

WATERFALL MODEL

Presented by

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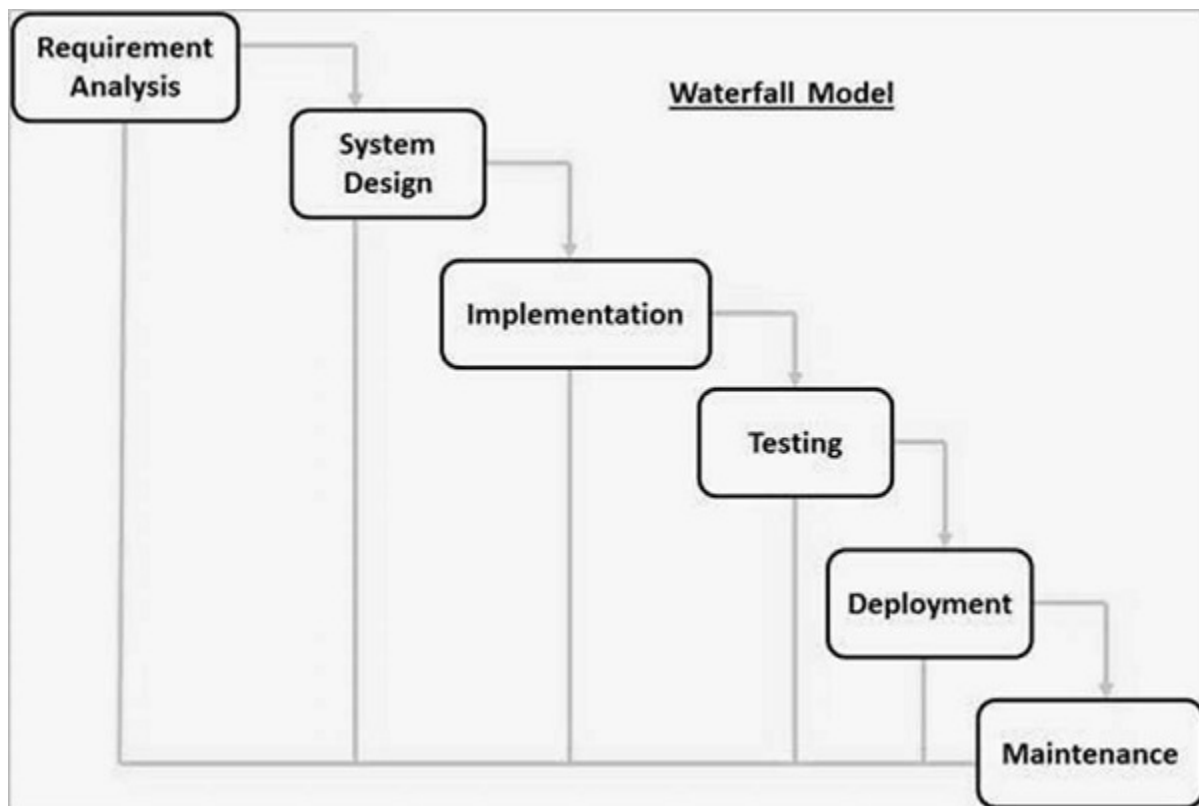
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1. INTRODUCTION

The Waterfall Model was the first Process Model to be introduced. It is also referred to as a linear-sequential life cycle model. It is very simple to understand and use. In a waterfall model, each phase must be completed before the next phase can begin and there is no backstepping in the phases.

2. WATERFALL DESIGN



2.1. Requirement analysis – All possible requirements of the system to be developed are captured in this phase.

2.2. System Design – The requirement specifications from first phase are studied in this phase and the system design is prepared.

We have 2 types of system design:

- a) High Level Design - In this level of design we analyze the work to be done, technology to be used and also database to create the design.
- b) Low Level Design - In this level of design the senior developer converts the design to an algorithm.

2.3. Implementation/Coding - In this phase we convert the given algorithm into code. Developers will divide the entire algorithm into different modules and code for respective modules.

Once the developers complete a module they verify the working of their developed module and this process is known as unit testing.

2.4. Testing - Once all the modules are created they are integrated into an application and testing of this application is done by the testers.

Testers further divide the application into modules and test the performance of the respective modules and integrate them.

2.5. Deployment – Once the functional and non-functional testing is done the product is deployed in the customer environment or released into the market.

2.6. Maintenance - There are some issues which come up in the client's environment. Maintenance is done to deliver these changes/bugs.

3. APPLICATION:

- Product definition is stable.
- The project is short.
- There are no complicated requirements.

4. ADVANTAGES:

- Simple and easy to understand and use
- Phases are processed and completed one at a time.
- Easy to arrange tasks.

5. DISADVANTAGES:

- Cannot accommodate changing requirements.
- High amounts of risk and uncertainty.
- Poor model for long and ongoing projects.

