

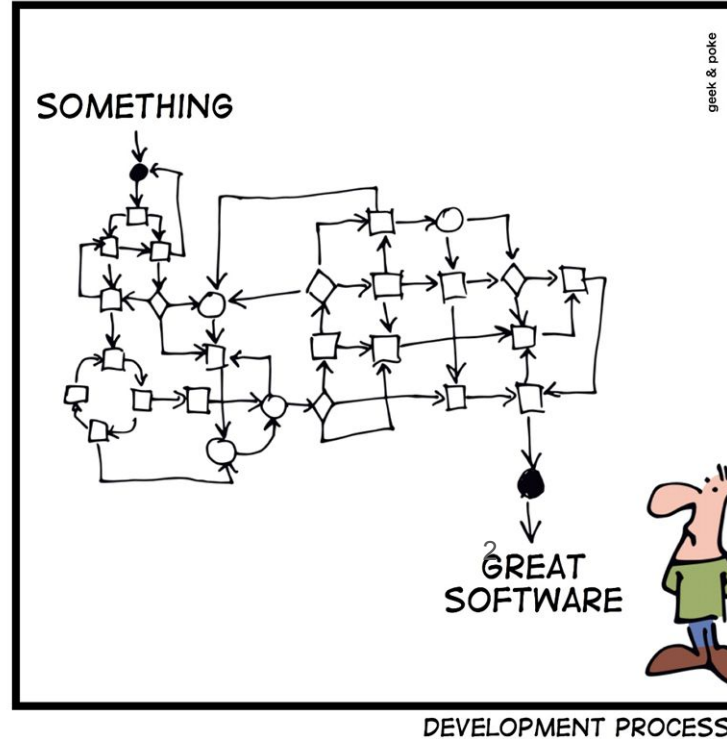


Remote Agile

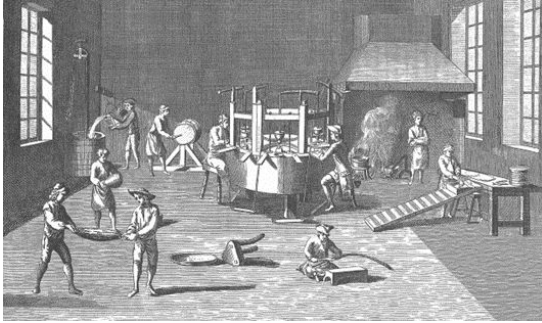
99-520 Summer 25

Software development methods

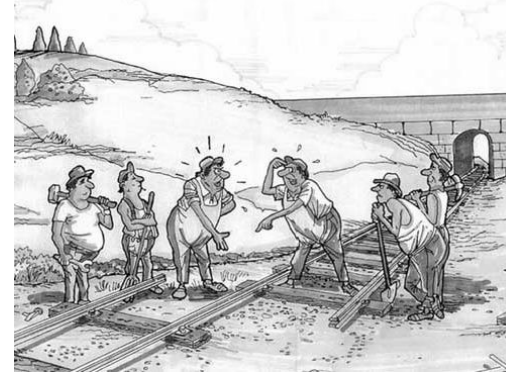
Software development methods are codified practices that support the work of a group and are based on an idea of how is best to work to achieve a particular business goal



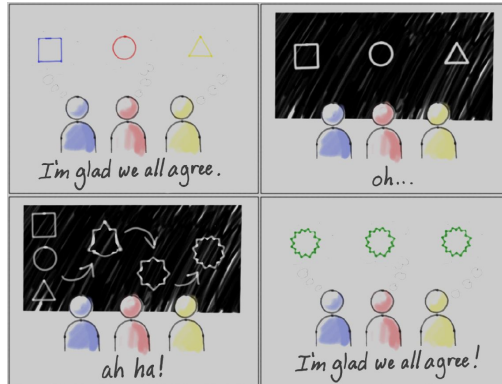
Successful projects require that their members:



... divide the work ...



... coordinate their activities and resources ...



... achieve a shared understanding of the work to be done ...



... and align their efforts

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:

Individuals and interactions over processes and tools
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 the right, we value the items on the left more.

Kent Beck
Mike Beedle
Arie van Bennekum
Alistair Cockburn
Ward Cunningham
Martin Fowler

James Grenning
Jim Highsmith
Andrew Hunt
Ron Jeffries
Jon Kern
Brian Marick

Robert C. Martin
Steve Mellor
Ken Schwaber
Jeff Sutherland
Dave Thomas

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[Twelve Principles of Agile Software](#)

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



12 Agile Principles

@OlgaHeismann



Welcome changing requirements, even late in development.



Deliver working software frequently.

Business people and developers must work together.



Build projects around motivated individuals. Give them the support they need. Trust them.



The most efficient and effective method of conveying information is face-to-face conversation.

Working software is the primary measure of progress.



The sponsors, developers, and users should be able to maintain a constant pace indefinitely.

Continuous attention to technical excellence and good design.

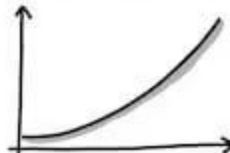


Simplicity — the art of maximizing the amount of work not done — is essential.

The best architectures, requirements, and designs emerge from self-organizing teams.



