Loop Solutions Inc.

For Self Start System

Version <1.0>

[Note: Text enclosed in square brackets and displayed in blue italics (style=InfoBlue) is included to provide guidance to the author and should be deleted before publishing the document. A paragraph entered following this style will automatically be set to normal (style=Body Text).]

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[Note: The Software Requirements Specification (SRS) captures the complete software requirements for the system, or a portion of the system.  The Modern SRS is a typical SRS outline for a project **using use-case modeling**. This artifact consists of a package containing use cases of the use-case model and applicable Supplementary Specifications and other supporting information. For a template of an SRS **not** using use-case modeling, which captures all requirements in a single document, with applicable sections inserted from the Supplementary Specifications (which would no longer be needed), see[\\program](file:///\\program) \program files\Rational\ RequisitePro\Outlines\ rup\_srs.dot.]

Many different arrangements of an SRS are possible. Refer to [IEEE93] for further elaboration of these explanations, as well as other options for SRS organization.]

Revision History

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Date** | **Version** | **Description** | **Author** |
| <09/11/2017> | <1.0> | Created UML Use Case Diagram with group | Everyone |
| <14/11/2017> | <1.1> | Updated Use Cases and Use Case Diagram | Everyone |
| <15/11/2017> | <1.2> | Finished the Actor, Use Case descriptions | Everyone |
|  |  |  |  |

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# Introduction

[The introduction of the Modern SRS should provide an overview of the entire Modern SRS. It should include the purpose, scope, definitions, acronyms, abbreviations, references and overview of the Modern SRS.]

## Purpose

[Specify the purpose of this Modern SRS. The Modern SRS should fully describe the external behavior of the application or subsystem identified. It also describes nonfunctional requirements, design constraints and other factors necessary to provide a complete and comprehensive description of the requirements for the software.]

## Scope

[A brief description of the software application that the Modern SRS applies to; the feature or other subsystem grouping; what Use Case model(s) it is associated with, and anything else that is affected or influenced by this document.]

## Definitions, Acronyms and Abbreviations

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Term** | **Definition** |
| SRS | Software Requirements Sepcification. |
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[This subsection should provide the definitions of all terms, acronyms, and abbreviations required to interpret properly the Modern SRS.  This information may be provided by reference to the project Glossary.]

## References

[This subsection should provide a complete list of all documents referenced elsewhere in the Modern SRS. Each document should be identified by title, report number (if applicable), date, and publishing organization. Specify the sources from which the references can be obtained. This information may be provided by reference to an appendix or to another document.]

## Overview

[This subsection should describe what the rest of the Modern SRS contains and explain how the Modern SRS is organized.]

# Overall Description

[This section of the Modern SRS should describe the general factors that affect the product and its requirements. This section does not state specific requirements. Instead, it provides a background for those requirements, which are defined in detail in section 3, and makes them easier to understand. Include such items as product perspective, product functions, user characteristics, constraints, assumptions and dependencies, and requirements subsets.]

## Use-Case Model Survey

[This section contains an overview of the use-case model or the subset of the use-case model that is applicable for this subsystem or feature.  This includes a list of names and brief descriptions of all use cases and actors, along with applicable diagrams and relationships. This section describes the use-case model comprehensively, in terms of how the model is structured into packages and what use cases and actors there are in the model. If you are using packages, the document shows the model structure hierarchically.]

### Introduction

[Introduction to the use-case model.]

### Survey Description

[Survey description of the use-case model.]

### Use-Case Model Hierarchy

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Actors** | **Descriptions** |
| User | The User utilizes the system in-order to receive their desired medical assistance via a Physiotherapist. |
| Administrator | The Administrator maintain User and Physiotherapist accounts within the system as well as make relevant changes to the dynamic forms within Self Start |
| Physiotherapist | The Physiotherapist utilizes the system in order to communicate, treat and store about their patients. |

