Understanding Scrum-Agile Framework

Origins of Agile

Why Agile? (flexibility, adaptability, customer-centric)

Scrum as an Agile subset

- Agile was introduced as a progressive shift from rigid software development methods, aiming for collaboration and iterative progress.
 - Agile prioritizes flexibility and adaptability, focusing on delivering customer-centric solutions in dynamic environments.
- Scrum refines Agile principles into a structured framework, emphasizing defined roles and iterative progress through sprints.



Agile SDLC Phases

Planning:

- Backlog creation
- User story prioritization

Design:

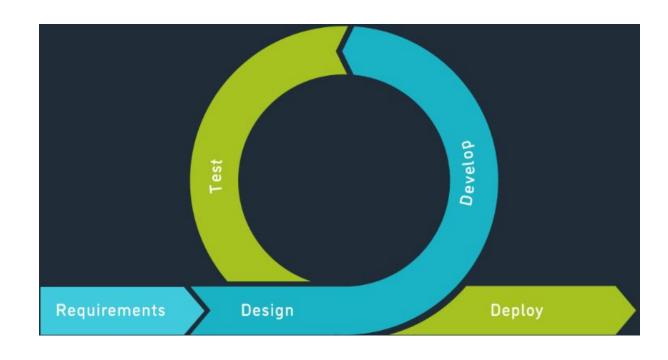
- Collaborative sessions
- Blueprint creation

Implementation:

- Incremental builds
- Functionality segments

Testing & Integration:

- Continuous testing
- Efficient bug identification



Comparing Development Approaches

Waterfall: Agile:

- Linear - Iterative

- Defined stages - Overlapping phases

- Less flexible - Adaptive

Deciding on Waterfall or Agile

Project Size & Duration:

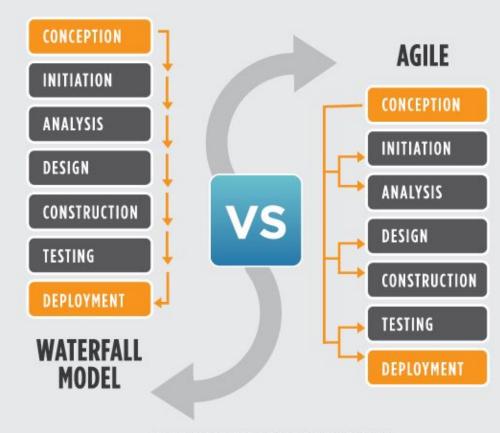
- Short term (Waterfall)
- Long term (Agile)

Flexibility Needs:

- Rigid requirements (Waterfall)
- Evolving needs (Agile)

Customer Engagement:

- Continuous feedback (Agile)
- End-stage reviews (Waterfall)



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Our Path Forward

Embrace Scrum-agile:

 Committing fully to the Scrum-agile methodology requires dedication from all team members and stakeholders. We should aim for continuous education and training sessions on Scrum principles.

Feedback Loops:

 Regularly schedule feedback sessions with our clients and among our teams to ensure we're constantly adapting and improving.

Team Empowerment:

 Empower teams to make decisions and self-organize. This will improve motivation and innovation within our teams.

Expand Agile Across Organization:

 Start piloting Scrum-agile in other departments or projects to see the impact on a broader scale.