Software Development Life Cycle Models

A software life cycle model is a diagram that depicts the software development process. Although each SDLC model takes a distinct approach, the core phases and activities are the same.

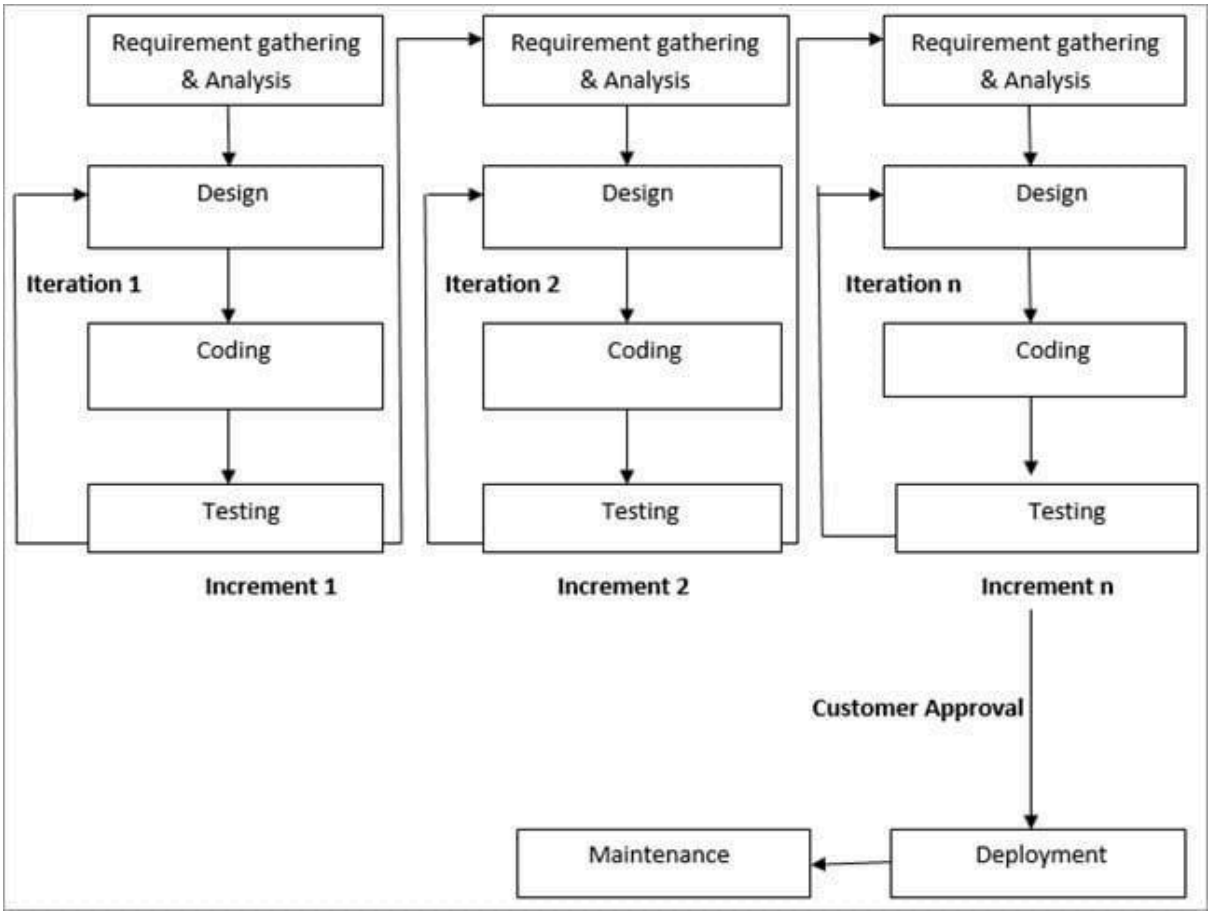
7. Agile Model

The Agile Model combines the iterative and incremental models. This model emphasizes flexibility rather than requirements while building a product.

A product is broken down into small incremental builds in Agile. It is not produced as a complete product all at once. In terms of features, each form improves. The next version builds on prior features.

Sprints are the agile name for iterations. Each sprint is 2-4 weeks long. The product owner verifies the product at the end of each sprint, and following his approval, it is sent to the customer.

Customer feedback is used to improve the product, and his ideas and improvements are incorporated in the next sprint. In addition, each sprint includes testing to reduce the risk of failure.



Advantages of Agile Model:

- It enables greater adaptability to changes
- The new feature can be added easily.
- Customer satisfaction as the feedback and suggestions are taken at every stage.

Disadvantages:

- Lack of documentation.
- Agile needs experienced and highly skilled resources.
- If a customer is unsure how they want the product to look, the project will fail.