



Agile-Scrum vs. Waterfall-Cycle Methodology



Speech by Ross Inglish

Agenda



Waterfall Cycle

Agile - Scrum

Terminology

Risk Management Overview

Advantages & Disadvantages

What is the „Waterfall“ methodology?

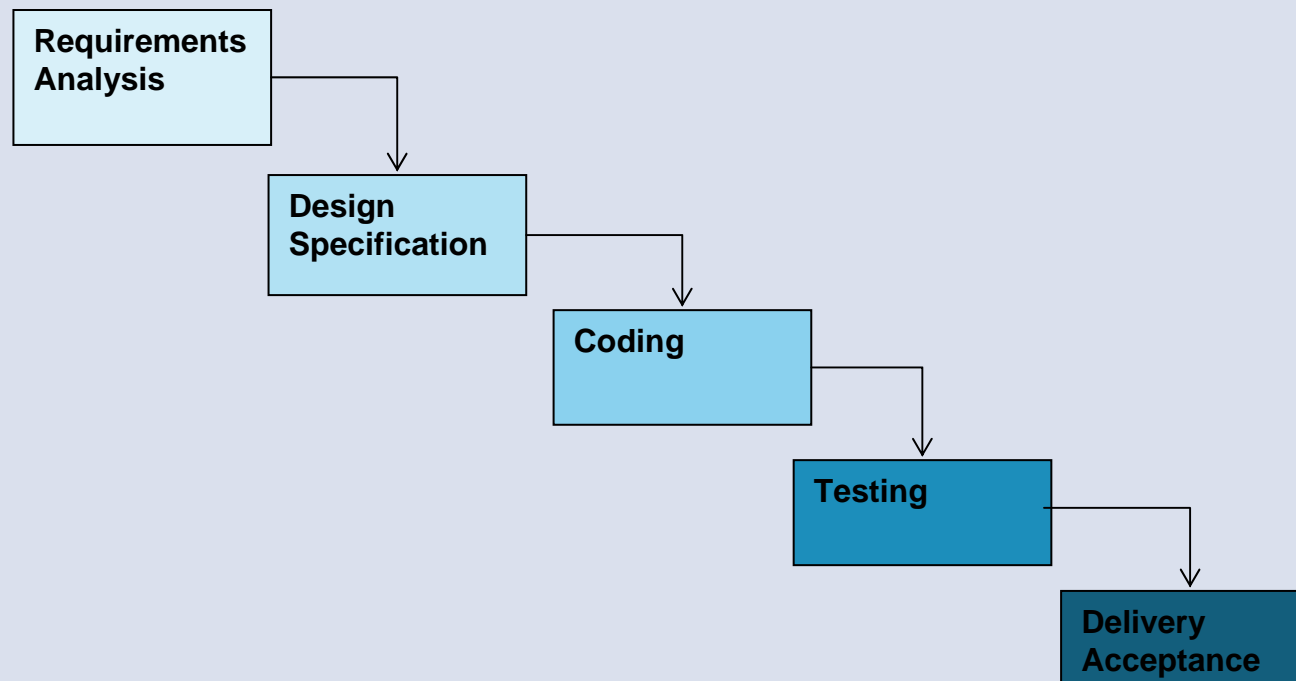


- Does the Waterfall methodology really exist?
- Barry Boehm – „Spiral Model of Software Development“
 - Probably makes first reference early 90's
 - Early advocate of Agile
- Waterfall Model – is a term representing any software development process, which:
 - is Sequential
 - Requires substantial up-front formal requirements analysis
 - Flows unabated through the phases:
 - Requirements Analysis
 - Design
 - Coding
 - Testing
 - Delivery
 - Progress is seen as flowing steadily downwards (like a waterfall)

