

## Characteristics of SRS.

- ① connectness.
- ② completeness
- ③ consistency - details
- ④ unambiguousness. - one meaning.
- ⑤ ranking for importance.
- ⑥ Modifiability. Semantics.
- ⑦ Verifiability.
- ⑧ Traceability <sup>forward</sup> backward.
- ⑨ Design independent <sup>what needs to be done?</sup>
- ⑩ Understandable to customer.

## Difficulties while writing SRS.

## Capability Maturity Model (CMM).

manufacturing industry → ISO (Int'l. standards organisation).  
 → Bank software companies

Level-1 - Adhocr. (no activity) KPA - Key Process Areas.

Level-2 - Repeatable.

Level-3 - Defined

Level-4 - Managed.

Level-5 - Optimized.

## KPA required in level 2 are:

1. Requirement Management.
2. Project planning. - time + cost + resources.
3. Software project tracking + oversight.
4. Subcontract management. - 3rd party module.
5. Software quality assurance.
6. Configuration management.



## KPA requirements of Level 3:

1. Organisation process focus
2. Training program
3. Organisation process definition
4. Integrated software management
5. Software product engineering
6. Peer Review?

## KPA requirements of Level 4:

1. Quantitative process management
2. Software quality management

## KPA requirements of Level 5

1. Defect prevention
2. Technology change management
3. Process change management

Software company  $\rightarrow$  level 5 (based in India)  
CMM + ISO?

## Requirements Specification:

Static View

ER Model

Set of object

+ relations +  
attributes

Functional View

Function decomp<sup>n</sup>  
diagram

data flow diagram

Data dictionary (data about data)

process specification

Dynamic View

state transition  
diagramtime depend  
ent



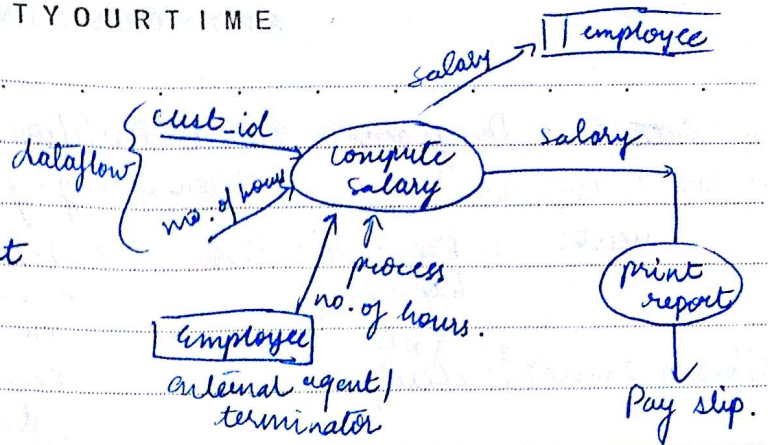
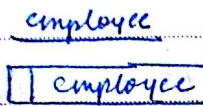
Data Flow Diagram

