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| Models | Information | Advantages | Drawback |
| Waterfall Model | 1.Waterfall Model is linear-sequential life cycle model i.e. Phases  2.The classical waterfall model divides the life cycle into a set of phases. This model considers that one phase can be started after the completion of the previous phase. That is the output of one phase will be the input to the next phase | 1. This model is very simple and is easy to understand. 2. Cheaper than other models. 3. This model works well for smaller projects and projects where requirements are well   understood. | 1. Working of model knows at the end of model, only when all phase are completed. 2. We can’t go back to do some changes. 3. Not for object orientated project. 4. Not suitable for the projects where requirements are more and for big project. |
| Iterative Model | In the Iterative model, iterative process starts it repeating every step after every step after every cycle.  Its process small cycle which is helpful for managing the risk. | 1. Useful for larger project. 2. Its work in small cycles means is to manage. | 1. It consumes more resources because of more features are added. 2. Not situatable for small project. |
| Spiral Model | This Spiral model is a combination of iterative development process model and the waterfall model  Includes risk analysis with four quadrants. | 1. Changing requirements can be done easily 2. Allows extensive use of prototypes. | 1. Not for small project, its cost more 2. Process and management is complex |
| V-model |  |  |  |
| Big Bang Model |  |  |  |