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| **Use Case** | **Description** |
| ManageDynamicForms | Self Start allows the Administrator to make any required changes to the dynamic forms that exist within the system. |
| ManageAccounts | Self Start allows the Administrator to add, edit or delete User or Physiotherapist accounts from the system. The Admin can also reset passwords upon request. |
| ManageExercise | Self Start allows Physiotherapists to add, edit or delete exercise. |
| ManageRehabPlans | Self Start allows Physiotherapists create, edit or delete standard and custom rehab plans. |
| ManageAssessmentTests | Self Start allows Physiotherapists to add, edit or delete assessment tests. |
| AssignExercises/Tests | Self Start allows a Physiotherapist to add exercises and tests to rehab plans and assessment tests. |
| AssignPlans | Self Start allows a Physiotherapist to assign rehab plans and assessment tests to User’s that are assigned to them |
| GenerateAssessmentReport | Self Start allows a Physiotherapist to generate assessment reports about one of their assigned User’s. |
| ManageTreatment | From the results of a User’s assessment tests, the Self Start system allows the User’s Physiotherapist to make decisions about the future of their treatment. |
| ManageRubrics | Self Start allows a Physiotherapist to add, update or delete rubrics. |
| DisplayUserHistory | Self Start allows a Physiotherapist to display all of the information about one of the User’s assigned to them. |
| ChangePassword | Self Start allows a User to change their password that is stored within the system |
| CreateAccount | Self Start allows an individual to create an account in the Self Start system. |
| SubmitInjuryForm | Self Start allows a non-registered user to submit an injury form. |
| CompleteAssessmentTest | Self Start allows a User to complete an assessment test that is assigned to them by their Physiotherapist. |
| MakePayment | Self Start allows a User to pay any outstanding fees that they owe. |
| ManageAppointments | Self Start allows a User to book or cancel appointments with their Physiotherapist. |
| View/PerformTreatmentPlans | Self Start allows a User to view or perform any of the treatment plans that are assigned to them. |

[This section presents the use-case packages hierarchically, explains the dependencies among them, and shows the content of each package recursively. If the model has several levels of packages, those at the top-level are presented first. The packages within these are presented next, and so on, all the way down to the packages at the bottom of the hierarchy. For each package include:

* The Name.
* A Brief Description explaining the package's function and role in the system. The description must be understandable to any developer who wants to use the package.
* A list of the use cases owned by the package, including the name and brief description of each use case.
* A list of actors owned by the package, including the name and brief description of each actor.
* A list of relationships owned by the package, including the name and brief description of each relationship.
* A list of the packages directly owned by the package, with each package presented in the same hierarchical manner as above]

### Diagrams of the Use-Case Model

## Assumptions and Dependencies

[This section describes any key technical feasibility, subsystem or component availability, or other project related assumptions on which the viability of the software described by this Modern SRS may be based.]

# Requirements

[This section of the Modern SRS should contain all the software requirements to a level of detail sufficient to enable designers to design a system to satisfy those requirements, and testers to test that the system satisfies those requirements.   When using use-case modeling, the majority of these requirements are captured in the use cases.]

## Use-Case Specifications

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| --- | --- |
| **Use case name** | ManageDynamicForms |
| **Participating actors** | Initiated by Administrator |
| **Entry condition** | The Administrator has successfully logged in to Self Start. |
| **Flow of events** | 1. The Administrator selects the manage dynamic form option.  2. Self Start responds by displaying a screen showing all dynamic forms within the system along the options add, change or delete them.  3. The Administrator selects one of the forms to manage (change or delete). Alternatively they can choose to add a new dynamic form to Self Start.  4. Self Start saves the changes made to the dynamic forms and displays the updated forms. |
| **Exit condition** | Self Start confirms the changes made to the system and all future requests includes these changes. |
| **Quality requirement** | **None** |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Use case name** | ManageAccounts |
| **Participating actors** | Initiated by Administrator. |
| **Entry condition** | The Administrator has successfully logged in to Self Start. |
| **Flow of events** | 1. The Administrator selects the manage accounts option in Self Start  2. Self Start responds by showing the manage accounts window which displays all current accounts registered to the system, both User and Physiotherapist.  3. For each Physiotherapist or User, the system displays their name (family name, given name), gender, date of birth, address (city, region, postal code), telephone number, health card number, marital status, occupation and others.  4. The Administrator chooses to update an account (update, delete) or to create a new User or Physiotherapist account. If creating a new account, the Administrator must fill in all the required information.  5. Depending the Administrator actions, the registered accounts within the system will update accordingly. |
| **Exit condition** | Self Start saves all changes made to the registered accounts. |
| **Quality requirement** | At any given time, the Administrator can choose to filter the list of accounts to only show Users or Physiotherapists.  On the occurrence of a User password request, the Administration is given the ability to fulfill or deny the request. |

