

# Agile and XP Development

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Coming up: What is Agile?

# What is Agile?

- Software development practice aimed at:
- **Individuals and interactions** over processes and tools [SEP]
- **Working software** over comprehensive documentation
- **Customer collaboration** over contract negotiation
- **Responding to change** over following a plan

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

─ Excerpt from The Agile Manifesto

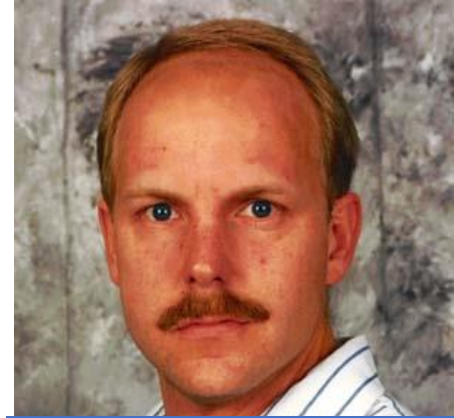
# What is Agile?

- A classification of methodologies that adhere to the agile principles
- Developed at a conference in Utah in 2000
- Agile Manifesto ([agilemanifesto.org](http://agilemanifesto.org)) documentation

# An Agile Process

- Is driven by customer descriptions of what is required (scenarios)
- Recognizes that plans are short-lived
- Develops software iteratively with a heavy emphasis on construction activities
- Delivers multiple 'software increments'
- Adapts as changes occur

# eXtreme Programming (XP)



so extreme he  
never smiles?!?

- Predates Agile
- XP was created by Kent Beck at DaimlerChrysler, 1996
- Kent Beck attended the conference in Utah, 2000.
- Is probably the best-known and most complete “agile-method”

# XP Fundamentals

- Take the good things we do and turn them up to 10!
  - Simplicity
  - Communication
  - Feedback
  - Courage

# XP Practices

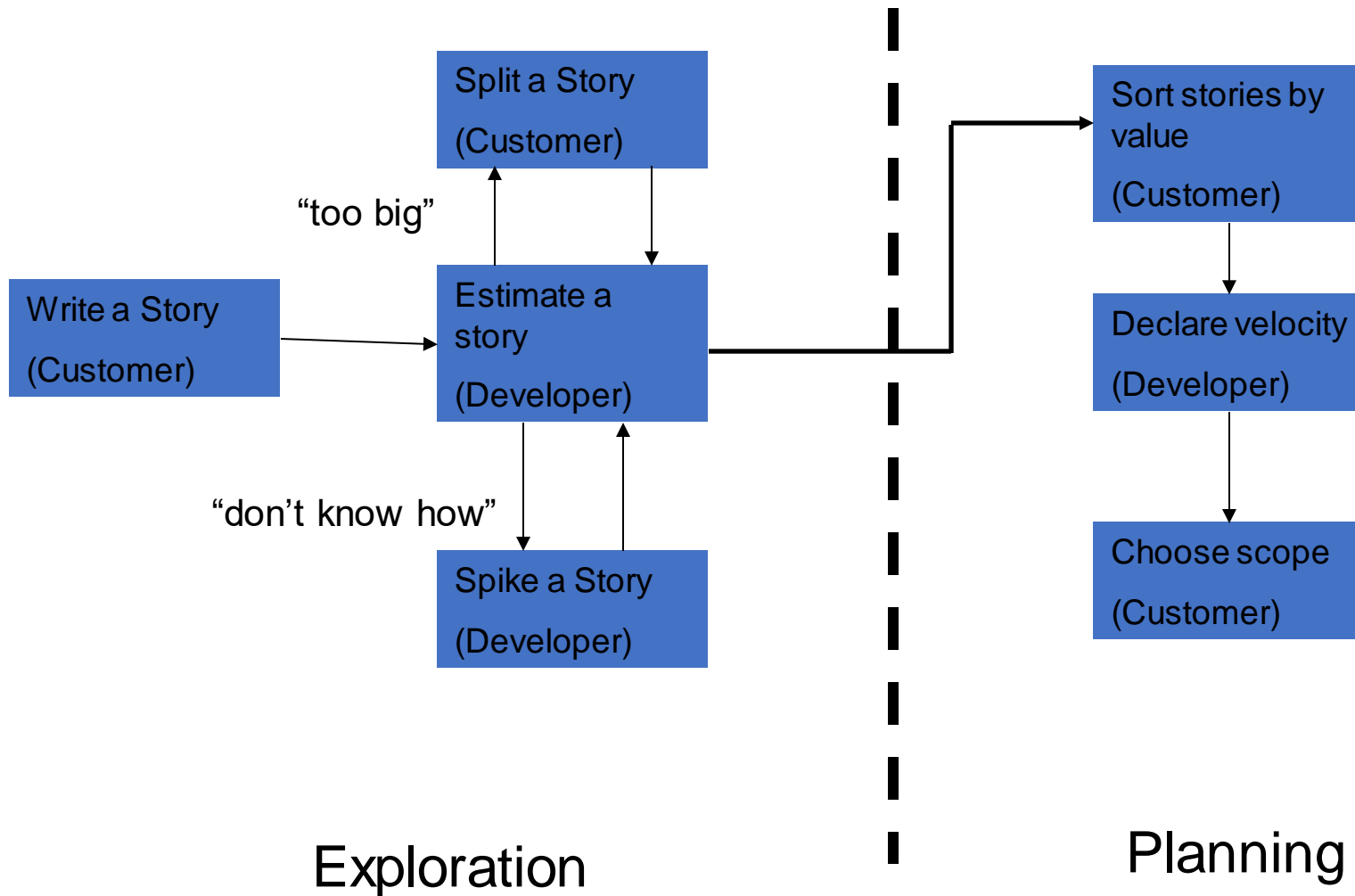
- The Planning Game
  - Small Releases
  - Metaphor
  - On-site Customer
  - Simple Design
  - Pair Programming
  - Test-Driven Development
- » Refactoring
  - » Continuous Integration
  - » Collective Ownership
  - » Coding Standards
  - » Sustainable Pace

