

Adaptive Business Analysis Methodologies; Enabling Agile Transformation in Complex Enterprises

Ashkan Pourzeinali¹, Sonreet Kaur², Samer Kobrossy³

^{1,2,3}Assistant Professor, University of Niagara Falls Canada, Master of Management Program, Niagara Falls, Canada

Article Info

Article history:

Received March 19, 2025
Revised July 23, 2025
Accepted October 10, 2025

Kata Kunci:

Analisis Bisnis Adaptif,
Analisis Bisnis Tangkas,
Transformasi Tangkas,
Analisis Bisnis,
Transformasi digital

Keywords

Adaptive Business Analysis,
Agile Transformation,
Stakeholder engagement,
Enterprise Agility,
Agile principles

ABSTRAK

Organisasi harus menciptakan kapabilitas fleksibel yang memungkinkan transformasi tangkas sekaligus menjaga visi strategis mereka tetap utuh agar berhasil di pasar yang berubah cepat saat ini. Metodologi analisis bisnis tradisional yang mengandalkan proses terstruktur dan dokumentasi komprehensif menghadapi tantangan integrasi dengan kerangka kerja tangkas karena mengikuti jalur linier yang kaku. Penelitian ini menyelidiki bagaimana Metodologi Analisis Bisnis Adaptif dapat secara efektif menghubungkan proses analisis bisnis tradisional dengan prinsip tangkas untuk membantu organisasi beroperasi secara efektif dalam lingkungan yang kompleks dan tidak dapat diprediksi. Studi ini meneliti bagaimana analisis bisnis adaptif mendorong kerja tim lintas fungsi bersama dengan pengumpulan persyaratan berulang dan pengambilan keputusan langsung dalam lingkungan tangkas. Makalah ini mengidentifikasi komponen BA adaptif utama seperti keterlibatan pemangku kepentingan dan pengiriman bertahap melalui analisis ekstensif studi kasus industri dan literatur akademis di samping analitik prediktif dan tata kelola yang digerakkan oleh nilai. Studi ini menunjukkan organisasi yang menerapkan metode BA adaptif mencapai hasil pelaksanaan proyek yang lebih baik dan keselarasan pemangku kepentingan bersama dengan kemajuan inovasi yang lebih cepat dalam pengembangan perangkat lunak dan domain komputasi awan. Penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa Metodologi Analisis Bisnis Adaptif menawarkan struktur yang solid untuk mencapai ketangkasan perusahaan yang menjadi penting bagi bisnis yang bertransformasi secara digital.

ABSTRACT

Organizations must create flexible capabilities that enable agile transformations while keeping their strategic vision intact to succeed in today's rapidly changing markets. Traditional business analysis methodologies which rely on structured processes and comprehensive documentation face integration challenges with agile frameworks because they follow a rigid linear path. The research investigates how Adaptive Business Analysis Methodologies can effectively connect traditional business analysis processes with agile principles to help organizations operate effectively in complex and unpredictable settings. The study examines how adaptive business analysis encourages cross-functional teamwork along with iterative requirement collection and immediate decision-making in agile environments. The paper identifies key adaptive BA components such as stakeholder engagement and incremental delivery through an extensive analysis of industry case studies and academic literature alongside predictive analytics and value-driven governance. The study demonstrates organizations implementing adaptive BA methods achieve better project execution outcomes and stakeholder harmony along with faster innovation advances in software

development and cloud computing domains. The research demonstrates that Adaptive Business Analysis Methodologies offers a solid structure to reach enterprise agility which becomes essential for businesses that transform digitally.

This is an open access article under the [CC BY](#) license



Corresponding Author:

Ashkan Pourzeinali
Assistant Professor, University of Niagara Falls Canada, Master of Management Program
Niagara Falls, Canada
Email: ashkan.pourzeinali@gmail.com

1. INTRODUCTION

The modern dynamic marketplace requires organizations to develop adaptive capabilities that help them maintain their competitive edge. Multiple industries have widely implemented agile methods because they promote adaptability along with iterative development and customer-centered strategies. Traditional business analysis methods that follow linear sequences and require extensive documentation often face challenges when trying to integrate with agile principles. Adaptive business analysis methodologies have developed to allow organizations to maintain strategic alignment while responding to real-time project requirements.

The organization must address multiple challenges such as synchronizing business and IT strategies to provide customer value within restricted timeframes while responding to new business needs and implementing transformational process and technology changes. The organization needs to evaluate if their design provides enough flexibility to implement this new model. Systems delivered might fail to align with current organizational requirements because business needs have changed significantly before implementation.

These problems develop frequently, and they require more attention since business analysis traditionally focuses on planning and forecasting set goals. Constraint Governance Enhancements like Adaptive and Iterative Business Analysis Approaches fall outside traditional phase-based delivery models while providing more flexibility in managing project scope. The research details organizational advantages through the implementation of Adaptive Business Analysis Methodologies which enable companies to:

1. Develop greater proactivity in response to changing strategic business requirements and market conditions.
2. Build stronger connections between businesses and IT departments throughout all organizational levels.
3. Begin deployment by releasing essential business features and functions prior to full implementation.
4. Ensure that the organizational structure supports continuous development and learning opportunities.
5. Accelerate the development of inspiring innovations and rapid organizational transformation towards agility.

This research investigates how adaptive business analysis methodologies enable agile transformations in dynamic organizational settings. Specifically, this paper seeks to answer the following research question: What role do adaptive business analysis methodologies play in achieving successful agile transformations for complex organizational systems? This research examines the various tools and frameworks in adaptive business analysis to understand their impact on improving project outcomes and

enabling better stakeholder engagement and flexible decision-making within agile frameworks. Enterprises aiming to achieve customer-centric agility need to implement adaptive business analysis methodologies to navigate today's competitive business landscape successfully. Transitioning from conventional linear analysis methods to an adaptive model that integrates value-based practices and promotes collaboration creates substantial challenges yet remains crucial to achieving organizational agility.

The paper analyzes how adaptive BA methodologies function during agile transformations by reviewing their success in handling complex projects and enhancing cross-functional teamwork while matching agile frameworks like Scrum, Kanban, and SAFe. The paper delivers an extensive evaluation of adaptive BA's function in current agile settings through its analysis of various tools and techniques alongside industry case studies. These methodologies help organizations across different sectors achieve project success by allowing them to adapt to business changes actively while driving innovation and staying aligned with strategic objectives.

