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| **MODELS** | **CONCEPT** | **ADVANTAGES** | **DISADVANTAGES** |
| 1.**Waterfall model** | \* It is a first model and a linear sequential flow model  \* It is simple to understand  \* Each phase must be completed and then it will moved to next stage  \* We can’t move to previous stage | \* Simple and easy to understand and use  \* Easy to arrange task | \*High amount of risk and uncertainty |
| 2. **iterative model** | \* it will done the process again and again (loop)  \* it start’s with a simple implementation of small set of software requirements | \* result are obtained early and periodically  \* Less cost  \*Risk are identified and resolved during iteration | \*More resources may be required  \*Not suitable for small project |
| 3.**sprial model** | \*Spiral model is a combination of iterative and waterfall model  \*In a linear sequential development model  \*The spiral has 4 phases | Allow extensive use of prototype (how to start the set of rules) | \*Process is complex  \*It not suitable for small or low risk projects |
| 4.**V-model** | \*V model execute in a sequential manner in V shape  \*It is also known as verification and validation model  \*VERIFICATION is “Product Right”  ( Checking whether the product right)  \*VALIDATION is “Right Product”  ( Checking whether it is a Right product in whole procedure) | \* Simple and easy to use  \*if the project is small we can use this model V | \*High risk and uncertainty |
| 5.**big bang model** | \*Bid bang model is where we do not follow any specific process  \*It required little planning lots of programming and lots of funds | \*We cant use for big projects  \*Simple and easy to implement | \*Risk model  \*complex and object oriented projects |

SDLC Models