Spiral Model

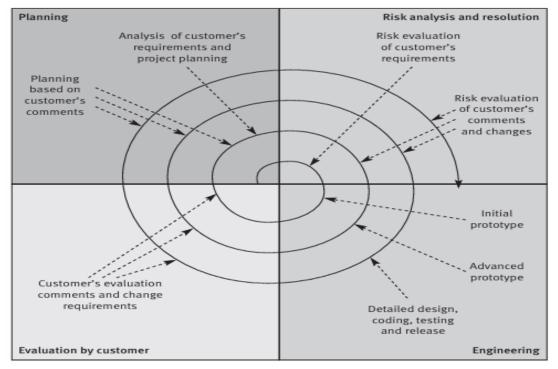


Figure 7.3: The spiral model (Boehm, 1988)
Source: After Boehm (1988) (© 1988 IEEE)

The image illustrates the **Spiral Model** of software development proposed by Barry Boehm in 1988. It is a risk-driven process model that combines elements of both design and prototyping in stages. Each loop in the spiral represents a phase in the software development lifecycle, emphasizing risk assessment and customer feedback.

* Key Quadrants and Activities:

- 1. Top-Left: Planning
 - "Analysis of customer's requirements and project planning"
 This step involves understanding what the customer wants and planning the project accordingly.
 - "Planning based on customer's comments"
 Customer feedback is integrated into future planning.
- 2. Top-Right: Risk Analysis and Resolution
 - "Risk evaluation of customer's requirements"
 Risks related to the initial requirements are assessed.
 - "Risk evaluation of customer's comments and changes"
 As feedback and new changes come in, associated risks are re-evaluated.

3. Bottom-Right: Engineering

"Initial prototype"

A basic version of the software is developed to demonstrate the concept.

o "Advanced prototype"

A more complete version is developed based on feedback.

o "Detailed design, coding, testing and release"

The final product is built, tested, and deployed.

4. Bottom-Left: Evaluation by Customer

- "Customer's evaluation, comments, and change requirements"
 After each phase, the customer reviews the output and provides feedback.
- o This input feeds into the next loop of the spiral, improving the product iteratively.

How the Spiral Model Works:

- Each cycle (loop) in the spiral goes through **4 main stages**: Planning → Risk Analysis → Engineering → Evaluation.
- After each cycle, the product evolves with more features and improvements.
- This model supports incremental development, prototyping, and continuous customer feedback.

Advantages:

- Strong focus on risk analysis.
- Ideal for large, complex, and high-risk projects.
- Promotes early detection of problems and continuous customer involvement.