Function Requirements	Non-function Requirements
functional requirements help to understand the function of the System.	They help to understand the system's performance.
They are easy to define	They are hard to define
functional requirement are Mandatory	Non-functional requirements are not madatory.
This requirement are specified by the user	This requirement are specified by software developer.
This describe what the product does	They describe the working of product.
It helps us to verify the software's functionality	It helps us to verify the software's performance.
These requirements are important to System Operation	These are not always the important requirements they may be desirable
Ex :- System shutdown in case of cyber security	The procesing of each request should be done within 10 sec

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Qu2 Describe use case modeling. Explain it with ATM machine neat digram?

The use-case model is defined as a model which is used to show how user interact with the system in order to solve a problem.

Components

① actor :- actor are people involved with the system defined on the basis of their role.

② use case:- the use case defines how actor use a system to accomplised a specific objective

③ Association:
Association are another component of the basic model. It is used to define the associations among actor and use case they contribute in. this association is called communication-associations.

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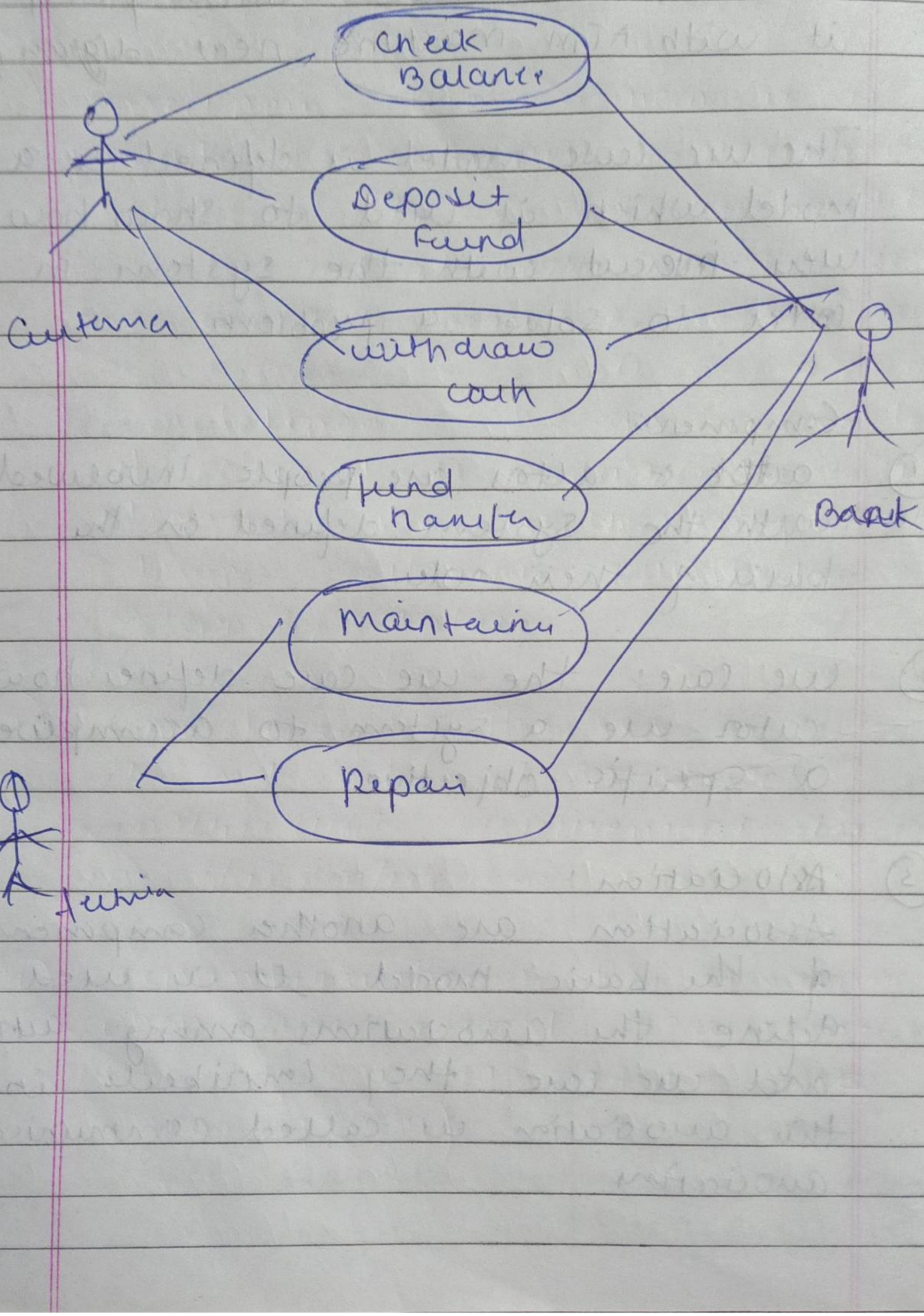

