Broadly, We will keep the following categories of software documentation:

* **A proposal**: A provider sends it to a prospective customer.
* Before an organization approves a project, it undertakes due diligence. A **feasibility** study is a document that’s produced at this point.
* **Requirements analysis documents**: Business analysts study customers‘ business requirements and translate it into technical requirements.
* **Software design documents**: IT architects or analysts study the technical requirements and develop the design document. This will be an input to the development process.
* **Coding documents**: This is a broad category. It includes the code, comments, and constraints if any.
* **Testing documents**: Yet another broad category, this includes test plans, test cases, requirements traceability matrix with reference to test cases, test results, testing review logs, etc.
* **Review records**: Either peer reviewers or independent quality assurance professionals may produce these. They review project artifacts and note their comments.
* **Guides and checklists**: These can be or various kinds, for e.g., coding guidelines, review checklist, etc.
* **Project intellectual capital documents:** Typically produced at the end of the project, these aim to enrich organizational process assets. In some cases, the organization might even want to file patent applications using these documents.
* **Project management documents:** This is another broad category. Anything that comes under the ’Project Management System Summary‘ (PMSS) can be considered in this category.
* **Licenses**: If a project procures software for the execution, the team needs to maintain licenses.
* **Maintenance:** This will come up with some CRs and add on requests.