Waterfall Development Cycle



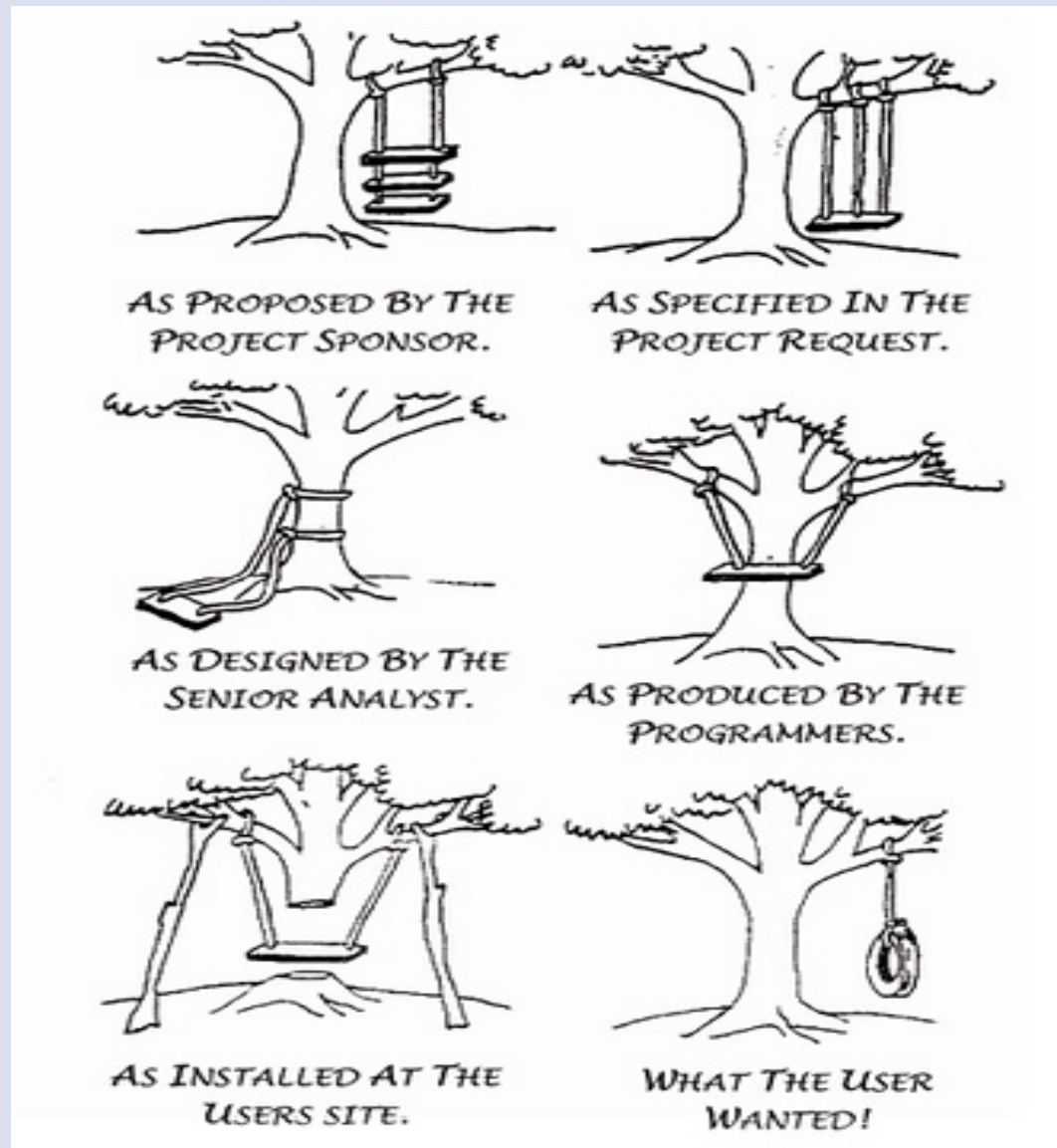
- Up-front analysis and design
- Attempts to define the whole project from the beginning
- Structured approach
- Emphasis on documentation
- Decentralization of software development



