SDLC MODELS.

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

Formal Methods (s/w Development)

1. Only for scientific projects & apps.
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.

1. Description.
2. Steps.
3. Guidelines

} → Development.

Modification.

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, Concurrent Process model, Prototype

   a) Throw away prototype — many prototypes
   b) RAD — Organic projects
   c) Evolutionary — one prototype