

TRADITIONAL VS LATEST METHODOLOGIES

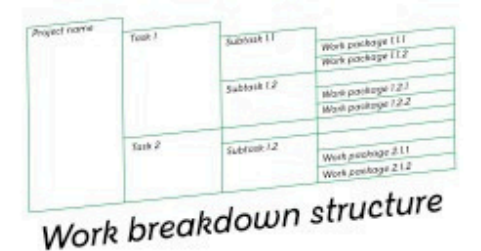
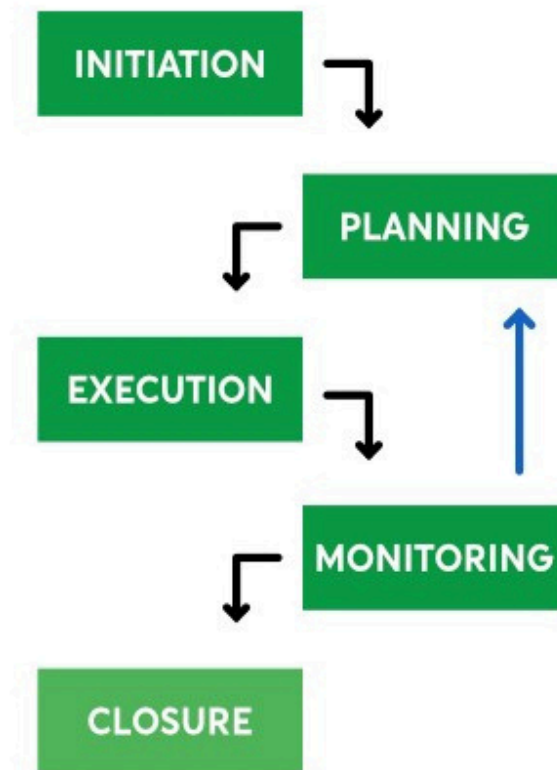
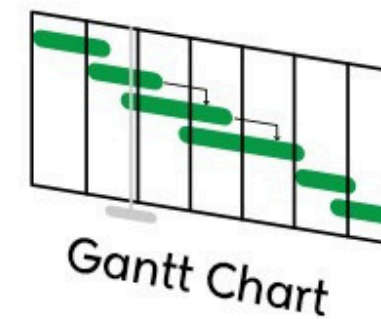
**By,
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Traditional Methodologies

Objectives:

- Process
- Advantages & Drawbacks

Traditional Project Management



Work breakdown structure

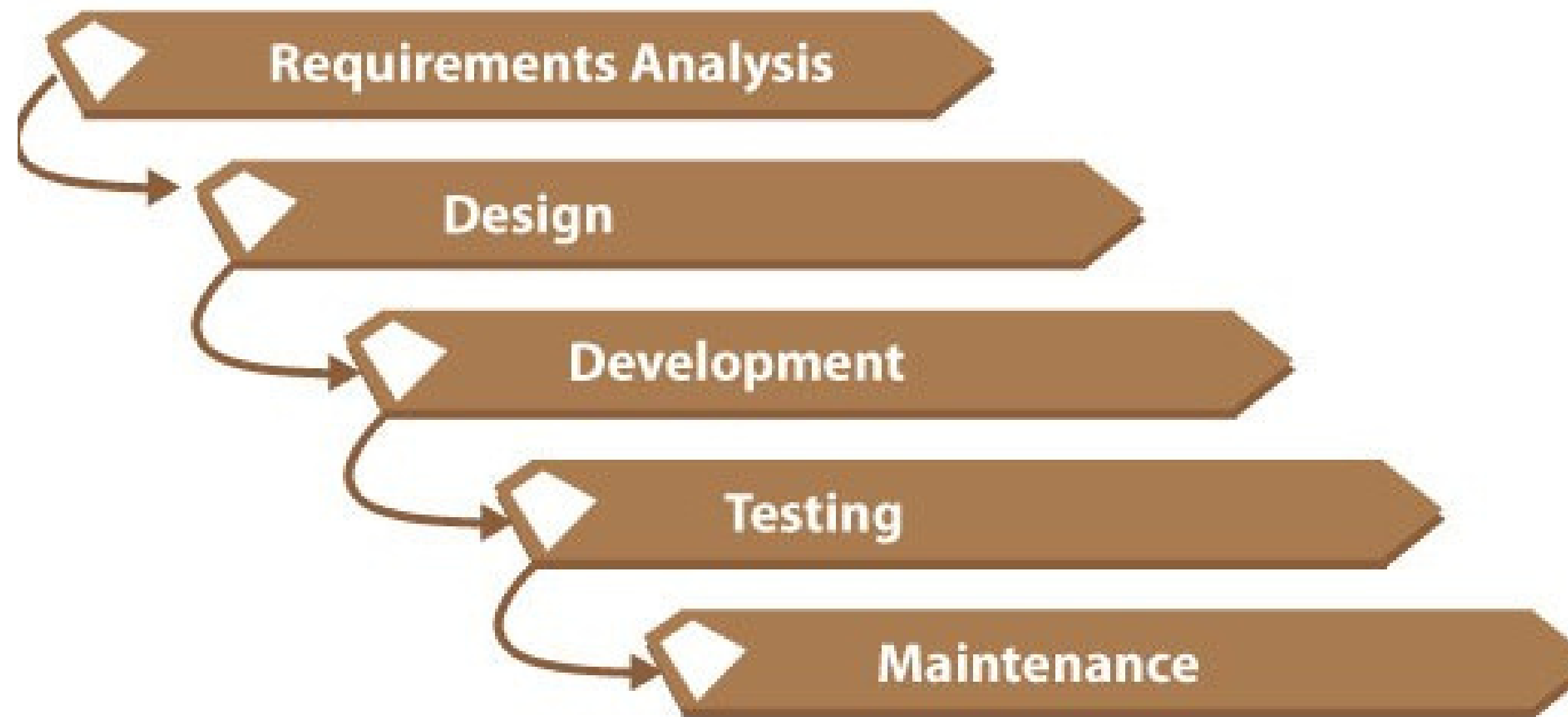
Project name	Task 1	Subtask 1.1	Work package 1.1.1	Work package 1.1.2
		Subtask 1.2	Work package 1.2.1	Work package 1.2.2
	Task 2	Subtask 2.1	Work package 2.1.1	Work package 2.1.2

