



5 diff. models: handle complexity, to organize any

1. Requirement Model
2. Analysis Model
3. Design Model
4. Implementation Model
5. Test Model

Requirement Model - \* To capture the functional  
 \* describe how a potential user  
 the system  
 \* End user and engineer are

Analysis Model - \* system is structural from logical  
 \* To give the system a robust and clear  
 robust and maintainable object  
 \* to ensure final implementation

Design Model - \* To adapt and refine the object  
 \* create implementation environment  
 little violation as possible.

Implementation Model \* implement the system  
 \* this is actual code to be compiled

Test Model :- \* To support verification of the design  
 \* involves documentation of test spec  
 and results.

Relation b/w Models: 1. Seamless: able to tell how  
 of one Model to the  
 other Model  
 2. Facibility: able to trace the  
 model to object in  
 model

requirements  
 user will use  
 involved  
 perspective  
 graphical,  
 structure  
 environment  
 structure to the  
 at with as  
 use of any other  
 any system  
 verification  
 to get the object  
 a object is an  
 object in one  
 another

## Architecture:-

The architecture of a method is the denotation of its sets of modeling techniques.

Architecture is the class of models that can be built with a certain modeling notation.

A modeling technique is defined by means of

Syntax: how it looks

Semantics: what it means

Pragmatics: Heuristics and other rules of thumb for using the modeling technique.

Method: How to work with modeling technique to develop system  
Specific system's architecture is the result obtained after applying a method to a system.

Development process:

It focus on - how a product should be developed and maintained during its entire life cycle. Each process handles a specific activity of system development

Main processes are: 1. Analysis process:

\* Create a conceptual picture of the sys.

\* The requirements model and the analysis model are developed to understand the system and to communicate it to its orderer and to the construction process.

2. Construction process.

\* Develop the system from the models created within the analysis process.

\* Two models: The design model, and the implementation model.

3. Testing processes:
- \* integrates the system
  - \* verify
  - \* Decide about delivery

4. Component development process

- \* communicates with the construction process
- \* develops and maintains components to be used during construction
- \* components are implemented code, used in several different applications
- \* The components are thus not tied to a specification product, but is a multi-product process.

