**Rapid Application Development**

The Rapid Application Development (or RAD) model is based on prototyping and iterative models with no (or less) specific planning.

In general, the RAD approach to software development means putting lesser emphasis on planning tasks and more emphasis on development and coming up with a prototype.

*--->phases are in rapid application development (RAD) model*

1. Business modeling: The information flow is identified between different business functions.

2. Data modeling: Information collected from business modeling is used to define data objects that are required for the business.

3. Process modeling: Data objects defined in data modeling are converted to establish the business information flow to achieve some specific business objective process descriptions for adding, deleting, modifying data objects that are given.

4. Application generation: The actual system is created and coding is done by using automation tools. This converts the overall concept, process and related information into actual desired output. This output is called a prototype as it’s still half-baked.

5. Testing and turnover: The overall testing cycle time is reduced in the RAD model as the prototypes are independently tested during every cycle.

In the RAD model, there is less attention paid to the planning and more priority is given to the development tasks. It targets developing software in a short span of time.

*--->Advantage of RAD Model*

This model is flexible for change.

In this model, changes are adoptable.

It reduced development time.

It increases the reusability of features.

*--->Disadvantage of RAD Model*

It required highly skilled designers.

All applications are not compatible with RAD.

For smaller projects, we cannot use the RAD model.

On the high technical risk, it's not suitable.

Required user involvement.