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Design Specification

For

Item Tracker

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Notes on This Document Template

This Document template is based on a compilation of sources from Government, Industry and Universities. In particular, materials from the CDC, VA, The University of Texas, Penn State University, and For Dummies have been liberally incorporated. Note that not all sections necessarily apply to your particular project. Also note that your project may require that you add additional sections to capture design specifications not explicitly included in this template. You should address customizations in cooperation with the course instructor.

Note that design specification requires an iterative collaborative process entailing information gathering, creative thinking, contextual assessment, with reference to requirements, constraints, design standards, affected constituencies, and stakeholders. You should NOT develop this document in isolation. Be sure to keep constituencies engaged and in the loop. You will need their final sign-off before you can begin complete this phase of the process.

If you have any questions, contact the course instructors for guidance.

# 1. Executive Summary

Typically, all the sentences in a design summary can be found in one form or another in the sections that follow. The purpose of the Executive Summary is to give the reader an overview of what the design need is and what design is being proposed to fill that need. Because of its content and location, this section is the most widely read section of the document. For that reason, the section should be well written and carefully proofread.

This document outlines the proposed system design for the new evaluation examination and verification platform referred hereafter as the Veterans Enterprise Management System (VEMS) as designed to accommodate the Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization (OSDBU) for the Department of Veteran’s Affairs (VA). This document is based on the VA-One technical reference standards and the (Document (SDD) template required as a PMAS deliverable for Milestone One of the ProPath project management methodology

## Purpose of this document

The purpose of this document is to describe in sufficient detail how the proposed system is to be constructed. The System Design Document translates the Requirement Specifications into a document from which the developers can create the actual system. It identifies the top-level system architecture, and identifies hardware, software, communication, and interface components.

Note, this section need not be very large. One or two paragraphs should suffice, as you only need to identify the specific product this document addresses.

## Design Scope

Here you should provide a short description of the system being constructed. Your description should include intended benefits, objectives, and goals. This section should at a minimum be one or two paragraphs in length, although at your option you may go longer than that. Do note that the main point of this section is to briefly describe the “size” of the project in terms of a bounded list of objectives and goals. You will provide a more detailed design description later. Here you should be concerned with describing the boundaries of the project (I.E. what you’re responsible for and what you’re not responsible for) as opposed to the details of what lies within those bounds. This section will be of particular interest to your sponsor and should be carefully negotiated, as in a very real sense; this section defines the criteria for deciding if your work is completed.

If there are previously existing design documents (E.G. a requirements specification of an earlier version of this product), they should be referenced here if this new product is to be a functional superset of the original.

## Intended Audience and Document Overview

Here you should describe the different kinds of readers you expect will be referring to this document. Examples of possible reader categories are project sponsors, project clients and users, project managers, marketing staff, and technical writers who will be preparing documentation for end users. You should also describe what sections of this document would be most useful for each of these groups of readers and suggest an order in which those sections should be read. Note that it’s save to presume that ALL readers will read section one of this document, as section one is intended to be both introductory and summative of major information common to the needs of all your readers.

## Definitions, Acronymns, and Abbreviations

This subsection should explicitly define ALL abbreviations, Acronyms, and specialized terms you use in this documents. You should focus especially on terms and abbreviations that are unique to the vernacular of your clients and/or sponsors. For a specification of a Galaxy Class starship, one might provide the following abbreviations in the following format:

IEEE – Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers

SPI – Society of the Plastics Industry

ANSI – American National Standards Institute

LED – Light Emitting Diode

ISO – International Organization for Standardization

FIPS – Federal Information Processing Standards

NEMA – National Electrical Manufacturers Association

FCC – Federal Communications Commission

RFC – Request For Comments

UL – Underwriters Laboratories

## Document Conventions

This subsection should define any special typographical conventions you use in the remainder of the document. For example, highlights of a certain color may have some significance (e.g. requirements inherited from the older Ambassador class starships might be highlighted in light green while requirements new to the Galaxy class might be highlighted in light yellow). Line graphs may follow some universal convention (e.g. dashed lines represent performance of existing Ambassador class starships and solid lines represent performance of new Galaxy class starships). Any such conventions should be defined in this section.

