**Boot Camp 2020 - Teacher : Ankur Jain**

**Submission Deadline : January 20th**

**Topics : SDLC, Manual Testing, Database – MYSQL, ALM, Manual Web Testing, Manual Hardware Testing, STLC, Agile, Waterfall & V-Model**

# Weekday Session Date: 01/08/2020

**Submission Instructions: Save all your responses in a MS Word document and label the file using the following format: “Ankur Jain – Fall20 Bootcamp – Last 6 digits of Student ID” Example: Fall18 SDLC Bootcamp – 0501VA (0501VA is Jay’s Student ID)**

**Email :** [**Homework@peoplentech.com**](mailto:Homework@peoplentech.com)

**Submission Deadline : January 20th**

**Topic : HP ALM (Quality Center),Manual Testing, SDLC, STLC, Agile, Waterfall, V-Model, Computer Networking & Basic Computer Knowledge - Theory**

**Minimum: 2-3 lines explanation needed for each question**

**Answer Minimum – 57 Questions out of 87 Questions**

1. **What Is the Difference Between SDLC and STLC?**

SDLC is a development methodology where we can create a software and it starts with planning phase and covers the entire development. STLC is a testing methodology where we can test a software and it starts with test planning and covers every aspects or type of testing.

1. **What Is STLC?**

STLC is a sequence of different activities performed by the testing team to ensure the quality of the software or a product. STLC is an integral part of Software Development Life Cycle (SDLC). ... As soon as the development phase is over, the testers are ready with test cases and start with execution.

1. **What is HP ALM (Quality Center) used for? What are the benefits and features of Quality Center?**

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HP ALM/ Quality Center is a comprehensive test management tool. It is a web-based tool and supports high level of communication and association among various stakeholders (Business Analyst, Developers, Testers etc.

OR

The main benefits of HP Quality Center are its rich feature set, reliability, and great value for money. These are what to expect when you implement HP Quality Center: HP Quality Center allows users to form testing standards, measure, and achieve performance and spot defects to improve quality.

1. **What is the difference between Test Director and Quality Center?**

اخیستل شوی

Quality Center is upgraded version of Test Director built by the same vendor Mercury (Now acquired by HP). ... Quality Center is having enhanced Security/Test management /Defect management features when compared to Test Director.

1. **What is pair testing?**

Pair testing is a software development technique in which two team members work together at one keyboard to test the software application. One does the testing and the other analyzes or reviews the testing.

1. **What different types of testing may be considered and used for testing the web applications?**

1: Unit Testing 2: Integration Testing 3: System Testing 4: Sanity Testing 5: Smoke Testing.

6: Interface Testing 7: Regression Testing 8: Beta/Acceptance Testing.

1. **What are the different types of software quality model?**
2. **How to measure the software quality?**

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1. **How to write a test case?**

1: Use a Strong Title 2: Include a Strong Description 3: Include Assumptions and Preconditions 4: Keep the Test Steps Clear and Concise 5: Include the Expected result 6: Make it Reusable 7: Title: Login Page – Authenticate Successfully on gmail.com 8 Description: A registered user should be able to successfully login at gmail.com

1. **Why and how to prioritize test cases?**

1. **List out different types of documentation/documents used in the software testing.**

There are different types of documentation/documents include.

1. requirements document,

2. source code document,

3. quality assurance documentation,

4. Software architecture documentation

5. Solution instructions and help guide for advanced users.

1. **How system testing is different to acceptance testing?**

System testing is performed to test end to end functionality of the software and acceptance testing is performed to test whether the software is conforming specified requirements and user requirements or not and developers and resters can perform system testing.

1. **List out different approaches and methods to design tests.**

Basically, there are three testing methodologies which are used for testing.

1. White box testing,

2. Black box testing,

3. Grey box testing, these are also called as testing techniques.

Basically, there are 3 testing methodologies which are used for testing. They are White Box Testing, Black Box Testing, and Grey Box Testing. These are also called as Testing Techniques.

1. **Whether test coverage and code coverage are similar terms?**
2. **What constitutes a test report?**
3. **What are the roles and responsibilities of a tester or a QA engineer?**

QA engineer or Tester is responsible for the creation of test to identify issues with software before the product launch, duties include identifying and analyzing any bugs and errors found during the test phase and documenting them for review.

