## COMPARING

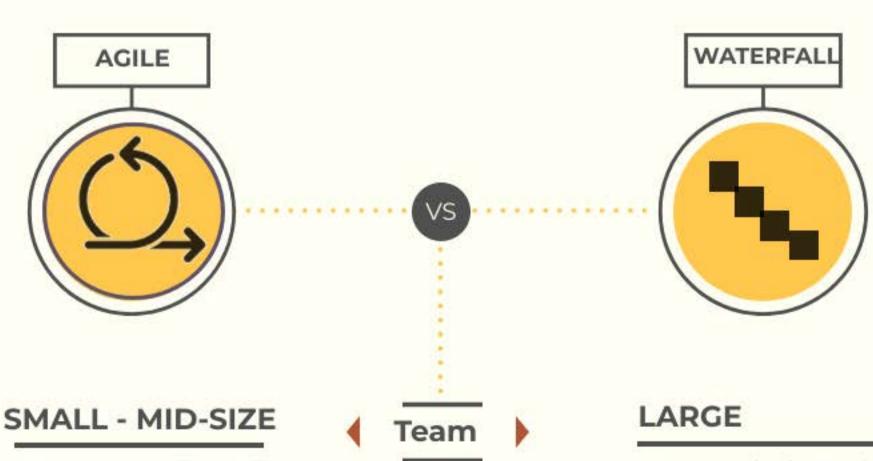




### WATERFALL

# METHODOLOGIES





Teams are usually small & highly collaborative and self-organised which encourages a high level of coordination across members. Teams can be large with representation across various organisational areas which can result in less coordination across members.

#### HIGH

Activity is highly prioritised with issues addressed according to their priority which results in low risk of complete failure



The customer-centricity of Agile is one of its key strengths with the customer being part of project throughout the lifespan





#### LOW

Activity isn't prioritised at a granular level and so this approach can result in complete failure or success.

### Sporadic input

Waterfall tends to include the customer at certain points in the project. Therefore input is less consistent across the project



02 P

### **PURPOSE**

The two approaches follow very different process methods. Agile is iterative in its development flow, with reflection and adaptation built in to distinct mini packages of work. Whereas Waterfall has large project-level phases which need to be completed before moving to the next phase.



#### **PROCESSES** 03

The two follow very different development methods. Agile follows an iterative development approach, with reflection and adaptation built in to distinct mini packages of work. or sprints. Whereas Waterfall has large project-level phases which need to be completed before moving to the next phase.

Iterations are short on specific items for delivery

Includes time to reflect on development so far

Testing is throughout so bugs & issues are dealt with before they grow



Quite rigid approach

According to survey in 2013\*\* agile method has a 64% success rate whereas Waterfall was...

49%

Anther survey \*\*\* reports that

of Waterfall projects failed. Agile was 14%

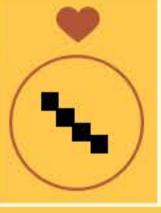




## 04 CONCLUSION



Both approaches have their own benefits and Waterfall is easy to manage, produces meticulous documentation and is suited to shorter projects with low potential risk for failure. Agile is good for projects with high potential for change, those needing to keep close to customer needs and those which require flexibility and longer to complete.



SOURCE

Remember to give credit to your resources — insert links to the original articles. Take this example: www.https://www.agilealliance.org

\*\*Survey 2013 - Ambysoft's 2013 Project Success Rates Survey

\*\*\* Survey 2012 - Standish Group Chaos Report