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**Introduction:**

This document describes the Air Force Military Terminology Standardization Program provides terminology unique to the Air Force mission. Approved terms, definitions, abbreviations and acronyms are published in the Air Force Supplement to the DOD Dictionary of Military and Associated Terms. Doctrine terms and definitions are added as Air Force Doctrine Documents are written, revised, and approved. Other Air Force terms are added as requested and approved.

**Business rules:**

**The Air Force Terminologist will:**

* Manage the Air Force Military Terminology Standardization Program by providing forits central direction, policy development, control and administration.
* Maintain a comprehensive knowledge of military terminology standards, Air Force regulations, DOD directives, NATO regulations and other appropriate federal directives effecting current and proposed USAF terminology.
* Represent the USAF in DOD and international terminology standardization conferences and meetings.
* Review all USAF -level publications with glossaries for terminology standardization.
* Coordinate, develop, and document the USAF position on terminology proposals from the DOD and international communities.
* Compile proposals to change the Air Force Supplement to the DOD Dictionary of Military and Associated Terms (also known as the Air Force Glossary).
* Maintain all USAF terminology standardization databases, programs, and regulations.

**Commanders at all echelons will:**

* Ensure terms, definitions, abbreviations, and acronyms used in USAF publications are consistent with terminology in this document and Joint Pub 1-02.
* Submit proposals to change the Air Force Glossary in accordance with procedures outlined in this publication.
* Submit US Air Force-level publications with glossaries to the Air Force Terminologist via (LeMay Center/CC Workflow) for coordination in accordance with Air Force Instruction (AFI) 33-360, Publications and Forms Management.

**Scope:**

To perform to our high standards, we must have the proper support at every level. Responsible for coordinating and managing a variety of tasks and activities, Administration Airmen work directly with directors and leaders to help with their daily workload. From human resources and managing calendars to arranging travel and preparing official documents, these diligent professionals ensure that every day the Air Force is working to its highest efficiency.

**Functional Requirement**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Module Name** | **Description** |
| Registration | 1.AlphaCo admin has to be register the employees.  2. Unregistered users cannot see the information in website. |
| Login | 1. Users and Admin has to login with the valid username and password.  2. He/she can reset the password if he forgot the password. |
| Search bar | 1.Users able to search the Tasks, flight details, .  2.They can be easily filtered the items searched. |
| Menu Bar | “New System” should be added |
| New System | In New system Control Systems should be displayed with name, Photo, with See details button |
| New System | All the specifications about control systems should be displaced.   1. Mock up and 3d views of control system. 2. How it works virtually should be tested |
| Reporting Requirements: | At various times throughout your Air Force career, you'll need to "report" to a military superior, especially if you're a cadet in the Reserve Officer Training Corps (ROTC) or Air Force Academy, or attending Basic Military Training. Outside of basic training, the Air Force follows a standard reporting statement procedure.At the position of attention, knock (a single time) on the door of the superior you are reporting to. If the door is open, knock (a single time) on the door frame. At the command of "enter," march smartly to a position three paces in front of and centered to the superior's desk. Stand sharply at attention. If the superior is a commissioned officer, salute, and hold the salute while making the reporting statement. Hold the salute until the officer returns it. |
| External Interfaces : | External interfaces are typically a product's lifeline to the outside world. Such interfaces may be used for a number of purposes, including connecting to peripherals, field programming, or testing during product manufacturing. External interface requirements specify hardware, software, or database elements with which a system or component must interface." This section provides information to ensure that the system will communicate properly with external components. |
| Authentication: | This plays the main role because for any air force officer or administrator, UT is a must to login into their personal accounts and this may varies like one air force department to another and also country to country. |
| Logout | User and Admin can be able to logout the page. |

**Non Functional Requirement**

**Performance**: like dealing with Response Time, Throughput, Utilization, Static Volumetric.

System should respond within 0.1 sec.

**Scalability**: Scalability testing can be performed at a hardware, software or database level.

**Capacity**: It determines how many users (or) transactions (or) hits a system can take up per unit time while meeting the performance SLAs of the system.

**Availability**: Availability means running an application for a planned period of time, collecting failure events and repair times, and comparing the availability percentage to the original service level agreement. The closer the testing is to real-world situations, the better the test confidence.

**Reliability**: Reliability refers to how dependably or consistently a test measures a characteristic.

**Recoverability**: Recoverability Testing is a type of Non- Functional Testing.

(Non- functional testing refers to aspects of the software that may not be related to

a specific function or user action such as scalability or security.) The time taken to recover depends upon the number of restart points.

**Maintainability**: process of testing the system's ability to update, modify the application if required. This is very important part as the system is subjected to changes all through the software life cycle. Once the system is deployed to production environment, the software requires maintenance.

**Security**: that uncovers vulnerabilities of the system and determines that the data and resources of the system are protected from possible intruders. It ensures that the software system and application are free from any threats or risks that can cause a loss.

**Regulatory**: To determine the compliance of a system with internal or external standards.

**Environmental**: it supports execution with hardware, software and network configured.

System Should work in all environmental conditions.

**Interoperability**: System should respond to other software’s and easily upgradable.

That checks whether the software can interact with other software components and systems. In other words, interoperability testing means to prove that end-to-end functionality between two communicating systems is as specified by the requirements.

**Tools:**

**Server**: - MySQL server.

**Network**: - Internet connection with internet speed 50mbps.

**Computer**: - A computer runs Windows 10, Ram 4GB, CPU 3.4GHZ.

**Browser**: -Google Chrome, Internet explorer, Mozilla Firefox.

**Software**: Java, Html, CSS, PHP, Java Script, Python, Linux, Python IDE.