2. METHOD

This research review combines qualitative information from academic literature alongside industry case studies and BA frameworks to examine adaptive BA methods for use in agile settings. The fundamental research sources consist of investigations into agile BI systems and essential studies on adaptive BA methods which support agile transformation requirements. The study presents essential insights from industry case studies of agile projects operating within technology and finance sectors that demonstrate rapid adaptability as a critical success factor.

This literature review covers historical and modern research about adaptive BA methods with specific attention to Scrum, Kanban, and SAFe frameworks. The selection of articles focused on adaptive business analysis integration with BI tools and predictive analytics while highlighting case studies from the industry on complex high-stakes projects.

The review team conducted a systematic search across academic databases like IEEE Xplore, ABI/INFORM, and Business Source Premier using search terms including "adaptive business analysis", "agile business analysis", "predictive analytics", and "agile transformation".

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Traditional Business Analysis methods rely on structured processes and extensive documentation while following a linear, sequential approach to gather and analyze requirements. These traditional methodologies require detailed planning and documentation from the beginning and offer limited adaptability to evolving needs or iterative feedback during the project. Business analysis methods that work well in predictable environments reduce the ability to remain flexible and responsive when used in agile frameworks. According to [5] traditional BA methodologies cannot keep pace with rapidly changing environments due to their inability to handle iterative cycles and continuous feedback loops which are essential to agile projects.

Adaptive business analysis methodologies support agile principles through iterative changes and dynamic requirement collection. Adaptive BA methods allow cross-functional teams to react to stakeholder feedback and evolving project information which creates an agile-friendly responsive environment. Organizations gain increased proactivity toward strategic business changes and market shifts through this method while simultaneously reinforcing connections between business operations and IT across all organizational levels. Organizations that implement adaptive BA methodologies create an environment which supports continuous improvement and learning while allowing them to swiftly adopt agile practices and release essential business features and functions through soft-launch techniques. Enterprises must maintain flexibility and responsiveness to stay agile and customer-focused within today's competitive business landscape. Project teams using adaptive BA techniques can adapt instantly to modifications while ensuring their work stays aligned with project objectives and stakeholder demands in spite of shifting requirements and limitations [1].

Research supports the view that adaptive BA methodologies boost project success rates along with stakeholder alignment and decision-making flexibility in agile environments. Several factors underscore the growing need for adaptive business analysis approaches:

The ability of adaptive business analysis methods to accommodate evolving business requirements and market trends has improved according to [99] and [103].

Business and IT stakeholders need to develop stronger collaboration and alignment according to [103].

Soft launches enable businesses to deliver essential functions and features at a faster pace according to [104].

The organizational framework should support continuous professional development and advancement opportunities.

[101] and [99] along with [103] demonstrate enhanced capabilities for handling complexity and uncertainty during agile transformations.

The systematic review on agile methods for software development identified several organizational benefits from these approaches such as faster decision-making abilities, enhanced business processes and improved organizational competitiveness.

The success of agile transformations heavily depends on adaptive BA methodologies because they enable teams to make decisions in real-time while fostering cross-functional collaboration and ensuring project goals match strategic objectives. BA professionals in agile environments move from traditional documentation duties to positions that enable iterative development processes. [106] highlights how adaptive BA proves valuable in innovative sectors with its ability to maintain project alignment through a flexible framework amid changing demands.

Multiple industry examples demonstrate the success of adaptive BA methods in agile transformation projects within software development and cloud computing sectors. Adaptive BA practitioners use real-time data and stakeholder input to modify project priorities which improves organizational responsiveness and alignment according to [106] The work of Kasauli et al. (2021) shows that adaptive BA helps agile teams maintain their focus on delivering value while ensuring development efforts meet the changing requirements of customers and the business. [101]

Existing studies point to adaptive BA as a critical mechanism for expanding agile practices across the entire enterprise. Moran indicates that adaptive BA methods deliver both structure and flexibility which enable effective deployment of the Scaled Agile Framework and other enterprise-wide agile models [102]. The adaptive BA's flexibility enables organizations to scale their agile practices while ensuring that project goals match strategic objectives. Adaptive BA uses real-time data analysis together with stakeholder feedback to help agile teams stay aligned with value delivery while remaining adaptable to business changes during enterprise-wide scaling of agile practices.

The comprehensive toolkit within adaptive BA methodologies drives agile transformations by delivering essential tools and techniques. Predictive analytics along with integrated reporting and fuzzy SWARA approach stand out as exceptionally useful elements within this strategic toolkit. BA practitioners benefit from predictive analytics which allows them to anticipate project trends and dynamically modify project scope while integrated reporting delivers immediate updates on project progress and goal alignment. The fuzzy SWARA approach identified by [4] improves adaptive BA performance through its capability to measure both qualitative and quantitative elements of project criteria. This balanced evaluation method promotes effective and adaptable decision-making practices which lead to improved team productivity and stakeholder satisfaction. [100].

Beyond these analytical tools adaptive BA stresses how vital collaboration and communication are throughout agile transformations. Cross-functional teams maintain their responsiveness to evolving project demands through additional adaptive BA techniques like iterative prioritization and collaborative requirements elicitation along with agile user story mapping.

[2] identify business intelligence as a fundamental element for adaptive BA since it supports both data-driven decision-making and agile response to dynamic project requirements. Through business intelligence BA practitioners receive critical insights that help them guide projects towards business objectives while enhancing organizational agility essential for thriving in fast-paced markets.

As [4] describe it, the fuzzy SWARA approach lets BA professionals evaluate both qualitative and quantitative criteria to maintain a balance between productivity and flexibility. Through predictive analytics the tool enables teams to make proactive project adjustments which meet agile sprint requirements while improving team efficiency and stakeholder satisfaction.

Adaptive BA fundamentally focuses on managing complexity while working on agile projects that continuously adapt to changing requirements and stakeholder expectations. The Adaptive BA methodology utilizes established frameworks such as Hass’s Project Complexity Model to classify project complexities and optimize resource allocation. The application of this model allows BA practitioners to effectively prioritize work tasks while allocating resources and reducing risks in complex, dynamic projects [3]. In sectors like finance and technology where projects face high variability Adaptive BA’s complexity management methods demonstrate exceptional value because they enable quick adjustments to changing conditions. The study by [5] demonstrates how adaptive BA functions to manage complex risks while reinforcing project durability and strategic alignment with business objectives.

