

## Agile in (less than) an Hour

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Derived from a Presentation by Joe Bergin & Fred Grossman Pace University



#### Introduction

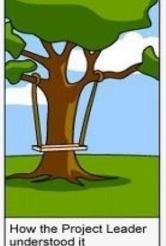
- Agile Software Development is a high discipline and very iterative development method
- It avoids early commitment and early infrastructure development to achieve:
  - Low cost of change and
  - Easy retargeting of a project



## Why Projects Fail

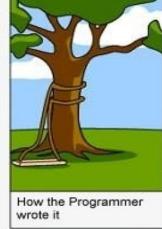


explained it

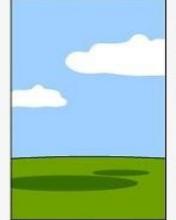




designed it

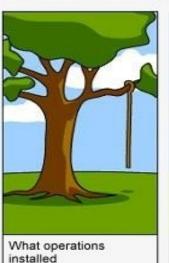




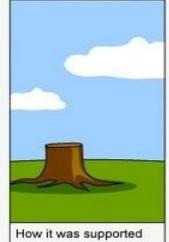


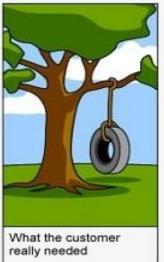
How the project

was documented









was billed



### Agile Manifesto

#### We 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



### Agile Sweet Spot

- Reasonable Size
- Uncertainty on Features...
- Change Likely
- Standard process likely to fail
- If you can't plan, then build on a tight feedback loop

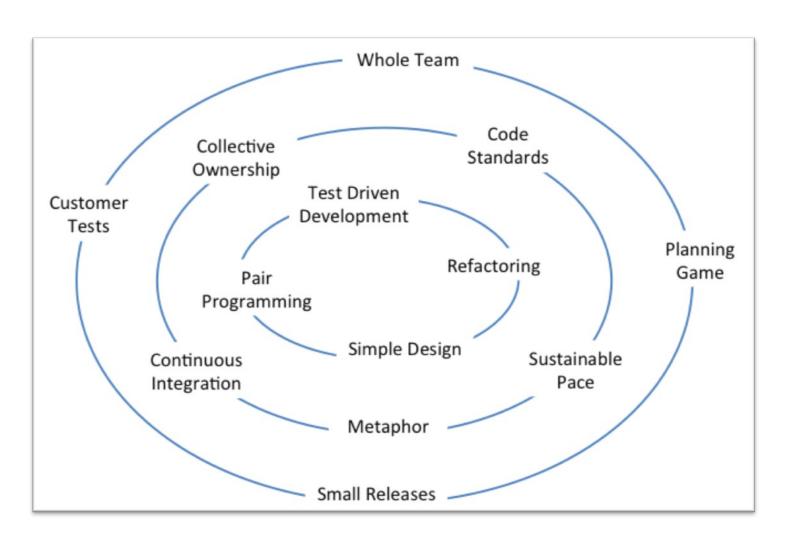


### Many Flavours

- Scrum -- overall management process
- XP -- day to day practices
- Crystal -- scaling, flexibility
- •
- Being agile, not just doing agile.



## Key Ideas





### What is missing?

- Upfront requirements gathering and signoff -- hence no need to commit early
- Upfront design documents -- hence easy to retarget
- Early costs amortized over life of project
   hence lower cost of change
- Intimidation: schedule, cost, or value



### Agile Roles

- Customer, Product Owner, Stakeholder
- Developer
- Tester -- all developers do this
- Coach -- responsible for process and guidance
  - ScrumMaster (super coach plus downfield blocker)
- Others (tracker, documentation, ...)



#### Customer/ Product Owner

- Write short "story cards" describing features
- Answer questions throughout to add specificity to the stories (just in time requirements)
- Write/specify acceptance tests to verify stories
- Make all business decisions: function, priority, feature value, acceptance
- Obtains consensus/consent among stakeholders to guide development



### Sample Story

• The system will correctly classify triangles: Story 3 right triangles, equilateral, etc.



