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Vision and Scope Document

for

Men’s Clothing Store

Version 1.0 approved

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Revision History

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| **Name** | **Date** | **Reason For Changes** | **Version** |
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# Business Requirements

<The business requirements provide the foundation and reference for all detailed requirements development. You may gather business requirements from the customer or development organization’s senior management, an executive sponsor, a project visionary, product management, the marketing department, or other individuals who have a clear sense of why the project is being undertaken and the ultimate value it will provide, both to the business and to customers.>

## Background

Khách hàng thường dùng từ 30 – 40 phần trăm để mua sắm quần áo mỗi năm. Trong khoảng thời gian này thì khách hàng còn dùng phần lớn thời gian để đi xem quần áo từ các cửa hàng. Dù có một vài lợi ích như là khách hàng có thể thử đồ bất kì lúc nào nhưng có những bất cập như khách hàng tốn nhiều thời gian để xem quần áo và phối đồ khác nhau. Còn đối với chủ cửa hàng thì việc chưa có hệ thống quản lý thì người chủ sẽ khó quản lý doanh thu và việc nhập hàng từ các nơi cung cấp, vì các đơn hàng sẽ được ghi thủ công nên có thể sẽ có sai sót và khi có sai sót thì nếu đơn hàng nhiều, việc truy suất lại sẽ gặp khó khăn nên việc có một hệ thống quản lý và bán hàng sẽ giúp cho khách hàng và cửa hàng rất nhiều.

Customers usually spend 30-40% of their time for shopping clothes. During this time, customers spend most of their time looking at clothes from the stores. In-person shopping has some benefits such as the customer can try on clothes at any time, but it also has some disadvantages such as the customer spending a lot of time looking at different clothes and dressings. As for the store owner, without a management system, the owner will find it difficult to manage the revenue and the import of goods from suppliers, because orders will be recorded manually, there may be errors, especially for orders with a large number of products, the retrieval will be difficult, so having a sales and management system will help customers and stores a lot.

## Business Opportunity

Trong thời đại 4.0 hiện nay, xu hướng mua hàng online ngày càng phổ biến nên việc cần có 1 trang web hoặc ứng dụng để cửa hàng bán sản phẩm quần áo nam càng cần thiết. Vì nếu có có 1 hệ thống có thế cho phép khách hàng xem trước và đặt hàng online quần áo sẽ giúp cửa hàng tăng doanh số nhanh chóng. Một hệ thống như vậy sẽ giúp cho khách hàng tiết kiệm thời gian của mình có thể ở bất cứ đâu có thể mua hàng và được giao đến tận nhà. Hệ thống có thể còn dùng để quảng cáo những sản phẩm mới ngay lập tức và mở những đợt khuyến mãi, điều này vừa giúp cho khách hàng có những lợi ích về mua hàng, vừa giúp cho cửa hàng tăng doanh số vào những ngày lễ sale. (Còn đối với cửa hàng thì khi có hệ thống sẽ thống nhất được việc quản lý nhập sản phẩm và bán hàng. Khi bán hàng thì việc có thêm thiết bị quét mã vạch sẽ giúp hệ thống xác nhận chính xác sản phẩm nào được bán và thời điểm nào sản phẩm được bán ra vì vậy chủ cửa hàng có thể quản lý tốt hơn, nhân viên cũng thuận lợi hơn trong việc bán sản phẩm)

The Industrial Revolution 4.0, the trend of buying online is increasingly popular, so it is necessary to have a website or application for a store selling men's clothing products. As for the store, when it has a management system, it will be possible to manage product import and sales. When selling, the addition of barcode scanning equipment will help the system confirm exactly which products are sold and when the product is sold so the store owner can better manage, employees are also more favorable in selling products. A system that allows customers to preview and order clothes online, the store will grow rapidly. So that system will help customers save their time from being able to buy goods and be delivered everywhere . The system can be used to advertise new products immediately and launch promotions, which both give customers the benefits of buying and help the store increase sales on holidays.

## Business Objectives

<Describe the important business objectives of the product in a way that is quantitative and measurable. This section should focus on the value provided to the business. This could include estimates of revenue or cost savings, return on investment analysis, or target release dates.>

## Success Metrics

< Determine how success will be defined and measured on this project, and describe the factors that are likely to have the greatest impact on achieving that success. Include things within the direct control of the organization, as well as external factors. Establish measurable criteria to assess whether the business objectives have been met.>

## Vision Statement

<Write a concise vision statement that summarizes the purpose and intent of the new product and describes what the world will be like when it includes the product. The vision statement should reflect a balanced view that will satisfy the needs of diverse customers as well as those of the developing organization. It may be somewhat idealistic, but it should be grounded in the realities of existing or anticipated customer markets, enterprise architectures, organizational strategic directions, and cost and resource limitations.>

## Business Risks

<Summarize the major business risks associated with developing this product, such as marketplace competition, timing issues, user acceptance, implementation issues, or possible negative impacts on the business. Estimate the severity of the risks and identify any risk mitigation actions that could be taken.>

