

1. software process models outline the order in which the software is developed. Each software has a different purpose and requirement. These models are chosen according to the needs of the software. examples of software process models are waterfall, V-model and spiral.

Waterfall process model is the most straightforward model and mostly used when the requirements are clear and fixed. Each step in this process is planned and dependent upon the previous step. The phases in waterfall model are system design, implementation, testing, deployment, and maintenance.

V-model is mostly referred to as verification and validation model because testing of each phase is planned parallel with the development of the software. V model should be used in small to medium sized projects.

V-model phases are similar to waterfall model, V-model follows these phases, system design, module design, coding while these phases are taking place system test design, module test design and coding test cases also take place parallelly.

Spiral model is a combination of waterfall model and iterative model it develops software in a series in incremental releases. For every task in a spiral model, it goes through planning, Modeling, construction, and deployment. It goes through these phases multiple times until the completion of the software.

2. Use cases are the interaction point between the uses and the software. Use cases communicate with the user and logs their action to the software.

website: Canvas

1. Logging in
2. Submit the assignment
3. Attach a file
4. Send an email

3. The task of stakeholders is to deliver intended results and maintain the ability to produce products, users analyze and build milestones and responsibilities for the user and actors are individuals or systems that interact with the application/software.