

PRODUCT DELIVERY



1620

Francis Bacon describes an iterative cycle on which scientific method is then based

















1956

Herbert Benington describes SAGE, the precursor to Waterfall, as a linear (noniterative) product development process





1986

game'



1995



1601

Shakespear e writes Hamlet

1709 First piano 1769

1802 First steam

First electric

1885 Automobile

1931 Jet engine

Deming Cycle created based on scientific

method

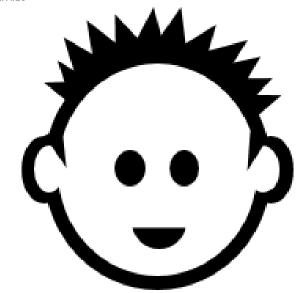
1950

1957 Sputnik I launched

HBR publishes "New new product development

Scrum introduced OOPSLA'95

2001 Agile Manifesto signed













TRADITIONAL

SUCCESSFUL



Traditional linear frameworks and processes for producing

products and delivering projects are less successful than

agile as they are not able to adapt as easily to changing

needs or changing market environments.



Agile is an umbrella term for many practices and frameworks. Agile is not a methodology. Agile frameworks are more successful* at adapting to change than traditional linear processes and therefore have more successful outcomes



Value driven



Valued features drive estimates



Focus on adapting to feedback



Schedule driven



Plan dictates the cost, schedule, estimates



Focus on predicting outcomes after lengthy planning



Demonstrate progress by delivering value every 2-4 weeks



Work is organised for fast feedback for decision-making on what to build



User-centred and "just enough" documentation to communicate what is needed so it can be built



Demonstrate progress by reporting on activity and stage gateways



Process very tolerant of late learning



Requirements centred, where half of what is documented is never built, and half of that not used

