Introduction to Agile Software Development

Dario Campagna

Head of Research and Development

Manifesto for Agile Software Development

Utah, 2001. A group of 17 experts (with different backgrounds) met to discuss the growing field of what used to be called lightweight methods.

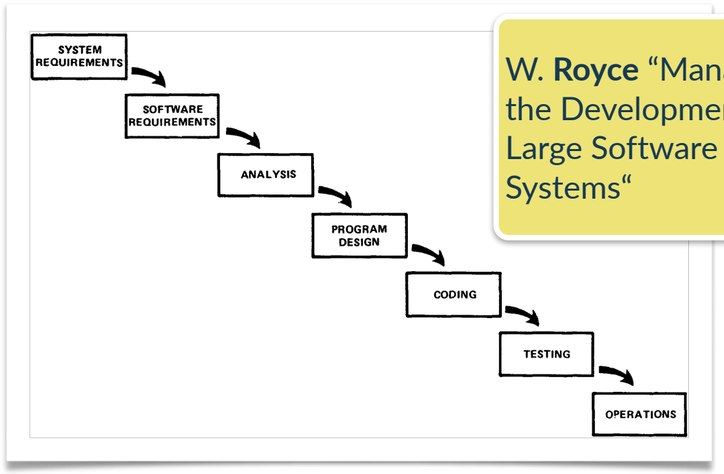
- Captures common ground about software development
- Sets out the values and principles of these lightweight methods
- Covers technical, organizational and people aspect of software development

Agile Development is **adaptive** rather than predictive; **people-oriented** rather than process-oriented.

Martin Fowler

Agile, a bit of history

Specify-then-build approach (a.k.a, waterfall)



W. **Royce** “Managing the Development of Large Software Systems“

Barry Boehm
Software Engineering

Department of Defense
DoD-Std-2167

1960 1970 1980 1990 2000

Specify-then-build approach (a.k.a, waterfall)

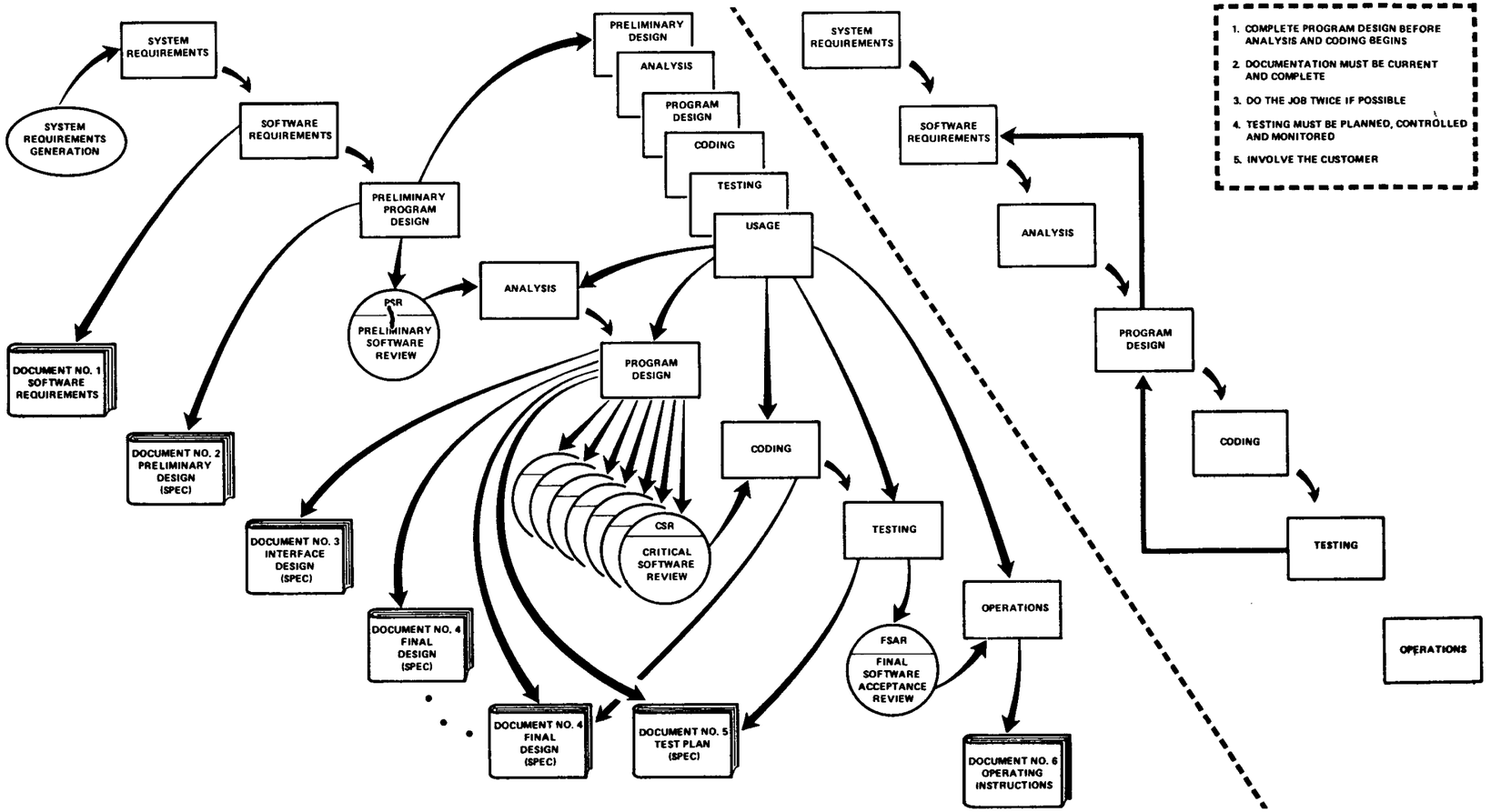


Figure from “Managing the Development of Large Software Systems”.

Figure 10. Summary

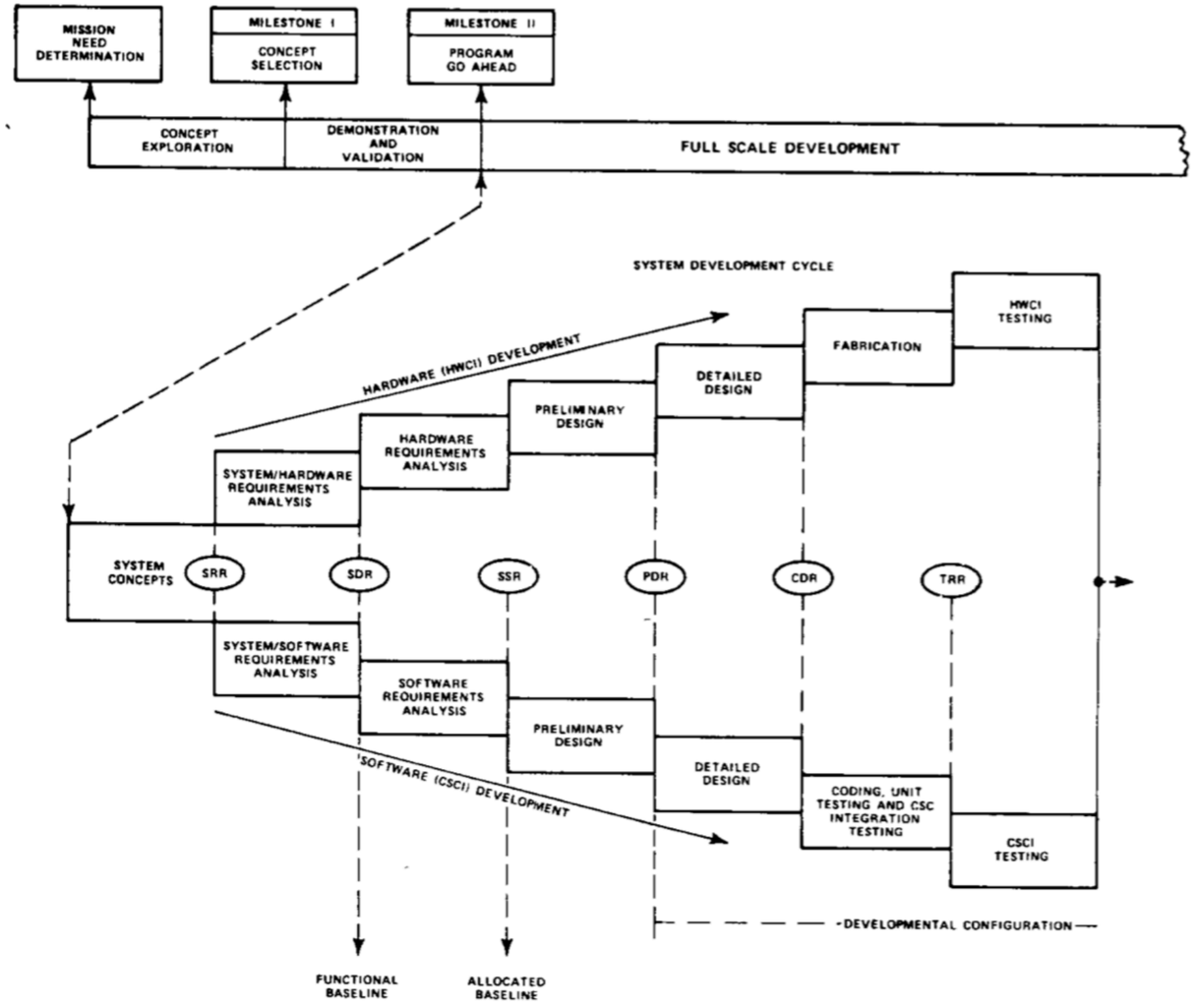


FIGURE 1. System development cycle within the system life cycle.

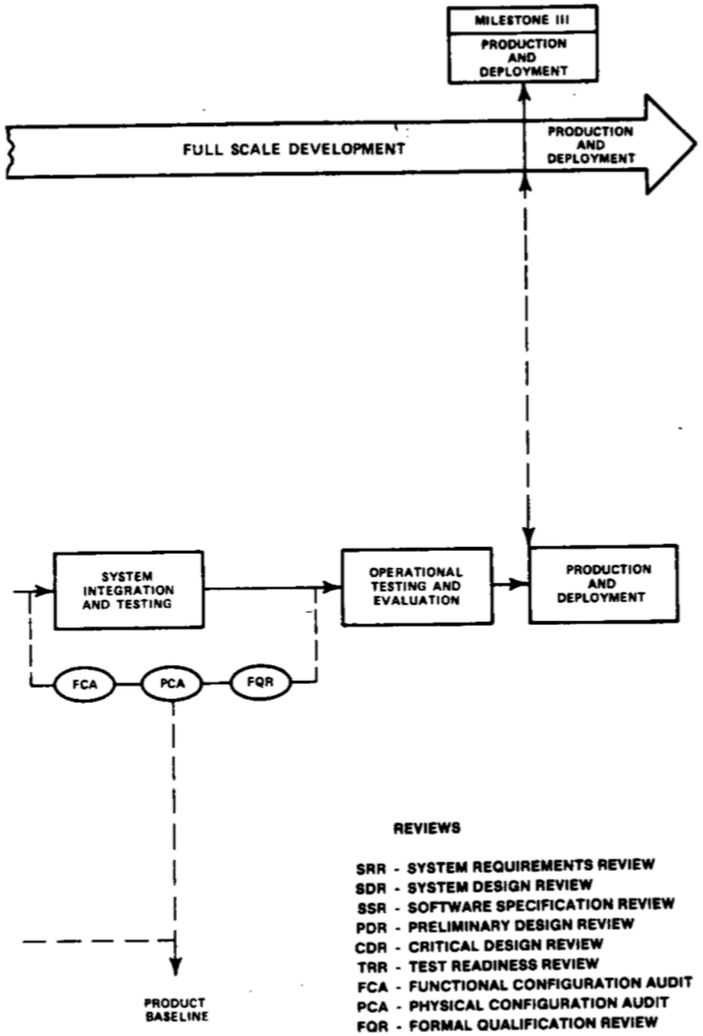
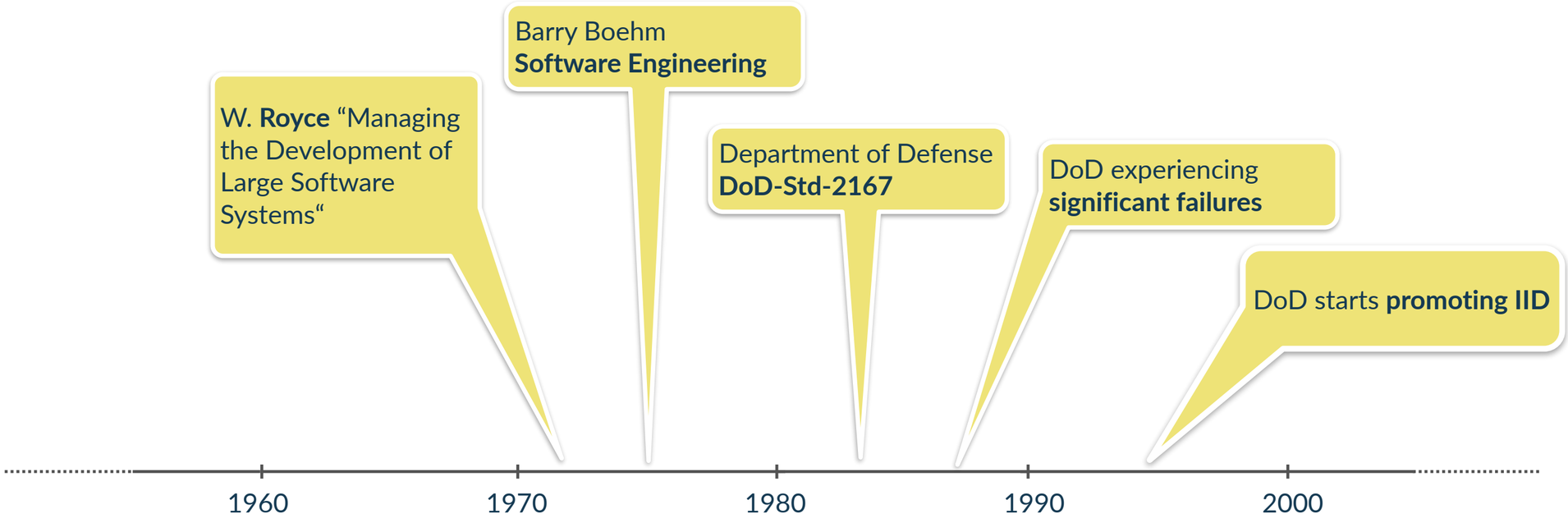


FIGURE 1. System development cycle within the system life cycle. (continued)

Figure from “DoD-Std-2167”.