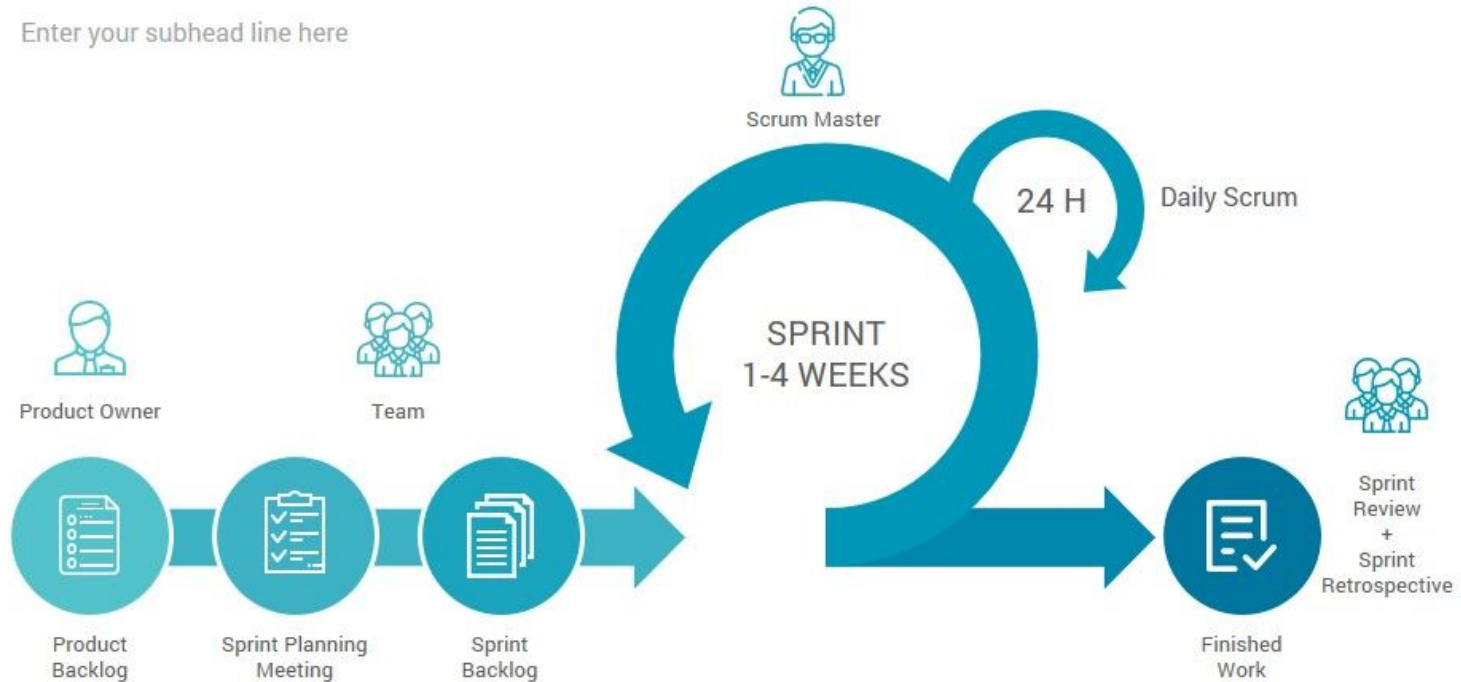
The team reflects on how to become more effective and adjusts its behavior accordingly.



Elements of Scrum

Scrum Process

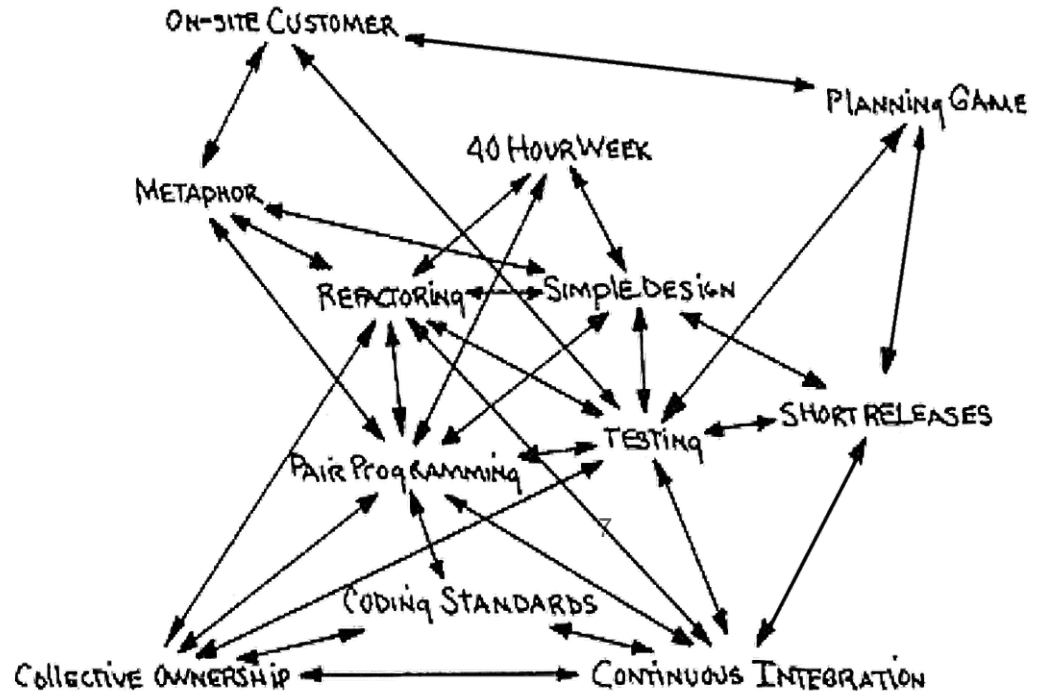
Enter your subhead line here



If we are going to change any of a method's practices, we need to understand the role they play and the interactions between them

