

## SDLC MODELS.

- Formed Models.
- Client-Server models (Concurrent process model)

## Formal Methods (Slow Development)

- ① Only for scientific projects & app<sup>s</sup>.
- ② Clear specifications available since the mathematical approach is employed.
- ③ Verification becomes easier.
- ④ Defect free products are available.
- ⑤ Specification-driven approach.
- ⑥ Transformational process model.

(Concurrent  
Process model)

# Client - Server Model.

Parallel system

Centralized

Tightly coupled system

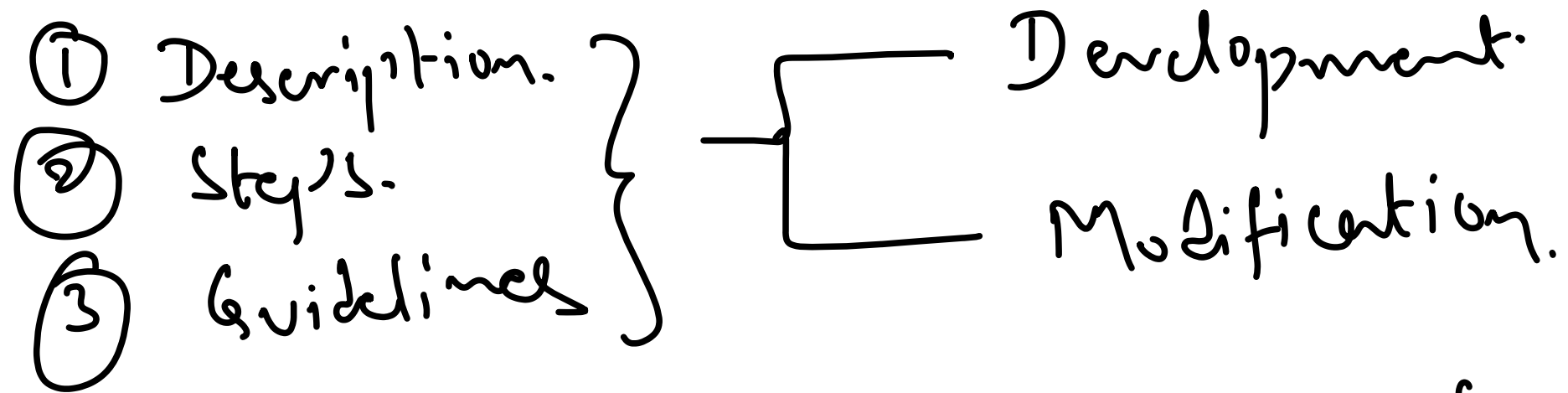
Distributed System

Decentralized.

loosely coupled system

- \* Centralized — sharing of resources is maximum
- \* Decentralized — sharing of resources is minimum.

# Process Model.



Microsoft -  
Stabilize/  
Synchronize  
model

IBM  
Rationalized  
Unified  
Process  
model

Infosys.  
Waterfall &  
Spiral.

## \* Aim of Process Model.

- ① Achieve quality.
- ② Continuous improvement - (KAIZEN)
- ③ Control process activities.
- ④ Estimation of efforts for product.

\* IBM. — Inception, Elaboration, Construction.  
Development, Transition.

# Terminologies of SDLC Models

## (Categorization)

- ① Waterfall model
  - ② Incremental — many versions.
  - ③ Component-based model
  - ④ Formal methods.
  - ⑤ Evolutionary models — Iterative models.  
Spiral, Component Process model, Prototype
- a) Throw away prototype — n. prototypes  
b) RAD — Organic projects  
c) Evolutionary — one prototype