

# # Software Engineering

Software engineering is the application of engineering. It is a method of software development that follows all the principles to ensure that the software is reliable, efficient and maintainable.

software engineering goals:

① reliability

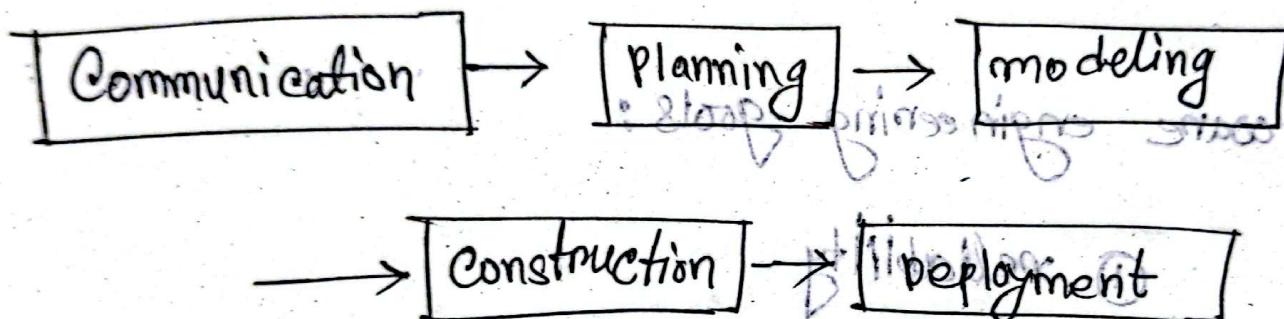
② efficiency

③ maintainability

④ comprehensibility

# Software development life cycle (SDLC) #

The software development life cycle (SDLC) is a process used to plan, develop, test and maintain a software.

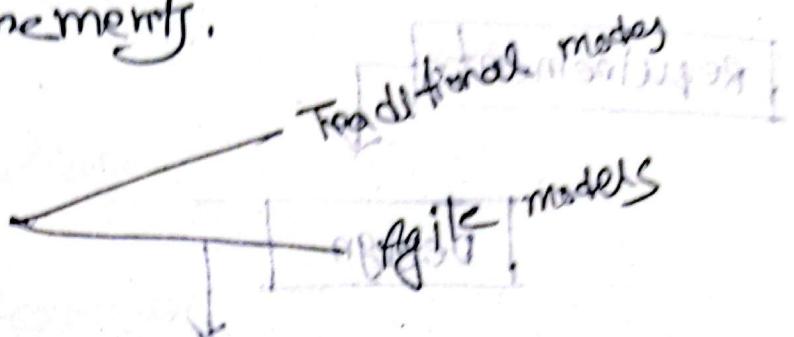


# Plan driven model :

The plan driven model is a method of software engineering where everything is planned and documented advance. It is very helpful for creating a good project, specially when

the project is more complex and needs to follow a strict requirements.

