

Name :- Aman Kumar Singh
Enrollment No :- 200510101159
Batch :- C

1> List out Fact Finding Techniques and explain any one in detail.

Ans

There are 5 Fact Finding Techniques :-

- 1> Examining Documentation
- 2> Interviewing
- 3> Observing the enterprise in action
- 4> Research
- 5> Questionnaires

Interviewing :- It is the most frequently used, and usually the most useful, fact-finding procedure used. We can interview to collect information from person face-to-face.

There can be several objectives for using interviewing, such as finding out facts, verifying those facts, clarifying these released facts, generating enthusiasm, getting the end-user involved, identifying requirements, and gathering ideas and opinions.

2.) What is Software Engineering?

Ans Software Engineering is defined as a process of analyzing user requirements and then designing, building and testing software application which will satisfy those requirements.

3.) List out phases of SDLC and explain all in detail.

Ans Phases of SDLC :-

1.) Communication :-

In this phase user initiates the request for a desired software product and start communication.

2.) Requirement Gathering :-

In this phase software development team works on to carry on the project

3.) Feasibility Study :-

In this phase, team comes up with a rough plan of software process.

4.) System Analysis :-

In this phase, developers decide a roadmap of their plan and try to bring up the best software model suitable for the project.

5.) Software Design :-

In this phase, engineers produce meta-data and dictionaries, logical diagrams, data-flow diagram, and in some cases pseudo codes.

6.) Coding :-

In this phase, implementation of software design starts in terms of writing program code.

7.) Testing :-

In this phase software is tested by experts at various levels of code such as module testing, program testing, product testing, in-house testing, and testing the product at user's end.

8.) Integration :-

In this phase, software may need to be integrated with the libraries, databases and other programs.

9.) Implementation :-

This mean installing the software on user machines. At a time, software needs post installation configuration at user end.

10.) Operation & Maintenance

This phase confirms the software operation in terms of more efficiency and less errors.

4.) List out Requirements Gathering Techniques explain any one.

Ans Requirements Gathering Techniques are :-

1.) Background Reading

2.) Interviewing

3.) Observation

4.) Document Sampling

5.) Questionnaires

Observation :-

Observation of people at work provides firsthand experience of the way that the current system operates.

* Baseline data about the performance of the existing system and of user can be collected.

5.) Explain Feasibility Study.

Ans

After requirement gathering, the team comes up with a rough plan of software process.

* It is also analyzed by if the project is financially, practically and technologically feasible for the organization to take up.

* There are many algorithms available, which help the developers to conclude the feasibility of a software project.

6) What is coupling? Explain types of coupling.

Ans Coupling measures dependency among subsystems.

There are two types of coupling :-

(1) High Coupling :-

Changes to one ~~system~~ subsystem will have high impact on the other subsystem.

(2) Low Coupling :-

Changes in one subsystem does not affect any other subsystem.

7) What is cohesion? Explain types of cohesion.

Ans Cohesion measures dependency between classes.

There are two types of cohesion.

1) High cohesion:

Classes in the subsystem perform similar tasks and are related to each other via many associations.

2) Low cohesion:

lots of miscellaneous and auxiliary classes, almost no associations.

