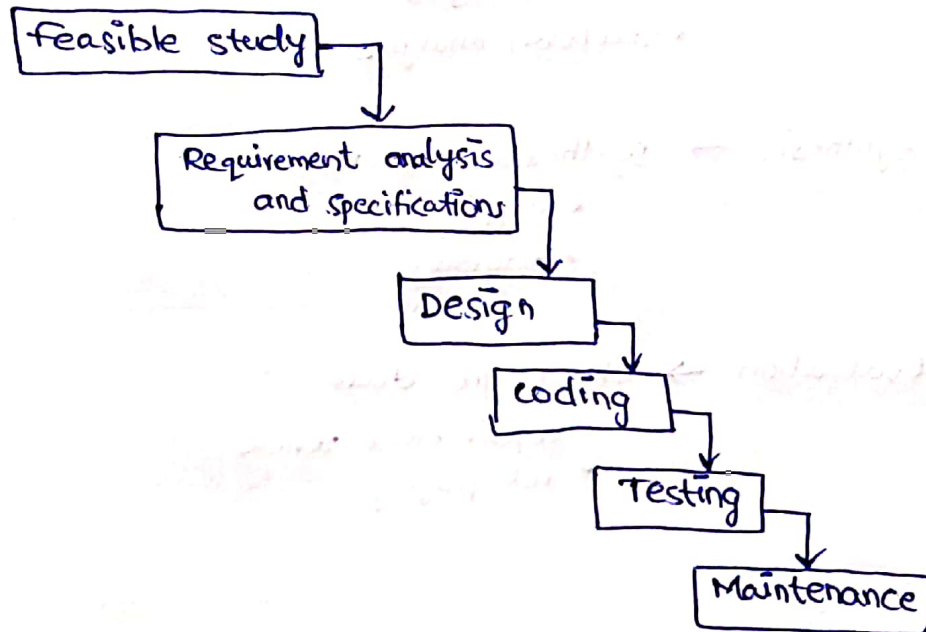


Section - 4

Question - 1

software process life cycle

* Waterfall Model:



- it is like a flow of waterfall from top-to-bottom
- assumes no defects is introduced during development
- it will take process step-by-step from top-to-bottom

Section - 4

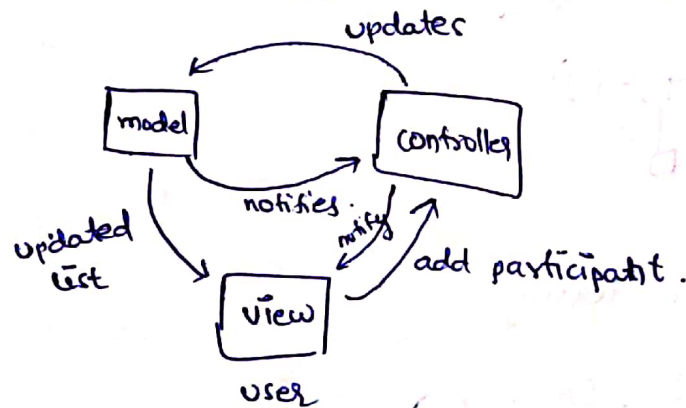
Question - 2

* Model-view-controller pattern

The three components are:

- 1) Model - This contains classes whose instances are to be viewed and (modified) manipulated.
- 2) View - This contains object used to render the data from the model in user interface.
- 3) Controller - This contains the objects used to control and handle the interaction with the view and the model.

Applications to zoom platform:



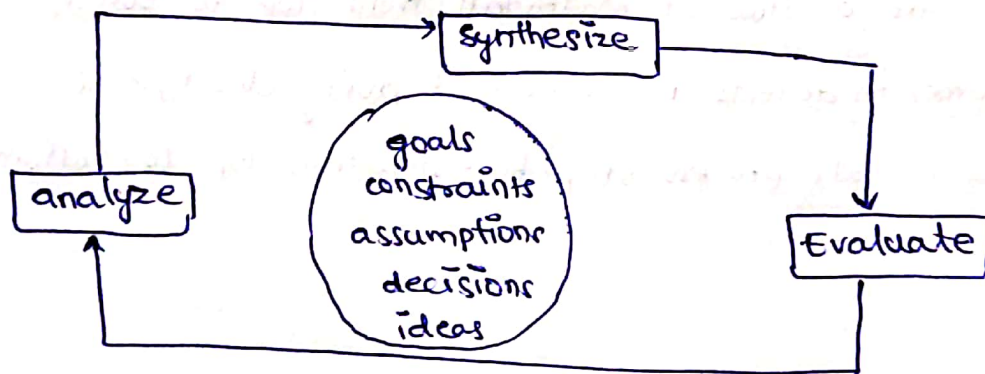
Section - 4:

Question - 3:

The 3 - categories of design pattern are:


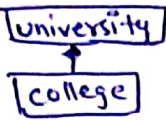

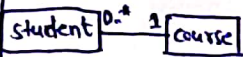

- 1) Analysis → Analyses the design
 - * task analyses
 - * stakeholder analyses
- 2) Synthesis → Synthesises the data
 - * mapping
 - * diagrams.
- 3) Evaluation → check the data
 - * requirement review
 - * role playing.

Diagram



Section-4

Question-4

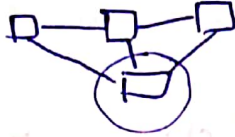
	Symbol	What they mean,
Aggregation		Representing has-a relation
composition		Representing is-a relation
Generalization/ Inheritance		The extension of classes.
Multiplicity		for intervals of the class (range)
Stereotype		for indicating that it is next step.

Section - 4

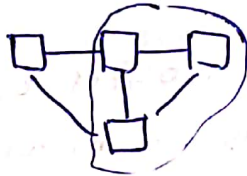
Question - 5

* Testing granularity levels.

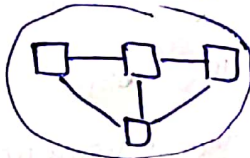
1) Unit testing



2) Integration testing

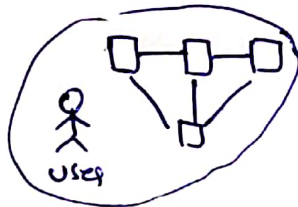


3)

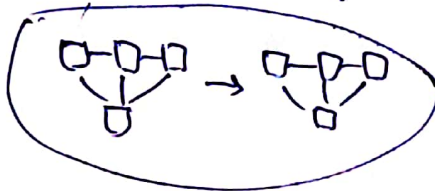


System testing

4) Acceptance testing

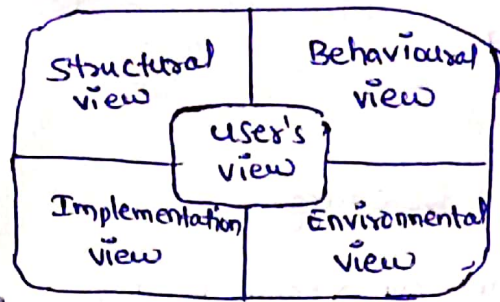


5) Regression testing



Section-4

Question-6



Structural view are represented by
↳ class diagram and object diagram

Behavioural view are represented by
↳ sequence diagram and communication diagrams

Implementational view are represented by
↳ component diagram

Environmental view are represented by
↳ deployment diagram

Section-5

Question-1

S.O.L.I.D principles are proposed by Robert.C.Martin also known as "Uncle bob".

S → Single Responsible Principle

- * Responsibility == Reason for change
- * If there are more than one reason to change this is not followed
- * Depend on GRASP (Hard for following)

Ex: profile.

O → open-closed principle

- * open for Extension
- * close for Modification

Ex: Inheritance
composition

L → Liskov substitution principle

- * Let 's' be substring of 'T', then objects of type 'T' can be replaced by object of type 's' without changing of any desirable properties of that program

Ex: Rectangle and Square.

I → Interference Segregation principle

- * This ensures that the clients are not be forced to depend upon the interface that they do not use.

Ex: Iphone & Android

D → Dependency Inversion principle

- * This ensure that the high-level modules should not depend upon low-level modules.
- * Both high and low-level modules should depend upon abstraction.

