



## **Department of CSe**

### **Assignment no-01**

**Course Code** : CSE -325  
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**Introduction:** Agile Project Management (APM) is an [iterative](#) approach to planning and guiding project processes.

Just as in [Agile Software Development](#), an Agile project is completed in small sections. These sections are called *iterations*. In Agile Software Development, for instance, an iteration refers to a single development cycle. Each section or iteration is reviewed and critiqued by the project team, which should include representatives of the project's various stakeholders. Insights gained from the critique of an iteration are used to determine what the next step should be in the project.

The main benefit of Agile Project Management is its ability to respond to issues as they arise throughout the course of the project. Making a necessary change to a project at the right time can save resources and, ultimately, help deliver a successful project on time and within budget.

## What is agile project management:

Agile project methodology breaks down projects into small pieces that are completed in work sessions that run from the design phase to testing and quality assurance ([QA](#)). These sessions are often called *sprints*, the term for iteration used in one specific and popular Agile development method known as [Scrum](#).

Sprints are generally short, running over days or weeks; they're typically two to four weeks long.

The Agile methodology enables teams to release segments as they're completed. This continuous release schedule allows for teams to demonstrate that these segments are successful and, if not, to fix flaws quickly. The belief is that this helps reduce the chance of large-scale failures, because there is continuous improvement throughout the project lifecycle.

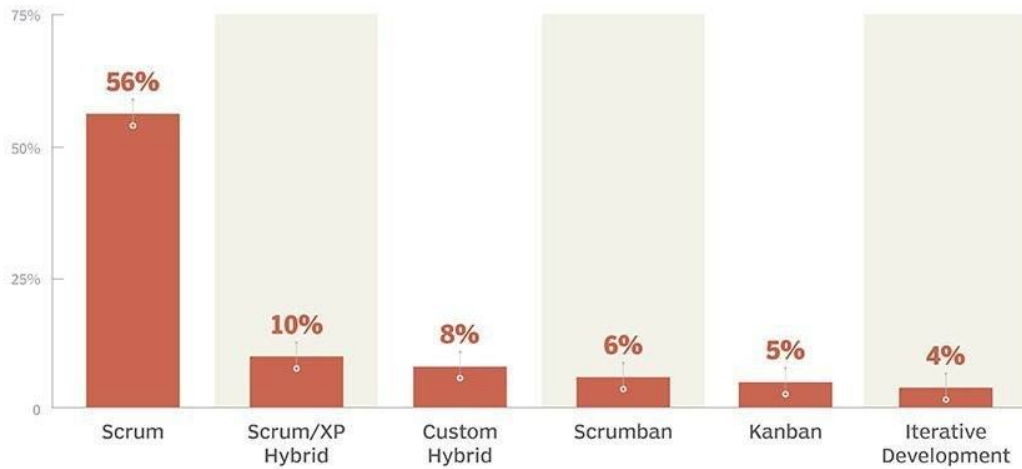
**How agile project management work:** Agile teams build rapid feedback, continuous adaptation and QA best practices into their iterations.

They adopt practices such as continuous deployment (CD) and continuous integration (CI), using technology that automates steps to speed up the release and use of products.

Additionally, Agile Project Management calls for teams to continuously evaluate time and cost as they move through their work. They use velocity, burndown and burnup charts to measure their work, instead of Gantt charts and project milestones to track progress.

Agile Project Management does not require the presence or participation of a project manager. Although a project manager is essential for success under the traditional project-delivery methodologies, such as the [waterfall model](#) (where the position manages the budget, personnel, project scope, quality, requirements and other key elements), the project manager's role under APM is distributed among team

## What is the most popular Agile process?



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