# F1I018: INGEGNERIA DEL SOFTWARE

## *Software Engineering: Process - Agile*

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- Un ringraziamento ai colleghi Daniele Di Pompeo e Patrizio Pelliccione per il materiale fornito per realizzare parte di queste slide.

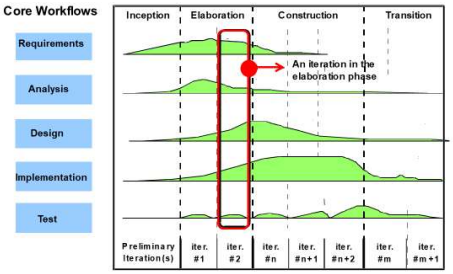
Henry Muccini

## Cosa è un processo?

Un processo definisce *chi* fa *che cosa*, *quando* e *come* per raggiungere un determinato obiettivo

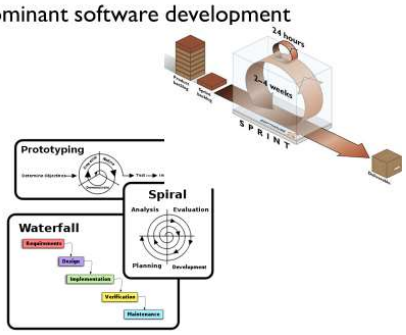
Nell'ingegneria del SW l'obiettivo è di produrre prodotti SW o di


## Struttura del processo




## Software Development Processes

- There are four dominant software development processes:
  - **Waterfall**
  - **RUP**
  - **Agile**
  - **Model-driven development**




## Caso III: Creazione di un Sistema per la gestione automatizzata del check-in presso una struttura alberghiera

Breve descrizione:

Il sistema di check-in automatizzato in albergo, self-Hotel, permette ad un visitatore di accedere in modalità automatizzata, ad una stanza di albergo ed ai suoi servizi, 24h al giorno, anche in mancanza del personale addetto. Il visitatore deve poter prenotare la propria stanza, pagare, ed ottenere l'accesso alla struttura ed alla stanza prenotata in qualsiasi ora del giorno e della notte. Il sistema self-Hotel deve poter tener traccia di quale cliente è entrato, a quale ora, ad una delle strutture dell'albergo (palestra, sauna, business center, etc.). Il sistema deve negare l'accesso alle strutture non precedentemente pagate, o in alternativa, permettere un pagamento istantaneo del nuovo servizio richiesto.

IN CLASSE

# https://agilemanifesto.org/iso/it/manifesto.html

**Manifesto per lo Sviluppo Agile di Software**

Stiamo scoprendo modi migliori di creare software,
sviluppandolo e aiutando gli altri a fare lo stesso.
Grazie a questa attività siamo arrivati a considerare importanti:

Gli individui e le interazioni più che i processi e gli strumenti
Il software funzionante più che la documentazione esaustiva
La collaborazione col cliente più che la negoziazione dei contratti
Rispondere al cambiamento più che seguire un piano

Ovvero, fermo restando il valore delle voci a destra,
consideriamo più importanti le voci a sinistra.

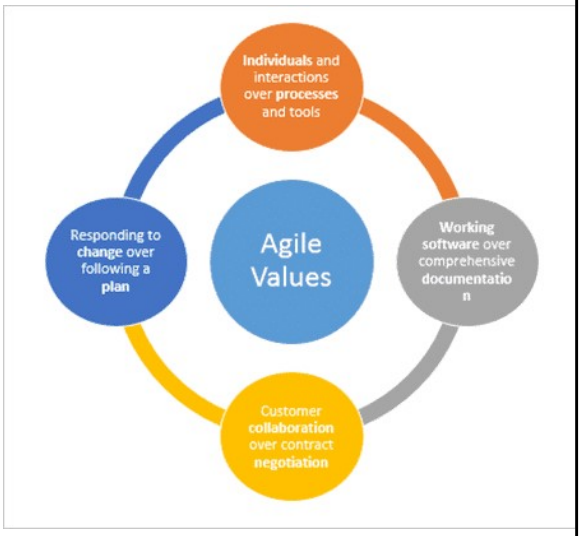
| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Kent Beck | James Grenning | Robert C. Martin |
| Mike Beedle | Jim Highsmith | Steve Mellor |
| Arie van Bennekum | Andrew Hunt | Ken Schwaber |
| Alistair Cockburn | Ron Jeffries | Jeff Sutherland |
| Ward Cunningham | Jon Kern | Dave Thomas |
| Martin Fowler | Brian Marick | |

