Indonesian Research Citation Index (IRCI)

Software Requirements Specification

For Article Metadata Process

Version <1.0>

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[Note: The Software Requirements Specification (SRS) captures the complete software requirements for the system, or a portion of the system.  Following is a typical SRS outline for a project using only traditional natural-language style requirements – with **no use-case modeling**. It captures all requirements in a single document, with applicable sections inserted from the Supplementary Specifications (which would no longer be needed). For a template of an SRS using use-case modeling, which consists of a package containing use cases of the use-case model and applicable Supplementary Specifications and other supporting information, see rup\_srs-uc.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

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| **Date** | **Version** | **Description** | **Author** |
| <dd/mmm/yy> | <x.x> | <details> | <name> |
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Software Requirements Specification

# Introduction

## Purpose

For representing how administrator processes metadata from list of new article.

## Scope

The scope of this use case is providing admin for processing metadata article from list of new article. The output of this use case is newest article and profile made from inputted article.

## Definitions, Acronyms and Abbreviations

Here is a list of definitions and key terms used in this document:

• IRCI : Indonesia Research Citation Index.

• SRS : Software Requirements Specification.

## References

The document that used as reference of this document can be seen below:

* Sequence diagram, class diagram, class analysis, and CDM made by Group 1

## Overview

This document outlines consist of three chapters with the following details:

• Chapter 1 Introduction, an introduction to this Use-Case-Realization Specification document that contains the purpose of writing the document, the scope of the problem, also contains definitions, terms used, references as well as a general description of the document which is an overview SRS document.

• Chapter 2 Flow of Events-Design, define the realization of use case in terms of collaborating objects and to summarize the connected to the use case and to explain how they are related.

• Chapter 3 Derived Requirement, describing all of the requirements of the system such as non-functional requirement.

# Overall Description

[This section of the 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.]

# Specific Requirements

[This section of the 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, these requirements are captured in the use cases and the applicable supplementary specifications. If use-case modeling is not used, the outline for supplementary specifications may be inserted directly into this section, as shown below.]

## Functionality

[This section describes the functional requirements of the system for those requirements which are expressed in the natural language style. For many applications, this may constitute the bulk of the 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:

* Specify the required training time for a normal users and power users to become productive at particular operations.
* Specify measurable task times for typical tasks, or
* Base usability requirements of the new system on other systems that the users know and like.
* 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:

* Availability – specify % of time available ( xx.xx%), hours of use, maintenance access, degraded mode operations etc.
* Mean Time Between Failures (MTBF) – this is usually specified in hours, but it could also be specified in terms of days, months, or years.
* Mean Time To Repair (MTTR) – how long is the system allowed to be out of operation after it has failed?.
* Accuracy – specify precision (resolution) and accuracy (by some known standard) that is required in the systems output.
* Maximum bugs or defect rate – usually expressed in terms of bugs/KLOC (thousands of lines of code), or bugs per function-point.
* 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.

* Response time for a transaction(average, maximum)
* Throughput (e.g., transactions per second)
* Capacity (e.g., the number of customers or transactions the system can accommodate)
* Degradation modes (what is the acceptable mode of operation when the system has been degraded in some manner)
* 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 which are to be exhibited by the software.]

## Legal, Copyright and Other Notices

[This section describes any necessary legal disclaimers, warranties, copyright notices, patent notice, wordmark, 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 which 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.]

# Supporting Information

[The supporting information makes the SRS easier to use. It includes: a) Table of contents, b) Index, c) Appendices. These may include use-case storyboards or user-interface prototypes. When appendices are included, the SRS should explicitly state whether or not the appendices are to be considered part of the requirements.]