





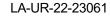
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Better Scientific Software tutorial @ ISC 2022

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- Individual modules may be cited as Speaker, Module Title, in Better Scientific Software tutorial, ISC, 2022 ...

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Outline

- Agile workflow management for small teams.
- Intro to terminology and approaches
- Overview of Kanban
- A bit about Scrum





Why Agile?

- Fits the research experience better than heavier-weight approaches
 - Aligns more naturally with how scientific progress is made
- Well-suited for scientific software efforts (when tailored correctly)
 - Works well for small teams
 - Provides meaningful, beneficial structure that promotes
 - Productivity
 - Productization
 - Sustainability
 - Flexibility in requirements
 - Communication





What is Agile?

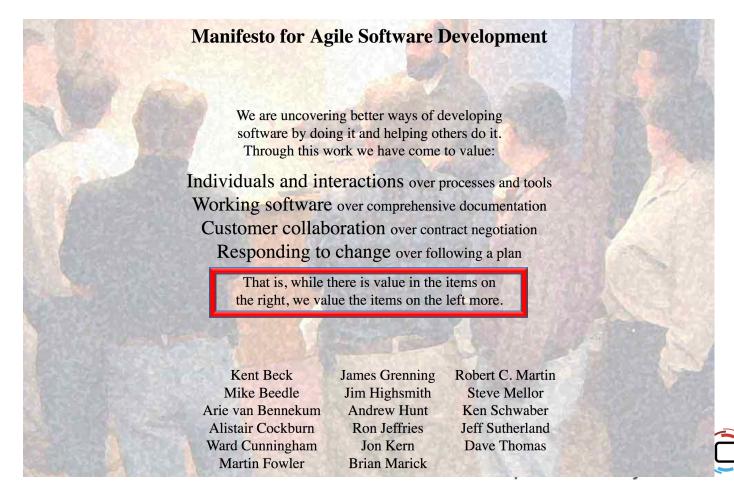
- Agile is not a software development lifecycle model
- Agile is informally defined as
 - I don't write documentation
 - I don't do formal requirements, design, or really test...
 - Agile is not an excuse to do sloppy work
- Some people consider agile to be synonymous with Scrum
 - From Atlassian: Scrum is a framework that helps teams work together
 - Scrum is Agile, Agile is not (only) Scrum
 - A square is a rectangle, not all rectangles are squares
 - Agile is not Kanban either





What is Agile?

http://agilemanifesto.org/



Principles behind the Agile Manifesto

- Our highest priority is to satisfy the customer through early and continuous delivery of valuable software.
- Welcome changing requirements, even late in development. Agile processes harness change for the customer's competitive advantage.
- Deliver working software frequently, from a couple of weeks to a couple of months, with a preference to the shorter timescale.

- Business people and developers must work together daily throughout the project.
- Build projects around motivated individuals. Give them the environment and support they need, and trust them to get the job done.
- The most efficient and effective method of conveying information to and within a development team is face-to-face conversation.





Principles behind the Agile Manifesto

- Working software is the primary measure of progress.
- Agile processes promote sustainable development. The sponsors, developers, and users should be able to maintain a constant pace indefinitely.
- Continuous attention to technical excellence and good design enhances agility.

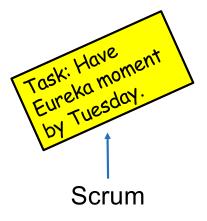
- Simplicity--the art of maximizing the amount of work not done- is essential.
- The best architectures, requirements, and designs emerge from self-organizing teams.
- At regular intervals, the team reflects on how to become more effective, then tunes and adjusts its behavior accordingly.





Getting Started with Agile

- Agile principles are not hard and fast rules
- Try adopting a few Agile practices
 - Following a rigid, ill-fit framework usually leads to failure
- Kanban is a good starting framework
 - Follow basic principles, add practices when advantageous
 - Better than removing elements from Scrum







Basic Kanban

Backlog	Ready	In Progress	Done
 Any task idea Trim occasionally Source for other columns 	 Task + description of how to do it. Could be pulled when slot opens. Typically comes from backlog. 	 Task you are working on right now. The only Kanban rule: Can have only so many "In Progress" tasks. Limit is based on experience, calibration. Key: Work is pulled. 	 Completed tasks. Record of your life activities. Rate of completion is your "velocity".
		You are in charge!	

