RAD Model

It is an incremental model that emphasizes on extremly short development cycle(60 to 90days)

① Requirements & Specificatio

② Planning

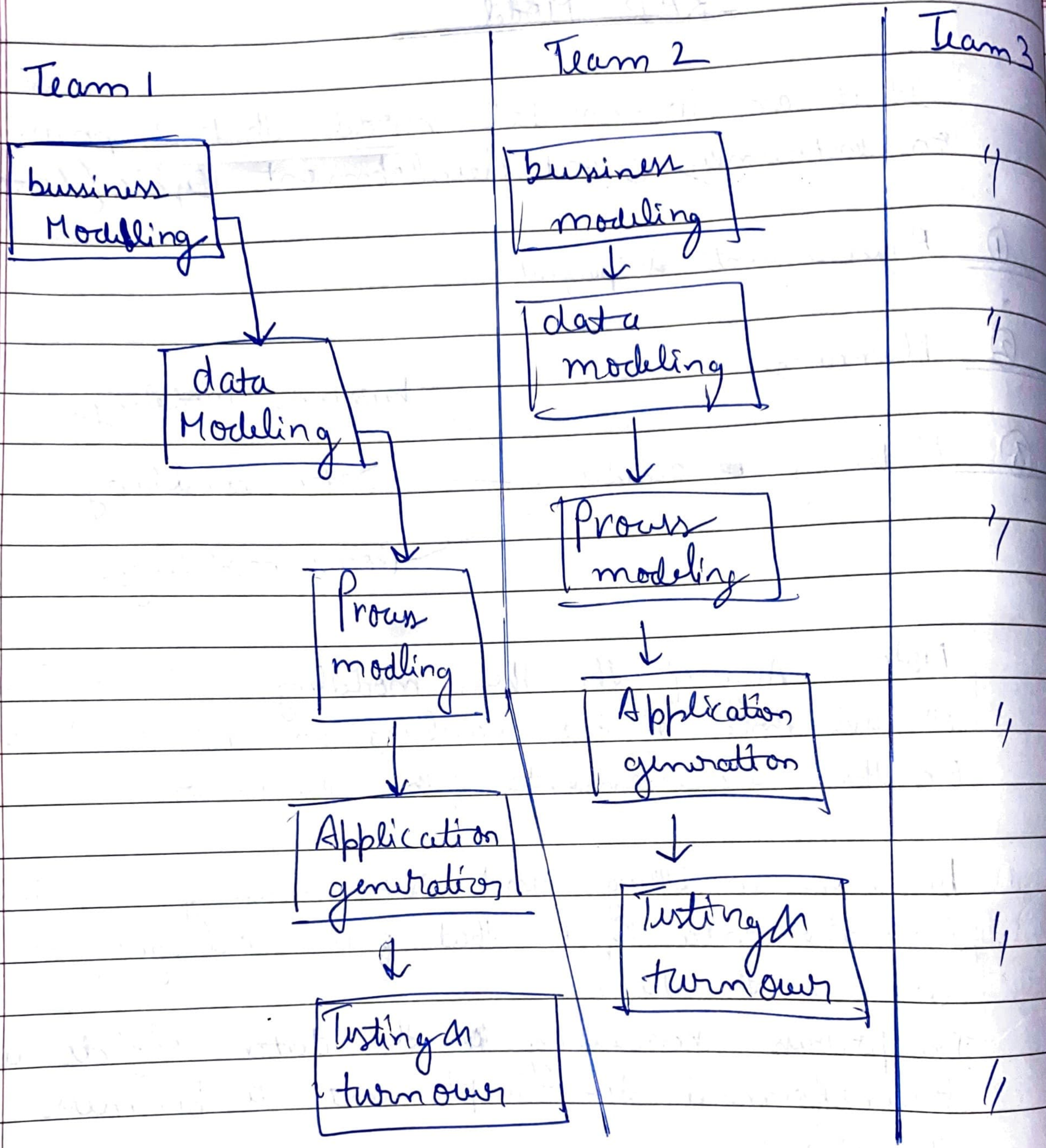
③ Modeling includes
- bussiness modeling
- Data modeling
- Process modeling

Note :- Any of the three modelling can be include or all three of the modellings are included based on the requirements of the Costumer,

bussiness modelling and Data modeling is just like the data objects that we are going to use in the data.
In process modelling the data objects are transformed to implement a business functions.

④ Implementation [Coding Stage]

⑤ deployement.



=> It uses component based Construction.

=> uses multiple teams on Scalable project.
eg Team1, Team 2, Team 3.

=> It requires heavy ~~resource~~ resource.

=> requires developers & customers who are heavily ~~committed~~ Committed.

=> Performance Can be a problem.

=> difficult to use with new ~~techn~~ technologies,

Comparison of different Life Cycle Models

1) Waterfall Model

The Classical waterfall model can be considered as the basic model and all other life cycle models ~~[illegible]~~ are derivatives of this model. But Classical Waterfall model Cannot be used in ~~development~~ practical development projects. since this model supports no ~~no~~ mechanism to correct the errors that are Committed during any of the phases but detected at a Later phase. This problem is overcome by the Iterative waterfall model.

2) Iterative waterfall model.

~~This for~~ The problems in the water fall model are overcome by the iterative waterfall model through the provision of feedback paths. The iterative waterfall model is probably the most widely used software development model so far. This model is Simple to understand and use. However this model is suitable only for well-understood problems, and is not suitable for development of very large projects and projects that suffer from large number of risks.

3) ~~The proto~~

3) Prototyping Model

The prototyping model is suitable for projects for which either the user requirements or the underlying technical aspects are not well understood, however all the risks can be identified before the project starts. This model is especially popular for development of the user interface part of projects.

4) Spiral Model

The spiral model is considered as a meta model and ~~et~~ encompasses all other life cycle models. Flexibility and risk ~~handlink~~ → handling are inherently built into this model. The spiral model is suitable for development of technically challenging and larg software that are prone to several kinds of risks that are difficult to anticipate at the start of the project. However this model is much more complex than the other models - this is probably a factor deterring its use in ordinary projects.