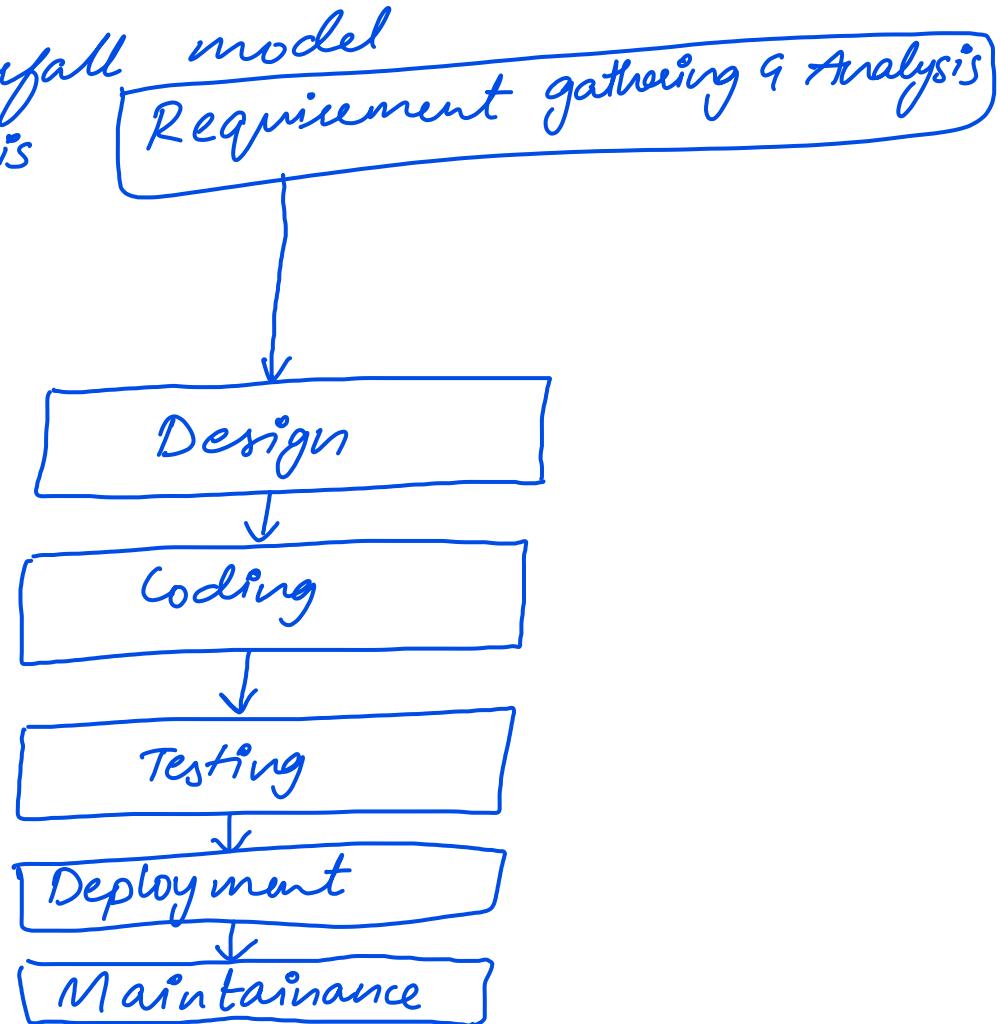


- 6) Waterfall model?
- A) → It's also called as sequential model.
→ In this model the output of current phase is the input for next phase.
→ There are 7 phases in waterfall model
- (i) Requirement Gathering & Analysis

- (ii) Design
(iii) Coding
(iv) Testing
(v) Deployment
(vi) Maintenance



Requirement, gathering and analysis:-

- In this phase all the requirements are gathered by keeping functional and non-functional parts of the software in mind.
- The o/p of this phase is SRS (Software requirement specification) document.

Design :-

- In this phase we will answer all "How" of the software.
- The o/p of this phase is a design document.

Coding:-

- In this phase the software is developed using a programming language, database, etc....
- The o/p of this phase is a software product

Testing:-

- In this phase testing is done to check whether all the functional & non-functional requirements of the software is working properly and not.
- The o/p of this phase is the software product.

Deployment:-

→ In this phase the software goes live.

