

Agile Methodologies



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

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Outline

- Small Team Models, Challenges
- Agile workflow management for small teams.
 - Intro to terminology and approaches
 - Overview of Kanban
 - Building on Kanban
 - Free tools: Trello, GitHub





Small Teams

Ideas for managing transitions and steady work.





Small team interaction model

Team composition:

- Senior staff, faculty:
 - Stable presence, in charge of science questions, experiments.
 - Know the conceptual models well.
 - Spend less time writing code, fuzzy on details.
- Junior staff, students:
 - Transient, dual focus (science results, next position).
 - Staged experience: New, experienced, departing.
 - Learning conceptual models.
 - · Write most code, know details.

Large teams have additional interaction challenges, and are often composed of smaller sub-teams.





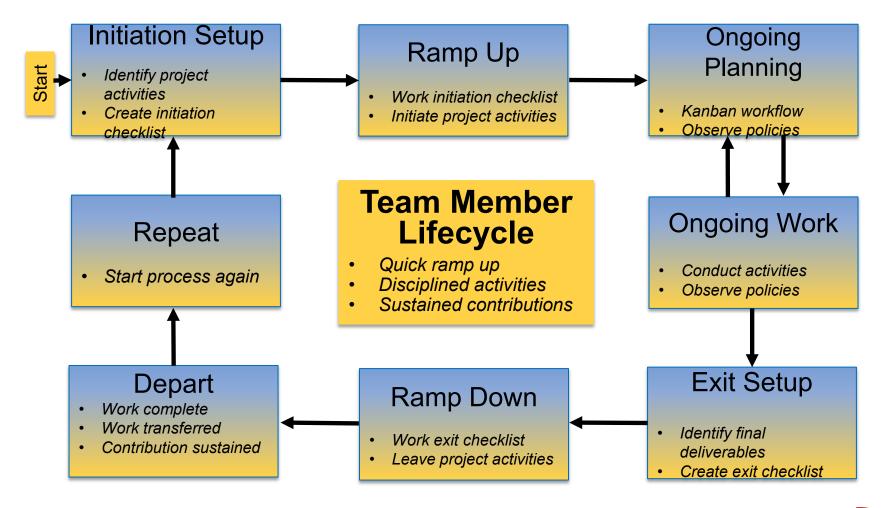
Small team challenges

- Heavy processes are often neither necessary nor appropriate
 - Adopt only those processes that add value
- Ramping up new junior members:
 - Background.
 - Conceptual models.
 - Software practices, processes, tools.
- Preparing for departure of experienced juniors.
 - Doing today those things needed for retaining work value.
 - Managing dual focus.





Research Team Member Lifecycle







Checklists & Policies

Team Member Phase				
New Team Member	Steady Contributor	Departing Member		
Checklist	Policies	Checklist		

- New, departing team member checklists:
 - Example: Trilinos New Developer Checklist.
 - Simple prevents omissions
 - https://github.com/trilinos/Trilinos/wiki/New-Trilinos-Developers
- Steady state: Policy-driven.
 - Example: xSDK Community policies.
 - https://xsdk.info/policies/

New developer checklist snippet

x Verify familiarity with and configure git. Each machine requires base configuration:

https://github.com/trilinos/Trilinos/wiki/VC-%7C-Initial-Git-Setup Introductory material available at:

https://github.com/trilinos/Trilinos/wiki/Tools--%7C-Git

Date completed:

- _x_ Learn about the Trilinos develop / master branch workflow: https://github.com/trilinos/Trilinos/wiki/VC-(VERSION-CONTROL) https://github.com/trilinos/Trilinos/wiki/VC-%7C-'develop'-'master'-workflow Date completed:
- _x_ Become familiar with the Trilinos Policies page and review relevant policies:

https://github.com/trilinos/Trilinos/wiki/POLICIES Date completed:

- _x_ Complete a GitHub pull request with a mentor:
 - + Fork Trilinos and issue a pull request from a branch on your fork.
- + Remember that all pushes to the Trilinos repository and modifications to Trilinos webpages are world-wide releases of information, so institution-specific copyright, review, approval and other appropriate policies must be followed.
- + Make any necessary changes to GitHub Issues (also after the next day's test harness results, if appropriate).

Date completed:





Agile Methodologies





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
- I've seen Agile 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 selforganizing 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

Task: Have moment Eureka moment by Tuesday.

