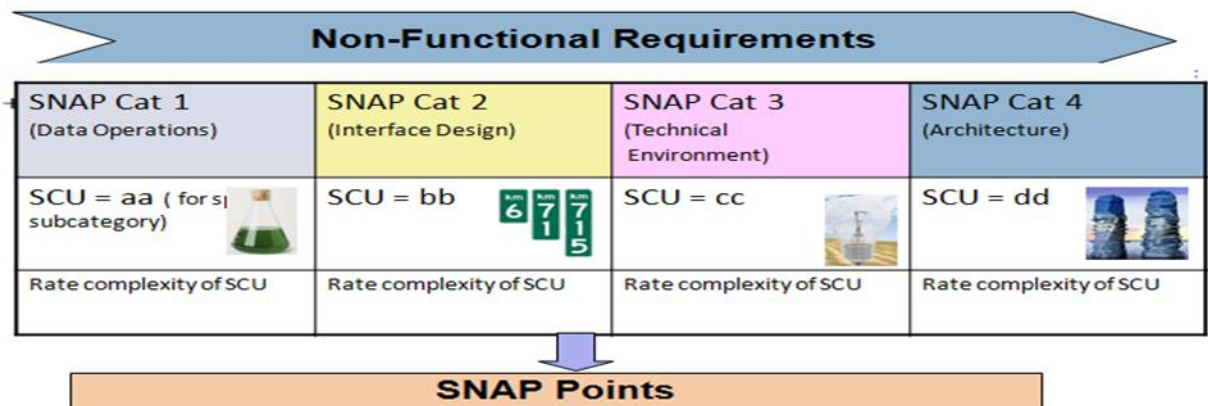|	**Guidance from the Non-Functional Sizing Standards Committee on topics important to you**	
iTip # 02 10/01/2014		

iTip

The SNAP Method

This iTip is one of several in a series that will focus on helping you better understand the overall SNAP Method.

Question:

SNAP sub categories are based on how Non-Functional Requirements (NFRs) are met within the software product. What does this mean?

Reply:

The SNAP sub categories do not represent the NFRs directly. For e.g. the sub category 'Data Validation' doesn't imply that the NFR itself is a Data Validation. It indicates that if any NFR is to be developed by implementing some Data Validations at the data entry point, then one should consider the requirement to be measured by the sub category Data Validation.

Non-Functional Requirements

SNAP Cat 1 (Data Operations)	SNAP Cat 2 (Interface Design)	SNAP Cat 3 (Technical Environment)	SNAP Cat 4 (Architecture)
SCU = aa (for subcategory)	SCU = bb	SCU = cc	SCU = dd
Rate complexity of SCU	Rate complexity of SCU	Rate complexity of SCU	Rate complexity of SCU

SNAP Points

Question:

Does this mean that one needs to have the coding/solution completed to assess 'how' the requirements are met in the software?

Reply:

No. SNAP can still be estimated (and later measured) at the requirements and impact assessment stage. Once a requirement is received and the impact assessment is done, the most feasible solution is selected. Based on this most feasible solution the team would conduct the Functional and Non-Functional assessment. SNAP measurement is not dependent on how the code is written.

We hope that you found this iTip helpful. Additional comments and questions can be sent to the NFSSC mailbox: nfssc@ifpug.org