Continue

A good product requirements document identifies the goals of any new product, service, or feature; it acutely describes the product your team will build. A lean, mean product requirements document should clearly outline product goals, target users and what usage is expected. It is the foundation that any agile product team needs to ensure all stakeholders involved are aligned and the roadmap for the product team is clear. The PRD will be the most referenced resource throughout your product build. What makes an effective product requirements document? Product requirements documents do not need to be pages and pages long. Let's be frank, people skim read, they pick out keywords and get the gist of things. To create a painless product requirements document, it's essential that you keep things as brief as possible, concise, and easy on the eye- don't be afraid to use visuals for support.— For instance at Slite, we use sketches to define features and interactions. Even if you manage to create an outstanding product requirements document, it doesn't guarantee that your product build will be a success, but it will certainly give it the best possible starting blocks. A complete guide to product requirements documentHow a PRD can help a product development teamProduct development teams are by far the most largely affected team by a product requirements document. They are the ones that will refer to the project plans most often and will need to know the document like the back of their hand to ensure they're working collaboratively and efficiently. The PRD will play a smaller part in the broader product strategy, vision, and product roadmap. It is one of the core resources, outside of talent, that enables great product management. However, it doesn't stop with the development team. Marketing, Sales, Business Dev, Support, and more teams will need to refer to the template to understand what's to come fully and the timeline. If all teams are on board with the doc, they'll plan better within their areas so they can support the new product as best as possible when it's ready. What the PRD means to a product ManagerAs product manager (PM) you should be the main contributor toward any technical documentation like a product specs template or the PRD, but that doesn't mean you need to do it alone. It's up to you — as a PM — to find the best resource in your team to help you create different parts of the PRD:- Use a designer for wireframes and mockups- What's the marketer for personas and user stories- The Product Manager is responsible for managing the entire product requirements definition process. If this process is managed well, then the product managers should use this document as a resource for themselves throughout the process and as a resource for other stakeholders to continually reference. What's the difference between a PRD and an MRD?People often get confused between what is a PRD, and what an MRD is. They are different but tend to come hand-in-hand. A Market Requirements Document should be created before the Product Requirements Document. In short, a MRD is a piece of research that identifies the market needs and opportunities with a product from your company. The PRD identifies the product that can be built to fulfill the opportunity. What should be included in a PRD?A good PRD starting template will be different depending on your business and team. However, most Product Requirements Documents should include:Goals & ObjectivesKey StakeholdersUser Personas & StoriesRelease details Design & WireframesRisksFuture Roadmap & interactionsAgain, this is just a broad overview of how a PRD can appear. You may find it necessary to include all of the above in your document, or you may only need to take those things that you deem relevant to your product development process.1. Goals & ObjectivesThis part is the "why" for building this product document in the first place. It provides the context around the product's lifecycle, and how it aligns with the broader mission and vision of your company / product. Aim to clarify the problems this product is designed to address. This will ensure your development team creates a product that solves its purpose and does so in a way that is enjoyable to the end-user.2. Key StakeholdersA part that is often overlooked part of the PRD is identifying the key stakeholders in the product roadmap process. This should include — but is not limited to — the Product Manager, internal or external Designers, Product Developers, the Document Owner and any direct reports or leadership positions that are involved. Everyone's hoping on your project needs to know whom to turn to and for what. Clear ownership is crucial.3. User Personas & StoriesThese personas are so essential in a product's development process and result. Each persona that you create should act as an input on the product's experience and should have a specific need that it will help your product reach its end-goal. They help to provide the product's use cases. Make you product projects tend to go wrong here; they revolve around personas built too wide to one another, merely changing gender or age. Knuckle down on your user personas. Who are they? What gender do they identify with? What's their occupation? Where are they