Specify-then-build approach (a.k.a, waterfall)

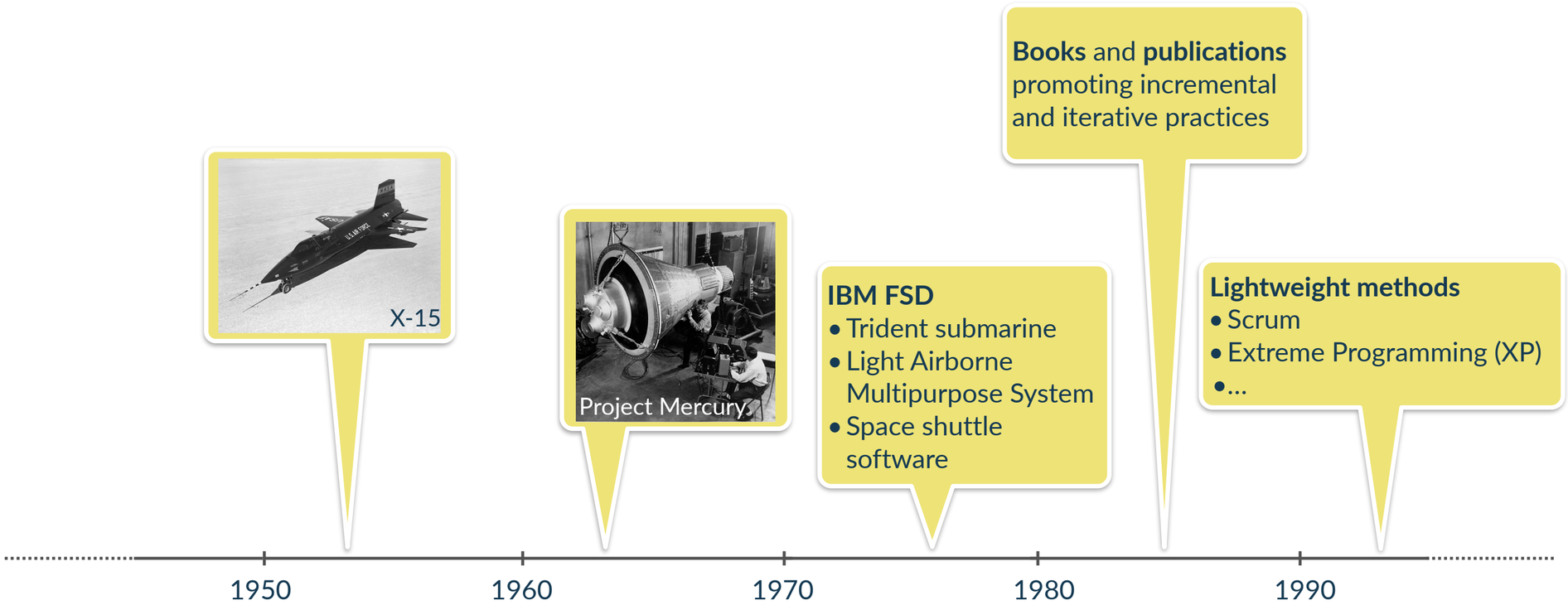


Why did projects fail?

1987 report of the Defense Science Board Task Force on Military Software.

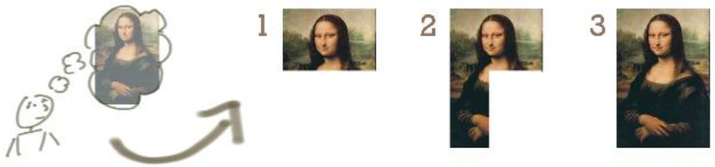
> Directive 5000.29 not only does not encourage this best modern practice, it essentially forbids it. We recommend that it be revised immediately to mandate and facilitate early prototyping before the baseline specifications are established (Rec. #23).
>
> DoD-STD-2167 likewise needs a radical overhaul to reflect best modern practice. Draft DoD-STD-2167A is a step, but it does not go nearly far enough. As drafted, it continues to reinforce exactly the document-driven, specify-then-build approach that lies at the heart of so many DoD software problems.

Iterative and Incremental Development



Iterative and Incremental Development

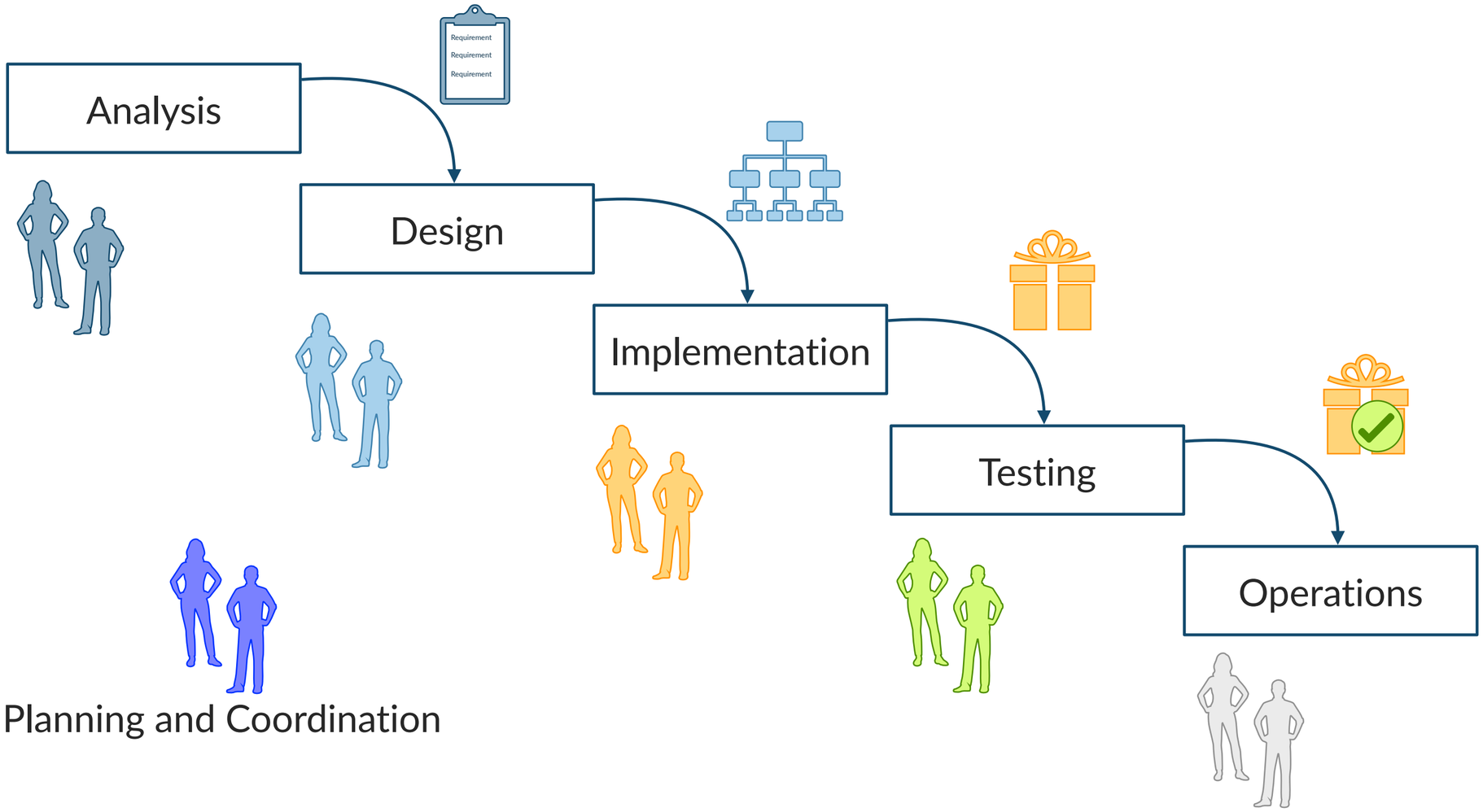
Iterate to evaluate and make changes to what you've already made



Increment to make additions

The two tactics can be **conjoined**

Specify-then-build approach and Organization



Management Theories

- Best practices should be pushed throughout the organization
- Planning and improvement work separated from normal work