Process

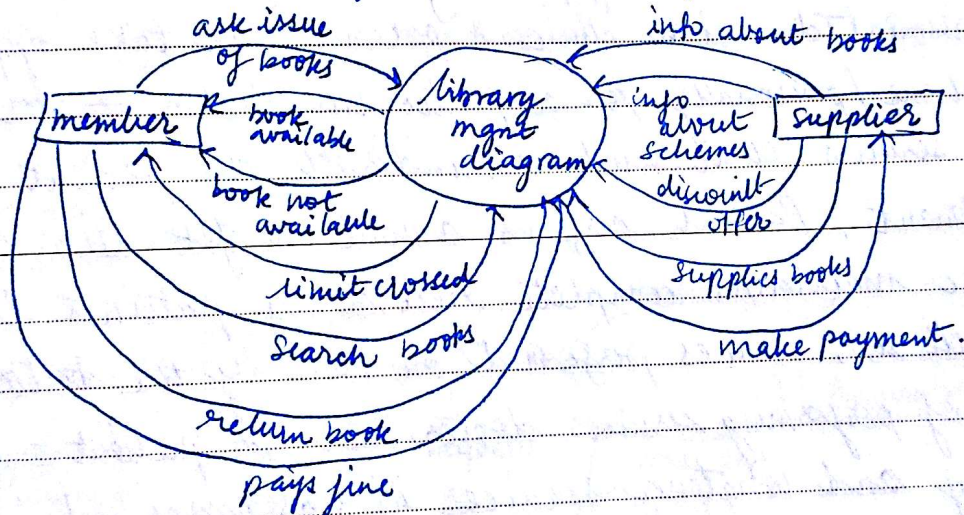
Data flow

Terminator / External agent

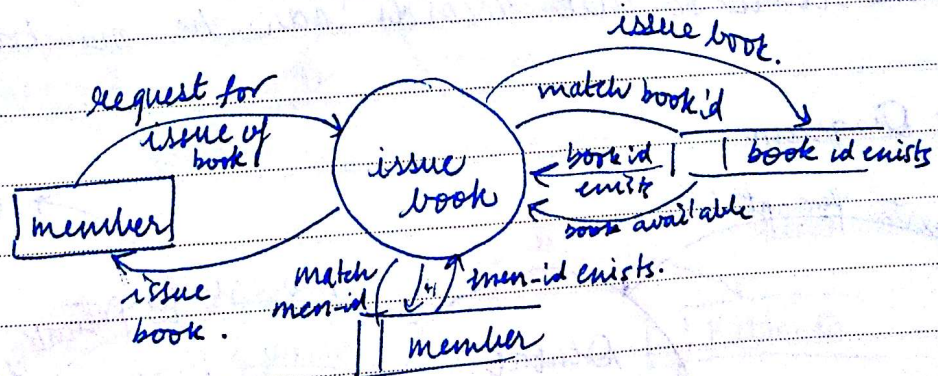
Store



objects found in ER become stores in data flow diagram.

Level 0 Data flow diagram - Content Diagram.

define boundary of the system.  
The amount of work required.



level 1 DFD.

0, 1, 2 levels generally.



\* Make data flow diagram in classical + event partitioning approach.



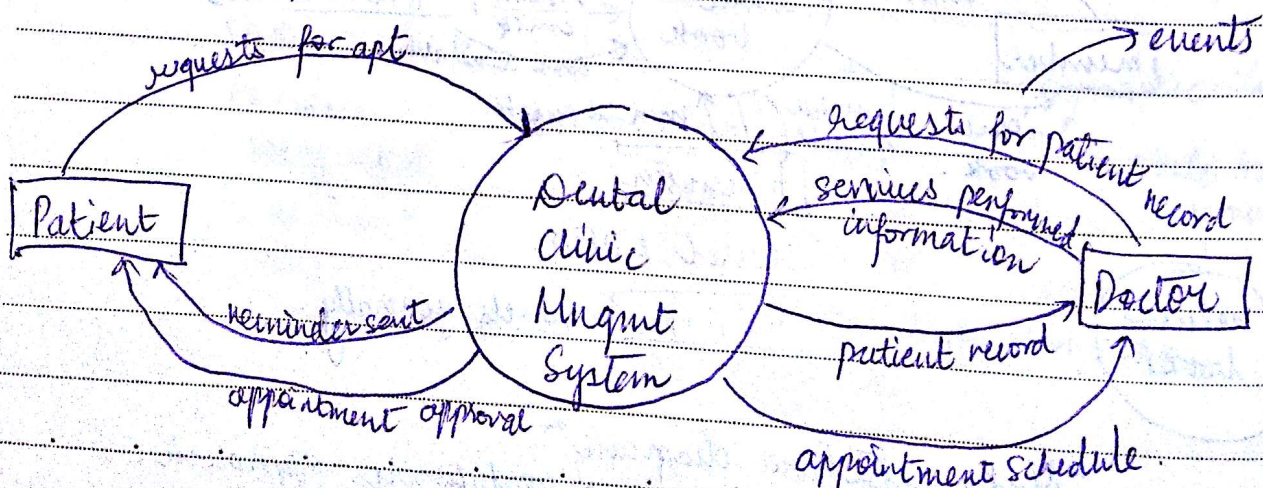
## Data Flow Diagram - Event Partitioning Approach.

- Event: 1. Flow Oriented happening in system and changes data
2. Temporal events happening on time-based scenarios:  
daily/monthly/weekly
3. System events/functions triggered once a condition is satisfied.  
{ stock co  
→ order placed

### Dental Management

A clinic is in the business of providing dental service. A number of doctors associated with clinic. A patient can take appointment through phone/personally for a particular doctor or particular services. Clinic sends reminder to the patient about the appointment. Patient performs a visit to get the services done. Clinic maintains complete record of patients last visit, as well as, services performed on him by the doctor. At the time of performing services doctor asks for patient's last records if any and whatever services he has performed, he informs the clinic so that records can be maintained.

### Content Diagram.





Event list:

1. Request for appointment.
2. Reminder sent
3. Apt. denied / given
4. Req. for patient record
5. Services performed information
6. Patient record given
7. appoint schedule of doc.

Data Flows:

req for app [IN] | appoint date time [OUT]  
 reminder [OUT]

req. for PR [IN] | Patient record [OUT].

