

SE CHEAT SHEET

Classic waterfall model:

"Classical Waterfall Model"

- * Feasibility study
- * Requirement Analysis and Specifications
- * Design
- * Coding and Unit testing
- * System testing and Integration
- * Maintenance

* Advantages	* Disadvantages
* Base Model	* No feedback
* Simple and Easy	* No Experiment
* Small Projects	* No Parallelism
	* High Risk
	* 60% Efforts Maintenance

Classic Waterfall model in Software Engineering

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9.7K DISLIKE SHARE CLIP SAVE ...

Iterative Waterfall Model:

"Iterative Waterfall Model"

- * Feasibility study
- * Requirement Analysis and Specifications
- * Design
- * Coding and Unit testing
- * System testing and Integration
- * Maintenance

Advantages

- * Base Model
- * Simple and Easy
- * Small Projects
- * Feedbacks

Disadvantages

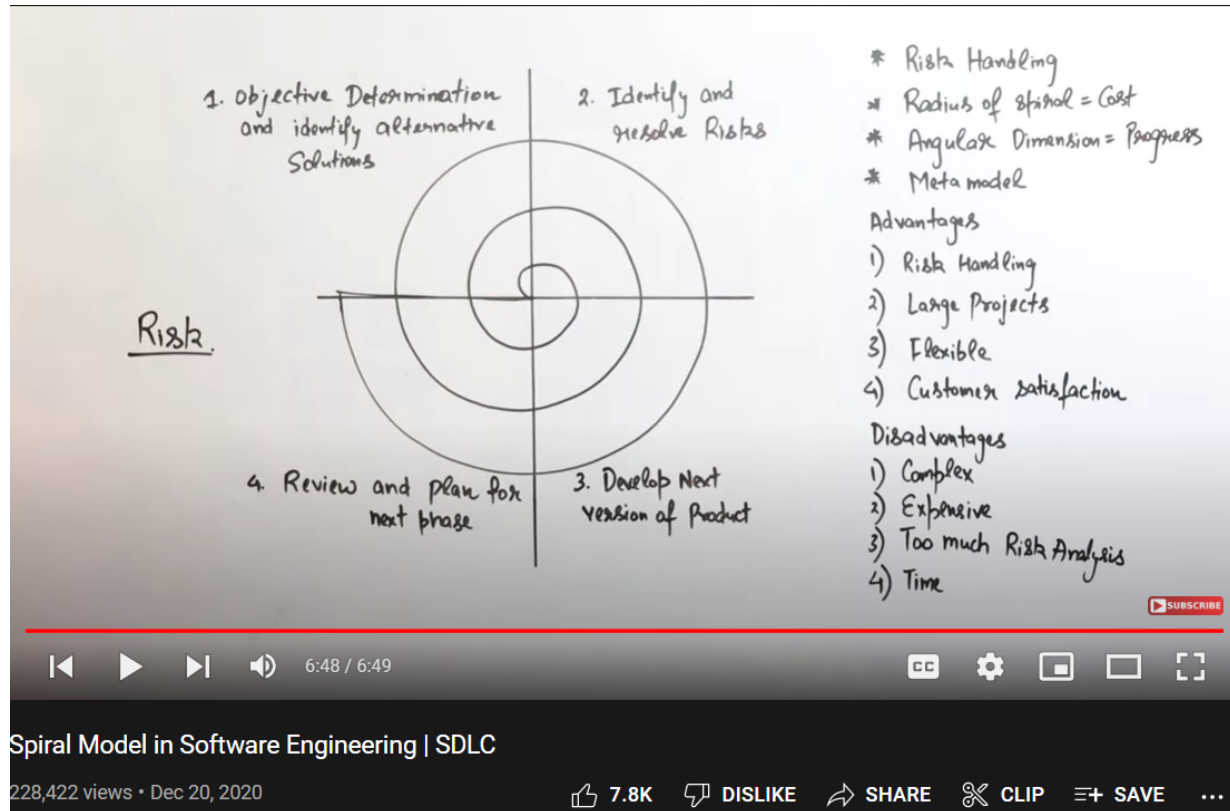
- * No phase overlapping
- * No Intermediate Delivery
- * Rigid (No changes)
- * Less Customer Interaction

Iterative Waterfall Model with example in Hindi

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3.1K DISLIKE SHARE CLIP SAVE ...

Spiral model:



Risk.

1. Objective Determination and identify alternative Solutions

2. Identify and resolve Risks

3. Develop Next version of Product

4. Review and plan for next phase

- * Risk Handling
- * Radius of spiral = Cost
- * Angular Dimension = Progress
- * Meta model

Advantages

- 1) Risk Handling
- 2) Large Projects
- 3) Flexible
- 4) Customer satisfaction

Disadvantages

- 1) Complex
- 2) Expensive
- 3) Too much Risk Analysis
- 4) Time

Spiral Model in Software Engineering | SDLC

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Comparison between various models:

Classical Waterfall	Iterative Waterfall	Prototype Model	Incremental Model	Evolutionary Model	RAD Model	Spiral Model	Agile Model
Basic, Rigid, Inflexible, Not for Real Project	Basic, Problem is well understood	User Requirement Not clear, Costly, No Early lock on Requirements → High User Involvement → Reusability	Module by Module Delivery, Easy to test and debug Req. Lock	Large Projects	Time and Cost Constraint, User at all levels → Reusability	Risk, Not for small projects, No Early lock on Requirements, Less Experience can work	Flexible, Advanced, Parallel, Process divided into sprints

Comparison of Various SDLC Models | Waterfall to Agile | All Imp Points

136,492 views • Jan 4, 2021

4.5K DISLIKE SHARE CLIP SAVE ...