Scrum

- 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".
	3	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



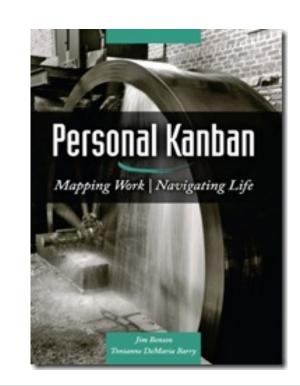


Personal Kanban

- 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 Issues & Project Board.
 - Many more.
- I use 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.



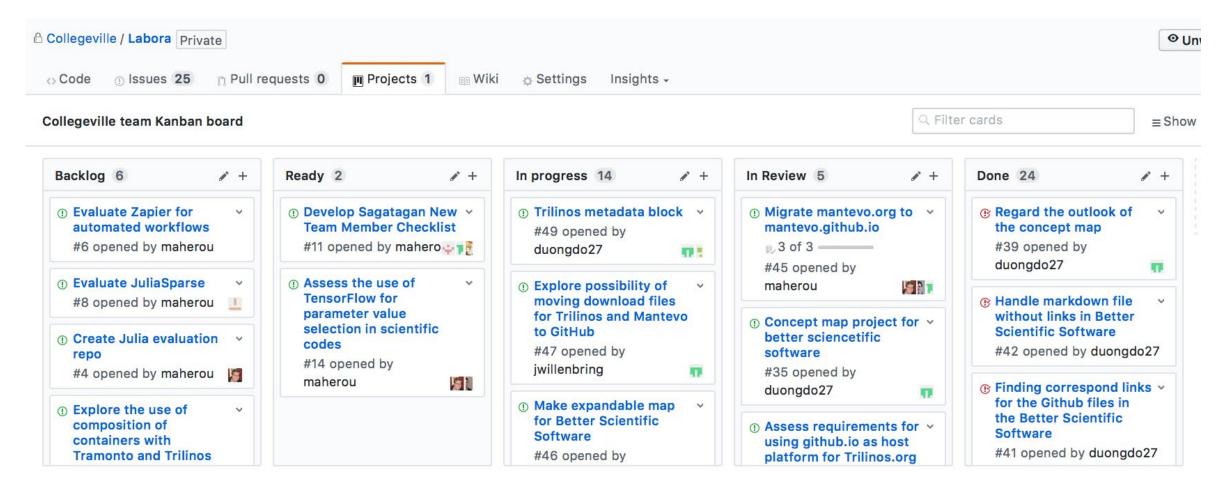


- Epic (derived from user stories): Refactor code for enhanced modularity
 - Description: The heat equation code needs refactoring to improve modularity. Specifically, there are utilities that could be generalized and used with for other applications. Also, the integration function is currently hard-coded. In the future, we want to use alternative integration functions, so we should generalize the interface for this function.
 - Story 1: Separate out utilities
 - Story 2: Separate out integration function
- This idea needs to be socialized with stakeholders
- No staffing/funding currently available





Samples from Collegeville Org: Kanban Board







Kanban in GitHub

- 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/

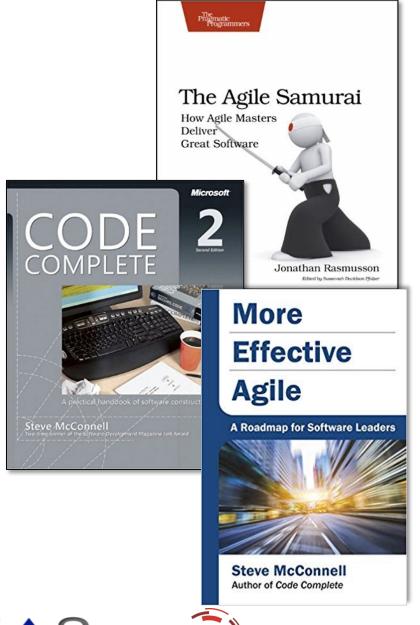






Other Resources

- 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.





Agenda

Time (MDT)	Module	Topic	Speaker
1:00pm-1:05pm	00	Introduction	David E. Bernholdt, ORNL
1:05pm-1:15pm	01	Motivation and Overview of Best Practices in HPC Software Development	David E. Bernholdt, ORNL
1:15pm-1:45pm	02	Agile Methodologies	Rinku K. Gupta, ANL
1:45pm-2:00pm	03	Git Workflows	Rinku K. Gupta, ANL
2:00pm-2:20pm	04	Software Testing 1	David M. Rogers, ORNL
2:20pm-2:40pm		Break (optional Q&A)	All
2:40pm-3:00pm	05	Software Design	Anshu Dubey, ANL
3:00pm-3:15pm	06	Software Testing 2	David M. Rogers
3:15pm-3:40pm	07	Refactoring	Anshu Dubey, ANL
3:40pm-3:55pm	08	Reproducibility	David E. Bernholdt, ORNL
3:55pm-4:00pm	09	Summary	David E. Bernholdt, ORNL





