**SESSION DECEMBER 2022**

**PROGRAM MCA**

**SEMESTER III**

**COURSE CODE & NAME DCA7103 - ADVANCED SOFTWARE ENGINEERING**

**CREDITS 04**

**SET-I**

**1. Explain the pros and cons of different software life cycle models.**

**Ans:** In prototyping model, the requirement gathering is done initially. Developer and customer define overall objectives, identify areas which needs more requirement gathering. Then a quick design is prepared. This quick design represents what will be input by user and the output format. From

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**2. What are the functional, non-functional and user requirements? Explain by a suitable example.**

**Ans: A functional requirement** defines a function of a system and its components. The functional requirements describe what the system should do. These requirements depend on the type of software being developed, the expected users of the software and the general approach taken by the

**3. What are the key process activities in the requirements elicitation and analysis process?**

**Ans:** The requirement elicitation and analysis process of the spiral model is shown in figure 1.

**Requirement Elicitation and Analysis Process**

**The process activities are:**

**SET-II**

**4. List and explain different types of testing done during the testing phase. What is cyclomatic complexity?**

**Ans:** Testing phase It is essential to test each and every product before it is launched in the market. We must test the developed product to ensure that it meets the specifications stated in the design phase. In this phase, the developed product is tested and reports are prepared. The report describes the errors in the

**5. Explain the different layers of the software configuration management process.**

**Ans: Software Configuration Management:** Already we have studied configuration management in section. In this section we discuss in more detail. Configuration management is practiced by establishing a configuration control board because many maintenance-related changes are requested

**6. Explain the different software quality metrics used. Metrics for Object-Oriented Design.**

**Ans: Measurement** of the various aspects of software quality is considered to be an effective tool for the support of control activities and the initiation of process improvements during the development and the maintenance phases. These measurements apply to the functional quality, productivity and