quality.
- S/w maintanance was very poor.

TOPIC :- SDLC (S/w Development life cycle).

=> SDLC also known as information System development or, application development. A SDLC should result in a high quality System which meets Customer acceptation with in given time and cost estimation. SDLC is a Systamatic approach to develop a S/w. SDLC consist of following steps such as :-

i) Prob. Project identification and selection
ii) Project initialization and Planning.
iii) Analysis
iv) Designing
v) Coding
vi) Testing
vii) Implementation
viii) maintanance.

1) Project identification and Selection.
=> This is the first Phase in the SDLC. In this Phase we identify to need for the new System to develop or, inhance the existing System. Many

request from employees in the orga-
nisation are not clearly define.
therefor, It is necessary that the
Project request must be examine
and Properly before considering
System Investigation. Investigation
is to determine whether the System
request is flexible or not. The
Technical flexb Flexblity try to
find out weather the required
technology and expertise are
available or not. It deals with
the availability of money / capital
is available in Sufficient amount
or not. It check the operational
flexiblity. It means that how to
execute the Project, when to execute
the Project and So on.

2) Project Initialization and Planning
⇒ This is the Second Stage of SDLC,
the two measure activities in this
Stages are the formal Investigation
of the System Problem and the Prese-
ntation of recction. While the
System Should or Should not be
develop by the organization. A Critical

step at this point is to determine the scope of project. In this phase SDLC recogonize potential of information system and a detail plan for conducting the remaining phase of the SDLC.

3) Analysis :-

⇒ At this step step the developer decide a roadmap of their plan and try to bring up the bated s/w model for the project. System analysis include understanding of software product limitations, learning system related problems or, change to be done in existing systems. The project team analyze the scope of the project and plan the schedule and resource accordingly.

4) S/w Designing :-

⇒ Next step is to bring down whole knowledge of requirment and analysis on the desk and design the software product. The inputs from users and information gattered in requirment gattering phase are the inputs of this step. The output of this step comes

in the form of to design, logical design and Physical design. Engineers Produce meta data and data dictioneries, logical diagrams, data flow diagrams and in some cases Pseudo code.

5) Coding :—

→ This step is also known as Programming Phase. The implementation of S/w design in terms of writing Program code in the suitable Programming language and developing error free executable Program efficiently.

6) Testing :-

→ In this Phase the S/w develope is tested normally Programs are written as a series of individual module. S/w testing is done while coding by the developers and through testing is conducted by testing expert at various level of code such as module testing, Program testing, Product testing, in house testing and testing the

Product at user's end.

7) **Implementation :-**

=> This means installing the s/w on users machines. At times s/w need post installation configuration at user end. S/w is tested for Portability and adaptability and integration related issue are solve during implementation.

8) **Maintanance :-**

=> Maintanance is the most important phase of the SDLC. Maintance goes through out the life of Software. There are minimum set of maintenance standard which has to follow. The s/w is maintained timely by updating the code according to the changes taking place in user end environment or technology. This phase may face chalanges from hidden bugs and a real world unidentified problems.