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| **Use case name** | ManageExercises |
| **Participating actors** | Initiated by Physiotherapist |
| **Entry condition** | The Physiotherapist has successfully logged in to Self Start. |
| **Flow of events** | 1. The Physiotherapist has clicked on the ManageExercise button.  2. Self Start directs the Physiotherapist page where they can create, update, or delete an exercise.  3. The Physiotherapist makes their desired changes and submits these to the system.  4. The Self Start system saves the changes that the Physiotherapist has made. |
| **Exit condition** | All changes to Self Start have been save to the database. |
| **Quality requirement** | **None** |

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| --- | --- |
| **Use case name** | ManageRehabPlans |
| **Participating actors** | Initiated by Physiotherapist. |
| **Entry condition** | The Physiotherapist has successfully logged in to the Self Start. |
| **Flow of events** | 1. The Physiotherapist chooses the ManageRehabPlans button.  2. Within the ManageRehabPlans tab, the Physiotherapist can create (standard or custom), manage or update existing plans.  3. For each rehab plan, the system displays it’s unique identification code, name, description, author name, overall rehabilitation goal, list and order of exercises, a time frame to complete the plan and the assessment tests.  4. The Physiotherapist manages these rehab plans however they choose too. If they choose to create a new plan they must fill out all the required forms.  5. The system reflects any Physiotherapist changes. |
| **Exit condition** | Self Start reflects the changes to the plans and updates the database. |
| **Quality requirement** | **None** |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Use case name** | ManageAssessmentTests |
| **Participating actors** | Initiated by Physiotherapist |
| **Entry condition** | The Physiotherapist has successfully logged in to Self Start |
| **Flow of events** | 1. The Physiotherapist chooses the ManageAssessmentTests button  2. Upon the button being clicked, the Self Start system displays the all the registered assessment tests along with their unique identification code, name, description, author name, assessment tools and, assessment rubric.  3. Self Start gives the Physiotherapist the option to create a new assessment test, update an existing one or delete an existing one.  4. The Physiotherapist manages the assessment tests. If they choose to create a new one they must fill in the appropriate information.  5. Self Start reflects the updated information altered by the Physiotherapist. |
| **Exit condition** | Self Start saves all changes made to the assessment tests to the database. |
| **Quality requirement** | **None** |

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| --- | --- |
| **Use case name** | AssignExercises/Tests |
| **Participating actors** | Initiated by Physiotherapist |
| **Entry condition** | The Physiotherapist has successfully logged in to Self Start |
| **Flow of events** | 1. The Physiotherapist clicks on the assign exercise and tests button.  2. The system responds by displaying the assign exercise and tests screen for the Physiotherapist.  3. The Physiotherapist is able to assign an exercise or an assessment test to a desired plan.  4. Self Start updates the rehabilitation plan according to the Physiotherapist ‘s input. |
| **Exit condition** | The system saves all changes to the rehabilitation plans, in the database, performed by the Physiotherapist. |
| **Quality requirement** | **None** |

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| **Use case name** | AssignPlans |
| **Participating actors** | Initiated by Physiotherapist. Participated in by User. |
| **Entry condition** | The Physiotherapist has successfully logged in to Self Start. |
| **Flow of events** | 1. The Physiotherapist selects the AssignPlans button.  2. Self Start will display all user’s that are currently being treated by the Physiotherapist. It will only display the user’s name.  3. The Physiotherapist selects one of the user’s from the list presented to them.  4. Self Start than displays only the user’s name, gender, age and their injury report.  5. The Physiotherapist designates a rehabilitation plan, either standard or custom, to the selected user.  6. Self Start updates the user’s treatment plan with the selected rehabilitation plan designated by the physiotherapist. Self Start then sends the user a notification that new plan has been has been added to their treatment plan. |
| **Exit condition** | Self Start saves the updated user’s treatment plan to the database and contacts the user based on the changes. |
| **Quality requirement** | **None** |