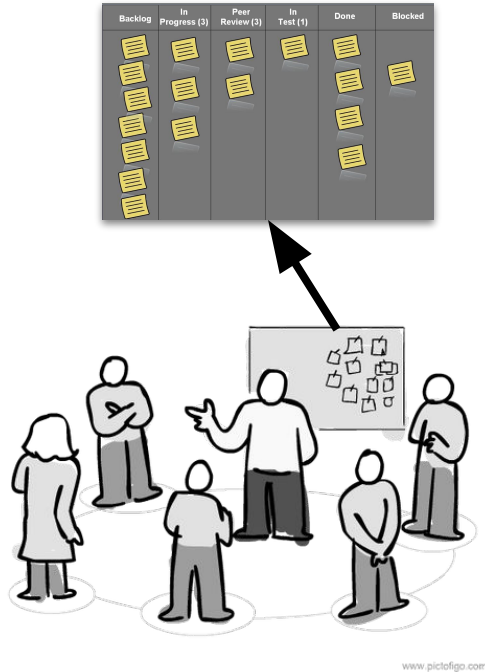
"Any one practice doesn't stand well on its own. They require the other practices to keep them in balance."

Figure 4 is a diagram that summarizes the practices. A line between two practices means that the two practices reinforce each other. I didn't want to present this picture first, because it makes XP look complicated. The individual pieces are simple. The richness comes from the interactions of the parts"



Method's practices support each other

Scrum: Standup Meetings

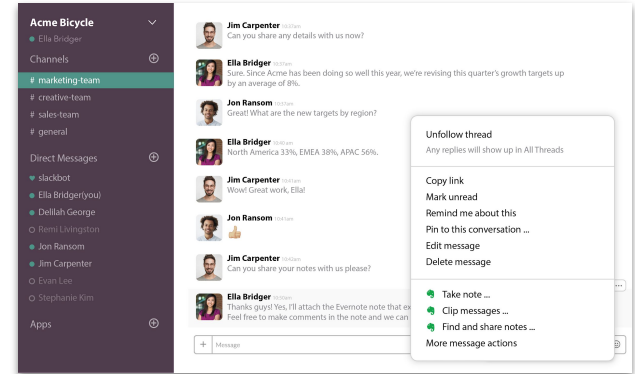
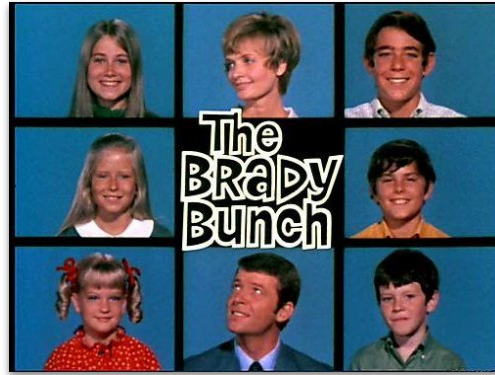


No longer than 15 minutes

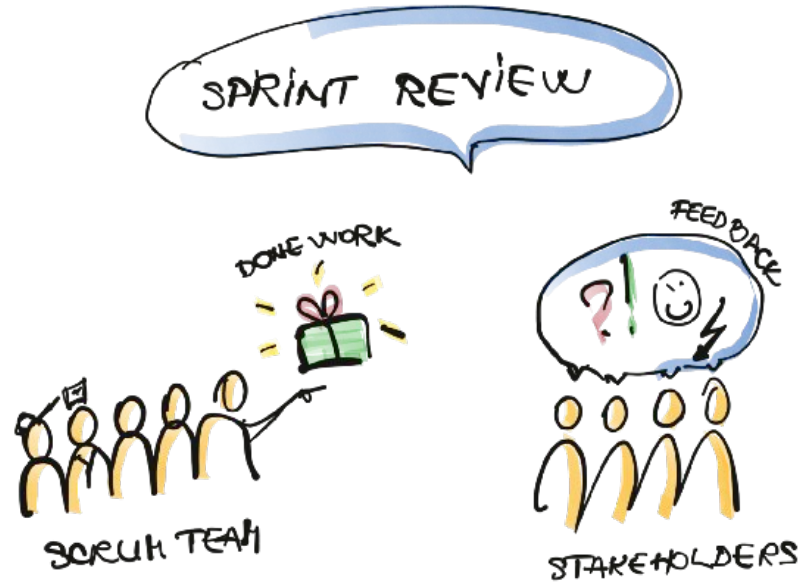
Everyone should answer:

- What did you accomplish since the last meeting?
- What are you working on until the next meeting?
- What is getting in your way or keeping you from doing your job?

Scrum: Standup Meetings

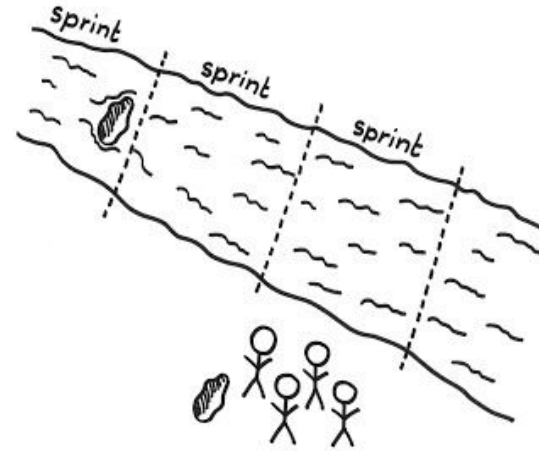
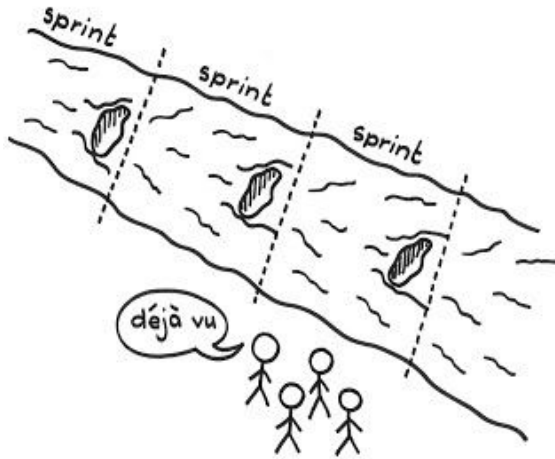


Sprint Review Meeting



Sprint Retrospectives

"At regular intervals, the team reflects on how to become more effective, then tunes and adjusts its behavior accordingly."

