

Software Technical Documentation Guidelines

Software technical documentation is a comprehensive set of documents that provide detailed information about a software product or system.

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Introduction

Software technical documentation is a comprehensive set of documents that provide detailed information about a software product or system. Different types of documents are created throughout the software development lifecycle. Documentation is important as it serves as a reference for developers, users and other stakeholders involved in the software development process. Documentation exists to explain product functionality, unify project-related information, and ensure common understanding between the different stakeholders in a software project.

Scope and objectives

These guidelines detail the technical documentation that should be produced during the software development lifecycle and are applicable to all government institutions in Rwanda.

The main objectives of having comprehensive technical software documentation are:

- **Facilitates common understanding:** Documentation provides comprehensive information about the software's functionality, design & architecture, maintenance and usage. It helps different stakeholders such as users, business analysts, developers, testers, users, support team and other stakeholders to have a common understanding of the requirements and features of the software and how to use and maintain it effectively.
- **Supports development:** Technical documentation serves as a guide for developers during the software development process. It helps them understand the user requirements, design decisions, coding standards, and implementation details which are crucial for maintaining consistency and quality across the codebase.
- **Aids maintenance and updates:** As software evolves over time, documentation helps maintenance teams to understand existing features, code structure and configurations. It facilitates troubleshooting, bug fixing and adding new features by providing information on the software's design.
- **Enhances collaboration:** Documentation serves as a common reference point for team members working on different aspects of the software. It promotes collaboration by ensuring that everyone is on the same page regarding requirements, design, implementation details and overall progress.
- **Onboarding new team members:** Technical documentation is invaluable for onboarding new team members. It provides them with the necessary background information and resources to quickly get up to speed with the project and start contributing effectively.
- **Supports user training and adoption:** For end-users, documentation helps them learn how to use the software efficiently. Clear and concise user manuals, tutorials, and guides empower users to leverage the software's features effectively, leading to better adoption and satisfaction.
- **Reduces support burden:** Well-documented software reduces the need for extensive customer support by enabling users to troubleshoot issues independently. Detailed troubleshooting guides and FAQs can address common problems, reducing the burden on support teams.
- **Ensures compliance and accountability:** Documentation plays a crucial role in providing evidence of compliance with policies, regulations and standards during the implementation and maintenance of software. This can include software development standards, data privacy law and policies, security policies as well as other policies and standards.

Process documentation

Process documentation describes the course of the software project, from creation to the end of software maintenance. It serves as an authoritative guide in the development of the system and ensures that internal knowledge is retained. The goal of process documentation is to structure and organize the software development process. At the same time, it helps to make the project more transparent and reduces the administrative effort. Types of process documentation are detailed below.

Project plan and schedules [Mandatory]

Project plans and schedules are usually created before the project starts and are continuously updated during the software development process. A project plan defines the project's scope, schedule, deliverables, milestones and tasks and may take different forms depending on the implementation methodology used.

Where a waterfall methodology is used the plan may include a detailed work breakdown structure that breaks down the project scope into the project phases and deliverables that leads to the final product. In the agile approach which is the main methodology used for software projects in Government institutions, planning happens iteratively and documentation includes product roadmaps, project backlog, release plans and sprint plans.

Project plans and schedules can be documented in a suitable tool used by the institution.

Progress reports [Mandatory]

A project status or progress report is a document that describes the progress of a project within a specific period and compares it against the project plan. Project managers use status reports to keep stakeholders informed of progress and monitor costs, risks, time and work.

- The work that's been completed
- The plan for what will follow
- The summary of the project budget and schedule
- A list of action items
- Any issues and risks, and what's being done about them

Frequency of the project progress reports can be varied based on the nature of the project and stakeholder requirements. For most projects weekly and monthly progress reports are submitted to different stakeholders. Progress reports can be documented and tracked using a suitable tool.

Change control documents [Mandatory]

A software change request document should be filled out when a change needs to be made to a software system. It should detail the person and department requesting the change, nature of the change requested, why it is needed and how it will affect other parts of the system. It should be approved by relevant stakeholders based on the agreed change control process for the project. A change request can be made during the implementation process before the software gets into production or can be requested during the life of the software as the needs of the institution evolve.

Software support issue logs and reports

[Mandatory]

During the life of the software users may raise support requests based on issues encountered while using the software. A support issue log is used to track such requests and includes details of the requester, date raised, details of the issue, analysis of the issue and action required, issue classification based on impact and resolution status of the issue (open or closed). Support reports can then be generated showing a summary of issues raised during a period of time and their status which can be used to assess the effectiveness of the support process. Support Issue logs and reports can be documented through a suitable help desk tool

Product documentation

Product documentation describes the software product to be developed and is aimed at different audiences including business analysts, developers, testers, users, support and maintenance teams. The main product documentation that should be produced in a project are detailed below.

Software requirements document

[Mandatory]

A software requirements document provides information about the required system functionality based on the needs of the institutions. Requirements are statements of what a system should do. They include functional and nonfunctional requirements and detail the product's purpose, expected features and behavior. Functional requirements define the features the product needs to have to support the needs of users. In the Agile methodology user stories are used to describe requirements from the perspective of the end user. Non functional requirements include requirements for usability, performance and security.

