**Q1) System (Definition)**

a) Characteristics

b) Elements/Components

c) Types **( open and Close System is important , baaki bhi karna , in case agar 4 marks me puchh liya to, warna open and close system 2 marks me puchhte hai )**

**Q2) Software (Definition)**

a) Characteristics ( with Diagrams )

b) Difference Between Software Product and Software Process .

c) Explain in Brief About Software Engineering.

d) What is Process.

e) Mccall’s Quality Factor’s ( With Diagram and Explain the Diagram )

**Q3) Software Development Lifecycle ( Definition )**

a) Phases of SDLC.

b) Spiral Model and Waterfall Model ( Advantages and DisAdvantages ).

c) Prototype Model and it’s Advantages.

d) RAD ( Rapis Application Development ).

e) Incremental Model.

f) Software Maintainance.

**Q4) Requirement Gathering ( Definition )**

a) What is Feasibility Study (objective & Types).

b) Fact Finding Technique’s.

c) Note on Requirement Gathering.

d) System Requirement Specification .

**Q5) Decision Tree ( Definition , Advantages , DisAdvantages).**

a) Decision Table ( Definition , Advantages , DisAdvantages , Types ).

b) Data Flow Diagram **( Symbol Yaad Kar lena )**

i) Types **( Yaad karlena for Explanation but Diagram Own se Banana Chalega , Logic lagega kaise bhi banao , iske Liye Practice karte rho )**

c) Data Dictionary ( Types , Elements , Definition , Advantages , DisAdvantages )

d) Input / Output **( diagram Own se banana hai , Jitna detail se rhega utna zyada Marks ) Example :- Student Admission ka Input and output page , ( Name , Previous School , D.O.B , Gender , Father And Mother Name ETC**

**Q) What Is Coupling and It’s Types ( teacher ne nhi karaya but Last Year aaya hai ).**

**Answer :-**

**coupling** is the measure of dependency between software modules. Lower coupling, where modules interact with minimal interdependence, improves maintainability, scalability, reusability, and testing.

**Types of Coupling (From High to Low)**

1. **Content Coupling**: Modules directly access each other's content (most undesirable).
2. **Common Coupling**: Modules share global data, making changes risky.
3. **External Coupling**: Dependence on external data formats or protocols.
4. **Control Coupling**: Modules pass control information to each other.
5. **Stamp Coupling**: Modules share composite data structures.
6. **Data Coupling**: Modules share only necessary data (preferred).
7. **Message Coupling**: Modules interact through defined interfaces or messages (ideal).