Agile Development





Explaining Agile Roles

Product Owner

Maximizes value of the product and work of the Development Team.

Scrum Master

Provides guidance in Agile principals

Is the servant-leader to the Product Owner

Facilitates Scrum events

Development Team

Consisting of Developers and Testers

Self-organized

Cross-functional

Software Development Lifecycle

1. Analysis

Collaborate with stakeholder.

Gather Requirements.

2. Design

Define detailed process for functionality.

Define technologies, limitations, time frames, and budget.

3. Implementation

Development begins

Functionality is broken up into smaller increments.

4. Testing

Occurs in conjunction with Development.

Process for identifying and mitigating reported defects and issue tracking.

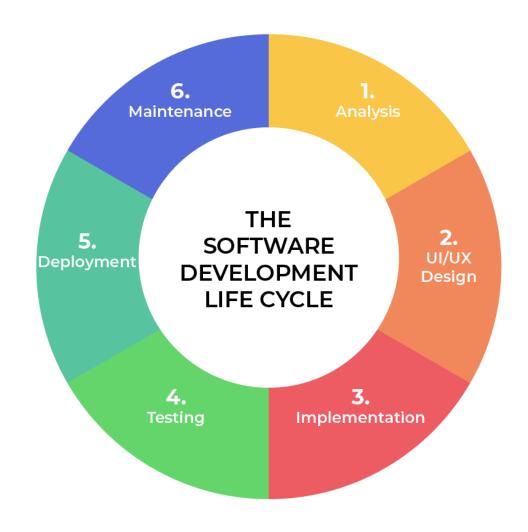
5. Deployment

Testing complete and product is released to market.

6. Maintenance

Product in production environment.

Developers must be ready to implement NEW features and bug fixes as they come up.



No need to define all requirements.

Major requirements can be defined but functionality can evolve over time.

No time to Market constraint.

Agile

VS

Waterfall

All requirements must be defined.

Contract Negotiation.

Sequential/Lin ear stages.

Best for simple, unchanging projects.



References

Charles G. Cobb. (2015). The Project Manager's Guide to Mastering Agile: Principles and Practices for an Adaptive Approach. Wiley.

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