



Fall 2020 Mid-Term Assignment

Software Verification and validation

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BSSE (6th Semester)

Q 1: What is an abstract, explain in detail?

Ans: The word abstract comes from the Latin abstractum, which means a condensed form of a longer piece of writing. An abstract is a short summary of our completed research. It is intended to describe our work without going into detail. - Abstracts should be self contained and concise, explaining your work as briefly and clearly as possible. Different disciplines call for slightly different approaches to abstracts.

Why to write Abstracts:

The Abstract tells the reader the main points about your technical project. Imagine the workplace - if someone is very busy, they may not have time to read the full report. They may also not have a technical background. The Abstract gives them an overview and can help them decide which specific sections to focus on. the report includes that information or not.

Finally, if the reader is faced with a pile of reports, the Abstract helps them decide which ones to read. This all saves the reader both time and effort.

The Abstracts is having two types:

1) Informative Abstract.

2) Descriptive Abstract.

1) Informative Abstract:

The informative abstract, also known as the complete abstract, is a compendious summary of a paper's substance and its background, purpose, methodology, results, and conclusion. Usually between 100 and 200 words, the informative abstract summarizes the paper's structure, its major topics and key points. A format for scientific short reports that is similar to an informative abstract has been proposed in recent years. Informative abstracts may be viewed as standalone documents. Informative abstracts are generally used for science, engineering or psychology reports.

2) Descriptive Abstract:

The descriptive abstract, also known as the limited abstract or the indicative abstract, provides a description of what the paper covers without delving into its substance. A descriptive abstract is akin to a table of contents in paragraph form.

Descriptive abstracts are generally used for humanities and social science papers or psychology essays.

Q 2: Explain the process of technical report writing.

Ans: A technical report (also scientific report) is a document that describes the process, progress, or results of technical or scientific research or the state of a technical or scientific research problem.

Technical report writing process contains three stages:

- 1) Pre-Writing
- 2) Writing
- 3) Re writing

1) Pre-Writing:

Pre-Writing means prepare to write. In pre-writing we have to

- **Examine Our Purpose.**

It means why am I writing?

There can be two possibilities:

- 1) Internal Motivation: It means I am writing by my own.
- 2) External Motivation: By this means that someone else ask me to write

- **Determine Our Goal.**

What Reason is behind my Writing?

It can be: Persuade audience, Instruct them, Inform them about some Facts, concerns, or questions, It can also for building someone trust.

- **Consider Our Audience.**

Who is my target audience and what is there background to whom am I addressing?

They can be: Managers, Workers, Customers etc.

- **Gather Our Data**

What I have to say in front of my audience?

It ca be: Brainstorming/Listing, Mind Mapping, Answering the reporters questions, Researching, Outlining, Organizational Charts.

- **And at the last we have to determine how the content will be provided to us.**

What will be the source of my content?

Can be: Internet, Research etc.

2) Writing:

Now it is time to write.

Here we have to do two things

1) Organization: Organize the draft according to some logical sequence that your readers can follow easily.

2) Formatting: Format the content to allow for ease of access.

3) Re writing:

Here we have to improve what we have wrote.

We have to do revising, Editing, Proof Reading.

Revising: Review higher-order concerns:

Clear communication of ideas.

Organization of paper.

Paragraph structure.

Strong introduction and conclusion.

Q 3: What is Library, also explain the rules of library?

Ans: Library:

“Library -- from the Latin liber, meaning "book." In Greek and the Romance languages, the corresponding term is bibliotheca. A collection or group of collections of books and/or other printed or non-printed materials organized and maintained for use (reading, consultation, study, research, etc.). According to the Oxford English Dictionary "Library is a building, room or set of rooms, containing a collection of books for the use for the public or of some particular portion of it, or of the members of some society, or the like; a public institution or establishment, charged with the care of a collection of books, and the duty of rendering the books accessible to those who required to use them".

Types of Libraries:

Following are the types of Libraries

- i) Public Libraries,
- ii) Academic Libraries
- iii) Special Libraries
- iv) National Libraries
- v) Contact Libraries

Rules of Library:

- 1) Any materials leaving the library must be properly borrowed
- 2) Books in the Reference Section, Serials or Reserved Units may not be removed from the library.
- 3) It is an offence to keep materials (books) beyond the date specified for return.
- 4) Penalties (fine) will be charged for over-due books.
- 5) Returned books must be delivered at the Loans' Desk
- 6) All consulted books must be left on the Reading Tables.
- 7) No Readers may enter any part of the library marked 'Private or Work room' unless by permission.
- 8) Any person who is suspected to be security risk may be ordered out of the library.
- 9) Indecent dressing will not be allowed into the library.
- 10) The use of naked light is not allowed in the library
- 11) Marking or underlining of library books is not allowed
- 12) Briefcases, luggage, umbrella, camera etc are not allowed into the library
- 13) Smoking, eating etc is not allowed in the library
- 14) Pets must not be brought into the library
- 15) Silence must be maintained in and around the library
- 16) Only registered users are allowed to use the library resources

- 17) Users must present whatever materials they are carrying to the security personnel at the entrance for checking while leaving the library.
- 18) The use of cell phone is prohibited in the library
- 19) Reservation of seat in the library is prohibited
- 20) Book mutilation, pilfering, theft are all prohibited