### ④ Plan driven model:



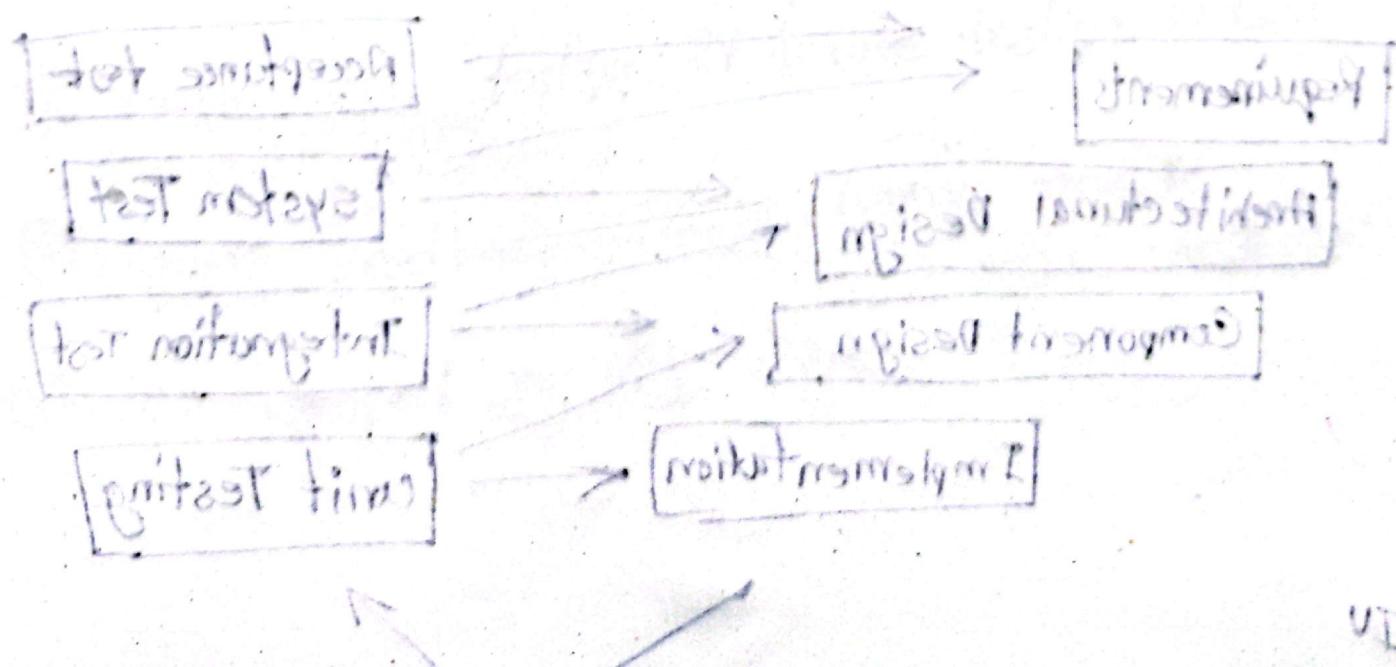
① waterfall model

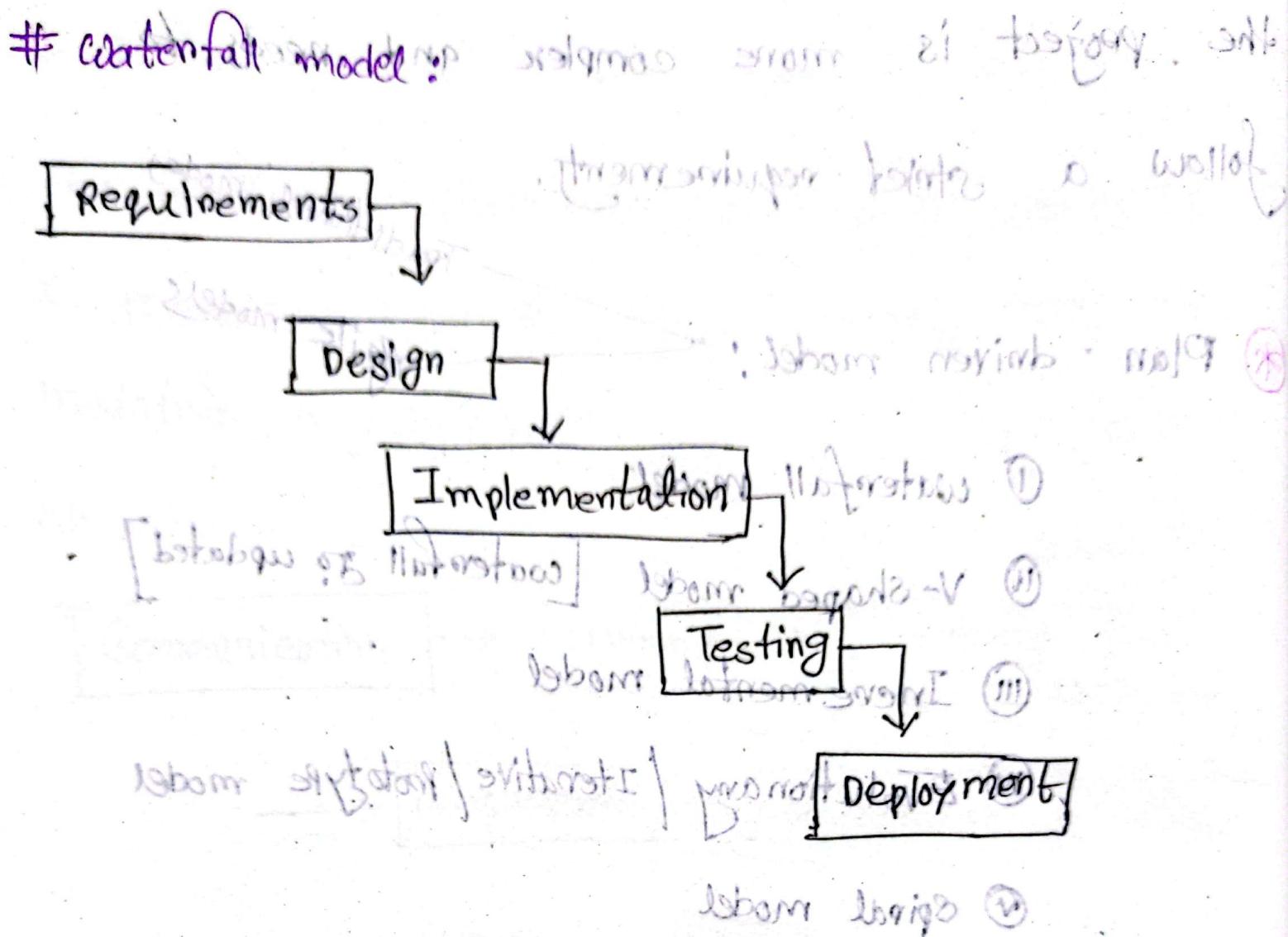
② V-shaped model [waterfall go updated]

