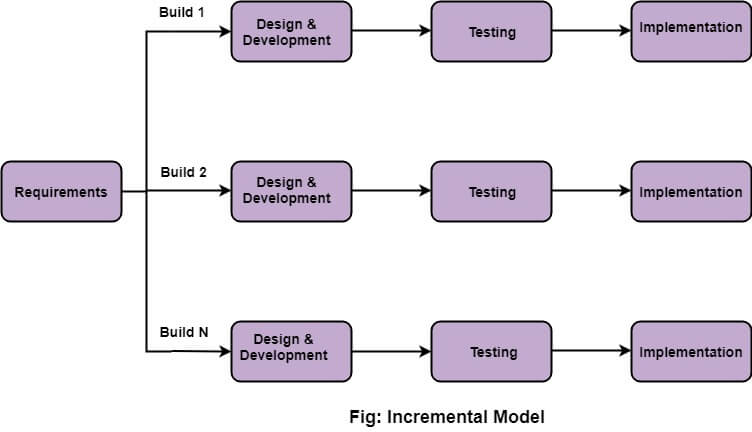
**Incremental Model**

Incremental Model is a process of software development where requirements divided into multiple standalone modules of the software development cycle. In this model, each module goes through the requirements, design, implementation and testing phases. Every subsequent release of the module adds function to the previous release. The process continues until the complete system achieved.



The various phases of incremental model are as follows:

1. Requirement analysis: In the first phase of the incremental model, the product analysis expertise identifies the requirements. And the system functional requirements are understood by the requirement analysis team. To develop the software under the incremental model, this phase performs a crucial role.

2. Design & Development: In this phase of the Incremental model of SDLC, the design of the system functionality and the development method are finished with success. When software develops new practicality, the incremental model uses style and development phase.

3. Testing: In the incremental model, the testing phase checks the performance of each existing function as well as additional functionality. In the testing phase, the various methods are used to test the behavior of each task.

4. Implementation: Implementation phase enables the coding phase of the development system. It involves the final coding that design in the designing and development phase and tests the functionality in the testing phase. After completion of this phase, the number of the product working is enhanced and upgraded up to the final system product

## When we use the Incremental Model?

* When the requirements are superior.
* A project has a lengthy development schedule.
* When Software team are not very well skilled or trained.
* When the customer demands a quick release of the product.
* You can develop prioritized requirements first.

## Advantage of Incremental Model

* Errors are easy to be recognized.
* Easier to test and debug
* More flexible.
* Simple to manage risk because it handled during its iteration.
* The Client gets important functionality early.

## Disadvantage of Incremental Model

* Need for good planning
* Total Cost is high.
* Well defined module interfaces are needed.

**Evoluationary Model**

**Evolutionary model** is a combination of [Iterative](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/software-engineering-iterative-waterfall-model/) and [Incremental model](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/software-engineering-incremental-process-model/) of software development life cycle. Delivering your system in a big bang release, delivering it in incremental process over time is the action done in this model. Some initial requirements and architecture envisioning need to be done. It is better for software products that have their feature sets redefined during development because of user feedback and other factors.

The Evolutionary development model divides the development cycle into smaller, incremental waterfall models in which users are able to get access to the product at the end of each cycle. Feedback is provided by the users on the product for the planning stage of the next cycle and the development team responds, often by changing the product, plan or process. Therefore, the software product evolves with time. All the models have the disadvantage that the duration of time from start of the project to the delivery time of a solution is very high. Evolutionary model solves this problem in a different approach.

* Evolutionary model suggests breaking down of work into smaller chunks, prioritizing them and then delivering those chunks to the customer one by one. The number of chunks is huge and is the number of deliveries made to the customer. The main advantage is that the customer’s confidence increases as he constantly gets quantifiable goods or services from the beginning of the project to verify and validate his requirements. The model allows for changing requirements as well as all work is broken down into maintainable work chunks.

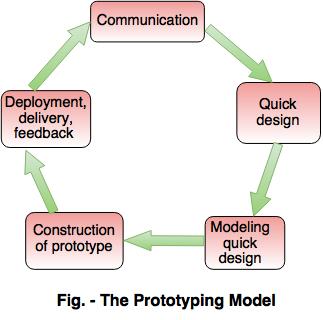
## Evolutionary Process Models

* Evolutionary models are iterative type models.
* They allow to develop more complete versions of the software.

