

Assignment 1:

Create an infographic illustrating the Test-Driven Development (TDD) process. Highlight steps like writing tests before code, benefits such as bug reduction, and how it fosters software reliability.

Test-Driven Development (TDD) Process



Create Precise Tests

Write precise tests for the functionality you want to add.

Example: "Write a test that checks if the user can log in."



Correcting the Code

Write the minimum amount of code required to pass the test.

Example: "Implement the login functionality to pass the test."



Refactor the Code

Refactor the code while ensuring tests still pass, improving code quality.

Example: "Clean up the login function, improve readability."



Repeat

Repeat the cycle for the next piece of functionality.

Example: "Proceed to the next feature or bug fix."

Benefits of TDD



Higher Code Quality

Ensures code is tested thoroughly from the beginning.



Faster Debugging

Tests catch bugs early, making them easier to fix.



Better Design

Encourages simpler, more modular code.



Improved Documentation

Tests serve as documentation for how the code should behave.

Assignment-2

Produce a comparative infographic of TDD, BDD, and FDD methodologies. Illustrate their unique approaches, benefits, and suitability for different software development contexts. Use visuals to enhance understanding.

Comparative Analysis of Software Development Methodologies

	Test-Driven Development (TDD)	Behavior- Driven	Feature-Driven Development (FDD)
--	--	-----------------------------	---

		Development (BDD)	
Approach	Writing Tests First	Focus on Behavior	Feature-Centric
	Iterative Process	Collaborative Process	Five Phases: Develop Overall Model, Build Features by Feature, Plan by Feature, Design by Feature, Build by Feature
Benefits	Higher Code Quality	Improved Communication	Scalability
	Faster Debugging	Clearer Understanding	Predictability
Suitability	Best for: Small to medium-sized projects	Best for: Projects with complex business logic and requirements	Best for: Large projects with multiple teams and complex feature sets
	Programming Languages: Suitable for most languages	Domain-Specific Languages: Uses domain-specific languages	Structured Approach: Requires a structured approach to project management
	Team Size: Works well with small to medium-sized teams	Team Collaboration: Requires strong collaboration between	Team Coordination: Works well with larger teams and multiple development streams