③ Incremental model

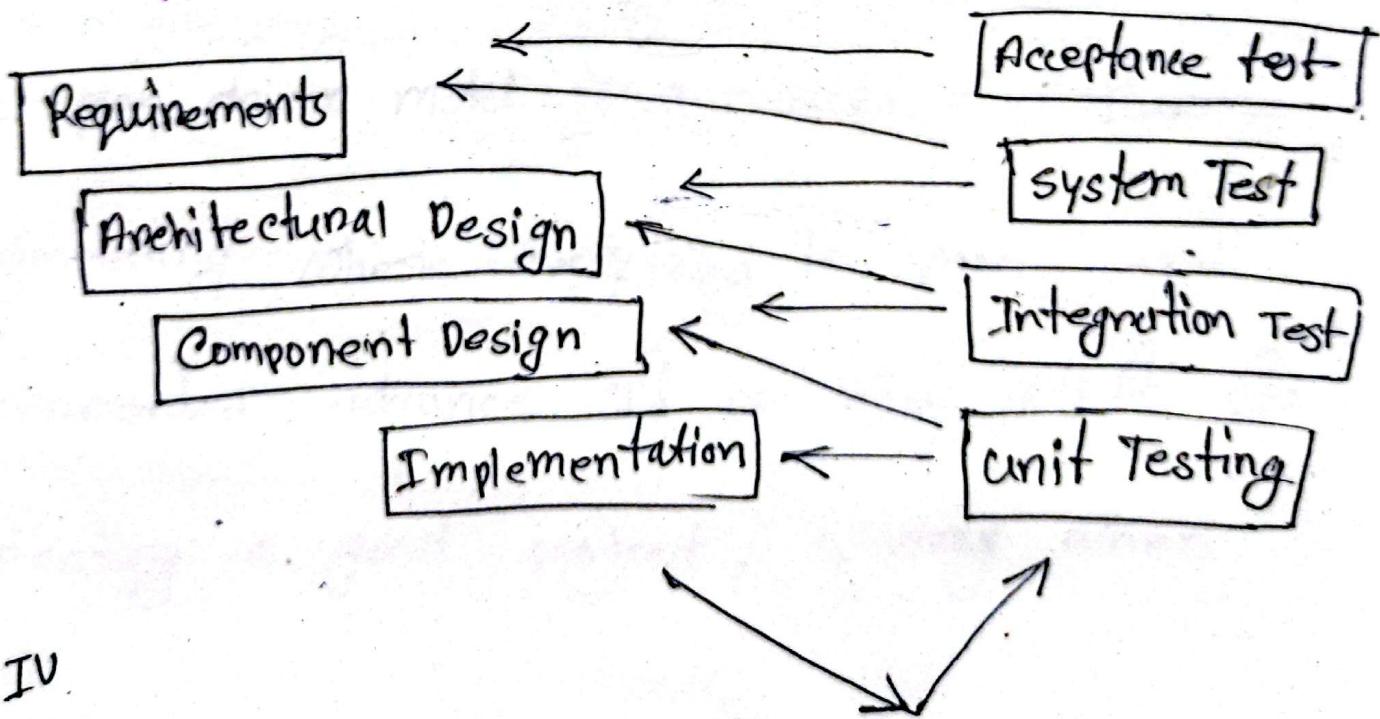
④ Evolutionary / Iterative / prototype model

⑤ Spiral model





## # V-shaped model:



ASIV.

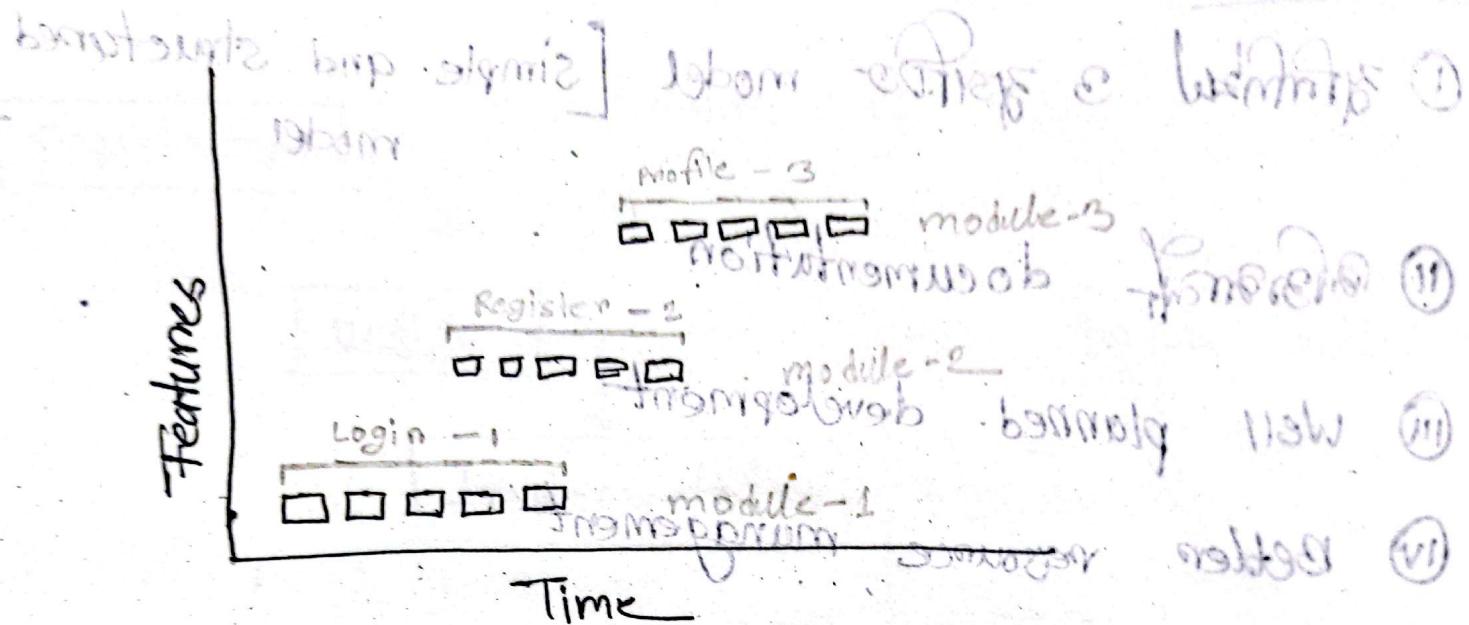
## \* Advantages:

- ① ପ୍ରକାଶିତ
- ② ପ୍ରତିକଟି ମୋଡ୍ଯୁଲ୍ ମେଲ୍ [simple, structured]
- ③ ଉତ୍ସାହୀ ଡୋକ୍ୟୁମେନ୍ଟେସନ୍
- ④ Well planned development.
- ⑤ Better resource management.

