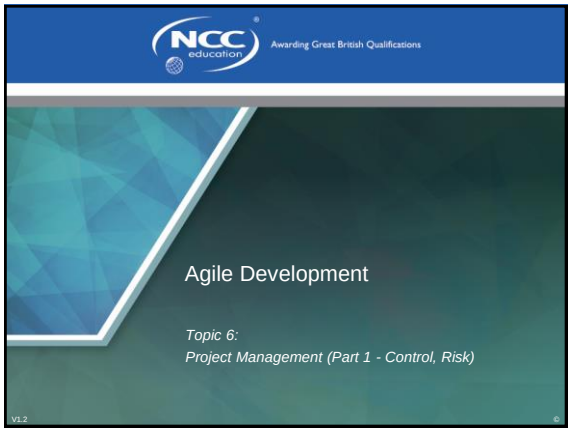
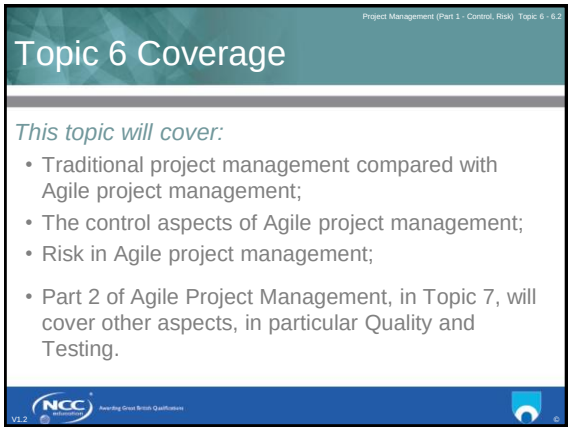
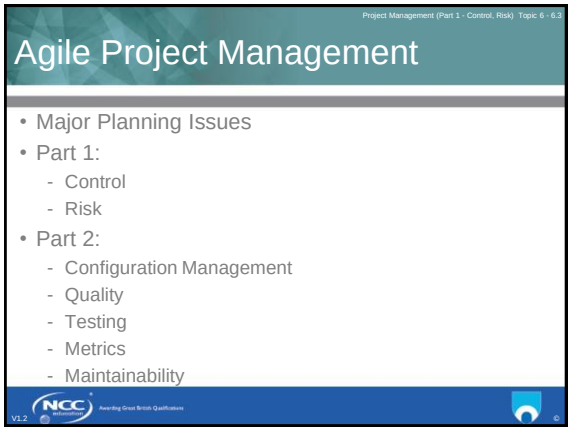

Awarding Great British Qualifications
Agile Development
Topic 6:
Project Management (Part 1 - Control, Risk)
V1.2


Project Management (Part 1 - Control, Risk) Topic 6 - 6.2
Topic 6 Coverage
This topic will cover:
• Traditional project management compared with Agile project management;
• The control aspects of Agile project management;
• Risk in Agile project management;
• Part 2 of Agile Project Management, in Topic 7, will cover other aspects, in particular Quality and Testing.
V1.2


Project Management (Part 1 - Control, Risk) Topic 6 - 6.3
Agile Project Management
• Major Planning Issues
• Part 1:
- Control
- Risk
• Part 2:
- Configuration Management
- Quality
- Testing
- Metrics
- Maintainability
V1.2

Traditional and Agile Project Management

Traditional offers strict adherence to specification; control of resource in order to hit time and budget for the fixed specification.

Agile is evolutionary; collaborative; has a 'no-blame' user/developer relationship; uses timeboxing to deliver a usable system on time.

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Exercise 1: Traditional vs Agile

Get into pairs. One of you is the Project Manager, the other one is the team worker.