## References and Acknowledgments

This subsection should contain explicit references to any pre-existing material you make reference to in any part of this document. Examples of items one might reference are web pages, style guides, documents pertaining to earlier versions of the product considered in this document, contracts, professional society standards documents, etc. You should choose a consistent style for presenting your citations and references. We recommend the IEEE style, for which you can find ample documentation online.

# Problem Statement

In this section, your group will define the problem you are addressing, explain its significance, and discuss the impact of your solution (not how you are going to solve the problem, but what will happen if you solve the problem. **This document should not include specific technical details about your approach.**). Start with a general problem overview, background, etc., and then get progressively more detailed.

This section, sometimes called the “Introduction,” establishes the need for your design. In this section, you will make assertions about the problems that have created the need for the design you are proposing. Do not just make the assertions—rather, back up the assertions with evidence. That evidence generally will be reference listings from journal articles, books, briefings, or other sources. The evidence could also be surveys or testimonies of users.

In this section, you typically do not discuss the design solutions that you propose. Rather, you establish the problem so that when you discuss the proposed designs in the following sections, the reader is prepared.

## Historical Introduction

Many household items go missing or get lost track of within the common household. This is sometimes in fault of the owner of the item for neglecting the item or losing the item. One example of a common place within the house for losing items is the messy garage. The item tracker that we have designed is made specifically to solve this issue and thus alleviate the worriment and stress that comes from losing a item in its time of need.

## Market Analysis and Relevant Art

Include a market analysis (i.e., Who would want to buy/use your product?) and an analysis of competitive products and relevant art (i.e., What other products like yours exist? How much are they? How is your product different?). If the product is a component of a larger system, provide a description of the larger system and how this product relates and interfaces to the larger system or systems. Diagrams, pictures, and charts are very appropriate for inclusion in this section, especially if they render clearly the relationships between the product and the larger context in which it is to exist.

The target audience and consumers are homeowners that make use of Wi-Fi within their homes.

There are five options on the market which are similar to our Tracker. They differ in many ways and no single option contains all of the same features as our product.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Tile Tracker | Click N Dig | Whistle 3 Pet Tracker | GPS Tracking Freedom Wallet | Android Device Manager |
| Range | 200 ft | 60 ft | Unlimited | 100 ft | Unlimited |
| Transmission Method | Bluetooth | Radio | Wifi/Cellular | Bluetooth | Cellular |
| Cost | $19.99 | $19.95 | $99.95 | $99.95 | Free |
| Additional Cost | - | - | $6.95 - $9.95/mon | - | - |
| Cellular Application | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Attaches by | Corner Loop | Keyring | Dog Collar attachment | N/A | N/A |
| Rechargeable/Replaceable Battery | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | N/A |

## Alternative Approaches

Discuss alternative approaches to the design, including the relative advantages & disadvantages of each and the justification for the one selected. Provide evidence that the solution space has been appropriately explored and the best solution has been chosen to meet the stated requirements under the imposed constraints.

## Impact of Success

Describes how this product will be used if you are successful and the impact on the stakeholders and others. For example, if you build an audio amplifier for $10 that outputs 500W, how much of the market for audio amplifiers would you expect to capture?

Also, think about any broader changes that will occur if your product is successful. For example, Apple’s introduction of iTunes had a significant impact on market sales in traditional music stores. It also had a societal impact in that it helped reduce illegal music sharing: people could now buy individual songs instead of having to purchase an entire album. There is a temptation in this section to simply restate what you have already said using different wording. This section should contain NEW content and not reworded old content.

# Context of Design Solution

## Design Objectives

This section describes design objectives referenced in the rest of the document. Throughout this document, specific design elements and trade-offs are identified in the context of meeting these design objectives.

Often, a design has two to four specific objectives. Consider listing objectives as follows:

*(1) The designed toilet is the industry leader in flush performance,*

*(2) The designed toilet employs water saving technology,*

*(3) The designed toilet complies with existing standard “rough-in” dimensions, and  
(4) The designed toilet is resistant to harboring bacteria even after abrasive cleaning.*

A list may be appropriate here since readers often return to this section to review those objectives. Having the objective in a listing makes it easier to find. If your design objectives are complicated and depend on variables, consider placing them into a formal table, which would be introduced by name: Table 1, Table 2, and so forth.