Adaptive Business Analysis works well alongside agile methodologies such as Scrum and Kanban because these frameworks prioritize iterative development and team-based feedback loops. Within these frameworks adaptive BA gives BA practitioners facilitation responsibilities to refine objectives and coordinate team efforts while adjusting project priorities according to real-time feedback. [106] demonstrates how adaptive BA professionals serve as accelerators during agile sprints to enable continuous project improvement and maintain agile responsiveness.

Organizations benefit from agile frameworks through improved project cycle optimization and reduced delays while staying in sync with changing objectives. Through the promotion of flexible practices adaptive business analysis improves project outcomes while ensuring agile methodologies operate successfully. The integration of predictive analytics with BI platforms and machine learning technologies enables adaptive BA to deliver real-time insights which support proactive decision-making. [2] demonstrate that BI tools provide essential data-driven insights which support agile cycles and enable effective response to project changes within adaptive BA. Adaptive BA team members improve project workflows and ensure goal alignment with organizational goals through the use of these tools.

Işık and Çifci’s fuzzy SWARA approach functions as an essential tool within adaptive BA for agile projects by providing practitioners with capabilities to dynamically assess project progress. This method supports thorough evaluations that merge qualitative and quantitative information to promote swift decision-making while keeping projects on track with strategic goals [4].

3.1 Findings

In the below table the main components of Adaptive Business Analysis Methodologies for Agile Enterprise Transformation are presented:

Table 1. The main components of Adaptive Business Analysis Methodologies for Agile Enterprise Transformation

Main components	Sub elements	References
1. Iterative and incremental approach:	Frequent feedback loops	[1], [2],
	Iterative planning and refinement	[3]. [4], [5]
	Incremental delivery of value	[6]. [7]. [8], [9]
	Agile sprints and timeboxing	[10], [11]
	Rapid prototyping and experimentation	[12]
2. Stakeholder collaboration:	Identification of key stakeholders	[13], [14], [15],

Main components	Sub elements	References
	Ongoing stakeholder engagement	[16], [17], [18]
	Collaborative requirements gathering	[19], [20]
	Joint problem-solving and decision-making	[21]
	Stakeholder feedback and validation	[21], [22],
3. Flexible requirements management:	Dynamic prioritization of requirements	[23], [24], [25]
	Continuous requirements elicitation	[26], [27], [88], [29]
	Iterative requirements refinement	[30], [31]
	Responsiveness to changing business needs	[32], [33], [34]
	Collaborative requirements validation	[34], [35]
	Dynamic prioritization of requirements	[36], [37]
	Continuous requirements elicitation	[38], [39]
	Iterative requirements refinement	[40]
4. Agile techniques and practices:	User stories and personas	[41], [42],
	Product backlogs and roadmaps	[43], [44], [45]
	Kanban boards and scrum	[46], [47], [48], [49]
	Minimum Viable Products (MVPs)	[50], [51]
	Incremental delivery and releases	[52]
5. Continuous improvement:	Retrospective analysis	[53], [54], [55],
	Process optimization	[56], [57], [58]
	Incorporation of lessons learned	[59], [60]
	Adaptation to changing business landscape	[61]
	Performance measurement and metrics	[61], [62], [5]
6. Cross-functional collaboration:	Co-located or distributed teams	[63], [64], [65]
	Shared knowledge and expertise	[66], [67], [68], [69]
	Joint problem identification and solving	[70], [71]
	Alignment of business and IT objectives	[72]
	Integrated planning and execution	[73], [74], [75],
7. Value-driven focus:	Business value assessment	[76], [77], [78]
	Cost-benefit analysis	[79], [80]
	Prioritization based on ROI	[81]
	Alignment with strategic objectives	[1], [82],
	Continuous value monitoring and feedback	[83], [84], [85]
8. Adaptive governance:	Flexible decision-making processes	[86], [87], [88], [89]
	Empowered cross-functional teams	[90], [91]
	Transparent communication and reporting	[92]
	Rapid issue identification and resolution	[93], [94], [95],
	Continuous risk assessment and mitigation	[96], [97], [18]

Table 1 shows that relevant conclusions about Adaptive Business Analysis Methodologies for Agile Enterprise Transformation can be drawn from the sub-elements of its main components.

The sub-elements which have been presented indicate that these methodologies prioritize multiple essential components within their framework.

1. Flexibility and Iterative Processes
2. Stakeholder Collaboration and Engagement
3. Flexible Requirements Management
4. Utilization of Agile Techniques and Practices
5. Continuous Improvement
6. Cross-Functional Collaboration
7. Value-Driven Focus
8. Adaptive Governance

These characteristics reveal that these methods prioritize dynamic responses to change along with active stakeholder participation and agile practices while maintaining adaptable requirements. The primary target seems to concentrate on increasing value continuously while enhancing performance.

4. CONCLUSION

The review shows how adaptive Business Analysis methods function effectively in agile settings by managing complexity while supporting team collaboration and improving project adaptability. Through integration of BA practices with agile principles adaptive BA delivers successful project outcomes and strengthens resilience within dynamic business environments. The sub-elements presented for each main component of Adaptive Business Analysis Methodologies for Agile Enterprise Transformation enable the creation of a detailed and comprehensive conclusion.

These methodologies demonstrate a strong emphasis on several essential factors which enable agile transformation within organizations through their sub-elements.