## Business Assumptions and Dependencies

<Record any assumptions that were made when conceiving the project and writing this vision and scope document. Note any major dependencies the project must rely upon for success, such as specific technologies, third-party vendors, development partners, or other business relationships.>

# Scope and Limitations

<The project scope defines the concept and range of the proposed solution. It’s also important to define what will not be included in the product. Clarifying the scope and limitations helps to establish realistic expectations of the many stakeholders. It also provides a reference frame against which proposed features and requirements changes can be evaluated. Proposed requirements that are out of scope for the envisioned product must be rejected, unless they are so beneficial that the scope should be enlarged to accommodate them (with accompanying changes in budget, schedule, and/or resources).>

## Major Features

Hệ thống gồm website và phần mềm quản lý bán hàng

Tính năng của phần mềm quản lý

###### Feature of administrator:

* Manage user (Add, Delete, Update)
* Manage Staff (Add, Delete, Update)
* Feature of system
* Suggest discount product
* Push notification
* Calculate salary
* Feature for Store owner (Store owner role)
  + Manage product (Add, Delete, Update)
  + Manage order (Add, Delete, Update)
  + Manage customer (Add, Delete, Update)
  + Business statistics
  + Add discount code
* Feature for Staff (Employee role)
  + Manage order (Add, Delete, Update item in order)
  + Manage customer (Add, Delete, Update)
* Feature for customer (Guest role)
* Search Product
* View information of product
* Order
* View order detail
* View discount
* Coordination clothing

## Scope of Initial Release

<Describe the intended major features that will be included in the initial release of the product. Consider the benefits the product is intended to bring to the various customer communities, and generally describe the product features and quality characteristics that will enable it to provide those benefits. Avoid the temptation to include every possible feature that any potential customer category might conceivably want some day. Focus on those features and product characteristics that will provide the most value, at the most acceptable development cost, to the broadest community.>

## Scope of Subsequent Releases

<If a staged evolution of the product is envisioned over time, indicate which major features will be deferred to later releases.>

## Limitations and Exclusions

<Identify any product features or characteristics that a stakeholder might anticipate, but which are not planned to be included in the new product.>

# Business Context

<This section summarizes some of the business issues around the project, including profiles of major customer categories, assumptions that went into the project concept, and the management priorities for the project.>

## Stakeholder Profiles

<Stakeholders are individuals, groups, or organizations that are actively involved in a project, are affected by its outcome, or can influence its outcome. The stakeholder profiles identify the customers for this product and other stakeholders, and states their major interests in the product. Characterize business-level customers, target market segments, and different user classes, to reduce the likelihood of unexpected requirements surfacing later that cannot be accommodated because of schedule or scope constraints. For each stakeholder category, the profile includes the major value or benefits they will receive from the product, their likely attitudes toward the product, major features and characteristics of interest, and any known constraints that must be accommodated. Examples of stakeholder value include:

* improved productivity
* reduced rework
* cost savings
* streamlined business processes
* automation of previously manual tasks
* ability to perform entirely new tasks or functions
* conformance to current standards or regulations
* improved usability or reduced frustration level compared to current applications

Example:>

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Stakeholder** | **Major Value** | **Attitudes** | **Major Interests** | **Constraints** |
| executives | increased revenue | see product as avenue to 25% increase in market share | richer feature set than competitors; time to market | maximum budget = $1.4M |
| editors | fewer errors in work | highly receptive, but expect high usability | automatic error correction; ease of use; high reliability | must run on low-end workstations |
| legal aides | quick access to data | resistant unless product is keystroke-compatible with current system | ability to handle much larger database than current system; easy to learn | no budget for retraining |

## Project Priorities

<Describe the priorities among the project’s requirements, schedule, and budget. The table below may be helpful in identifying the parameters around the project’s key drivers (top priority objectives), constraints to work within, and dimensions that can be balanced against each other to achieve the drivers within the known constraints. For more information, see chapter 2 of Creating a Software Engineering Culture by Karl E. Wiegers (Dorset House, 1996). Examples:>

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Dimension** | **Driver (state objective)** | **Constraint (state limits)** | **Degree of Freedom (state allowable range)** |
| Schedule | release 1.0 to be available by 10/1, release 1.1 by 12/1 |  |  |
| Features |  |  | 70-80% of high priority features must be included in release 1.0 |
| Quality |  |  | 90-95% of user acceptance tests must pass for release 1.0, 95-98% for release 1.1 |
| Staff |  | maximum team size is 1 PM, 1 BA, 6 developers + 3 testers |  |
| Cost |  |  | budget overrun up to 15% acceptable without sponsor review |

## Deployment Considerations

<Summarize the information and activities that are needed to ensure an effective deployment of the solution into its operating environment. Describe the access that users will require to be able to use the system, such as whether the users are distributed over multiple time zones or located close to each other. State when the users in various locations need to access the system. If infrastructure changes are needed to support the software’s need for capacity, network access, data storage, or data migration, describe those changes. Record any information that will be needed by people who will be preparing training or modifying business processes in conjunction with deployment of the new solution.>