In this section, you also present text that discusses more fully what you mean by the different design objectives. You might consider having a paragraph for each objective. For example:

*Flush performance refers to the ability to dispose of a mix of baby wipes, sponges, plastic balls, and water-filled latex sleeves without clogging. A secondary measure of flush performance is how well each flush cleans the toilet bowl and moves waste down the drain line. Top performers leave the bowl pristine and carry waste down the drain pipe without clogs.*

Note that if you have done a good job in the “Statement of Problem” section, then all the design objectives should make sense to the audience.

**Objective 1**: Tracker syncs location with application. The Tracker records and monitors the location of objects that it is linked to via the application.

**Objective 2**: Tracker can be reattached to a new object. The Tracker can connect to new objects should the user desire.

**Objective 3**: Tracker has configurable alerts from an application. The Tracker has an application that allows the user to configure some elements describing what object the Tracker is attached to. The application also allows the user to set alert notification for the object.

**Objective 4**: Tracker has LED light to display alerts. The Tracker comes equipped with an LED light that can be configured to turn on in conjunction with an alert.

**Objective 5**: Tracker has replaceable power source. The Tracker has batteries as a replaceable power source which can be replaced at a specific time when it is needed.

**Objective 6**: Tracker is resistant. The Tracker is water, pressure, and weather resistant.

## Design Assumptions

**Assumption 1:** The user will have access to the IOS App Store or the Google Play Store to acquire the necessary app.

**Assumption 2:** The user has object(s) that they wish to track.

**Assumption 3:** The user has a device (i.e. an Apple or Android smart phone or tablet) that can access the internet in order to interact with the app.

**Assumption 4:** There will be an existing IEEE 802.11 standard Wi-Fi router for the Tracker to use.

**Assumption 5:** The user has a place of residence.

**Assumption 6:** There will be no outside parties/entities that will tamper with the tracker.

**Assumption 7:** The user supplies batteries that are compatible with the device.

**Assumption 8:** The user can hear the alarm function.

**Assumption 9:** The user can see the LED Alert Light.

**Assumption 10:** The user will not attach the device to anything below 32 oF.

**Assumption 11:** The user will not attach the device to an object that will be submerged in water.

**Assumption 12:** The user has working household power.

**Assumption 13:** The user will not expose the device to temperatures above 150oF.

**Assumption 14:** The user does have anything in the house that will obstruct the Wi-Fi signal.

**Assumption 15:** The user has their internet and network discovery settings turned on for their Wi-Fi.

**Assumption 16:** The user will not subject the Tracker to accelerated gravity.

**Assumption 17:** The user will not expose the Tracker to radiation.

**Assumption 18:** The user can operate a smart phone.

**Assumption 19:** The user can operate a smart phone application.

## Design Requirements

Include the relevant material from your requirements specification document. You may wish to divide this section into subsections matching the structure of your completed requirements document.

**YOU MUST IDENTIFY AND DISCUSS AT LEAST TEN FEASIBLE REQUIREMENTS DRIVING THE SPECIFICS OF YOUR DESIGN APPROACH.**

## Design Constraints

Include the relevant material from your requirements specification document. You may wish to divide this section into subsections matching the structure of your completed requirements document.

**YOU MUST IDENTIFY AND DISCUSS AT LEAST FIVE REALISTIC CONSTRAINTS UNDER WHICH YOUR DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION MUST OPERATE.**

## Design Standards

"A standard is a document that provides requirements, specifications, guidelines or characteristics that can be used consistently to ensure that materials, products, processes and services are fit for their purpose." - [ISO](http://www.iso.org/iso/home/standards.htm)

Your design will interface with other software/hardware/data/signals/connections. Operability and interoperability is made possible only through strict adherence to standards.

In this section, applicable design standards should be referred to by category and source (organization). Specific references to cited standards should appear again more completely in the technical approach sections discussed below.

**YOU MUST IDENTIFY, INCORPORATE, AND EMPHASIZE MEETING AT LEAST THREE APPLICABLE DESIGN STANDARDS IN VARIOUS ELEMENTS OF YOUR DESIGN.**

## Design Functionality

1. Wi-Fi (Requirement - 1.0 - 3.0)

The Tracker shall include a built-in antenna for IEEE 802.11 standard Wi-Fi communication protocols (UDP) to facilitate the positioning and tracking functionality. The Wi-Fi functionality will also be used to transmit the Trackers collected data to the mobile application for processing.

