.□ What is SDLC										
sdlc is a structure imposted on the	e development of a software	product that defines the process f	or planning implementation testi	ng documentation depoyment a	nd ongoing					
maitenance and supports.					in any and					
□ What is software testing?										
software testing is a process used	to identify the correctness,o	ompletness and quality of develop	ped computer software.							
□ What is a [1]										
□ What is SRS										
a software requirment specification	n is a complete description of	f the behavior of the system to be	e developed.							
□ What is oops										
object orianted programming is a	computer programming mode	el that organizes software design	around data, or objects, rather th	an function and logic.						
□ Write Basic Concepts of oops										
1.object										
2.class										
3.encapsulation										
4.inheritance										
5.polymorphism										
6.abstraction										
☐ What is object										
object are the key of understandir	ag object technology									
in oop is an abstract datatype crea		lude multiple properties and meth	nods and may even contain othe	r objects in most programming.	angaliges					
object are defined as classes.	ated by a developer it can me	idde marapie properties and mea	lous and may even contain one	r objects.iir most programming i	unguages,					
object are defined as classes.										
□ What is class										
a class is a blueprint the defines t	he varible and the methods c	ommom to all objects of a certain	kind.							
□ What is encapsulation										
Encapsulation is a way to restrict	the direct access to some cor	mponents of an object, so users of	cannot access state values for a	Il of the variables of a particular of	object. Encapsulation can be us	ed to hide both data members an	d data functions or methods	associated with an instantiated cl	ass or object.	
□ What is inheritance										
Inheritance is one of the core con-	cents of object-oriented progr	ramming (OOP) languages. It is a	mechanism where you can to d	lerive a class from another class	for a hierarchy of classes that	share a set of attributes and meth	nds			
	sopie or object oriented progr	anning (CC) / languages. It is a	i moonamem imere yee een te e	ionre a siace nom another siace	ioi a morarony or olacocc mark	share a set of attributes and mour	540			
□ What is polymorphism										
Polymorphism is a feature of obje	ct-oriented programming lang	guages that allows a specific routi	ine to use variables of different t	ypes at different times. It is the a	bility of a programming language	ge to present the same interface for	or several different underlyin	g data types and different objects	to respond in a u	inique way to the same
☐ Draw Usecase on Online book	shopping									
Brain Coccaco di Crimino Book	Snopping									
Vie	wthoppingCar SearchPreduct									
	Addication Swedichestern C									
	\/	Changell av Details Administrator								
	String Conditional									
	Purchaseben	BlockUsers								

□ Draw Usecase on online bill payment system (paytm)

 $\hfill \square$ Write SDLC phases with basic introduction

SDLC stands for Software Development Life Cycle. It is a process that gives a complete idea about developing, designing, and maintaining a software project by ensuring that all the functionalities along with user requirements, objectives, and end goals are addressed.

1.requirment

2.analysis

3.design

4.implemention

5.testing

6.maintanance

☐ What is agile methodology?

The Agile methodology is a way to manage a project by breaking it up into several phases. It involves constant collaboration with stakeholders and continuous improvement at every stage. Once the work begins, teams cycle through a process of planning, executing, and evaluating.

Evnlai	in Phases of the waterfall model									
		age, developers write down all the	ne possible requirements of a system	n in a requirements document. The	document defines what the syste	em should do, but not necessarily h	low it will work. Developers will b	ase all the software's future dev	elopment on the requireme	ents document
····oquiii	monto.2 amily the requirements of	ago, aovolopolo mila domi ali ali	le peccibie requiremente el a system	ii iii a requiremente accument. The	accument domined unial time cycle	on one are to part not necessarily to	ion it iiii norii: Borolopore iiii z		olopinione on the requirement	onto dobambin
2 analya	sis In the part stage, analysis, do	valanara una tha raquiramenta da	ocument to examine and flesh out th	a logical or theoretical design of the	evetem without accounting for it	a hardwara ar aaftwara taabaalagi				
z.anaiya	sis.iii the flext stage, analysis, dev	relopers use the requirements do	ocument to examine and nesh out th	ie logical of theoretical design of the	s system without accounting for it	s nardware or software technologic				
3.design	n:The project will then move onto	the design stage, where develope	ers alter the logical design of the sy	stem to make sure it works with the	system's hardware and software	technologies.				
1 impler	mentation:Once developers finaliza	to the system's physical design the	the project enters the coding stage.	In this stage, developers will refere	nce the evetem's requirements ar	nd logical and physical specification	ne to write ite actual code			
4.IIIIpicii	mentation. Once developers finaliz	e the system's physical design, to	the project enters the county stage.	iii tiis stage, developers wiii relerei	ice the system's requirements at	id logical and physical specification	is to write its actual code.			
5.testing	g:After coding the system, quality	analysts, beta testers, and other	testers will use the system and repo	ort any bugs they find. Developers v	vill patch the most pressing issue	s. This is known as the testing stag	ge.			
6.mainte	enance:Finally, the project enters	the deployment stage, where dev	velopers release the system to their	market, support their customers, m	aintain the system, and upgrade	it to meet their customers' evolving	needs.			
Mrite nh	nases of spiral model									
	es determination and identify alternative	solutions								
	and resolve Risks:									
	next version of the Product									
	and plan for the next Phase:									
	agile manifesto principles									
1.1										
Our high	hest priority is to satisfy the custor	mer through early and continuous	s delivery of valuable software.							
2.Welco	ome changing requirements, even	late in development. Agile proces	esses harness change for the custon	ner's competitive advantage.						
3.										
	working software frequently, from	a couple of weeks to a couple of	f months, with a preference to the sh	norter timescale.						
4. Rusines	s people and developers must wo	ork together daily throughout the r	project							
5.5	is people and developers must we	on together daily throughout the p	project.							
	ojects around motivated individua	ls. Give them the environment an	nd support they need, and trust then	n to get the job done.						
6. The mos	st efficient and effective method o	of conveying information to and wi	vithin a development team is face-to-	face conversation						
7.	of emoletic and emolitive method o	r conveying information to and wi	numi a development team is tace to	lace conversation.						
Working	software is the primary measure	of progress.								
8.Agile p	processes promote sustainable de	evelopment. The sponsors, devel	lopers, and users should be able to	maintain a constant pace indefinite	ly.					
	nuous attention to technical excell									
	olicity-the art of maximizing the ar	nount of work not done-is essent	itial.							
11. The bee	st architectures, requirements, and	d designs emerge from self organ	nizing teams							
12.	architectures, requirements, and	designs emerge nom sen-organ	mizing teams.							
	ar intervals, the team reflects on h	now to become more effective, the	nen tunes and adjusts its behavior ad	ccordingly.						
□ Expla	in working methodology of agile r	nodel and also write pros and cor	ins							
The Agil	le methodology is a way to manag	ge a project by breaking it up into	several phases. It involves constar	nt collaboration with stakeholders ar	nd continuous improvement at ev	ery stage. Once the work begins, to	eams cycle through a process of	planning, executing, and evalua	ting.	
		₩ UDACIT	TY							
	~									
	PROS	CONS								
	✓ Product goals can be defined with	✓ Requires considerable expertise								
	stakeholders	and discipline								
	✓ Strong collaboration	✓ Planning may be weak								
	✓ Customer feedback is encouraged	√ Timelines should be clear to keep								
	V customer reedback is encodinged	things on track								
	✓ Adaptive; changes can be accommodated	√ Requires dedicated resources								
	✓ Rapid, continuously improving output									
		✓ Final product may be entirely different from expectations								
			_							

[1] type here