

The Software Development Lifecycle (SDLC) is composed of a series of phases, each with its own objectives and outcomes. The main route of the SDLC includes planning, analysis, design, implementation, and maintenance.

When planning the creation of the system, we need to consider documenting the problem and solution, identifying resources, allocating staff time, and scheduling tasks. In this planning phase, it is necessary to identify the key roles of project staff and their responsibilities. The project plan will outline the estimated schedule, key resources, and allocations. Normally, it includes charts that communicate time allocation (Gantt charts) and work-breakdown structures.

After the planning phase, the process moves to the analysis phase. The purpose of the analysis phase is to identify exactly what the system must do to solve the problem, resulting in documentation specifying the requirements.

Through the output document from the analysis phase, project teams will clearly understand the requirements. Upon entering the design phase, they need to design various systems to meet these requirements. Furthermore, this phase will create a plan for the system's implementation, including system architecture diagrams and specifications for the system's operations.

In the implementation phase, the most important task is carrying out the plan produced during the design phase. This involves creating and testing the software, making it operational for clients, and documenting how it functions for the benefit of all users.

Finally, what should be considered is how to maintain the system, this includes general maintenance tasks as well as the correction of defects and the possible addition of small features.