1. Mobile Application (Requirement – 6.0 – 15.0)

The Tracker shall include a mobile application to allow the user to access the various features of the tracker device from a mobile device. The mobile application consists of four main functional parts the GUI, Database, Background Services, and OS Communication.

* The GUI serves to collect and deliver user data consisting of username, password, network credentials, and tracker configuration data (configured alerts or device naming) to the database for insert, update, or deletion. The GUI component will also handle the display of location data correlated by the Tracker as a point in a graphical representation of the space as built by the user.
* The Database will handle the collection of location data, user data, and tracker configuration data, sending the requested information to the requestor.
* The Background Services component will serve as a listener for data transmitted by the Trackers, as well as, the initiator of alarms or emails required by the device. The location and battery status data will be collected and packaged for storage in the database by the Background Services as they will run continually in the background of the mobile device.
* The OS Communication module will use Android Services to initiate alerts and emails to the user regarding user configured alerts and battery status update emails.

1. Wi-Fi positioning (Requirement – 2.0)

Using open source tools, such as Redpin, the Tracker will construct a Wi-Fi fingerprint for its location with room level accuracy. This system functions based on symbols, instead of geographic coordinates, to represent mappings of location. The position is calculated based on the signal strength of the tracker from adjacent wireless devices and the stored information of these devices to create a network of positions of reference. The system works based on two major components, a network sniffer to locate objects and a location database with algorithms to locate stored objects.

1. Application communication (Requirement – 3.0, 9.0, 11.0, 12.0)

The included smart device application will allow the user to uniquely identify each Tracker on their network. With this application, the user will be able to register Trackers and set notifications and/or alarms for the individual Trackers which will activate the LED at the specified date/time. The user can also use the application to query the current location of any registered Tracker on the network.

1. Surface adhesion (Requirement – 4.0)

The Tracker shall be able to attach to the surface of various objects and remain attached until the user removes it. While on the object, the Tracker will remain in contact with the object to ensure that the tracker’s application can obtain accurate data of the object being tracked. The Tracker must also be able to be removed from the object by the user. The Tracker, when not attached to an object to track, shall be able to be attached to an object that the user chooses to track.

1. Notification/alarm (Requirement – 9.0 - 11.0)

The device will be able to notify the user of is location via audible alarm from the mobile device and/or LED light activation from the Tracker to alert the user as a reminder to locate the object that the Tracker is attached to.

1. User Input (Requirement – 8.0, 13.0)

The mobile application will require the user to register once, allowing the application to capture a user provided email, username, and password for authentication to access their personal list of Tracker devices. Each Tracker can be configured with a user defined name, via the mobile application, for more accurate identification by the user for the purposes of location and alarms.

1. Replaceable power source (Requirement – 16.0, 17.0)

The Tracker will be able to accept a battery as a power source. The Tracker’s battery compartment shall also be accessible with aid of a tool (screwdriver) to remove the spent power source and subsequently replace it with a new power source. The battery compartment shall also be able to be closed and sealed for completeness of installation of a new power source.

1. Minor damage resistance (Requirement – 18.0 - 21.0)

The Tracker’s hardware will be encased in a housing to protect the device from damage. The housing will be designed around the Tracker to ensure the least amount of movement of the device while inside of the housing. The housing will be able to open and close for minor maintenance by the user. When closed, the Tracker’s housing will be sealed to prevent the entering of outside particles and fluids into the housing. In addition, the housing will have a rubberized external coating to enhance the shock absorbing quality of the casing to further protect the Tracker’s hardware.

## User Characteristics

We predict that the typical user of the item tracker will be a homeowner that has a sufficient income to pay house bills and is familiar in the use of Android smartphones and Wi-Fi. The minimum technical prowess of the consumer is that they need to be familiar with using a touch screen device, battery powered devices, and using devices that use Wi-Fi to connect to a network.

## Operating Environment

The item tracker works optimally when it is stationary and in a dry environment that is between 32oF and 150oF. However, we have designed the protective casing to be resistant to damage from dropping, crushing, and water spillage.

The item tracker will not work optimally where the Wi-Fi signal can be obstructed or blocked. This includes being near or around water-filled tanks, being covered in metal, or being surrounded in concrete.

## User Documentation

List the user documentation components (such as user manuals, on-line help, and tutorials) that will be delivered along with the software. Identify any known user documentation delivery formats or standards.