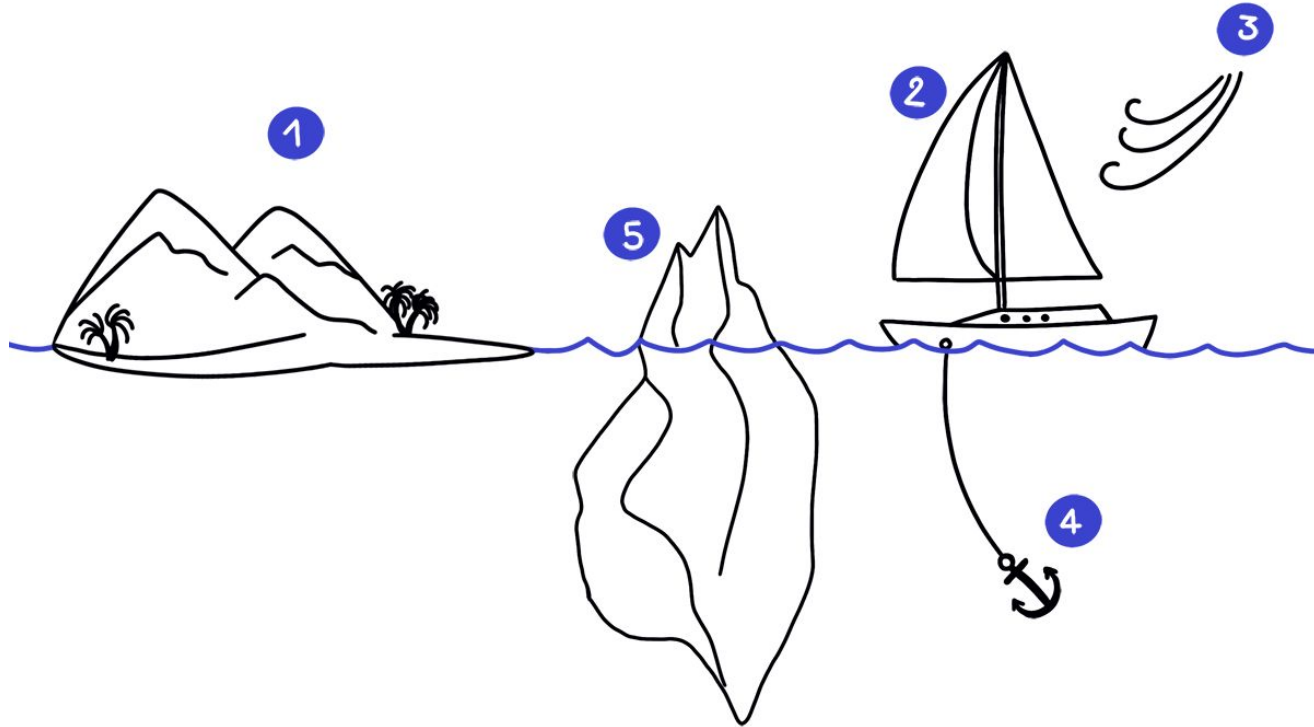




In a retrospective, ask team members what they'd like to start, stop and continue.



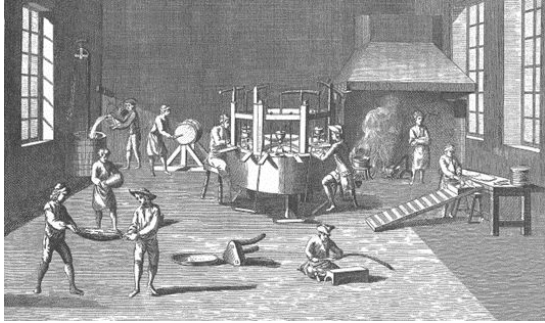
Sprint Retrospectives: Sailboat Format



Agile in Remote and Distributed Teams

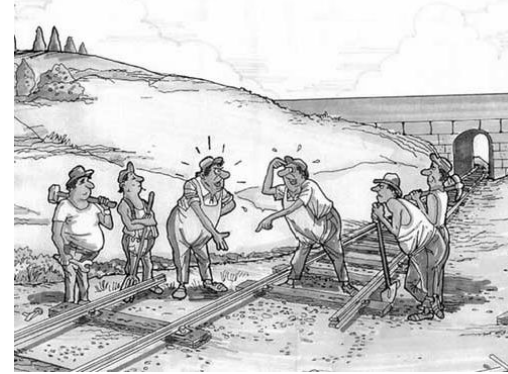
Can agile stay agile when we are not in the same room?

Recall: Successful projects require that their members ...

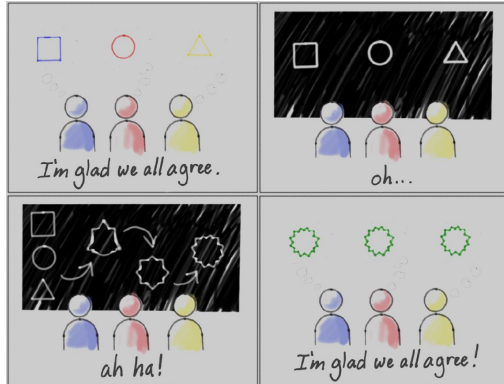


... divide the work ...

