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SDLC

Introduction:

Software Development Life Cycle is helpful to produce high product quality. It is a structural process of creating, deploying and maintaining software.

Phases:

- Requirement Analysis
- Planning
- Design
- Coding
- Testing
- Deployment
- Maintenance

Requirement Analysis:

In this process, we gather the requirements of the project from the client. The project manager creates the SRS document based on the requirements.

Planning:

In planning, we built a plan for the project based on the requirements to create blueprint of the project. It plans the budget, project scope, risk management, project time span and other strategies to create the project based on the SRS document.

Design:

It designs the blueprint of the project as for the stockholder's expectation. In this phase, it outputs with high level design document and low-level design document. It consists of diagrams which detail the flow of the project processes.

Coding:

It is the phase where the actual coding part takes place. The developer creates the Software based on the design documents and requirements. The errors are identified and corrected by the developer.

Testing:

In Testing, the tester verifies whether the code is correct or not. It performs many types of testing like manual testing, automation testing, unit testing, integration testing, system testing. These testing are done to improve the quality of the software and ensure bug free.

Deployment:

Tested software product is delivered completely to the end users in this process. The issues or any errors in the software are identified and fixed before the product deployment.

Maintenance:

The deployed software product is maintained by adding any new updates or any other features and it is the final phase of the SDLC process. This involves fixing bugs and enhancing the performance of the software.