Design documentation [Mandatory]

Software architecture design documents, sometimes also called technical specifications, include the main architectural decisions made by the solution architect. Unlike software requirement documents that describe what needs to be built, the architecture design documentation is about how to build it. It describes in what way each product component will contribute to and meet the requirements, including solutions, strategies, and methods to achieve that. It includes:

- Architecture & design principles - It defines the guiding architecture and design principles to be used to engineer the product. For instance, it may define that the solution will be built using microservices architecture
- Solution design details. Describes the contemplated solution by listing planned services, modules, components and their importance. The design details include:
 - System architecture
 - User Interface (UI) Design
 - Integration Design
 - Database Design
- Diagrammatic representation of the solution. Includes diagrams and/or other graphic materials to help understand and communicate the structure and design principles.

In the agile methodology, the design, development and testing phases are iterative and therefore the design documentation can be updated incrementally.

API documentation [Mandatory]

API documentation contains instructions about how to effectively use and integrate with an API. It's a concise reference manual containing all the information required to work with the API, with details about the functions, classes, return types, arguments and more, supported by tutorials and examples. A suitable tool can be used to automate the documentation of APIs

Test documentation [Mandatory]

Test documentation describes the process, objectives, and results of software testing. It can also include information on the environment, setup, and configuration required to perform testing. Test documentation is used to communicate the details of a test plan or strategy to stakeholders, developers, and testers. Test documentation includes:

- A **test strategy** is a document that describes the software testing approach to achieve testing objectives. This document includes information about team structure and resource needs along with what should be prioritized during testing. It should include details of how the various types of testing should be performed including functional testing, performance and security testing. A test strategy is usually static as the strategy is defined for the entire development scope.
- A **test plan** is a brief document that describes what should be tested at a given moment. In the agile methodology, a test plan can be defined for each sprint. This document should contain:
 - the list of features to be tested
 - testing methods
 - timeframes
 - roles and responsibilities
- **Test case** documentation is a set of detailed actions/ scenarios and expected results to verify each feature or functionality of a product. Test case specifications are based on the approach outlined in the test strategy and test plan.
- **Test reports** - test reports list of tests that have been run at a particular time. It represents what tests are completed and how many have passed or failed. It also includes a list of issues which have been identified as part of the testing process.

Data migration documentation

[Mandatory]

Data migration documentation is required when a software project involves moving data from a legacy software system to the new software system. It can also include moving data from manual files or spreadsheets to the new system. Types of data migration documentation includes:

- **Data migration strategy** - a data migration strategy defines the scope, approach to be used in data migration as well as roles and responsibilities. It defines scope of data migration which include the data sets to be migrated including historical period to be included e.g last 5 years. It also defines the approach to be used to migrate the data for each data set including work required to cleanse or convert the data
- **Data migration reports** - Data migration reports are used to record the results of a data migration process which includes validating that the data has been migrated successfully. The process of data migration may include several test cycles to test effectiveness of data migration tools and quality of data. For each cycle a data migration report is produced capturing the data migrated and any issues faced in the migration process. A final migration report is produced when data is migrated to the production environment.

User documentation [Mandatory]

This documentation is created for end-users and should explain in the simplest way possible how users can effectively use the software. User documentation provides an overview of the product's functionality and gives basic guidelines on how to use it. The documentation can be provided in various forms including printed form, online or offline on a device. Institutions can be creative on how to develop the user documentation based on the complexity and need. For example online end-user documentation can come in the form of knowledge bases and include FAQs, video tutorials, embedded assistance and support portals

Software configuration and maintenance documentation [Mandatory]

Software maintenance and configuration document is a document that provides key information required to effectively maintain the software. It includes the configurations required for the software including security settings, installation instructions, version control management and change management controls. It captures the following:

- **System Overview:** A high-level description of the software system, including its purpose, functionality, and architecture.
- **Configuration Items:** A list of all the software components or items that need to be configured, such as modules, libraries, databases, and external dependencies.
- **Configuration Management Plan:** Procedures and guidelines for managing changes to the software configuration throughout the development lifecycle, including version control, release management, and change control processes.
- **Configuration Settings:** Detailed specifications for each configuration item, including parameters, options, default values, and any dependencies or constraints.
- **Installation Instructions:** Step-by-step instructions for installing and configuring the software system on different platforms or environments.
- **Integration and Interoperability:** Information on how the software system interacts with other systems, including APIs, protocols, data formats, and integration points.
- **Performance and Scalability:** Guidelines and recommendations for optimizing the performance and scalability of the software system through configuration settings and tuning parameters.
- **Security Considerations:** Requirements and best practices for securing the software system, including authentication, authorization, encryption, and data protection measures.
- **Testing and Validation:** Procedures and criteria for testing and validating the configuration settings to ensure that the software system meets its functional and non-functional requirements.
- **Documentation and Support:** References to additional documentation, support resources, and contacts for assistance with configuring and using the software system.