Agile model:

"Agile" (Move Quickly)

```
graph TD; A[Large Projects] --> B[Small Chunks (Iterations)]; B --> C[Release]; C --> D[Feedback]; D --> E[Enhance]; E --> F[Re-release];
```

Advantages:

- 1) Frequent Delivery
- 2) Face to face communication with client
- 3) Changes
- 4) Time

Disadvantage:

- 1) Less documentation
- 2) Maintenance Problem

Agile in Software Engineering

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6.6K DISLIKE SHARE CLIP SAVE ...

Software engineering is defined as a process of analyzing user requirements and then designing, building, and testing software applications which will satisfy those requirements.

Prototyping Model:

```
graph TD; A[Requirement Gathering] --> B[Quick Design]; B --> C[Build Prototype]; C --> D[Customer Evaluation]; D --> E[Acceptance]; E --> F[Design]; F --> G[Implement]; G --> H[Test]; H --> I[Maintain]; I --> G; D --> B; F --> A; I --> A;
```

* Customer Not clear with idea

* Throwaway Model

* good for technical and requirement mistakes

* Increase in Cost of Development.

Prototyping Model in Software Engineering

Build 1 → Design and Development → Testing → Implementation

Build 2 → Design and Development → Testing → Implementation

Build N → Design and Development → Testing → Implementation

Requirements

- * Module by Module Working
- * Customer Interaction Maximum
- * Large projects
- * Early Release Product Demand
- * Flexible to changes

A, A², A³

4:28 / 5:53

Incremental Model in Software Engineering | SDLC

Incremental Model in Software Engineering | SDLC

Testing:

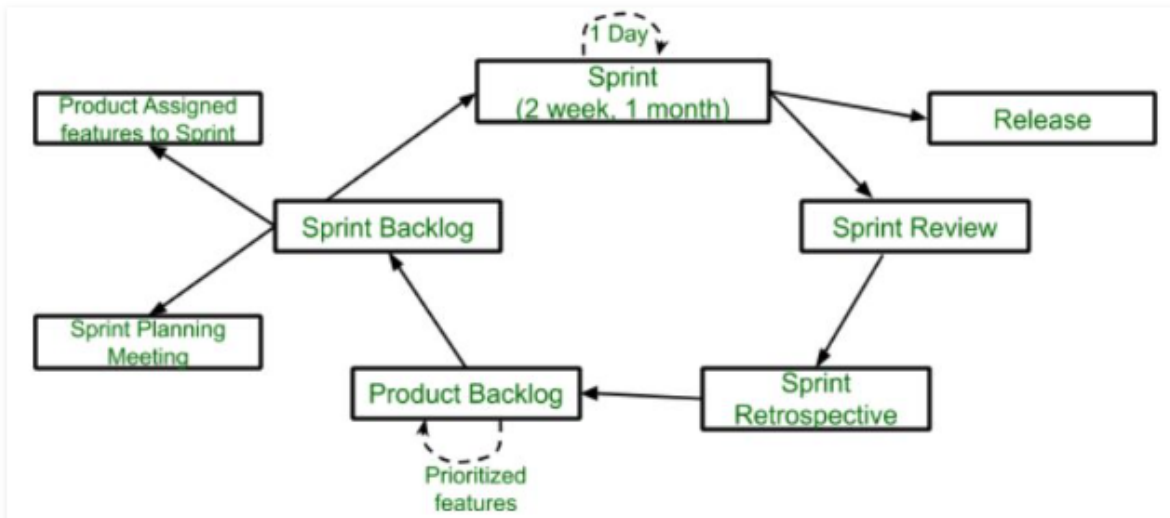
What is Testing? full Explanation | Software Engineering

SCRUM:

Scrum is the type of **Agile framework**. It is a framework within which people can address complex adaptive problem while productivity and creativity of delivering product is at highest possible values. Scrum uses **Iterative process**.

Silent features of Scrum are:

- Scrum is light-weighted framework
- Scrum emphasizes self-organization
- Scrum is simple to understand
- Scrum framework help the team to work together



Sprint:

A Sprint is a time-box of one month or less. A new Sprint starts immediately after the completion of the previous Sprint.

Release:

When the product is completed then it goes to the Release stage.

Sprint Review:

If the product still have some non-achievable features then it will be checked in this stage and then the product is passed to the Sprint Retrospective stage.

Sprint Retrospective:

In this stage quality or status of the product is checked.

Product Backlog:

According to the prioritize features the product is organized.

Sprint Backlog:

Sprint Backlog is divided into two parts Product assigned features to sprint and Sprint planning meeting.

Advantage of using Scrum framework:

- Scrum framework is fast moving and money efficient.
- Scrum framework works by dividing the large product into small sub-products. It's like a divide and conquer strategy
- In Scrum customer satisfaction is very important.
- Scrum is adaptive in nature because it have short sprint.
- As Scrum framework rely on constant feedback therefore the quality of product increases in less amount of time

Disadvantage of using Scrum framework:

- Scrum framework do not allow changes into their sprint.
- Scrum framework is not fully described model. If you wanna adopt it you need to fill in the framework with your own details like Extreme Programming(XP), Kanban, DSDM.
- It can be difficult for the Scrum to plan, structure and organize a project that lacks a clear definition.
- The daily Scrum meetings and frequent reviews require substantial resources.