1. **Flexibility and Iterative Processes:** These methodologies encourage business analysis and process improvement through iterative adaptation instead of following a strict linear plan. The approach enables organizations to quickly adjust to evolving requirements and market shifts.
2. **Stakeholder Collaboration and Engagement:** The main strategy centers on building close partnerships with essential stakeholders which involves customers, end-users, subject matter experts and cross-functional teams. The practice enables improved synchronization between stakeholders while fostering mutual comprehension and widespread agreement.
3. **Flexible Requirements Management:** These methodologies recognize business requirements as dynamic entities and recommend adaptable practices for requirements elicitation, documentation, and management. Organizations benefit from the ability to rapidly adapt to changing requirements.
4. **Utilization of Agile Techniques and Practices:** Implementing agile methodologies along with their tools and techniques forms the fundamental principle. Organizations implementing agile practices should adopt iterative development and incremental delivery while also ensuring cross-functional teamwork and user-centric design approaches.
5. **Continuous Improvement:** Business analysis practices and outputs undergo continuous refinement and enhancement to optimize performance. Organizations gain the ability to maintain a continuous process of learning and adapting which leads to the improvement of their agile transformation initiatives.
6. **Cross-Functional Collaboration:** The methodologies appear to foster strong collaboration and integration between various organizational functions and disciplines. The methodologies enable a complete enterprise-wide perspective through their alignment capabilities.
7. **Value-Driven Focus:** The methodologies emphasize creating tangible business value and achieving positive organizational and customer outcomes instead of focusing merely on process and deliverables.
8. **Adaptive Governance:** The methodologies likely include mechanisms that enable adaptable governance and oversight which maintain organizational agility and accountability while meeting strategic objectives.

The Adaptive Business Analysis Methodologies provide organizations with a complete framework to successfully manage agile enterprise transformation challenges. These methodologies establish a robust foundation for organizations to achieve adaptability, responsiveness and customer focus by promoting flexibility along with stakeholder engagement and agile practices and by focusing on continuous improvement and value-driven outcomes.

Organizations following agile practices need to invest in adaptive business analytics tools like business intelligence and predictive analytics to boost agility and maintain efficient project management. The use of these tools delivers essential insights and supports data-driven decision-making while helping organizations execute responsive planning throughout the entire project cycle. BA practitioners receive valuable support from complexity management frameworks like the Project Complexity Model which helps

them align project requirements with strategic goals. Through implementation of these frameworks BA teams gain enhanced ability to manage the complexities of agile transformations while identifying risks and maintaining alignment between project deliverables and organizational objectives.

REFERENCE

- [1] E. M. M. Alzeyani and C. Szabó, "A study on the effectiveness of agile methodology," *Acta Electrotechnica et Informatica*, vol. 23, no. 1, pp. 3–10, 2023.
- [2] A. Gupta, A. Singh, and A. Pathania, "Emerging paradigms in agile data analytics: A systematic literature review," *J. Big Data*, vol. 9, no. 1, p. 12, 2022, doi: [10.1186/s40537-022-00612-z](https://doi.org/10.1186/s40537-022-00612-z).
- [3] A. Harris and C. Clark, "Understanding the diffusion of business analysis responsibilities," *J. Comput. Inf. Syst.*, vol. 64, no. 2, pp. 278–288, 2023, doi: [10.1080/08874417.2023.2193964](https://doi.org/10.1080/08874417.2023.2193964).
- [4] G. Işık and M. C. Çifci, "A model for scaling productivity in agile project management," *Int. J. Pioneering Technol. Eng.*, vol. 2, no. 2, pp. 147–164, 2023.
- [5] M. Kwiatkowski and A. Jarzębowicz, "On the business analyst's responsibilities in agile software projects," in *Proc. 32nd Int. Conf. Inf. Syst. Dev. (ISD2024)*, 2024.
- [6] R. A. Khan *et al.*, "Practices of motivators in adopting agile software development at large scale development team from management perspective," *Electronics*, vol. 10, no. 19, p. 2341, 2021, doi: [10.3390/electronics10192341](https://doi.org/10.3390/electronics10192341).
- [7] R. Alt, P. Leimeister, S. Sachse, N. Urbach, and N. Wunderlich, "Software-defined business: Implications for IT management," *Bus. Inf. Syst. Eng.*, vol. 62, pp. 609–621, 2020.
- [8] R. Knaster and D. Leffingwell, *SAFe 5.0 distilled: Achieving business agility with the Scaled Agile Framework*. Addison-Wesley Professional, 2020.
- [9] E. Gkeredakis, H. Lifshitz-Assaf, and M. Barrett, "Crisis as opportunity, disruption and exposure: Exploring emergent responses to COVID-19," *Inf. Organ.*, vol. 31, no. 1, art. 100344, 2021, doi: [10.1016/j.infoandorg.2021.100344](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.infoandorg.2021.100344).
- [10] D. Shah, "Comparison of agile and traditional software development methodologies in project success," *Int. J. Food Nutr. Sci.*, vol. 11, no. 8, p. 5657, 2022.
- [11] A.-A. Cucolaş and D. Russo, "The impact of working from home on the success of Scrum projects: A multi-method study," *J. Syst. Softw.*, vol. 197, art. 111562, 2023, doi: [10.1016/j.jss.2022.111562](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jss.2022.111562).
- [12] H. Coimbra, K. Cormican, O. McDermott, and J. Antony, "Leading the transformation: Agile success factors in an Irish manufacturing company," *Total Qual. Manag. Bus. Excell.*, vol. 34, pp. 1940–1967, 2023.
- [13] A. Reich and N. Reich, "Scrum in global software development: Challenges, risks, and mitigation strategies for effective project management," *J. Policy Options*, vol. 8, no. 1, pp. 45–50, 2025.
- [14] Celestin, S. Sujatha, A. D. Kumar, and M. Vasuki, "The rise of agile methodologies in managing complex business projects: Enhancing efficiency, collaboration, and adaptability," *Int. J. Innov. Res. Sci. Eng. Technol.*, vol. 9, pp. 69–77, 2024, doi: [10.5281/zenodo.13871832](https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.13871832).
- [15] Digital AI, "15th Annual State of Agile Report," 2022. [Online]. Available: <https://digital.ai/resource-center/analyst-reports/state-of-agile-report>. [Accessed: Mar. 20, 2024].
- [16] L. S. Datla and R. K. Thodupunuri, "Methodological approach to agile development in startups: Applying software engineering best practices," *Int. J. Adv. Interdiscip. Bus. Data Commun. Media Stud.*, vol. 2, no. 3, pp. 34–45, 2021.
- [17] N. Moe and M. Mikalsen, "Large-scale agile transformation: A case study of transforming business, development and operations," in *Proc. Int. Conf. Agile Softw. Dev.*, 2020, doi: [10.1007/978-3-030-49392-9_8](https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-030-49392-9_8).
- [18] V. Ndou, A. Ingrosso, and A. Di Girolamo, "Framework for agile transformation: Guiding organizations through cultural, structural, and competency shifts in project management," *Adm. Sci.*, vol. 14, no. 11, p. 301, 2024, doi: [10.3390/admsci14110301](https://doi.org/10.3390/admsci14110301).
- [19] E. Martins and G. Frederico, "Barriers to agile project management implementation: Findings from a systematic literature review," in *Proc. 8th North America Conf. Ind. Eng. Oper. Manag.*, 2023, doi: [10.46254/NA8.20230351](https://doi.org/10.46254/NA8.20230351).
- [20] V. Stray, N. Moe, and D. Sjøberg, "Daily stand-up meetings: Start breaking the rules," *IEEE Softw.*, vol. 37, pp. 70–77, 2020, doi: [10.1109/MS.2018.2875988](https://doi.org/10.1109/MS.2018.2875988).
- [21] R. Hoda and L. Murugesan, "Multi-level agile project management challenges: A self-organizing team perspective," *J. Syst. Softw.*, vol. 117, pp. 245–257, 2016, doi: [10.1016/j.jss.2016.02.049](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jss.2016.02.049).

