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Exercises- Chapters 3

3.2 Agile projects may have less effort required compared to traditional projects. What factors are responsible for this phenomenon?

First, an Agile project is an iterative and incremental project based on collaboration and flexibility, continuous delivery, and testing via stakeholder insights and a flexible approach to newly discovered requirements. For example, a project following a Waterfall approach will proceed along a linear path. However, an Agile project does not adhere to a strictly defined plan where each task must be done at a certain time.

Instead, an Agile project involves iterations of the project also called "sprints" which enable developers to create potentially shippable products in shorter times to gain feedback sooner and identify issues more quickly. A certain comparison feels as if the process is ongoing or step-by-step in such a way that customer feedback isn't beneficial. yet, with agile, the project gets changed based on customer feedback. Other factors might be that the customer will not have the chance to change often whereas with agile it is changeable and flexible.

With a traditional methodology, testing happens at the end of the project. Thus, risks are found much later and possibly much further down the line than if Agile projects test on a continual basis to find risk. As customer involvement is relatively low in the Agile project, this has enabled customers to rely upon these rapid, small releases as opposed to waiting for one large release at the end.

Thus, reasons for selecting Agile versus traditional include:

- Incremental Development & Early Feedback
- Better Requirement Management
- Continuous Testing & Integration
- Focus on High-Value Features
- Better Risk Management
- Improved team cohesion & collaboration.

Today’s integration efforts rely on Automation & DevOps. Especially now that AI & ML have been integrated lately, it's even more so.