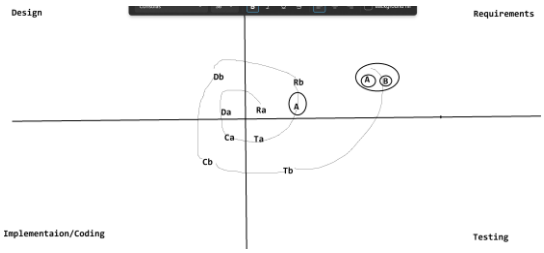


Ra:- Requirement Analysis of Module A.Similar with Rb,Rc,Rd...

Da:- Design of module A,Similar with Db,Dc,Dd....

Ca :- Coding of module A,Similar with Cb,Cc,Cd....

Ta :- Testing of module A, similar with Tb,Tc,Td....

#. In Spiral Model the software (s/w) product is developed in small modules.

#. The Module A:- Requirement of the module is collected first and then the module is designed.

The coding of Module A is done after which it is being tested for defects.

Module B:- Once Module A has been built, We start the same process for Module B

but while testing Module B we test for 3 conditions.

1. Test Module B

2. Test Integration of Module B with A

3. Test Module A.

Advantages:-

#. Requirements changes are allowed.

#. After we developed one feature or module of the product then only we can go for the next module of the product.

Dis-Advantage:-

#. Traditional Model.

V Model / V & V Model (Verification & Validation)

Static Testing:-

#. Testing the Project Related Documents is called as Static Testing.

1. Review

2. Walkthrough

3. Inspection

#. Verification checks whether we are building the right product.

#. Focus on the documentation.

Validation

#. Validation check whether We are building the Product right.

1. Unit Testing

2. Functional Testing

3. Integration Testing

4. System Testing

5. User Acceptance Testing.

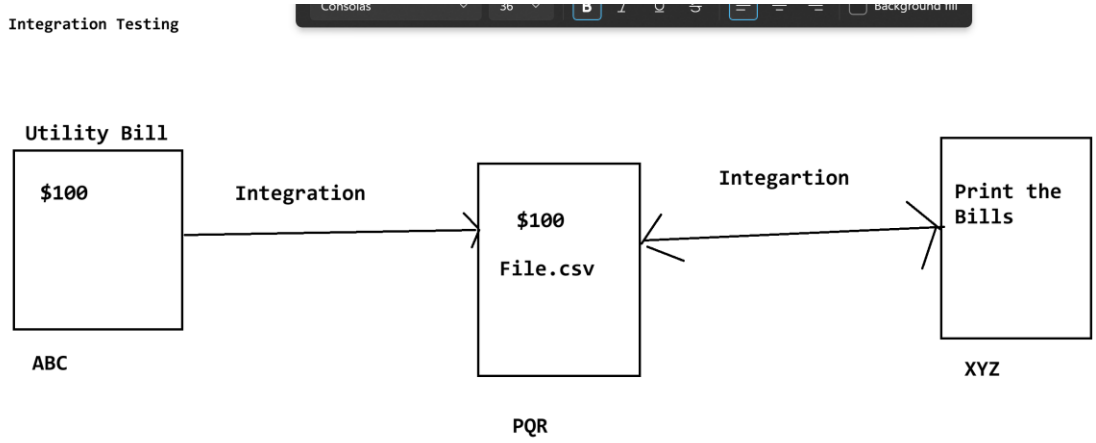
Advantages:-

#. Testing Early.

#. Simple and Easy to Understand.

Dis-Advantage:-

#. Not Flexible for Requirement Changes.



Project

#. If Software Application is developed for Specific Customer based on the requirement then it is called Project.

Example:- Billing Software(Specific to Customer)

Product

#. If the Software application is developed for multiple customers based on the market requirement then it is called Product.

Example:- MS Office, WhatsApp, Adobe PDF....