- [22] J.-N. Meckenstock, "Shedding light on the dark side – A systematic literature review of the issues in agile software development methodology use," *J. Syst. Softw.*, vol. 211, art. 111966, 2024, doi: [10.1016/j.jss.2024.111966](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jss.2024.111966).
- [23] C. H. Hoeseb and M. Tanner, "Large-scale agile implementation in large financial institutions: A systematic literature review," in *Proc. Int. Conf. Comput. Sci. Comput. Intell. (CSCI)*, Las Vegas, NV, USA, pp. 1780–1786, 2020.
- [24] J. A. Hüllmann, K. Kimathi, and P. Weritz, "Large-scale agile project management in safety-critical industries: A case study on challenges and solutions," *Inf. Syst. Manag.*, pp. 1–23, 2024.
- [25] C. Uwasomba *et al.*, "Data-driven agility: Assessing agile culture transformation in a technology organisation," *Inf. Softw. Technol.*, vol. 183, art. 107729, 2025, doi: [10.1016/j.infsof.2025.107729](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.infsof.2025.107729).
- [26] D. Russo, "The agile success model: A mixed-methods study of a large-scale agile transformation," *ACM Trans. Softw. Eng. Methodol.*, vol. 30, pp. 1–46, 2021, doi: 10.1145/3464938.
- [27] D. Baxter, N. Dacre, H. Dong, and S. Ceylan, "Institutional challenges in agile adoption: Evidence from a public sector IT project," *Gov. Inf. Q.*, vol. 40, no. 4, art. 101858, 2023, doi: [10.1016/j.giq.2023.101858](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.giq.2023.101858).
- [28] E. Limaj and E. W. Bernroider, "A taxonomy of scaling agility," *J. Strateg. Inf. Syst.*, vol. 31, art. 101721, 2022.
- [29] S. Magistretti and D. Trabucchi, "Agile-as-a-tool and agile-as-a-culture: A comprehensive review of agile approaches adopting contingency and configuration theories," *Rev. Manag. Sci.*, pp. 1–31, 2024.
- [30] S. Magistretti, S. Sanasi, A. Ghezzi, and Era, "Entrepreneurship as design: A design process for the emergence and development of entrepreneurial opportunities," *Creat. Innov. Manag.*, vol. 32, pp. 5–21, 2023.
- [31] N. Majnoor, "The significance of agile transformational leadership in organizational change management: A bibliometric analysis," *European Economic Letters (EEL)*, vol. 14, pp. 1881–1894, 2024, doi: 10.52783/eel.v14i1.1297.
- [32] N. Mehta, E. Jack, R. Bradley, and S. Chauhan, "Complementary and substitutive roles of information technology in the relationship between project characteristics and knowledge integration in software teams," *Information Systems Management*, vol. 40, pp. 47–69, 2023.
- [33] J. Palfreyman and J. Morton, "The benefits of agile digital transformation to innovation processes," *Journal of Strategic Contracting and Negotiation*, vol. 6, no. 1, pp. 26–36, 2022, doi: [10.1177/20555636221079943](https://doi.org/10.1177/20555636221079943).
- [34] T. Dingsøy *et al.*, "Enabling autonomous teams and continuous deployment at scale," *arXiv preprint arXiv:2211.07435*, 2022.
- [35] W. Hussain *et al.*, "How can human values be addressed in agile methods? A case study on SAFe," *arXiv preprint arXiv:2102.12107*, 2021.
- [36] A. Iyamu and L. Seymour, "Challenges faced in transitioning from traditional business analysis to agile business analysis: An actor-network perspective," 2023.
- [37] D. Molamphy, "Customer validation, feedback and collaboration in large-scale continuous software development," *arXiv preprint arXiv:2504.09740*, 2025.
- [38] F. Tobisch, J. Schmidt, and F. Matthes, "Investigating communities of practice in large-scale agile software development: An interview study," in *Lecture Notes in Business Information Processing*, vol. 512, pp. 3–19, Springer, 2024, doi: [10.1007/978-3-031-61154-4_1](https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-031-61154-4_1).
- [39] P. Lutwama *et al.*, "Agile: advantages, disadvantages, enablers, and barriers," *South African Journal of Industrial Engineering*, vol. 35, no. 4, pp. 66–76, 2024, doi: [10.7166/35-4-3058](https://doi.org/10.7166/35-4-3058).
- [40] E. Ries, *The Lean Startup: How Today's Entrepreneurs Use Continuous Innovation to Create Radically Successful Businesses*. [Online]. Available: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Crown_\(currency\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Crown_(currency)). [Accessed: Mar. 20, 2024].
- [41] V. Stray, A. Tkalic, and N. Moe, "The agile coach role: Coaching for agile performance impact," *arXiv preprint arXiv:2010.15738*, 2020, doi: 10.48550/arXiv.2010.15738.
- [42] L. Gren and M. Lindman, "What an agile leader does: The group dynamics perspective," in *Coordination in Large-Scale Agile*, pp. –, Springer, 2020, doi: 10.1007/978-3-030-49392-9_12.
- [43] S. Sharma *et al.*, "Understanding agile innovation management adoption for SMEs," *IEEE Transactions on Engineering Management*, vol. 69, pp. 3546–3557, 2022.
- [44] K. Schwaber and J. Sutherland, *The Scrum Guide: The Rules of the Game*. [Online]. Available: <https://scrumguides.org>. [Accessed: Mar. 20, 2024].
- [45] M. A. Palsodkar *et al.*, "An adoption framework for agile new product development using hybrid

