DA's Lean (Kanban-Based) Life Cycle

Evolve WoW

Initial Architectural Vision

Portfolio Management

Product Management

Enterprise Architecture

Vision and Funding

Roadmaps & Guidance

Initial modeling, planning, and organization

Initial Requirements

New Features

Replenishment modeling session

Business Value

Expedite

Fixed Delivery Date

Intangible Options

Work items are pulled when capacity is available to address them

Process Experiments

Daily work

Feedback

Strategy

Demo

Coordination meeting

New Features

Release solution into production

IT Operations

Support

Change Requests

Inception	Construction	Transition

Continuous steam of development

Stakeholder vision

Proven architecture

Continued viability (several)

Sufficient functionality

Production ready

Delighted stakeholders
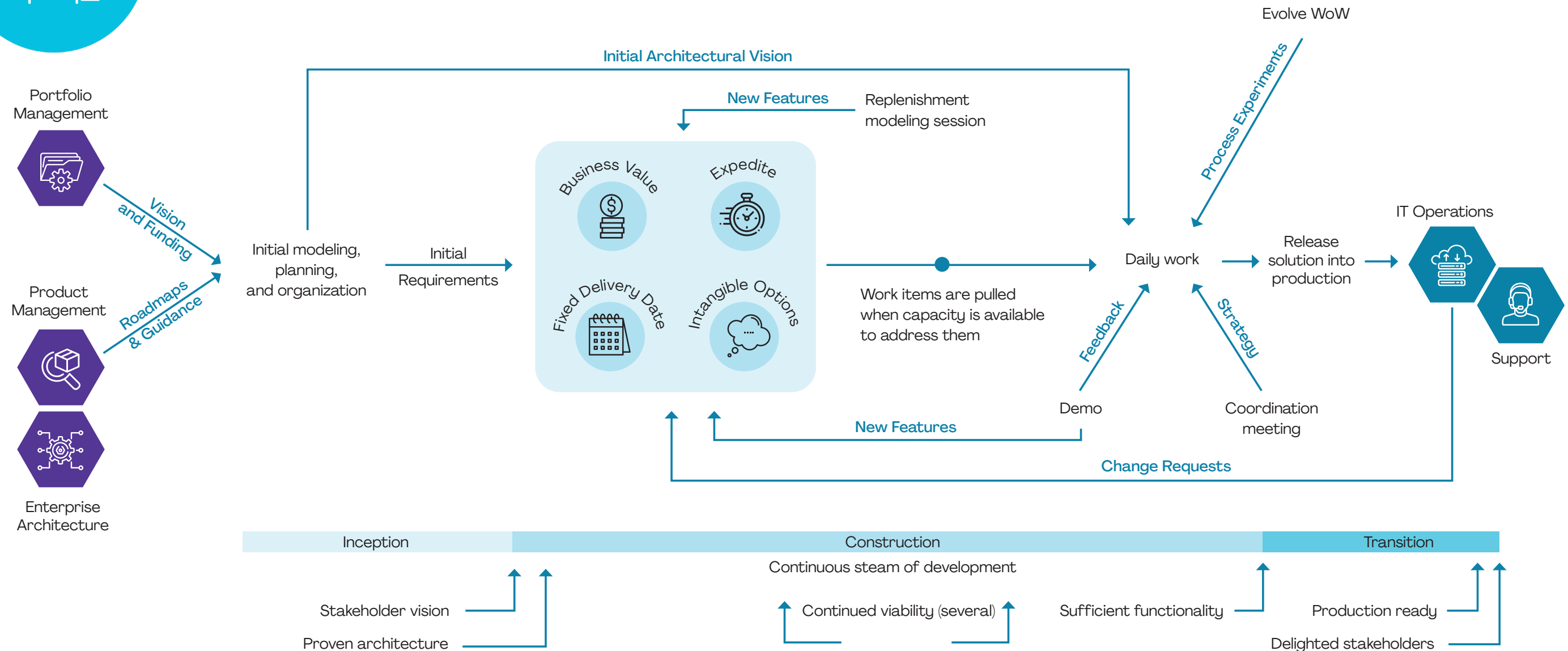
The Lean life cycle promotes lean principles such as minimizing work in progress, maximizing flow, maintaining a continuous stream of work (instead of fixed iterations), and reducing bottlenecks. Features of this life cycle include: A Phased Approach: Inception, Construction, Transition. The Lean life cycle uses a continuous flow of development, deploying the solution often. Work flows according to team capacity rather than rhythmic iterations. Just-in-time practices replace fixed iterations and ceremonies like iteration planning, retrospectives, and demos. Lean considers the context factors (Context Counts) of team dynamics (Choice is Good), and bases performed tasks on need rather than schedule. A work item pool recognizes that items contain unique requirements and teams can choose to prioritize based on approaches such as standard, date driven, expedited, or focused on one production problem. This eliminates a prioritized stack or a backlog list.

For detailed information please visit **https://www.pmi.org/disciplined-agile/lifecycle#Lean**

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