Agile:
Organic teams
over rigid hierarchy



... coordinate their
activities and resources ...



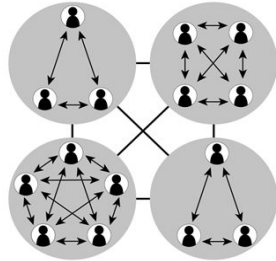
... achieve a shared
understanding of the work
to be done ...



... and align their efforts

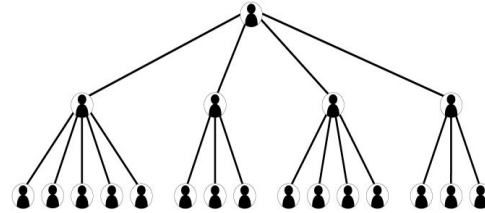
Organic Teams over Rigid Hierarchy

Agile teams function best when roles are flexible, responsibilities are shared, and coordination emerges through collaboration.



Organic approaches

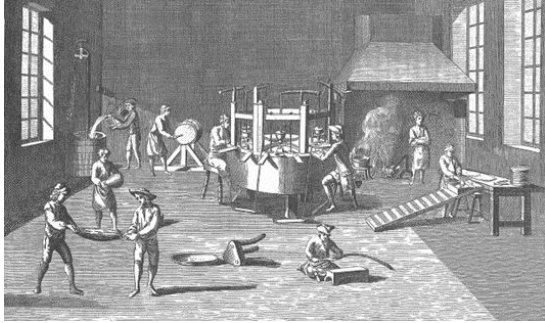
- Generalists (T-shaped)
- Self organized
- Decentralized
- Work is pulled



Rigid teams

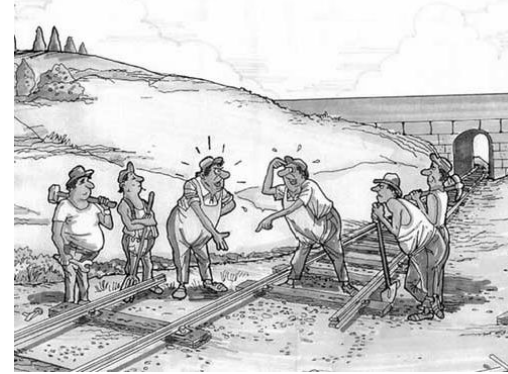
- Specialization (I-shaped)
- Formalized
- Hierarchical
- Work is pushed

Recall: Successful projects require that their members ...



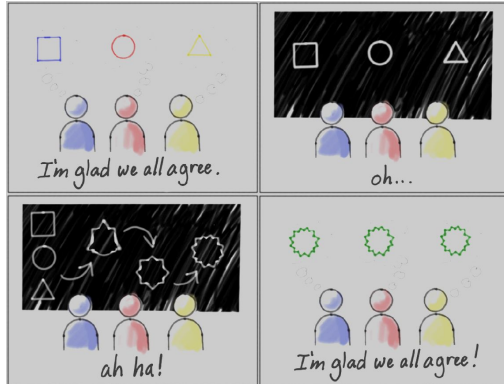
... divide the work ...

Agile:
Organic teams
over rigid hierarchy



... coordinate their
activities and resources ...

Agile:
Mutual adjustment and
shared representations
over rigid plans



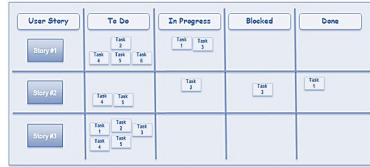
... achieve a shared
understanding of the work
to be done ...



... and align their efforts

Mutual Adjustment & Shared Representations Over Rigid Plans

Agile teams coordinate work by continuously adjusting together and relying on shared, living artifacts

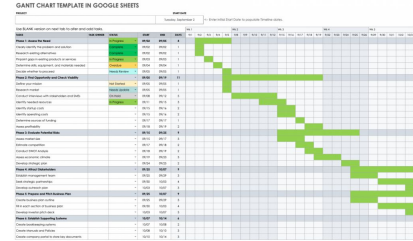


Mutual Adjustment

- Decisions made through real-time communication (scrum daily standups)

Shared Representations

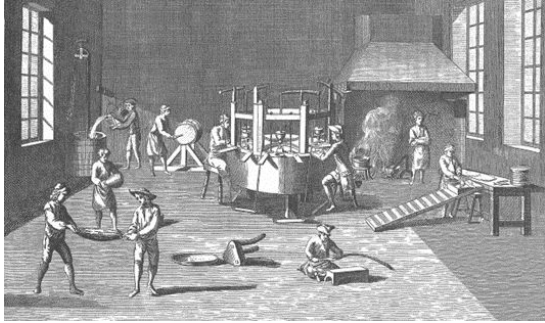
- Everyone sees the same “source of truth” in real time (e.g., Kanban boards, backlogs, version control)



Plan-driven coordination

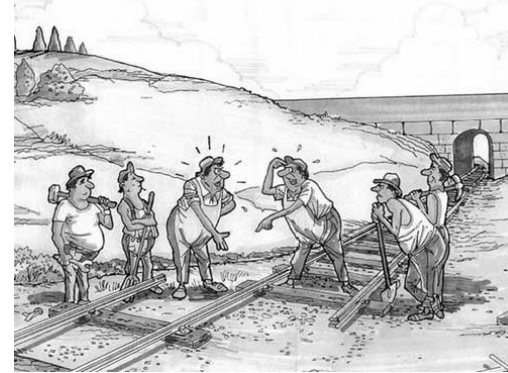
- Heavy up-front documentation
- Plans try to anticipate all tasks
- Change is costly and resisted
- Centralized updates

Recall: Successful projects require that their members ...



