

1. Fudgin about agile	design techniques and testing phases?
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it shilely thousan	Short development and
in marchine Bream	ent feedback from stakeholders,
incorporating means	phases tocus on continuous testing
the least the	evelopment process , with an
Throughout the at	ly and frequent feedback loops
emphasis on cae	An issues quickly, ensuring the
to identity and	mi Issues quiacy i every
final product all	ans with wer needs
Agile Denign Techni	iques:
(1) User-Centric Denig	m:
User eventre devig	m is an approach that prioritizes
the needs, expectat	tions, and experiences and end
users throughout	the moduct development process
The goal is to	create intuitives user-friendly, and
	that enhances the overall user
emperience.	The second second second
(ii) prototyping:-	development process
It is a crucial s	top in the design & development process,
allowing teams to	visualize and validate design concepts
before fell scale	implementation prototypes help in rachy
identification q a	sability issues and provide a targible
representation of A	he final product  nent'-  mentious improvement process where
(iii) theative Refinem	nent:-
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the sales and the sales of	multiple cities of developing
feeting, and fred	back to enhance its functionality.



ev reollaboration!
effective collaboration between designers, Elevelopers, &
skallholders is critical to ensuring that the product
is aligned a executed successfully.
Agile Testing Phases'-
1. planning phase:-
Defining the festing scope & objectives. Identifying key
features to test creating a test Stragey aligned with
agile sprints
2. Testing Dorign & Development!
writing test cases based on wer stories and acceptances
criterial Definning both functional and non-functional
testing requirements
3. Tent Enecution:
Punning tests during each sprint, including unit testing,
integration testing, a system testing performing automated
Ex manual testing approaches for better coverage.
c1. Defect management:-
Identifying, logging, and tracking defects wring took like
Jila or Bugzilla. princritizing defects bassed on severity
& impact
5- Regression testing:-
verifying that new changes do not introduce bugs in
enisting functimality.
6. Acceptance Testing'-
conducting user acceptance Testing (OAT) to ensure the
module meets buriefly and UNX expectations
product meets business and war expectations.



2. Write about agile documentations? The agile documentation approach involves creating documents, diagrams, or templates that are simple to undustand and help your team make dicisions. The most remmon enamples of Agile documentation include: User stones concise descriptions y a feature or functionality them the end we's perspective. They typically follow the format. · Acceptance ontona: components that define the conditions under which a curr story or feature is considered complete and working as expected. They help ensure shared understanding between developers and skaleholders. for example :- one acceptance exiterion for me following cuser story - " As a cuser, I want to be able to search for moderat on the website" - might be! "When I enter a keyword in the search bat and click the search button! the website should display a list of element relevant moducts ". · Sprint backlog: - Alist of tasks or user stories selected for implementation during a sprint It outlines the work to be completed by your team within the sprint timetrame · product backlog: - A prioritized list of a products derived features, enhancements, and fixes. This documentation acts as the single source of truth for your agile team. and guides the product development wasmap.



Buendown chart'- A visual representation of the completed work and the remaining work in a sprint or project. It help track progress over time and identifies potential delays or bottlenedes Ketrospective notes: - Documentation of the team's reflections and leaenings from the previous sprint It includes what went well, what could be improved, and action items for feature sprint Agile documentation: d) Plan your right documentation: - Start by outlining a documentation strategy that aligns with your projects goals. i) Determine the purpose of documents: - clearly define the puepox of each document and relate it to the ovall confert of your project iii) Don't produce documents in a silo! - Agile documentation isn't the say responsibility of one person or team. in store documentation in a centralized platform! - keeping documentation isolated or seperated within individual teams, departments, or tools undermines the principles of agility and collaboration. d) Document continuously as your work!-Agile documentation as a seperate activity at the end of each sprint, integrate it into your workthow. If you postpone documentation to the later stages of the project you run the risk of information loss and inacculacies.



