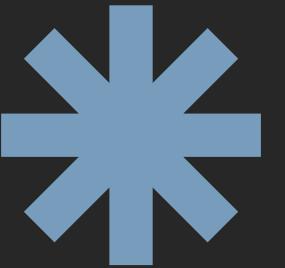


# **CHANGE & CONFIGURATION MANAGEMENT**

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## **WHAT IS CONFIGURATION MANAGEMENT?**

Configuration Management is concerned with organizing and controlling all software-related items such as source code, documents, datasets, and libraries. Its main goal is to avoid version conflicts, maintain consistency, and ensure that every change can be traced

# WHAT IS CHANGE MANAGEMENT?

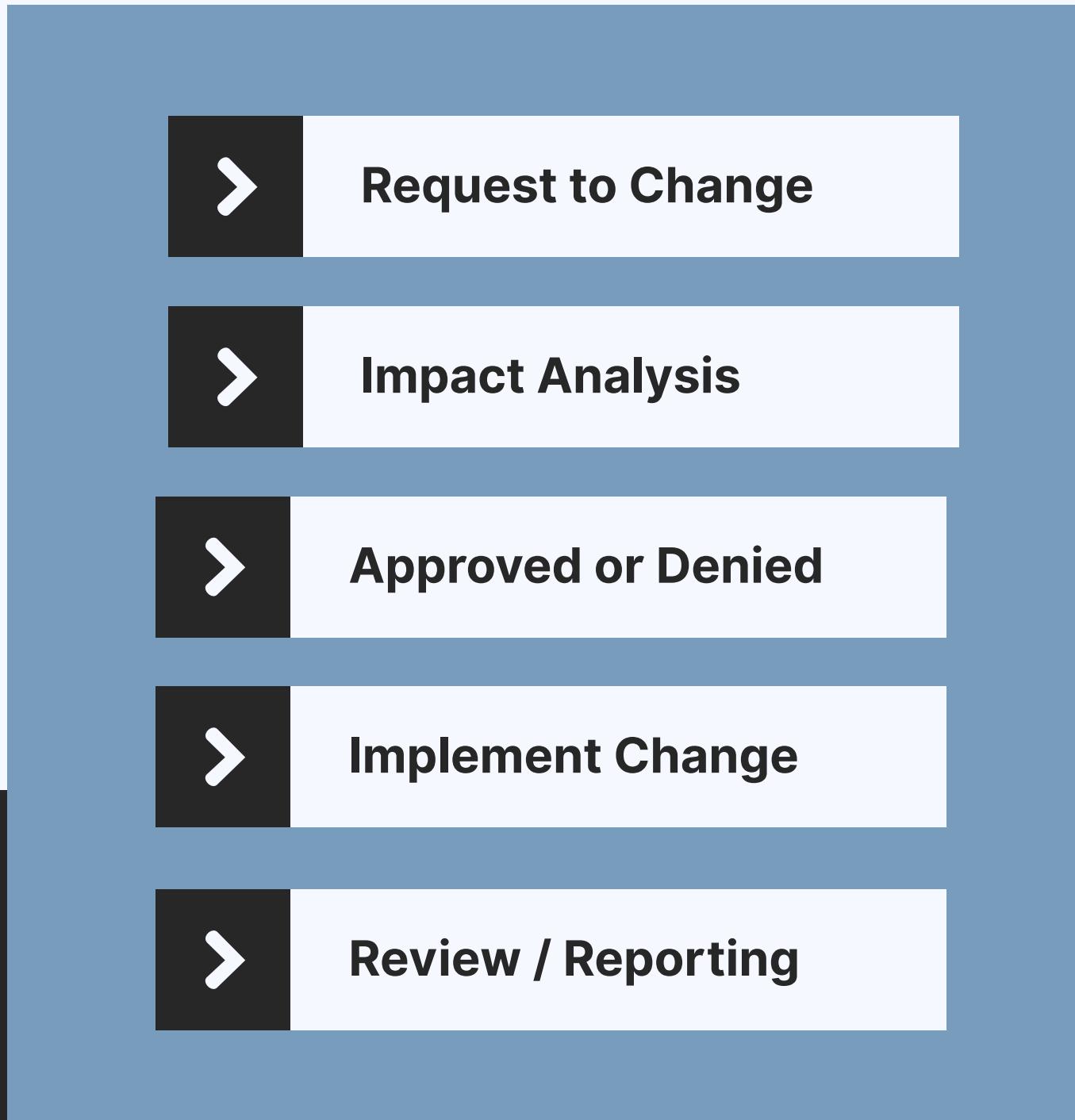
Change Management is a structured process used to plan, evaluate, implement, and monitor changes that affect a project's scope, schedule, cost, or core components, to ensure that the project remains aligned with its objectives.



