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Drawbacks of RAD :

i) Requirement of sufficient number of RAD teams.

(ii) It requires committed developers and customers. Dedicated teams from both developer and customer should co-operate and discuss. Projects may fail if there is no committment from either side.

(iii) All applications are not appropriate for RAD type software process. for example : A scientific software cannot have a deadline. Modularity of code is important otherwise, it is difficult to divide work and merge later.

(iv) Thus, RAD may be infeasible when technical risks are high. occurs when new software requires high degree of interoperability.

Q- Where is RAD popular? Which companies use it?

(i) Banking, financial, Investment Services.

(ii) Automobile industry

(iii) Online Retail

Evolutionary Software Process Models

Incremental Model

i) delivers software in small but usable pieces, called "increments". In general, each increment builds on those that have already been delivered.

(ii) Example: Making of a text editor like Word, Sublime Text, Visual studios, latex etc. allows to write, edit, format text, spellcheck, save, share, etc.

(iii) When an incremental model is used, the first increment is often a core product. The basic requirements are addressed, but many supplementary features remain undelivered.

(iv) Customer uses the core-product.

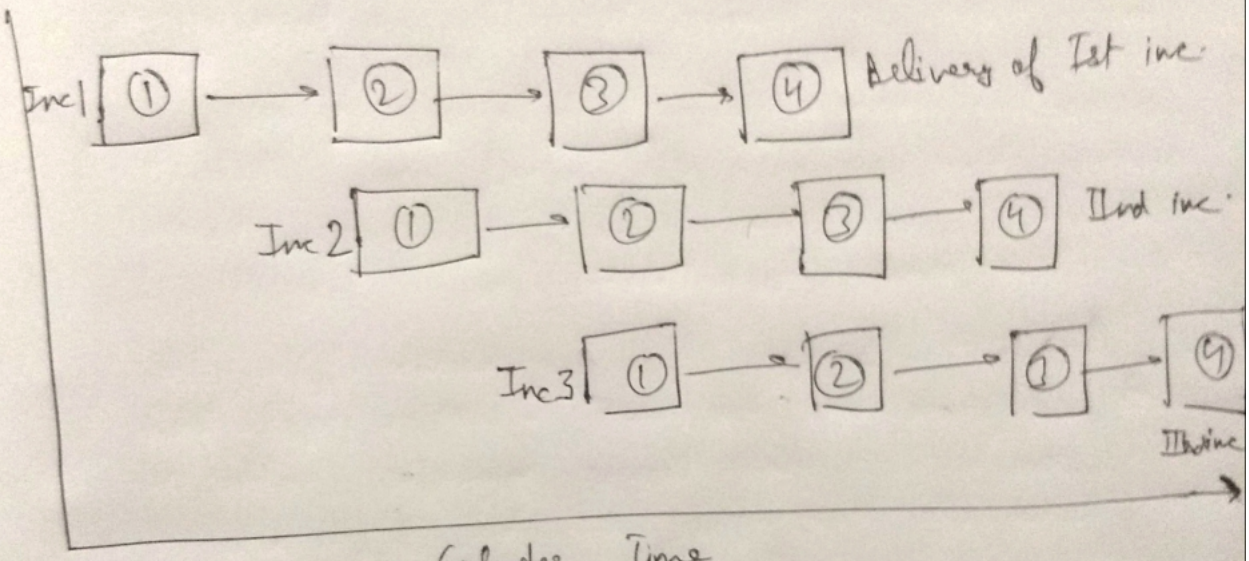
(v) As a result of use/evaluation, a plan is developed for the next increment.

(vi) The plan tries to modify the product to better meet the needs of the customer and the delivery of a new feature(s). And the process is repeated.

(vii) Unlike Prototype model, this model focuses on the delivery of an operational product with each iterative process or increment.

(viii) Require fewer people and is useful when staffing is unavailable. Later on more people on team can be added for further increments.

(x) Can be planned to manage technical risks. We can early plan some increments to later incoporate new technology.



① → Analysis
② → Design
③ → Code
④ → Test