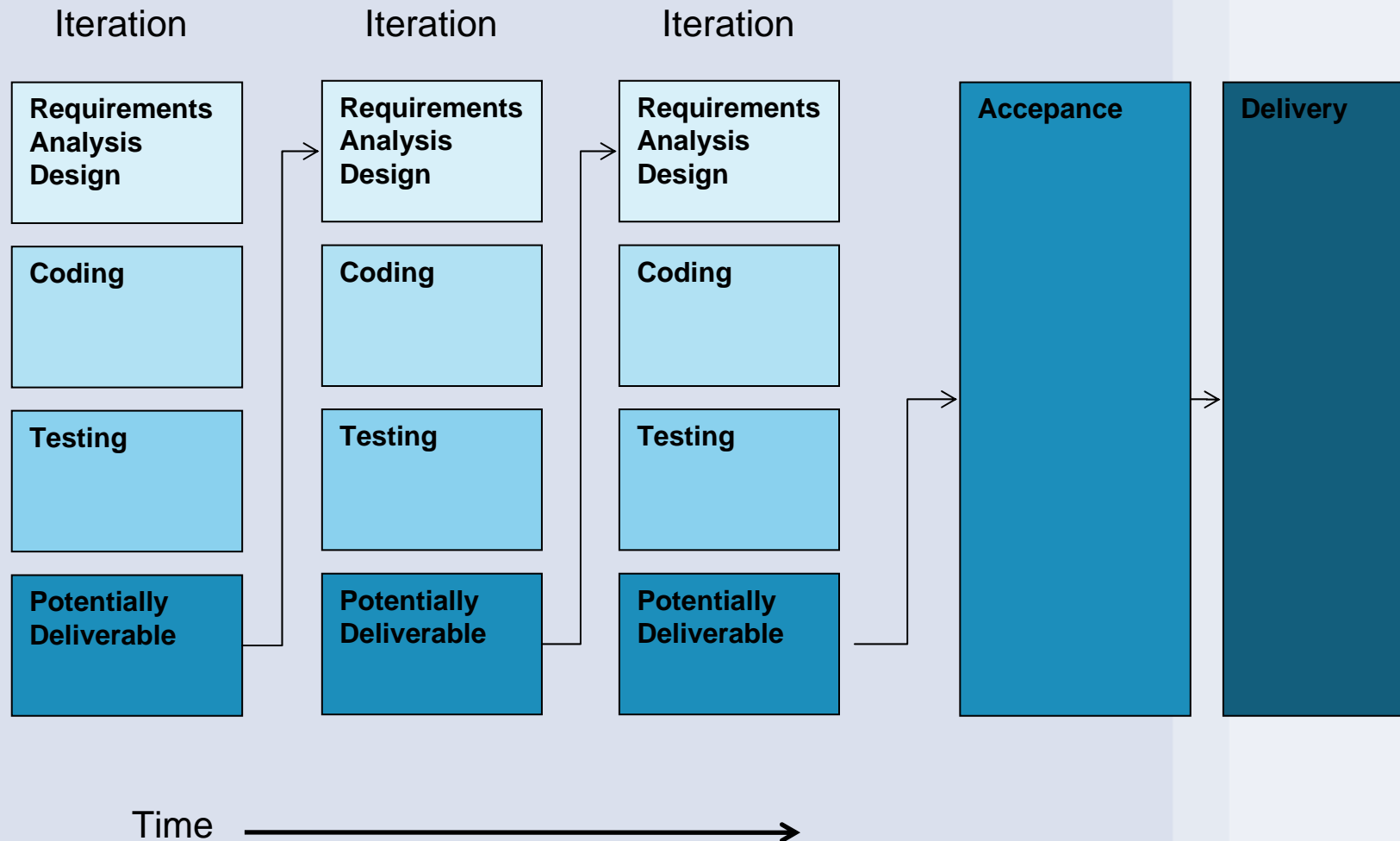
What the User *Really* wanted



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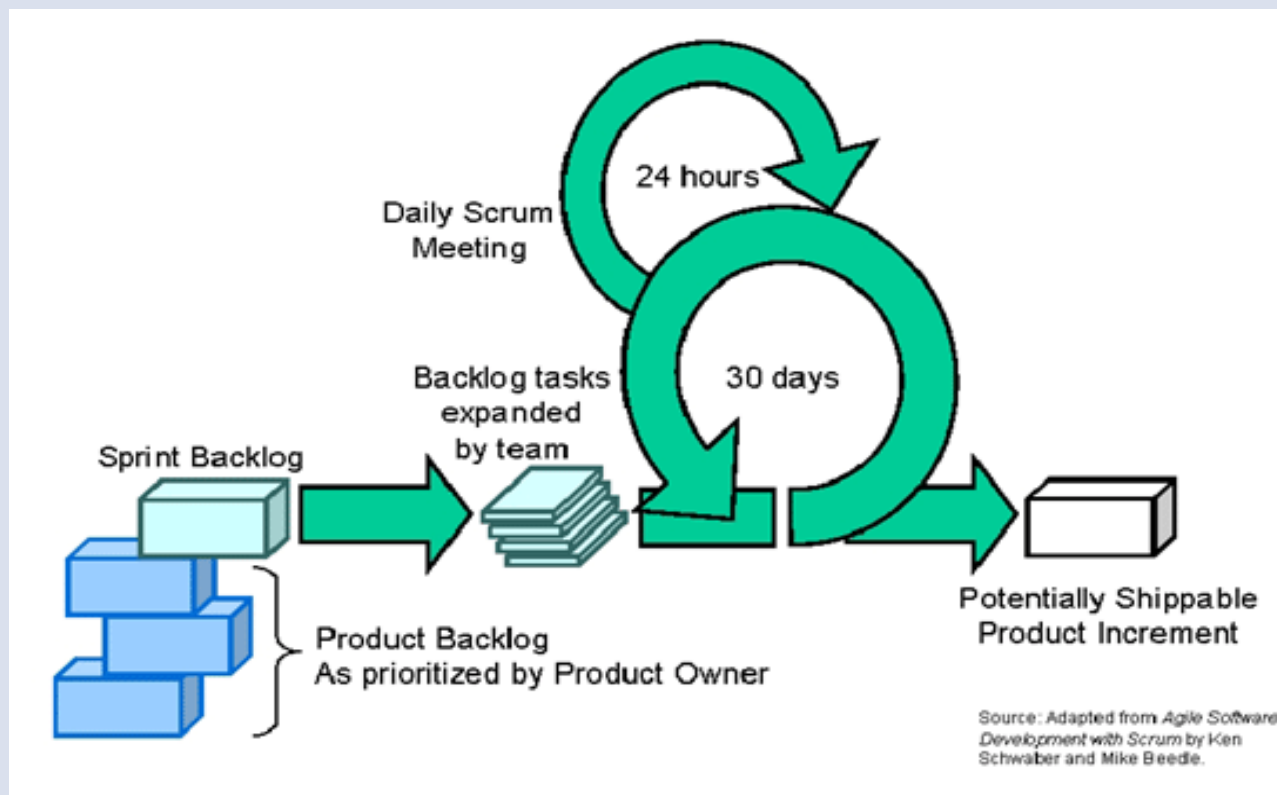
Iterative Approach



Scrum process view



- Self-organizing, motivated teams
- Customer interaction and involvement
- Enhanced customer satisfaction
- Working software is the principal measure of progress
- Frequent deliveries



Project Management Terminology



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Traditional	Scrum
Project	Product
Phase	Sprint
Task	Sprint Feature
Milestone	Sprint review
Resource	Team Member
Requirements	Backlog, User Stories
Time Estimates (ideal Man hrs, days, weeks, months)	Story Points



Traditional „Waterfall“

- Always tries to remove uncertainty about „What“ is going to be built
- Then tackles the uncertainty of „How“ it will be built
- Product first fully defined and analyzed before the „means“ (How) are considered



