1) Do user stories replace a requirements document?

Traditional requirements describe how the software should act. The intent of the system is the main focus. Requirements documents go into great detail on how an area of software should work. They typically serve the purpose of guiding how the software team will build something.

While user stories are plain and simple, requirements documents go into a lot of detail and take a fair amount of time to write. Requirements documents often contain things like executive summaries, scope, risks, and more. They set the level of quality for functionality, performance, and user experience.

Hence, user stories cannot be traditional requirements as user stories are written in a line using the right snytax where as traditional is more elaborate.

2) When are user stories written?

User stories help to achieve cross-team clarity on what to build, for whom, why, and when. Since they are easy to define, understand, and revise, they can become the standard way to communicate and summarize the functionality of the product by both technical and non-technical members. They are extremely useful for product scope discussions or as entry points for technical deep-dives. They are key elements of agile engineering.

3) FRD

FRD highlights "Functional Requirements" i.e., functionality of the software in detail

Depending on the product, FRD document can be between 10 to 100 pages

It too describes at a high level the functional and technical specification of the software

Usually created by Business Analyst under the supervision of technical expert, for instance System Architect

In a small and medium sized organizations a BA take care of this

Few companies did not create FRD, instead they used BRD as it is detailed enough to be used as FRD as well

FRD is derived from the BRD