\*Make a table with following attributes

\* Model name

\* Phases

\* Advantages

\* Disadvantages

\* Summary

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Model\_name | Phases | Adv | Disadv | Summary | Remarks (Findings) |
| **Waterfall Model** | Requirements, Design, Implementation, Testing, Deployment, Maintenance | 1. Simple and easy to understand.  2. Well-suited for small projects with clear and stable requirements  3.Each phase has specific deliverables  4. Easy to manage and straightforward. | 1. Limited flexibility for changes after the development process has started.  2. High risk and uncertainty for large and complex projects.  3. Not ideal for projects with evolving requirements. | The Waterfall model is a linear and sequential approach where each phase must be completed before the next one begins. It's best suited for projects with well-defined requirements and minimal changes expected during development. |  |
| **Iterative Model** | Planning, Iterative Development, Testing | 1. Allows for partial deployment of the software, providing tangible results early in the project.  2. Enables refinement and improvement based on feedback from earlier iterations.  3. More flexible to accommodate changing requirements. | Requires constant collaboration and communication between the development team and stakeholders.  Each iteration may require additional time and resources.  Managing multiple iterations can be complex and challenging. | The Iterative model involves repetitive cycles of development and refinement, allowing for the incorporation of changes and improvements in subsequent iterations. It's suitable for projects where requirements are expected to evolve over time. |  |
| **Agile Model** | Sprint Planning, Development, Testing, Review, Retrospective | 1. Emphasizes collaboration and customer feedback throughout the development process.  2. Flexibility to adapt to changing requirements and priorities.  3. Encourages continuous improvement and regular delivery of small, functional increments. | - Requires active and consistent involvement of stakeholders.  May be challenging for teams new to Agile methodologies. Struggles with detailed documentation, which can be a concern in highly regulated industries. | Agile is an iterative and incremental approach to software development, focusing on delivering small, functional pieces of software regularly. It prioritizes customer feedback and collaboration among team members. |  |
| **Spiral Model** | Planning, Risk Analysis, Engineering, Evaluation | - Integrates risk analysis throughout the project, addressing potential issues early.  Allows for concurrent development and testing activities. Suitable for large and complex projects with high risks. Provides opportunities to reassess and adjust project goals. | Requires significant expertise in risk assessment and management. Can be time-consuming and costly due to the extensive planning and risk analysis activities.  Not suitable for small or straightforward projects. | The Spiral model combines the idea of iterative development with the systematic aspects of the Waterfall model. It allows for incremental releases of the product or incremental refinement through each iteration around the spiral. |  |