Maintenance:-

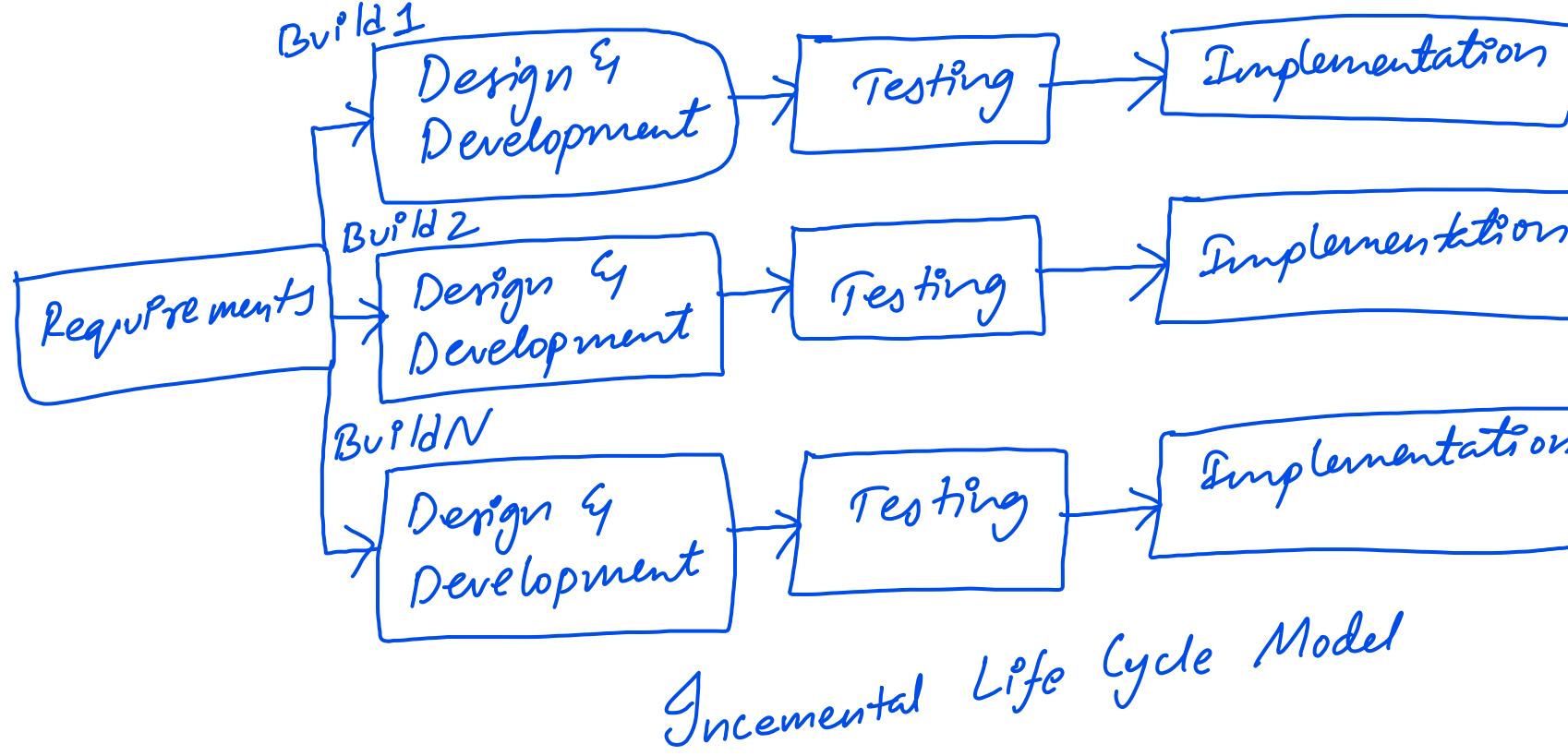
→ The maintenance Phase is used to update the software & fix the bugs.

Q) Incremental Model?

A: In Incremental model the requirements are divided into multiple Builds, each build has its own "requirement analysis, code test, etc".... phases. Therefore it's also called as multi waterfall model.

→ In this model each build is produced which has some functionality.

