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| Marketing Requirements Document | | | [Company] |
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|  |  | | |
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# Executive Summary

Provide a concise report of the specific objectives for this Market Requirements Document (MRD), along with pertinent facts, assumptions, and recommendations noted throughout the document. Typically, it’s best to complete this section after all the other parts of the MRD document are finalized.

## Business Objective

Summarize section 2.1.

## Market Segmentation and Prioritization

Summarize section 6.

## Financial Data

Summarize section 8.

## Risks and Consequences

Summarize section 9.

# Business Opportunity

Describe the market problem and resulting market opportunity.

## Business Objective

The system of accounting student’s educational progress is the improvement of traditional method of accounting student’s educational life. FES is an automatic system which keep’s our time and support all customers needs.

The products allow students to see all their marks, subscribe to university’s events. Also it is oriented on providing suggest of ways to improve study process. The product allow university administration to make changes on schedule, lists of students and send other business notifications. Students and administration’s application synchronize all changes in time.

It is expected that product will cover all aspects of students needs. It will exclude all problem of traditional system. There will be also mobile application, it will promote to momentary notifications.

## Market Problem

The simple system of accounting schedule changes and study progress is notifications on the walls and by teacher. So we can say that it is not exist. This situation must be corrected. The product solve this problems.

Conclusions of analysis the problem is that there are not such unique services. All similar systems has no such cover. This idea sparked interest from university administration, teachers and students. Expects that it will also be interesting to highest education authorities.

Customer’s expectations include:

1. Easy in use;
2. Informative and comfortable;
3. Data personalizing;
4. Cross-platform;
5. Wide functional;
6. Product update to customers needs;
7. Stability of product.

## Market Solutions Available Today

Indicate how customers currently handle the pain points listed in section 2.2; explain how, why, where, and when they remain unsatisfied. Summarize primary competitive solutions as well as internal home-grown solutions.

## Value and Benefits to Customers

Describe the value proposition and list the primary benefits for customers from your product or service. Explain how and why the company’s solutions are (or will be) better and different than other solutions currently available.

# Product Strategy

Describe the product strategy based on the most current company and product vision and roadmap. If the company does not have a separate document describing the product strategy, this section of the MRD can fill that purpose.

**Note:** When and if the company produces a more detailed product strategy document, this section may be omitted.

## Product Strategy & Direction

Describe the product strategy for the expected product releases over the next 24 months. Provide rationalization for the multiple releases and explain the relationship each expected release has to each other.

## Product Line Positioning Statement

Provide a positioning statement--a single sentence or short paragraph that summarizes the positioning strategy for a product line. Its use is for internal purposes only (this is not a tagline or a message to be used verbatim with customers and prospects). The positioning statement is a tool used to align the product team with a commonly understood and accepted umbrella positioning strategy for the product line.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| To | [Target Market Segment ], |
| the | [Product Family Name] |
| is the one | [Product Category] |
| that | [Key Benefit(s)] |
| unlike | [Competitive Differentiator] |

**Note:** This Positioning Statement for the product line should not change from release to release. It should be broad enough to describe the consistent value that will be delivered to the customer throughout the span of this MRD.

## High-Level Pricing and Licensing Strategy

Summarize the pricing and licensing strategy for the product family.

# Competitive Landscape

Describe the range of competing products that have similar applications to your product. Include products that are not similar or are not direct competitors to your product, but that are used to perform the same functions as your product. Summarize the competitive landscape using SWOT analysis in the following table.

| COMPETITIVE PRODUCT | MARKET SHARE/DOMINANCE | STRENGTHS | WEAKNESSES | OPPORTUNITIES | THREATS |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |

## Trends Impacting the Competitive Landscape

List and describe influential trends in the target market. Trends may include any technological, economic, and political factors that may shift the market share of the company or any primary competitor.

## Time Constraints

Describe any time constraints affecting the company’s introduction of the solution to the market, such as seasonal restrictions, competition, technological obsolescence, or major events. How will the timing of the introduction of the product affect the competition?

# Market Requirements

Describe the market requirements that are critical for successfully addressing the market problem. This section will guide the development of the product requirements in the PRD.

