CLIL design phase 2

The Anglo-American world uses two documents the System requirements definition for business analysis, to identify business problems and to propose solutions. The Software requirements specification define the specifications for a software system, the complete description of the behavior of a system and all necessary requirements for the projects development.

The SRS introduces the purpose, definitions and the system overview. It also descries the Product perspective (interfaces), the product functions, the user characteristics and the constrains including assumptions and dependencies.
It also includes the specific requirements like function, external interfaces, performance and the logical database. But it doesn't end here it also gives info on the design constrains, software system attributes, like reliability, availability, security, maintainability and portability.

In Europe there is only one document which is called “Pflichtenheft”. It is often mixed up with the RDD which is the “Lastenheft”.

Now on to the legal part of the SRS. It precisely defines the scope of work and objectives. The contractual partner has to commit to the responsibilities with the partner and contact the other person from concerned departments. With technical frameworks have to follow the legacy system and current software, place of delivery, methods, guidelines, etc.

The business part descries what to develop, to use the valid system requirements, use a simple but precise structure, visualize the processes, use the language of the target group, and to document with 60-80 pages. It also descries the organizational processes and gives the first overview then the detailed view. It is also used to visualize the processes. The Technical processes are in conjunction with the organizational processes. It descries where the UI is, what should be include, like menus, dialog, tasks, lists, forms, files.

The technical part gives an overview on how to develop and all necessary information to develop and maintain the application, ERM, structure of classes or functions.

Content depends on the programming paradigm. It descries the entities which are a precise description of entities and attributes, and its conjunction between UI, dialog and dataset schemes.

The functionality shows the relations and methods in many different ways like UML.