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Agile Project Managers must:

- Understand the business and technical issues
- Facilitate the team (arbitrate not dictate)
- Avoid 'burnout' of team members (allow sustainable pace)

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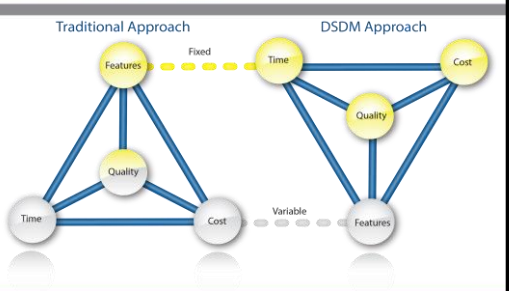
Communication

Points to consider:

- An environment conducive to good communication
- Team members who are good communicators
- Co-located teams, where possible
- Daily "stand-ups"
- Facilitated workshops
- Modelling and prototyping

Source: Image from pixabay.com © 2016

DSDM Atern Control Parameters



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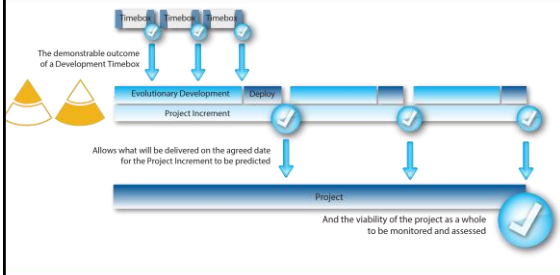
Planning in DSDM



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What is Risk?

A project risk is something that may happen during a project that will have a detrimental effect.

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A Typical Risk Management Process

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Where DSDM Reduces Risk

Traditional approaches use time contingency to reduce risk. Some Agile projects use NDUF (no design up front) and Traditional projects use BDUF (big design up front).

DSDM uses the EDUF (enough design up front) approach. It is because requirements are sometimes unknowable up front or are likely to change during the project.

Risks to Agile Projects

Points to consider are:

- Low/patchy business roles
- Fully-detailed specification
- 100% solution expected
- Swapping team resources in and out.

Exercise 3: The three control parameters of cost, time and features

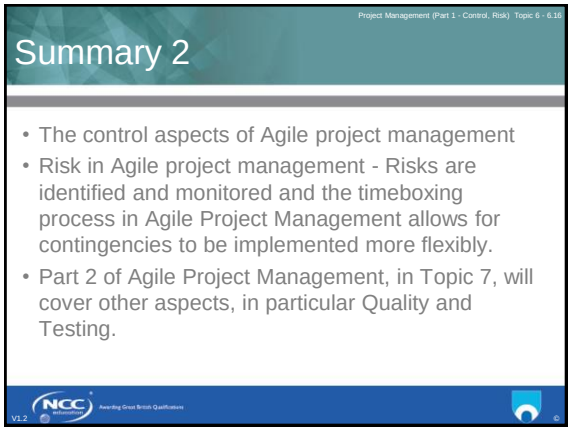
Get into groups of about 6. In your groups list 20 features you need in a house.

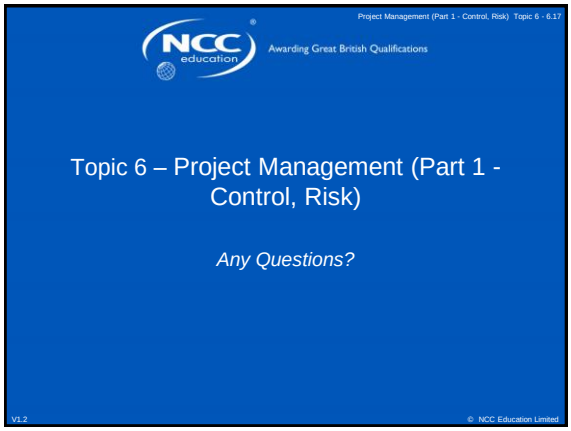
Source: Image from pixabay.com © 2016

Summary 1

Agile Project Management (Part 1):

- Traditional project management compared with Agile project management
  - Traditional project management is rigid and prevents creative thinking and strong collaboration. Agile Project Management allows for creative thinking with communication at the heart of the project.


Project Management (Part 1 - Control, Risk) Topic 6 - 6.16
Summary 2
• The control aspects of Agile project management
• Risk in Agile project management - Risks are identified and monitored and the timeboxing process in Agile Project Management allows for contingencies to be implemented more flexibly.
• Part 2 of Agile Project Management, in Topic 7, will cover other aspects, in particular Quality and Testing.
V1.2


Project Management (Part 1 - Control, Risk) Topic 6 - 6.17
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Any Questions?
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