



# Agile Development

**Topic 6:**

**Project Management (Part 1 - Control, Risk)**



# Topic 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.



# Agile Project Management

- Major Planning Issues
- Part 1:
  - Control
  - Risk
- Part 2:
  - Configuration Management
  - Quality
  - Testing
  - Metrics
  - Maintainability

# 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.

## Agile Project Managers must:

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





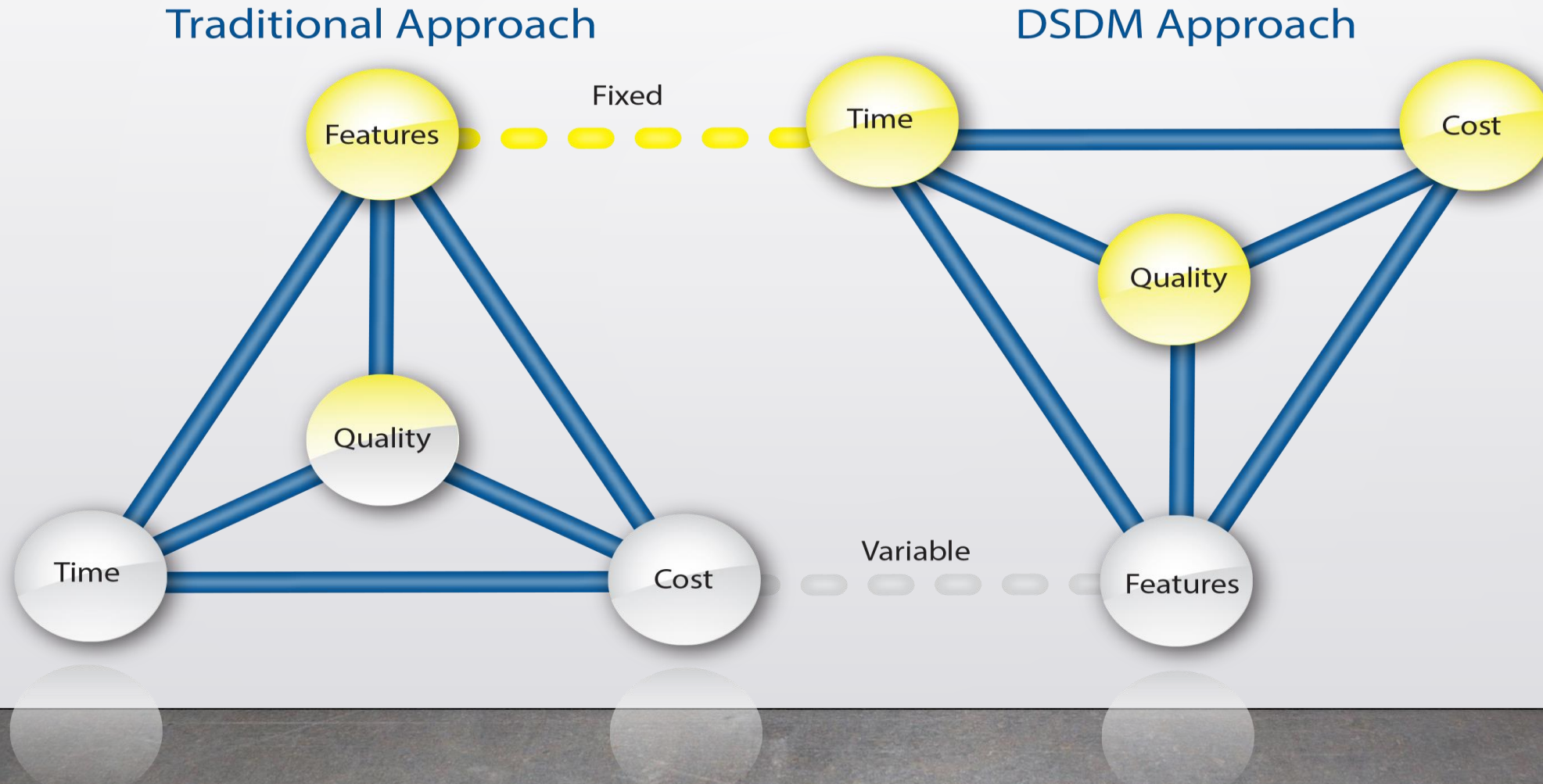
# Communication

Points to consider:

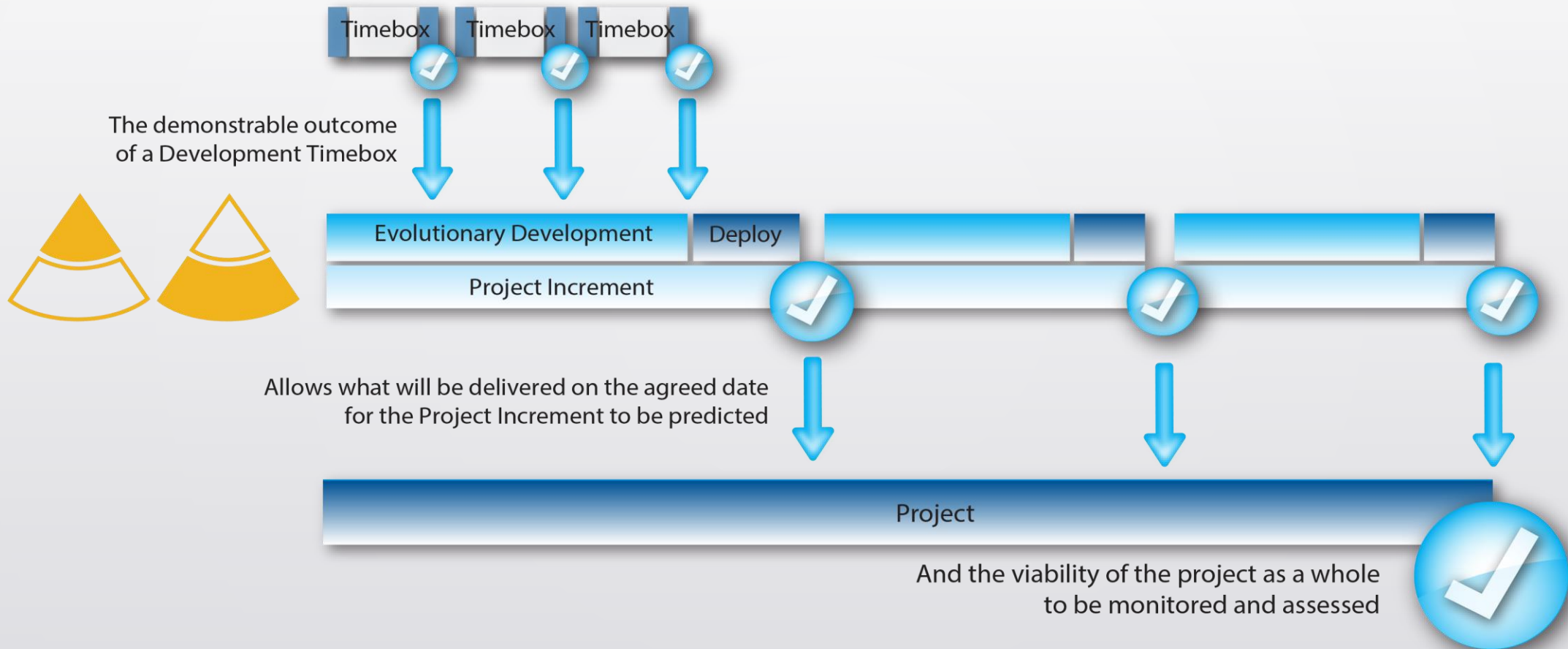
- An environment conducive to good communication
- Team members who are good communicators
- Co-located teams, where possible
- Daily “stand-ups”
- Facilitated workshops
- Modelling and prototyping



# DSDM Atern Control Parameters



# Planning in DSDM





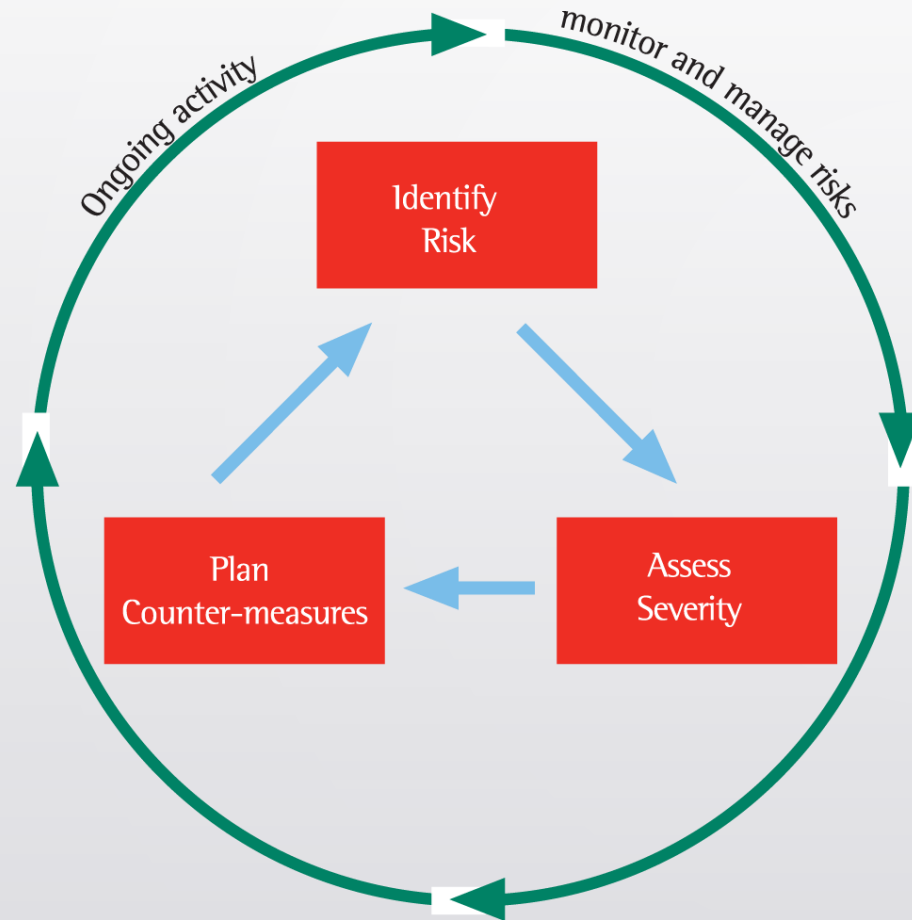
---

## What is Risk?

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



# A Typical Risk Management Process



- Risk Management Process
  - Risk identification
  - Risk assessment
  - Risk precaution/Action plan



## 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: 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.






# Summary

- 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.



## Summary

- 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.



End of topic 😊

**Any Questions?**