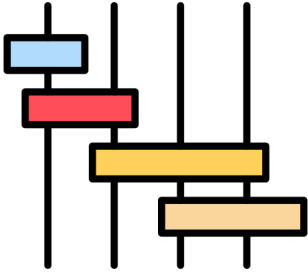


TYPES OF PROJECT LIFE CYCLES

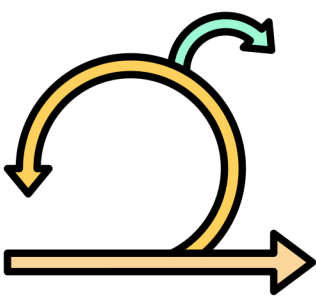
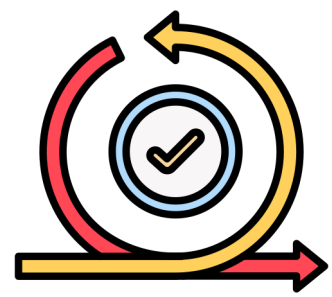


PREDICTIVE LIFE CYCLE

Predictive life cycle is used when requirements are fixed and known. The detailed plan is created at the start. It is performed once for the life time of a project and gives a single delivery at the end. The focus is on managing the cost. PMI Agile Practice Guide

ITERATIVE LIFE CYCLE

Iterative life cycle is used when requirements are dynamic and complex. Time boxing is used on an iteration. The activities are repeated until correct and gives a single delivery at the end. The focus is correctness of the output. PMI Agile Practice Guide

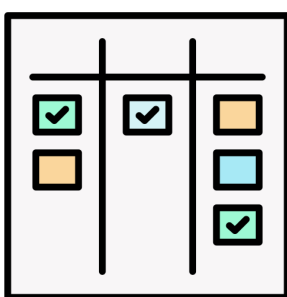
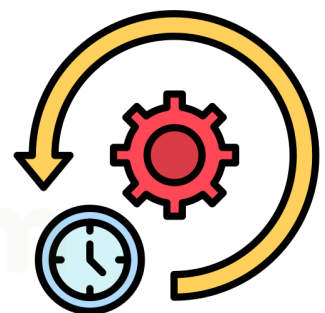


INCREMENTAL LIFE CYCLE

Incremental life cycle is used when requirements are changing daily. Time boxing is used on an iteration. The activities are performed once for an increment and gives frequent smaller usable deliveries. The focus is on speed. PMI Agile Practice Guide

AGILE LIFE CYCLE

Agile life cycle is both iterative & incremental in nature. The team expects requirements to change. The activities are repeated for a delivery until correct and gives frequent small usable deliveries. The focus is on customer value via continuous feedback. PMI Agile Practice Guide

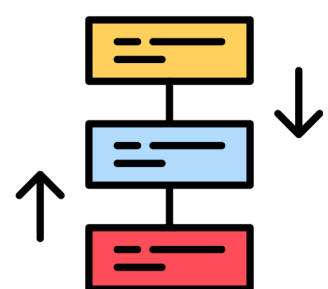


TYPES OF AGILE LIFE CYCLE

Iteration Based Agile uses time boxes of same size for each iteration & works in iterations. Flow Based Agile uses varying sized time boxes based on number of features and team pulls features from backlog based on capacity. Both result in working tested features. PMI Agile Practice Guide

HYBRID LIFE CYCLE

Hybrid Life Cycle combines different approaches based on the requirements of team or project. It's not necessary to use a single approach for entire project. A combination of predictive, iterative, incremental and/or agile approaches is called hybrid cycle. PMI Agile Practice Guide



DID YOU LEARN SOMETHING ABOUT PROJECT LIFE CYCLES?

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