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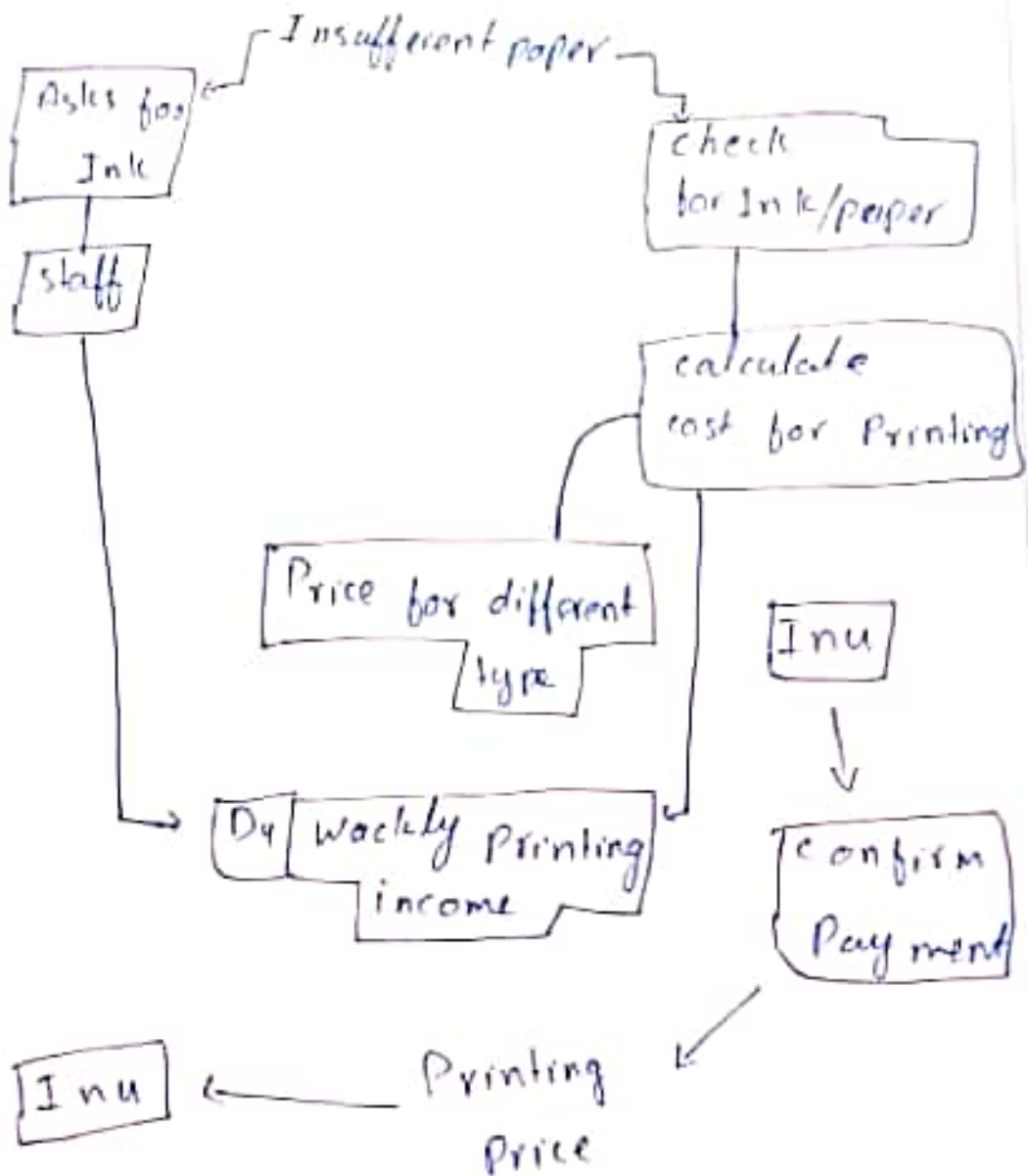
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Q1