## \* Disadvantages:

- ① ଅଧିକ ଧାରା ଆବଶ୍ୟକ ।
- ② less flexible .
- ③ ବାର୍ଷିକ ଟେସ୍ଟିଂ କାମ ।
- ④ User feedback ମଧ୍ୟ ଲମ୍ବା ।
- ⑤ ଯେ ପ୍ରୋଜ୆କ୍ଟ କାମ କରୁଥିଲେ ଦେଇବାକୁ ଲାଗୁ ।

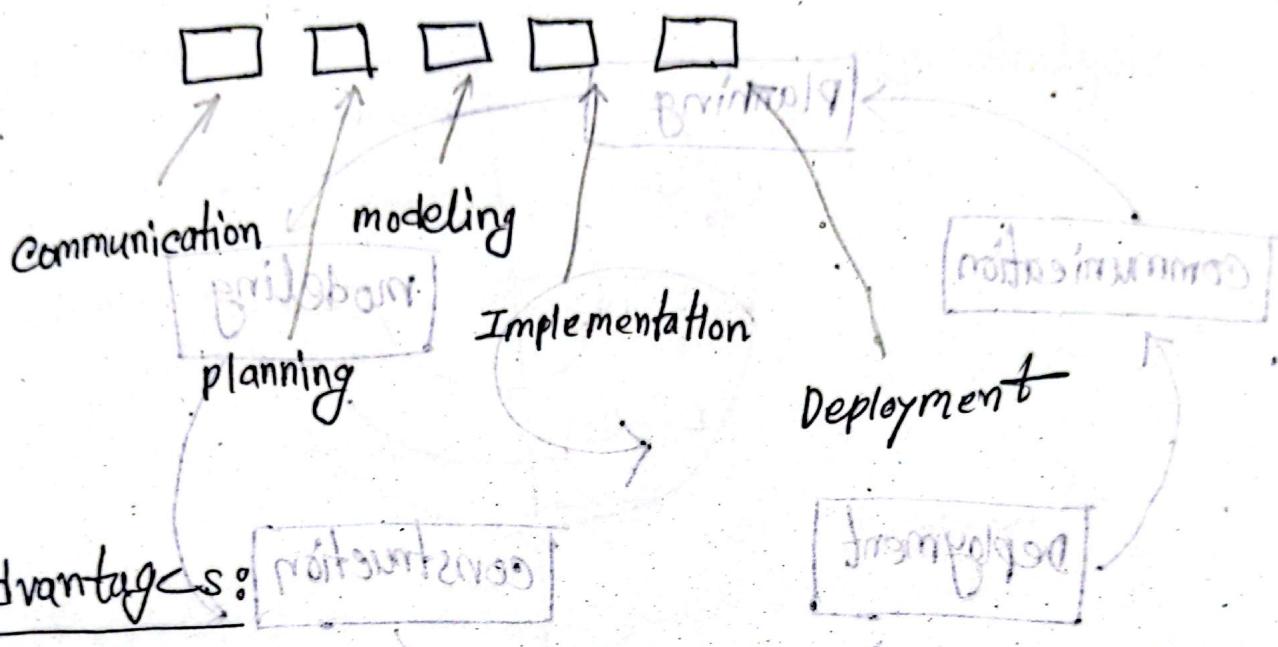
## # Incremental model:



## Advantages:

- ① Working module by module
- ② customer interaction maximally
- ③ Flexible to handle changes
- ④ Early release product demand
- ⑤ for large project

## module - 1 : Login



## Disadvantages:

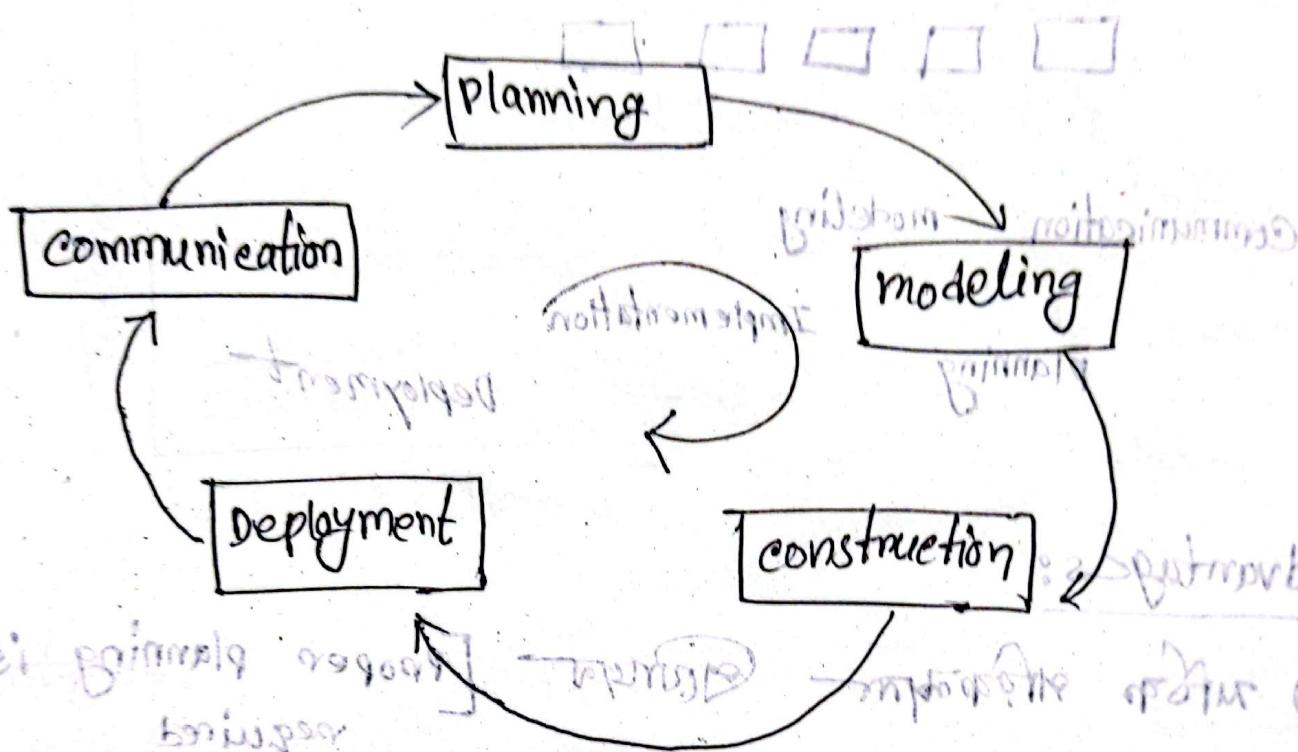
- ① ପ୍ରାପ୍ତିକାରୀ ପରିପାଳନା କରିବାକୁ ପରିଚାରିତ ଏବଂ ପରିପାଳନା [Proper planning is required]
  - ② module or increment ଦ୍ୱାରା ପରିପାଳନା କରିବାକୁ ପରିଚାରିତ ଏବଂ ପରିପାଳନା  
କରିବାକୁ ପରିଚାରିତ ଏବଂ ପରିପାଳନା