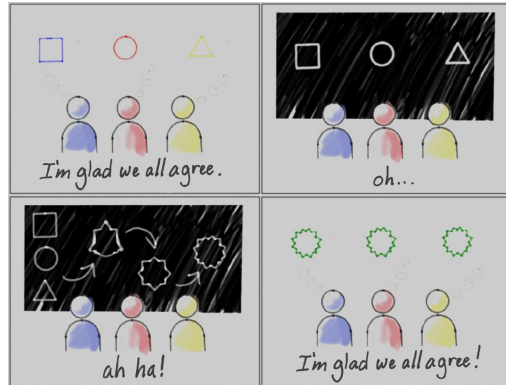
... divide the work ...

Agile:
Organic teams
over rigid hierarchy



... coordinate their
activities and resources ...

Agile:
Mutual adjustment and
shared representations
over rigid plans



... achieve a shared
understanding of the work
to be done ...

Agile:
Tacit knowledge sharing
over formal documentation



... and align their efforts

Tacit knowledge sharing over formal documentation

Agile values knowledge that flows through interaction and experience over static documentation



Tacit Knowledge Sharing

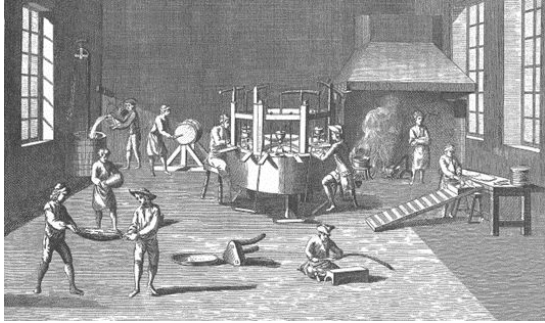
- Knowledge transmitted informally
- Built and refined through doing the work together
- Enables faster alignment and adaptation



Formal Documentation

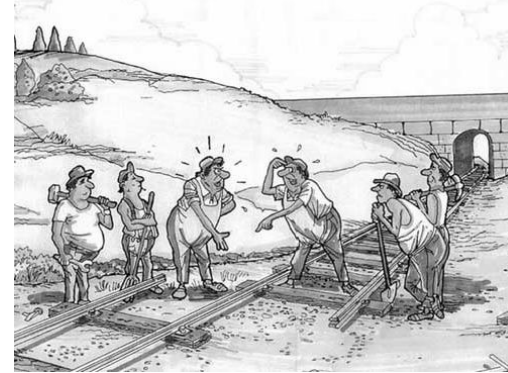
- Heavy specs, design docs, handoffs
- Often written once and rarely updated
- Hard to keep aligned with actual work
- Slows responsiveness

Recall: Successful projects require that their members ...



... divide the work ...

Agile:
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... achieve a shared
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... and align their efforts

Agile:
Peer accountability
over top-down control

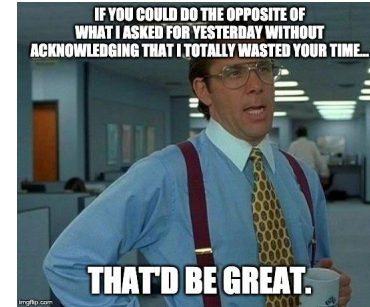
Peer accountability over top-down control

Agile teams rely on trust, shared norms, and self-regulation, rather than command-and-control structures.



Peer Accountability

- Work becomes visible
- Shared ownership of outcomes
- Team feedback drives improvement
- Internal motivation to contribute



Top-Down Control

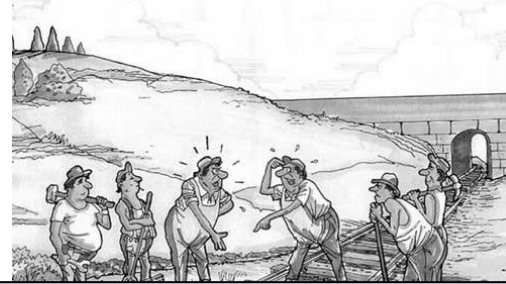
- Authority enforces compliance
- Tasks assigned by managers
- Accountability flows upward
- Relies on status reports, supervision, approvals

Recall: Successful projects require that their members ...



... divide the work ...

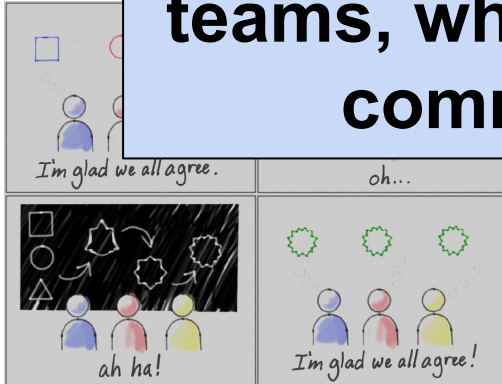
Agile:
Organic teams



... coordinate their
activities and resources ...

Agile:
Mutual adjustment and
coordination

Scrum practices were designed for co-located teams, where frequent, informal, face-to-face communication happens naturally.



understanding of the work
to be done ...

