**Waterfall Model**

1. Waterfall Model is the oldest SDLC Model

2. It resembles how the waterfall flows from upside to downside

3. It will proceed Phase by Phase

1. All the requirements should be ready to proceed to other next phases

4. Testing team is not involved from the beginning stages, hence defect fixing becomes time-consuming and costly

5. For Any changes in Requirements, Design or Defects to be fixed, we have to move back to respective phases and again come down

6. Takes a lot of time to see the working product

1. Hence suitable for smaller projects

**Incremental or Iterative Model**

1. It’s a Software Development Model in which the product is designed, implemented and tested incrementally

2. In each iteration, new requirements are added until the product is completely developed

3. Requirements are not freezed and new requirements can be added at any point in time

4. Again Testing team is not involved in the beginning phases

5. Unlike Waterfall, we can see some working products in less time

**Spiral Model**

1. Combination of a waterfall model and iterative model

2. Instead of taking all requirements at once, one iteration will be conducted with basic requirements and its starts with concept creation

3. Then the next version of the product can be achieved in the next spiral and so on

4. Example: MS Office 95, 97, 2000, XP, 2003, 2007, 2010, 2013 and 2016

5. Spiral model is generally followed by Product Based Companies for delivering their products

**Prototype Model**

1. Instead of giving the final product, we first show a dummy prototype to the Customers take their feedback

2. We develop the full and final product after the customer feedback so that the right product is developed

3. Unlike the waterfall model, the risk is low here as the customer knows what product is going to be developed in advance

**V Model**

* 1. In the Phase by Phase models, we have to recheck the previous phases if we identify any defects in testing.
  2. V Models solves this problem as Testing is introduced from the beginning itself
  3. Frequently changed requirements are not addressed in this Model

**RAD Model**

1. Simultaneously working on different modules of the Project with more resources to deliver the product to customers in less time

**Agile Model**

1. Requirements will be broken into small-sized stories and added to the Backlog
2. Prioritize the stories, estimated and added to one iteration of duration 2 weeks to 4 weeks
3. In this iteration, all the Product Owners, BA, Developers, Testers and others will communicate and complete their tasks on a story-by-story basis in a quicker way