When:

- new:

  - ① ଅନୁଷ୍ଠାନ ପ୍ରୋଜ୆କ୍ଟ କେବଳ ଉପରେ ଥିଲା ଏବଂ ଫିରିଲା କାହିଁଦିନମାତ୍ରରେ
  - ② ଅନୁଷ୍ଠାନ ଏକବର୍ଷ ଫୋରମରେ feedback ଦିଲା ବାବା ।
  - ③ ଅନୁଷ୍ଠାନ କ୍ଷେତ୍ର ଅନୁଷ୍ଠାନରେ ଏକବର୍ଷ ଫୋରମରେ ଦିଲା ବାବା ।

## # Evolutionary or Iterative or prototype:



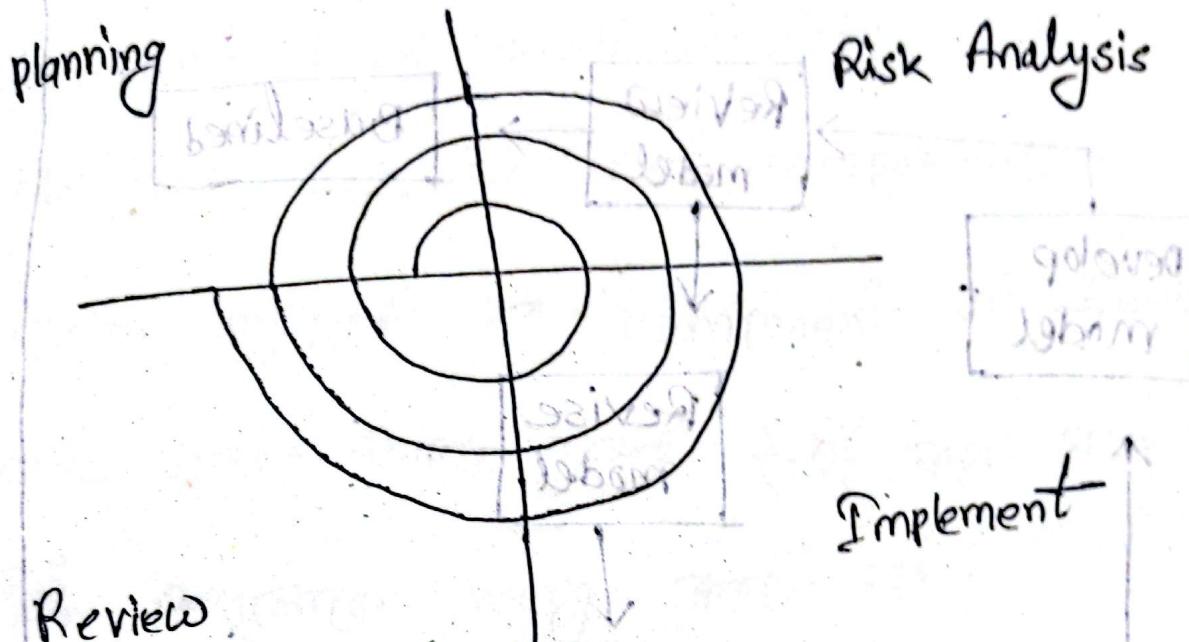
### Advantages:

- ① Quick planning and design.
- ② It helps to get early feedback.

### Disadvantages:

- ① money and time consuming.
- ② Stakeholders may play foul to get unnecessary changes.