Scientific Management

Frederick Taylor

Responsibilities of managers

- Planning
- Organizing
- Coordinating
- Commanding
- Controlling

General and Industrial Management

Henri Fayol

Manifesto for Agile Software Development

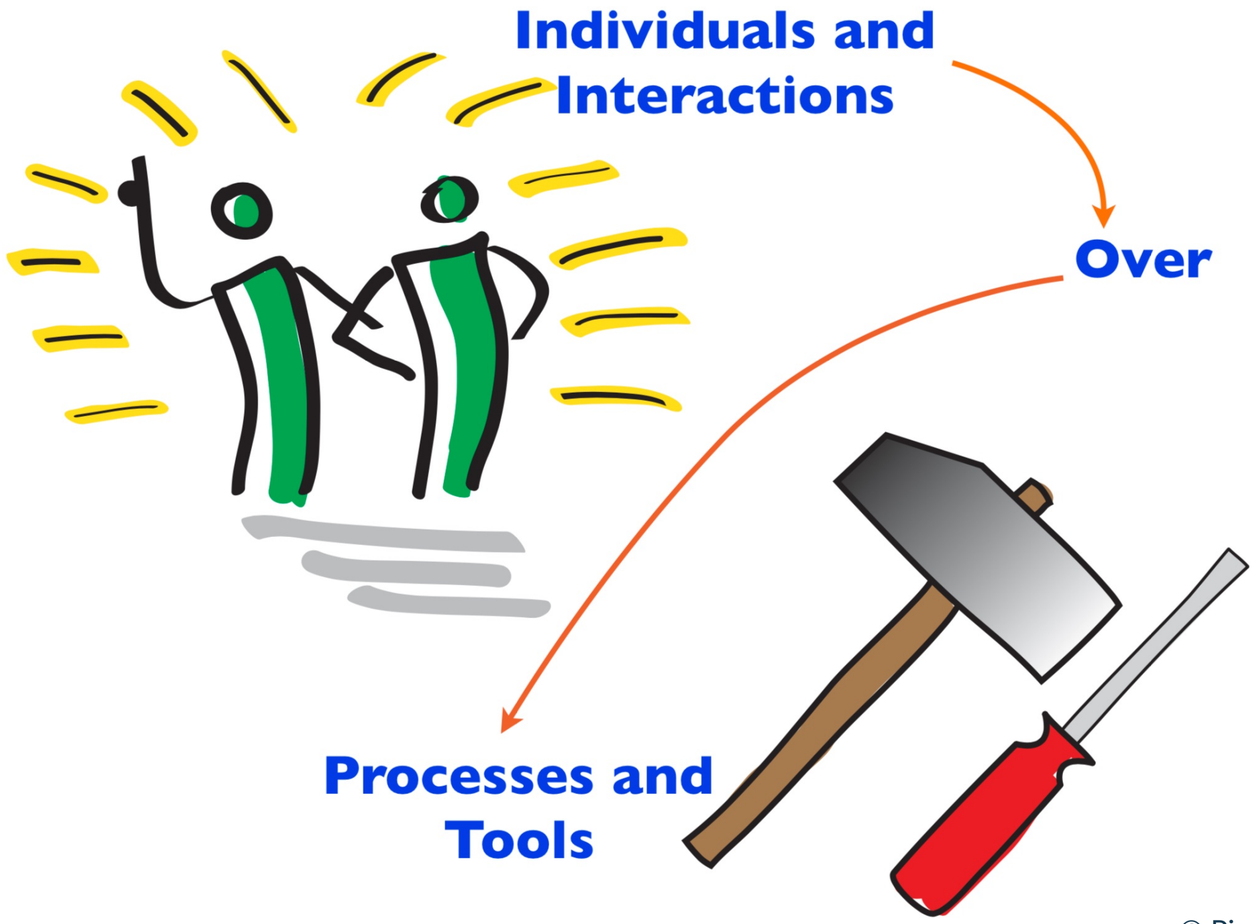
We are uncovering better ways of developing software by doing it and helping others do it.

Through this work we have come to value:

[X over Y]

That is, while there is value in the items on the right, we value the items on the left more.

We value...



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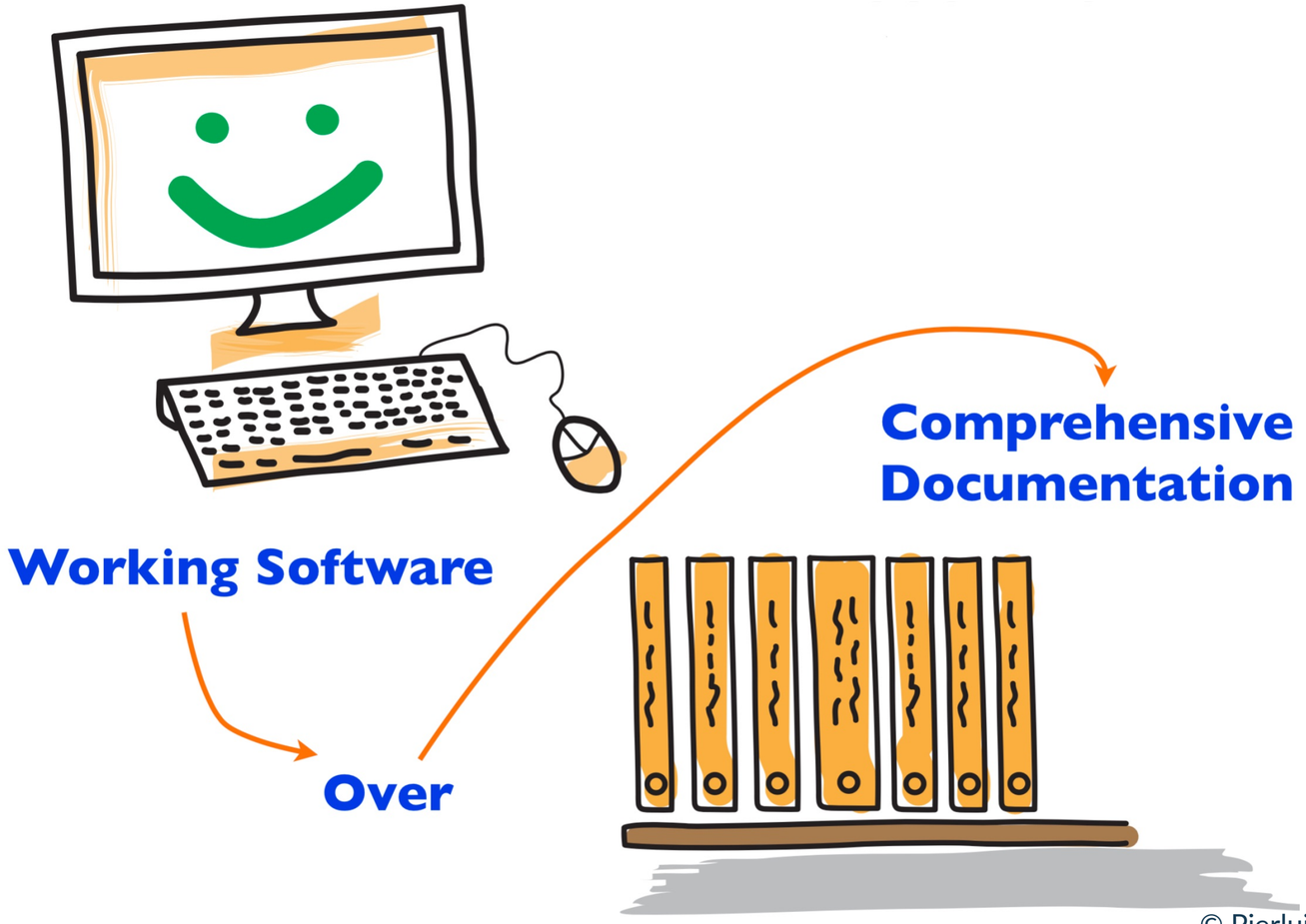
We value…