from? What's their name? And most importantly, what specific need does your product solve?Ensure that all of these factors are different but accurate to the data you have available. Use Google Analytics, social media, and other audience data to help you build these out. What is a PRD persona example?Naming personas will help a product development team be able to design for someone, not something. Build enough of a persona for the team to be relatable and understand, by doing so they'll create an end-product that fits someone's- and therefore the market's- identified needs. Support these personas with user stories. Here is a requirements document example, "As Cindy, someone who does XYZ, I need this product to XYZ." By using these customer needs as support when designing a new product, your design team will create something that remains true to purpose and market fit. These stories should primarily focus on a particular feature of the product. Instead of it looking like a project proposal, the persona should answer a pain point, identified in the MRD, and the value the feature will provide.4. Release NotesThese are so important, not only to help a product team ensure the product roadmap stays on track, but also for other teams involved. It will help people manage their workload so that they're able to support the product as and when they need to. Product release notes should include milestone names, features, fixes and upcoming improvements.5. Design & WireframesVisual designs and wireframes are a must for any successful product requirements document. They help engineers to understand the design vision and answer the pain points of user personas. By introducing wireframes at this stage, you're able to identify problems and find solutions that would not have been apparent without a visual aid. Don't think of design at this stage as graphic design. Your wireframe should function as a blueprint or basic map for where your core features will fit within a page and what those pages need to be in the first place. Wireframes don't need to be something beautiful, but they need to give your engineers and other stakeholders a clear vision of how the product will be used and how a user will flow through the product.6. RisksThe gift of hindsight is such a powerful thing. We don't know if a product will succeed or fail, nor every hurdle we may encounter throughout the development process. What we can do is try to identify as many risks we may encounter along the way. A risk can be anything from a shaky timeline to new code or talent, a particular integration, or an external resource needed. By identifying risks early in the product document, the product team can conquer any of the most-significant challenges at hand as early as possible and prepare a plan if for any situation.7. Future roadmap & iterationsA product is never really a finished piece of work. It should be in a constant state of flux, learning from its use, adapting, and growing to new technology or consumer needs. The first iteration of your product should be exactly that, a first draft. As a product owner or manager, ask yourself what functional requirements are essential for the MVP, and what can wait for the second or third iteration. Perhaps even consider what's best held off until a second or third iteration, and could be championed with some user-data under the belt. Try to plan out your product's future roadmap for the design and engineering team members to understand what foundations need to be laid now to make these versions possible. Consider the purpose of all your future work, the timeframe you expect it to be delivered under, and its priority alongside other features. Example of a Product Requirements Document TemplateHow to write a product requirements document can be a daunting task, and it's hard to get a grip on where to begin. It's a good idea to start with a Product Requirements Document template to help get your process underway. Below we've provided you with a PRD example you can use and adapt to your own needs. How to write a product requirements document?Step 1: Study upA PRD (meaning "product requirements document") should focus on the problem your product solves. Research customer needs and wants, and what they currently pay for similar products. How do competitors approach the problem? How can you fill customer needs better? Talk to your marketing, sales, and technical experts about the advantages and disadvantages of available technologies. All this research will help you lead your product development team confidently and effectively. Step 2: Define core valuesYour Product Requirements Document template should explain clearly how the product aligns with your company's overall objectives and product strategy. Present your company's value proposition as an elevator pitch. Make sure everyone knows what a successful implementation of the product must deliver during the design and implementation process. Step 3: Create a product philosophyDefining product principles helps your team develop it. Some PRD examples include: This value proposition exercise helps refine your product's principles and guides your team as they define user tasks and product features. Step 4: Identify user profiles, goals, and tasksA focused exercise on your user