## # Spiral model: (Working from ground up) 11



④ Radius to spiral = cost

Angular dimension = progress

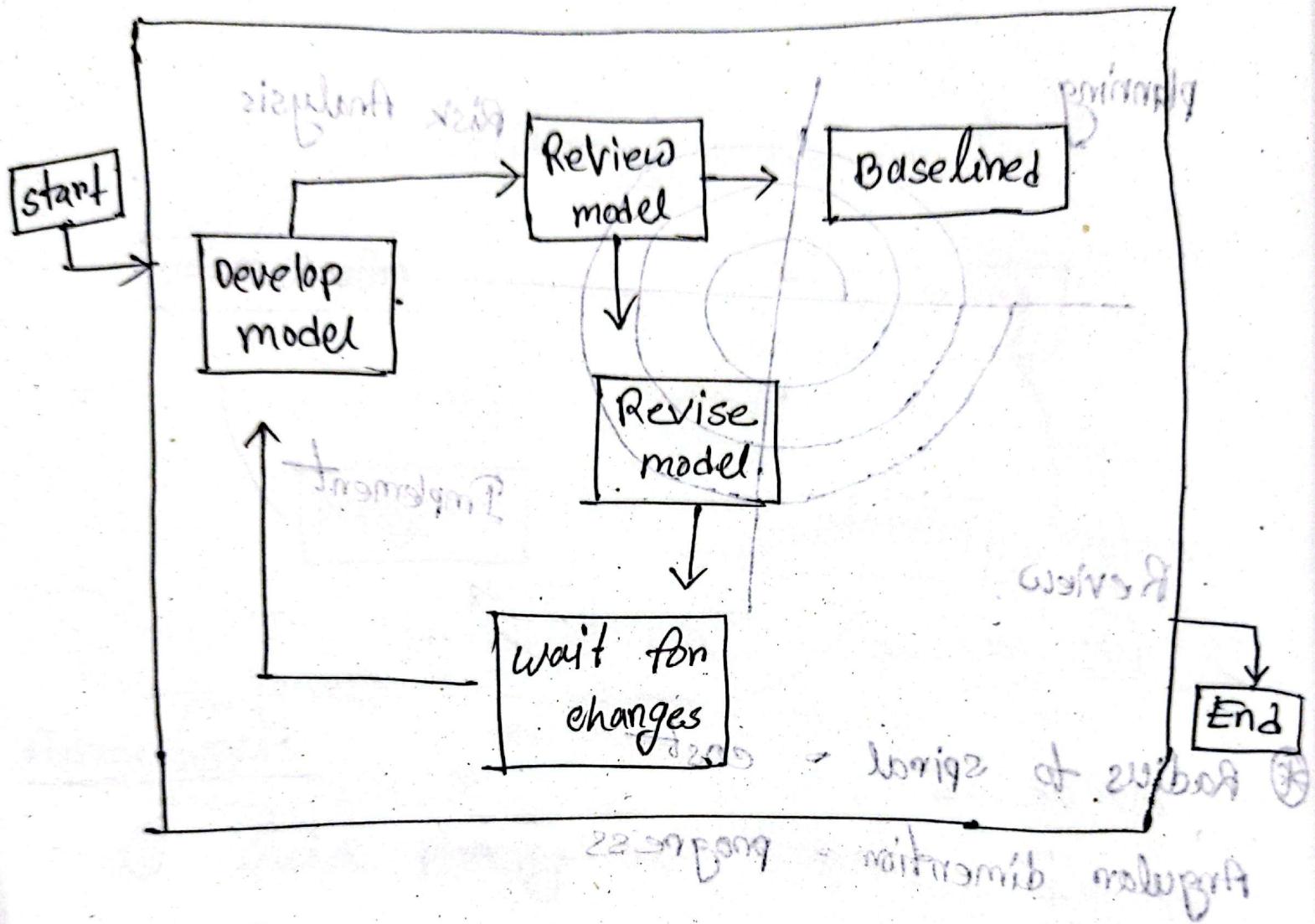
### Advantages:

- ① Risk handle
- ② Large projects
- ③ Flexible
- ④ customers satisfaction

### Disadvantages

- ① Time consuming
- ② expensive
- ③ Too much risk analysis.

## # Concurrent Development model:



एकल multiple project ला गणाउँने रोप्य तरिका लाई

- देख नम्बर १ अलगूना एकल model ला गणाउँने रोप्य तरिका
- १) अविस्तारीय
  - २) विवरणीय
  - ३) शिखित
  - ४) विविधतावादी

## # Specialized Process model:

### ① Component based development

⇒ we can reuse all the components.

⇒ कोरा प्रोजेक्ट द्वारा component द्वारा feature द्वा

रा code तैयार किया जाता है और उसके बिना में विभिन्न

लिखी असुलिएके merge करते हैं।

### ② Formal method model

⇒ expensive तथा complex project के प्रोजेक्ट के लिए

25

⇒ इस फॉर्मल मॉडल के लिए अन्य software

द्वारा लेनदेन किया जाता है।

⇒ इसमें फॉर्मल मॉडल के लिए अन्य software

शामि दिया जाता है।

## Advantages:

- ① अच्छा कार्यकारी [High reliability]
- ② गलत जानकारी का निकाल [Error detection]
- ③ खत्ते की कमी [Risk reduction]

## Disadvantages:

- ① more expensive
- ② Time consuming
- ③ more complex

## # Agile model:

① Move quickly

② Project কে প্রজক সূলো দ্রুত হয় part

১ চাই করো ২৫। তিথেও সেই দ্রুত part

সূলোতে কাষি করো ২৫। দ্রুত বিল এ কাষি-

complete হবে তালে যাবি Release করো ২৫।

অন্যান্য প্রজেক কে ২৩তে অপেক্ষা করো

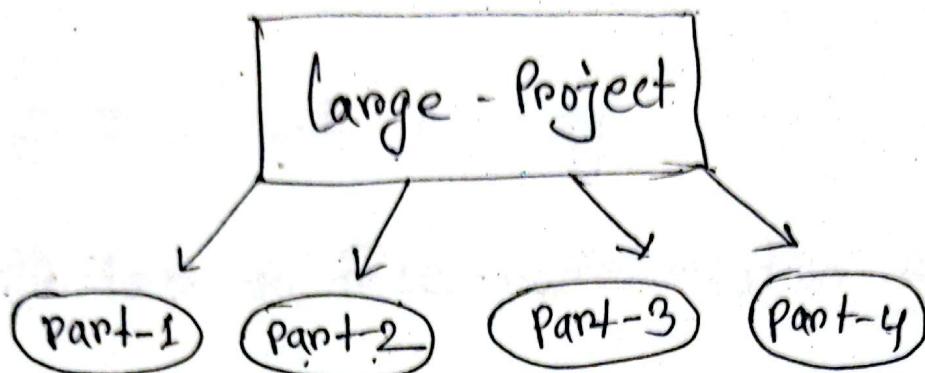
২৫ না। Project কে করে ছাপা complete

হিসেবে অন্ত পুরু দিবেশ করো ২৫।

③ প্রজেক কে এমি ১০তি তেজি করো ২৫

সূলো SDLC ১০ দিন ১০ প্রেসিভ part ৩

individually.