1. **What is positive and negative testing?**

Positive testing determines that your application works as expected. Negative testing ensures that your application can gracefully handle invalid input or unexpected user behavior.

1. **When to start and stop testing?**

**Starting Test:**

An early start to testing reduces the cost and time to rework and produce error-free software that is delivered to the client. However, in Software Development Life Cycle (SDLC), testing can be started from the Requirements Gathering phase and continued till the deployment of the software.

**Stopping Test:**

Deadlines (release deadlines, testing deadlines, etc.)

Test cases completed with certain percentage passed.

Test budget depleted.

Coverage of code/functionality/requirements reaches a specified point.

Bug rate falls below a certain level.

Beta or alpha testing period ends

1. **Difference between load and stress testing.**

Load Testing is performed to test the performance of the system or software application under extreme load. Stress Testing is performed to test the robustness of the system or software application under extreme load.

1. **Whether a software application can be 100% tested?**

It's not possible to say 100% testing is completed and 100% bugs are fixed. Here what we say means as per requirements maximum testing has been done. It’s impossible to say 100% bugs are fixed.

1. **Which is better approach to perform regression testing: manual or automation?**
2. **Does test strategy and test plan define the same purpose?**

Test Plan is a document that describes the scope, objective and weight on software testing task whereas Test Strategy describes how testing needs to be done. Test Plan is used at the project level whereas Test Strategy is used at the organization level.

1. **What is the difference between verification and validation approach of software testing?**

The distinction between the two terms is largely to do with the role of specifications. Validation is the process of checking whether the specification captures the customer's needs.

1. **Why non-functional testing is equally important to functional testing?**

It is designed to test the readiness of a system as per nonfunctional parameters which are never addressed by functional testing. ... Non-functional testing is equally important as functional testing and affects client satisfaction.

1. **What is the advantage of automation over manual testing approach and vice-versa?**

It is less expensive as you don't need to spend your budget for the automation tools and process. Human judgment and intuition always benefit the manual element. While testing a small change, an automation test would require coding which could be time-consuming.

1. **How to categorize bugs or defects found in the software?**

1: Probability / Visibility (See Defect Probability) 2: Priority / Urgency (See Defect Priority)

3: Related Dimension of Quality (See Dimensions of Quality) 4: Related Module / Component.

5: Phase Detected. 6: Phase Injected.

1. **Difference between retesting and regression testing.**

Regression testing is to ensure that changes have not affected unchanged part. Retesting is done to make sure that the tests cases which failed in last execution are passed after the defects are fixed.

1. **What are the challenges faced in automation?**

1: Scripting expertise—a high bar for testing talent. 2: When you can't find a trace of traceability. 3: Quickly scaling test environments is a challenge. 4: Too many UI tests can break testing. 5: lack of transparency can inhibit automated software testing. 6: There's no tool for shifting culture.

1. **Smoke and Sanity testing are used to test software builds. Are they similar?**

Smoke testing means to verify (basic) that the implementations done in a build are working fine. Sanity testing means to verify the newly added functionalities, bugs etc. are working fine. This is the first testing on the initial build.

1. **If black-box and white-box, then why gray box testing?**

Gray Box Testing is performed for the following reason, It provides combined benefits of both black box testing and white box testing both. It combines the input of developers as well as testers and improves overall product quality. It reduces the overhead of long process of testing functional and non-functional types.

1. **Which is a better testing methodology: black-box testing or white-box testing?**

**Explain About The Software Maintenance Process?**

Software Maintenance is the process of modifying a software product after it has been delivered to the customer. The main purpose of software maintenance is to modify and update software application after delivery to correct faults and to improve performance.

1. **Explain About the Software Release Process?**

Release Management is a process that entails the management, planning, scheduling, and controlling of an entire software build through every stage and environment involved, including testing and deploying software releases.

1. **What Is LLD Or Detailed Design?**

Low-level design (LLD) is a component-level design process that follows a step-by-step ... During the detailed phase the logical and functional design is done and the design of application structure is developed during the high-level design.

1. **What Is SRS In Software Development?**

A software requirements specification (SRS) is a detailed description of a software system to be developed with its functional and non-functional requirements. The SRS is developed based the agreement between customer and contractors. It may include the use cases of how user is going to interact with software system.

1. **What Is BRS In Software Development?**

BRS - Business Requirement Specification: This document is called as high-level document and includes the entire requirement demanded by the client. Ideally, this document simply includes all the requirements should be part of proposed system.