profile, goals, and tasks helps you build your product effectively. For example, PRDs should state who it is for, what their product goals are, and how they will use it. Create a user profile Your product user most important to your business in terms of sales. When considering new features, ask your team how that user would react to and use that feature. Focus on the needs, desires, habits, and attitudes of the majority of your primary users rather than trying to please every potential customer. Define user goalsA product requirement document should identify what users want to accomplish. Users often have trouble explaining exactly what they want. Identify the user's needs and obstacles so designers and engineers can find the best solution. Define user tasksWhen putting together your PRD, create user-friendly tasks with your team. Explore ways you can accomplish the user's goals quickly and easily. Then, evaluate the best alternatives. Step 5: List your product featuresThe bulk of your PRD will describe feature functionality and constraints placed upon the product design. Product functionality is described in functional requirements. Non-functional requirements describe product design limitations. Step 6: Test your conceptProduct managers and developers often take their draft PRD into the world to test it before launch. Get as low to make feature-rich product validation testing. Modern prototyping tools make prototype product validation testing for feedback easy. The three types of product validation testing are: feasibility usability concept testing Step 7: Release criteriaYour product requirement document should prioritize and rank requirements and release goals as "must haves," "high wants," and "nice to haves." This helps you bring the product to market and track evolving requirements. Establish quantifiable success metrics like: PerformanceReliabilityUsabilitySafetySupportabilityScalabilityLocalizabilityOther relevant product factorsStep 8: Revise your PRD draftMake sure the developer understands the PRD problem and QA has enough information to build a test plan. Address any issues your stakeholders raise while drafting your PRD. Step 9: Manage product developmentWhen a problem over requirements arises, refer to the PRD. If there isn't an answer, resolve and record the decision. Throughout development and product launch, your PRD gives your whole team a clear understanding of what you're aiming for. The pitfalls when creating a product requirements documentThe testing processIn your first usability test, you will see what issues they have and how to fix them. For effective usability testing: Test usability before implementation, not afterMake multiple iterationsKeep other stakeholders involved Focus on user actions, not wordsObserve user interactions with the product If you don't have usability engineers on staff, hire a firm that specializes in usability testing and add their input to your requirements document. Keeping it customer focusedCustomers are rarely as tech-savvy as product creators. For example, product requirements documents that seem intuitive to your designers may be obtuse to potential users. A poor first impression can sour your product on a customer. This is why customer feedback during development is an invaluable part of the process. Don't start from solutionsYour product requirement document should identify the problem you're solving and the need. If there isn't an answer, resolve and record the decision. Throughout development and product launch, your PRD gives...

Church, Macau 1561: Sir Francis Bacon is born in London. 1561: The fourth battle of Kawanakajima between the Uesugi and Takeda at Hachimanbara takes place. 1561: Guido de Bres draws up the Belgic Confession of Protestant faith. 1562: Mughal emperor Akbar reconciles the Muslim and Hindu factions by marrying into the powerful Rajput Hindu caste. 1562-1598: French Wars of Religion between Catholics and Huguenots. 1562: Massacre of Wassy and Battle of Dreux in the French Wars of Religion. 1562: Portuguese Dominican priests build a palm-trunk fortress which Javanese Muslims burned down the following year. The fort was rebuilt from more durable materials and the Dominicans commenced the Christianisation of the local population.[12] 1563: Plague outbreak claimed 80,000 people in Elizabethan England. In London alone, over 20,000 people died of the disease. 1564: Galileo Galilei born on February 15.1564: William Shakespeare baptized 26 April 1565: Deccan sultanates defeat the Vijayanagara Empire at the Battle of Talikota. 1565: Mir Chakar Khan Rind dies at aged 97. 1565: Estácio de Sá establishes Rio de Janeiro in Brazil. 1565: The Hospitallers, a Crusading Order, defeat the Ottoman Empire at the siege of Malta (1565). 1565: Miguel López de Legazpi establishes in Cebu the first Spanish settlement in the Philippines starting a period of Spanish colonization that would last over three hundred years. 1565: Spanish navigator Andres de Urdaneta discovers the maritime route from Asia to the Americas across the Pacific Ocean, also known as the tornaviaje. 1565: Royal Exchange is founded by Thomas Gresham. 1566: Suleiman the Magnificent, ruler of the Ottoman Empire, dies on September 7, during the battle of Szigetvar.Siege of Valenciennes during the Dutch War of Independence in 1567 1566-1648: Eighty Years' War between Spain and the Netherlands. 