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Qus3 What is SRS ? Why SRS is needed. write the characteristics of good SRS

SRS is a software Requirement Specification. SRS is a document that describe what Software will do and how it will be expected to perform. it also describes the functionality the product needs to fulfill all Stakholder needs.

need of SRS document

An SRS gives you a complete picture of your entire project it provides a single source of the truth that every team involved in development will follow. it is your plan of action and keeps all your team - from development to maintaince - on the same page

Characteristics of good SRS

(1) Correctness & user review is used to provide the accuracy of requirement stated in the SRS. SRS is said to be perfect if it covers all the needs that are expected from the system.

(2) Completeness :- the SRS is complete if only if it includes the following element are functionality, performance, design, constraints, attributes & external interface

(3) Consistency :- The SRS is consistent if and only if NO subset of individual requirement described in the conflict

(4) unambiguousness :- SRS is unambiguous when every fixed requirement has only one interpretation (one meaning only).

(5) Modifiablity :- SRS should be modifiable as likely and should be capable of quickly obtain changes to the system to some extent. modifications should be properly understood and cross-referred.

(6) Testability :- An SRS should be written in such a method that it simple to generate test cases and test plans for the repair

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Ques What is analysis Modeling.
write objective.

Analysis model is a technical representation of the system. It acts as a link between system description and design model. In Analysis modelling, information, behaviour and functions of the system are defined and translate into the architecture, component, and interface level design in the design Modelling.

