INTRODUCTION

A calculator is a device that performs arithmetic operations on numbers. The simplest calculators can do only addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division. More sophisticated calculators can handle exponential operations, roots, logarithms, trigonometric functions, and hyperbolic functions. Internally, some calculators actually perform all of these functions by repeated processes of addition. The Casio Computer Company developed the first electronic calculator in 1957. Since then, calculators have come in many sizes, and are also built into most operating systems on computers, smartphones, and tablets. A calculator is a person who performs arithmetic or other mathematical calculations.

Objectives and requirements

Costing

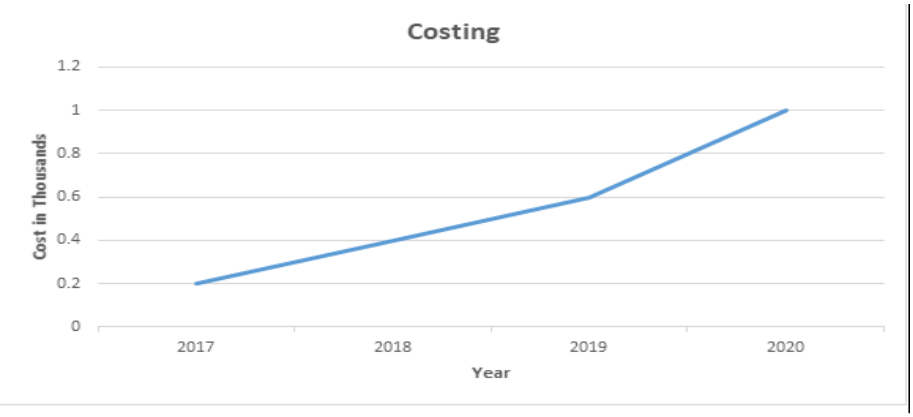
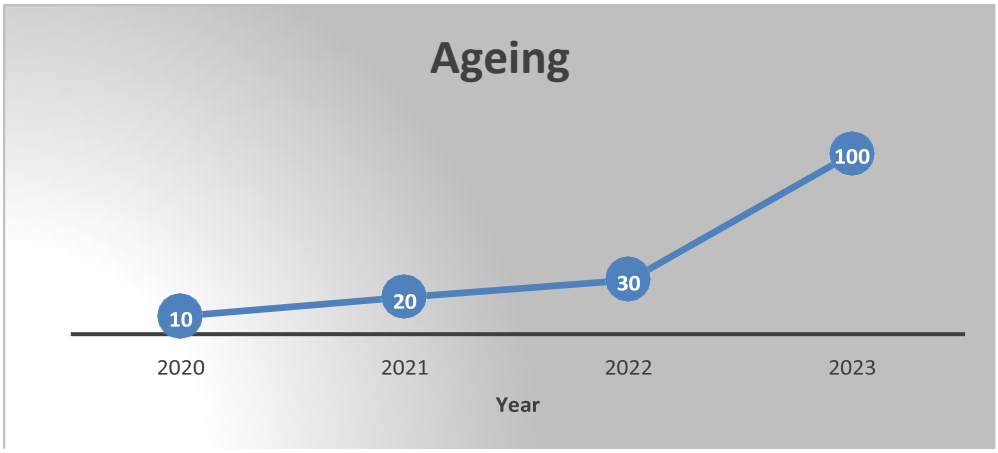


Figure 2 Costing chart

Ageing



4W1H

What?

A calculator is a small hand-held computer that performs mathematical calculations. Some calculators even permit simple text editing and programming.

When?

People do calculations usually use calculators in everyday life to save their time andfor accurate answers.

Where?

Many times, in scientific and mathematical calculations involving complex operations with complicated numbers the calculation is not feasible because it will take a lot of time and there are many chances of errors when done manually.

Why?

To make calculations easier.

How?

The memory chips inside the calculator contain thousands or millions of bytesprogram code that allows the calculator to do work.

High level requirements

H1: Arithmetic function	This is a function which related to the basic operations.
H2: Temperature conversion	This is the key component that implements the functions related to the temperature conversion in a calculator.
H3: Math function	This is the function which is responsible for the different types of operation in math function.

Table 1: High level requirements

Low level requirements

H1: Arithmetic function	H2:Temperature conversion	H3: Math function
L1:Basic operation- Basic operations like addition, subtraction, multiplication and divisiontakes place.	**L2:Differentconversion-** All the conversions of Kelvin, Celsius and Fahrenheit.	**L3:Basic math functions-** In this basic math functions like square root, power, exponentialetc., takes place.

Table 2: Low level requirements

SWOT Analysis

Strength	Weakness	Opportunity	Threats
• Can solve complicated problems easily • Give more accurate results • Time saving • Avoids boredomin counting process	• People will become lazy • Calculat orlimits the knowled geof user • People will be unable to memorize the process of problem solving	• The future value calculator can be used to determine future value, or Fvinfinancing	• Cheating. The availability of graphic calculators has made it easier for students to cheat during their tests.

Table 3: SWOT analysis