1566: Da le Balle Contrade d'Oriente, composed by Cipriano de Rore. 1567: After 45 years' reign, Jiajing Emperor ascended the throne of Ming dynasty. 1567: Mary, Queen of Scots, is imprisoned by Elizabeth I. 1568: The Transylvanian Diet, under the patronage of the prince John Sigismund Zápolya, the former king of Hungary, inspired by the teachings of Ferenc Dávid, the founder of the Unitarian Church of Transylvania, promulgates the Edict of Torda, the first law of freedom of religion and of conscience in the World. 1568-1571: Morisco Revolt in Spain. 1568-1600: The Azuchi-Momoyama period in Japan. 1568: Hadiwijaya sent his adopted son and son in-law Sutawijaya, who would later become the first ruler of the Mataram dynasty of Indonesia, to kill Arya Penangsang. 1569: Rising of the North in England. 1569: Mercator 1569 world map published by Gerardus Mercator. 1569: The Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth is created with the Union of Lublin which lasts until 1795. 1569: Peace treaty signed by Sultan Hairun of Ternate and Governor Lopez De Mesquita of Portugal. The Battle of Lepanto 1570: Ivan the Terrible, tsar of Russia, orders the massacre of inhabitants of Novgorod. 1570: Pope Pius V issues Regnans in Excelsis, a papal bull excommunicating all who obeyed Elizabeth I and calling on all Catholics to rebel against her. 1570: Sultan Hairun of Ternate (in present-day Indonesia) is killed by the Portuguese.[12] Babullah becomes the next Sultan. 1570: 20,000 inhabitants of Nicosia in Cyprus were massacred and every church, public building, and palace was looted. Cyprus fell to the Ottoman Turks the following year. 1571: Pope Pius V completes the Holy League as a united front against the Ottoman Turks, responding to the fall of Cyprus to the Ottomans. 1571: The Spanish-led Holy League navy destroys the Ottoman Empire navy at the Battle of Lepanto. 1571: Crimean Tatars attack and sack Moscow, burning everything but the Kremlin. 1571: American Indians kill Spanish missionaries in what would later be Jamestown, Virginia. 1571: Spanish conquistador Miguel López de Legazpi establishes Manila, Philippines as the capital of the Spanish East Indies. 1572: Brielle is taken from Habsburg Spain by Protestant Watergeuzen in the Capture of Brielle, in the Eighty Years' War. 1572: Spanish conquistadores apprehend the last Inca leader Tupak Amaru at Vilcabamba, Peru, and execute him in Cuzco. 1572: Jeanne d'Albret dies aged 43 and is succeeded by Henry of Navarre. 1572: Catherine de' Medici instigates the St. Bartholomew's Day massacre which takes the lives of Protestant leader Gaspard de Coligny and thousands of Huguenots. The violence spreads from Paris to other cities and the countryside. 1572: First edition of the Luisads of Luis Vaz de Camões, three years after the author returned from the East.[14] 1572: The 9 years old Taizi, Zhu Yijun ascended the throne of Ming dynasty, known as Wanli Emperor. 1573: After heavy losses on both sides the siege of Haarlem ends in a Spanish victory.St. Bartholomew's Day massacre of French Protestants 1574: in the Eighty Years' War the capital of Zeeland, Middleburg declares for the Protestants. 1574: After a siege of 4 months the siege of Leiden ends in a comprehensive Dutch relief victory. 1575: Oda Nobunaga finally captures Nagashima fortress. 1575: Following a five-year war, the Ternateans under Sultan Babullah defeated the Portuguese. 1576: Tahmasp I, Safavid shah, dies. 1576: The Battle of Haldighati is fought between the ruler of Mewar, Maharana Pratap and the Mughal Empire's forces under Emperor Akbar led by Raja Man Singh. 1576: Sack of Antwerp by badly paid Spanish soldiers. 1577-1580: Francis Drake circles the world. 1577: Ki Ageng Pemanahan built his palace in Pasargede or Kotagede. 1578: King Sebastian of Portugal is killed at the Battle of Alcazarquivir. 1578: The Portuguese establish a fort on Tidore but the main centre for Portuguese activities in Maluku becomes Ambon.[12] 1578: Sonam Gyatso is conferred the title of Dalai Lama by Tumed Mongol ruler, Altan Khan. Recognised as the reincarnation of two previous Lamas, Sonam Gyatso becomes the third Dalai Lama in the lineage.[15] 1578: Governor-General Francisco de Sande officially declared war against Brunei in 1578, starting the Castilian War of 1578. 1579: The Union of Utrecht unifies the northern Netherlands, a foundation for the later Dutch Republic. 1579: The Union of Arras unifies the southern Netherlands, a foundation for the later states of the Spanish Netherlands, the Austrian Netherlands and Belgium.The Irish Gaelic chieftain's feast, from The Image of Ireland 1579: The British navigator Sir Francis Drake passes through Maluku and transit in Ternate on his circumnavigation of the world. The Portuguese establish a fort on Tidore but the main centre for Portuguese activities in Maluku becomes Ambon.[16] The fall of Spanish Armada 1580: Drake's circumnavigation influences Philip II of Spain to build up the Spanish Armada. English ships in Spanish harbours are impounded. 1580: Spain unifies with Portugal under Philip II. The struggle for the throne of Portugal ends the Portuguese Empire. The Spanish and Portuguese crowns are united for 60 years, i.e. until 1640. 