1. **What Are Requirements Gathering Phase In SDLC, explain It?**

Requirements elicitation (also known as Requirements Gathering or Capture) is the process of generating a list of requirements (functional, system, technical, etc.) from the various stakeholders (customers, users, vendors, IT staff, etc.) that will be used as the basis for the formal Requirements Definition.

1. **What Is Scrum Methodology In Agile Software Development?**

Scrum is one of the implementations of agile methodology. In which incremental builds are delivered to the customer in every two to three weeks' time.

1. **What Spiral Model?**

The spiral model is a risk-driven software development process model. Based on the unique risk patterns of a given project, the spiral model guides a team to adopt elements of one or more process models, such as incremental, waterfall, or evolutionary prototyping.

1. **What is test execution?**

Test execution is the process of executing the code and comparing the expected and actual results. ... Assign the test cases in each test suite to testers for execution. Execute tests, report bugs, and capture test status continuously.

1. **What are the different levels of testing?**

There are generally four recognized levels of testing: unit/component testing, integration testing, system testing, and acceptance testing.

1. **What is unit testing?**

UNIT TESTING is a level of software testing where individual units/ components of a software are tested. ... A unit is the smallest testable part of any software. It usually has one or a few inputs and usually a single output. In procedural programming, a unit may be an individual program, function, procedure, etc.

1. **What is the role of developer in unit testing?**

A developer writes a section of code in the application just to test the function. They would later comment out and finally remove the test code when the application is deployed. A developer could also isolate the function to test it more rigorously.

1. **What is integration testing?**

INTEGRATION TESTING is a level of software testing where individual units are combined and tested as a group. The purpose of this level of testing is to expose faults in the interaction between integrated units. Test drivers and test stubs are used to assist in Integration Testing.

1. **What is system testing?**

SYSTEM TESTING is a level of software testing where a complete and integrated software is tested. The purpose of this test is to evaluate the system's compliance with the specified requirements.

1. **What is acceptance testing?**

ACCEPTANCE TESTING is a level of software testing where a system is tested for acceptability. The purpose of this test is to evaluate the system's compliance with the business requirements and assess whether it is acceptable for delivery.

1. **Different types of acceptance testing.**

* 1: Alpha & Beta Testing. 2: Contract Acceptance Testing. 3: Regulation Acceptance Testing.
* 4: Operational Acceptance Testing. 5: Black Box Testing.

1. **Difference between alpha and beta testing.**

Difference between Alpha and Beta Testing. Alpha Testing is a type of software testing performed to identify bugs before releasing the product to real users or to the public. Alpha Testing is one of the user acceptance testing. Beta Testing is performed by real users of the software application in a real environment.

1. **What are the different approaches to perform software testing?**
2. **What Is Prototype Model?**

The prototyping model is a systems development method in which a prototype is built, tested and then reworked as necessary until an acceptable outcome is achieved from which the complete system or product can be developed.

1. **What Are the Advantages and Disadvantages Of V Model?**

Advantages of V-model:

* Simple and easy to use.
* Testing activities like planning, [test designing](http://tryqa.com/what-is-test-design-or-how-to-specify-test-cases/) happens well before coding. This saves a lot of time. Hence higher chance of success over the waterfall model.
* Proactive defect tracking – that is defects are found at early stage.
* Avoids the downward flow of the defects.
* Works well for small projects where requirements are easily understood.

**Disadvantages of V-model:**

* Very rigid and least flexible.
* Software is developed during the implementation phase, so no early prototypes of the software are produced.
* If any changes happen in midway, then the test documents along with requirement documents has to be updated.

1. **What Are the Advantages and Disadvantages Of Waterfall Model?**
2. **What Is Meant by Agile Model?**

Agile software development refers to a group of software development methodologies based on iterative development, where requirements and solutions evolve through collaboration between self-organizing cross-functional teams. ... It is a lightweight process framework for agile development, and the most widely-used one.

1. **What is integration testing?**

INTEGRATION TESTING is a level of software testing where individual units are combined and tested as a group. The purpose of this level of testing is to expose faults in the interaction between integrated units. Test drivers and test stubs are used to assist in Integration Testing.

1. **What are test plan, test suite and test case?**

Test suite: A set of several test cases for a component or system under test, where the post condition of one test is often used as the precondition for the next one. Test plan: A document describing the scope, approach, resources and schedule of intended test activities.

