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**SOFTWARE TESTING ASSIGENMENT**

**Q. What is SDLC?**

ANS. SDLC is Step by Step imposed on the development of a software product that defines the process like for a planning, implementation documentation deployment and ongoing maintenance.

**Q. Write SDLC phases is basic introduction?**

* **Requirement collection gathering/Establish customer needs**
* **Analysis =Model the specify the requirements ‘’WHAT’’**
* **Design =Construct a Solution in software**
* **Testing =construct a solution again the requirement**
* **Maintenance =Repair defect and adapt the solution to the new requirement**

**1.Rsqeuirement gathering**

* **Three types of problems can arise**

**1.Lack of clarity**

* It is hard to write documents that both precis and easy to read

**2.Requirement collection**

* Functional and non-functional

**3.Requirement amalgamation**

* Several different requirements may be expressed to gether

**TYPES OF REQUIREMENTS**

***-***Non-functional requirements may be more critical than functional requirement

-If these are not met, the system is useless

**Q. What is agile methodology**

Ans. Combination of – iterative and incremental process model with focus on process adaptability and customer satisfaction

* + Agile method break the product into small part builds.
  + Three build are provided in iteration
* Cash iteration typically lasts prom about one tow three days
  + Every iteration involves cross functional teams working simultaneously on various areas like planning ,requirement analysis ,design , coding ,unit testing ,and acceptance testing.
  + Agile thought process hard started early in the software development and started beoming popular with due to its flexibility and adaptably

**Q. WHAT IS SRS**

Ans. SRS-Software requirement specification

* + - A software requirement specification is a complete of the behaviour of the system to be developed.
    - It includes a set of use cases that describe all of the interaction that the users will have with the software.
    - In addition to use case , the SRS also contains non-functional supplementary requirements.

## **Types of requirement..**

* Requirements are categorized in several ways, like….
  + Customer requirements
  + Functional requirements
  + Non-functional requirements

**Q. What is a oops?**

ANS. OPPS :- Object orient programming systems.

An object like a black box.

The internal details are hiding

**Q. Write a basic concepts of oops?**

ANS. Identifying objects and assigning responsibilities to these objects

* + - Object communicated to other objects by sending message
    - Messages are received by the method of the objects

**Q. What is a object?**

ANS. Instance of in a class.

* + - * To create memory for the class.
      * To access whole the properties of an a class accept privet.

**Q. What is encapsulation?**

ANS. Data hiding

* + - * Wrapping up to data into single unit
      * Private your data member and member function

**Q. What is inheritance?**

ANS. Properties of parent class derived in to child class

* + - * Properties of super class extends in to sub class
      * Main purpose is :

- Reusability,

- there are five types of :

1. Single
2. Multilevel
3. Hierarchical
4. Multiple: java does not support

5)Hybride: java dose not support

**Q. What is polymorphism?**

ANS. Ability to tack one name having different forms.

* + - * Many forms or multiple forms

1. Compile time (method overloading)
2. Run time (method overriding)

**Q. What is RDBMS?**

* (RELETIONAL DATABASE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM)

ANS. The software use to store manage, query, and retriever, data stored in a relational database, management system(RDBMS)

* The RDBMS provides an interface between users and application data base.

**Q. what is SQL?**

ANS. SQL: structured query language to storing in permanent medium.

* start for structure query language.
* store in permanent medium.
* is a standard language for a storing, manipulating and retrieving data and database.

**Q. What is SQL commands?**

ANS:

1. **DDL** : Data definition lang.

: Create table, create data base use, truncate etc….

1. **DML** : Data manipulation lang..

: insert, update, delete.

1. **DQL** : Data quire lang..

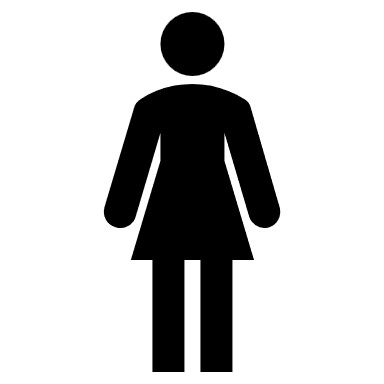
: select

4**) DCL / TCL** : Data transaction , control lang..

: commit, grant etc…

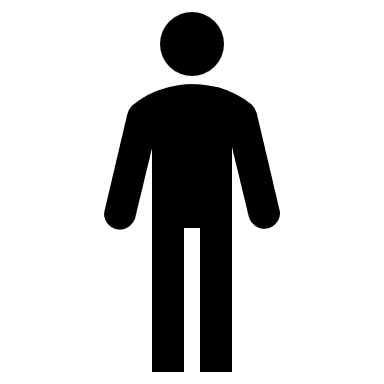
**Q. Draw Use Online book Shopping?**

ANS.