1580-1587: Nagasaki comes under control of the Jesuits. 1581: Dutch Act of Abjuration, declaring abjuring allegiance to Philip II of Spain. 1581: Bayinnaung dies at the age of 65. 1582: Oda Nobunaga commits seppuku during the Honnō-ji Incident coup by his general, Akechi Mitsuhide. 1582: Pope Gregory XIII issues the Gregorian calendar. The last day of the Julian calendar was Thursday, 4 October 1582 and this was followed by the first day of the Gregorian calendar, Friday, 15 October 1582 1582: Yermak Timofeyevich conquers the Siberia Khanate on behalf of the Stroganovs. 1583: Denmark builds the world's first theme park, Bakken. 1583: Death of Sultan Babullah of Ternate. 1584-1585: After the siege of Antwerp, many of its merchants flee to Amsterdam. According to Luc-Normand Tellier, "At its peak, between 1510 and 1557, Antwerp concentrated about 40% of the world trade...It is estimated that the port of Antwerp was earning the Spanish crown seven times more revenues than the Americas."[17] 1584: Ki Ageng Pemanahan died. Sultan Pajang raised Sutawijaya, son of Ki Ageng Pemanahan as the new ruler in Mataram, titled 'Loring Ngabehi Market" (because of his home in the north of the market). 1585: Akbar annexes Kashmir and adds it to the Kabul SubahPortuguese fusta in India from a book by Jan Huygen van Linschoten 1585: Colony at Roanoke founded in North America. 1585-1604: The Anglo-Spanish War is fought on both sides of the Atlantic. 1587: Mary, Queen of Scots is executed by Elizabeth I. 1587: The reign of Abbas I marks the zenith of the Safavid dynasty. 1587: Troops that would invade Pajang Mataram Sultanate storm ravaged the eruption of Mount Merapi. Sutawijaya and his men survived. 1588: Mataram into the kingdom with Sutawijaya as Sultan, titled "Senapati Ingalaga Sayidin Panatagama" means the warlord and cleric Manager Religious Life. 1588: England repulses the Spanish Armada. 1589: Spain repulses the English Armada. 1589: Catherine de' Medici dies at aged 69. Abu'l-Fazl ibn Mubarak presenting Akbarnama to Mughal Azam Akbar, Mughal miniature 1590: Siege of Odawara: the Go-Hojo clan surrender to Toyotomi Hideyoshi, and Japan is unified. 1591: Gazi Giray leads a huge Tatar expedition against Moscow. 1591: In Mali, Moroccan forces of the Sultan Ahmad al-Mansur led by Judar Pasha defeat the Songhai Empire at the Battle of Tondibi. 1592-1593: John Stow reports 10,675 plague deaths in London, a city of approximately 200,000 people. 1592-1598: Korea, with the help of Ming dynasty China, repels two Japanese invasions. 1593-1606: The Long War between the Habsburg monarchy and the Ottoman Turks. 1594: St. Paul's College, Macau, founded by Alessandro Valignano. 1595: First Dutch expedition to Indonesia sets sail for the East Indies with two hundred and forty-nine men and sixty-four cannons led by Cornelis de Houtman.[18] 1596: Birth of René Descartes. 1596: June, de Houtman's expedition reaches Banten the main pepper port of West Java where they clash with both the Portuguese and Indonesians. It then sails east along the north coast of Java losing twelve crew to a Javanese attack at Sidayu and killing a local ruler in Madura.[18] 1597: Romeo and Juliet is published. 1597: Cornelis de Houtman's expedition returns to the Netherlands with enough spices to make a considerable profit.[18] 1598: The Edict of Nantes ends the French Wars of Religion. 1598: Abbas I moves Safavids capital from Qazvin to Isfahan in 1598. 1598-1613: Russia descends into anarchy during the Time of Troubles. 1598: The Portuguese require an armada of 90 ships to put down a Solorese uprising.[12] (to 1599) 1598: More Dutch fleets leave for Indonesia and most are profitable.[18]Edo period screen depicting the Battle of Sekigahara 1598: The province of Santa Fe de Nuevo México is established in Northern New Spain. The region would later become a territory of Mexico, the New Mexico Territory in the United States, and the US State of New Mexico. 1598: Death of Toyotomi Hideyoshi, known as the unifier of Japan. 1599: The Mali Empire is defeated at the Battle of Jenné. 1599: The van Neck expedition returns to Europe. The expedition makes a 400 per cent profit.[18] (to 1600) 1599: March, Leaving Europe the previous year, a fleet of eight ships under Jacob van Neck was the first Dutch fleet to reach the 'Spice Islands' of Maluku.[18] 1600: Giordano Bruno is burned at the stake for heresy in Rome.Siege of Fiłakov castle during the Long Turkish War 1600: Battle of Sekigahara in Japan. End of the Warring States period and beginning of the Edo period. 1600: The Portuguese win a major naval battle in the bay of Ambon.[19] Later in the year, the Dutch join forces with the local Hitoese in an anti-Portuguese alliance, in return for which the Dutch would have the sole right to purchase spices from Hitu.[19] 1600: Elizabeth I grants a charter to the British East India Company beginning the English advance in Asia. 1600: Michael the Brave unites the three principalities: Wallachia, Moldavia and Transylvania after the Battle of Selimbär from 1599. For later events, see Timeline of the 17th century. Polybius' The Histories translated into Italian, English, German and French.