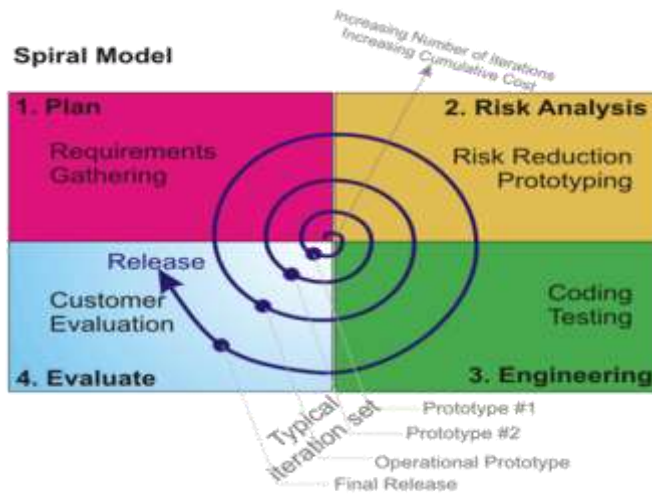


# Spiral model



The spiral model of SDLC consists of 4 phases:

## Planning Phase:

In this phase we plan our program that will be required to 'BRS' that is 'Business Requirement Specifications' and 'SRS' that is 'System Requirement specifications';

## Risk Analysis:

In this phase, we identify the risk

and alternate solutions. Also, at the end of this phase, we produce a prototype. If during the risk analysis phase risk is found, the alternate solutions are implemented;

## Engineering Phase:

In this phase, the software is developed, along with testing at the end of the phase. So in this phase the development and testing is done;

## Evaluation phase:

This phase allows the customer to evaluate the output of the project to date before the project continues to the next spiral.

## Advantages of the Spiral model:

- The high amount of risk analysis hence, avoidance of Risk is enhanced;
- Good for large and mission-critical projects;
- User controls the development of the project;
- Additional Functionality can be added at a later date.

## Disadvantages of the Spiral model:

- Can be a costly model to use;
- Risk analysis requires highly specific expertise;
- Project depends on the risk analysis phase;
- Doesn't work well for smaller projects.

Source: <http://istqbexamcertification.com>

Any system development lifecycle must result in a high-quality system that meets or exceeds customer expectations, is completed within time and cost, is efficient and effective, is inexpensive to maintain, and cost-effective to improve.