**SDLC’s V-Model vs. Agile model**

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Date: 3/19/16

SDLC (Software Development Life Cycle) is a term used to describe the process for planning, creating, testing, and deploying an information system. This concept applies to a range of hardware and software configurations, as a system can be composed of hardware only, software only, or a combination of the two. There are two different models that I will discuss in this paper one being the agile model and the other being the V-model. The Agile model shows rapid and continuous improvement through the collaboration of small self-organized teams. The V-model demonstrates relationships between each phase of the development life cycle and its associated phase of testing.

The Agile software development process is a set of principles in which requirements and solutions are furthered through collaboration between small self-organizing, cross-functional teams. It promotes adaptive planning, outstanding development, quick deliveries, endless improvements, and it encourages quick and flexible response to change. Though Agile does not have specific methods to achieve these goals, it is evident that many have in fact grown a great deal from this and are now considered *Agile.* The agile manifesto is based on twelve principles that mainly revolve around hard work, self-determination, close face-to-face interactions, and simplicity.

The V-model represents a development process that can be considered an extension of the waterfall model, and is an example of the less intricate V-model. Instead of going straight down in a linear way, the process steps are bent after its coding phase to form a shape that resembles a V. The horizontal and vertical axes represent the time or project completeness and level of abstraction, which is read from left to right. This model has 4 validation phases, that being Unit testing, Integration testing, System testing, and User acceptance testing.