# Main characteristics of agile methods

1. **4 Values**: general assumptions framing the agile view of the world
2. **12 Principles**: core agile rules, organizational and technical
3. **Roles**: responsibilities and privileges of the various actors in an agile process
4. **Practices**: specific activities practiced by agile teams
5. **Artifacts**: tools, both virtual and material, that support the practices

# 1. Agile values

- **Redefined roles** for developers, managers and customers.
- **No "big Upfront"** steps.
- **Iterative** development.
- Limited, negotiated **functionality**.
- Focus on **quality**, understood as achieved through testing.




Values Principles Roles Practices Artifacts

# 2. 12 Agile Principles

1. highest priority: **satisfy the customer**
2. even **late change of requirements** is welcomed
3. Frequent **delivery of** working **software**
4. daily **work together**
5. motivated individuals is given environment and support they need, and trust them to get the job done
6. conveying information: **face-to-face conversation**
7. primary measure of progress: working software
8. agile processes promote **sustainable development**, stakeholders should be able to maintain a constant pace **indefinitely**
9. continuous attention to technical excellence and good design enhances agility.
10. simplicity - the art of maximising the amount of work not done - is essential
11. **self-organising teams** ➔ best architectures, requirements, and designs
12. team regularly reflects on how to become more effective

# 2. Agile principles - organizational

- Put the **customer** at the center.
- Let the team **self-organize**.
- Work at a **sustainable** pace.
- Develop **minimal software**
  - Produce minimal functionality.
  - Produce only the product requested.
  - Develop only code and tests.
- Accept **change**.



Values Principles Roles Practices Artifacts

# 2. Agile principles - technical

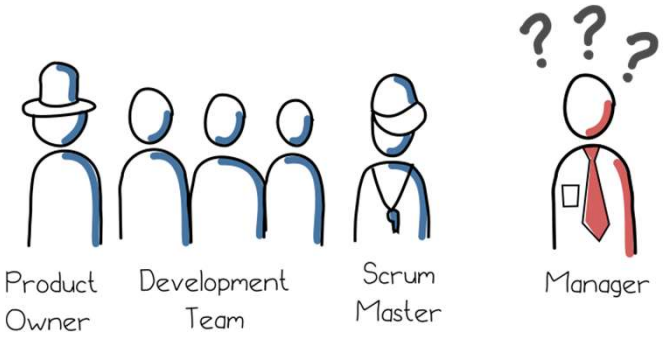
- Develop **Iteratively**
  - Produce frequent working iterations.
  - Freeze requirements during iterations.
- Treat **tests** as a key resource.
  - Do not start any new development until all tests pass.
  - Test first.
- Express requirements through **scenarios**.



Values Principles Roles Practices Artifacts

# 3. Agile roles

- Team
- Product owner
- Scrum master
- Customer




https://www.agile-school.com/blog/quali-sono-i-tre-ruoli-definiti-allinterno-dello-scrum-team (= https://bit.ly/3F9QMtX)
https://www.agileway.it/il-team-scrum-e-i-ruoli/
https://www.biancolavoro.it/la-metodologia-agile-in-breve-ruoli-artefatti-ed-eventi/

# 4. Key agile practices - organizational

1. Daily meeting.
2. Planning game (XP), planning poker (scrum).
3. Continuous integration.
4. Retrospective.
5. Shared code ownership.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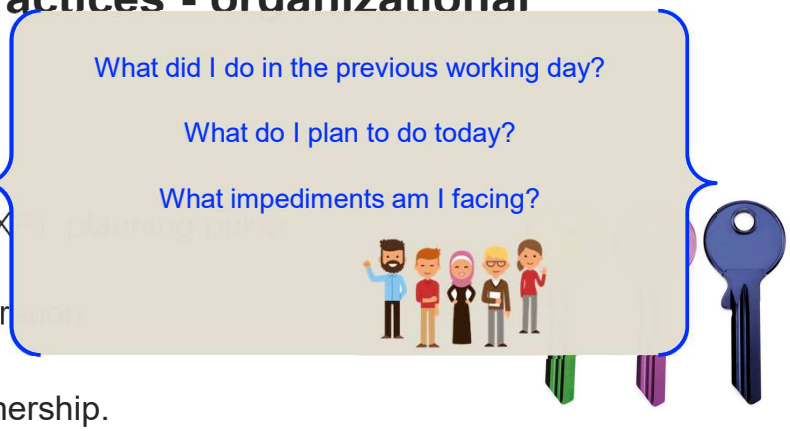



