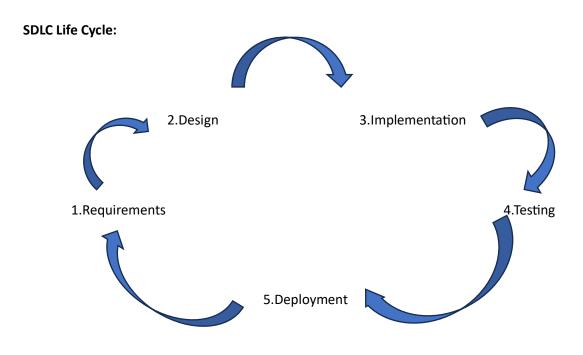
DAY 2 ASSIGNMENTS:

Assignment 1: SDLC Overview - Create a one-page infographic that outlines the SDLC phases (Requirements, Design, Implementation, Testing, Deployment), highlighting the importance of each phase and how they interconnect?



The Software Development Life Cycle (SDLC) diagram shows that the phases are interconnected to each other.

SDLC phases:

1. Requirements Phase:

- Define project objectives and gather user requirements.
- Establish a solid foundation for the development process.
- This process guides the development of several important documents is known as a software requirement specification (SRS)

2. Design Phase:

- Translate requirements into a detailed design.
- Create system architecture and user interface designs.

- SRS is the reference for product architects to come out with the best architecture for the product to be developed
- Based on the requirements specified in SRS, usually more than one design approach for the product architecture is proposed and documented in a Design Document Specification (DDS).

3. Implementation Phase:

- This phase is initiated after the system has been tested and accepted by the user
- Write a code based on the design specifications.
- Develop software components and integrate them.
- Conduct code reviews to ensure quality and maintainability.

4. Testing Phase:

- Once the developer builds the software then it is deployed in the testing environment.
- Then the testing team Verify that the software meets specified requirements.
- Identify and fix defects and bugs.
- They Perform various types of testing (unit, integration, system, acceptance) to ensure reliability and functionality.

5. Deployment Phase:

- It is the final step in SDLC.
- They Release the software to customers.
- Install and configure the software in the production environment.
- Provide user training and support to ensure a smooth transition.

Importance of each SDLC phase:

1. Requirements Phase:

- It involves understanding the needs and expectations of stakeholders and defining the scope of the project, and identifying any risks.
- They try to deliver the correct outcome.
- The Right Requirement can develop the best software it helps to create a product of high quality.

2. Design Phase:

- In this phase, the requirements gathered in the previous stage are translated into a blueprint for the solution.
- In Design phase it involves designing the architecture and user interface.
- It helps in transforming requirements into detailed specification.

3. Implementation Phase:

- In this where the actual coding occurs for software.
- Developers write the code and ensure that the software meets the defined requirements.
- The System is installed to support business function.

4. Testing Phase:

- Testing is for identifying and fixing defects or bugs in the software.
- They should verify the product meets quality standards and functions correctly asked by the client.

5. Deployment Phase:

- Deployment involves releasing the software for use by end-users.
- They should show the live production environment to the customer.

In SDLC How They Are Interconnect:

1. Requirements Phase:

- The requirements here provide the foundation for the phases.
- They guide the design, implementation, testing, and deployment of the software by specifying its features.

2. Design Phase:

- The design phase directly builds upon the requirements phase.
- In design architectural diagrams serve as guidelines for the implementation phase.

3. Implementation Phase:

- Developers refer to the design documents to understand how the software should be built.
- If there is Any changes to the design may necessitate corresponding adjustments in the implementation.

4. Testing Phase:

- sting is closely tied to both the implementation and requirements phases.
- Test case is used to design the software.

5. Deployment Phase:

• Deployment depends on the successful completion of all previous phases.

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