- RBWM-ISM-Fuzzy MICMAC approach,” *Journal of Modelling in Management*, vol. 20, no. 1, pp. 102–139, 2025, doi: [10.1108/JM2-11-2023-0262](https://doi.org/10.1108/JM2-11-2023-0262).
- [46] S. Rugaya and J. Welly, “Improving organizational agility in order to push company growth,” *Jurnal Riset dan Aplikasi: Akuntansi dan Manajemen*, vol. 7, pp. 95–102, 2024, doi: [10.33795/jraam.v7i1.008](https://doi.org/10.33795/jraam.v7i1.008).
- [47] B. Renzl *et al.*, “Organizational agility: Current challenges and future opportunities,” *Journal of Contemporary Scientific Management*, vol. 11, pp. 1–10, 2021, doi: [10.25437/jcsm-vol11-51](https://doi.org/10.25437/jcsm-vol11-51).
- [48] V. Venkatesh *et al.*, “How agile software development methods reduce work exhaustion: Insights on role perceptions and organizational skills,” *Information Systems Journal*, vol. 30, pp. 733–761, 2020.
- [49] M. Zakrzewska *et al.*, “The use of technological bricks in agile: Conclusions based on analysis of the literature and on empirical research,” *Zeszyty Naukowe Uniwersytetu Ekonomicznego w Krakowie*, vol. 4, pp. 65–84, 2024, doi: [10.15678/ZNUEK.2023.1002.0404](https://doi.org/10.15678/ZNUEK.2023.1002.0404).
- [50] T. Natarajan and S. Pichai, “Transition from waterfall to agile methodology: An action research study,” *IEEE Access*, vol. 12, 2024, doi: [10.1109/ACCESS.2024.3384097](https://doi.org/10.1109/ACCESS.2024.3384097).
- [51] G. S. Bekos, M. Jaakkola, and S. Chari, “Organizational agility and firm performance: The role of architectural marketing capabilities,” *Industrial Marketing Management*, vol. 125, pp. 239–253, 2025, doi: [10.1016/j.indmarman.2025.01.005](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.indmarman.2025.01.005).
- [52] M. W. Potts, A. Johnson, and S. Bullock, “Evaluating the complexity of engineered systems: A framework informed by a user case study,” *Systems Engineering*, vol. 23, pp. 707–723, 2020, doi: [10.1002/sys.21558](https://doi.org/10.1002/sys.21558).
- [53] G. Souza, I. Melo, and D. Amaral, “Evaluating the transition for self-managed teams through analysis of roles in agile product development process in a technology-based startup,” 2020.
- [54] J. Cegarra and S. Martelo-Landroguez, “The effect of organizational memory on organizational agility: Testing the role of counter-knowledge and knowledge application,” *Journal of Intellectual Capital*, 2020, doi: [10.1108/JIC-03-2019-0048](https://doi.org/10.1108/JIC-03-2019-0048).
- [55] C. Daraojimba *et al.*, “Comprehensive review of agile methodologies in project management,” *Computer Science & IT Research Journal*, vol. 5, pp. 190–218, 2024, doi: [10.51594/csitrj.v5i1.717](https://doi.org/10.51594/csitrj.v5i1.717).
- [56] T. Hulugh and E. Busari, “Agile project management in developing business-centric information systems,” *International Journal of Research Publication and Reviews*, vol. 5, pp. 5083–5098, 2024, doi: [10.55248/gengpi.5.1124.3332](https://doi.org/10.55248/gengpi.5.1124.3332).
- [57] D. D. Hanagal and N. N. Bhalerao, “Introduction to software reliability models,” in *Software Reliability Growth Models*, Singapore: Springer, pp. 1–12, 2021.
- [58] M. A. Quiña *et al.*, “Improving software project management by applying agile methodologies: A case study,” in *Proceedings of Applied Technologies*, Cham, Switzerland, pp. 672–685, 2021.
- [59] J. Alqahtani *et al.*, “Evaluating success factors of software project management in global software development,” *IEEE Access*, vol. 12, pp. 22345–22358, 2024, doi: [10.1109/ACCESS.2024.3360415](https://doi.org/10.1109/ACCESS.2024.3360415).
- [60] A. Klaus-Rosińska and A. Gąsiorowska, “Project management in IT with LeSS Scrum methodology,” *Procedia Computer Science*, vol. 256, pp. 1962–1968, 2025, doi: [10.1016/j.procs.2025.02.339](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.procs.2025.02.339).
- [61] C. M. Martínez, J. G. Carracedo, and J. S. Gallego, “Characterizing agile software development: Insights from a data-driven approach using large-scale public repositories,” *Software*, vol. 4, no. 2, p. 13, 2025, doi: [10.3390/software4020013](https://doi.org/10.3390/software4020013).
- [62] S. Merzouk *et al.*, “Best agile method selection approach at workplace,” *Bulletin of Electrical Engineering and Informatics*, vol. 13, pp. 1868–1876, 2024, doi: [10.11591/eei.v13i3.5782](https://doi.org/10.11591/eei.v13i3.5782).
- [63] A. M. Gheorghe, I. D. Gheorghe, and I. L. Iatan, “Agile software development,” *Informatica Economica*, vol. 24, 2020.
- [64] R. Włodarski, A. Poniszewska-Marańda, and J.-R. Falleri, “Comparative case study of plan-driven and agile approaches in student computing projects,” in *Proc. Int. Conf. Software, Telecommunications and Computer Networks (SoftCOM)*, Split, Croatia, pp. 1–6, 2020, doi: [10.23919/SoftCOM50211.2020.9238196](https://doi.org/10.23919/SoftCOM50211.2020.9238196).
- [65] F. G. Rocha, S. Misra, and M. S. Soares, “Guidelines for future agile methodologies and architecture reconciliation for software-intensive systems,” *Electronics*, vol. 12, no. 7, p. 1582, 2023, doi: [10.3390/electronics12071582](https://doi.org/10.3390/electronics12071582).
- [66] T. Sarkar *et al.*, “Comparing traditional vs agile methods for software development projects: A case study,” in *Proc. 7th Int. Conf. Contemporary Computing and Informatics (IC3I)*, Greater Noida, India, pp. 221–227, 2024, doi: [10.1109/IC3I61595.2024.10829321](https://doi.org/10.1109/IC3I61595.2024.10829321).
- [67] A. Pacana and K. Czerwińska, “Analysis of the use of agile methods, tools and techniques in foundry