# Technical Approach

This section describes the technical approach we decided to take to achieve the requirements we specified and to stay within the standards and constraints of our project.

## Hardware

Another example: Many projects are battery operated. You must include current draw equations that show that your battery choice meets your operating time specification. At the most basic level, this is simply the current draw of your system divided into the mA hour rating of the battery to get the number of hours that it will run. Most battery-operated projects, though, have a sleep mode and an active mode, and so your equations must show these two contributions. If your active mode has significantly different current draw depending on what the system is doing, then you must sub-divide your active mode into the percentage of time spent doing each task.

The item tracker requires a microcontroller. Tradeoffs for this hardware component include controller’s size, weight, and familiarity of use. The four top choices for this component are the Raspberry Pi Zero W, the Arduino MKR WiFi 1010, the Adafruit Feather M0 WiFi – ATSAMD21 + ATWINC1500, and the Adafruit HUZZAH ESP8266 breakout. In terms of size and weight, the Raspberry Pi Zero W, the Arduino MKR WiFi 1010, and the Adafruit Feather M0 WiFi – ATSAMD21 + ATWINC1500 failed Constraint 30 leaving only the Adafruit HUZZAH ESP8266 breakout as the only contender left. All of the choices passed the weight constraint and only the Raspberry Pi Zero W failed Constraint 20. Our group is familiar with use with Arduino programming and Raspberry Pi programming. With all of this considered, out group has chosen the Adafruit HUZZAH ESP8266 breakout to be our microcontroller to be implemented.

The item tracker requires a 6V power source. Due to size and familiarity, our group has chosen to use two 3V button cell batteries in series to be our power source.

The item tracker requires a method of attachment. We have chosen hook-and-loop fasteners because of their familiarity and effectiveness for the job.

The item tracker will require wires for the prototyping and final implementation. We have chosen to use 22-gauge wires due to familiarity and ease of obtaining.

## Software

Your software section must include the following:

 A few “optimistic” and “pessimistic” usage cases, along with a model data flow for a couple of representative cases.

 A model diagram that shows how the user interacts with your system

 A flow chart that shows the basic top-level state machine for your software

 A discussion of the data types and data storage with which your software interacts

You do not have to present an object model or an object-oriented view of your design; however, you may do this if you are comfortable with this approach.

The approach section must present a **complete** picture of how your project meets all of the technical and practical constraints, as well as the operation of the hardware and software subsystems to provide the functionality needed for your project.

# Appendix: Test and Evaluation Master Plan and Report

The **Test and Evaluation Master Plan** **or TEMP** outlines the plan for testing, analysis, and validation of: *achieving* each requirement, *conforming* to each constraint, and *complying* with each standard. In this section, the team shall describe the test and analysis method for each requirement, constraint, and standard. The test and evaluation methods should follow industry standards and best practices whenever possible. In cases when an alternate method is used, the method should follow mathematical or physical principles, engineering best practices, or common sense. In some cases, the TEMP may be useful in identifying requirements that were improperly specified.

The **TEMP Report**, which is an execution of the TEMP, documents the actual testing and evaluation activities and serves to validate the requirements, constraints, and standards per the design specification.

**Definition of terms:**

*Test*: the act of inspecting or measuring a particular property or capability of the system.

*Evaluation*: the act of analyzing the results of a test to determine if a particular design requirement, constraint, or standard is satisfied.

*Threshold*: the minimal performance level for the design to satisfy a particular requirement, constraint, or standard.

*Objective*: the performance level goal, that is better than the performance Threshold value. In some cases, the sponsor pays a bonus when the design exceeds the Threshold Objective.

A test method may be direct observation under appropriate conditions, such as when a subsystem is present or the system is in a particular state of operation. In other cases, the test method may be by indirect observation, such as when a voltage measurement is converted to a scale representing temperature. In some cases, a test result must be analyzed to calculate the quantity used to validate a requirement, constraint, or standard. Regardless of the manner of test and evaluation, engineering standards and best practices should be used where appropriate.

The TEMP must include statements of the requirements (section 3.3), the constraints (section 3.4), and the standards (section 3.5) and, for each of these, include the description of the test method, the analysis method, the performance threshold, and the performance objective. The TEMP Report lists the test date, location, time, conditions, results and any notes pertaining to deviations from the TEMP. For purposes of this practicum, it is understood that testing for compliance with some requirements, some constraints and likely *most standards* may exceed the capabilities and resources available. In such cases, the team should clearly identify how such testing would be performed if resources were available, or identify an outside service provider that could be contracted for compliance testing relative to a particular standard.