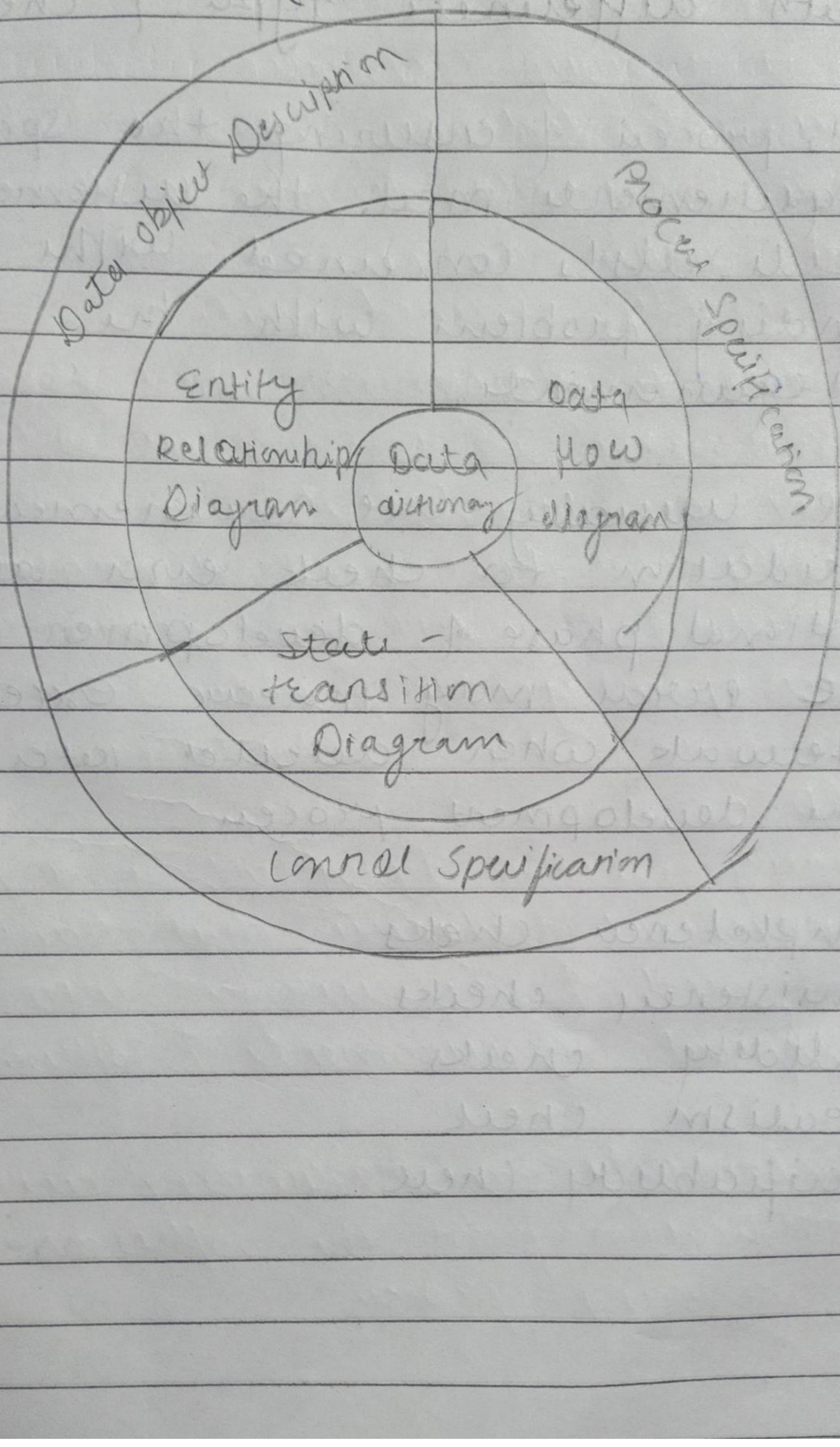
Objective of Analysis modelling

1) It must establish a way of creating software design.

2) It must describe the requirement of the customer.

3) It must define a set of requirement that can be validated, once the software is built.

Elements of Analysis modelling



Ques Explain requirement validation with different type of checks

It's proces of ensuring the specified requirement meet the customer's needs its' concerned with finding problem with the requirements.

We usually use requirements validation to check error at the initial phase of development as the error may increase excessive Network when detected later in the development proces

1. completeness checks
2. consistency checks
3. validity checks
4. Realism check
5. verifiability check

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Q.no 6 FAST

Its Objective is to bridge the exception gap between what the developers think they are supposed to build and what customers think they are going to get.

if team oriented approch is developed for requirement gathering

→ part of the environment that surrounds the system.

→ product by the system

→ used by the system.

Each participate prepare his/her list, different list are then combined, redundant entries are eliminated, team is ~~decided on~~ divided into smaller Sub-teams to develop mini specification and finally a draft specification is written down using all the input from the meeting.

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Brainstorming

1) It is a group technique
2) It is intended to generated date & new idea here providing a platform to share view.
3) A highly trained facilitor is required to handle group bias and group conflict.
4) Every idea is documented so that everyone can see it.
5) Finally, a document is prepared which consist of the list of requirement and their priority if possible.

QFD

Quality function deployment is a quality Management technique that translate the need of the customer into technical requirement of software

" Concentrate on maximizing customer statisfication from the software engineering process "

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Three types of Requirement

1) Normal requirement
2) Expected requirement
3) Exciting requirements.

⇒ DFD (Data Flow Diagram)

A graphical tool useful ~~form~~ for communication with user, manager and other personal (it is also called as Bubble Chart)

DFD Element
- Source / Sinks (External entities)
- Data flows
- process
- Data Stores

DFD is a traditional visual representation of the information flows within a system. A neat and clear DFD can depict the right amount of the system requirement graphically - It

can be manual, automated, a a combination ↑ both.

It shows how data enters and leaves the system, what changes the information and where data is stored.

Objective: it shows the scope and boundaries ↑ a system as a whole it may be used as a communication tool between a system analyst and any person who plays a part in the order that acts as a starting point for redesigning a system.