**Modul-1 (Fundamental)**

1. **What is SDLC?**

* SDLC Stands For Software Development Lifecycle
* SDLC is a Systematic Process For Buildings Software that Ensures the Quality and Control
* SDLC Consists of a Detailed Plan Which Explain How to Plan Build and Maintain Specific Software

1. **What is Software Testing?**

* Software Testing is the Process Used to Identify the Correctness, Completeness and Quality of Developed Computer Software

1. **What is Agile Methodology?**

* Agile SDLC Model is Combination of Iterative and Incremental Process Model with Focus on Process Adaptability and Customer Satisfaction by Rapid Delivery of Working Software Product
* Agile Method Breaks the Product into Small Incremental Builds this Builds are Provided in Iterations
* At the end of Iteration a Working Product id Displayed to the Customer and Important Stakeholders

1. **What is SRS?**

* A Software Requirements Specification (SRS) is Complete Description of The Behaviour of the System to be Developed
* It Includes a Set of Use Cases that Describe All of the Interaction that the Users will have with the Software

1. **What is OOPS?**

* The Basic Concept of OOPS is to Create Object Re-Use Them Throughout The Program and Manipulate These Objects to Get Results
* Object Oriented Programming is About Data and Methods

1. **Write Basic Concepts of OOPS?**

* Object
* Class
* Abstraction
* Inheritance
* Polymorphism
* Encapsulation

1. **What is Object?**

* Object is Instance of Class
* An Object in OOPS Nothing But a Self-Contained Component Which Consists of Method and Property to Make a Particular Type of Data Useful
* From a Programming Point of View An Object in OOPS Can Include a Data Structure It has Memory Location Allocated

1. **What is Class?**

* When You Define a Class You Define a Blueprint For An Object
* This Doesn’t Actually Any Data But It Does Define What The Class Name Means That s What an Object of the Class Will Consist of and What Operation can be Performed on Such an Object

1. **What is ENCAPSULATION?**

* Encapsulation is the Process of Including in an Object Every Thing Needs Hidden From Other Objects The Internal States Usually Not Accessible by Other Objects
* Encapsulation is the Process of Wrapping Data (Properties) and Behaviour (Method) of an object into Single Unit and The Unit Here is a class
* Encapsulation Enables Data Hiding , Hiding Irrelevant Information From the User of a Class and Exposing Only Relevant Details Required by The User

1. **What is INHERITANCE?**

* Inheritance Means One Class Inherits Characteristics of Another Class
* This is Very Useful Concept of OOPS Since This Feature Reduce The Code Size
* Code Reusability can be Achieved Though This Concept

1. **What is POLYMORPHISM?**

* Polymorphism Means Having Many Forms
* It Allows Different Objects to Respond to the same Message in Different Ways Response Specific to the type of the Object
* The Ability to Change Form is know as Polymorphism
* In This There Are Mainly Two Type

1. **OVERLODING**
2. **OVERRIDING**
3. **Write SDLC Phases with Basic Introduction?**

* SDLC is a Structure Imposed on the Development of a Software Product That Defines The Process of Planning , Implementation Testing Documentation Deployment , and Ongoing Maintenance and Support There are Various SDLC Phases Describe Below

1. **Requirement Gathering**

* First Phase of SDLC Model is Collect Requirement From client
* This Stage Gives Clear Picture of the Scope of the Entire Project and The Anticipated Issues Opportunities , and Directives Which Triggered The Project
* Requirement Gathering Stage Need Teams to get Detailed and Precise Requirement

***Three Types of Problem can Arise During Requirements Gathering Phase***

* **Lack of Clarity:** It is Hard to Write Documents That are Both Precise and Easy to Read
* **Requirement Confusion:** Functional and Non-Functional Requirements Tred to be Intertwined
* **Requirement Amalgamation:** Several Different Requirements May be Expressed to Gather

1. **Analysis Phase**

* Analysis Phase Defines the Requirements of the System Independent of How These Requirements will be Accomplished
* The Deliverable Results at the and of This Phase is Requirement Document
* Ideally This Document States in a Clear and Precise Fashion What is to be Built
* The Architecture Defines the Components Their Interfaces and Behaviours
* Details on Computer Programming Languages and Environments Machine , Packages , Application , Architecture , Distributed Architecture Leyering , Memory Size Platform Algorithms Data Structure Global Type Definations , Interfaces and many Other Engineering Details are Established