- enterprises,” *System Safety: Human - Technical Facility - Environment*, vol. 5, no. 1, pp. 1–9, 2023, doi: [10.2478/czoto-2023-0001](https://doi.org/10.2478/czoto-2023-0001).
- [68] M. Kropp, A. Meier, C. Anslow, and R. Biddle, “Satisfaction and its correlates in agile software development,” *Journal of Systems and Software*, vol. 164, p. 110544, 2020, doi: [10.1016/j.jss.2020.110544](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jss.2020.110544).
- [69] M. Anifa, S. Ramakrishnan, S. Kabiraj, and S. Joghee, “Systematic review of literature on agile approach,” *NMIMS Management Review*, vol. 32, no. 2, pp. 84–105, 2024, doi: [10.1177/09711023241272294](https://doi.org/10.1177/09711023241272294).
- [70] C. A. Sathe and C. Panse, “An empirical study on impact of project management constraints in agile software development: Multigroup analysis between Scrum and Kanban,” *Brazilian Journal of Operations & Production Management*, vol. 20, no. 3, p. 1796, 2023. doi: [10.14488/BJOPM.1796.2023](https://doi.org/10.14488/BJOPM.1796.2023).
- [71] D. Yong, “Design and practice of software architecture in agile development,” *Journal of Physics: Conference Series*, vol. 2074, p. 012008, 2021. doi: [10.1088/1742-6596/2074/1/012008](https://doi.org/10.1088/1742-6596/2074/1/012008).
- [72] A. Salameh and J. M. Bass, “An architecture governance approach for agile development by tailoring the Spotify model,” *AI & Society*, vol. 37, pp. 761–780, 2022. doi: [10.1007/s00146-021-01240-x](https://doi.org/10.1007/s00146-021-01240-x).
- [73] F. Batista, L. Pereira, R. D. Costa, and A. Costa, “Enterprise agile transformation,” *International Journal of Agile Systems and Management*, vol. 16, p. 179, 2023. doi: [10.1504/IJASM.2023.130852](https://doi.org/10.1504/IJASM.2023.130852).
- [74] C. J. Stettina, V. van Els, J. Croonenberg, and J. Visser, “The impact of agile transformations on organizational performance: A survey of teams, programs and portfolios,” in *Agile Processes in Software Engineering and Extreme Programming (XP 2021)*, Lecture Notes in Business Information Processing, vol. 419, Springer, Cham, 2021. doi: [10.1007/978-3-030-78098-2_6](https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-030-78098-2_6).
- [75] E. Whiting and S. Andrews, “Drift and erosion in software architecture: Summary and prevention strategies,” in *Proc. 4th Int. Conf. Inf. Syst. Data Min. (ICISDM)*, Hawaii, USA, May 2020, pp. 132–138.
- [76] L. López et al., “Quality measurement in agile and rapid software development: A systematic mapping,” *Journal of Systems and Software*, vol. 186, p. 111187, 2022. doi: [10.1016/j.jss.2021.111187](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jss.2021.111187).
- [77] O. Krancher, “Agile software development practices and success in outsourced projects: The moderating role of requirements risk,” in *Agile Processes in Software Engineering and Extreme Programming (XP 2020)*, Lecture Notes in Business Information Processing, vol. 383, Springer, Cham, 2020. doi: [10.1007/978-3-030-49392-9_4](https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-030-49392-9_4).
- [78] E. Karim Zadeh, A. B. Khoulenjani, and M. Safaei, “Integrating AI for agile project management: Innovations, challenges, and benefits,” 2024.
- [79] H. R. Herdika and E. K. Budiardjo, “Variability and commonality requirement specification on agile software development: Scrum, XP, Lean, and Kanban,” in *Proc. 3rd Int. Conf. Comput. Inform. Eng. (IC2IE)*, Yogyakarta, Indonesia, Sep. 2020, pp. 323–329.
- [80] K. Beck, *Extreme Programming Explained: Embrace Change*. Boston, MA, USA: Addison-Wesley, 2000.
- [81] M. Gorman, “Collaborative and creative business analysis,” in *Proc. PMI Global Congress 2014—North America*, Phoenix, AZ, USA, 2014.
- [82] S. Krylov, “Integrated business analysis using a balanced scorecard in ensuring the long-term sustainability of the company,” SSRN, Aug. 2023. doi: [10.2139/ssrn.4542599](https://doi.org/10.2139/ssrn.4542599).
- [83] A. Schmitt and S. Hörner, “Systematic literature review – improving business processes by implementing agile,” *Business Process Management Journal*, vol. 27, no. 3, pp. 868–882, 2021. doi: [10.1108/BPMJ-10-2019-0422](https://doi.org/10.1108/BPMJ-10-2019-0422).
- [84] D. Salyakhova and P. Panfilov, “Agile business intelligence for data-driven decision-making process automation,” in *Towards Industry 5.0 (ISPR 2022)*, Lecture Notes in Mechanical Engineering, Springer, Cham, 2023. doi: [10.1007/978-3-031-24457-5_6](https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-031-24457-5_6).
- [85] R. Piironen, I. Jormanainen, and M. Tukiainen, “Positive customer experience is enhanced by effective agile practices,” in *Software Business (ICSOB 2023)*, Lecture Notes in Business Information Processing, vol. 500, Springer, Cham, 2024. doi: [10.1007/978-3-031-53227-6_27](https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-031-53227-6_27).
- [86] M. Beretta and P. Smith, “Embarking on a business agility journey: Balancing autonomy versus control,” *California Management Review*, vol. 65, no. 4, pp. 93–115, 2023. doi: [10.1177/00081256231177718](https://doi.org/10.1177/00081256231177718).
- [87] A. R. Chaudhari and S. D. Joshi, “Study of effect of agile software development methodology on