1. **How to design test cases?**

* 1: Test Cases need to be simple and transparent: 2: Create Test Case with End User in Mind. ...
* 3: Avoid test case repetition. 4: Do not Assume. 5: Ensure 100% Coverage. 5: Test Cases must be identifiable. 6: Implement Testing Techniques. 7: Peer Review.

1. **What is test environment?**

A testing environment is a setup of software and hardware for the testing teams to execute test cases. In other words, it supports test execution with hardware, software and network configured. Test bed or test environment is configured as per the need of the Application Under Test.

1. **Why test environment is needed?**
2. **What Is Meant by V Model?**

The V-model is an SDLC model where execution of processes happens in a sequential manner in a V-shape. It is also known as Verification and Validation model. The V-Model is an extension of the waterfall model and is based on the association of a testing phase for each corresponding development stage.

1. **What Is Meant by Waterfall Model?**

Definition of 'Waterfall Model' Definition: The waterfall model is a classical model used in system development life cycle to create a system with a linear and sequential approach. It is termed as waterfall because the model develops systematically from one phase to another in a downward fashion.

1. **What Is Maintenance Phase?**
2. **What Is Deployment Phase?**

The deployment phase is the final phase of the software development life cycle (SDLC) and puts the product into production. After the project team tests the product and the product passes each testing phase, the product is ready to go live.

1. **What Is Testing Phase?**

A level of software testing is a process where every unit or component of a software/system is tested.

1. **What Is Coding Phase?**

Coding Stage/Phase in SDLC. ... The goal of the coding phase is to translate the design of the system into code in a given programming language. For a given design, the aim of this phase is to implement the design in the best possible manner.

1. **What Is Design Phase?**

The list of requirements that is developed in the definition phase can be used to make design choices. In the design phase, one or more designs are developed, with which the project result can apparently be achieved.

1. **What Is the Difference Between Fs Document and SRS Document?**

SRS is a complete document which describes the behavior of the system which would be developed. 7. FRS is a document, which describes the Functional requirements i.e. all the functionalities of the system would be easy and efficient for end user.

1. **What Is the Difference Between CRS and SRS?**
2. **What Is SRS?**

A software requirements specification (SRS) is a description of a software system to be developed. It lays out functional and non-functional requirements, and may include a set of use cases that describe user interactions that the software must provide.

1. **What Is Requirement Gathering Phase?**

The most important phase of the SDLC is the requirement gathering and analysis phase because this is when the project team begins to understand what the customer wants from the project. During the requirements gathering sessions, the project team meets with the customer to outline each requirement in detail.

1. **What Are the Models in SDLC?**

* Waterfall Model. Waterfall is the oldest and most straightforward of the structured SDLC methodologies — finish one phase, then move on to the next. ...
* V-Shaped Model. ...
* Iterative Model. ...
* Spiral Model. ...
* Big Bang Model. ...
* Agile Model.

1. **What Are the Phases of SDLC?**

The 7 phases of Software Development Life Cycle are planning, requirements, design, development, testing, deployment, and maintenance.

1. **What Is the Purpose of SDLC?**

Software Development Life Cycle (SDLC) is a process used by the software industry to design, develop and test high quality software’s. The SDLC aims to produce a high-quality software that meets or exceeds customer expectations, reaches completion within times and cost estimates.

1. **What Is SDLC?**
2. [**What is software testing life cycle (STLC)**](https://www.thinksys.com/qa-testing/complete-guide-to-stlc/)**?**

Software Testing Life Cycle refers to a testing process which has specific steps to be executed in a definite sequence to ensure that the quality goals have been met. In the STLC process, each activity is carried out in a planned and systematic way. Each phase has different goals and deliverables.

1. **What is Software Quality Assurance (SQA)?**

Software Quality Assurance (SQA) is a set of activities for ensuring quality in software engineering processes. It ensures that developed software meets and complies with the defined or standardized quality specifications.

1. **What is Software Quality Control (SQC)?**

SOFTWARE QUALITY CONTROL (SQC) is a set of activities for ensuring quality in software products. Software Quality Control is limited to the Review/Testing phases of the Software Development Life Cycle and the goal is to ensure that the products meet specifications/requirements.

1. **What is Software Testing?**

Software testing is a process, to evaluate the functionality of a software application with an intent to find whether the developed software met the specified requirements or not and to identify the defects to ensure that the product is defect free in order to produce the quality product.

