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2(a) Online banking System

(i) Login

Input - Username & password
Process - Verify password
output - Redirect to hompage of the user's account.

(ii) Deposit - Money

Input - Enter the account no, CVV & the amount
Process - verify account no, CVV.
Add the amount to the acc. balance.
OUTPUT: shows "successful" if transaction ~~was~~ is complete & else,
show "not successful" if transaction has failed.

(iii) Withdraw - Money

Input - Enter the amount to be taken out.

Process - check ~~of~~ the amount is available in acc.

output - show "transaction successful". If amount is available & display remaining balance.
Else
show "transaction failed" & display account Balance.

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2(B) In Computer programming, ~~it~~ cohesion refers to the degree to which the elements inside a module together. In contrast, low cohesion is associated with undesirable traits such as being difficult to maintain, test, reuse, or even understand with coupling, a different concept.

Modules with high cohesion ~~is~~ tend ~~asso~~ to be preferable, because high cohesion is associated with several desirable traits of software including robustness, reliability, reusability and understandability.

The different types of cohesion are:-

① Functional cohesion: The execution of the task related to the problem is the only concern from all the elements inside the focused.
E.g:- Read transaction record, cosine angle computation, Seat assignment to an airline passanger, etc.

② Sequential cohesion: The data which is the output of an activity is used as input data for the next activity, the involvement of elements is as such easy maintenance.
E.g:- cross validate record and formatting of module, raw records usage, formatting of raw records, returning of formatted cross validated records.

③ Communicational Cohesion: The activities using the same input data or output data are contributed by the elements inside the module.
E.g:- Customer details determining modules, usage of customer acc. no, finding the name of the customer etc.

④ Procedural Cohesion: The activites are related if the elements in the module are related by sequence, otherwise they are not related.
E.g:- read, write, edit of module, record use out, etc.

⑤ Temporal Cohesion: The activites related in time consists of elements from the module.
E.g:- initialization of module, Setting the Counter to zero, etc.

⑥ Logical Cohesion: The activites of the same type or same general catagory is contributed by the elements in the module.
~~Eg:= use type.~~
Some example of logical cohesion are module for displaying record as below:
- use type of the record as record
- If type of the record is Student, then
- Display the record from Student

⑦ Coincidental Cohesion: The activites with meaningless relationship with one another are contributed by the elements in the module
E-g:- module for miscellaneous functions, customer record usage, etc.