A Bit about Scrum: Roles

Scrum team

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 Master

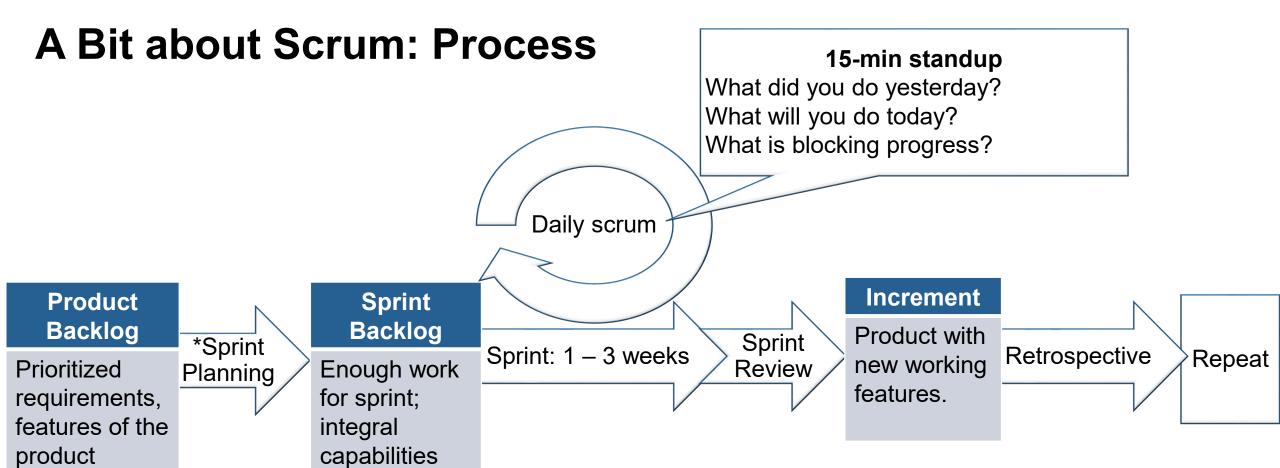
- Leads and coaches development team.
- Assures scrum processes followed.
- Needs good Scrum knowledge and discipline.
- Can be a developer if sufficient time.

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.







* Sprint planning happens during previous sprint





Team Management Example - Practice

Team Policy

Checklists

Kanban Board





Step 1: Create Issues-only GitHub repo

- Go to https://github.com/username
 - Example: https://github.com/maherou
- Create new repo:
 - Click on "+" (upper right).
 - Select New repository...
 - Give repo a name, e.g., Issues
 - Select Public. In real life, this repo is often private (requires \$ or special status)
 - Init with README.
 - Don't add .gitignore or license.
 - Click Create Repository.

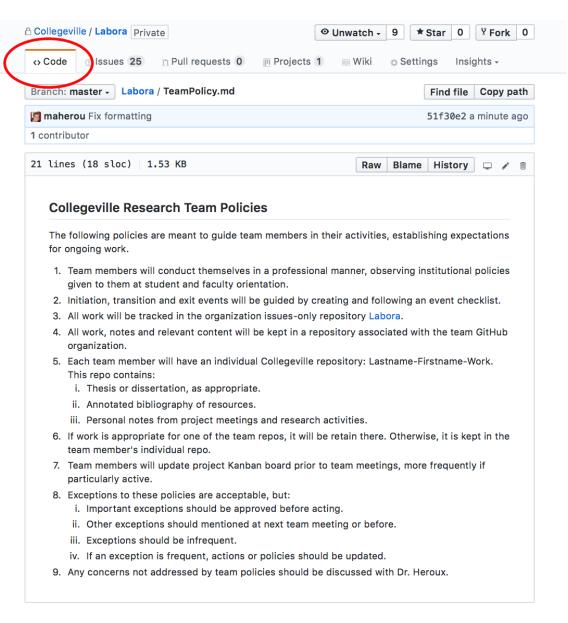




Step 2: Define Team Policy

Create file:

- Go to new repo: Issues.
- Select <> Code tab.
- Select Create new file TeamPolicy.md
- Questions to address:
 - How members support team?
 - How team supports members?
- Community version:
 - http://contributor-covenant.org
- Policy is living document:
 - Informal good practices added.
 - Avoidable bad situations addressed.