1. **Whether, software quality assurance (sqa), software quality control (sqc) and software testing are similar terms?**

The primary difference between quality assurance vs quality control is that the quality assurance activities are conducted during the software development. Quality control activities are performed after the software has been developed.

1. **Then, what’s the difference between SQA, SQC and Testing?**

Testing is carried out to identify the bugs present in the software product. ... SQA ensures quality in software engineering processes which establish and evaluate the processes that produce products. SQC ensures quality in software products which focuses on identifying defects in the actual products produced.

1. **How STLC is related to or different from SDLC (software development life cycle)?**

The only objective of the STLC phase is testing. The real code is developed, and actual work takes place as per the design documents.

1. **What are the phases involved in the software testing life cycle?**

Test case development. Test Environment setup. Test Execution. Test Cycle closure.

1. **Why entry criteria and exit criteria is specified and defined?**

An exit criterion decides the completion or termination of the testing task. ... Similar to entry criteria, exit criteria is also defined and outlined during the test planning phase. However, exit criteria are more difficult to define in comparison to the entry criteria.

1. **What do you mean by the requirement study and analysis?**

Requirements Analysis is the process of defining the expectations of the users for an application that is to be built or modified. Requirements analysis involves all the tasks that are conducted to identify the needs of different stakeholders.

1. **What are the different types of requirements required in software testing?**

1: Business Requirements (BR). 2: Market Requirements (MR). 3: Functional Requirements (FR) – Use Cases. 4: Non-Functional Requirements (NFR). 5: UI Requirements (UIR)

1. **Why there is a bug/defect in software?**

There are many reasons for Software Bugs. The most common reason is human mistakes in software design and coding. Once you know the causes for Software Defects it will be easier for you to take corrective actions to minimize these defects. There are bugs in software due to unclear or constantly changing requirements, Similarly software complexity, programming errors, timelines, errors in bug tracking, communication gap, documentation errors, deviation from standards etc.

1. **Differentiate between**[**software requirement specifications (SRS) and business requirement specification (BRS)**](http://www.professionalqa.com/srs-vs-frs-vs-brs)**.**

SRS is created by the System architect whereas BRS is usually created by the business analyst. SRS stands for System Requirement Specification whereas BRS stands for Business Requirement Specification. SRS is derived from the BRS whereas BRS is derived from client interaction and requirements.

1. **Is it possible to test without requirements?**

**Topic : Database – MYSQL – Practical & Theory**

**Submission Deadline : January 20th**

**Minimum: 2-3 lines explanation needed for each question**

**Answer Minimum – 20 Questions out of 35 Questions**

* 1. **In which language MySQL has been written?**

MySQL is written in C and C++. Its SQL parser is written in yacc, but it uses a home-brewed lexical analyzer.

* 1. **What is SQL?**

SQL (Structured Query Language) is a standardized programming language that's used to manage relational databases and perform various operations on the data in them.

* 1. **What are the differences between DDL, DML and DCL in SQL?**

DDL – Data Definition Language

DQl – Data Query Language

DML – Data Manipulation Language

DCL – Data Control Language

* 1. **What is a Database?**

a database is an electronic system that allows data to be easily accessed, manipulated and updated. In other words, a database is used by an organization as a method of storing, managing and retrieving information. Modern databases are managed using a database management system (DBMS).

* 1. **Does SQL support programming language features?**

it is not a programming language rather it is software used for the database management system.

* 1. **What are the differences between SQL and PL/SQL?**

SQL is the standard language to query a database.

PL SQL basically stands for "Procedural Language extensions to SQL." This is the extension of Structured Query Language (SQL) that is used in Oracle.

T-SQL basically stands for " Transact-SQL." This is the extension of Structured Query Language (SQL) that is used in Microsoft.

* 1. **Write an SQL query to find names of employee start with ‘A’?**

Selet first\_name, last\_name

From employees

Where upper (first\_name) like ‘A%’

* 1. **What is an index?**

An index is an indicator or measure of something, and in finance, it typically refers to a statistical measure of change in a securities market.

* 1. **What are the technical specifications of MySQL?**

Relational Database System: Like almost all other database systems on the market, MySQL is a relational database system.

Client/Server Architecture: MySQL is a client/server system. ...

SQL compatibility: MySQL supports as its database language -- as its name suggests – SQL (Structured Query Language).