Agile - Scrum

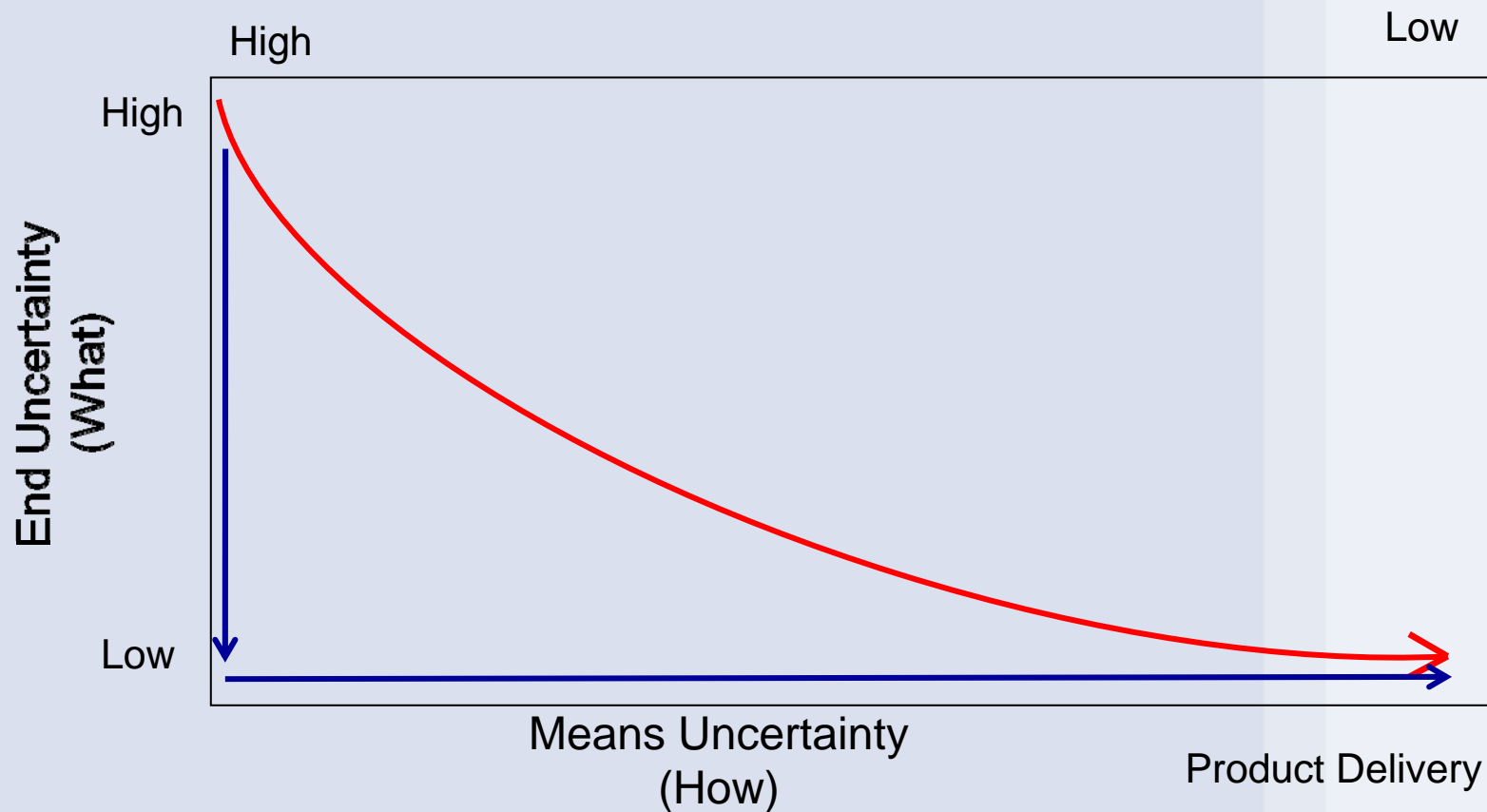
- It is not possible to eliminate all uncertainty about what a product will be at the beginning
- Present the customer with smaller workable parts of the product
- Re-evaluate, plans adjusted by customer feedback
- Reduces the risk of building the wrong product

Risk Management Comparison



- Agile – Scrum

- Waterfall



Advantages / Disadvantages



	Traditional (waterfall) Management	Agile - Scrum Methodology
Prioritization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Support for long-term plans 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Few delays on important features ✓ Prioritization of features
Planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Tries to define the overall project from the beginning ✗ Might be headed toward wrong direction 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Micro Planning ✓ Avoids Requirement cramming
Communication	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✗ Communication between customer and team members not encouraged 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Good internal communication ✓ Customer Involvement
Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Highly emphasized ✓ Required at every phase 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✗ Knowledge is stored mentally ✗ Code is the documentation
Risk Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✗ Might not find bugs until much later phase 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Continuous testing and review ✓ Issues found more rapidly

Questions



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References



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- „Agile Estimating and Planning“ Mike Cohn
- „Scrum and XP from the Trenches“, Henrik Kniberg
- „The New Methodology“, Martin Fowler
- Waterfall model, From Wikipedia,
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Waterfall_model

Contact



cando

Can Do GmbH

Tel: +49 89 512 65 100

Fax: +49 89 512 65 500

E-Mail: cando@candoprojects.com

Web: www.candoprojects.de

Ross English

r.english@candoprojects.com