From which model Agile methodology is originated ?

Agile is originated from Rapid Application Development model (RAD). In general, RAD approaches to software development put less emphasis on planning and more emphasis on an adaptive process.

* [Prototypes](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Software_prototype) are often used in this model.
* RAD is especially well suited for developing [software](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Software) that is driven by [user interface](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/User_interface) [requirements](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Software_requirements). [Graphical user interface builders](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Graphical_user_interface_builder) are often called rapid application development tools.
* Other approaches to rapid development include the [adaptive](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Adaptive_software_development), [agile](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Agile_software_development), [spiral](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Spiral_model), and [unified](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Unified_Process) models.
* RAD recognize that software development is a knowledge intensive process and provide flexible processes . So, that by using this we can improve or the solution.

RAD divides the process into four distinct phases:

1. **Requirements planning phase** – This phase combines elements of the system planning and systems analysis phases of the [Systems Development Life Cycle](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Systems_Development_Life_Cycle) .
2. **User design phase** – During this phase, users interact with systems analysts and develop models and prototypes that represent all system processes, inputs, and outputs
3. **Construction phase** – It focuses on program and application development task similar to the SDLC.. Its tasks are programming and application development, coding, unit-integration and system testing.
4. **Cutover phase** – resembles the final tasks in the SDLC implementation phase, including data conversion, testing, changeover to the new system, and user training. Compared with traditional methods, the entire process is compressed.

As a result, the new system is built, delivered, and placed in operation much sooner.

Advantages of RAD:

* Better quality.
* Risk control.
* More projects completed on time .

Disadvantages of RAD:

* Poor design
* Less control
* Lack of scalability. RAD typically focuses on small to medium-sized project teams.