Notes:

- Ready column is not strictly required, sometimes called "Selected for development".
- Other common column: In Review
- Can be creative with columns:
 - Waiting on Advisor Confirmation.
 - Blocked





Kanban principles

- Limit number of "In Progress" tasks
 - Must be tuned by each team
 - Common convention: 2n-1 tasks where n = # team members
- Productivity improvement:
 - Optimize "flexibility vs swap overhead" balance. No overcommitting.
 - Productivity weakness exposed as bottleneck. Team must identify and fix the bottleneck.
 - Effective in R&D setting. Avoids a deadline-based approach. Deadlines are dealt with in a different way.
- Provides a board for viewing and managing issues

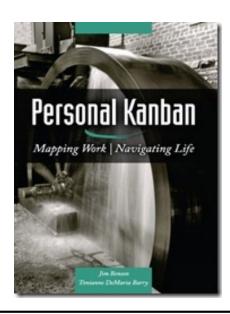




Personal Kanban

- Personal Kanban: Kanban applied to one person.
 - Apply Kanban principles to your life.
 - Fully adaptable.
- Personal Kanban: Commercial book/website.
 - Useful, but not necessary.

https://bssw.io/items/using-personal-kanban-for-productivity



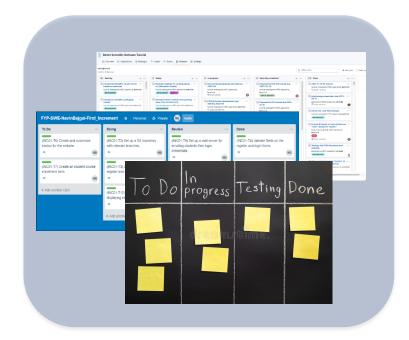
http://www.personalkanban.com





Kanban tools

- Wall, whiteboard, blackboard: Basic approach.
- Software, cloud-based:
 - Trello, JIRA, GitHub or GitLab Issues & Project Boards
 - Many more.
- Trello (browser, Android, iPhone, iPad).
 - Can add, view, update, anytime, anywhere.
 - Different boards for different contexts
 - Effective when people are split on multiple projects







Big question: How many tasks?

- No single answer. Choose something and adjust from there.
- Personal Kanban approach: Start with 2 or 3.
- Use a freeway traffic analogy:
 - Does traffic flow best when fully packed? No.
 - Same thing with your effectiveness.
- Spend time consulting board regularly.
 - Brings focus.
 - Enables reflection, retrospection.
 - Use slack time effectively.
 - When you get out of the habit, start up again.
 - Steers towards previously started tasks





Importance of "In Progress" concept for you

- Junior community members:
 - Less control over tasks.
 - Given by supervisor.
- In Progress column: Protects you.
 - If asked to take on another task, respond:
 - Is this important enough to
 - -back-burner a, b, and c?
 - -become less efficient?
 - Sometimes it is.





- Focus: Solve issues!
 - (not add process)
- 15 minute stand-ups
 - Maybe not daily
- Planning meetings
- Retrospectives
- Scrum Master
- Product Owner
- Epic, story, task
- Definition of Done







- Epic, Story, Task
 - Formal or informal
 - Start with high-level requirements
 - Break down and refine when and as needed
 - Close to when the work will be done
 - Only for work that will take place
 - Can be valuable for estimating
 - There is no "correct" level of granularity
 - Epics are very high level objectives
 - Stories should represent an increment of value to the customer
 - "Done" criteria understandable to user
 - Tasks are the steps necessary to complete a story
 - May not individually provide value to the customer