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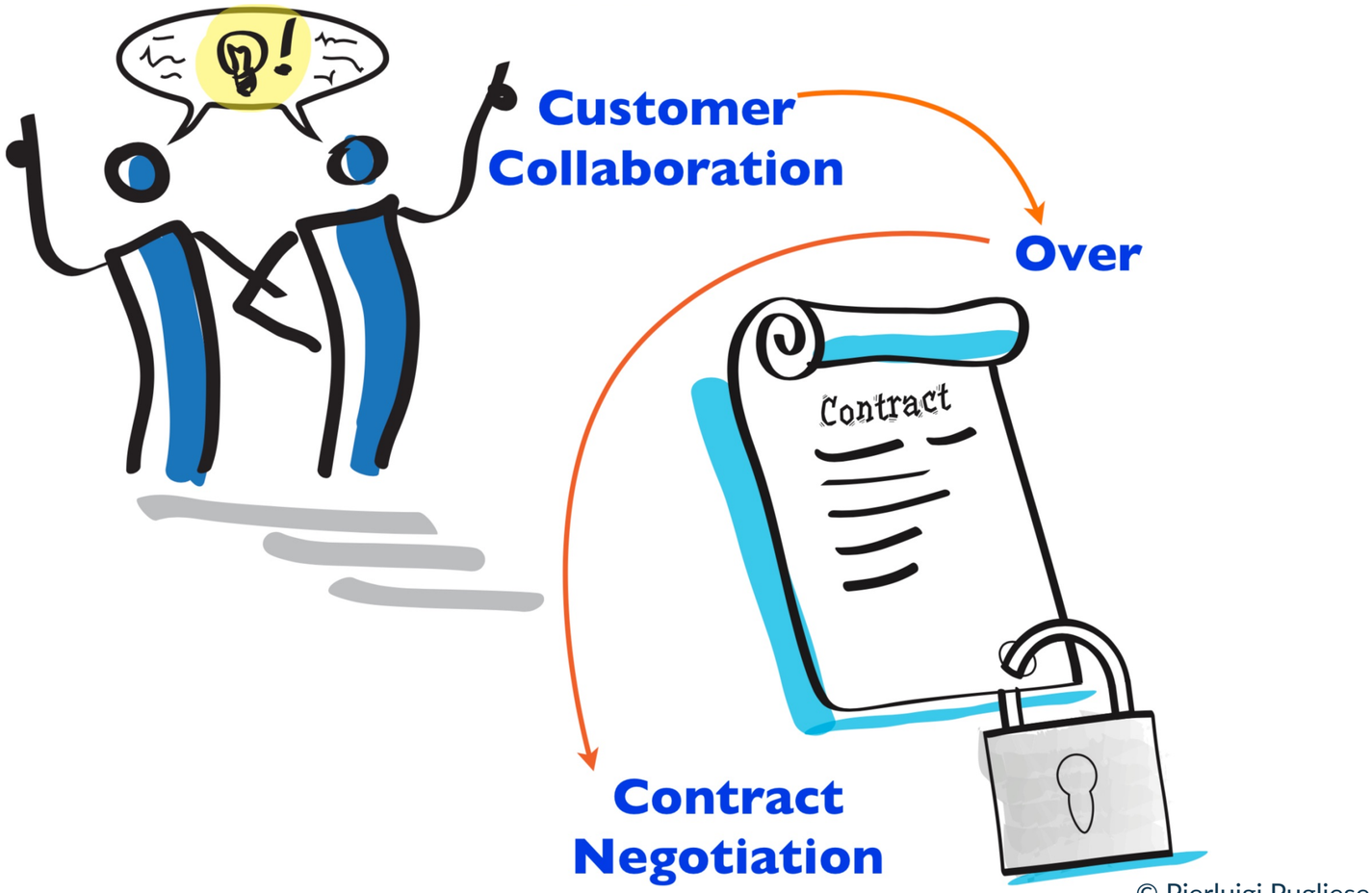
We value...



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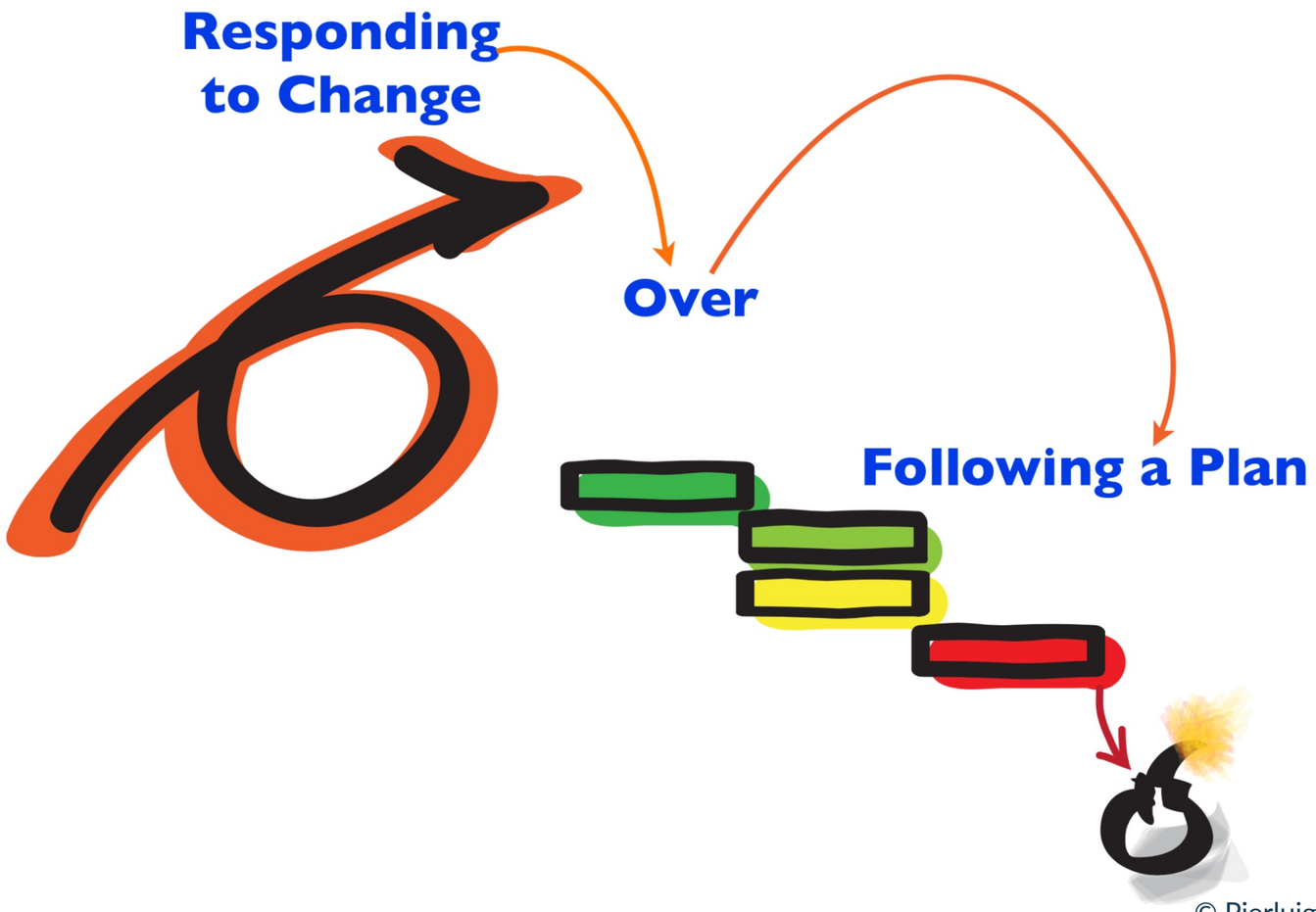
We value…



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Agile Manifesto Principles

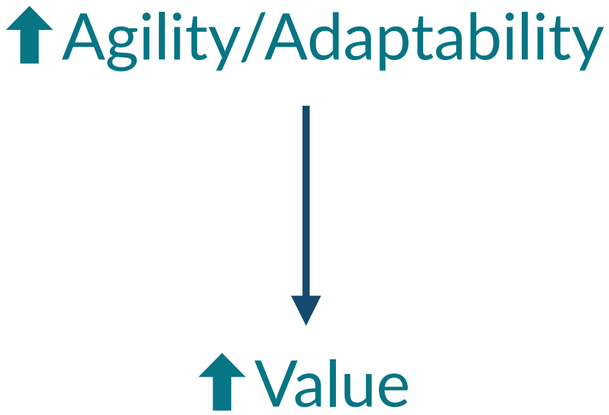
1	Our highest priority is to satisfy the customer through early and continuous delivery of valuable software.	4	Business people and developers must work together daily throughout the project.
2	Welcome changing requirements, even late in development. Agile processes harness change for the customer's competitive advantage.	5	Build projects around motivated individuals. Give them the environment and support they need, and trust them to get the job done.
3	Deliver working software frequently, from a couple of weeks to a couple of months, with a preference to the shorter timescale.	6	The most efficient and effective method of conveying information to and within a development team is face-to-face conversation.