Ex: modules for refresh

Section - 5

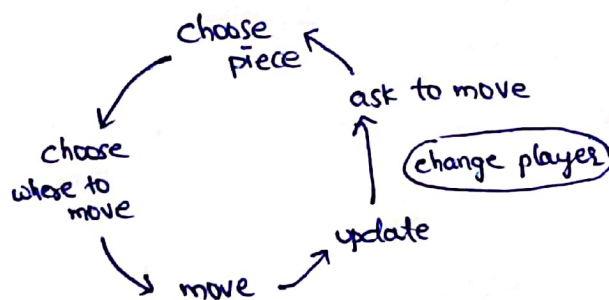
Question - 2

Architecture for multiplayer online chess game :

Requirements :

- wifi
- chess board design
- pieces (different types) design
- placement of pieces
- update the movement
- 3-D graphics.

Architecture :



- Asks user to move piece
- we chose piece & destination where to move piece and move.
- This movement will be updated to the other players.
- asks other player to move.

Designing Decisions & Rationale :

- Taking different (types) colored squares (white & black) for chess board.
- take some shape like (triangle) to form pieces.
- integrating those square to form chess board and pieces.
- assigning different roles to the different pieces for movement.
- giving button press for selecting pieces and their destinations.

Section-6

Question-1 :

Software for judicial system

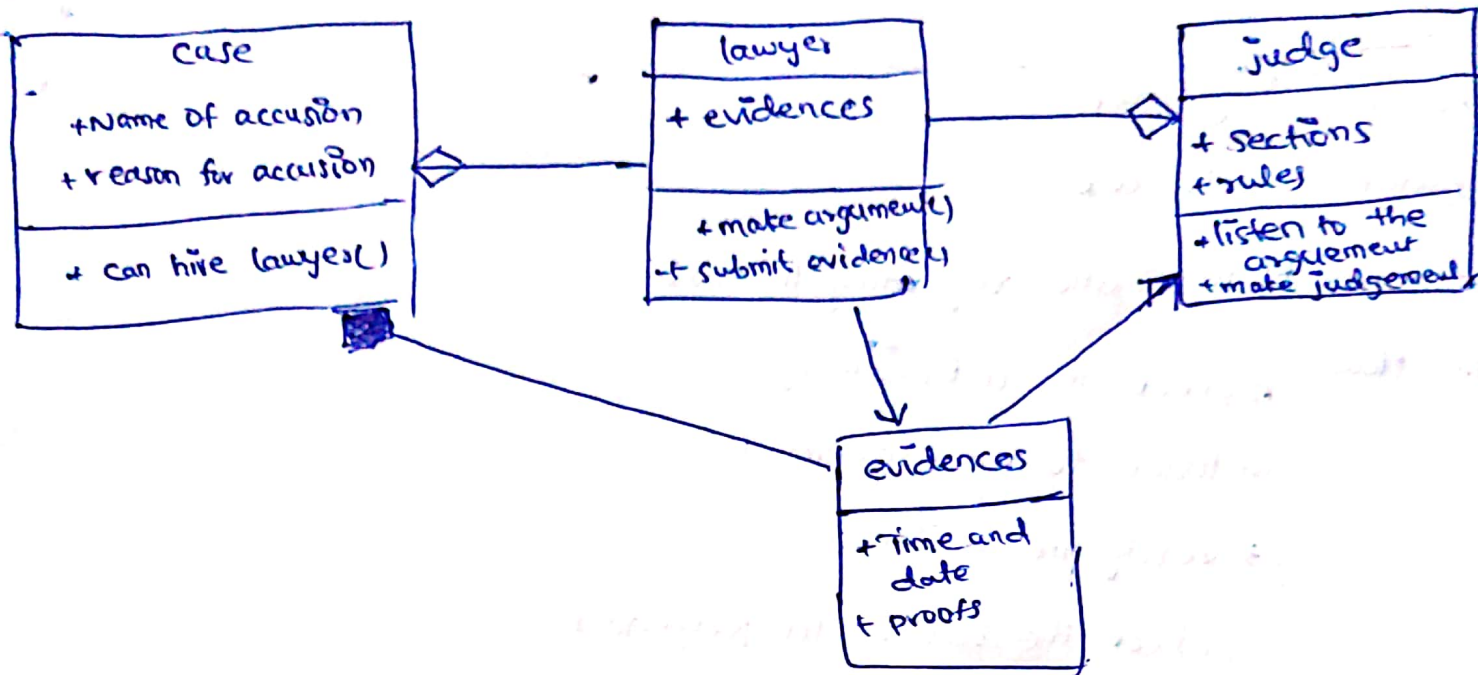
Requirements:

- list of pending cases
- sections
- list to argue
- solve case

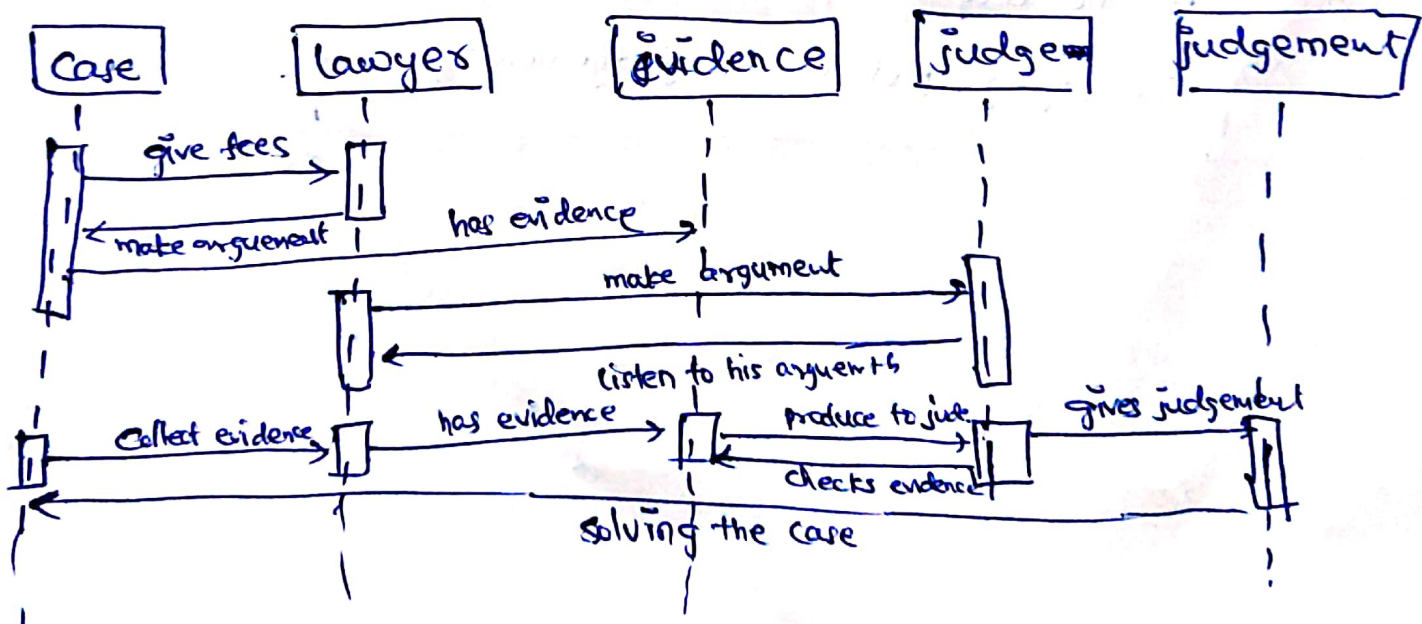
Use case

Number :	EU004
Name :	solve case
pre-requirement:	information regarding the case
main flow :	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1) check the informations2) listen to the argument3) verify the evidences4) check the sections for judgement5) give the judgement
Alternate flow :	if the arguments and evidences are not satisfying, postpone the judgement

class diagram



sequences diagram



Design choice & Rationale:

→ make judgement only after listening to the lawyer and verifying evidences if not wrong decisions may comes out.