Data collection and tracking:

The defects are identified in this stage and then the necessary suggestions for the respective activity area collected. This is a very resourceful information so, this data is collected and stored. These suggestions which are collected are sent to the action team for the necessary action to be taken.

Recommendations for the company:

Different phases have different processes. Now when the defect prevention technique is used then this help to identify the defects in different phases. The defective prevention actions are taken with respect to that particular phase and exclusive to the process.

Requirements:

JAD is and exclusive defect prevention technique that is used in the requirements phase. Since it involves both the internal stockholders and external stockholders. The external stockholders include the customers and the internal stockholders include the the developers, designers and tester along with project managers. Thus the ambiguity in the requirements collection is highly reduced.

Design:

Since usually the company follow the incremental and iterative type of modelling. For design phase we need the prototyping technique. Developers can have a prototype that help to implement it.

Development:

Since there are various resources available and also as the customer usually give highest priority to the quality of the product we in this phase generally consider the Test driven development.

Testing:

Various unit testing, system testing, integration testing, regression testing can be implemented in this. Also later this stage involves delivery of the product to the customer so, the later defects are detected and

fixed.