

Specifications Report

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Describe the content, audience, and purpose of the BRS, StRS, SyRS, and SRS in general

In Software Engineering, documents are used to identify unique units of information about the product that is in development. There are many kinds of documents, which are also classified as **information items** (separately identifiable body of information that is produced, stored, and delivered for human use), such as the **Business Requirements Specification (BRS)**, **Stakeholder Requirements Specification (StRS)**, **System Requirements Specification (SyRS)**, and the **Software Requirements Specification (SRS)**. This report will go over the content, audience, and purpose of each of these important documents in requirements engineering. The **purpose of the BRS and StRS** is that it describes the organization's motivation for why the system is being developed/changed, defines processes and policies/rules where the system is to be used, and documents the top-level requirements from the stakeholders perspective including expressing the needs of the users/maintainers in a specific, precise, and unambiguous manner. The **key contents** of the BRS include the business purpose, business scope, business overview, processes, business model, information environment, and at the business operation level, the business operation model, business operation modes, business operational quality, organizational formation, and concept of the proposed system. Organizational requirements and business requirements are both included in the BRS as well. The BRS is created by the business itself, often with a business analyst. **There are multiple target audiences for the BRS**, one of which is the business analyst or representative user from the business to review and discuss the business model or operation. Another target audience for the BRS is the business management to verify and revise along with a system analyst to review and discuss potential technical solutions. The last target audience for the BRS is the software/system engineers to create the SyRS and/or the SRS. **Another purpose of the StRS** is that it describes how the organization will utilize the system as a means to contribute to the business. The **key contents and target audience** differ from the BRS in some ways. Business requirements, organizational requirements, and user requirements are all types of stakeholder requirements that are included in the StRS while The target audience for the StRS are the project stakeholders to review and achieve consensus and like the BRS, the software/systems engineers to create the SyRS and/or SRS. **The purpose of the System Requirements Specifications (SyRS)** is that it identifies the technical requirements for the system of interest and usability for the human system interaction. High-level system requirements are defined in this information item from the domain perspective, along with background information about the objectives for the system, a statement of the constraints, assumptions, and non-functional requirements and finally its target environment. The SyRS is a description of what the system's acquirers expect the system to do for them, the system's usage profile, the quality and effectiveness and verification activities. The **key contents** of the SyRS may include conceptual models designed to illustrate the system context, usage scenarios, data, workflows, principal domain, and information. The SyRS completely describes all inputs and outputs and their required relationships between one another. It can be a paper document, models, prototypes, other non-paper documents or a combination of them all. The **target audience** of the technical community

who will specify and build the system. Needs to be understandable by both the acquirer and the technical community. The SyRS is created usually by software engineers, but it could be created by a technical writer, a systems architect, or a software programmer; one or more representatives of the supplier, one or more representatives of the acquirer, or by both. The software requirements specification (SRS) is the last of the four main basic requirements documentation forms. The **purpose of the SRS** is to serve as the framework of an organization's project that the developers will follow when constructing it. In the SRS there is very important information for the project teams, operations, quality assurance (QA) and maintenance, and it ensures the teams are in agreement. The SRS is a specification for a particular product, program, or set of programs that perform certain functions in a specific environment. The **key contents in an SRS** include the required capabilities of the specified software product to which it applies, as well as documenting the conditions and constraints under which the software has to perform, and the intended verification approaches for the requirements. The **target audience for the SRS** are the stakeholders for reviewing and validating purposes, the development team and team managers as a basis for coding, quality assurance/testers as a basis for designing tests, operations, maintenance, and project consultants.

Summarize your experience of creating your BRS and SRS.

Creating the BRS and the SRS for SwiftClock consisted of many steps in analyzing the organization of choice (Ecologocial Labratories Inc) and all their everyday business operations/regulations. After analyzing the company, I was able to describe the business purpose, scope, overview, major definitions used within the company, their business environment, mission, business model, the information environment, business operational requirements, and the preliminary operational concept of the proposed system. Also, the major stakeholders of the company were able to be determined to be documented in the BRS. Overall, the BRS helped me personally with understanding the organization and all the many moving components that go on in the work environment, in order to make the right product and requirements. The SRS was another document that took many multiple steps to create. The purpose, scope, product overview, functions, user characteristics and limitations of the project were all defined after carefully reviewing the BRS and after conducting interviews with stakeholders. The requirements of the product were all defined as well from stakeholder elicitation, business rules, the operational environment, the organizational environment, and the business goals. Overall, the SRS gives anyone that has no knowledge of the software an overview of what the specifications for it are about.