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	SEPM Assignment 1010 2000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 100
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Ø-01	Process models: Hisipir at sub appropriate of wars (if
3-01	ni) works well for smaller projects where acquirer
01	The state of the s
1>	The Waterfall Model Control of Local Land Colomban
	The waterfall model is a classical software development
300	methodology. There are times when the requirement for
	a problem are well understood when work flows from
	communication through deployment in a reasonable arreas
6 8 18 19	Lashion It is a linear approach and sequential
land the second	soltware development that consists of several proses.
	The model model also called as the classic life
1 4.	cycle begins with customer specification of requirement
13 2 1	and progresses through planning, modeling construction
	and deployment, culminating in ongoing support of
	and aeployment, autimating
	the completed software musson of their the
	Application of a material and A
	-> communication : 15 book 11 blanton 15 months 1944
~ / f	project initialization of Diagnized assistant to the second of the
	requirements gathering -> Planning
	inspects for sind aestimating a 13 born at popular trait 60
	scheduling , -> Modeling
3 3 1	tracking analysis
	design
	-> construction
	Mon code
111	test
	- Deployment
	delivery
	support
	feedback T

Requir Advantages of waterfall model: i) simple and easy to understand ii) easy to manage due to rigidity of model iii) Works well for smaller projects where requiremen are very well understood (iv) clearly defined stages v) Phases are processed and completed one at a time Disadvantages of waterfall model: i) No working software is produced until late during to the viife by designon took franquisys arount o ii) High amounts of risk and uncertainty iii) Not a good model for complex and object oriented et projectils bone primable appoint : 9200 port bis iv) Poor model for long and longoing projects v) Difficult to measure progress within stages Application of waterfall model: not be inverse i) Requirements are very well documented dear and fixed ii) Product definition is stable gunden deministra iii) Technology is understood and is not dynamic iv) There are no ambiguous requirements v) Ample resources with required expertise are avaible to support the project. 2) The V-model: A variation in the representation of the waterfall model is called V-model. It is also referred as Verification and Validation model.

Increme when to use V-model: i) when the requirement is well defined and h ambiguous. ii) Should be used for small to medium-sized pro where requirements are clearly defined and fixed iii) V- model should be chosen when sample technic resources are available with essential technical expertise nothingential and incorporation Advantages of V-model: i) leasy to understand tide show 11) Testing methods like planning test designing happen well before coding iii) Avoids the downward flow of defects iv) Works well for small plans where requirements are easily understood. Disadvantages of V-model: 10196 10600 i) very rigid and least flexible ii) Not good for complex projects iii) software is developed during implementation stage, so no early prototypes of the software are produced.

Incremental Process Model : 100 00 000	
Incremental model is a process of software devel	op-
ment where requirements divided into multiple	
stand alone modules of the software development	t
cycle. The incremental model combines elements	of
linear and parallel process flows. Aipplies linear	
sequences in a staggered fashion as calender time	2
progresses. Mapager of your House	
when an incremental model is used, the first	
increment is often a core product. It is used by	
the customer As a result of use and evaluation	2
a plan is developed for the next increment.	
The process is repeated following the delivery of	F
each increment, until the complete product is produ	ceq.
Transmental development is particularly useful whe	D
stalling is unavailable for complete implementat	Hon
business deadline that has been restable	shed
for the project of the slokery bangs to list	7
Build	
· Design 4 Testing Implem	nentation -
development : Joan and and	
The spiral model is a visik driven proper mo	
generator that is used to apply a province takeford	
Design & Testing Implement	ation
Requirements development	
and is chilication in the makementally drouble	
experience of the representation of the second of the seco	
Device Paris	
Design & Testing Implement	ation
Build N	
estation and the state of	

	when to use Incremental model
	When to use Incremental messuperior when the requirements are superior schedule
by Dy	A project has a lengthy development schedule
(iii	when software team are not skilled or trained
1	and a ruetamer demands
3.000	ail 1911 Cart 201101 SAVIOLE
- dinc	Advantages of Incremental Model
(i	Errors are easy to recognize
i)	leasier to test b debugation and an internal
	more afterible borg and a date of the manager
- noitiv	simple to manage risk because It handled during
	lits witeration want rot bagolavato zi nola
- V)	The client gets functionality early
	each increment, until the complete product is
	Disadvantages of Incremental model.
- nathi)	Need for good planning de lovere
- Leddin	Total a cost distahigh anilhoob society and
iii)	Well defined module interfaces are needed
	A Control of the second of the
- right and the	Time points To a laboration of the points of
4-	The Spiral Model: them polavob
	The spiral model is a risk driven process model
-	generator that is used to guide multi-stakeholder
	concurrent engineering of software intensive
-	one is cyclic approach for incrementally growing a
	system's degree of definition and implementation
_	while decreasing its degree of risk. The other is
- milled a	a set of anchor point milestones for ensuring stake-
	holder commitment for feasible and mutually
	satisfactory system solutions.
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,	1. Objectives	determination
	and identity alternative	
	60lu Hons	
		2. Identify &
		resolve
	4. Review & plan	3. Develop
	for next	3. Develop next version
	T mase	of product
	When is spiral model	vsed:
6	when deliverance is r	equired to be frequent
(i)	when deliverance is r	equired to be frequent
(i) (ii)	when deliverance is r when project is large Requirements are und	equired to be frequent e. ear and complex
(i) (ii)	when deliverance is r	equired to be frequent e. ear and complex
(i) (ii)	when deliverance is r when project is large Requirements are uncl Large and high bud	equired to be frequent e. ear and complex
i) ii) iii) iii)	when project is large Requirements are uncl Large and high bud	equired to be frequent e. ear and complex get projects
(i) (ii) (iii) (vi)	when project is large Requirements are uncl Large and high bud Advantages: High amount of risk	equired to be frequent e. ear and complex get projects analysis
i) ii) iii) iii) ivi)	when project is large Requirements are uncl Large and high bud Advantages: High amount of risk	equired to be frequent e. ear and complex get projects
i) ii) iii) iii) iii) iii)	when project is large Requirements are uncl. Large and high bud. Advantages: High amount of risk useful for large &	equired to be frequent e. ear and complex get projects analysis mission -critical projects.
(i) (ii) (iii) (iv) (iv) (i) (i)	when project is large Requirements are uncl Large and high bud Advantages: thigh amount of risk useful for large & Disadvantages: can be a costly mode	equired to be frequent e. ear and complex get projects analysis mission - critical projects.
(i) (ii) (iii) (iv) (i) (i) (i) (i)	when project is large Requirements are uncl Large and high bud Advantages: thigh amount of risk useful for large & Disadvantages: can be a costly mode	equired to be frequent e. ear and complex get projects analysis mission - critical projects. lel to use highly particular expertise