**Following are the evolutionary process models.**  
  
1. The prototyping model  
2. The spiral model  
3. Concurrent development model

## 1. The Prototyping model

* Prototype is defined as first or preliminary form using which other forms are copied or derived.
* Prototype model is a set of general objectives for software.
* It does not identify the requirements like detailed input, output.
* It is software working model of limited functionality.
* In this model, working programs are quickly produced.

  
  
**The different phases of Prototyping model are:**   
  
**1. Communication**  
In this phase, developer and customer meet and discuss the overall objectives of the software.   
  
**2. Quick design**

* Quick design is implemented when requirements are known.
* It includes only the important aspects like input and output format of the software.
* It focuses on those aspects which are visible to the user rather than the detailed plan.
* It helps to construct a prototype.

**3. Modeling quick design**

* This phase gives the clear idea about the development of software because the software is now built.
* It allows the developer to better understand the exact requirements.

**4. Construction of prototype**  
The prototype is evaluated by the customer itself.  
  
**5. Deployment, delivery, feedback**

* If the user is not satisfied with current prototype then it refines according to the requirements of the user.
* The process of refining the prototype is repeated until all the  requirements of users are met.
* When the users are satisfied with the developed prototype then the system is developed on the basis of final prototype.

**Advantages of Prototyping Model**

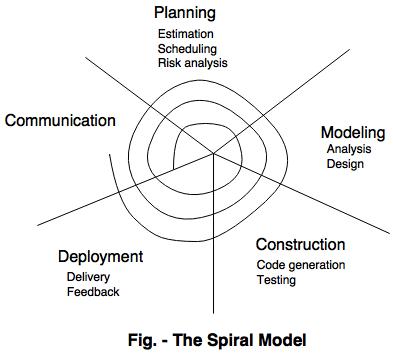
* Prototype model need not know the detailed input, output, processes, adaptability of operating system and full machine interaction.
* In the development process of this model users are actively involved.
* The development process is the best platform to understand the system by the user.
* Errors are detected much earlier.
* Gives quick user feedback for better solutions.
* It identifies the missing functionality easily. It also identifies the confusing or difficult functions.

**Disadvantages of Prototyping Model:**

* The client involvement is more and it is not always considered by the developer.
* It is a slow process because it takes more time for development.
* Many changes can disturb the rhythm of the development team.
* It is a thrown away prototype when the users are confused with it.

## 2. The Spiral model

* Spiral model is a risk driven process model.
* It is used for generating the software projects.
* In spiral model, an alternate solution is provided if the risk is found in the risk analysis, then alternate solutions are suggested and implemented.
* It is a combination of prototype and sequential model or waterfall model.
* In one iteration all activities are done, for large project's the output is small.

**The framework activities of the spiral model are as shown in the following figure.**  
  
  
  
**NOTE:** The description of the phases of the spiral model is same as that of the process model.  
  
**Advantages of Spiral Model**

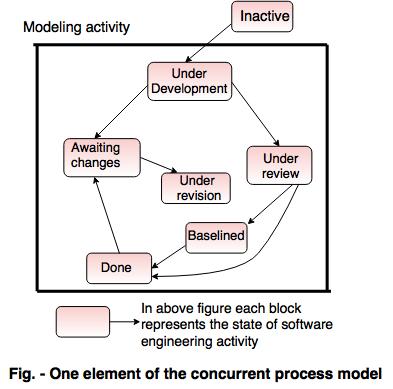
* It reduces high amount of risk.
* It is good for large and critical projects.
* It gives strong approval and documentation control.
* In spiral model, the software is produced early in the life cycle process.

**Disadvantages of Spiral Model**

* It can be costly to develop a software model.
* It is not used for small projects.

## 3. The concurrent development model

* The concurrent development model is called as concurrent model.
* The communication activity has completed in the first iteration and exits in the awaiting changes state.
* The modeling activity completed its initial communication and then go to the underdevelopment state.
* If the customer specifies the change in the requirement, then the modeling activity moves from the under development state into the awaiting change state.
* The concurrent process model activities moving from one state to another state.

  
  
**Advantages of the concurrent development model**

* This model is applicable to all types of software development processes.
* It is easy for understanding and use.
* It gives immediate feedback from testing.
* It provides an accurate picture of the current state of a project.

**Disadvantages of the concurrent development model**

* It needs better communication between the team members. This may not be achieved all the time.
* It requires to remember the status of the different activities.