Requirements Specifications Document

1. Introduction - *This introduction is very important as it sets expectations that we will come back to throughout the SRS.*
   1. Purpose -*Define the purpose of these requirements here.*
   2. Intended Audience and Use - *Define who in your organization will have access to the SRS and how they should use it. This may include developers, testers, and project managers.*
   3. Product Scope - *What are the benefits, objectives, and goals we intend to have for this product? This should relate to overall business goals, especially if teams outside of development will have access to the SRS.*
   4. Definitions and Acronyms -*Clearly define all key terms, acronyms, and abbreviations used in the SRS. This will help eliminate any ambiguity and ensure that all parties can easily understand the document.*
2. Overall Description -Health Care Insurance Company wants us to analyze their data using the Big data ecosystem. They want us to track the behavior and condition of the customers. Now our goal is to create data pipelines to enhance their revenue by analyzing their data.
   1. User Needs - *Describe who will use the product and how. Understanding the various users of the product and their needs is a critical part of the SRS writing process.*
   2. Assumptions and Dependencies - *What are we assuming will be true? Understating and laying out these assumptions ahead of time will help with headaches later. Are we assuming current technology? Are we basing this on a Windows framework? We need to take stock of these technical assumptions to better understand where our product might fail or not operate perfectly.*
3. System Features and Requirements -*In order for your development team to meet the requirements properly, we must include as much detail as possible. This can feel overwhelming but becomes easier as you break down your requirements into categories.*
   1. Functional Requirements -

1.Which disease has a maximum number of claims,

2.Subscribers having age less than 30 and they subscribe any subgroup,

3.Group who has maximum subgroups.,

4.Name of hospital which serve most number of patients,

5.Which subgroups subscribe most number of times,

6.Total number of claims which were rejected,

7.Name of city from where most claims are coming,

8.Which groups of policies subscriber subscribe mostly Government or private,

9.Avg monthly premium subscriber pay to insurance company,

10.Which group is most profitable,

11.Patients below age of 18 who admit for cancer,

12.Patients who have cashless insurance and have total charges greater than or equal for Rs. 50,000,

13.Female patients over the age of 40 that have undergone knee surgery in the past year.

* 1. External Interface Requirements - *You may also have requirements that outline how your software will interact with other tools There are several types of interfaces you may have requirements for, including:*
     1. Pyspark
     2. Git-hub
     3. Jira
     4. EMR studio Data bricks
     5. AWS redshift
     6. AWS S3
  2. System Features - *System features are a type of functional requirements. These are features that are required in order for a system to function.*
  3. Nonfunctional Requirements - *Nonfunctional requirements, which help ensure that a product will work the way users and other stakeholders expect it to, can be just as important as functional ones. These may include:*
     1. Performance requirements
     2. Safety requirements
     3. Security requirements
     4. Usability requirements
     5. Scalability requirements