Elements of Comparison	Agile Methods	Traditional Methods
1. Approach to Planning	Agile methodologies focus on adaptive planning and embrace changing requirements. Planning is done in short iterations, with flexibility to adjust the plan as needed.	Traditional methods emphasize detailed upfront planning, often creating a comprehensive project plan at the beginning of the project. Changes to requirements are typically discouraged or require formal change management processes.
2. Project Scope	Agile methods allow for flexibility in project scope and prioritize delivering the highest value features first. Scope can evolve throughout the project based on customer feedback and changing priorities.	Traditional methods strive to define and lock down the project scope early on. Changes to scope are typically considered as scope creep and require formal change requests.
3. Timeline and Delivery	Agile methodologies work in short iterations, delivering working software or project increments frequently (e.g., every 1-4 weeks). This enables early and continuous value delivery.	Traditional methods often follow a linear or waterfall approach, with a sequential sequence of phases (e.g., requirements, design, development, testing). Delivery occurs at the end of the project or major milestones.
4. Customer Collaboration	Agile methodologies prioritize regular and direct customer collaboration throughout the project. Customers are involved in the decision-making process and provide feedback to shape the product.	Traditional methods often have less direct customer involvement, with requirements being gathered upfront and limited customer collaboration during the development process.