

1. (a)find defects in To software
2. (c)Test Automation
3. (c) system testing
4. B. Black-box testing
5. B. Testing without any specific test cases or plans
6. D. Testing
7. A. To validate if the software meets the specified requirements
8. B. Performance Testing
9. B. Faster execution of tests
- 10.A. To verify if the software is stable enough for further testing
- 11.B. To ensure that the software is user-friendly and intuitive
- 12.D. Sanity Testing
- 13.A. Validating if the software meets specified requirements
- 14.D. Code Coverage Analysis
- 15.A. To verify if the software performs well under normal conditions
- 16.D. It allows for automated test execution without human intervention
- 17.A. Alpha Testing
- 18.C. To test the software in a variety of real-world scenarios
- 19.A. Negative Testing
- 20.B. To ensure that the software is compatible with different devices, browsers, and operating systems
- 21.D. To test the software in various operating environments
- 22.A. Recovery Testing
- 23.C. To test the software's behavior in different locales and languages
- 24.D. Blue-box testing
- 25.A. To verify the software's behavior under varying load conditions
- 26.B. To test the software's response to extreme or boundary values
- 27.B. To identify which test cases should be executed first based on their importance
- 28.A. Volume Testing
- 29.D. To test the software's compatibility with different devices
- 30.A. To verify if the software meets specified requirements

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It describes the sequential phases and steps that involved in the software development life cycle. From the beginning to ending of the software

The different phases that are involved in SDLC

1. Requirement analysis : the business analyst and the project manager gather the full information about the requirements of the clients or the user .
2. Design : in this step they will create a architecture UI and UX designs

3. Development : they will write and implement the code based on the design
4. Testing : the testing is done to identify the bugs in the software or a code whether the software is working properly or not
5. Deployment : the deployment team will deploy or release the software for the customer or the end user
6. Maintenance : they will maintain the software and they provide the updates to developed software and fix the bugs in the software .

35 . the major differences between the waterfall model and agile model

1. Approach
 - *the approach in the waterfall model is sequential and liner process
 - * in the agile model it is interactive and incremental approach
2. Project size
 - *in the waterfall model is best for the small and well defined projects
 - * in the agile model is best for the large and dynamic projects
3. Cost and time
 - * the waterfall model can be expensive and time consuming if the changes are needed
 - * the agile model is more cost effective and we can detect the issues very early
4. Delivery :
 - * the waterfall model the final product is delivered at the end of the project
 - * in the agile model the software is delivered in sprints were some some software is developed and set for the usage
5. Documentation :
 - *in the waterfall model the documentation id required more
 - *in the agile model the documentation is minimal
6. Testing:
 - *in the waterfall model the testing is done after the deployment
 - * in the agile model continuous testing and continuous deployment
7. Feedback:
 - *there is no feedback in taken in the waterfall model the feedback will be taken after the last phase
 - *the feedback is taken at every phase so that changes can be made easily in the document

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SDLC requirements gathering ensures the project's expected to deliver in the timeline. Software developers will develop and do the work right the first time so that there will be no errors or bugs in the software. This will Reduce the costs and risk of failure in software projects.

34.

The importance of testing in the SDLC

The Testing phase is one of the most important phase that determines the bugs and errors in the application. With so many testing phases, you get to keep away from any kind of bugs that may be affecting your application. We can reduce the cost for the project if we fix the bugs early in the stages . thats why the testing is most important phase in the SDLC

33.

The Design Phase in the Software Development Life Cycle (SDLC) is important because it serves as the label for the entire project. It transverses the business requirements into a detailed plan that developers follow to build the code and software .. This phase ensures that the system meets user needs while being efficient, and maintainable.

36.

Documentation is a crucial component of the Software Development Life Cycle (SDLC) as it ensures consistency, and maintainability throughout the project. With the help of proper documentation, stakeholders, including developers, testers, project managers, and end users can understand the system and its functionalities at every stage of development. So that the work can be done easily without any bugs or any errors in the software

45.

Project Management plays a important role in overseeing and coordinating the various activities within the . It ensures that projects are delivered on time, within budget, and meet quality expectations. Through proper planning , requirement analysis ,design ,development , testing, deployment, management . through this we can achieve the goals in time. That is why the project management plays an important role in the SDLC.