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| --- | --- |
| **Use case name** | GenerateAssessmentReport |
| **Participating actors** | Initiated by Physiotherapist. Participated in by User. |
| **Entry condition** | The Physiotherapist has successfully logged in and a user has completed their assessment test. |
| **Flow of events** | 1. The Physiotherapist has selected the generate assessment report button.  2. Self Start directs them to a window that shows all their designated users.  3. The Physiotherapist selects the desired user given they have completed an assessment test.  4. Self Start displays the current assessment plan and examination result for the user as well as their completed associated rubrics to the assessment tests.  5. The system displays the following options to the Physiotherapist: print/send an examination summary with the user’s corresponding treatment plan, based off the assessment tests and rubrics the system generates data analysis to show the physiotherapist, as well as generate a summary report (which includes patient personal information, the diagnose case, the treatments, the appointment calendar, invoice payments and the final outcome) to be displayed or printed.  6. The Physiotherapist chooses one of the options displayed by the Self Start system.  7. Based off the Physiotherapists decision, the system completes the desired action and notifies the User if necessary. |
| **Exit condition** | The system updates the required information pertaining to the User’s treatment. If necessary, the User is notified by the system regarding the changes to their treatment plan. |
| **Quality requirement** | **None** |

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| --- | --- |
| **Use case name** | ManageTreatment |
| **Participating actors** | Initated by Physiotherapist. Participated in by User |
| **Entry condition** | The Physiotherapist has successfully logged in to the system. |
| **Flow of events** | 1. The Physiotherapist selects the manage treatment button.  2. Self Start displays a list of all the User’s assigned to the Physiotherapist.  3. From this presented list, one of the User’s is selected by the Physiotherapist.  4. Based off the User’s past assessment test results, the Self System will recommend a course of action. The options to continue treatment or close treatment is presented to the Physiotherapist along with the treatment rubrics.  5. The Physiotherapist acknowledges system’s recommendations along with the assessment rubrics and selects a treatment option.  6. The system notifies the User based on the action taken. |
| **Exit condition** | The system sends the User a note that they’re treatment will continue OR the system sends the User a note that their treatment is concluded. |
| **Quality requirement** | **None** |

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| --- | --- |
| **Use case name** | ManageRubrics |
| **Participating actors** | Initiated by Physiotherapist. |
| **Entry condition** | The Physiotherapist has successfully logged in. |
| **Flow of events** | 1. The Physiotherapist selects the manage rubrics button.  2. The Self Start system displays the screen with all of the registered rubrics within the database. The options to create, update or delete rubrics are shown to the Physiotherapist.  3. The Physiotherapist selects one of the options that is presented to them.  4. The system reflects all changes made to the rubrics. |
| **Exit condition** | All changes to the rubrics are saved to the database by the system. |
| **Quality requirement** | **None** |

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| --- | --- |
| **Use case name** | DisplayUserHistory |
| **Participating actors** | Initiated by Physiotherapist. |
| **Entry condition** | The Physiotherapist has successfully logged in to the system and have selected to see all users. |
| **Flow of events** | 1. The Physiotherapist chooses a User from their list of assigned Users.  2. The system displays all assessment tests through the User’s progression through their treatment. |
| **Exit condition** | The User’s history has been successfully retrieved and displayed. |
| **Quality requirement** | **None** |

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| --- | --- |
| **Use case name** | ChangePassword |
| **Participating actors** | Initiated by User |
| **Entry condition** | The User has successfully logged in. |
| **Flow of events** | 1. The User selects to the change password button from their account settings.  2. The system displays a form to the User prompting them to re-enter their old password and then enter their new password twice.  3. The User enters all requested information.  4. The system verifies all the information such as the old password is correct and the new password is identical in the two textboxes. It then sends a confirmation message whether the request was successful or unsuccessful. |
| **Exit condition** | The Users password has been successfully changed and is updated within the database OR the Users request to change their password was denied as their old password was entered incorrectly or the two new passwords entered don’t match |
| **Quality requirement** | If the User couldn’t log in because they were unable to enter the correct password, they can request to have their password reset by the Administrator. |

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| --- | --- |
| **Use case name** | CreateAccount |
| **Participating actors** | Initiated by User |
| **Entry condition** | The User has accessed the Self Start website. |
| **Flow of events** | 1. The User selects the register account button on the home page.  2. Self Start responds by displaying the sign-up form, prompting the user to enter a username(email) and password. Additionally, they must enter their full name, gender, date-of-birth, address, telephone number, health card number, marital status, occupation and any additional information.  3. The User fills in all required information and submits the form.  4. The Self Start system checks if the information is valid (ie email not in user) use and replies to the User. |
| **Exit condition** | Self Start alerts the User that their account was successfully and saves the account to the database OR Self Start alerts the User some information was entered invalidly and prompts them to correct it. |
| **Quality requirement** | **None** |

