**V1**

1. **What is Software Engineering?**

Software engineering is an engineering discipline that is concerned with all aspects of software production from the early stages of system specification through to maintaining the system after it has gone into use

1. **What is a Model-driven engineering?**

Model-driven engineering (MDE) is a software development methodology that focuses on creating and exploiting domain models, which are conceptual models of all the topics related to a specific problem. Hence, it highlights and aims at abstract representations of the knowledge and activities that govern a particular application domain, rather than the computing (i.e. algorithmic) concepts.

1. **What is Agile software development?**

Agile software development is a type of development methodology that anticipates the need for flexibility and applies a level of pragmatism to the delivery of the finished product. Agile software development requires a cultural shift in many companies because it focuses on the clean delivery of individual pieces or parts of the software and not on the entire application.

1. **What is the difference between functional and non-functional requirements?**

Functional requirements explain how the system must work, while non functional requirements explain how the system should perform.

1. **What are product requirements?**

A product requirements defines the requirements of a particular product, including the product's purpose, features, functionality, and behavior. It serves as a guide for business and technical teams to help build, launch, or market the product.

1. **What is development testing?**

Development testing (DevTest) is an approach in software development that aims to bring the development and testing phases closer together.

1. **What is requirement elication?**

Requirements elicitation is the practice of researching and discovering the requirements of a system from users, customers, and other stakeholders.

**V2**

1. **What is User Testing?**User testing is the process through which the interface and functions of a website, app, product, or service are tested by real users who perform specific tasks in realistic conditions. The purpose of this process is to evaluate the usability of that website or app and to decide whether the product is ready to be launched for real users.
2. **What is the Context Model?**A context model defines how context data are structured and maintained; it plays a key role in supporting efficient context management. It aims to produce a formal or semi-formal description of the context information that is present in and to represent the reusable context information of the components.
3. **What are External Requirements?**External requirements refer to the status of other elements in the model that are not sub-components of the given element. For example, assume that we define a computer as a system, and place inside the system several sub-components (e.g., motherboard, CPU, power supply, DVD drive, monitor). Specifying that a motherboard can operate only if the power supply is operating is an external requirement with respect to the motherboard (since the power supply is external to the motherboard).
4. **What is Software Engineering?**Software engineering is defined as a process of analyzing user requirements and then designing, building, and testing software application which will satisfy those requirements.
5. **What is Agile software development?**Agile software development is a type of development methodology that anticipates the need for flexibility and applies a level of pragmatism to the delivery of the finished product
6. **What is the difference between Functional and Non-functional Requirements?  
   Functional Requirements:** These are the requirements that the end user specifically demands as basic facilities that the system should offer. All these functionalities need to be necessarily incorporated into the system as a part of the contract.  
   **Non-functional requirements:** These are basically the quality constraints that the system must satisfy according to the project contract.
7. **What is Requirements Validation?**Requirement validation is a phase of software development life cycle where requirements are validated to get rid of inconsistency, incompleteness. Stakeholders involved in the validation process to make requirements are suitable for the product.

**V3**

1. User testing is the process through which the interface and functions of a website, app, product, or service are tested by real users who perform specific tasks in realistic conditions. The purpose of this process is to evaluate the usability of that website or app and to decide whether the product is ready to be launched for real users.
2. A context model (or context modeling) defines how context data are structured and maintained (It plays a key role in supporting efficient context management).It aims to produce a formal or semi-formal description of the context information that is present in a It is used to represent the reusable context information of the components (The top level classes consist of Operating system, component container, hardware requirement and Software requirement).
3. External Requirements are those Requirement elements that have been connected to the current element using a Realization connector. By creating the connector from the element to the Requirement, you create an expectation that the element must implement the requirement as part of the system solution.
4. Software engineering is defined as a process of analyzing user requirements and then designing, building, and testing software application which will satisfy those requirements.
5. Agile is a term used to describe approaches to software development emphasizing incremental delivery, team collaboration, continual planning, and continual learning, instead of trying to deliver it all at once near the end.
6. Functional requirements define a function that a system or system element must be qualified to perform and must be documented in different forms. The functional requirements describe the behavior of the system as it correlates to the system's functionality. Non-functional requirements are not related to the software's functional aspect. They can be the necessities that specify the criteria that can be used to decide the operation instead of specific behaviors of the system. Basic non-functional requirements are - usability, reliability, security, storage, cost, flexibility, configuration, performance, legal or regulatory requirements, etc.
7. Requirements validation is the process of checking that requirements defined for development, define the system that the customer really wants. To check issues related to requirements, we perform requirements validation.