SDLC Model Activity:

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| SDLC Model | Description | Advantages | Disadvantages | Phases |
| 1. Waterfall Model | It is also referred to as a **linear-sequential life cycle model**.  **It is step by step procedure.** | Base Model.  Simple and Easy.  Small Projects. | Requirement changes not allowed.  High risk. | Requirement Analysis,  System Design,  Implementation,  Testing,  Deployment. |
| 1. Iterative Model | The process of development in **cyclic manner** **repeating every step** after every cycle of SDLC process. | Testing and debugging during smaller iterations is easy. | Not suitable for smaller projects.  More management Attention is required. | Planning and Requirement,  Analysis and Design,  Implementation,  Testing,  Evaluation and Review. |
| 1. Spiral Model | It is called **Meta Model.**  Its Purpose is to reduce the risk in project. | Risk Handling.  Large Projects.  Flexible.  Customer Satisfaction | Complex.  Expensive.  Too much risk analysis.  Time. | Planning, Design, Construct, Evaluation. |
| 1. V Model | Also known as Verification and Validation Model.  Testing is associated with every phase of lifecycle.  Verification: Product Right?  Validation: Right Product? | Time saving.  Proactive defect tracking.  Good understanding of project in the beginning. | Not good for big or OOP projects.  Risk analysis not done. | Verification Phase:  req. Analysis,  System Design, Architecture Design, Module Design,  Validation Phase:  Unit, Integration, System,  Acceptance Testing |
| 1. Big Bang Model | Do not follow any specific process.  Development just start with Req. money and efforts | No planning required.  Few Resources required. | High Risk and uncertainty.  Very expensive if req. are misunderstood. | Time, Efforts, Resources. |