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| --- | --- |
| **Use case name** | SubmitInjuryForm |
| **Participating actors** | Initiated by User. |
| **Entry condition** | The successfully created/logged in to their account in Self Start. |
| **Flow of events** | 1. The User navigates to the submit injury form option.  2. The Self Start system displays the form to the User and prompts them to enter general information about their injury.  3. The User fills out all required information.  4. The system acknowledges the information entered, determines if the all required information has been entered correctly, and responds accordingly. |
| **Exit condition** | The information has been entered correctly, the system saves all the information to the database and contacts a physiotherapist OR the system determines that information has be incorrectly entered and the user is prompted to fix it. |
| **Quality requirement** | **None** |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Use case name** | CompleteAssessmentTest |
| **Participating actors** | Initiated by User |
| **Entry condition** | The User has successfully logged in to their account within Self Start and have an active rehabilitation plan with assessment tests. |
| **Flow of events** | 1. The User navigates to the treatment plan page and selects the complete assessment test option.  2. The system brings up all User’s relevant assessment tests assigned to them from a treatment plan.  3. The User now fills out the Assessment Test.  4. The system updates the related assessment rubrics and updates the progress by the User within the treatment plan |
| **Exit condition** | The system updates the filled-out assessment tests within the database for the User’s Physiotherapist to see. |
| **Quality requirement** | **None** |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Use case name** | MakePayment |
| **Participating actors** | Initiated by User |
| **Entry condition** | The User has successfully logged in to Self Start and outgoing payment to be made. |
| **Flow of events** | 1. The User selects the make payment button.  2. Based on their past requests (ie. Booking an initial or supplementary appointment) the system displays the required payment amount. A form is also provided for to enter their payment information.  3. The User enters their payment information and clicks the submit button.  4. The system processes the payment, checking to see if the information provided is valid and responds accordingly. |
| **Exit condition** | The User has entered valid information and the system displays that the payment was successfully processed OR the User has entered incorrect information and the system prompts the User to enter correct their information. |
| **Quality requirement** | The system must use HTTPS to ensure that the payment request sent to the system is secure. |

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| --- | --- |
| **Use case name** | ManageAppointments |
| **Participating actors** | Initiated by User. Participated in by Physiotherapist. |
| **Entry condition** | The User has accessed the Self Start website. |
| **Flow of events** | 1. The User selects the manage appointments button.  2. The system checks if the User has already logged in. If they have not they are taken to the initial appointment page where they can request an initial appointment or fill out an injury form. Otherwise, the User is logged in and is shown the book follow-up appointment screen.  3. The logged in User can either request a supplementary appointment, and/or cancel future appointments they have already booked as they choose.  4. The system acknowledges these changes made and displays a confirmation message to the User if their requests were successfully completed. |
| **Exit condition** | The system displays a confirmation message to the User that their requests were successful and have been saved. The system saves these changes to the database. |
| **Quality requirement** | **None** |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Use case name** | View/PerformTreatmentPlans |
| **Participating actors** | Initiated by User. |
| **Entry condition** | The User has successfully logged in and has a treatment plan assigned to them. |
| **Flow of events** | 1. The User navigates to their treatment plan page.  2. The system responds by displaying their treatment plan history and current status.  3. The User chooses to either view their progression through their treatment plan, view their current treatment plan or proceed with the next steps of their treatment plan(ie complete an assessment test)  4. The system acknowledges the User’s request and displays the appropriate page. |
| **Exit condition** | The system has successfully fulfilled the User’s request and the User is displayed the correct screen. |
| **Quality requirement** | **None** |

[In use-case modeling, the use cases often define the majority of the functional requirements of the system, along with some non-functional requirements. For each use case in the above use-case model, or subset thereof, enclose the use-case specification here. If you have documented use cases in a separate document, cross reference to all applicable external use-case specifications in this section. Make sure that each requirement is clearly labeled.]

## Functionality

[This section describes the functional requirements of the system for those requirements that are expressed in the natural language style. For many applications, this may constitute the bulk of the Modern SRS Package and thought should be given to the organization of this section. This section is typically organized by feature, but alternative organization methods, for example organization by user, or organization by subsystem may also be appropriate. Functional requirements may include: **feature sets, capabilities and security**.

