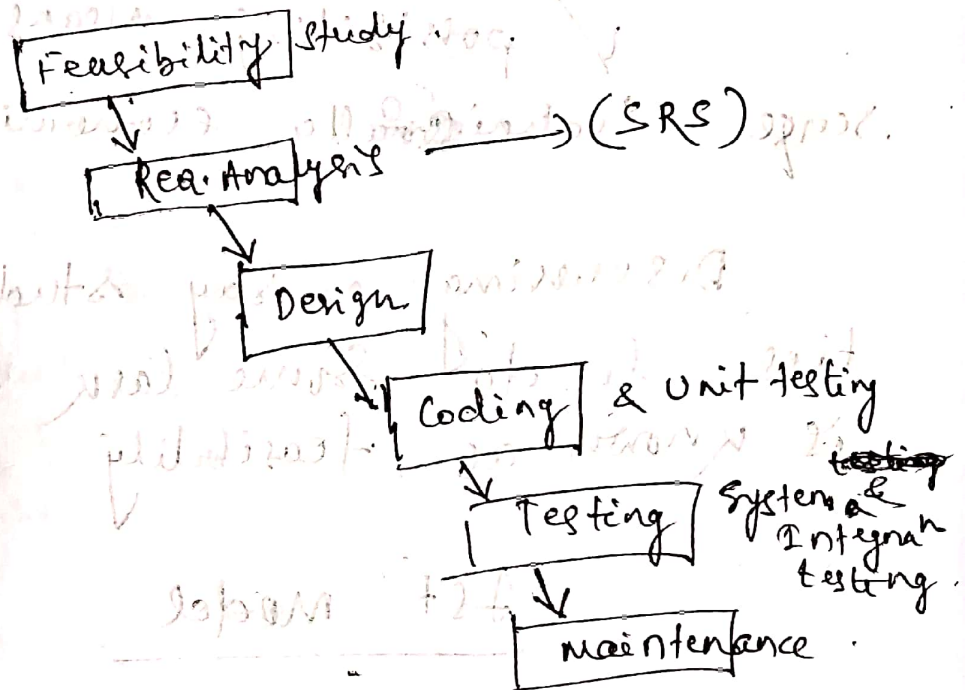


Waterfall Model

- * Developed in 1970's by Winston W. Royce
- * Inspired by manufacturing & construction processes, where each step relies on the completion of the previous one.



A

- * It is a simplest SDLC in which phases are organised in a linear & sequential order.
- * It is called waterfall model as its diagrammatic representation resembles like waterfall, also called as classical waterfall life cycle model.
- * This type of model is basically used for small to medium-sized projects.

with clear, well-defined requirements.

Advantages:

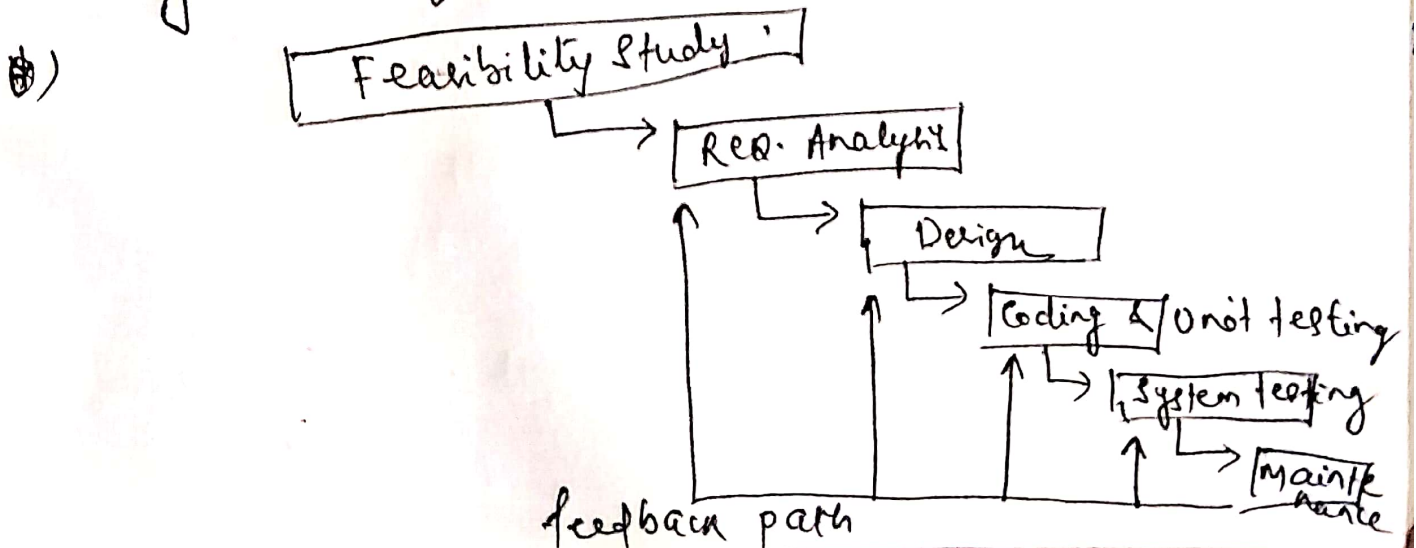
- Base model
- Simple & Easy
- Small projects

Disadvantages:-

- No feedback
- No Experiments
(No new experiments)
- No parallelism
(No multiple team will work at a time)
- High Risk
- 60% efforts in Maintenance

Iterative waterfall model.

- * ~~In classical waterfall model~~
- * It is the modified version of classical waterfall model.
- * In classical waterfall model there ~~is~~ no feedback path, but in iterative model a feedback path is added. So from a phase to other phases. So that any modification can be done parallelly.



Advantages :

* Base model

* Simple & Easy

* Small projects

* Feedback

(with a review time)

Disadvantages

* No phase overlapping
(parallelism)

* No intermediate delivery

* Rigid (No changes)