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Estimation techniques: give space to individuals and try to reach consensus


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Reflect on the experience and the lessons learned with the goal of improving the development process


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3. Pair programming.
4. Simplest solution that can possibly work.
5. Coding standards.


Values Principles Roles Practices Artifacts

# 4. Key agile practices

1. Test-driven development.
2. Refactoring.
3. Pair programming.
4. Simplest solution that can pass the test.
5. Coding standards.

1. Writing a test corresponding to a new functionality
2. Running the program, which should not pass the test since the functionality is new
3. Fixing the program
4. Running the program again and continuing fixing it until it does pass the test
5. Examining the code and performing refactoring to make the design remains consistent


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Mostly in Extreme programming


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- **Virtual**
  - Use case, user story
  - Burndown chart
- **Material**
  - Story card
  - Story board
  - Open room

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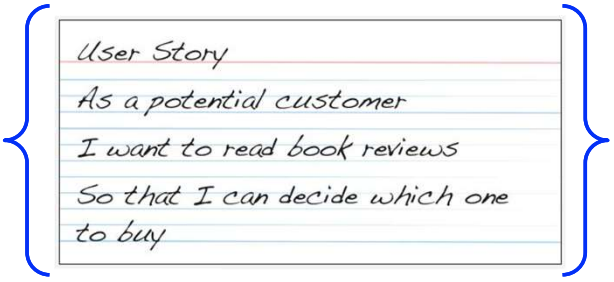

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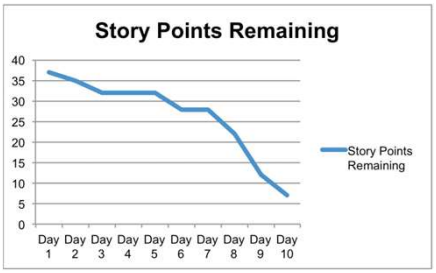


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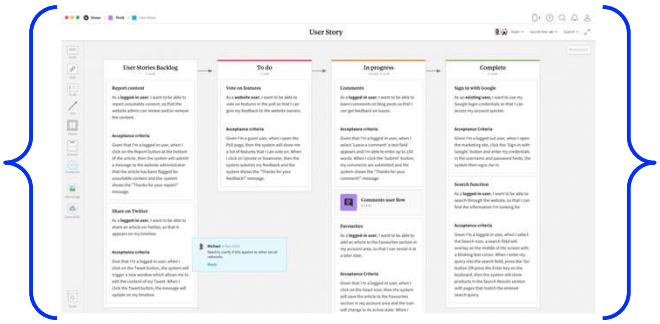


Values Principles Roles Practices Artifacts

# Agile is not a Silver bullet

*"There is no single development, in either technology or management technique, which by itself promises even one order-of-magnitude improvement within a decade in productivity, in reliability, in simplicity."*

Frederick P. Brooks (Turing award) No Silver Bullet Essence and Accidents of Software Engineering. Computer 20, 4 (April 1987), 10-19. DOI: https://doi.org/10.1109/MC.1987.1663532

# What agile is not

- A silver bullet
- Easy to implement
- An excuse to discard documentation, design or good development practices
  - "We're Agile now we don't need to dot that!"
- About avoiding committing to deliver software
  - "We're Agile now we don't give dates!"

# What does agile advocate?

- A framework and collection of methods that implement the agile values and principles

- All of the agile methods advocate:
  - **Iterative** delivery of customer value
  - Early and frequent **customer feedback**
  - Working in **highly collaborative cross** functional teams
  - Focus on getting the highest value work completed
  - High **quality** and focus on technical excellence
  - High visibility, **measurement**, and visual tracking
  - Continuous inspection and **adaptation**

# TODO IN CLASS



Max 10 PUNTI IMPORTANTI PRESENTATI IN CLASSE

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