[20] Mississippian culture disappears. Medallion rug, variant Star Ushak style, Anatolia (modern Turkey), is made. It is now kept at the Saint Louis Art Museum. Hernan Cortes (1485-1547) Henry VIII, (1491-1547) King of England and Ireland Don Fernando Álvarez de Toledo (1507-1582) Suleiman the Magnificent, Sultan of the Ottoman Empire (1520-1566) Ivan IV the Terrible (1530-1584) Oda Nobunaga (1534-1582) Sir Francis Drake (c. 1540 - 1596) Alberico Gentili, (1552-1608) the Father of international law Philip II of Spain, King of Spain (1556-1598) Akbar the Great, Mughal emperor (1556-1605) Related article: List of 16th century inventions. The Columbian Exchange introduces many plants, animals and diseases to the Old and New Worlds. Introduction of the spinning wheel revolutionizes textile production in Europe. The letter j is introduced into the English alphabet. 1500: First portable watch is created by Peter Henlein of Germany.The Iberian Union in 1598, under Philip II, King of Spain and Portugal 1513: Juan Ponce de León sights Florida and Vasco Núñez de Balboa sights the eastern edge of the Pacific Ocean. 1519-1522: Ferdinand Magellan and Juan Sebastián Elcano lead the first circumnavigation of the world. 1519-1540: In America, Hernando de Soto expeditions map the Gulf of Mexico coastline and bays. 1525: Modern square root symbol (√) 1583: Galileo Galilei of Pisa, Italy identifies the constant swing of a pendulum, leading to development of reliable timekeepers. 1585: earliest known reference to the 'sailing carriage' in China. 1589: William Lee invents the stocking frame. 1591: First flush toilet is introduced by Sir John Harrington of England, the design published under 'The Metamorphosis of Ajax'. 1593: Galileo Galilei invents a thermometer. 1596: William Barents discovers Spitsbergen. 1597: Opera in Florence by Jacopo Peri. Entertainment in the 16th century ^ a b Modern reference works on the period tend to follow the introduction of the Gregorian calendar for the sake of clarity; thus NASA's lunar eclipse catalogue states "The Gregorian calendar is used for all dates from 1582 Oct 15 onwards. Before that date, the Julian calendar is used." For dates after 15 October 1582, care must be taken to avoid confusion of the two styles. ^ de Vries, Jan (14 September 2009). "The limits of globalization in the early modern world". The Economic History Review. 63 (3): 710–733. CiteSeerX 10.1.1.186.2862. doi:10.1111/j.1468-0289.2009.00497.x. JSTOR 40929823. S2CID 219969360. SSRN 1635517. ^ Singh, Sarina; Lindsay Brown; Paul Clammer; Rodney Cocks; John Mock (2008). Pakistan & the Karakoram Highway. Vol. 7, illustrated. Lonely Planet. p. 137. ISBN 978-1-74104-542-0. Retrieved 23 August 2010. ^ Babur (2006). Babur Nama. Penguin Books. p. vii. ISBN 978-0-14-400149-1. ^ "16th Century Timeline (1501 to 1600)". fsmitha.com. Archived from the original on February 3, 2009. ^ "History of Smallpox – Smallpox Through the Ages" Archived 2019-09-24 at the Wayback Machine. Texas Department of State Health Services. ^ Ricklefs (1991), p.23 ^ "A LIST OF NATIONAL EPIDEMICS OF PLAGUE IN ENGLAND 1348-1665". Archived from the original on 2009-05-08. Retrieved 2009-04-25. ^ a b Ricklefs (1991), page 24 ^ The Sweating Sickness. Story of London.. Accessed 2009-04-25. Archived 2009-05-03. ^ Sandra Arlinghaus. "Life Span of Suleiman the Magnificent 1494–1566". Personal.umich.edu. Retrieved 2013-05-05. ^ a b c d e Ricklefs (1991), page 25 ^ "La Terra De Hochelaga – Jaques Cartier a Hochelaga". jacquescarter.org. Archived from the original on December 23, 2008. ^ "The Lusiads". World Digital Library. 1800–1882. Retrieved 2013-08-31. ^ Schwieger, Peter (2014). The Dalai Lama and the Emperor of China: a political history of the Tibetan institution of reincarnation. New York: Columbia University Press. ISBN 9780231538602. OCLC 905914446. ^ Miller, George, ed. (1996). To The Spice Islands and Beyond: Travels in Eastern Indonesia. New York: Oxford University Press. pp. xv. ISBN 967-65-3099-9. ^ Luc-Normand Tellier (2009). "Urban world history: an economic and geographical perspective". PUQ. p.308. ISBN 2-7605-1588-5 ^ a b c d e f Ricklefs (1991), page 27 ^ a b Ricklefs (1991), page 28 ^ Polybius: The Rise Of The Roman Empire, Page 36, Penguin, 1979. Langer, William. An Encyclopedia of World History (5th ed. 1973); highly detailed outline of events online free Media related to 16th century at Wikimedia Commons Timelines of 16th century events, science, culture and persons Retrieved from " 4 The following pages link to 16th century External tools (link count transclusion count sorted list) · See help page for transcluding these entries Showing 50 items. View (previous 50 | next 50) (20 | 50 | 100 | 250 | 500)Bagpipes (links | edit) List of decades, centuries, and millennia (links | edit) Fashion (links | edit) Giovanni Boccaccio (links | edit) History of Mali (links | edit) History of Mauritius (links | edit) Post office (links | edit) Snare drum (links | edit) Republican Party (United States) (links | edit) 20th century (links | edit) 15th century (links | edit) 17th century (links | edit) 18th century (links | edit) 1624 (links | edit) 1661 (links | edit) 1608 (links | edit) 1492 (links | edit) 14th century (links | edit) 1st century (links | edit) 13th century (links | edit) 9th century (links | edit) 12th century (links | edit) 11th century (links | edit) 1564 (links | edit) 1648 (links | edit) 1572 (links | edit) 1623 (links | edit) 1662 (links | edit) 1490s (links | edit) 1640s (links | edit) 1690 (links | edit) 1688 (links | edit) 7th century (links | edit) 10th century (links | edit) 8th century (links | edit) 6th century (links | edit) 5th century (links | edit) 3rd century (links | edit) 2nd century (links | edit) 1573 (links | edit) 1570s (links | edit) 1574 (links | edit) 1436 (links | edit) 1490s (links | edit) 1476 (links | edit) 1542 (links | edit) 1597 (links | edit) 1540s (links | edit) View (previous 50 | next 50) (20 | 50 | 100 | 250 | 500) Retrieved from " WhatLinksHere/16th century" The product development process is rarely linear. You have an idea of what you'd like to build, and things change as you tinker and develop. While it's normal to steer your product in new directions, you want to keep yourself grounded and focused on your customers and product solution. Stray too far from your purpose and target audience, and you might just build an incredible product that nobody wants (or needs). To avoid this outcome, a product manager drafts a product requirements document. This document outlines the core necessities of your product, aligning it with your business's customers, values, and use cases. Below, we'll walk you through everything you need to know about your PRD to streamline development and build products that attract adoption and drive revenue growth for your business. What is a product requirements document (PRD)? A PRD, or product requirements document, is a comprehensive guide that outlines the objectives, requirements, and specifications of a product a business is developing. This record acts as a roadmap for designers and developers, helping keep them on the same page as they build something from the ground up. The document outlines what the final product should look like, how it should function, and who its target users are. It's a bridge between all the stakeholders involved in its creation. A PRD should include the following details about your product: Vision Objectives Functionality Features Specifications Product development methodologies evolve and change, but the PRD remains a blueprint to bring clarity, alignment, and direction as you forge ahead and prioritize your product roadmap. MRD vs. PRD A market requirements document (MRD) and a product requirements document differ. While your startup should use these two documents in collaboration, avoid conflating their distinct roles. The MRD focuses on market research, customer needs, and strategic direction, while the PRD zooms in on detailed product requirements, technical specifications, and internal collaboration. Do you need a PRD? While every startup might not have had a document labeled "product requirements document," they likely had something closely resembling it. Even Twilio founder, Jeff Lawson, wrote a loose PRD on the back of a pizza box when building his startup. Your startup might not need a PRD, but it will help and won't hurt. Here are a few of the clear-cut benefits of writing a product requirements document: Alignment. Having a single source of truth provides alignment and clarity for all your technical teams, ensuring everyone is on the same page and steering towards the same product vision. Collaboration. Your PRD is a central reference point for all stakeholders involved in the product development process. It brings together product managers, designers, engineers, marketers, and executives, fostering collaboration and providing a common framework for decision-making. Risk mitigation. The PRD identifies potential risks and challenges early in development. This allows for proactive risk management and mitigation strategies, reducing the likelihood of costly delays later on. Scope management. Your PRD acts as a scope control mechanism, ensuring the development team stays focused on delivering the agreed-upon features and functional specifications rather than chasing shiny objects and ideas. Decision support. When faced with design choices or trade-offs, the PRD serves as a guide, allowing teams to evaluate options based on their alignment with the documented requirements and goals. What should your product requirements document include? A well-crafted PRD should be comprehensive yet flexible, capturing both the product's big picture and fine details. It should be precise, leaving no room for ambiguity or misunderstanding—however, it should also leave room for adaptation and iterations. Every PRD will look different. Some development teams need extreme attention to detail to avoid scope creep, while others will operate better with more freedom and autonomy. Some include specific features and technical specifications, while others detail certain success metrics or budgetary constraints. For example, Amazon Prime might require 2-day shipping options while keeping each purchase profitable for the company—those would be essential items to include in a PRD. Here's what you can include in your product requirements document. You can include the whole product requirements document template or pick and choose the elements you most need. Objectives/goals. Start the PRD