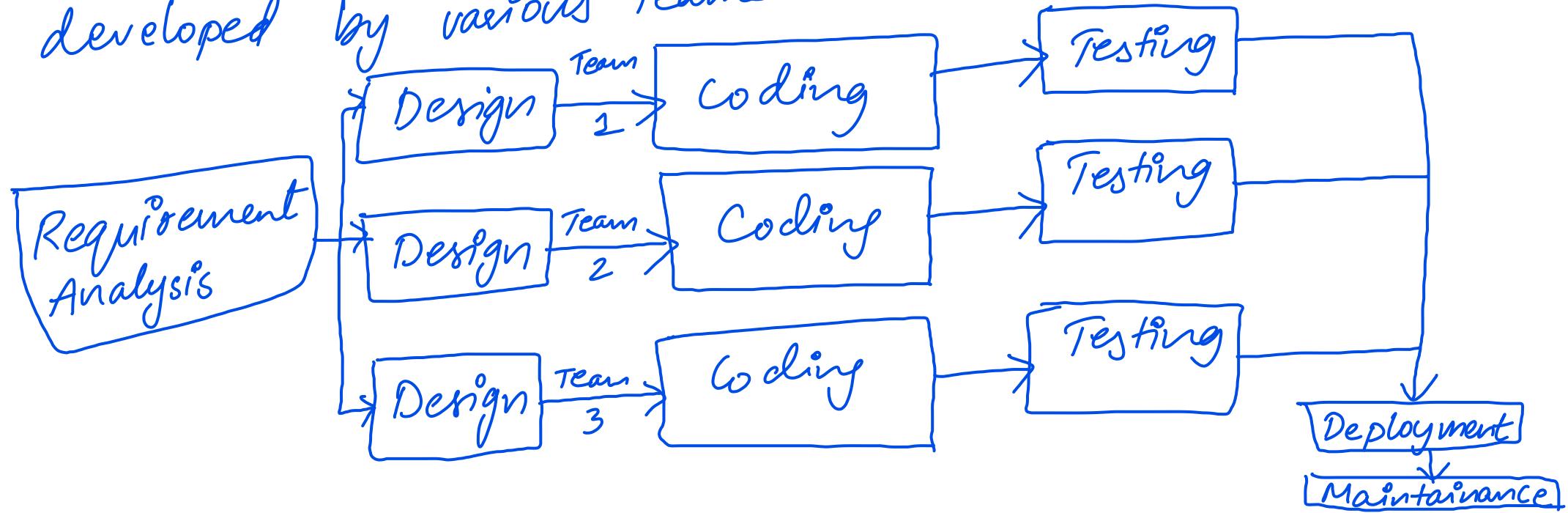
→ In the next build new functionality is added to the previous build



Incremental Life Cycle Model

RAD?

- A) RAD(Rapid Application development)
- It's based on prototyping & iterative development
 - RAD model is used in only projects where software can be divided into modules; each module is parallelly developed by various teams.



Requirement Analysis phase:- In RAD model broader requirement is taken from the client.

Ex:- The customer just says that he wants attendance management software

Design Phase:- R&D is done to make prototypes that meet

customer requirements.

→ Each module is separately developed by teams for faster development.

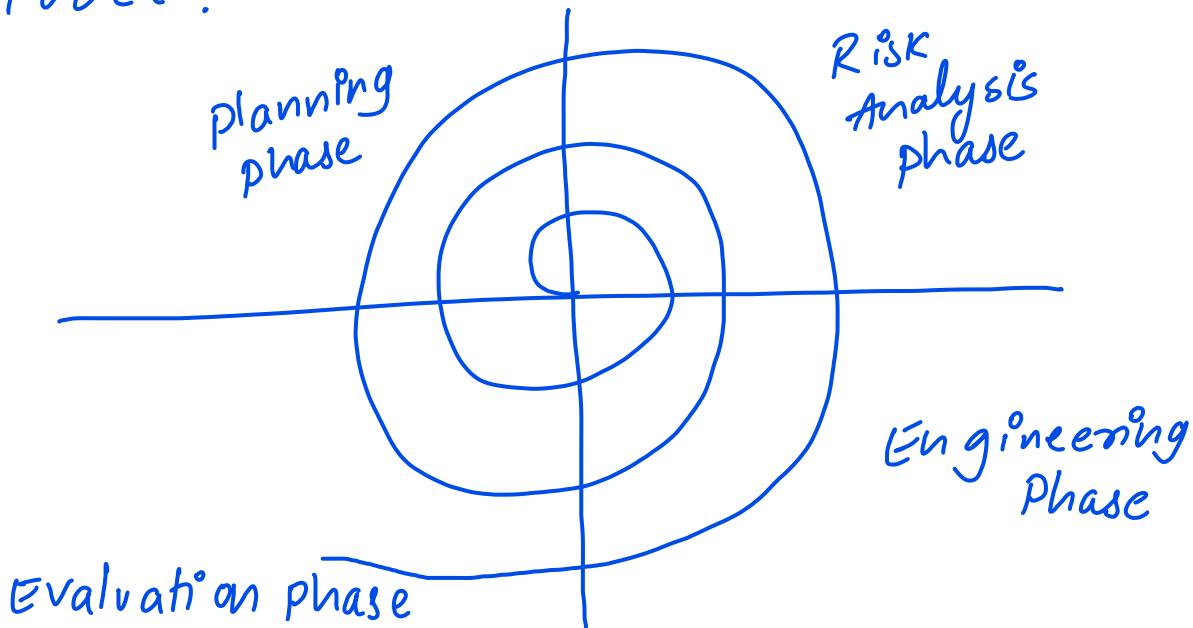
→ Every team shares the module with the client & take the feedback.

→ This phase is done iteratively until the client is satisfied

Coding phase:- All the modules are developed & unit testing is done.

Testing phase:- Here testing is done on overall software to check whether the software is working as expected (or) not.

Q) SPIral Model?
A)



This model contains the features of both prototyping model (Iteration) and sequential model (Systematic approach).

