ASSIGNMENT NO:-1

Q-1 Discuss the prototyping model. What is the effect of designing a prototype on the overall cost of the project?

Solution :-

It depends on how you define “cost”. If you define cost in the traditional sense of the word - i.e. cost of labour, time and effort - then the cost will increase as your adding extra activities. Especially since these activities are mainly meant to learn and not to necessarily generate tangible out, things like prototyping will add additional cost.

However, if you define cost in terms of cost of delay or opportunity cost, then discovery through prototypes will reduce overall cost. For me, the key about using prototypes - irrespective of level of fidelity - is the learning about potential risks:

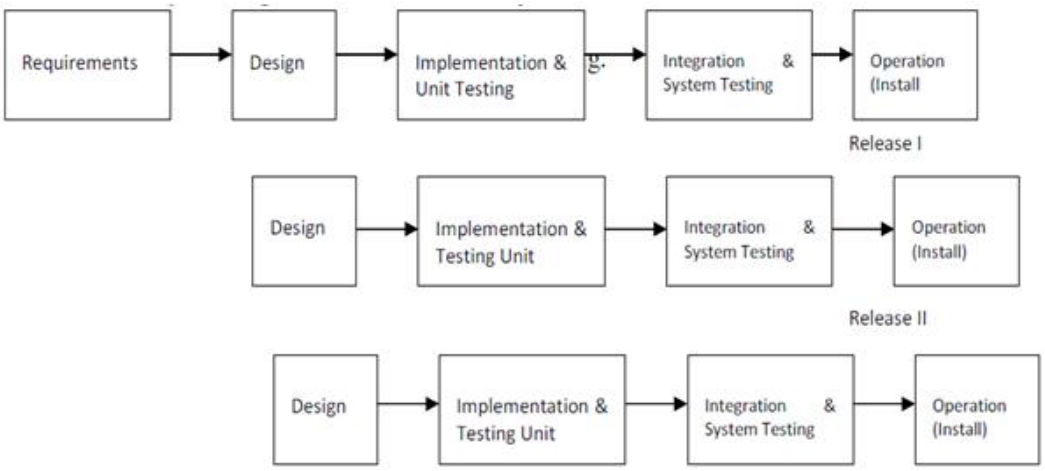
1. **Customer risk** - Will the user buy this (or choose to use this)? Why (not)?
2. **Usability risk** - Can the user figure out how to use this? What works, what doesn’t (and why)?
3. **Implementation risk** - Can our engineer build this? Is it technically viable?
4. **Business risk** - Can our stakeholders support this? Is it viable from a business perspective?

The cost of not identifying and mitigating these risks early and often can be significant, if you think of cost in terms of missed opportunities and delays in speed to market.

Q -2 Compare iterative enhancement model and evolutionary process model.

Solution :-

Iterative Enhancement Model: This model has the similar phases as the waterfall model, but with fewer restrictions. In general the phases occur in the same order as in the waterfall model but these may be conducted in several cycles. A utilizable product is released at the end of the each cycle with each release providing additional functionality.



Evolutionary Development Model: Evolutionary development model bear a resemblance to iterative enhancement model. The similar phases as defined for the waterfall model occur here in a cyclical fashion. This model is different from iterative enhancement model in the sense that this doesn't require a useable product at the end of each cycle. In evolutionary development requirements are implemented by category rather than by priority.

Q -3 As we move outward along with process flow path of the spiral model, what can we say about software that is being developed or maintained.

Solution :- The Spiral Model is a software development process model that is risk-driven. It is a hybrid of the waterfall and iterative models. The Spiral Model assists…

Q-4 Explain the Scrum Agile methodology.

Solution:-

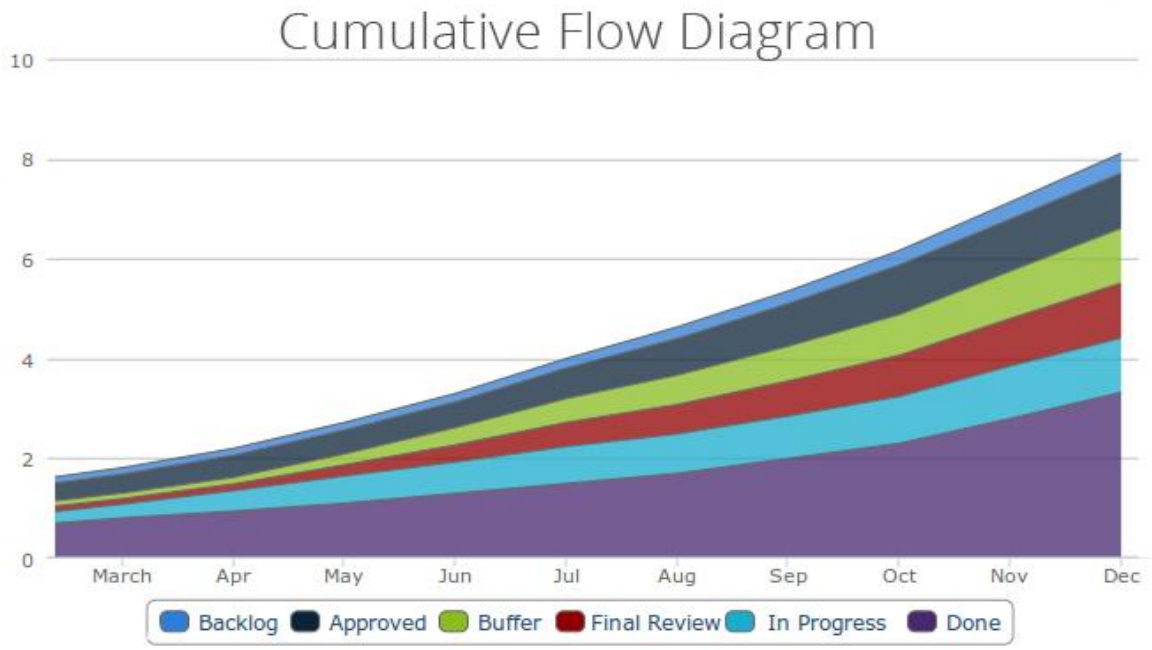
Agile scrum methodology is a sprint-based project management system with the goal of delivering the highest value to stakeholders.

- Agile and scrum are two similar project management systems with a few key differences.
- Agile is more flexible and promotes leadership teams, while scrum is more rigid and promotes cross-functional teams.
- Agile lets teams develop projects in small increments called “sprints” and allows for more effective collaborations among teams working on complex projects.

- This article is for business owners and project managers who want to learn more about agile scrum methodology and how to implement it as a management process.

Q-5 Explain the utility of Kanban CFD reports.

Solution :-
The cumulative flow diagram (also known as CFD) is one of the most advanced Kanban and Agile analytics charts. It provides a concise visualization of the three most important metrics of your flow: Cycle
time.



Throughput.