Graphical user interface, text, application, email

Description automatically generated

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This approach highlights the value of keeping things straightforward and minimizing extraneous work or features. The teams are always encouraged to review their work frequently to find areas where it may be simplified or work that is not necessary is eliminated. This is done in accordance with the idea of simplicity. In order to achieve this, a project's scope may need to be shrunk, challenging tasks may need to be divided into smaller, more manageable pieces, or development methods may need to be made easier and more effective. By practicing this, the teams can decrease the time and resources needed to finish a project and lower the risk of adding needless complexity or faults by maximizing the proportion of work that is not completed. This may result in more rapid, effective development, better quality, and higher customer satisfaction.

This principle essentially emphasizes the significance of routinely examining and evaluating the team's procedures, actions, and results to pinpoint areas for improvement. This could involve looking at the team's problem-solving techniques, work processes, communication procedures, or any other elements of their job. By regularly reflecting, it is beneficial for the team to spot areas for improvement and change that will make it easier for it to accomplish its objectives. Moreover, the team can consistently adapt to shifting conditions and produce high-quality work more effectively and efficiently over time by actively looking for methods to improve. One of the ways to achieve this is by generally organize retrospective meetings. These sessions offer a systematic chance for team members to review their work, discuss any problems or difficulties they may have had while working and come up with ideas or experiments they might do in the future as a group. Teams can cultivate a culture of continuous development and learning by holding these meetings on a regular and consistent basis.

My chosen methodology is waterfall model. The Waterfall model is a sequential design process that employs a systematic, linear approach. Each project phase must be finished and approved by Legal101 Law firm and the development team before the next one can start. The steps of the waterfall model are clearly defined, making it simple to comprehend and user friendly.

It is advised to utilize the waterfall approach since Legal101 Law Firm has clearly established the system's objectives and requirements, such as obtaining consultation slots and managing case detail records. Additionally, the law firm's timeframe and budget are well known, enabling teams to plan ahead and set deadlines for each assignment.

To implement the Waterfall methodology for a law firm project, we can begin with the following phases:

Phase 1 - Requirements Gathering Phase:

* This is the first step of the Legal101 law firm project where the teams will identify and analyze all the criteria and objectives. The emphasis would be on comprehending the demands of the users and stakeholders, determining the system's features and functionalities, and documenting all requirements.

Phase 2 – Design Phase:

* During this phase, the emphasis would be on architecture development, user interface design, prototype design and the creation of a comprehensive design document. In addition, structure such as application flow, linkages between data, and requirements for storage and security will be established here.

Phase 3 – Implementation Phase:

* This stage entails creating the system in accordance with the design specification report. The development team would begin coding and building the system using the documentation provided in the design phases. The system is first built in discrete programs called units, which are then combined in the following step. Each unit will then be evaluated for its functionality.

Phase 4 – Integration and Testing Phase:

* During this stage, all components are merged into a complete working system. The system is subsequently evaluated to determine whether it satisfies the requirements and both the functional and non-functional specifications by Legal101 Law Firm as well as revealing systemic errors if there is any. In addition, the developer will require the user to complete a user acceptability test.

Phase 5 - Deployment Phase:

* This stage involves deploying the finished system to the operational setting, making it accessible for the usage in the environment of the customers. The system will be installed and configured by the deployment team, who will also check that everything is operating as it should. Additionally, they will create a user manual and teach staff members, so they are comfortable using the system.

Phase 6 - Maintenance Phase:

* During the maintenance phase, it involves ensuring that the Legal101 law firm system remains operational and correcting any faults or errors that may arise while clients are using it. For example, adding new security updates and bug fixes, as well as by making adjustments to meet changing user and organizational requirements.

Advantage

* Every phase is laid out clearly, making it easy for the development team and staff to comprehend and apply.
* It is straightforward to manage and schedule tasks due to the rigidity of the model.
* It is appropriate for projects with clearly specified needs like Legal101 Law Firm.
* It places a significant focus on thorough documentation of every stage of development, enabling new developers to easily obtain all the essential information.

Disadvantage

* The waterfall approach concentrates on the internal processes of the work rather than the Legal101 Law Firm staff or end users till late stages, which might lead to disappointment with the finished product.
* This method is linear, therefore if anything unexpected happens throughout a project there is essentially little to no room for alteration.
* When adopting this methodology, projects can take much longer to complete because each phase needs a full completion of all activities and documentation before moving on to the next.
* The testing stage will only be conducted at late stage. Hence, there is a chance that problems and dangers from earlier phases will go unreported.