**Q. draw usecase on online payment system?**

ANS. Electricity bill using google pay application



**Q. Explain phases of waterfall model?**

* Waterfall model is one type of classical software cycle
* The classical software life cycle models the software development as step by step waterfall between the various development phases.
* Requirements are very well documents, clear and fixed & definition is a stable.
* The project is sort.
* Waterfall model is a **unrealistic** for.
* Requirement frozen to early in the life cycle.
* Requirement are validated too late.

Requirement gathering

**Analysis**

**Testing**

**maintenance**

**Implementation**

**Design**

**FLG: Waterfall model**

* **APPLICASTION WHEN TO USE?**
* Requirement are very well documented, clear and fixed.
* Product definition is a stable.
* Technology is not understood and not dynamic.
* The project is short.
* **Pros) Why Waterfall Model :**
* Simple and easy to Understand and use.
* Phase are processed and completed one at a time.
* Work well for a smaller projects
* where requirement are very well understood.
* Clearly defined stages.
* Easy to arrange tasks.
* Process and result are well documented.
* **Cons (why not waterfall model)**
* No working software is produced until late during the life cycle.
* High amount of risk.
* Not a good model for long and complex and object project.
* Poor model for a long and ongoing projects
* Not suitable for the projects where requirements are at a moderated to high risk of changing.
* Cannot accommodate changing requirements.
* No working software is produced until late in the life cycle.

**Q. write phases of spiral model**

* Definition : spiral model is a very widely used in the software industry as it is in the natural development process of any product i.e. learning with maturity and also involves minimum risk.

1. Planning: determination of objectives, alternatives and constraints.
2. Risk analysis: analysis of alternatives identification/resolution of risks

* **Risk** : something that will delay project or a increase its costs.
* Go-no-go decision first prototype.

1. Engineering: Development of the next level project.
2. Customer evaluation: assessment of the result of engineering.

**Q. write the agile manifesto principle?**

* Individuals and interactions
* Working software
* Customer collaboration
* Responding to change

**Q. Explain working methodology of agile also write pross and cons.**

* The agile methodology is a way to manage a project by braking it up in to several phases.
* It involves constant collaboration with a stakeholders and a continuous improvement at every stage. Ones the work begins, teams cycle though a process of a planning, executing, And evaluation.
* **PROSS:**
* It’s a very realistic approach to software development
* Promotes teamwork and cross training
* Functionality can be developed rapidly demonstrated
* Resource requirements are minimum
* Suitable for a fixed in charging requirements
* Delivers early partial working solutions
* Good model for a environment that change ateadily
* Little or a no planning required
* Easy to manage
* Gives flexibility development
* **CONS:**
* Not suitable for handling complex dependencies.
* More risk for of sustainability, maintainability and extensibility.
* An overall plan, an agile leader and agile PM practice is a must without which it will not work
* Strict delivery management dictates the scope, functionality to be delivered, and adjustment to meet the deadlines
* Depends heavily on customer interaction, so if customer is not clear, team can be driven in the wrong direction
* There is very high individual dependency, since there is minimum documentation

**Q. what is JOIN?**

ANS. A join clause is used to combine rows from tow or more tables, based on a related column between them.

**Q. write type of joining ?**

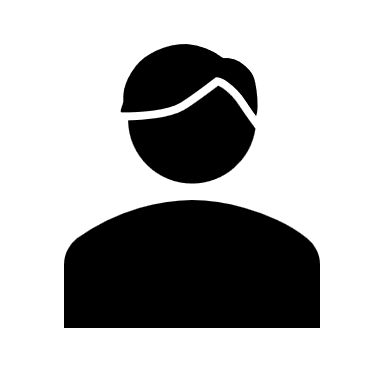
* INNER JOIN: Return rows when there is much is both table.
* LEFT JOIN: return all rows from the left table, even if there are matches in the right table.
* RIGHT JOIN: Return all rows from the right table, even if there are no matches in the left table
* FULL JOIN: Return rows when there is a match in the table: DDL: Data definition language.

Q. draw usecase on Online shopping product using usisng payment gateway.

**OPEN AMAZON FOR BROWSER**

**SERCHING THE PRODUCT**

**SELECT THE PRODUCT**



**SELECT THE QUANTITY**

**ADD TO CART🡪PROCESS TO BUY**

**BUY NOW THE PRODUCT**

**LOGIN /REG.**

**ADDRESS FIILING**

**PAYMENT OPTION🡪 CHECK EXIT**