**Assignment 2**

**Q What is Software Quality Assurance?**

**Answer Software quality assurance (SQA) is a process that ensures that developed software meets and complies with defined or standardized quality specifications. SQA is an ongoing process within the software development life cycle (SDLC) that routinely checks the developed software to ensure it meets desired quality measures.**

**Q What are the SQA Principle ?**

### Answer SQA Principles

**Developing a software is not just writing codes, they are essentially answers to pressing problems may it be in the office or just to cure boredom – just like in games. Underlying these answers to problems and needs are principles that guide the developers in their software development.**

**The following are some of the most powerful principles that can be used for proper execution of software quality assurance:**

***Feedback*– In gist, the faster the feedback the faster the application will move forward. An SQA principle that uses rapid feedback is assured of success. Time will always be the best friend and the most notorious enemy of any developer and it’s up to the SQA team to give the feedback as soon as possible. If they have the ability to get the feedback of their applications as soon as possible, then the chance of developing a better application faster is possible.**

***Focus on Critical Factor*– This principle has so many meanings; first it just means that some of the factors of the software being developed are not as critical compared to other. That means SQA should be focused on the more important matters.**

***Multiple Objectives* – This is partly a challenge as well as risk for the SQA team. At the start of the SQA planning, the team should have more than one objective. If you think about it, it could be very dangerous however it is already a common practice. But what is emphasized here is that each objective should be focused on. As much as possible a matrix should be built by the SQA so that it could track the actual actions that relates to the objective.**

***Evolution*– Reaching the objective is really easy but every time something new happens, it should be always noted. Evolution is setting the benchmark in each development. Since the SQA team is able to mark every time something new is done, evolution is monitored.**

**The good thing about this principle is for future use. Whenever a benchmark is not reached, the SQA team should be able to study their previous projects. Evolution should be able to inform and educate the SQA team while working on the project.**

***Quality Control* – By the name itself, Quality Control is the pillar for Software Quality Assurance. Everything needs to have quality control – from the start to the finish. With this principle there has to be an emphases on where to start. The biggest and the tightest quality control should be executed as early as possible.**

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***Motivation* – There is no substitute than to have the right people who has the will to do their job at all times. When they have the right mindset the willingness to do it, everything will just go through. Work will definitely be lighter, expertise will be seen and creativity is almost assured when everyone has the drive and passion in their line of work. Quality assurance is a very tedious task and will get the most out of the person if they are not dedicated to their line of work.**

***Process Improvement* – Every project of the SQA team should be a learning experience. Of course each project will give us the chance to increase our experience of SQA but there’s more to that. Process improvement fosters the development of the actual treatment of the project.**

***Persistence*– There is no perfect application. The bigger they get, the more error there could be. The SQA team should be very tenacious in looking for concerns in every aspect of the software development process. Even with all the obstacles everyone would just have to live with the fact that every part should be scrutinized without hesitation.**

***Different Effects of SQA* – SQA should go beyond software development. A regular SQA will just report for work, look for errors and leave. The SQA team should be role models in business protocols at all times. This way, the SQA does not only foster perfection in the application but also in their way of life. That seemed to be quite off topic but believe me; when people dress and move to success, their work will definitely reflect with it.**

***Result-focused* – SQA should not only look at the process but ultimately its effect to the clients and users. The SQA process should always look for results whenever a phase is set.**

**Q What are the benefits of SQA ?**

**ANSWER SQA has a host of benefits. It ensures that that software built as per SQA procedures are of specified quality. SOA helps to**

1. **Eliminate errors when they are still inexpensive to correct**
2. **Improves the quality of the software**
3. **Improving the process of creating software**
4. **Create a mature software process**

**Q WHAT IS THE NEED OF SQA ?**

**ANSWER**

**Quality  
 This is the first thing that comes to mind. Testing the quality of your product before deploying in to your customers/users is imperative. Automation is a key factor here. Manual testing takes a lot of resources, time and is not full proof.  
  
 Developmentspeed   
If you set up a clean process of continuous and automatically testing features, new functionality etc. you will also increase the number of releases to your customers. At my former start up we could do multiple releases on a single day for our customers all thanks to our awesome and automated QA.**

**Q WHAT IS THE BUDGET OF SQA ?**

**ANSWER THE BUDGET ASSIGNED TO SQA IS 40% OF THE TOTAL BUDGET.**

**Q WHAT IS QUALITY ASSURANCE ?**

**ANSWER Q Quality assurance is an organisation's guarantee that the product or service it offers meets the accepted quality standards. It is achieved by identifying what "quality" means in context; specifying methods by which its presence can be ensured and specifying ways in which it can be measured to ensure conformancelity s an organisation's guarantee that the product or service it offers meets the accepted quality standards. It is achieved by identifying what "quality" means in context; specifying methods by which its presence can be ensured; and specifying ways in which it can be measured to ensure conformance.**