→ There are 4 phases in spiral model

(i) Planning phase:- Refer to requirement analysis (waterfall model)

(ii) Risk analysis phase:- After going through SRS document all the potential risks are identified.

→ Risk mitigation strategies plants and finalize.

→ The O/P of this phase is a document containing risks & its mitigation plans.

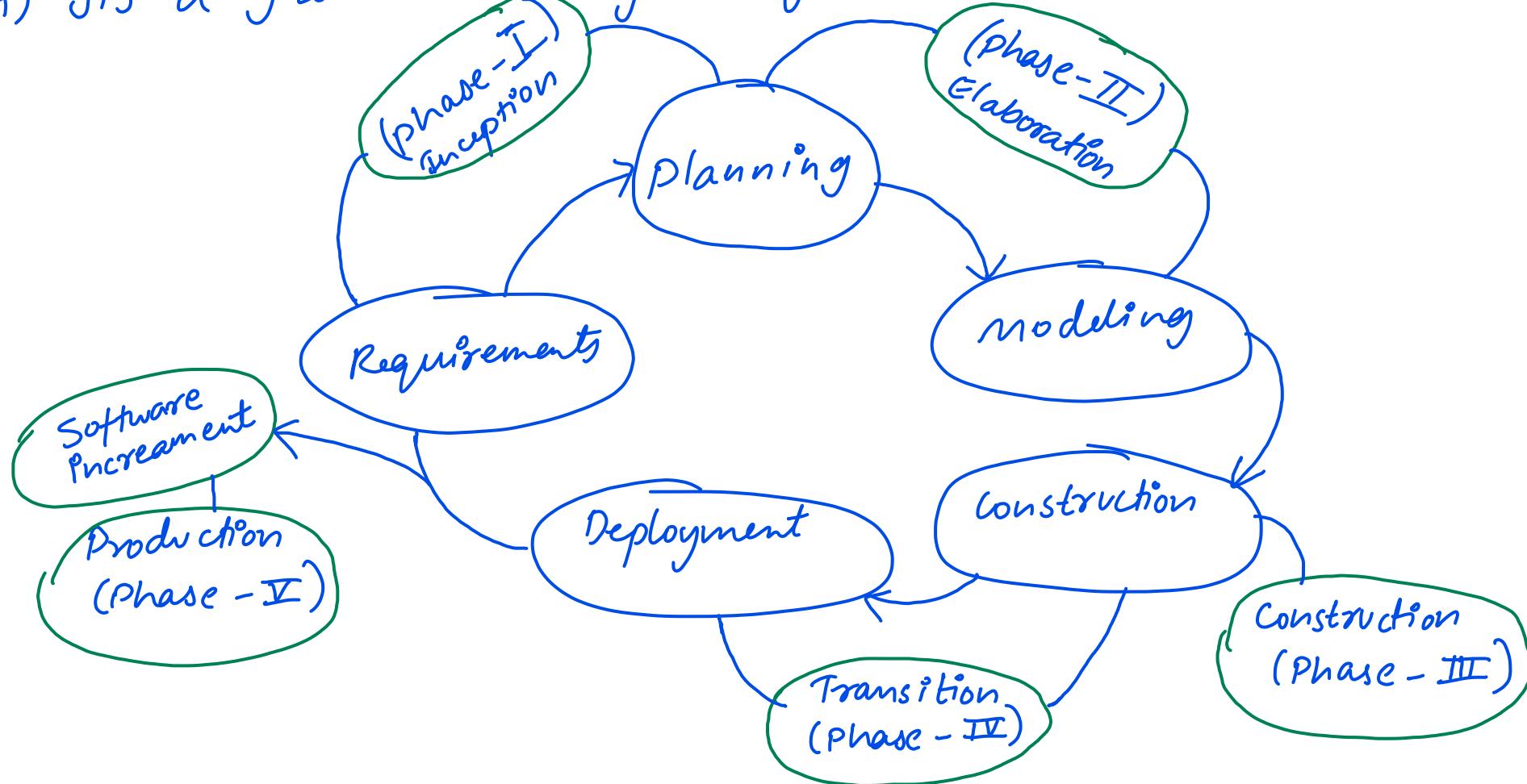
(iii) Engineering phase:- Coding & Testing takes place in this phase

→ The O/P of this phase is test reports, test cases, defect reports

(iv) Evaluation phase:- In this phase the customer evaluates the software and gives feedback & approval

Q) Explain about Unified process?

A) It's a frame work for object oriented models



Inception:-

- It's a combination of both communication and planning.
- By communicating with the customer business requirements are identified and a rough architecture of the system is proposed.
- Use cases are created which elaborates the user scenario and helps to identify the scope of the project.

Elaboration:-

- Elaboration can be done using planning and modelling.
- Here, they try to implement the use case model, analysis model, design model, implementation model and deployment model.