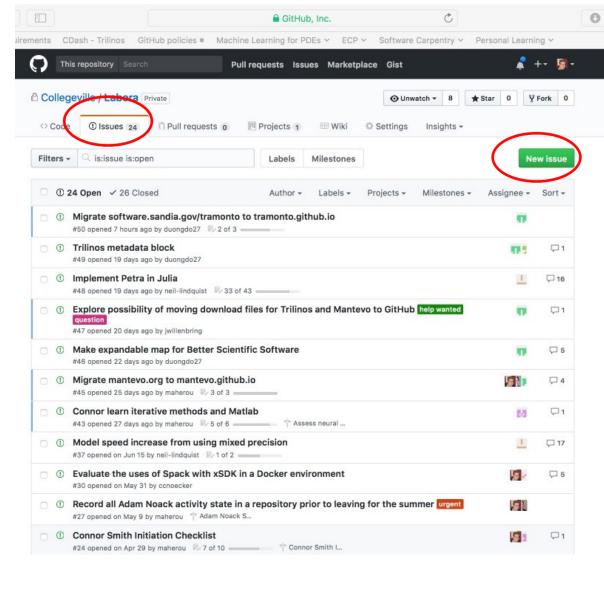






Step 3a: Create Issues

- Select the Issues tab.
- Click on New Issue.
- Type in task statement 1 (from list).
 - Type in title only.
- Click Submit new issue
- Repeat.



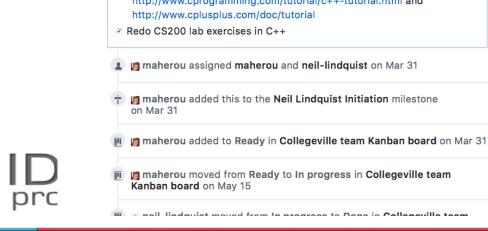


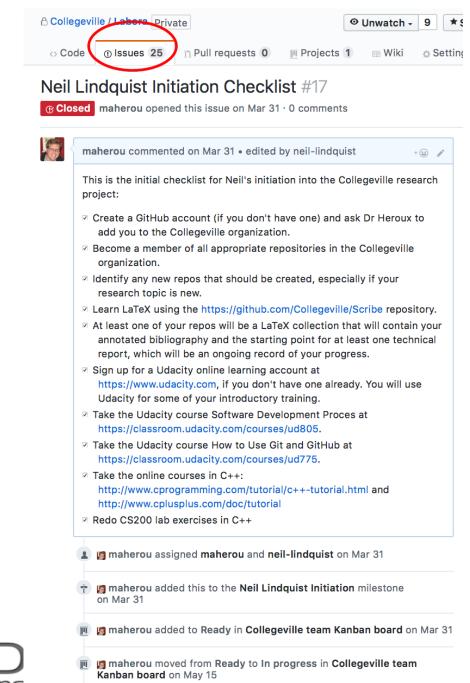


Step 3b: Create Initiation Checklist

- Select the Issues tab.
- Click on New Issue.
- Select a classmate.
- Type in title: Pat Evans Initiation Checklist
- Add checklist items:
 - Use syntax:
 - -[] Description

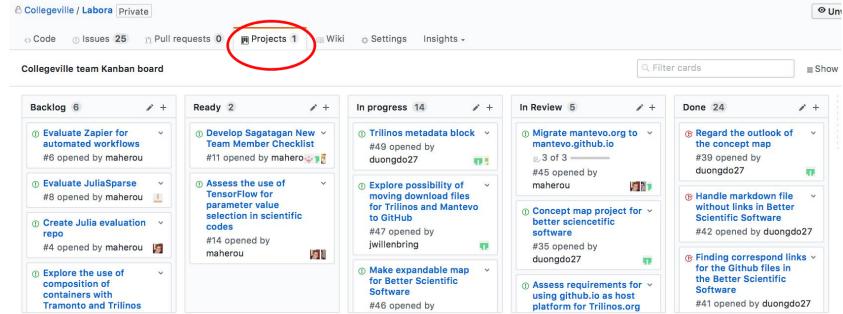
Spaces required





Step 4: Create Kanban Board

- Select Projects tab
- Click New Project
- Use title
 - Team Kanban board
- Add these columns:
 - Backlog, Ready, In progress, In review, Done.
- Click on +Add cards (upper right).
 - Move each issue to the proper Kanban column







Next Steps: Real Life

- Create a GitHub Org and set of repos for your team:
 - Each team member has an individual repo.
 - Each project has a repo.
 - One special repo for issues.
- Track all work:
 - Use checklists for initiation, exit, any big new effort.
 - Create Kanban board. Keep it current.
 - Aggregate related issues using milestones.
- Drive meetings using Kanban board.
- Adapt this approach to meet your needs.
- When you start to get sloppy, get back on track.



