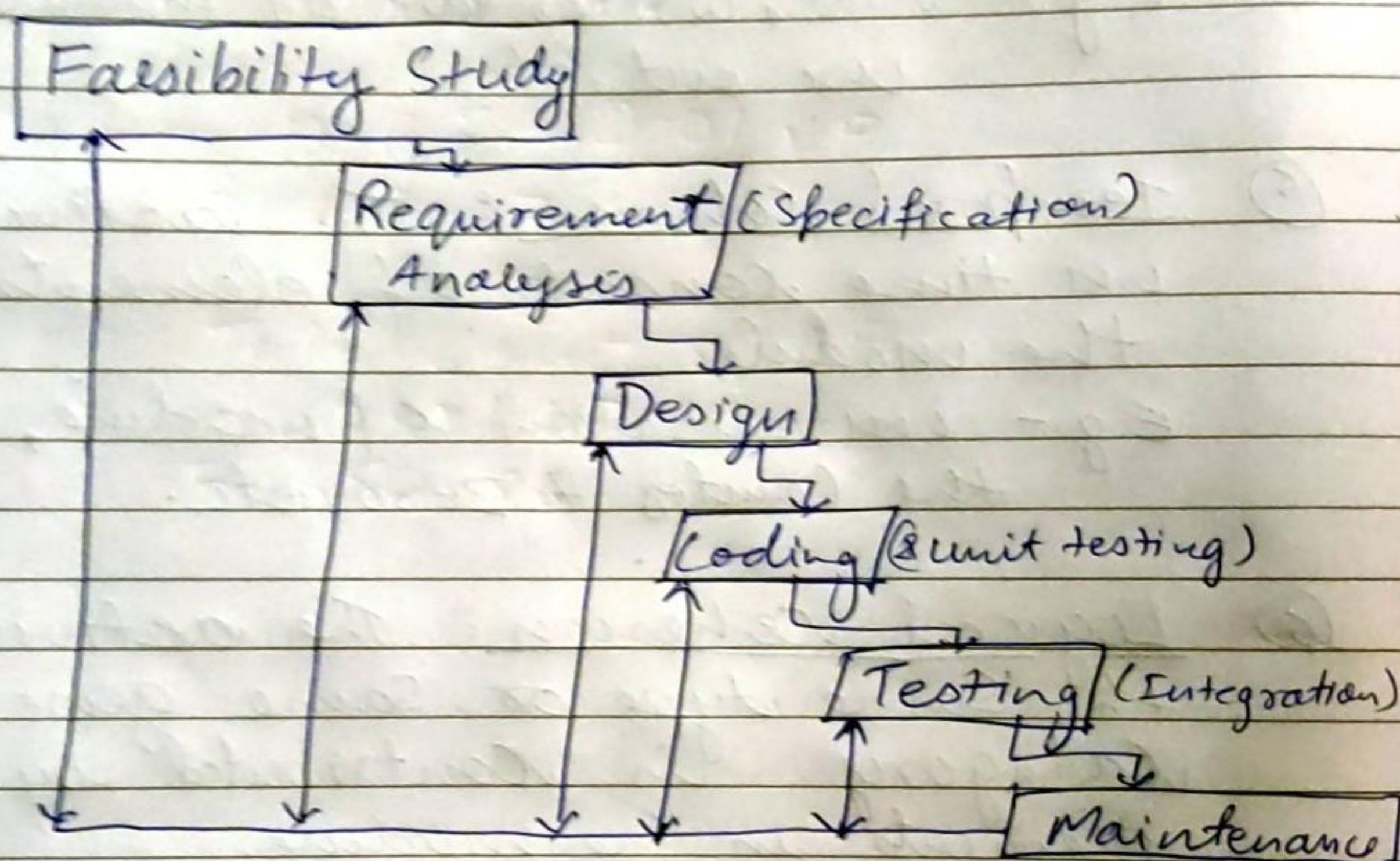


① In a practical software development project, the classic water fall model is hard to use. So the iterative (incremental) water fall model can be thought of as incorporating the necessary changes to the classical model.

The iterative water fall model provides feedback paths from every phase to its preceding phases, which is the main difference from the classical model.



When errors are detected at some later phase, these feedback paths allow correcting errors committed by programmers during some phase. The feedback path allows the phase to be ~~revisited~~ re-created in which ~~an~~ error are committed & those changes are reflected in later phases. But, there is no feedback path to the stage 'feasibility'.

Study? became over a project has been taken, does not give up the project easily.

Advantages:-

- (i) feedback path: It allows ~~errors~~ correcting the errors that are committed & these changes are reflected in the later phases.
- (ii) Simple: Simple to understand & use.
- (iii) effective: ~~at it~~ It is highly cost-effective to changes the plan or requirements in the middle.

Disadvantages:

- (i) Incremental Delivery Not Supported: Customers have to wait for the whole project to be completed before it could be delivered to them.
- (ii) Risk handling not supported: No mechanism for risk handling.
- (iii) Overlapping of phase not supported: It assumes that one phase can start after completion of previous one. but in real projects phases may overlap to reduce effort & time needed to complete the project.

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1(b)

$$\text{No. of inputs} = 30 \times 3 + 20 \times 4 = 170$$

$$\text{No. of outputs} = 40 \times 5 = 200$$

$$\text{No. of inquiries} = 20 \times 3 + 15 \times 6 = 150$$

$$\text{No. of files} = 6 \times 10 = 60$$

$$\text{No. of interfaces} = 4 \times 7 = 28$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Total} &= 170 + 200 + 150 + 60 + 28 \\ &= 608 \end{aligned}$$

As CAF case is average, hence
Scale = 3.

$$\therefore F = 14 \times 3 = 42$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{CAF} &= 0.65 + 0.01 \times F \\ &= 1.07 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} F P &= \text{Total Count} \times \text{CAF} \\ &= 608 \times 1.07 \\ &= 650.56 \end{aligned}$$