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Deliverables of Software Development Life Cycle

1. The first step in the SDLC

The first phase of SDLC is requirement analysis. The first phase includes collection of all the data from the customer. This includes the expectations of the customer. An understanding of what the product is, who the target audience are, why the product is being built is considered. Once the requirements are gathered, they are analysed. An analysis of how feasible the creation will be is made. Any further ambiguity is discussed. Once the requirement is understood clearly and the analysis made, the SRS (Software Requirement Specification), is created. This document is for the benefit of both the software developers and the customer. It can be referred to by both parties for convenience.

1. INTRODUCTION
1.1 PURPOSE
1.2 DOCUMENT CONVENTIONS
1.3 INTENDED AUDIENCE AND READING SUGGESTIONS
1.4 PROJECT SCOPE
1.5 REFERENCES
2. OVERALL DESCRIPTION
2.1 PRODUCT PERSPECTIVE
2.2 PRODUCT FEATURES
2.3 USER CLASS and CHARACTERISTICS
2.4 OPERATING ENVIRONMENT
2.5 DESIGN and IMPLEMENTATION CONSTRAINTS
2.6 ASSUMPTION DEPENDENCIES
3. SYSTEM FEATURES
4. EXTERNAL INTERFACE REQUIREMENTS
4.1 USER INTERFACES
4.2 HARDWARE INTERFACES
4.3 SOFTWARE INTERFACES
4.4 COMMUNICATION INTERFACES
5. NONFUNCTIONAL REQUIREMENTS
5.1 PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS
5.2 SAFETY REQUIREMENTS
5.3 SECURITY REQUIREMENTS
5.4 SOFTWARE QUALITY ATTRIBUTES

2. The second step in the SDLC process

The second step is designing. Once the requirements are understood, the software

developers can move onto designing the software. The SRS document is kept as reference material while designing the software. All the agreements made in the SRS document are turned into a plan called Design specification. The team of software developers as well as the team of the customer reviews this. Any feedback or suggestion from either party is taken into consideration at this point. It is of utmost importance to have inputs from the customers at this stage. Failing at this stage will ensure either over expenditure or overall failure of the software

- Introduction
- Document Outline
- Document Description
    1. Introduction
    2. System Overview
    3. Design Considerations
        - Assumptions and Dependencies
        - General Constraints
        - Goals and Guidelines
        - Development Methods
    4. Architectural Strategies
    5. System Architecture
        - Subsystem Architecture
    6. Policies and Tactics
    7. Detailed System Design
        - Detailed Subsystem Design
    8. Glossary
    9. Bibliography

3. The Third Phase

The Design phase is followed by the Implementation and Coding Phase. Here, the different methodologies come into play. A choice can be made between the agile, waterfall or any other more suitable method. All the planning and decisions have been finalised at this point and a blueprint is drawn up. The actual implementation of the ideas in the blueprint is done in this stage of SDLC. Tasks are divided into modules to be distributed among the developers according to their strengths. This is the longest phase of the SDLC life cycle. It is very important to keep the customers involved in every step of the way to avoid any kind of mis-communication. The document produced at this stage is the code review document.

The Fourth Phase

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