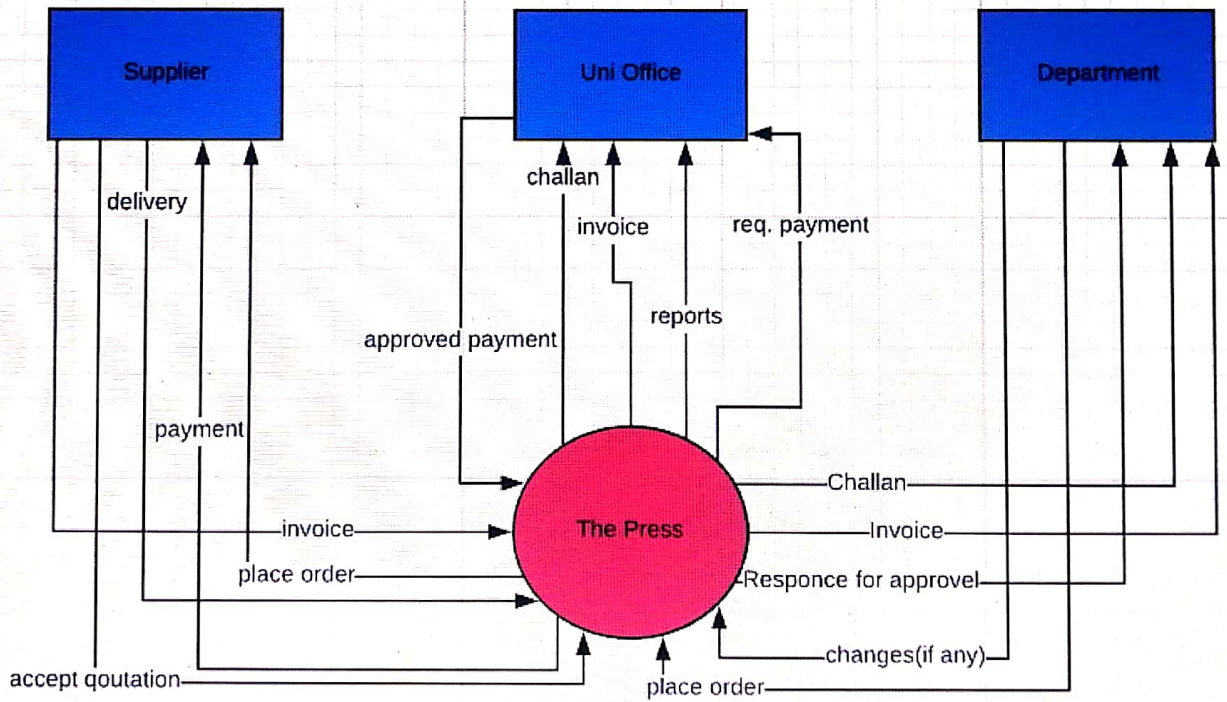
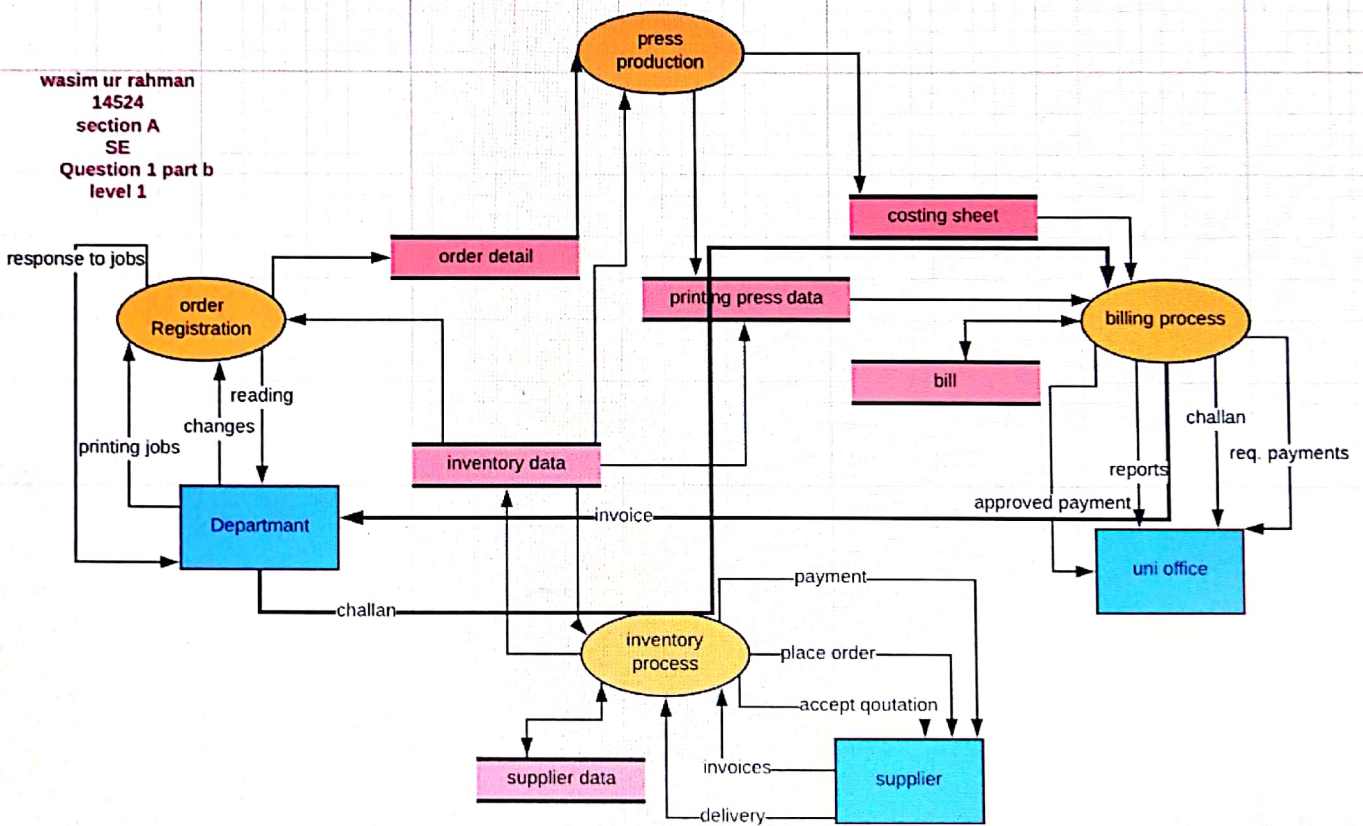


