



Blue Change Solutions

Erfolgreich verändern

Training

Agile Projekt Management Trainingsinhalte

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1. Relevante Kapitel und Inhalte für das Foundation Training

1.1. Lifecycle and Products

What DSDM is and what the benefits of using DSDM are.	1.1, 1.2, 2.6
The key elements of the Effective Solution Development Team Instrumental Success Factor.	5.3
The key elements of the following Instrumental Success Factors: Embracing the DSDM Approach Business Engagement – Active and Ongoing Iterative Development, Integrated Testing and Incremental Delivery Transparency	5.2, 5.4-6
The use of the Project Approach Questionnaire as a means of assessing the initial status of a project as an Instrumental Success Factor.	5.7
The scope and use of the DSDM testing concepts.	9.3
How the Pre-Project phase in the process adds value.	6.2 6
How the Feasibility phase in the process adds value.	6.3
How the Foundations phase in the process adds value.	6.4
How the Evolutionary Development phase in the process adds value.	6.5
How the Deployment phase in the process adds value.	6.6
How the Post-Project phase in the process adds value.	6.7
The sequence of the phases and how DSDM can be configured for scalability and formality.	6.1, 6.8-10
The purpose and use of the Business products from each lifecycle phase: Terms of Reference Business Case	8.2.1 – 8.2.3, 8.2.14
The purpose and use of the Business products from each lifecycle phase: Prioritised Requirements List Benefits Assessment	8.2.3, 8.2.14
The purpose and use of the Solution products from each lifecycle phase: Solution Architecture Definition Development Approach Definition Evolving Solution	8.2.4-5, 8.2.10
The purpose use of the Management products from each lifecycle phase: Delivery Plan Management Approach Definition	8.2.6-7
The purpose use of the Management products from each lifecycle phase: Feasibility Assessment Foundations Summary	8.2.8-9

The purpose use of the Management products from each lifecycle phase: Timebox Plan Timebox Review Record Project Review Report	8.2.11-13
How the phases in the DSDM process help to build quality.	9.6

1.2. People and Roles

The dimensions of the roles within an Agile Project Team and the names of the roles contained within each dimension: Categories Interests	7.4
The purpose of each category group, and the names of the roles in each of the three role categories and how they can be used: Project-level roles Solution Development Team roles Supporting roles	7.2
The definition and responsibilities of the Business Sponsor role.	7.3.1
The definition and responsibilities of the Business Visionary role.	7.3.2
The definition and responsibilities of the Technical Coordinator role.	7.3.3
The definition and responsibilities of the Project Manager role.	7.3.4
The definition and responsibilities of the Solution Development Team roles: Business Analyst Team Leader Business Ambassador Solution Developer Solution Tester	7.3.5-9
The definition and responsibilities of the Supporting roles: Business Advisor Technical Advisor Workshop Facilitator DSDM Coach	7.3.10-13

1.3. Techniques

The definition of the MoSCoW technique and what the letters stand for.	10.1
The definition of Iterative Development.	12.3.1
The two styles of Timebox: 1. Structured 2. Free Format	11.2
Key concepts in Facilitated Workshops, and how they add value throughout an Agile project.	12.1, 12.4
The MoSCoW prioritisation rules.	10.2



How the MoSCoW prioritisation approach relates to a specific timeframe and how it adds value throughout an Agile project.	10.3 – 10.4
Key concepts in Iterative Development, and how it is planned and controlled throughout an Agile project.	12.3.1-3, 12.4
How Iterative Development adds quality throughout an Agile project.	12.3.4, 12.4
Key concepts in Modelling and how it adds value throughout an Agile project.	12.2, 12.4
The key elements of the steps in a Structured Timebox.	11.2.1
The key elements of the steps in a Free Format Timebox.	11.2.2
The approach to Timeboxing, (including Daily Stand-ups), and how it adds value throughout an Agile project.	11.1 – 11.5

1.4. Planning and Control

The key elements of the DSDM Philosophy.	3.1, 3.3, 4.1
The Agile approach to project variables.	3.2
The rationale for using DSDM.	2.5
The titles of the Principles 1-8.	4.1
The definition of Principles 1- 2: 1. Principle 1 – Focus on the Business Need 2. Principle 2 – Deliver on Time	4.2-3
The definition of Principles 3–4: 1. Principle 3 – Collaborate 2. Principle 4– Never Compromise Quality	4.4-5
The title and definition of Principles 5-6: 1. Principle 5 – Build Incrementally from Firm Foundations 2. Principle 6 – Develop Iteratively	4.6-7
The definition of Principles 7-8: 1. Principle 7 – Communicate Continuously and Clearly 2. Principle 8 – Demonstrate Control	4.8-9
How the DSDM Principles are used and add value to an Agile project.	4.1 – 4.10,
How tracking and control is used and adds value to an Agile project.	9.4
How Agile projects are planned and how planning adds value to an Agile project.	9.1,9.2, 9.5, 9.7

