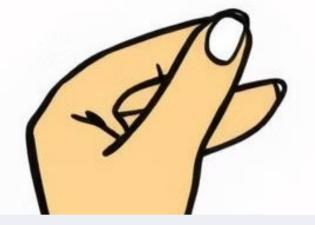# Introduction to Agile

Agile is a method of project management that emphasizes iterative development, collaboration, and flexibility. It helps teams deliver value quickly and respond effectively to change.

The Four Agile Values

Individuals and Interactions

Agile values individuals and their interactions over processes and tools.

Working Software

Agile prioritizes working software over comprehensive documentation.

Customer Collaboration

Agile focuses on customer collaboration over contract negotiation.

Responding to Change

Agile emphasizes responding to change over following a plan.

Twelve Agile Principles

1 Our Highest Priority

Satisfy the customer through early and continuous delivery of valuable software.

2 Welcome Changing Requirements

Agile embraces changing requirements, even late in development.

3 Deliver Working Software

Agile prioritizes delivering working software frequently, with the shortest possible lead times.

4 Business People and Developers

Agile promotes close collaboration between business people and developers throughout the project.

Iterative and Incremental Development

1 — **Plan**

Start with a short iteration cycle, outlining goals and tasks.

2 — **Develop**

Build and test software incrementally, focusing on a small set of features.

3 — **Feedback**

Gather feedback from stakeholders, adjust plans, and iterate again.

4 — **Repeat**

Continue iterating, delivering value with each cycle.

Customer Collaboration

Active Involvement

Customers are actively involved in the development process.

Frequent Feedback

Customers provide feedback regularly to guide development.

Shared Vision

Agile promotes a shared understanding of goals and expectations.

Responding to Change

Embrace Change
1   Agile teams are comfortable with and responsive to change.

Prioritize Value
2   Change is prioritized based on its impact on value delivery.

Adjust Plans
3   Agile teams adapt plans and processes as needed.

Self-Organizing Teams

Collaboration	Team members work together to make decisions and solve problems.
Ownership	Teams are responsible for their work and outcomes.
Empowerment	Teams have the autonomy to make decisions and implement solutions.

Continuous Improvement

Retrospectives

Regularly reviewing and improving processes.

Feedback Loops

Continuously seeking feedback to identify areas for improvement.

Data-Driven Decisions

Using data and metrics to guide improvement efforts.