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Question 1 part a
Context diagram



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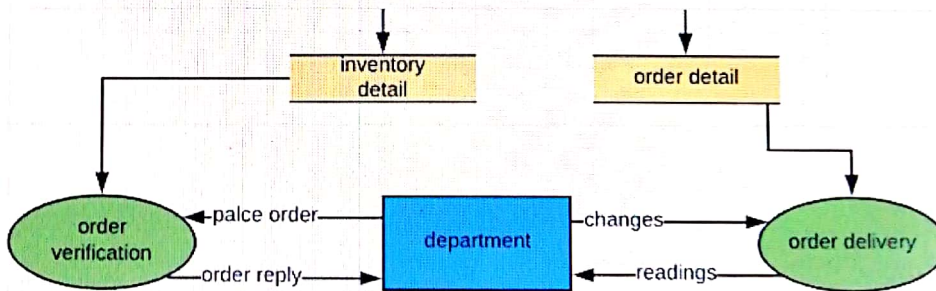


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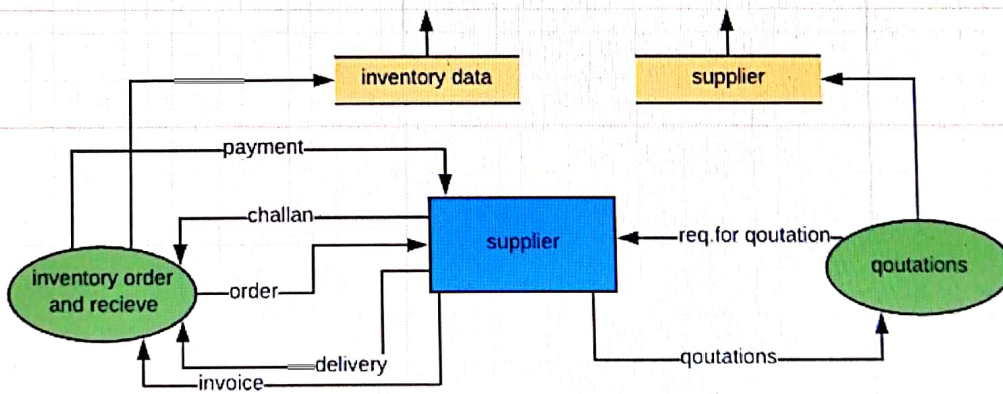
order registration process



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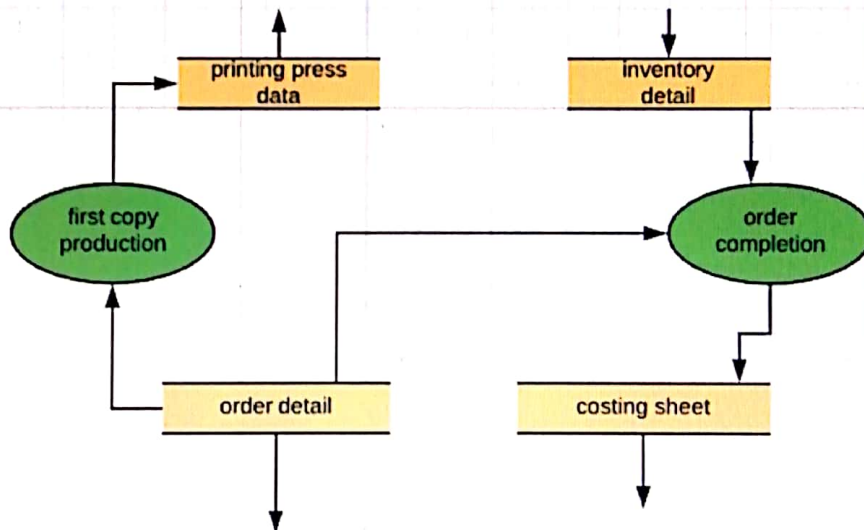
inventory process