Traditional Methodologies Example

Waterfall model

Objectives

- Plan Everything Upfront
- Predictable, Linear Process
- Deliver Full Product at the End



Pros & Cons of Traditional Methods

Advantages

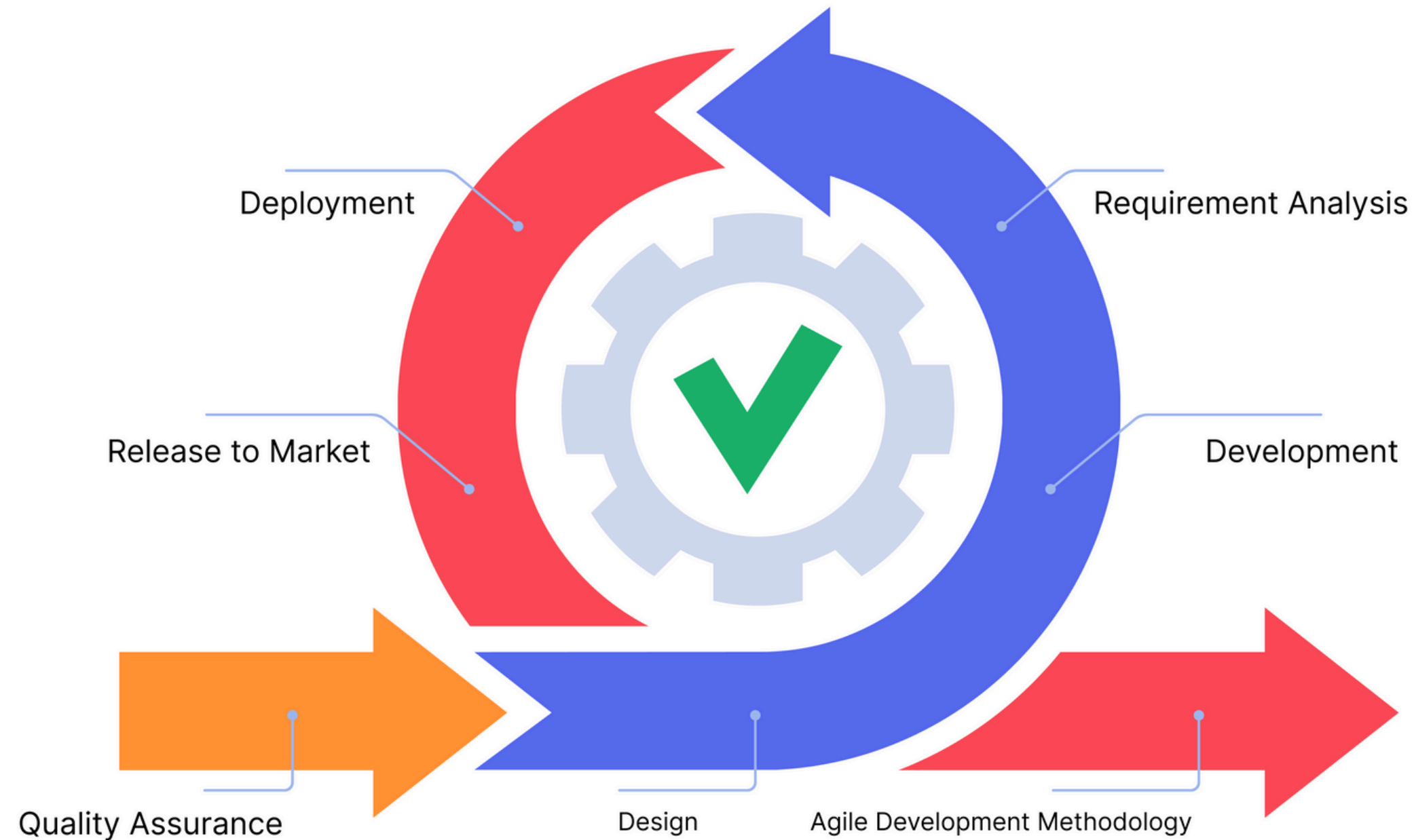
- Clear Structure
- Good for Fixed Requirements
- Easier to Manage Early