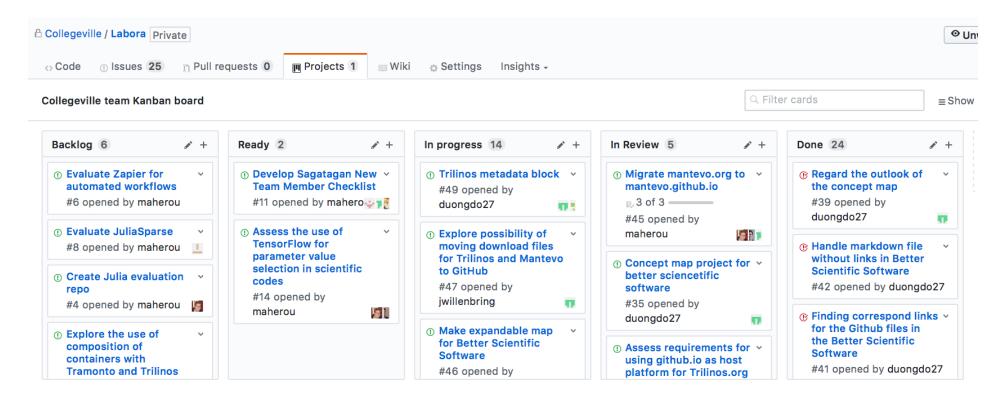


- User stories (optional)
 - Form: As a <stakeholder>, I want <describe what is needed> so that <why do you want this?>
 - Can be useful to improve communication and requirements elicitation
- In heat example:
 - User stories collected
 - As a developer, I want to modularize the heat equation utilities so that I can more easily make use of the utilities for other projects.
 - As a developer, I want to be able to use multiple integration functions easily so that I can utilize the
 function best suited for the problem I am solving.





Samples from Collegeville Org: Kanban Board







Kanban in GitHub (or GitLab)

- GitHub supports <u>basic</u> Agile development workflows
 - Filing issues
 - @mention
 - Kanban board
 - Projects
- GitHub lacks more advanced features
 - Dependencies between issues
 - You can reference one issue in another
 - Advanced notification schemes
 - Custom fields
 - You can create custom labels





- A-Team Tools: A collection of resources for understanding and applying lightweight agile practices to your scientific SW project
 - Especially useful for
 - Small teams
 - Teams of teams
 - Teams that frequently have members come and go
 - https://betterscientificsoftware.github.io/A-Team-Tools/







What is Scrum?

- A light-weight framework based on the scientific method of empiricism
- Not a methodology
- Key attributes are incremental and iterative
- Assumes
 - Customer will change their requirements
 - There will be unpredictable changes





A Bit about Scrum: Roles

Product Owner

- Interface between development team and stakeholders.
- Responsible for defining and managing work backlog.
- Needs good domain knowledge.
- Needs adequate time to do job well.

Scrum team

Scrum Master

- Leads and coaches development team.
- Assures scrum processes followed.
- Needs good Scrum knowledge and discipline.
- Can be a developer if sufficient time.

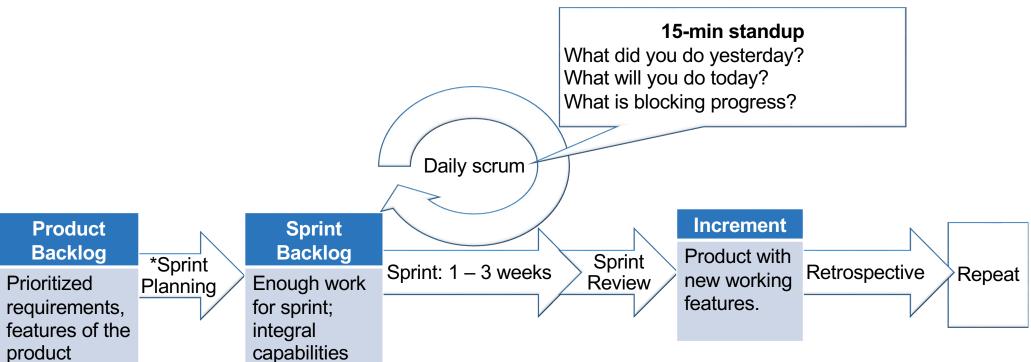
Development Team

- Cross-functional group of 3
 9 that develops product.
- Completes all work necessary to be done-done.
- Collectively need design, development, testing, documentation skills.
- Works in collaboration with product owner, scrum master.





A Bit about Scrum: Process



* Sprint planning happens during previous sprint





Summary

- Agile is an approach to software development, not a methodology
- Popular frameworks for Agile
 - Kanban
 - Scrum
- Many tools are now available
 - Many free and commercially available
 - GitHub, GitLab, JIRA, Trello, etc.





Other Resources

- The Agile Samurai: How Agile Masters Deliver Great Software (Pragmatic Programmers), Jonathan Rasmusson.
 - http://a.co/eUGle95
 - Excellent, readable book on Agile methodologies.
 - Also available on Audible.
- Code Complete: A Practical Handbook of Software Construction, Steve McConnell.
 - http://a.co/eEgWvKj
 - Great text on software.
 - Construx website has large collection of content.
- More Effective Agile: A Roadmap for Software Leaders, Steve McConnell.
 - http://a.co/22EPvt6
 - New: A realistic view of Agile effectiveness with great advice for project leaders.