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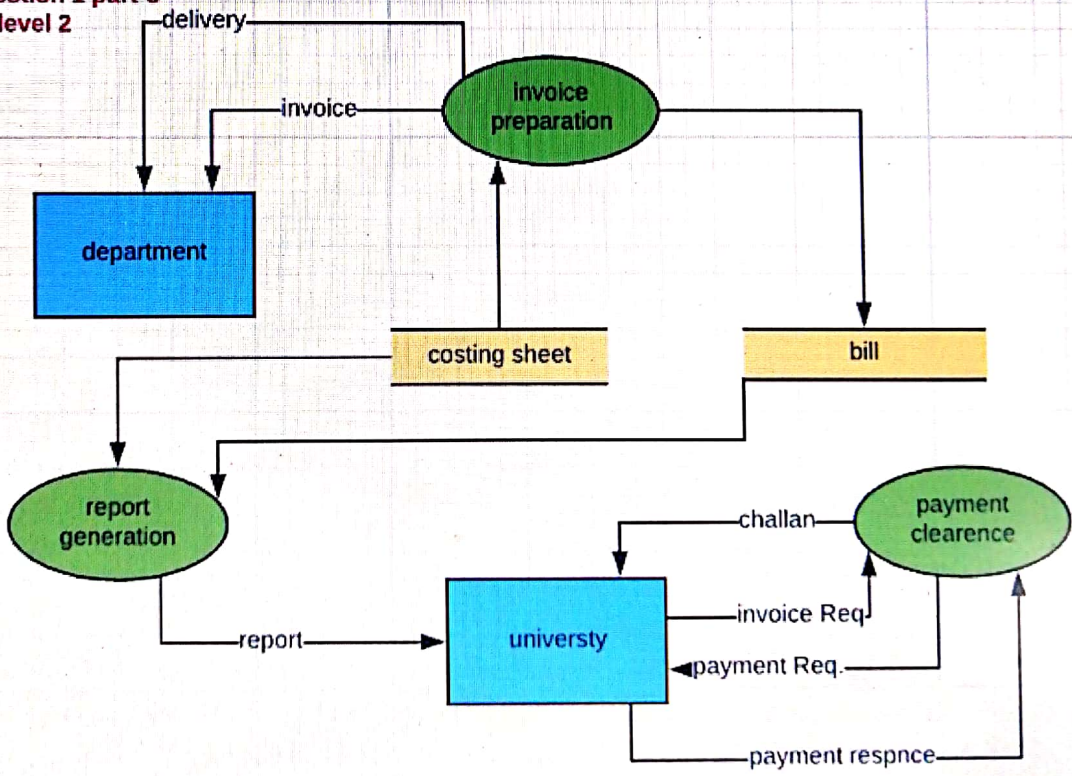
press production



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billing process



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BS(SE) Section A
4th Semester
Final exam

Software Engineering

Question 2

part (a)

→ Testers try to make the software behave anomalously in order to detect anomalies or anomalies to be later -

→ To observe the software behaviours to meet its requirement expectations is the main goal for software testing -

→ It has always possible that a test could discover over looked further problem with the system -

Question 2

Part (b)

Unit testing :- is that type of software testing where every unit or component of software are tested.

In SDLC, STLC, Unit testing is first level of testing done before integration testing.

System testing :- It is a black box testing technique used to performed to evaluate the complete system the system's compliance against specified requirements.

In System testing, the functionalities of the system are tested from an end-to-end perspective.

Black box testing :-

It is testing technique in which functionality of the application under test (AUT) is tested with out looking at the internal code structure.

→ This type of testing is based entirely on software requirements and specifications.

White Box testing :-

white box testing is a testing technique that

examines the program structure and derives test data from the program logic / code -
white Box testing technique -

- Statement Coverage -
- Branch Coverage -
- path Coverage -

Question 3

part (a) -

Corrective maintenance :-

Corrective maintenance is any task that corrects a problem with an asset and returns it to proper working order. Corrective maintenance tasks can be both planned and unplanned.

Three situations when corrective maintenance occurs -

- when an issue is detected through condition monitoring -
- when a routine inspection uncovers a potential fault
- when a piece of equipment breaks down.

Preventive maintenance :-

preventive maintenance is a routine maintenance process on a piece of equipment to lessen the likelihood of a sudden break.

An effective preventive maintenance program requires careful planning and scheduling of maintenance on an asset before an actual breakdown

- Reduced costs
- Reduced probability of failure
- Increased productivity -

Adaptive maintenance :-

Refers to the enforcement of changes in the monitoring of use or other operational details of metallic structure or object to prevent corrosion from spreading from one part of the metal where it is already present to another

Questions part (b)

- The quality of the Software to be re-engineered
- The tool support availability for engineering
- Extent of the data conversion which is required
- The availability of expert staff for reengineering -

