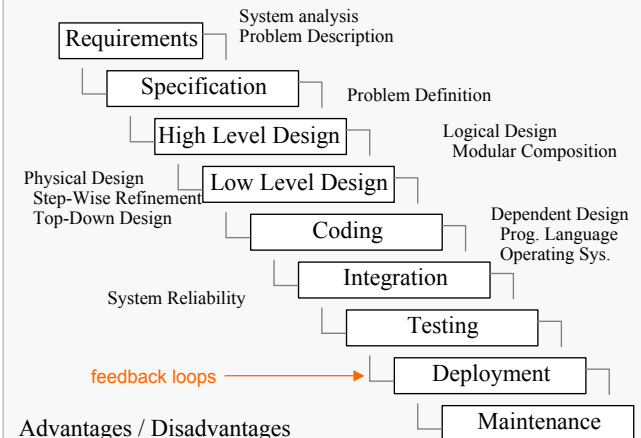


Table of Contents

- Waterfall Model
- Waterfall Model Phases
- Waterfall Model Phases (cont)
- Waterfall Model Phases (cont)
- Waterfall Model Phases (cont)
- Spiral Model
- Spiral Model (cont)

Phases



Advantages / Disadvantages

- Most-widely used process model
- Controls schedules, budgets & documentation
- Tends to favor well-understood system aspects over poorly understood system components, (no risk analysis)
- Does not detect development areas behind schedule early in the lifecycle stages.

Document-driven process

- Deliverables: documents produced at the end of each phase, usually in accordance to contract deadlines

Waterfall Model: Phases

A12. S/E 3

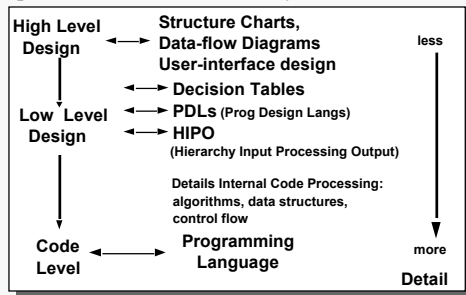
Requirements

- A statement of the functions and behavior of the system required by its users & operators
- General Requirements
 - † Defines broad & detailed objectives of the system
 - † e.g., reliable, correct, efficient, user-friendly, expandable
- Gives relationship of Qualitative & Quantitative System Goals

Specification

- Listing of specific, **measurable** behavioral system constraints that satisfy system requirements
- Clearly communicates system operations with end user(s)
 - † complete, unambiguous, minimal, understandable, testable
- Cross-reference indexed to requirement items
- Defines the design validation & final system testing criteria
- Provides chief mechanism for estimating the project's progress

Design: Representation or model of a system



Waterfall Model: Phases (cont)

A12. S/E 4

Coding and Debugging (implementation)

- Translation of design into a programming language
- Indispensable Programmer Phenomena
- Program Unit Notebooks
 1. Documents programmer's work activities
 2. Maintains current unit (module) documentation
 3. Passed from programmer to programmer during development

Unit Name: _____ Programmer: _____

Routines Included:

SECTION	CONTENTS	DUE DATE	COMPLETED DATE	REVIEWER/DATE
1.	RQMTS.			
2.	ARCH. DESIGN			
3.	DETAILED DESIGN			
4.	TEST PLAN			
5.	TEST RESULTS			
6.	CHANGE REQUESTS			
7.	SOURCE CODE			
8.	NOTES			

RELEASE APPROVAL: _____ DATE: _____

Waterfall Model: Phases (cont)

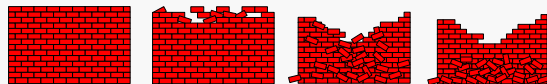
A12. S/E 5

Integration and Testing

- Unit testing: individual modules (functions) are tested separate from other modules
- Integration testing: system modules are tested together

Deployment & Maintenance

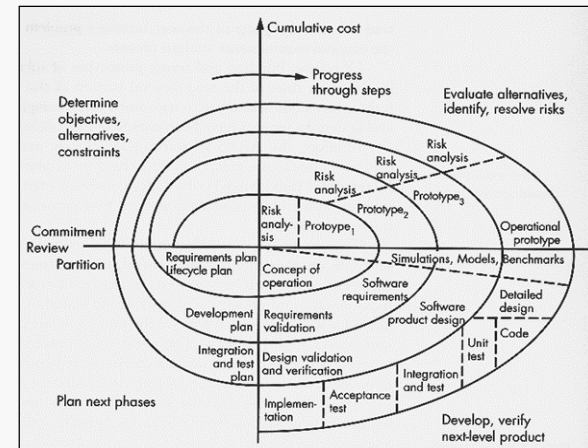
- Requires previous phases to be repeated
- Makes up **70%-90%** of total system cost
- Majority of maintenance time (**50%**) spent on system understanding -> system documentation
- Maintenance Tasks
 - † collection, analysis and prioritization of user trouble reports
 - † new system release installations
 - † documentation (user's manuals) changes
 - † configuration control issues



Spiral Model

A12. S/E 6

The Spiral Software Process Model Diagram



Barry Boehm, "A Spiral Model of Software Development and Enhancement", Computer, (May 1988), pp. 61-72, © 1988 IEEE.

- Development phases reiterates through four cycles:
 - † Set goals and determine constraints for the phase
 - † Evaluate and resolve risks for the phase
 - † Develop the prototype for the phase
 - † Plan the next stage activities
- Step 2 involves a Risk Analysis that identifies:
 - less understood system areas
 - systems areas that pose the greatest jeopardy to development

Prototype Based

- Prototype: a limited, semi-functional, task restricted, partially operational system
 - † Analogous to a model or mockup that allows evaluation of development alternatives before commitment
- Rapid Prototyping Systems
 - † Authoring/scripting (multimedia) systems used to quickly develop multiple interfaces for user evaluation, cannot serve as a kernel for future iterative system prototype development
 - † Users tend to view prototypes as final versions of the system

Mimic

- Risk analysis produces a risk-resolution strategy
 - † Feasibility Study: determination of a strategy achieving set goals and requirements within stated constraints.
 - ‡ Address development factors of expertise, experience, resources and motivation
 - † Extension of cost/benefit analysis
 - ‡ cost & benefits are estimated for best & worst case outcomes which are multiplied by their probability of occurrence giving an expected value.
 - ‡ Decisions on strategies are made to minimize cost and maximize benefits
- Cycles are modified to concentrate on different areas of system development driven by the risk-resolution plan
- Spiral model tends to behave like other process models due to differing cycles