2. Relevante Kapitel und Inhalte für das Practitioner Training

2.1. Lifecycle and Products

<p>Identify appropriate information for inclusion in the Agile products:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Terms of Reference 2. Business Case 3. Prioritised Requirements List 4. Solution Architecture Definition 5. Development Approach Definition 6. Delivery Plan 7. Management Approach Definition 8. Feasibility Assessment 9. Foundation Summary 10. Evolving Solution 11. Timebox Plan 12. Timebox Review Record 13. Project Review Report 14. Benefits Assessment 	16.1 16.17
<p>Identify what the Project Manager needs to consider as the project progresses through the following phases:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Pre-Project Phase 2. Feasibility Phase 3. Foundations Phase 4. Evolutionary Development Phase 5. Deployment Phase 6. Post-Project Phase 	15.1 – 15.4
<p>Be able to apply the Agile approach to Delivering Quality (including Testing) using the recommended activities and actions where appropriate.</p>	9.3, 9.6, 22.1-22.4,
<p>Be able to tailor the recommended activities and actions where appropriate.</p>	24.1 – 24.3
<p>Whether the products listed in 0301 above are fit for purpose, and whether the appropriate roles have been involved in their development and maintenance throughout the life of an Agile project.</p>	16.1 – 16.17
<p>Whether the recommended actions have been undertaken appropriately in the phases, and whether the appropriate roles have been involved when carrying out the phases in 0302 above.</p>	15.1 – 15.4
<p>Whether activities have been, or are scheduled to be, undertaken appropriately, and whether the appropriate roles have been involved in Delivering Quality (including Testing).</p>	9.3, 9.6, 22.1 – 22.4
<p>Whether activities have been, or are scheduled to be, undertaken appropriately, and whether the appropriate roles have been involved in tailoring DSDM.</p>	24.1 – 24.3

2.2. People and Roles

<p>Identify an appropriate Agile team structure and role descriptions, including acceptable role consolidations or sharing.</p>	14.1 – 14.15
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Identify the recommended actions for each of the roles associated with an Agile team.	14.3 – 14.17
Identify the recommended actions associated with team interaction.	18.1 – 18.4
Be able to identify, analyse and distinguish between appropriate and inappropriate application of the PR theme to a project scenario. Specifically to analyse, with reasons:	
Whether the allocated roles and responsibilities are appropriate.	14.1 – 14.17
Whether the recommended actions for each of the roles associated with an Agile team are appropriate, considering team interactions.	14.1 – 14.17, 18.1 – 18.4

2.3. Techniques

Be able to apply and tailor the relevant aspects of the TE theme to a project scenario-based situation. Specifically to:	
Identify how Timeboxing should be used, the roles involved in its use and where in the lifecycle it would be used.	17.8 – 17.11
Identify how MoSCoW should be used, the roles involved in its use and where in the lifecycle it would be used.	17.1 – 17.7
Identify how requirements and/or User stories should be used and any improvements associated with their use.	19.1 – 19.5
Identify how other techniques (Facilitated Workshops, Iterative Development and Modelling) should be used, the roles involved in their use, and where in the lifecycle they would be used.	12.1, 12.2, 12.3
Be able to identify, analyse and distinguish between appropriate and inappropriate application of the TE theme to a project scenario. Specifically to analyse, with reasons:	
Whether Timeboxing has been applied appropriately to a project scenario.	17.8 – 17.11
Whether the MoSCoW approach to prioritisation has been applied appropriately to a project scenario.	17.1 – 17.7
Whether requirements and/or user stories have been applied appropriately.	19.1 – 19.5
Whether the other techniques (Facilitated Workshops, Iterative Development and Modelling) have been applied appropriately to a project scenario.	12.1, 12.2, 12.3

2.4. Planning and Control

Be able to apply and tailor the relevant aspects of the PC theme to a project scenario. Specifically to:	
Identify the use of, and improvements associated with focusing on, Estimating where appropriate.	20.1 – 20.6
Identify the use of, and improvements associated with focusing on, Risk where appropriate.	23.1 – 23.5
Identify how the DSDM Principles are applied and any improvements associated with their use.	13.1 – 13.9
Be able to apply the Agile approach to Planning, tailoring the recommended activities and actions where appropriate.	21.1 – 21.4, 24.1 – 24.3

Be able to apply the Agile approach to tracking and control, tailoring the recommended activities and actions where appropriate.	9.4, 12.3.3, 17.9-10, 24.1 – 24.3
Be able to identify, analyse and distinguish between appropriate and inappropriate application of the PC theme to a project scenario. Specifically to analyse, with reasons:	
Whether Estimating has been applied appropriately.	20.1 – 20.6
Whether Risk has been applied appropriately,	23.1 – 23.5
Whether the DSDM Principles have been applied appropriately.	13.1 – 13.9
Whether activities have been, or are scheduled to be, undertaken appropriately, and whether the appropriate roles have been involved in Planning.	21.1 – 21.4, 24.1 – 24.3
Whether activities have been, or are scheduled to be, undertaken appropriately, and whether the appropriate roles have been involved in tracking and control.	9.4, 12.3.3, 17.9-10, 24.1 – 24.3