Small - chunk



Release



Feedback



Enhance



Re-release

One cycle for Continuously

চললেই আকর্তৃ ।

কামোর স্বত্ত্ব করে ক্লিয়েন্টের

Requirement change হলো ।

যদি পরিবর্ত হয় করে ক্লিয়েন্ট

আকর্তৃ ।

## # Advantages:

- ① Frequent delivery
- ② Face to face communication with client
- ③ Easy to change
- ④ Time
- ⑤ Support CI/CD
- ⑥ Multiple team works at a time

## Disadvantages :

- ① Endless process.
- ② maintenance problem.
- ③ less documentation.

## # Human Factor in Agility:

- ① Communication
- ② Collaboration
- ③ Leadership
- ④ Feedback
- ⑤ Adaption
- ⑥ Training
- ⑦ mutual trust and respect

## # Common agile process:

- ① Scrum
- ② Extreme programming (xp)

## # Scrum :

① Agile model କୁଳ ବାହ୍ୟର ବିଭିନ୍ନ apply କରାଯାଇଲୁ  
Scrum ପାଇଁ ।

ଯେଉଁ ଏଇ କାମିତି ଏ ପରିଚାଳନା କରେ ତୋ ତାଙ୍କ  
Scrum masters ପାଇଁ ।

② କଷଣ ମୂଳ୍ୟ light-weight , simple methodology.

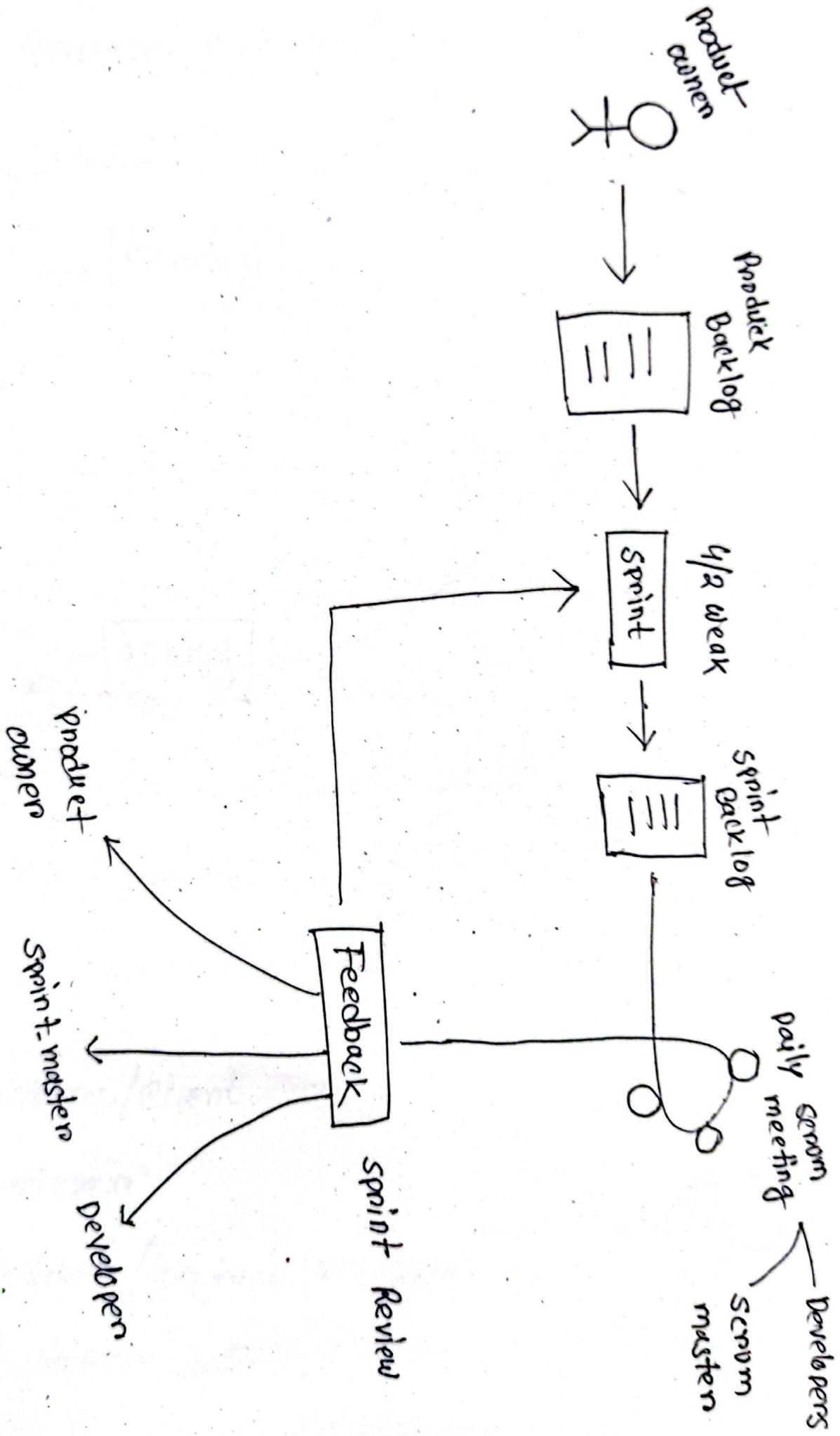
# Some keywords:

- ① Scrum master: यिनि scrum team का प्रबंधन करते हैं। (Team leader जैसा)
- ② Product owner: The representative of a stakeholder or the customer who use the software.
- ③ A Team: Group of professionals who develop or implement the software using programming language.
- ④ Sprint: एकल फिरवाह द्वारा दिया गया या वर्षा या वर्षा का अंतराल। (2-4 weeks)

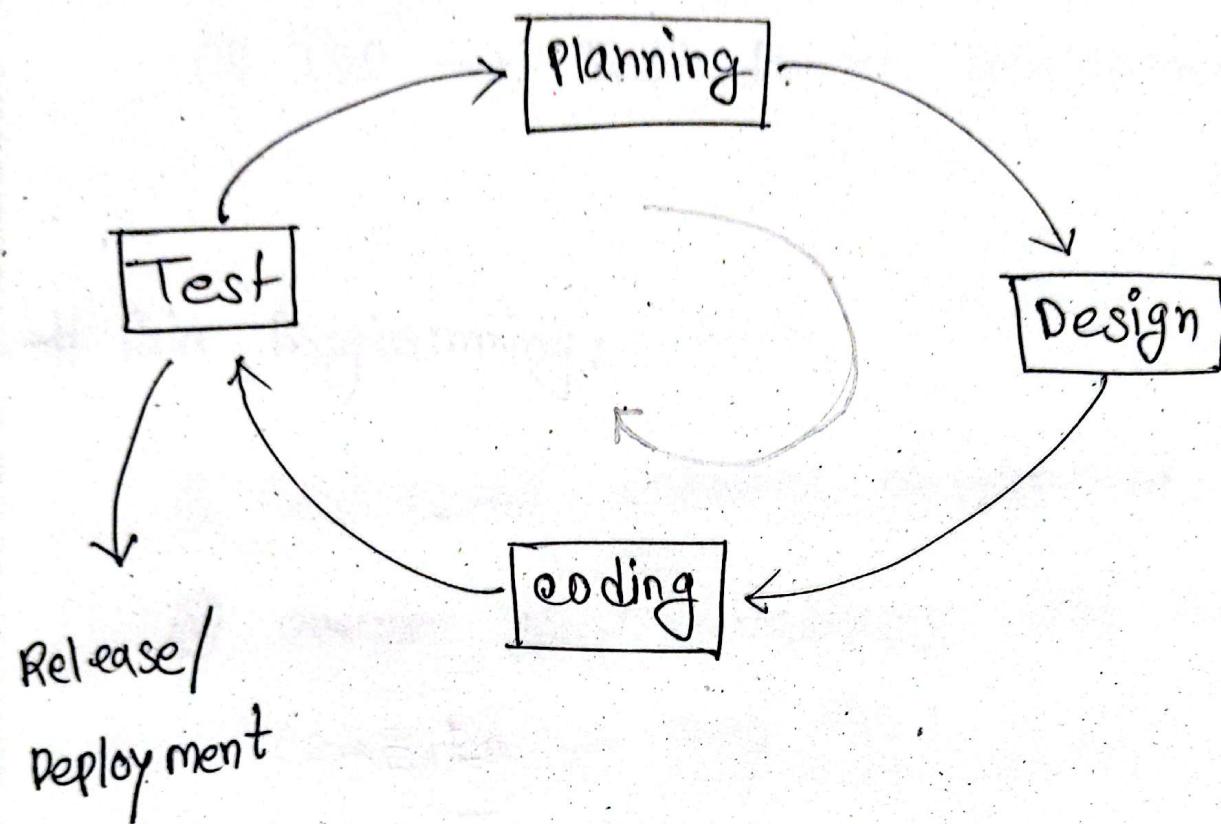
⑦ Backlog: यानि Project का किसी भी सेवा-  
का उपलब्ध सूची.

# Advantages of serum:

- ① Easily scalable,
- ② Flexible to change,
- ③ Higher software quality,
- ④ Reduction of risk.



## # Extreme Programming (XP):



## # XP Roles:

- ① Customer/client
- ② Developers
- ③ Trackers/Project manager
- ④ Tester

Keywords:

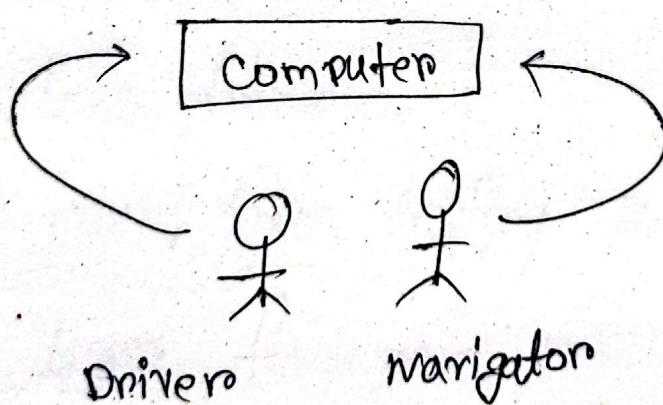
① Pair Programming :

② TDD → Test Driven Development :

# Pair Programming :

① ଦ୍ୱାରା ପ୍ରକାଶିତ software development ପରିମଳା ।

② ଅଧିକ ହେଲୁ ଡେଵଲପର କ୍ରମ ଆବଶ୍ୟକ ନାହିଁ  
Computer → କୌଣସି କରି ।



Driver: ଯିବି କୋଡ ଲିଖନ କାମରେ କମ୍ପ୍ୟୁଟର ପରିମଳା କରିବାକୁ ଦିଆଯାଇଛି ।

Navigator: କୋଡ ଲିଖନ କାମରେ କମ୍ପ୍ୟୁଟର ପରିମଳା କରିବାକୁ ଦିଆଯାଇଛି ।