3. Explain about di-sferent stages q Feature prive bevelopment mocess? Feature Driven Development (FDP): - consists of five primary Stages: Develop an overall model, Build a Feature List, plan by Feature, Design by Feature, and Build by Feature; where the core focus is to break down a project into manageable features, design each feature individually, and then build them iteratively, ensuring a deal understanding of the System's Functional -ties throughout development a pevelop an overall model:-This is the initial phase involves creating a high-level system model, identifying the key domain concepts and their relationships, and establishing the project scope with input from domain experts. (ii) Build a Frature List !-Based on the overall model, the tram generates a comprehensive list of features that need to be developed, ensuring each feature is clearly defined, user-centric, and can be delivered within a short time frame. this stage involves prioritizing fratures based on business value and complexity.



· Each feature is then individually planned, assigning, plan by Feature owernership, estimating development time, and determining the Sequence in which features will be built. Design by Feature :for each selected feature, a detailed design is created, including class diagrams, sequence diagrams, and This stage involves deep analysis of the features functionality and potential implementation approaches. Build by Feature: The final step involves the actual coding and implementation of each feature based on the disigned specifications. Through testing in conducted to ensure each features meet quality standards before moving on to the next. Feature-Centric approach. The minary focus is on delivering features incrementally. allowing for flerible adaption based on user feedback. a nighter harvelet all FDD emphasizes the involvement of domain expects to ensure accurate undustanding of the system requirements.



4. Explain about the practices of Extreme programming?
Extreme programming (xP) practices primarily focus
on collaboration, rapid fredball bops, and
destiverying small, functional increments of software
through key techniques like pair programming.
test driven development CTDDD, continuous
integration, simple design, planning game, edlective
code ownership, and frequent austomer feedback;
essentially aiming to produce high-quality software
by embracing enange and actively involving the
customer throughout the development process
key Entreme programming practices include:
a) Pau programming!-
Two developers work together on the same task at
one workstation, constantly reviewing each others code,
commoting knowledge sharing and better war quality
ii, Test- privan Development (TDD):
writing automated tests before winting any code, enviring
that all few code functions as expected and
meet requirements
is planning Grame's
a dialography planning mocks where the train breaks
, charles into smaller legics and estimates
down and survivor for flexible adaption to
their complexity, allowing for flinible adaption to
A SHOULD PLECT
iv, small releases!-



Deliverying working software in small, frequent
increments to get early fredback from the customer
and quirely respond to changing requirements
vs continuous integration:-
Integrating code changes regularly into the main
todeloase, allowing for early detection of integration
issued and ensuring a stable system
vij Simple dengn:-
touring on creating the simplest possible design that
meets current requirements, avoiding unneccessary
complinity.
wii) collective rode ownership:-
All team members are responsible for understanding
and maintaining the entire codebase, promoting
cross-functional knowledge
viii customer involvement:
Actively involving the Eustomer in the development process
through regular feedback sessions and prioritizing
features based on their needs.
ir Refactoring! -
continuously improving the code structure without champing
its functionality to maintain code quality and
adaptability.
er, short therations:-
Development is monen down into be short, focused
andes with regular feedback loops.



s. What is the putitutional knowledge trodution eyelf, and toly is it critical for long term organizational success?  The institutional knowledge evolution cycle refers to the continues process with an orienjanization exhere knowledge is created, captured, shaeld, applied, refined, and adapted over time, ensuring that critical information and expertise are preserved and accessible to all emplayees, which is created for long-term organizational success as it allows compainted to maintain continuity, make informed decisions, and adapt to changing creumstance even as person nel termover occurs; exentially acting as a coporate memory! that enables efficient operations and innovation knowledge troduction cycle—discreation:—  New knowledge is generated through individual emperiences, research, and innovation within the organization.  ii) capture!—  This newly created knowledge is documented and stored in accessible formate time data bases, manuals, or knowledge management systems.  Iii) Shaeing:—  The captured knowledge is disseminated across the organization through training programs, membership,	
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Su	chas robust documentation and remarkedge transfer
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Vii	improved fecision making!
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Med	ocumented institutional knowledge
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