- software development process,” in *Proc. 2nd Int. Conf. Electron. Sustainable Commun. Syst. (ICESC)*, Coimbatore, India, 2021, pp. 1–4. doi: 10.1109/ICESC51422.2021.9532842.
- [88] A. Hinderks, F. J. Domínguez Mayo, J. Thomaschewski, and M. J. Escalona, “Approaches to manage the user experience process in agile software development: A systematic literature review,” *Information and Software Technology*, vol. 150, p. 106957, 2022. doi: [10.1016/j.infsof.2022.106957](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.infsof.2022.106957).
- [89] J. H. Antor, S. Bansal, and Jamal, “Estimating factors of agile software development using fuzzy logic: A survey,” in *Emergent Converging Technologies and Biomedical Systems (ETBS 2022)*, Lecture Notes in Electrical Engineering, vol. 1040, Springer, Singapore, 2023. doi: [10.1007/978-981-99-2271-0_19](https://doi.org/10.1007/978-981-99-2271-0_19).
- [90] Shanthi et al., “Agile performance management system and its incorporation issues,” *European Economics Letters*, vol. 13, p. 740, 2023. doi: 10.52783/eel.v13i5.823.
- [91] O. Ceylan and M. Savsar, “SAFe® - Lean Map: A systematic mapping study between SAFe® and Lean production,” *International Journal of Advanced Natural Sciences and Engineering Researches*, vol. 8, no. 4, pp. 330–339, 2024. [Online]. Available: <https://as-proceeding.com/index.php/ijanser/article/view/1852>
- [92] B. E. Ghali, *SAFe® Reference Guide: Scaled Agile Framework® for Lean Software and Systems Engineering 4.0*.
- [93] V. Menon, R. Sinha, and S. MacDonell, “Architectural challenges in migrating plan-driven projects to agile,” *arXiv preprint*, 2021. doi: [10.5220/0005383502230228](https://doi.org/10.5220/0005383502230228).
- [94] M. Emin, E. Budiardjo, and H. Santoso, “Enterprise architecture and agile approach for digital transformation: An integrated analysis approach using bibliometric and content analysis,” *Preprints*, 2024. doi: 10.20944/preprints202410.0795.v1.
- [95] D. Larson and V. Chang, “A review and future direction of agile, business intelligence, analytics and data science,” *International Journal of Information Management*, vol. 36, pp. 700–710, 2016. doi: 10.1016/j.ijinfomgt.2016.04.013.
- [96] M. J. Cohen, “Revisiting the project business case in the age of agile,” *PM World Journal*, vol. 11, no. 4, Apr. 2022. [Online]. Available: <https://pmworldjournal.com/article/revisiting-the-project-business-case-in-the-age-of-agile>
- [97] M. Marabesi, A. García-Holgado, and F. J. García-Peñalvo, “Exploring the connection between the TDD practice and test smells—A systematic literature review,” *Computers*, vol. 13, no. 3, p. 79, 2024. doi: [10.3390/computers13030079](https://doi.org/10.3390/computers13030079).
- [98] J. Kanwal, S. Shahzad, and I. Imran, “Role of agile methodologies for ensuring quality in complex systems: A systematic literature review,” *International Journal of Innovations in Science and Technology*, vol. 4, pp. 1042–1054, 2022. doi: 10.33411/IJIST/2022040409.
- [99] D. Tipurić and D. Tomšić, “Agile governance capability,” in *Proc. 9th OFEL Conf. on Governance: Building Resilient Boards—Facing Emerging Challenges in Corporate Governance*, Apr. 2021.
- [100] V. Jiménez, P. Afonso, and G. Fernandes, “Using agile project management in the design and implementation of activity-based costing systems,” *Sustainability*, vol. 12, no. 24, p. 10352, 2020. doi: [10.3390/su122410352](https://doi.org/10.3390/su122410352)
- [101] R. Kasauli, E. Knauss, J. Horkoff, G. Liebel, and F. G. de Oliveira Neto, “Requirements engineering challenges and practices in large-scale agile system development,” *Journal of Systems and Software*, vol. 172, p. 110851, 2021. doi: [10.1016/j.jss.2020.110851](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jss.2020.110851).
- [102] M. Vieira, J. C. R. Hauck, and S. Matalonga, “How explicit risk management is being integrated into agile methods: Results from a systematic literature mapping,” in *Proc. XIX Brazilian Symposium on Software Quality (SBQS '20)*, pp. 1–10, ACM, 2021. doi: [10.1145/3439961.3439976](https://doi.org/10.1145/3439961.3439976).
- [103] A. L. Baxter et al., “Collaborative experience between scientific software projects using Agile Scrum development,” *Software: Practice and Experience*, vol. 52, no. 10, pp. 2077–2096, 2022. doi: [10.1002/spe.3120](https://doi.org/10.1002/spe.3120).
- [104] Y. Rdiouat, S. Bahsani, M. Lakhdisi, and A. Semma, “Measuring and improving information systems agility through the balanced scorecard approach,” *arXiv preprint*, 2021. doi: 10.48550/arXiv.2109.
- [105] D. Şengül and G. Çağıl, “Bulanık SWARA ve Bulanık Analitik Hiyerarşi Prosesi yöntemi ile iş değerlemesi,” *DÜMF Mühendislik Dergisi*, 2020. doi: 10.24012/dumf.715363.
- [106] H. Podeswa, “Why your agile organization needs a high-performing requirements engineering competency,” *RE-Magazine*, Mar. 22, 2023. [Online]. Available: <https://re-magazine.ireb.org/articles/why-your-agile-organization-needs-a-high-performing-requirements->

[engineering-competency](#). Accessed: Jan. 30, 2024.

- [107] M. Ndlela and M. Tanner, "Business analysts' contributions to the dynamic capabilities of agile software development teams," *Information Technology & People*, vol. 36, no. 8, pp. 1–20, 2023. doi: [10.1108/ITP-08-2021-0656](https://doi.org/10.1108/ITP-08-2021-0656)