

	THE WATERFALL MODEL	THE AGILE MODEL
Planning	From the outset, we must have a plan for the entire project prepared, describing how and when we reach the final product.	We start with a plan for a part of the project that we are certain of. Once this part is completed and we have a finished part of the final product, we will make a new plan for the next part.
Cooperation between those who execute the project and the customer.	Does not have to be particularly close. Everything is specified in a contract.	Must necessarily be close as the parties are highly dependent on each other.
The time from when we specify the product until we have something that we can see working	Depending on the size of the project, it may take a very long time.	Short, as we do a small part at a time.
The risk that the plan will not work out	Great, as we have had to plan the entire project from the start before doing anything.	Smaller, as we only plan a small part at a time, and therefore we can quickly learn from our experience.
The ability to respond quickly to changes in the project	Low, as it is cumbersome to redo when the project is big.	High, as we can quickly change the small subproject.

FIGURE 1.19
The waterfall model versus the agile model.