1. What is software testing?

Ans. Testing is a process to identify the correctness, completeness, quality of software computer.

1. What is SDLC? and explain the phases of SDLC model.

Ans. SDLC is step by step process which include planning, implementation design, analysis,testing, maintenance.

Phases of the SDLC

1. Requirement
2. Analysis
3. Design
4. Coding
5. Testing
6. Maintenance

Requirement: the business analyst go to the customer and gathering the information in business language.

: requirement may be documented in written form.

: they may be incomplete.

: requirement will change

Three types of problems can arise :

1. Lack of clarity
2. Requirements confusion
3. Requirement amalgamation

Analysis : in this phase business language convert into the software language .

: checking the suitable resource, we have or not like

: Labsetup

: technology

: beneficial for us or not

Design: the architecture design the model of the project.

: coding plans

: performance analysis

: test plan

Coding: the developer do the coding in this phase.

: the developer team should build the exactly what has been requested by the customer.

: critical error removal.

Testing: simply stated quality is very important.

: many companies have not learned that quality is important and deliver more claimed functionality but at a lower quality level.

It much easier to explain to a customer why the product lacks quality.

Maintenance: it is the process of changing a system after it has been deployed.

There are three type of maintenance

1. Corrective maintenance: only the defective part is repairs.
2. Adaptive maintenance: in this we adding the new platforms.
3. Perfective maintenance: in this we implement the new on another platform.

4) What is SRS?

Ans: A software requirement specification (SRS) is a detailed description of a software system to be developed with its functional and non-functional requirement .

: THE SRS is developed based the agreement between

Customer and contractors.

5) what is OOPS?

Ans: OOPS is an object-oriented programming system. object is like a blank box

: the internal details are hidden

: functional testing

6) what is class?

Ans: class is a collection of data members (variable) and member function) (process, methods) with its behaviors

7) what is object?

Ans: instances of a class

:to create a memory of a class

:to class the whole properties of a class except private.

8): What is encapsulation?

Ans: data hiding: wrapping up of data into single unit private your data member or member function.

9) what is inheritance?

Ans: properties of parent class extend into child class.

: main purpose is reusability, extendibility

: there are mainly 5 type

1. Single
2. Multilevel
3. Hierarchical
4. Multiple: java does not support
5. Hybrid: java does not support

10) what is polymorphism?

Ans: ability to take one name having different forms.

: many form and multiple forms

: there are mainly two types

1. Compile time (method overloading)
2. Run time (method overriding)

11) What is agile methodology?

Ans: agile SDLC model is combination of iterative and incremental process to develop the software computer.

Iterative: in every cycle each process is repetive.

Incremental: every cycle adding a new model

It is highly depending on customer.

12) Explain working methodology of agile model and also write pros and cons?

Ans: the agile methodology is way to manage a project by breaking it up into several phases.

: each iterative typically lasts from about one to three weeks.

: at the end of the iterative a working product is displayed to the customer and important stakeholder.

Pros: it is very realistic approach

* It used in long and ongoing project.
* Suitable for fix and changing requirements
* Resources requirement are minimum
* Documents are minimum.

Cros: not suitable for handing complex dependence.

* More risk of sustainability, maintainability, extensibility
* Depends heavily on customer
* If the customer is not clear team can be driven in wrong diversion

13) explain phases of waterfall model.

Ans: it is also step by step process of classical software lifecycle and the software development.

: various development phases are involved.

1. Requirements
2. Analysis
3. Design
4. Coding
5. Testing
6. Maintenance

Requirement and analysis:

In this phase requirement of the project are analysed and documented in a specification document and feasibility analysis is done to check if requirements are valid.

Design: the system design helps in specifying hardware and system requirements and helps in defining the overall system architecture.

Coding: in this phases developer do the coding.

: developer do exactly what has been requested.

: critical error removal

Testing: after coding is done developer will dive to the test engineer where in tester will start to test software by entering all possible inputs to find defecting software according to requirement.

maintenance: once after the software is installed customer with start using for business purpose.

While using the software if customer find any defect company will fix the defect without changing for the customer this may go up to 6 month or 1 year.

13) draw the use-case on online book shopping.

Ans open the site

|

Login

|

Shop buy category

|

Click on book & audible

|

Choose the book

|

Add to court

|

Asking the way of payment

|

Enter the address

Place order

14) Draw use-case on online bill payment system (paytm)

Ans: 1) open the paytm app

|

2 choose the electricity bill

|

3 add new bill

|

4 select the state

|

5 select electricity board

|

6 select district/type

|

7 add account id

|

8 click on bill sample

|

9 click on proceed

|

10 Showing bill details

|

11 proceed to pay

|

12 enter the UPI

|

13 done

15) draw use-case on online shopping product using COD.

Ans: open the application

|

Choose the category

|

Select the product

Select on buy now

|

Enter the address

|

Payment process

|

Choose cash on delivery

|

Order place

|

Enter the four-digit code

|

Done

16) draw use-case on online shopping product using payment gateway.

Ans: open the application

|

Choose the category

|

Select the product

|

Select buy now

|

Enter the address

|

Select the payment

|

Select the UPI

|

Enter the UPI pin

|

Order placed

|

Enter the four-digit code

|

Done

17) write phases of spiral model.

Ans: spiral is widely used in a software industry synch with the natural development process of the project.

Learning with maturity and also include minimum risk for customers as well as development firms.

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Customer review: customer review on product before realizing in to a market.

Customer approval: in this after using the product customer give the approval.