Agile Manifesto Principles

7	Working software is the primary measure of progress.	10	Simplicity – the art of maximizing the amount of work not done – is essential.
8	Agile processes promote sustainable development. The sponsors, developers, and users should be able to maintain a constant pace indefinitely.	11	The best architectures, requirements, and designs emerge from self-organizing teams.
9	Continuous attention to technical excellence and good design enhances agility.	12	At regular intervals, the team reflects on how to become more effective, then tunes and adjusts its behavior accordingly.

Characteristics of Agile

Adaptability



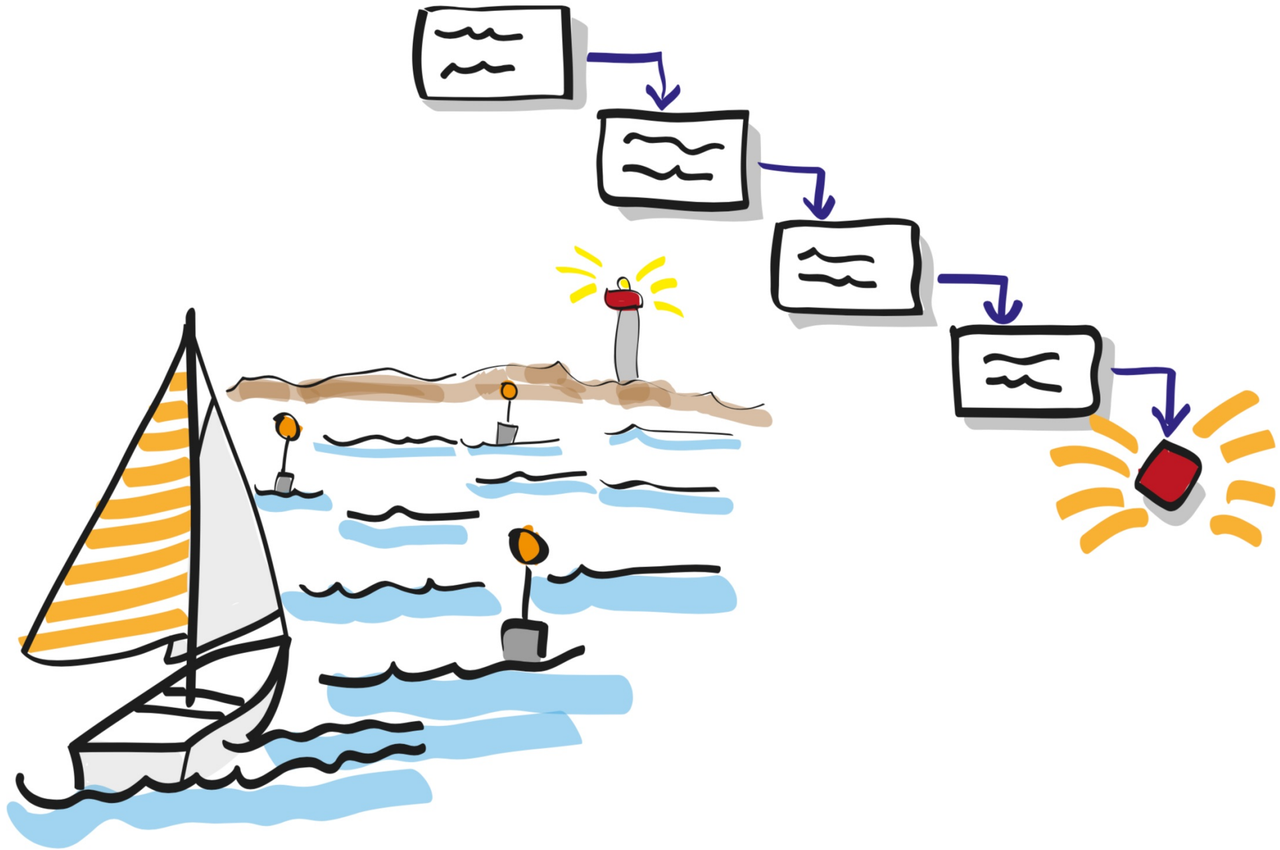
Adaptability as a driver for value.

Agility ≠ Fast

Agility ≠ Cheap

Fast and cheap are not goals for Agile.

Empirical Vs Defined Process



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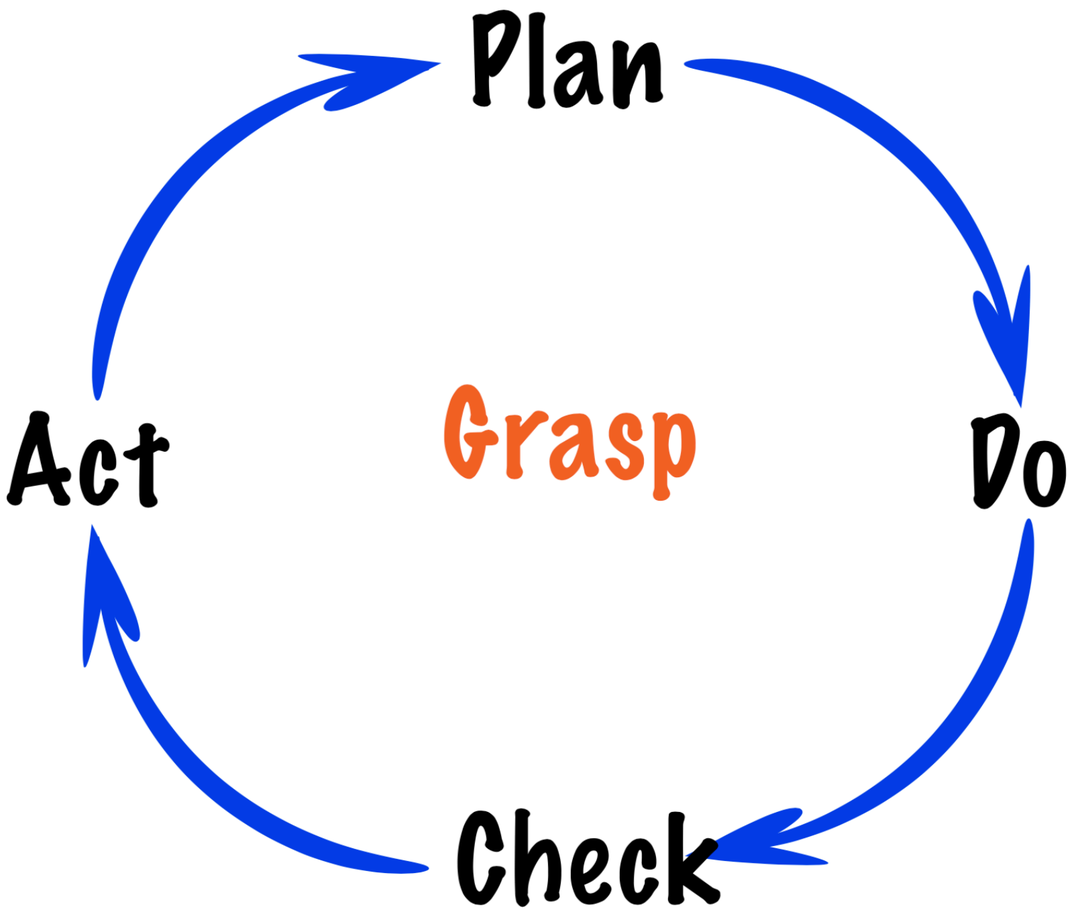
Continuous Improvement