1. **Design Phase**

* Design Architecture Document
* Implementation Plan
* Critical Priority Analysis
* Performance Analysis
* Test Plan
* The Design Team Can Now Expend Upon Information Established in The Requirement Document
* The Requirement Document Must Guide This Decision Process
* The Architecture Team Also Convert The Typical Scenarios into Test Plan

1. **Implementation Phase**

* Implementation Start Once The Developer Gets The Design Document The Software Design is Translated into Source Code All The Component of the Software Are Implementation This Phase
* The Team Should Build Exactly What Has Been Requested Though There is Still Room for Innovation and Flexibility

1. **Testing Phase**

* Once The Software is Complete and it is Deployed in the Testing Environment The Testing Team Starts Testing Functionality Of The Entire System
* This is Done to Verify That The Entire Application Works According to the Customer Requirement
* During This Phase QA and Testing team May Find Some Bugs/Defects Which They Communicates to Developers The Development Team Fixes The Bug and Send Back QA for Re-Test This Process Continues Until The Software is Bug-Free Stable and Working According to the Business Needs of That System

1. **Maintenance Phase**

* Once The Software Testing Phase is Over and No Bug or Error Left in The System Then The Final Deployment Process Starts Based On the Feedback Given by The Product Manager The Final Software is Released and Checked for Deployment Issues If Any
* Maintenance is the Process of changing a System After It Has Been Deployed
* Corrective Maintenance : Identifying and Repairing Defects
* Adaptive Maintenance : Adapting The Existing Solution To The New Platforms
* Perfective Maintenance : Implementation The New

**Explain Phases of Waterfall Model**

1. **Requirement Gathering Stage:**

* During this phases detail requirement of the software system to be developed are gather from client.

1. **Design Stage:**

* Plan the programming language eg JAVA, PHP , net.
* Or database like Oracl, MySQL ,etc.
* Or other high level technical details of the projects.

1. **Built Stage:**

* After design stage it is built stage,that is nothing but coding the software.

1. **Test Phase:**

* In this phase you test the software to verify that it is built as per the Specifications given by the Client.

1. **Development Phase:**

* Deploy the system in the Respective Environment.

1. **Maintenance Phase:**

* Once your system is ready to use you may later require change the code as per customer request.

**Explain Phases of Spiral Model:**

1. **Planning**

* In Includes Estimating The Cost , Schedule and Resources For The Iteration It Also Involves Understanding the system Requirement for continuous Between The System Analyst and The Customer.

1. **Risk Analysis:**

* Identification of Potential Risk is Done While Risk Mitigation Strategy is Planned and Finalized.

1. **Engineering:**

* It Includes Testing Coding and Deploying Software at The Customer Site.

1. **Evaluation:**

* Evaluation Of Software By Customer Also Includes Identifying and Monitoring Risks Such as Schedule Slippage and Cost Overrun

**Write Agile Manifesto Principal**

* Individual Interaction
* Working Software
* Customer Collaboration
* Responding To Change

**Explain Working Methodology of Agile Model And Also Write Pros And Cons**

* Agile SDLC Model is Combination of Iterative and Incremental Process Model Which Focus On Process Adaptability and Customer Satisfaction by Rapid Delivery of Working Software Product
* Agile Method Breaks the Product into Small Incremental Builds This Builds are Provided in Iterations
* Each Iteration Typically Lasts From About One to Three Weeks
* At The End of the Iteration A Working Product is Displayed to the Customer and Important Stakeholders
* Iterative Approach is taken and Working Software Build is delivered after Each Iteration Each Build is Incremental in Terms of Features. The Final Build Holds All The Future Required by The Customer

**Pros Of Agile Model:**

* It is Very Realistic Approach To Software Development
* Promote Teamwork And Cross Training
* Functionality Can Be Developed Rapidly And Demonstrated
* Resource Requirements Are Minimum
* Suitable For Fixed and Changing Requirements
* Delivers Early Partial Working Solutions
* Good Model For Environments That Changes Steadily
* Minimal Rules , Documentation Easily Employed
* Little or No Planning Required Easy To Manage Gives Flexibility To Developers

**Cons of Agile Model**

* Not Suitable for Handling Complex Dependencies
* More Risk Of Sustainability , Maintainability , Extensibility
* Depends Heavily On Customer Interaction So If Customer is Not Clear , Team can Be Driven In The Wrong Direction
* There is Very High Individual Dependency , Since There is Minimum Documentation Generated
* Transfer Of Technology To New Team Member May Be Quite Challenging Due To Lack Of Documentation

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**Registered Customer**

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Track Order

Make Payment

Confirm

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