Agile:
Tacit knowledge sharing
over formal documentation



Agile:
Peer accountability
over top-down control

Breakout Activity: Agile at a Distance

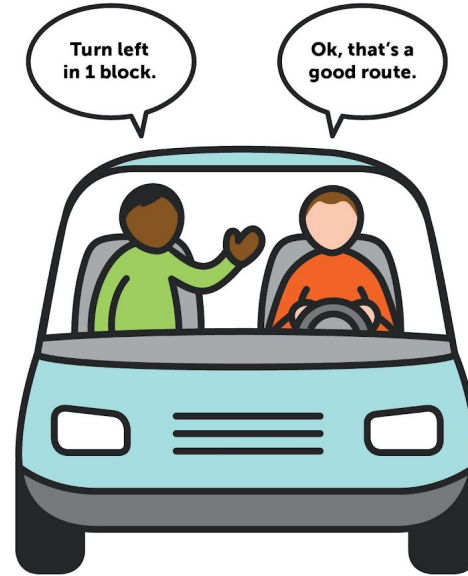
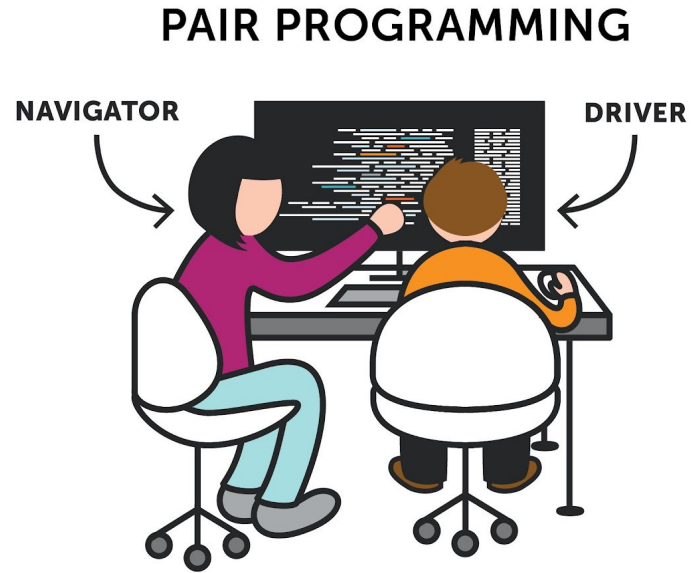
- Discuss the following four Agile pillars:
 - **Organic teams**
 - **Mutual adjustment & Shared representations**
 - **Tacit knowledge sharing**
 - **Peer accountability**
- For each one:
 - What could go wrong in remote, distributed teams with time-zone and cultural differences?
 - How might it impact Scrum practices?
 - Can you think of one mitigation strategy or tool?
- Answer on Slack (#lectures)

Distributed Scrum (some tips)

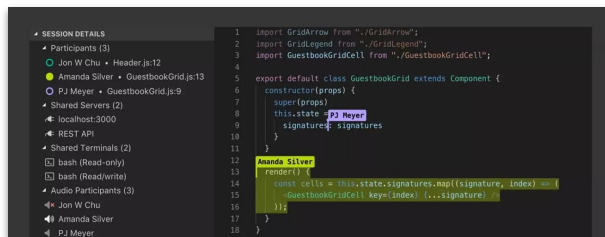
Mutual trust, communication, collaboration

- Asynchronous communication is key in remote environments
 - Slack thread as a “*continuous daily standup*” (*I’m doing X, gone to bed, etc*)
 - Zoom meeting where breakout rooms are for individual work and main room for socializing (simulate an office)
- Pair programming to share knowledge
- Focus on making some progress as a team (even if it is tiny)
- Over communicate decisions
- Invest in team building

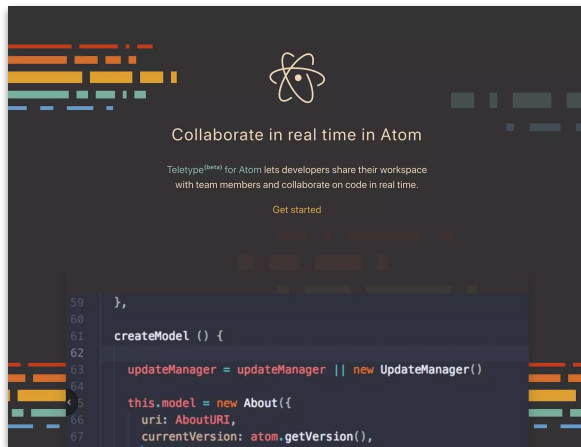
Pair Programming



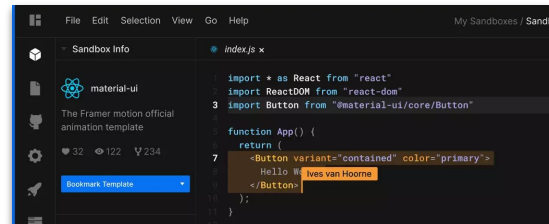
Remote Pair Programming



Visual Studio Live Share



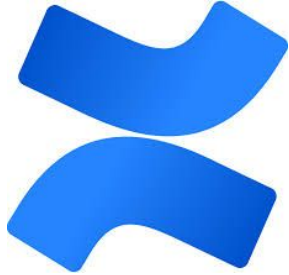
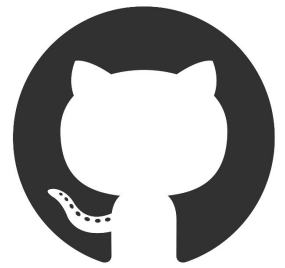
Teletype for Atom