Where application development tools (requirements tools, modeling tools, etc) are employed to capture the functionality, this section document will refer to the availability of that data and indicate the location and name of the tool which is used to capture the data.]

### <Functional Requirement One>

[The requirement description.]

## Usability

[This section should include all of those requirements that affect usability. Examples:

1. Specify the required training time for a normal users and power users to become productive at particular operations.
2. Specify measurable task times for typical tasks, or
3. Base usability requirements of the new system on other systems that the users know and like.
4. Specify requirements to conform to common usability standards – e.g., IBM’s CUA standards, or the GUI standards published by Microsoft for Windows 95.]

### <Usability Requirement One>

The requirement description.

## Reliability

[Requirements for reliability of the system should be specified here. Suggestions:

1. Availability – specify % of time available ( xx.xx%), hours of use, maintenance access, degraded mode operations etc.
2. Mean Time Between Failures (MTBF) – this is usually specified in hours, but it could also be specified in terms of days, months, or years.
3. Mean Time To Repair (MTTR) – how long is the system allowed to be out of operation after it has failed?
4. Accuracy – specify precision (resolution) and accuracy (by some known standard) that is required in the systems output.
5. Maximum bugs or defect rate – usually expressed in terms of bugs/KLOC (thousands of lines of code), or bugs per function-point.
6. Bugs or defect rate – categorized in terms of minor, significant, and critical bugs: the requirement(s) must define what is meant by a “critical” bug (e.g., complete loss of data, complete inability to use certain parts of the functionality of the system).]

#### *<Reliability Requirement One*>

[The requirement description.]

## Performance

[The performance characteristics of the system should be outlined in this section. Include specific response times. Where applicable, reference related Use Cases by name.

1. Response time for a transaction (average, maximum)
2. Throughput (e.g., transactions per second)
3. Capacity (e.g., the number of customers or transactions the system can accommodate)
4. Degradation modes (what is the acceptable mode of operation when the system has been degraded in some manner)
5. Resource utilization: memory, disk, communications, etc.]

### <Performance Requirement One>

[The requirement description.]

## Supportability

[This section indicates any requirements that will enhance the supportability or maintainability of the system being built, including coding standards, naming conventions, class libraries, maintenance access, maintenance utilities.]

### <Supportability Requirement One>

[The requirement description.]

## Design Constraints

[This section should indicate any design constraints on the system being built. Design constraints represent design decisions that have been mandated and must be adhered to. Examples include software languages, software process requirements, prescribed use of developmental tools, architectural and design constraints, purchased components, class libraries, etc.]

### <Design Constraint One>

[The requirement description.]

## Online User Documentation and Help System Requirements

[Describes the requirements, if any, for on-line user documentation, help systems, help about notices, etc.]

## Purchased Components

[This section describes any purchased components to be used with the system, any applicable licensing or usage restrictions, and any associated compatibility/interoperability or interface standards.]

## Interfaces

[This section defines the interfaces that must be supported by the application. It should contain adequate specificity, protocols, ports and logical addresses, etc, so that the software can be developed and verified against the interface requirements.]

### User Interfaces

[Describe the user interfaces that are to be implemented by the software.]

### Hardware Interfaces

[This section defines any hardware interfaces that are to be supported by the software, including logical structure, physical addresses, expected behavior, etc.]

### Software Interfaces

[This section describes software interfaces to other components of the software system. These may be purchased components, components reused from another application, or components being developed for subsystems outside of the scope of this SRS, but with which this software application must interact.]

### Communications Interfaces

[Describe any communications interfaces to other systems or devices such as local area networks, remote serial devices, etc.]

## Licensing Requirements

[Defines any licensing enforcement requirements or other usage restriction requirements that are to be exhibited by the software.]

## Legal, Copyright and Other Notices

[This section describes any necessary legal disclaimers, warranties, copyright notices, patent notice, word mark, trademark, or logo compliance issues for the software.]

## Applicable Standards

[This section describes by reference any applicable standards, (and the specific sections of any such standards that apply to the system being described). For example, this could include legal, quality and regulatory standards, industry standards for usability, interoperability, internationalization, operating system compliance, etc.]