

Company Name

Project Name

Module Non-Screen Specification

{Module Id}

Author: Peter N. Crompton

Version: 1/00

Version date: DD-Mon-YYYY

Amendment History

Version	Author	Date	Description of changes
1/00	P Crompton	DD-Mon-YYYY	First issue

1. Module Name

Name of the non-screen module

2. Functional description

Should describe the function of the module within the system as a whole.

3. Language

PL/SQL 2.2 / Pro*Cobol / Pro*C / Sqlplus 2.3 / Report Writer

4. Skeleton Name

The name of the appropriate skeleton.

5. Complexity

Easy/Average/Complex

6. Security

Any security issues associated with the module. e.g. Which user departments can access this module.

7. Called Modules

Any sub modules called by this module.

8. Sequences used

The names of sequences that are used.

9. Tables/Views accessed

All tables accessed and the mode in which they are accessed.

10. Inputs

A description of the call interface of this module i.e. parameters that are passed to the module and the way they are passed. This may include:- Environment variables (sometimes called symbols), command line variables, input file formats or the call syntax if a subroutine.

11. Outputs

A description of the output parameters. This may include any environment variables set, the return status of the module, outputs values set in structures or calling records, output files or output reports (Covered in detail in the report definition section). The format of record and content should be listed in each case.

12. Processing Requirements

An overview description of the processing logic for the module. This should be expressed in plain English. Reference should be made to components in the case where the logic is complex. Complicated rules should be defined in pseudo-code.

Process Components

A description of each sub-section of processing logic, expressed as far as possible in plain English. Complicated rules should be defined using standard pseudo-code.

This should include :-

1. Details of tables and columns selected for processing,
2. Ordering of data if a report is produced,
3. Details of any breaks to occur in the report and sub-totals associated with those breaks.

Appendices

A. Report definition

If a report layout is produced it should be produced in the standard format. This is shown on the next two pages.

Page 1 shows the banner page which contains details of the requesting user and the parameter supplied to the program.

Page 2 shows the main body of the report.

000000000111111111222222222333333333444444444555555555666666666777777777
1234567890123456789012345678901234567890123456789012345678901234567890

{ Company Name }

{ Report title }

{ Module Id }

Printed on Day name the DD of Month YYYY

at HH:MM:SS

Requested by { Users name } with input parameters

Parameter Name

Value

000000000111111111222222222233333333334444444444555555555566666666667777777777
1234567890123456789012345678901234567890123456789012345678901234567890

{Company Name}	{Project Name}	Date: DD-Mon-YYYY
{Module Id}	{Report Title}	Time: HH:MM:SS

Column Name Column Name

Report body ...

End of report

NB Text on the report should be lower case with an initial capital letter.
Column names should be under lined to distinguish them from data.

B. Report fields cross reference

This section shows the correspondence between fields on the report and database fields. Any fields which are calculated should be explained.

<u>Report field</u>	<u>Database table column</u>	<u>Description</u>
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End of document