* 1. **What is the difference between MySQL and SQL?**

SQL stands for Structured Query Language. It's a standard language for accessing and manipulating databases. MySQL is a database management system, like SQL Server, Oracle, Informix, Postgres, etc. MySQL is an RDMS (Relational Database Management System).

* 1. **What is the difference between database and table?**

Database: collection of organized data and specific features to access them. Organized means in the form of tables, views and stored procedures, functions etc to access the data. Table: collection of Rows and Columns to store the data. Columns are the name of the fields; rows are the actual data.

* 1. **What are the disadvantages of MySQL?**

MySQL does not support a very large database size as efficiently.

MySQL does not support ROLE, COMMIT, and Stored procedures in versions less than 5.0.

Transactions are not handled very efficiently.

There are a few stability issues.

It suffers from poor performance scaling.

* 1. **What are the advantages of MySQL in comparison to Oracle?**

MySQL is a fast, reliable, robust and open source database system that has a large number of features too offer. Administration and security are effective and are easily setup.

* 1. **Write a SQL statement to create a simple table countries including columns country\_id,country\_name and region\_id.**

**Project & Practical: Manual Testing, Manual Web Testing & Manual Hardware Testing**

* **Scenario 1:**

**You work as a Sr. Software Test Engineer at Accenture. Your QA manager, John Smith, has asked you to take the lead on an upcoming project in the QA Pipeline. As part of your responsibilities, you’ve designed a Test Plan and submitted it for approval to John. John has extensive leadership experience in the IT industry and has managed other areas of IT previously. However, John hasn’t had much experience in the Quality Assurance world. After reviewing your Test Plan, John asks for some clarification on some of the sections you’ve created in your Test Plan. Write an Email to John providing more details on the sections he’s asked about (listed below)**

* **Test Scope (Features to be tested and Features not to be Tested)**
* **Pass/Fail Criteria**
* **Entry/Exit Criteria**
* **Test Deliverables**
* **Environmental Needs**
* **Responsibilities**

**Be sure to provide an explanation for each of the sections mentioned above in your email. Your email should be professional and succinct.**

Mr.John.

Hope you find the email with the best of health.

          As we discussed about the test plan for **X** project testing, so test department designed the entire test as sections describe bellow.

**1) Test Scope,** I have designed the **test** **scope** which test scope will guide the test department the exact paths we need to cover while performing the application **testing**.

**2)** **Pass/Fail Criteria:**since the test department did not find any bug during the testing, we marked that test as **pass** and in some cases, we found some defects/ bugs and we marked that as **Fail** and we shared both results with the development department.

**3)** **Entry/Exit Criteria, Entry Criteria**: **Entry Criteria** gives the prerequisite items that must be completed before **testing** can begin. **Exit Criteria**: **Exit Criteria** defines the items that must be completed before **testing** can be concluded.

**4) Test deliverable**is artifacts that produce by people before the test, during the test, and after the test and are giving to the stakeholder. 5) **Environmental Needs** has elements that support test execution with software, hardware, and network configuration. 6) **Responsibilities** reviewing software requirement and preparing test scenario, execute testing on software usability, analyzing **test** results on database impacts, preparing reports on all aspects related to the **software testing** carried out and reporting to the design team

## Scenario 2:

**You are a Software QA Professional and are now interviewing at Amazon for your next job. While in the interview, the QA Lead taking your interview asks you to explain the difference between Regression Testing and Adhoc testing. Provide a thorough and complete answer to this interview question.**

* **Regression testing** is a type of software testing to confirm that a recent program or code change has not adversely affected exciting features. And we do regression testing when we fix defect, performance issue fix. New features add to the application.
* **ADHOC testing** is define an informal testing type with an aim to break the system. ADHOC testing usually an unplanned activity, it does not follow any test case, test design

**SUBMISSION INSTRUCTIONS:**

**ONLY 1 EMAIL MUST BE SENT TO** https://mail.google.com/mail/u/0/images/cleardot.gifhomework@peoplentech.com

**Save all your responses in a MS Word document and label the file using the following format: “Ankur Jain – Fall20 Bootcamp – Last 6 digits of Student ID” Example: Fall18 SDLC Bootcamp – 0501VA (0501VA is Jay’s Student ID)**

**Email :** [**Homework@peoplentech.com**](mailto:Homework@peoplentech.com)