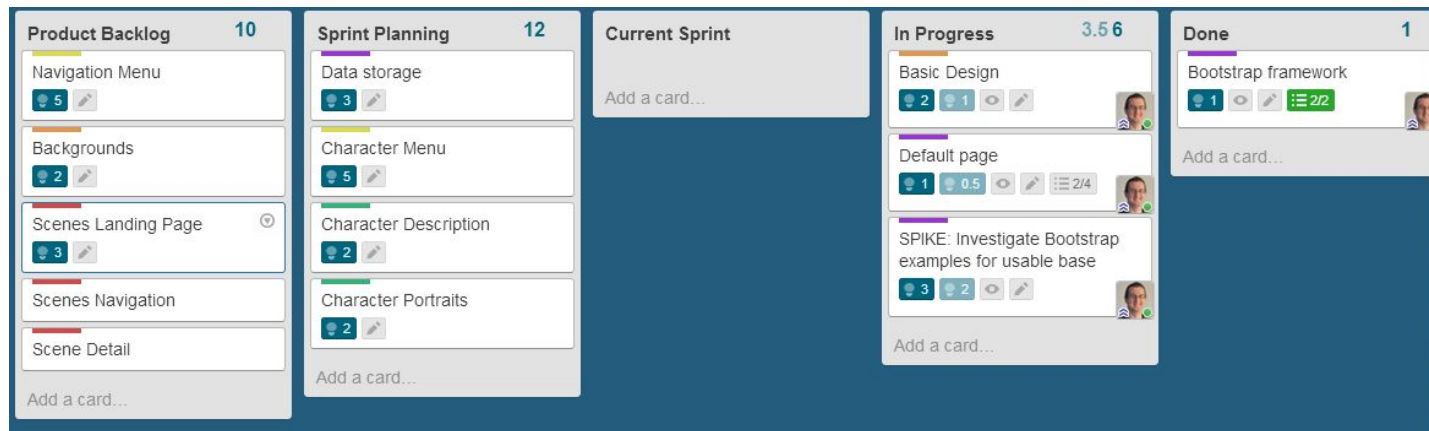
CodeSandbox

Tools for Scrum

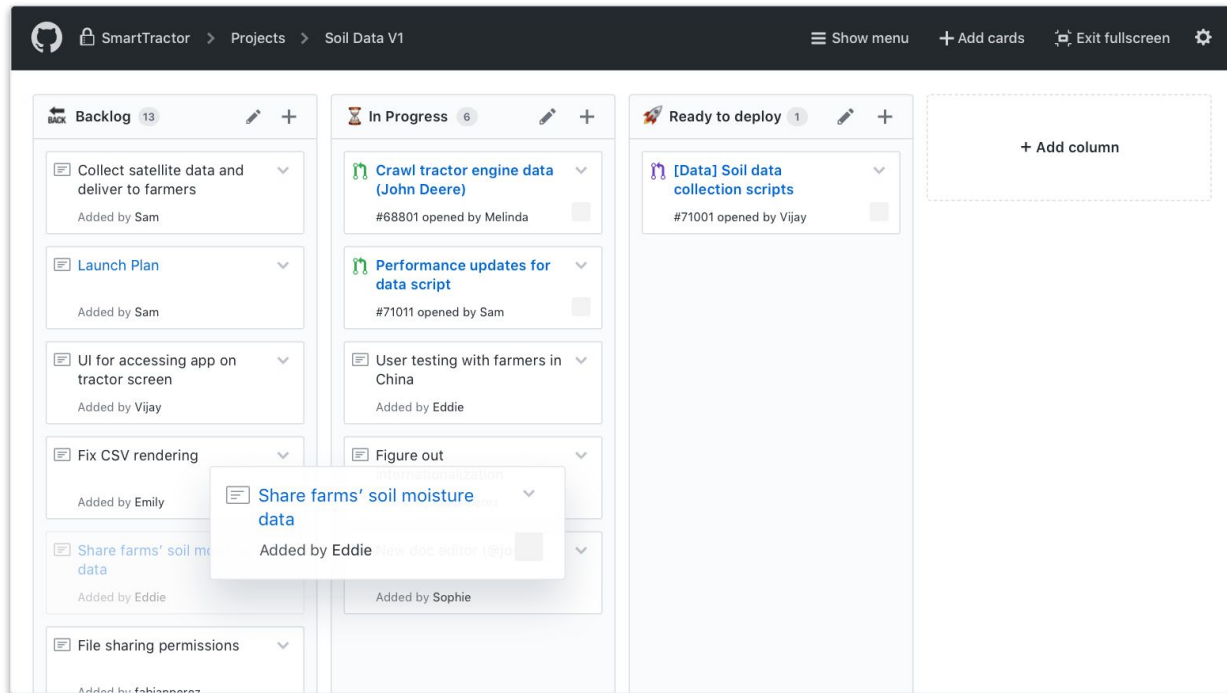
Use tools to enhance your process



Trello



GitHub Projects



🔔 Update Primer contribution guidelines and license

#303 opened 9 days ago by broccolini 🛠

CSS

brand

status: wip

effort: low

💬 10

Fix tooltip word-wrap/
break rules #71381

🔗 Open

muan wants to merge 3 commits

💬

Conversation 1

Commits



muan commented 1 day ago

Removing word-break: break-word
(reference: [primer/primer-markdown#20](#)
(comment)). Fixes [primer/primer-tooltips#6](#).

Teams!

Team Citizenship

- Be responsive and responsible
- Join meetings on time, participate actively
- Stick to commitments, work on assigned tasks
- When problems, reach out, replan, communicate early, be proactive (Replanning and dealing with mistakes is normal)

Team Citizenship

We will intervene if complains about

- Lack of communication
- Disrespectful or dismissive communication
- Not attending team meetings (without excuse)
- Blowing internal deadlines without communication
- Failing to complete agreed tasks without timely communication

Breakout: First short team meeting

- Find time for first official team meeting
- Agree on primary communication until team meeting
- Pick a team name (use GenAI if needed), post team name and tag all group members on slack in #social