with an overview that clearly defines the purpose and objectives of the product. Describe the problem it aims to solve and the value it will deliver to the target audience. Target audience. Describe the target audience for the product. Create user personas that represent typical users, outlining their characteristics, needs, and goals. Product features. Outline the scope of the product by specifying the features and functionalities it should include. Break down the parts into user stories or use cases, providing detailed descriptions of how the product should behave and how users should interact with it. Functional requirements. Clearly articulate the user workflows, system behavior, and any external integrations necessary for the product to function as intended. Non-functional requirements. Specify the quality attributes, performance expectations, usability guidelines, security considerations, and any other constraints essential for the product. User interface and experience. Provide guidelines and requirements for the user interface design, including visual aesthetics, layout, navigation, and branding considerations. Assumptions and dependencies. Identify any assumptions made during the PRD creation process and list any external dependencies that could impact the product's development or implementation. This helps manage expectations and ensures transparency regarding potential risks. Timeline and deliverables. Include a timeline or project schedule that outlines the major milestones, deadlines, target release date, release process, and deliverables associated with the product development. You don't want your PRD to become so long that it's no longer user-friendly. Make it an ebook, and that's a surefire way to guarantee nobody reads or references it. Keep it short. If you can condense it down to one page, that's ideal. How to write a product requirements document Knowing what goes into your product requirements document is an essential first step, but now you have to write it all down. This process is collaborative between product management, developers, designers, and your executive team. 1. Define the problem Clearly articulate the specific problem or need the product aims to address, ensuring a thorough understanding among all stakeholders. When defining the problem, consider your target audience's needs and pain points, and explain how the current market offering fall short in addressing these needs. Gain these insights from customer interviews, user testing, and competitive research. 2. Outline the solution Develop a comprehensive solution spec that answers the defined problem, considering user requirements, market research, and technical feasibility. This could include descriptions of your product's key features, how it will function, and what sets it apart from existing solutions. 3. Draft the PRD Document the product requirements, including the problem statement, user personas, scope, feature requirements, functional and non-functional requirements, design guidelines, and technical specifications. 4. Collaborate and iterate Get input from all stakeholders to refine and iterate on the PRD, including designers and developers, to refine the document. As feedback rolls in, make the necessary adjustments. This process may involve several iterations to ensure alignment and clarity. 5. Hand over to the engineering team Give your development team the PRD to guide their engineering efforts, providing the necessary context and supporting development materials. As they delve into developing aspects of the PRD may need to be revisited and revised. 6. Back and forth Maintain an ongoing feedback loop and open communication with the development and testing teams throughout the development process, allowing for clarifications and adjustments—addressing any questions or challenges. By following these steps, you can create a PRD that effectively guides your product's development, ensuring that the final product meets the needs of your target audience and solves the problem you've set out to address. Scale your product with DigitalOcean Your product requirements document outlines what you aim to create—we help you build it. DigitalOcean provides the cloud infrastructure you need to create a product or service destined for scale: Cost-effective. Only pay for the resources you use, helping your startup optimize costs while scaling products. Scalability. Easily scale your cloud products as your user base and requirements grow. Flexibility. Use features like Droplets, Load Balancers, Managed Databases, and Kubernetes to adapt your infrastructure to meet changing demands. Developer-friendly. Take advantage of pre-configured development environments, 1-click application deployments, and an API-driven infrastructure that simplifies the process of building and deploying cloud products. Quick deployment. Enjoy fast provisioning of virtual machines, databases, storage, and networking resources. Your startup can rapidly deploy applications and iterate on products, saving time and accelerating time to market. Support. Dive into our reliable support channels, including a knowledge base, tutorials, and customer support. Sign up for an account to start spending less time on your infrastructure and more time on your products.