***Example Contents of the TEMP Document***

**Summary Tables of Test Plan *–*** *Each row should have a corresponding description of the test and evaluation methods.*

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Requirement | Test Method | Evaluation Method | Threshold | Objective |
| 1.1 |  |  |  |  |
| 1.2 |  |  |  |  |
| 2.1 |  |  |  |  |
| ⁞ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Constraint | Test Method | Evaluation Method | Threshold | Objective |
| 1.1 |  |  |  |  |
| 1.2 |  |  |  |  |
| 2.1 |  |  |  |  |
| ⁞ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Standard | Test Method | Evaluation Method | Threshold | Objective |
| 1.1 |  |  |  |  |
| 1.2 |  |  |  |  |
| 2.1 |  |  |  |  |
| ⁞ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |

**Summary Tables of Test Results**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Requirement | Test Date | Test and Evaluation Location | Result | Notes | Date Passed (Accepted) |
| 1.1 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1.2 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2.1 |  |  |  |  |  |
| ⁞ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Constraint | Test Date | Test and Evaluation Location | Result | Notes | Date Passed (Accepted) |
| 1.1 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1.2 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2.1 |  |  |  |  |  |
| ⁞ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Standard | Test Date | Test and Evaluation Location | Result | Notes | Date Passed (Accepted) |
| 1.1 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1.2 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2.1 |  |  |  |  |  |
| ⁞ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |

**Test and Evaluation Methods**

Testing of requirements is to validate the system’s achievement of a capability or level of performance. Testing of constraints is to verify that the system’s properties, capabilities or levels of performance conform to limits set by of the constraints. Testing to standards is to verify that the system’s capabilities, function or levels of performance comply with industry standards.

The following examples illustrate simple approaches for writing descriptions of test and evaluation methods to verify achievement of a requirement, to verify the system conforms to constraints, and to verify the system complies with standards.

***Requirements (verification of achievement)***

Requirement 1.1 will be tested at Facility X which hosts equipment Z and test chamber Y. The test method is as follows: Subsystem J will be monitored using a P test meter at standard temperature and standard pressure for H hours of continuous operation. Specialized test equipment and test fixtures are not required. The results will be evaluated by direct observation of the tests. The threshold is U units and the objective is V units.

Requirement 2.1 will be tested at Facility X which hosts equipment Z and test chamber Y. The test method is as follows: Subsystem J will be monitored using a P test meter at standard temperature and standard pressure for H hours of continuous operation. A specialized test connector Fitting K is required and the results will be evaluated by indirect observation. The Value at test port A will be processed using a discrete Fourier transform and frequency domain analysis. The threshold is U units and the objective is V units.

….

***Constraints (verification of conformity)***

Constraint 1.1 will be tested at Facility Y which hosts Windows- and Linux-based laptops, desktops and workstations. The test method is as follows: Graphical User Interface (GUI) software for subsystem H will be compiled on OS D without error or warnings. Each of the GUI features will be demonstrated following Use Cases A, B, C as described below. The threshold is zero run-time errors. The objective is zero run-time errors.

Constraint 1.2 will be tested at Facility Y which hosts Windows- and Linux-based laptops, desktops and workstations. The test method is as follows: Following successful demonstration of Requirement 2.1.1, Algorithm W will be tested using the Graphical User Interface (GUI) software for subsystem H. Each of the GUI fields values will be compared against the expected values following Use Cases A, B, C as described below. The threshold is accuracy of +/-X units. The objective is +/-X/2 units.

…

***Standards (verification of compliance)***

Standard 1.1 will be verified in accordance to IEEE Standard 102.11C dated Sep. 2016. The tests will occur at Facility X which hosts equipment Z and test chamber Y. Specialized test equipment and test fixtures are not required. The results will be evaluated by direct observation of the tests. The threshold is U units and the objective is V units.

Standard 1.2 will be tested for compliance with IEEE 802.11 a/b/g/n/ac at the Interoperability Laboratory at the University of New Hampshire. The cost of this test service will be $X, and will be completed along with a compliance report within Y weeks.

# Appendix: Résumés of Team Members

The following pages present one-page résumés of the team members.