiarism

### STUDENT VIEWPOINTS

* User friendly and efficient system
* Computer based system
* Easy to operate
* Strong authentication
* Resubmission option
* Filtering option
* Post and comment
* Message to teacher
* Multiple access

## 2.1.3 WORKING TOWARDS COLLABORATION