Procedural Aspect



Human Aspect



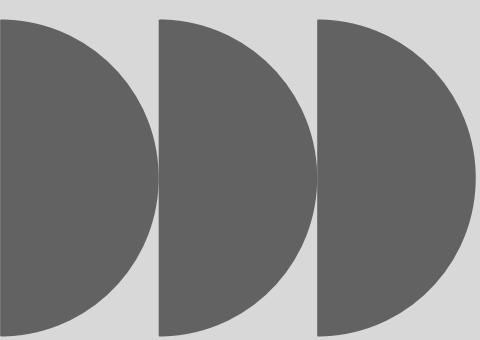
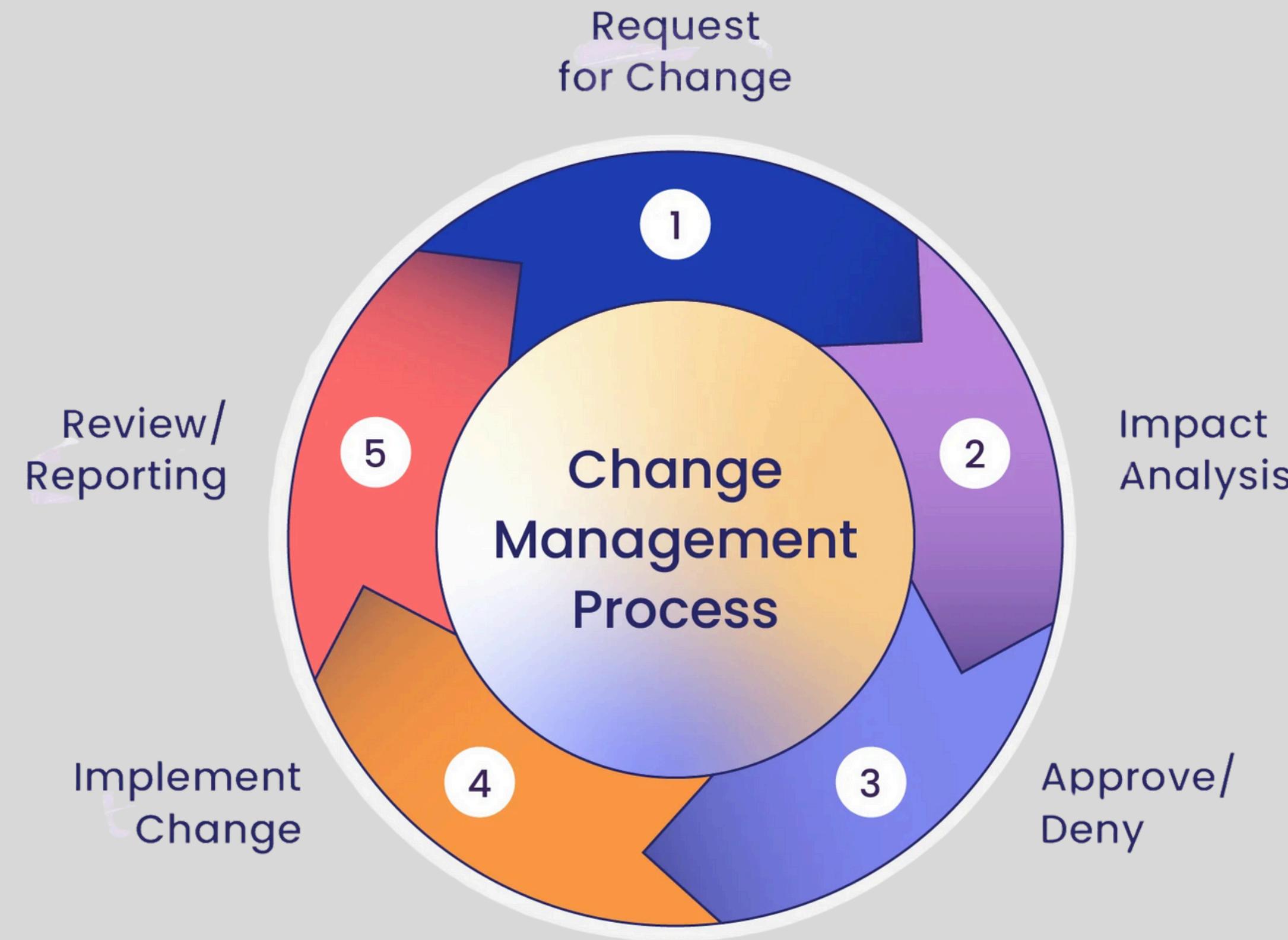
**Procedural Aspect:** This focuses on managing changes to project plans, including scope, schedule, and budget, in a controlled way so that changes do not compromise the project's goals.

**Human Aspect:** This focuses on preparing and supporting individuals and the organization as they transition from the current state to the future state defined by the project outcomes. It ensures that stakeholders understand, accept, and adopt the change, which increases its overall effectiveness .



# Change Management Process

To manage changes effectively, organizations typically follow a structured change management process, which includes the following steps:



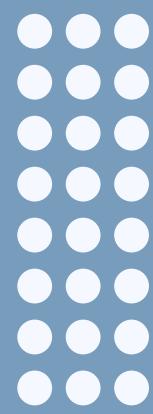
# Configuration Management Process

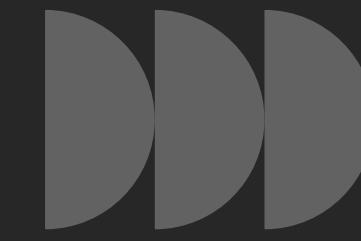




## **RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CHANGE MANAGEMENT AND CONFIGURATION MANAGEMENT**

Change Management decides whether a change should be approved, while Configuration Management ensures that the approved change is applied correctly and recorded accurately. Together, they control system evolution, reduce project risks, and maintain consistency in all project deliverables. For example, when a new feature is approved through Change Management, Configuration Management ensures the correct versions of code, documentation, and configuration files are updated and properly baselined.





# CHALLENGES

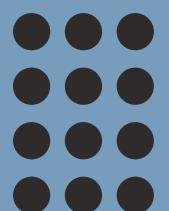
- Resistance to New Processes
- Weak Documentation
- Version Conflicts
- Coordination Between Teams





# BEST PRACTICE

1. Automation
2. CI/CD Pipelines
3. Organized Communication Channels
4. Rollback Plans





**THANK  
YOU**