Drawbacks

- Inflexible to Change
- Late Testing, Late Feedback
- Higher Risk of Failure

Latest Methodologies

- Agile
- Scrum
- Modern Practices

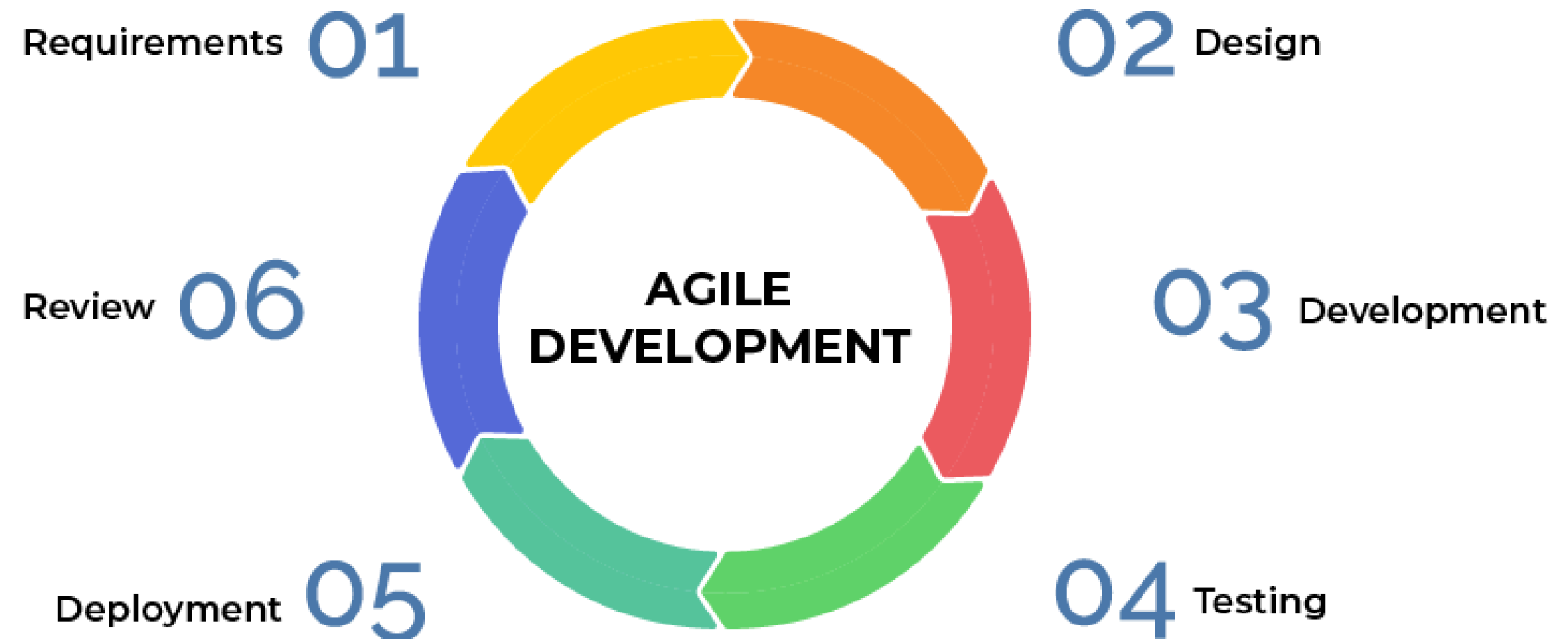


Latest methodologies example

Agile:

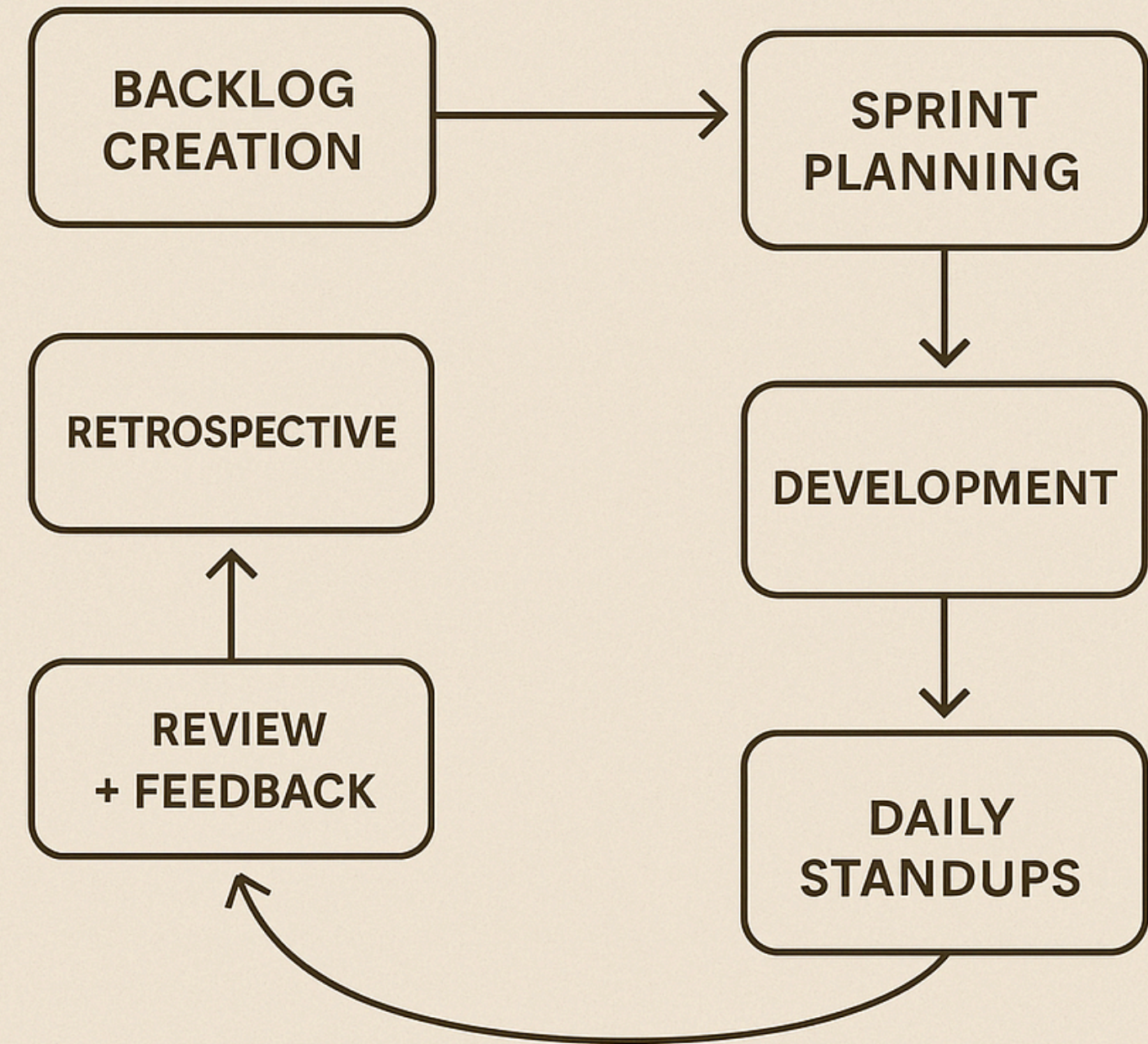
Objective of Agile

- Respond Quickly to Change
- Deliver Working Software Fast
- Collaborate with Customers Regularly



Flowchart of Agile

AGILE PROCESS FLOW



How Modern Methods Overcome Traditional Drawbacks

Traditional Drawback

- Inflexibility
- Late Testing
- Fixed Scope
- Lack of Feedback

Modern Solution

- Agile Iterations
- Continuous Integration
- Evolving Backlog
- Customer Involvement

Thank you!