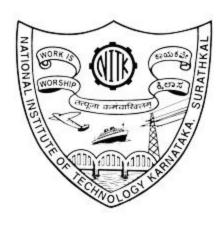
Comparison Of Various Software Requirements Specification Formats



IT350: Software Engineering Assignment 2

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IEEE Format

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Pros:

- 1. A very detailed explanation of each and every concept.
- 2. To the point detailing, no extra bits
- 3. Useful for developers to get a good idea about the proceedings of the project.

- 4. Any changes made can be easily recorded via the "Revision Table".
- 5. The document evolves as the project starts to be implemented.
- 6. A standard document convention.
- 7. Client gets an idea of how the user interface may look.

- 1. Many requirements cannot be specified in the beginning by the client.
- 2. It is a rigorous task to complete the SRS.
- 3. As it is an evolving document, there will be many changes made.
- 4. "To be determined list" sometimes remains unfulfilled and might be bothersome.

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Pros:

- 1. A very simple format
- 2. Use case, class diagrams help in a better understanding of the project

- 1. Maybe a too simple SRS.
- 2. No mention about user documentation.
- 3. No revision history maintained.
- 4. Too little or subtle explanation of things.

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Pros:

- 1. Simple and easy to make.
- 2. The copyright, license and all legal formalities get a mentioning in the SRS.

Cons:

1. No UML, USE CASE diagrams which are helpful for the developers.

- 1. Purpose
- 2. Scope
- 3. Product Perspective
- 3.1. System Interfaces
- 3.2. User Interfaces
- 3.3. Hardware Interfaces
- 3.4. Software Interfaces
- 3.5. Communications Interfaces
- 3.6. Memory Constraints
- 3.7. Operations
- 3.8. Site Adaptation Requirements
- 4. Product Functions
- 5. User Characteristics
- 6. Limitations
- 7. Assumptions And Dependencies
- 8. Apportioning Of Requirements
- 9. Specific Requirements
- 10. External Interfaces
- 11. Functions
- 12. Usability Requirements
- 13. Performance Requirements
- 14. Verification
- **15. Supporting Information**

Pros:

- 1. Standards for qualification of the software is mentioned.
- 2. "Site adaptation Requirements" ensures that the final stable software is compatible across all devices.
- 3. Has information on memory constraints.

- 1. Hard to write all the details and is complicated too.
- 2. Client cannot specify all details in the initial stages of the software development.

1. Introduction

- 1.1 Purpose
- 1.2 Document Conventions
- 1.3 Intended Audience and Reading Suggestions
- 1.4 Project Scope

2. Overall Description

- 2.1 Product Perspective
- 2.2 Product Features
- 2.3 User Classes and Characteristics
- 2.4 Operating Environment
- 2.5 Design and Implementation Constraints
- 2.6 User Documentation
- 2.7 Assumptions and Dependencies

3. System Features

Core Features

Additional Features

4. External Interface Requirements

- 4.1 User Interface
- 4.2 Hardware Interfaces
- 4.3 Software Interfaces
- 4.4 Communications Interfaces

5. Other Nonfunctional Requirements

- 5.1 Performance Requirements
- 5.2 Safety Requirements
- 5.3 Security Requirements
- 5.4 Software Quality Attributes
- 6. Key Milestones
- 7. Key Resource Requirements
- 8. Other Requirements
- 9. Appendix A Glossary
- 10. Appendix B Project Proposal

Pros:

1. System feature contains subjects as core features and additional features which help in better understanding of the software.

- 2. "Key milestones" can be compared to time periods where the client will be shown the progress of the software.
- 3. Less complicated.
- 4. "Project proposal" gives an overall view of how the end product will be.
- 5. "Software quality attributes" ensures the quality of end product to the clients.

- 1. The developers may not keep up to the "Key milestones" promise and may cause issues.
- 2. Client can't specify all the requirements in the beginning.