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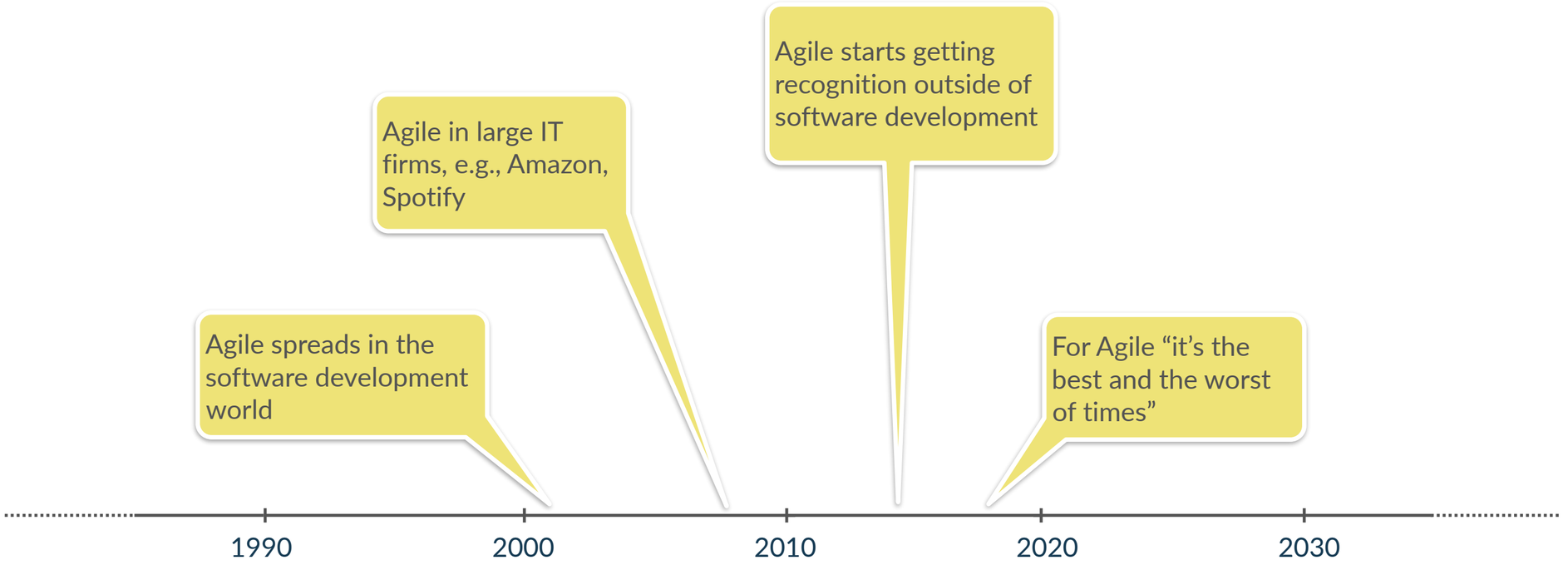
What happened after 2001?

During the last 18 years



Agile is enjoying both

The best of times

- Ways to deliver instant, intimate, incremental, risk-free value at scale
- Spreading from IT Department to all parts, and all kinds, of organizations
- Ridicule of Agile turned to envy

The worst of times

- Agile implemented as a superficial patch on traditional management
- Some consultant and coaches are selling “get Agile quick” schemes
- Huge amount of “fake Agile” going on
- Risk that Agile is being dumbed down as to become a shadow of the real thing

Quick introduction to Scrum

Takeuchi and Nonaka

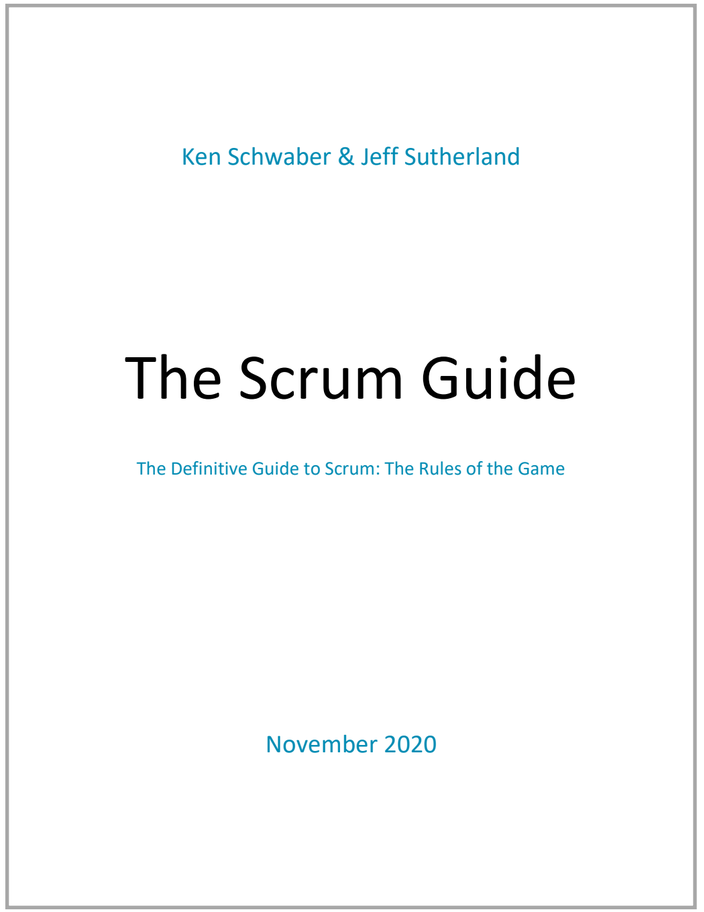
“The New New Product Development Game”

- Used the term Scrum
- Referred to the game of rugby to stress the importance of teams
- Their research showed that teams requires autonomy to achieve excellence

Scrum is…

A lightweight framework that helps people, teams and organization generate value through adaptive solutions to complex problems.

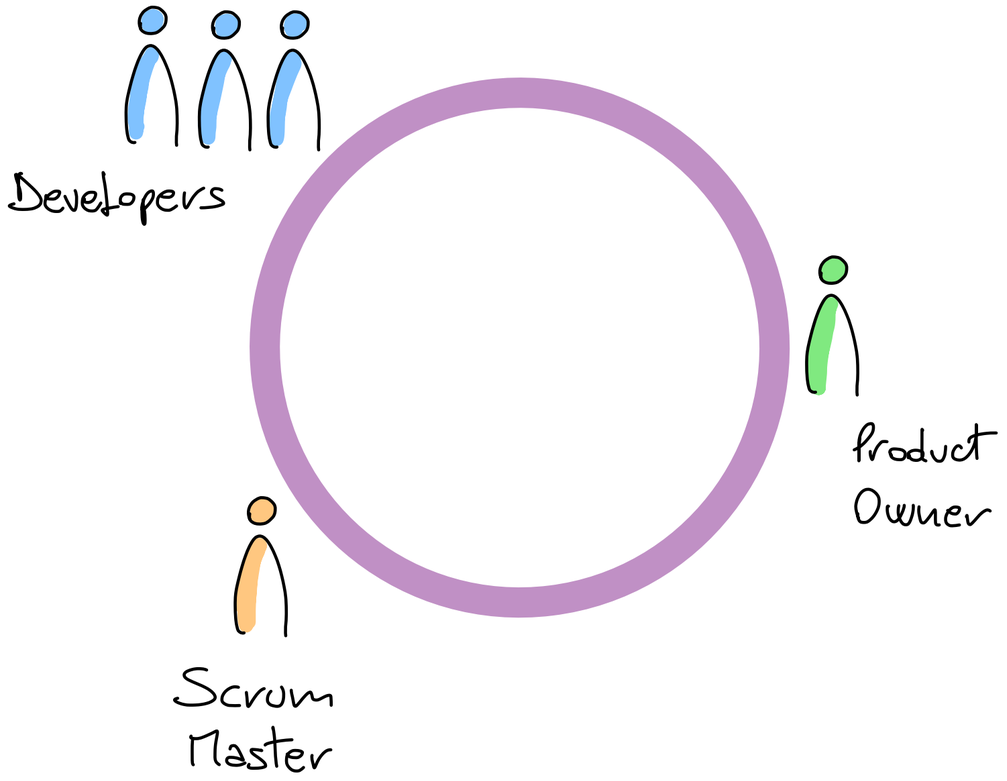
- Simple and purposefully incomplete
- Founded on empiricism and lean thinking
- Iterative and incremental approach
- Cross-functional and self-managing team



Scrum makes visible the relative efficacy of your current management, environment and work techniques, so that improvements can be made.

