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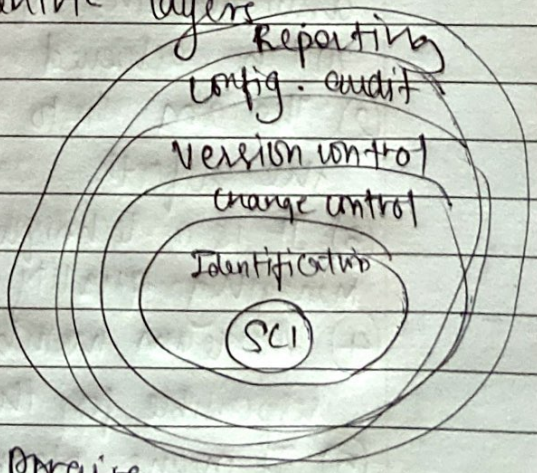
(1) The software configuration management process defines a series of tasks that have four primary objectives.
i) To identify all items that collectively define the software configuration
ii) To manage changes to one or more of these items
iii) To facilitate the construction of different versions of an application
iv) To ensure that software quality is maintained as the configuration evolves over time

(2) To ensure that software quality is maintained as the changes are accepted over time, SCM tasks can be viewed as concentric layers.

(3) 5 SCM tasks
1. Identification
2. change control
3. Version control
4. Configuration auditing
5. Reporting



(4) The mechanism is used to appraise others of changes that are being made
(5) An organisation control change before and after software is released to a customer
(6) Identification : To control and manage software configuration items each should be seperately named and then organized using an object oriented approach

(7) Change control: A group consisting of representatives of user, customer and produces to approve, monitor and control baselines, changes etc
(8) version control: Combines procedures and tools to manage different versions of configuration objects that are created during the software process.
(9) Configuration Audit: TO ensure that the change has been properly implemented, we are conducting FTR and the software configuration audit.
(10) Status Reporting: The flow of information for config status reporting (CSR) is illustrated in change control process. Reporting answers questions like who did it, how it happened, who will be affected.

Quality Assurance	Quality Control
(1) It is a process which deliberates on providing assurance that quality request will be achieved	(1) Quality control is a process which tells that on fulfilling the quality request.
(2) The aim is to prevent the defect	(2) Aim is to identify and improve the defects
(3) It is a technique of managing quality	(3) It is a method to verify quality
(4) All team members are responsible for the assurance	(4) Testing team is responsible for the quality control
(5) It means planning for a doing a process	(5) It means action for executing the planned process.
(6) It makes sure you are doing the right things	(6) It makes sure that results of what you've done are correct
(7) It is the process to create the deliverables	(7) It is a process to verify the deliverables.

BARFI Page No.
Date / /

3/8

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Spiral	Agile
① The main principle of the spiral model is risk handling	① The main principle of this model is achieve agility by removing unnecessary activities that waste time and effort
② mainly deals with various kinds of unanticipated risks but customer interaction is less	② Focus on the delivery of an increment to the customer after each Time box, so customer interaction is frequent
③ This model is suitable for those projects that are prone to various kinds of risks that are difficult to anticipate at the beginning of the project	③ Agile model is suitable for large projects that are easy to divide into small parts that can be easily developed incrementally over each iteration
④ Proper documentation is required for spiral model	④ Agile model doesnot rely on any documentation
⑤ The spiral model gives a realistic approach to the development of large-scale systems and the software	⑤ The agile process is driven by customer descriptions of ~~what~~ is what is required and it recognises that the plans are short lived and develops software iteratively with a heavy emphasis on construction activities.
⑥ Uses prototyping as a risk reduction mechanism	⑥ Is reactive and adapts as changes occur.

① Agile methodology is an iterative, rapid application approach that involves a more, 'time-boxed' item based, sprint action style.

② According to the top mobile app development companies, this strategy emphasises on being lean and creating minimum viable products (MVPs) over a desired period of time while enhancing each particular iteration

③ The different phases to consider in the development cycle of mobile apps can take place in parallel, with a track of expected features and requirements Thus, teamwork continuous improvement, constant feedback and the adaptability to change are the key highlights of the agile development strategy.

④ Follows a combination of iterative and incremental approach. It minimizes overall risk. Quality assurance increases reliability

⑤ It gives importance to customers and their feedback. It believes in self-organizing teams and customer collaboration for developing an amply satisfied product.

For the following, agile is best suitable for mobile applications