Question No. 01

Part - 3 1:1



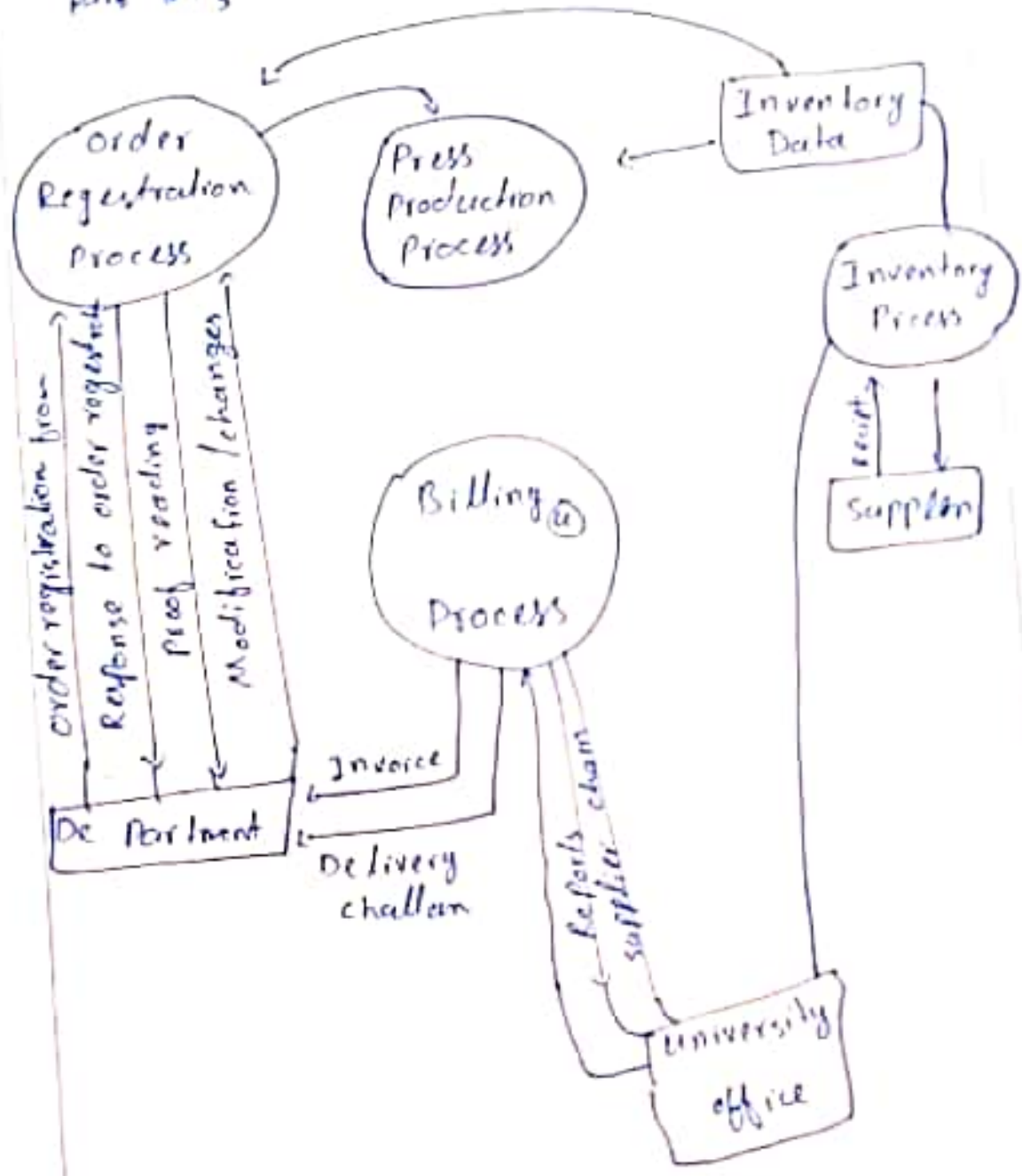
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Question 01