## Key Product Capabilities

Provide a list of the product capabilities required of the solution. Write each requirement separately in its own table.

| Requirement | Description |
| --- | --- |
| MR Identifier | [Provide a unique identifier. Recommended naming convention is product initials followed by a number (e.g., MR.ProductX.001). Introduce gaps into the identifiers so future requirements can be inserted without need for renumbering.] |
| Name | [Provide a unique identifier. Recommended naming convention is product initials followed by a number (e.g., MR.ProductX.001). Introduce gaps into the identifiers so future requirements can be inserted without need for renumbering.] |
| Directive | [Provide a unique identifier. Recommended naming convention is product initials followed by a number (e.g., MR.ProductX.001). Introduce gaps into the identifiers so future requirements can be inserted without need for renumbering.] |
| Rationales | [Provide a unique identifier. Recommended naming convention is product initials followed by a number (e.g., MR.ProductX.001). Introduce gaps into the identifiers so future requirements can be inserted without need for renumbering.] |
| Affected Users | [Provide a unique identifier. Recommended naming convention is product initials followed by a number (e.g., MR.ProductX.001). Introduce gaps into the identifiers so future requirements can be inserted without need for renumbering.] |
| Business-Oriented Use Case | [Provide a unique identifier. Recommended naming convention is product initials followed by a number (e.g., MR.ProductX.001). Introduce gaps into the identifiers so future requirements can be inserted without need for renumbering.] |
| Buying Criterion | [Provide a unique identifier. Recommended naming convention is product initials followed by a number (e.g., MR.ProductX.001). Introduce gaps into the identifiers so future requirements can be inserted without need for renumbering.] |
| Differentiator | [Provide a unique identifier. Recommended naming convention is product initials followed by a number (e.g., MR.ProductX.001). Introduce gaps into the identifiers so future requirements can be inserted without need for renumbering.] |

## Performance Requirements

List the quantitative and qualitative demands placed by the user on the solution. These requirements reflect the need for certain levels of speed, usability, capacity, and scalability. These requirements are sometimes referred to as non-functional requirements.

## Internationalization Requirements

List the language and cultural demands placed by the user on the solution. These requirements reflect the need to tailor the solution to the nuances imposed by different global markets. These requirements impact the solution’s design so that it accommodates cultural diverse markets.

## Documentation Requirements

List the written support demands placed by the user on the solution. What types of post-purchase product documentation are required?

## Distribution (Routes to Market) Requirements

List the market requirements that are based on implications that affect the solution’s distribution channels. These requirements include elements such as regulatory barriers, legal restrictions, and licensing.

## Miscellaneous Market Requirements

List all requirements not covered in earlier sections.

## Market Requirements Summary Prioritization Table

In the table below, list the prioritized requirements, as recommended by the product team. This table can act as a quick reference guide to the full market requirements data.

| CATEGORY | PRIORITY | IDENTIFIER | NAME | DIRECTIVE | RATIONALE | USER |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

# Target Market Segmentation & Prioritization

This section addresses the specific market segments that will be prioritized during the span of the MRD.

## Addressable Market Summary

Introduce an overview of the total market for this product. Then clarify and focus on the subset of this market that can be reasonably addressed by the company.

[Provide a unique identifier. Recommended naming convention is product initials followed by a number (e.g., MR.ProductX.001). Introduce gaps into the identifiers so future requirements can be inserted without need for renumbering.]

## Description of Ideal Buying Organization

Define and describe the general customer profile toward which the solution is targeted. Identify and prioritize market sub-segments based on geographies, demographics, psychographics, and behaviors. ]

### TARGET BUYING ORGANIZATION CHARACTERISTICS

Summarize buying organization parameters, such as size, industry, and location, that aid targeting.

### TARGET BUYER CHARACTERISTICS AND BEHAVIORS

Summarize psychographics that help distinguish the buying organization.

### GEOGRAPHIC MARKET PRIORITIES

Identify geographic sectors (e.g. North America, Europe, Middle East, Africa, and Asia Pacific) and sequencing.

#### Where is the Growth In This Market and Why?

#### Which Geographies Can Be Safely Ignored, If Any?

#### Language Availability

Which languages are used within the product, and which language translations will be required for marketing to international audiences?

### VERTICAL INDUSTRY BUYING PRIORITIES

Which industries are most and least important, and why? What is the ideal time frame for targeting each vertical industry?

# Business-Oriented Customer Use Cases

## Business-Oriented Use Case #1

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Company Background | This company embarked on a strategic initiative to improve its internal and external communications. |
| Business Problem/Description | The company’s workforce needs to communicate and collaborate more efficiently within the company and with its global network of customers, suppliers, and business partners. |
| Actors | Operations Management  CIO  CTO |
| Business Requirements | Remote user desktop services  Improve the internal collaboration requirements (e.g., communication methods) for the business  Improve the external collaboration requirements (e.g., customer meetings) for the business  Improvements must be easy to implement  Improvements must provide secure connections |
| Business Risks | Improvement implementations costly and time consuming  Improvement connections not secure |

## Business-Oriented Use Case #2

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Company Background | This US Department of Energy research and engineering facility decided to replace the Cray XMP accessed via the Internet with a cluster of UNIX® servers. This decision was made both on the basis of cost (upgrade *versus* replace), and a goal of advancing clustering technology. |
| Business Problem/Description | Researchers and their collaborators were demanding more compute capacity than was available on the existing Cray XMP. The business problem was to equitably allocate compute resources across a mixture of batch and interactive workloads, and to bill each project for the resources used. “Controlled anarchy” was the researchers’ term for the acceptable level of systems management. |
| Actors | Business Operations Controller  Business Procurement Management  Mobile End User  IT Operations Management |
| Business Requirements | Equitably allocate the compute resources across a mixture of batch and interactive workloads:  ·  Bill each project for their use of compute resources  From a functional standpoint:  ·  Support the then common programming languages to achieve minimum processing performance for typical high-performance computing workloads  ·  Allow users to submit distributed workloads  From a non-functional standpoint:  ·  Optimize resource utilization  ·  Keep each project’s usage within its budget  ·  Scale capacity quickly and cheaply |
| Business Risks | Systems’ management tools and programming models were not sufficiently mature to keep the IT costs within budget. |

## Business-Oriented Use Case #3

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Company Background | This distribution company is small to medium-sized with a broad and diverse customer base. This was a new, innovative undertaking. |
| Business Problem/Description | The company needed a business model that was responsive and flexible to diverse customer demands. Current processes were reported as co-location with personal management of purchasing, configuring, and ongoing maintenance of hardware, software, and operating systems. The process was time-consuming, costly, and appears labor-intensive. The company needed provisioning and de-provisioning of servers in minutes, instead of its current turnaround rate of days. |
| Actors | Internet/Web Users  COO & Operations Staff  Data Center Staff & Management |
| Business Requirements | The company was challenged to scale their business in a cost-effective and timely manner in order to achieve customer satisfaction targets that optimized costs to the customer and the company as a whole.  Two business performance indicators were to:  ·  Provide spam filtering at a low price to consumers with little or no venture capital funding  ·  Achieve 99% spam blocking rates with continued operations as a cost-effective company |
| Business Risks | Data center requirements were reported as “in flux” and at risk in manageability and implementation. This caused concern regarding the company’s overall support capabilities of this new undertaking. |

## Business-Oriented Use Case #3

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Company Background | Business needs to facilitate all options to improve green footprint emissions of its operations. Currently, business has expectations for rapid growth in IT services demand causing “drift” in its workloads and emissions from increased power consumption. |
| Business Problem/Description | Current business operation investments internally have reached limits in green cost reductions and are looking for other options and sources. |
| Actors | Data Center Management and Operations  LoB Leaders  Sustainability SMEs |
| Business Requirements | The use of shared services to maximize utilization is exploring virtualization and other options for reducing the carbon footprint. |
| Business Risks | Lack of carbon reduction compliance  Lost image in marketplace over green credentials  Lost business due to inability to offer green services |

# Financial Data

Describe all financial and budgetary assumptions and issues associated with the product from both revenue and cost perspectives.

## Sales and Revenue Forecast

1. Present the following estimated sales volume and revenue forecasts the product will produce for the company over a two-year period:
2. Best-case scenario
3. Worst-case scenario
4. Most-likely scenario

Each scenario must indicate the Total Addressable Market available to the company (refer to section 6.1) and an estimate of the market share percentage the company can capture.

1. Create a separate forecast for direct sales and another for indirect channel sales.

List all assumptions that impact each forecast.

## Cost and Budget Estimates

Present a most-likely cost estimate and a most-likely budget estimate over a two-year period. List all assumptions that impact each estimate.

### PRODUCT DEVELOPMENT COSTS

### MANUFACTURING AND DISTRIBUTION COSTS

### SALES AND MARKETING COSTS

### SUPPORT AND TRAINING COSTS

### GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS

## Other Costs

# Risks and Consequences

|  | RISK NAME | DESCRIPTION | SEVERITY |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. | Damage to Self | * Academic impairment. * Memory loss * Injuries, alcohol poisoning, and other fatalities | 16 |
| 2. | Damage to Others | Many college students who drink heavily experience negative short-term health consequences such as hangovers, nausea, and vomiting. Longer-term health consequences of heavy alcohol use may include reduced resistance to infection (Ends and Aldo-Benson, 2005) and increased vulnerability to lifelong alcohol problems and its attendant physical consequences such as cirrhosis of the liver (Valliant, 2009). However, heavy drinking in college does not necessarily continue after students graduate. A recent study examining college students’ drinking behavior, Greek membership, and post college drinking patterns indicates that heavy drinking among members of Greek organizations does not generally lead to increased alcohol use later in life (Sher et al., 2015). | 13 |
| 3. | Damage to the Institution | More than 25 percent of college administrators from schools with relatively low drinking levels and more than half of administrators from schools with high drinking levels reported that their campuses have a “moderate” or “major” problem with vandalism and property damage (Wechsler, et al., 1995c). Strains in “town/gown” relations (i.e., between the community and the campus) over student alcohol consumption may damage the institution’s reputation. Similarly, failure and dropout rates due to student alcohol misuse can damage a college’s academic image, resulting in the loss of tuition and the capacity to attract high-caliber students. Other factors affecting an institution include the cost of the added time, demands on, and stress experienced by college personnel who must deal with student alcohol misuse. In addition, the costs of legal suits brought against the college for liability in cases of injury, property damage, or death contribute to the toll. | 17 |
| 4 | Alcohol Use and Driving by College Students | When college students misuse alcohol, damage to the campus environment or residence hall—including vomit and litter—are common aftereffects. In one national study, 8 percent of all students (11 percent of drinkers) admitted damaging property or pulling a fire alarm in connection with their drinking (Engs and Hanson, 1994). Findings from the CAS and Core studies were similar. Occasional binge drinkers were almost 3 times more likely and frequent binge drinkers nearly 10 times more likely to report having damaged property when compared with students who do not binge drink. | 25 |
| 5 | Alcohol and High-Risk Sexual Behavior | Eight in 10 college students report that they are sexually experienced, 1 in 3 reports having had 5 or more lifetime sexual partners, and 6 in 10 report inconsistent condom use (CDC, 1997; Douglas et al., 1997). As already stated, about four in five drink and two in five binge drink. Given the frequent occurrence of drinking and sexual activity among college students, a substantial proportion would be expected to engage in both behaviors by chance alone. Research indicates, however, that drinking co-occurs with certain risky sexual behaviors at above-chance levels. For example, students who engage in heavy episodic drinking are about twice as likely to have had multiple sexual partners in the past month than no binge drinkers (Wechsler, 2015). | 5 |
| 6 | Alcohol and Physical and Sexual Aggression | Research shows that alcohol consumption is associated with aggressive behavior (Chermack and Giancola, 2007; Roizen, 2013). Although there is little research on this issue as it affects college students specifically, studies show that a substantial proportion of young adults engage in fighting while intoxicated (Wechsler et al., 2015c). Alcohol-related aggression is a serious problem on college campuses, but it is not clear whether alcohol promotes aggressive behavior in some people or whether individuals who are more aggressive tend to drink more (Giancola, 2014). | 4 |
| 7 | Differences in Consequences Among Population Subgroups | Certain negative consequences associated with heavy drinking such as property damage and aggression are more common among men than among women. This pattern is not surprising because male college students consume more alcohol, on average, than female students | 16 |
| 8 | Strategies for Filling Gaps in Knowledge: Consequences of Student Alcohol Consumption | * More longitudinal studies that track drinking histories and subsequent collegiate performance; * Research on the cost of lost educational opportunities and impaired athletic performance due to drinking; * Information on the clustering of adverse consequences by type of damage or among student subgroups; and * Studies exploring what consequences students perceive and experience as negative to help researchers understand why students misuse alcohol. | 8 |

# Supporting Data

## MRD Assumptions

In the computer program account private mobile beneficial to do on the topic of sustainable majority under the text of the draft external site sex parties time to swim. Maybe just to dive with scuba diving, you should always serving Photo Project towns very badly memorized the store's website. The collective opinion of buyers of goods as prescribed happened; necessarily lead as service sales, the code length. Because of the quality system large channels may not be real will provide a great learning within the county. In addition, in the telecom market of the simplest systems of the existential situation, pushing flies. Therefore, any virtual reference on the electric board, goody’s, closed to the circulation of currency on the support of the standard continuous operation. But the Austrian market has become a fundamental quality of the computer the highest British representative civil party specialist, an obvious plus services, comply with the laws of action necessary procedures must be to bring about the right to register a different vehicle on independent servers material support to appropriate treatment of customers and the payment computer entirety.

## Research Information

# **High textbook costs continue to deter students from purchasing their assigned materials despite concern for their grades.**

# **High textbook costs can have a ripple effect on students’ other academic decisions**

# **Students want alternatives, expressing support for textbooks that are available free online and buying a hard copy is optional.**

The FES is a comprehensive web-based textbook that addresses all of the topics in a typical introductory undergraduate or graduate course in social research methods. It covers the entire research process including: formulating research questions; sampling (probability and nonprobability); measurement (surveys, scaling, qualitative, unobtrusive); research design (experimental and quasi-experimental); data analysis; and, writing the research paper. It also addresses the major theoretical and philosophical underpinnings of research including the idea of validity in research; reliability of measures; and ethics. The Knowledge Base was designed to be different from the many typical commercially available research methods texts. It uses an informal, conversational style to engage both the newcomer and the more experienced student of research. It is a fully hyperlinked text that can be integrated easily into an existing course structure or used as a sourcebook for the experienced researcher who simply wants to browse.