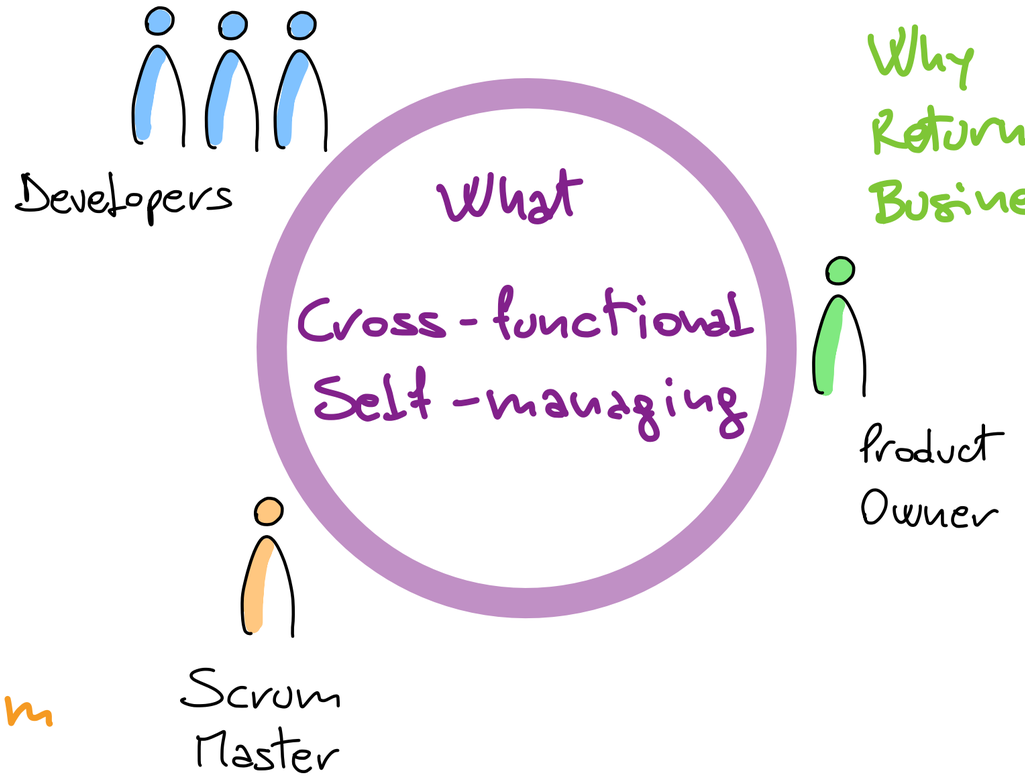
Ken Schwaber and Jeff Sutherland - The Scrum Guide™

Scrum Team



Scrum Team

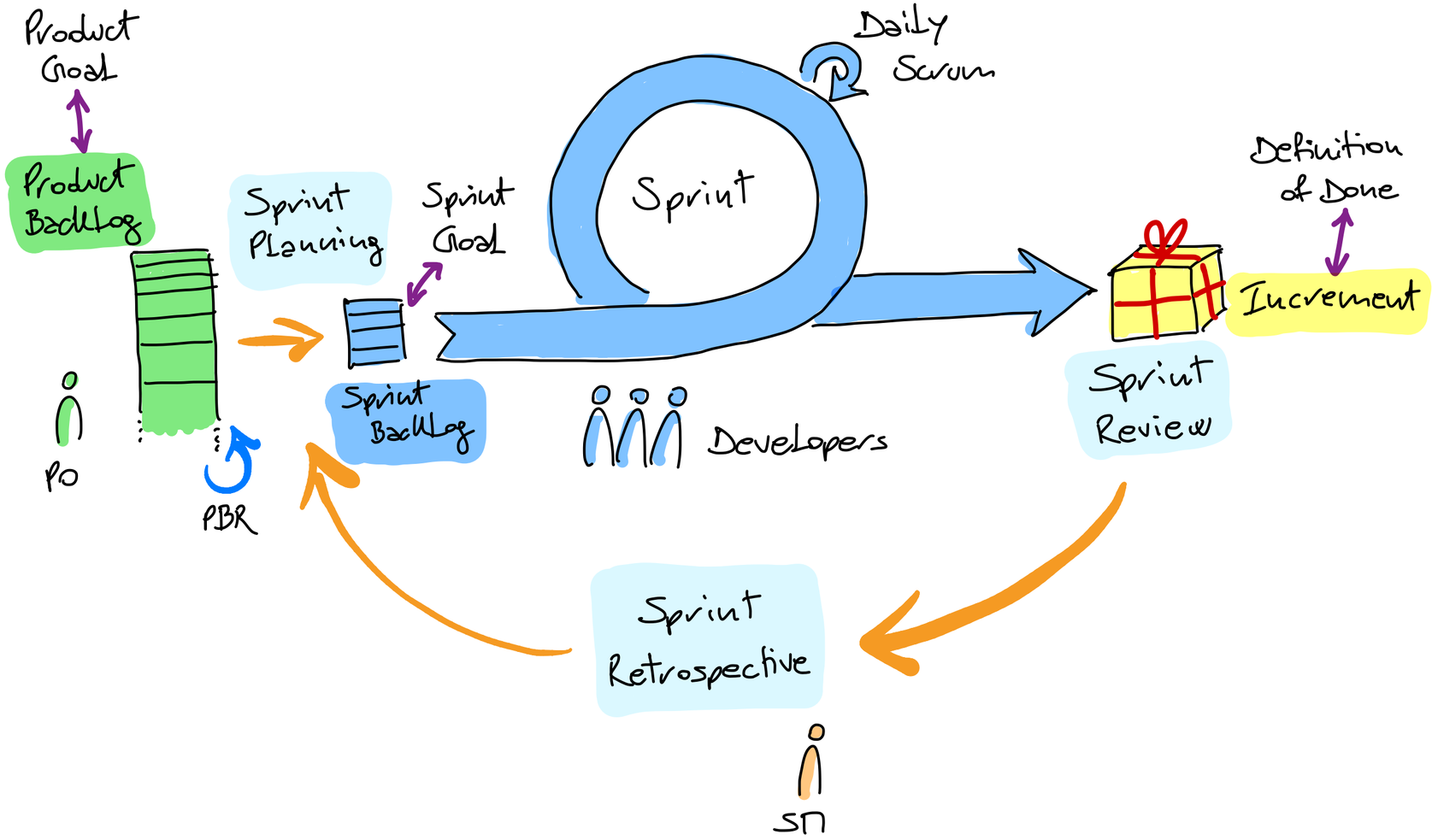
How
Whole product focus
Quality



Why
Return on investment
Business decisions

Scrum
Team
Organization

Events and Artifacts



References

Agile Manifesto
https://agilemanifesto.org

Scrum Guide
Jeff Sutherland, Ken Schwaber
https://scrumguides.org