Part 01-3



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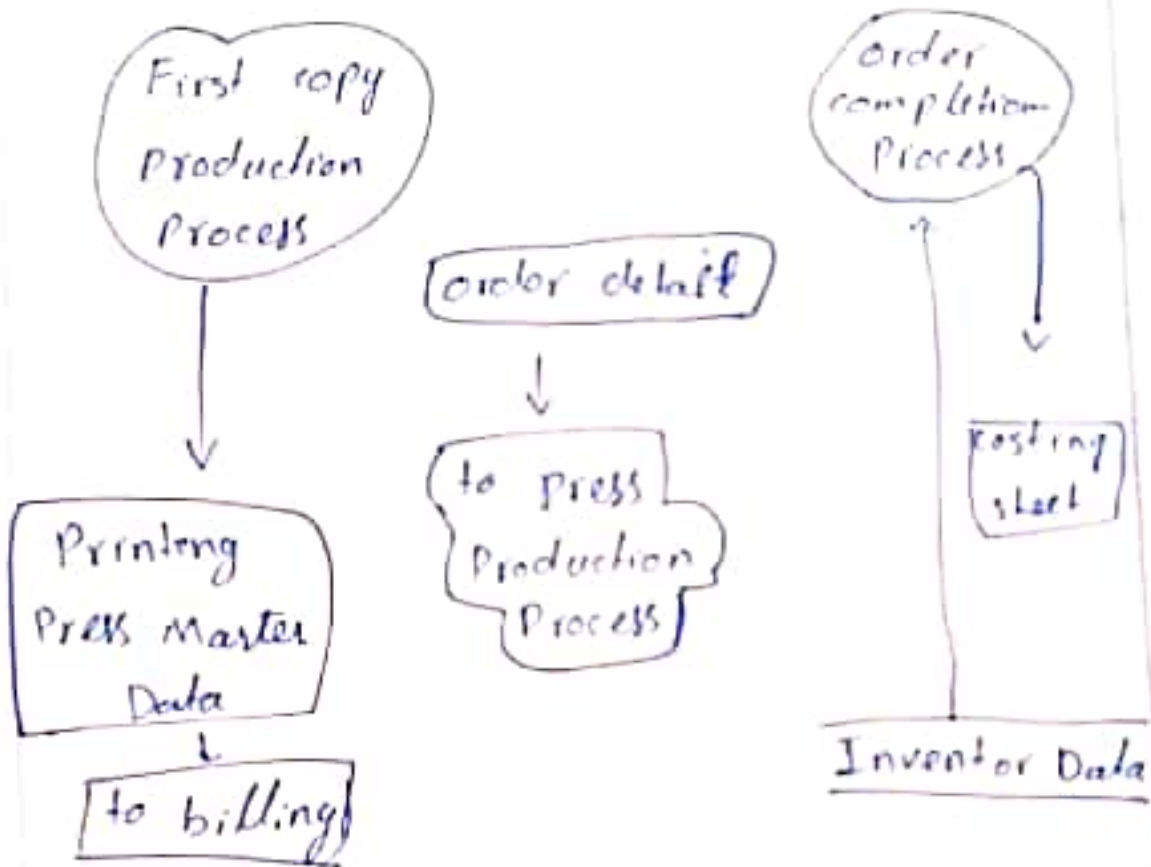
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Question

Part 2 = 1.2

Ans

Ans



===== x ===== y =====

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Q2.2 Define the following terms:

Ans: 2)

1) Unit Testing:

Unit testing is defined as a type of software testing where individual components of a software are tested. Unit Testing of software product is carried-out during the development of an application. An individual component may be either an individual function or a procedure.

2) System Testing:

System testing is a level of testing that validates the complete and fully integrated software product. The purpose of a system test is to evaluate the end-to-end system specifications. usually, the software is only one element of a larger computer-based system.

3) Black Box Testing:

Black Box Testing also known as Behavioral testing, is a software testing method in which the internal structure/design/implementation of the item being tested is not known to the tester. These tests can be functional or non-functional though usually functional.

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4) White Box Testing: White Box testing (also known as clear Box testing, open Box testing, Glass Box testing, Transparent Box testing, code-Based Testing or structural Testing) is a software testing method in which the internal structure/design/implementation of the item being tested is known to the tester.

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Question 02

Part - 01 = 2.1

Ans: Testing can detect only the presence of errors not their absence because the main goal of the testing is:

to observe the behavior of the particular software and to check whether it meets its requirement expectation or not.

Testing is a part of broader process of software verification and validation. It consists of a set of activities,

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where the testers try to make the software behave anomalous in order to detect or anomaly to be later fix-testing cannot demonstrate the faults other than specified in every circumstance. It is always possible that a test have overlooked could discover further problem with the system.

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Question: 03

Part 1 = 3.1

Types of Software
maintenance?

Ans

* Maintenance to repair software faults.
↳ changing a system to correct deficiencies so that it meets its requirements.

* Maintenance to adapt software to a different operating environment.

↳ changing a system so that it operates in a different environment (computer, OS, etc) from its initial implementation.

* Maintenance to add to or modify the system's functionality.

↳ Modifying the system to satisfy requirements. It is sometimes difficult to distinguish between the type of maintenance because they are often given different names and also because faults that arise within a system can maybe have overlaps.

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maintenance requirements software development and maintenance are not separate activities.



Question 03

Part 2 = 03.2

Ans

The principal factors that effect the costs of system-re-engineering are. The quality of the software to be re-engineering the lower the quality of the software and its associated documentation (if any)...

The reengineering process:

