

انواع المشاريع

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Projects
Life Cycles

Predictive Life Cycle

Iterative Life Cycle

<u>Incremental</u> Life Cycle

Agile Life Cycle

Hybrid Life Cycle

Degree of Change

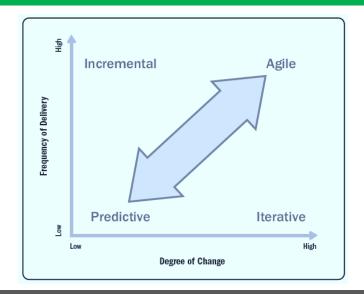
Frequency of Delivery



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Characteristics									
Approach	Requirements	Activities	Delivery	Goal					
Predictive	Fixed	Performed once for a given increment	Single delivery	Manage cost					
Iterative	Dynamic	Repeated until correct	Single delivery	Correctness of solution					
Incremental	Dynamic	Performed once for a given increment	Frequent smaller deliveries	Speed					
Agile	Dynamic	Repeated until correct	Frequent small deliveries	Customer value via frequent deliveries and feedback					

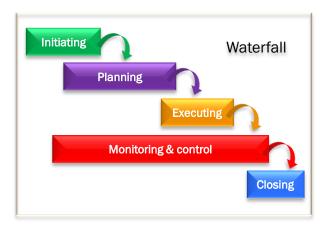


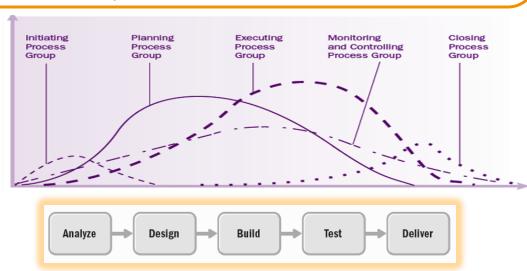
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Predictive Life Cycle التنبوء

- A more **traditional** approach, with the bulk of **planning** occurring **upfront**, then executing in a single pass; a sequential process.
- Predictive life cycles expect to take advantage of <u>high certainty</u> around firm requirements, a <u>stable team</u>, and low risk.
- When the team creates detailed requirements and plans at the beginning of the project, they can articulate the constraints. The team can then use those **constraints to manage risk and cost**. As the team progresses through the detailed plan, they **monitor and control changes** that might affect the **scope**, **schedule**, or **budget**.
- Predictive projects <u>do not typically deliver business value until the end of the project</u>. If the predictive project encounters changes or disagreements with the requirements, or if the technological solution is no longer straightforward, the predictive project will incur unanticipated costs.





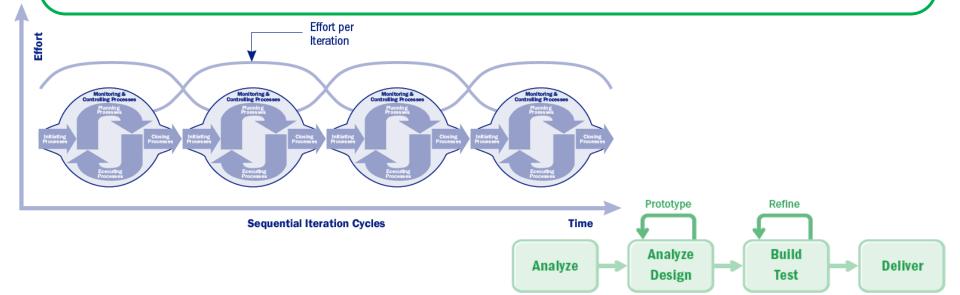


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<u>تكراري</u> Life Cycle يكراري

- An approach that allows <u>feedback</u> for unfinished work to improve and modify that work.
- Projects benefit from iterative life cycles when complexity is high, when the project incurs frequent changes, or when the scope is subject to differing stakeholders' views of the desired final product.
- Iterative life cycles improve the product or result through successive **prototypes** or proofs of concept. Each new prototype yields new **stakeholder feedback** and team insights. Then, the team incorporates the new information by repeating one or more project activities in the next cycle.
- ☐ Iterations help identify and reduce uncertainty in the project.
- ☐ Iterative life cycles may **take longer** because they are optimized for learning rather than speed of delivery.



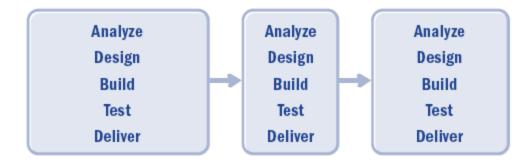


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<u>تدریجی</u> <u>Incremental</u> Life Cycle

- An approach that provides **finished deliverables** that the customer may be **able to use** immediately.
- Some projects optimize for <u>speed of delivery</u>. Many businesses and initiatives cannot afford to wait for everything to be completed; in these cases, customers are willing to receive a subset of the overall solution. This frequent delivery of smaller deliverables is called an incremental life cycle





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Agile Life Cycle (مرنة) الساليب رشيقة (مرنة)

- An approach that is both <u>iterative</u> and <u>incremental</u> to <u>refine work items</u> and <u>deliver frequently</u>.
- Agile life cycles combine both iterative and incremental approaches in order to adapt to **high degrees of change** and deliver project **value more often**.
- Agile life cycles are those that fulfill the principles of the Agile Manifesto. In particular, customer satisfaction increases with **early** and **continuous delivery of valuable products**. Moreover, an incremental deliverable that is functional and provides value is the primary measure of progress.

Iteration-Based Agile



NOTE: Each timebox is the same size. Each timebox results in working tested features.

Flow-Based Agile



NOTE: In flow, the time it takes to complete a feature is not the same for each feature.



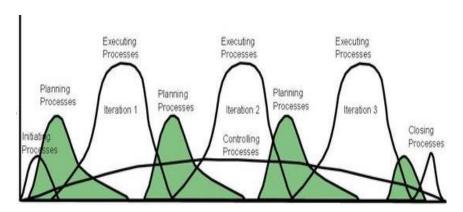
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Adaptive Planning



Rolling Wave

Iteration-Based Agile

Requirements Analysis Design Build Test	Repeat as needed 	Requirements Analysis Design Build Test	Requirements Analysis Design Build Test			
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NOTE: Each timebox is the same size. Each timebox results in working tested features.

Flow-Based Agile

Requirements Analysis Design Build Test the number of features in the WIP limit Requirement Analysis Design Build Test the number of features in the WIP limit	Analysis Design Build Test	Repeat as needed 	Requirements Analysis Design Build Test the number of features in the WIP limit	Requirements Analysis Design Build Test the number of features in the WIP limit
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<u>Aequi</u> Life Cycle <u>هجين</u>

- ☐ A combination of predictive, iterative, incremental, and/or agile
- It is not necessary to use a single approach for an entire project. Projects often combine elements of different life cycles in order to <u>achieve certain goals</u>.

Agile Agile Predictive Predictive Predictive

- Can be used when there is **uncertainty**, **complexity**, and **risk** in the development portion of the project that would benefit from an agile approach, followed by a defined, repeatable rollout phase that is appropriate to undertake in a predictive way, perhaps by a different team.
- Example: the development of a new high-tech product followed by rollout and training to thousands of users.

Agile Agile Agile

Predictive Predictive Predictive

- A combination of both predictive and agile approaches are used in the same project.
- Example: Perhaps the team is incrementally transitioning to agile and using some approaches like short iterations, daily standups, and retrospectives, but other aspects of the project such as upfront estimation, work assignment, and progress tracking are still following predictive approaches.

Predictive Predictive Predictive

- A portion of the project with uncertainty, complexity, or opportunity for scope creep is being tackled in an agile way, but the remainder of the project is being managed using predictive approaches.
- Example: an engineering firm that is building a facility with a new component.

Agile Agile Predictive Predictive Predictive

- This approach might be used when a particular element is **non-negotiable** or **not executable** using an agile approach.
- Examples: include integrating an external component developed by a different vendor that cannot or will not partner in a collaborative or incremental way. A single integration is required after the component is delivered.