# The Planning Game

- Distinguish between business people's decisions and developer's decisions
- Short iterations (1-2 weeks)
- Each iteration satisfies a number of user-stories
- Total time for user stories cannot exceed previous iteration's user story time
  - Velocity is a measure of the number of stories finished during an iteration.



# Planning Game



# XP - User Stories

- Similar purpose as use cases
  - Written by **customers**
  - Estimated by **developers**
  - Replaces large requirements documents
  - Represents anything that is “progress” to the customer
  - Examples:
    - Students can purchase monthly parking passes online.
    - Parking passes can be paid via credit cards.
    - Parking passes can be paid via PayPal
    - Professors can input student marks.
    - Students can obtain their current seminar schedule.
    - Students can order official transcripts.

# The Whole Team

- Communication is key!
  - Developers, business analysts, QA, project management, customers, etc... all work in one room
  - Maximizes collaboration

# Small Releases

- Systems released to production (or pre-production) very frequently (2-3 months maximum, 1 month is better!)
- Much easier to plan next month than the next 6 months

# Continuous Integration

- The whole system is built and tested several times a day
- Automated testing is required (see TDD later)

# System Metaphor

- Establishes common vocabulary for the system
- Consistent naming of classes and methods
- Names should be easy to learn and relate to

# Example System Metaphor

- Examples: Shared blackboard
  - An Expert puts a Problem on the Board.
  - There are a number of Experts sitting around: when anyone sees a problem they can solve (or know how to break into easier sub-problems), they do so.
  - There's a protocol that defines, "Who gets the chalk next?" and "When are we done?"
- This metaphor suggests a few potential problems:
  - experts have different skills, and they may not necessarily agree on how to solve a particular problem.
  - The chalkboard may become a scarce resource.
  - The most knowledgeable person may find they're doing all the work.
  - We may have "experts" who aren't as good as they think they are.

# Sustainable Pace

- Coding is a marathon, not a sprint.
- Team works 40 hours a week - MAXIMUM!
- Tired people aren't productive



# Pair Programming

- All code is written in pairs
- One developer writes code while the other thinks about the code
  - Is the overall system going to work
  - Are there better ways of doing this
  - What test cases still don't work
- Pairs switch roles frequently (every two hours or so)

# Collective Ownership

- No individual owns any piece of the software. All pieces may be worked on by any team member
- Coding Standard - All team members must abide by a coding standard

# Test Driven Development (TDD)

- Write automated unit tests FIRST
- Tests must run and fail before code is written
- Code then written until unit tests pass
- Coding must STOP when unit tests pass (no extra features/functions)
- No previously working unit tests can fail

# Refactoring

- All code is continuously reviewed and cleaned. Working code is not enough -- must be clean!
- Simple Design - the simplest working design that satisfies the task at hand is used. More complex and general designs may become useful, but not now so we don't use them!

# XP Project People

- Customer
- Developers
- Project Manager
- Tracker
- Coach

# Tracker

- Tracker

- Tracks release plan
- Tracks iteration plan
- Tracks acceptance tests (passed/failed)

- » Coach

- Watches everything
- Responsible for the process (keep it extreme!)
- Helps with anything else needed... but stay back to let the team be self-reliant!

# When not to use XP

- Customer requires a big specification
- Large teams > 100 -- no way! Approx 15 people max.
- If your solution requires you to create complex solutions for future problems (exponential cost curve)
- When you can't get feedback immediately (space shuttle?)
- When you can't get people physically close together (same room)

# Summary

- eXtreme Programming is a set of practices that conform to Agile principles
- Xp is one of many Agile methods: DSDM, Crystal, FDD, SCRUM, and others...
- These processes are a logical next step from the older “prescriptive” or “heavyweight” processes



# References

- These references were used to create these slides:
  - <http://xp123.com/xplor/xp0004/>
  - [http://www.objectmentor.com/omSolutions/agile\\_xp\\_differences.html](http://www.objectmentor.com/omSolutions/agile_xp_differences.html)
  - Beck K., Extreme Programming Explained, 2000
  - Pressman R., Software Engineering: A Practitioner's Approach, 6/e, 2005