## Makes you think Sample Acceptance Test

Task 3.1 (Part of story 3)

Write a function named right that will take three inputs representing the sides of a triangle and return whether that is a right triangle or not.

[	myFixtures.rightTriangle					
	a	b	С	right()		
	3	4	5	true		
	6	8	10	true		
	3	5	9	false		
•	4	5	7	false		

# These are created in Excel or HTML, but are executable



### After Execution

Task 3.1 (Part of story 3)

Write a function named right that will take three inputs representing the sides of a triangle and return whether that is a right triangle or not.

my	myFixtures.rightTriangle						
a	b	c	right()				
3	4	5	true				
6	8	10	true				
3	5	9	false				
4	5	7	false				

Failed tests show up in red.



### Developer

- Estimate stories
- Break stories into tasks
- Build tasks -- with customer feedback
- Write unit tests (all tests always succeed)
- Do continuous integration



#### Other

- Tracker (keep everyone aware of progress)
- Coach (conscience of the team)
- Big-Boss (management and shelter)
- Tester (write/run unit tests...)
- Consultant (extra knowledge as needed)

Concept: Pigs v Chickens

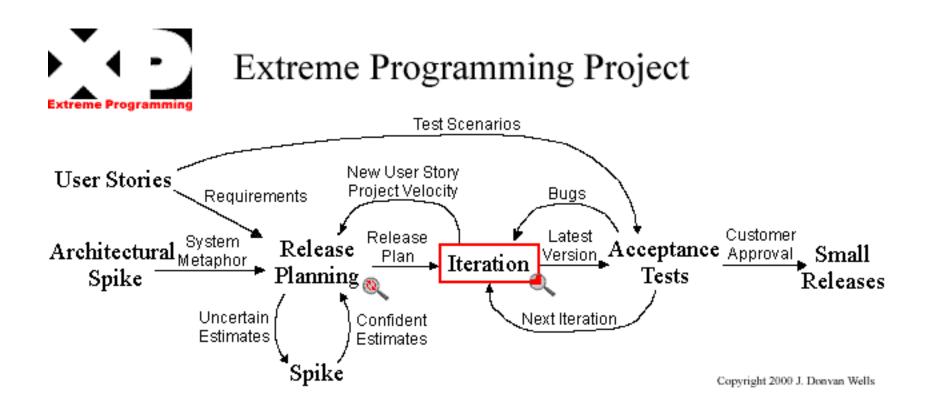


### Contract

- For best effort and full communication, NOT for deliverables on a given date
- Customer/Product Owner may terminate project at any time
- Short release cycles (6 12 weeks) ensure constant delivery of customer value
- Schedule never slips, though features may be dropped from an iteration (1-3 weeks)



### Overview of Cycle





## QUESTIONS



#### Practices

- XP has a dozen or so key (daily) practices.
   The most important overall are
  - Onsite Customer
  - Whole Team



### Practices-- Customer

- The most important practices for the customer are:
  - Onsite customer available customer
  - Planning Game
  - Customer Written Acceptance Tests



### **Onsite Customer**

- Customer is needed on site because
  - Developers should not make business decisions but
    - no upfront requirements
    - no upfront design documents
- A story is a contract to talk in the future
  - actual requirement is captured just-in-time



#### Whole Team

- In addition to the customer, the "whole team" includes all personnel with key skills needed to develop the system
  - Software developers
  - Designers architects analysts
  - Information architects
  - Graphic artists
  - Integrators
  - Others as appropriate testers, documentation specialists ...
- BUT it favors generalists over specialists
- AND it is SELF-ORGANIZING



### Key Ideas

- Everyone has responsibility for the project
  - Not just for their little piece
- Just in Time Just Enough
  - Lack of anticipation and scaffolding
- Strict time-boxing of iterations



#### Whole Team

- The customers write stories and prioritize them
- The other members task out the stories and estimate them
- Members with appropriate skills estimate and perform tasks
- Tasks support the stories



### Planning Game 1

- This is a periodic task (every 1-3 weeks) in which the customer chooses the high value features (stories) for the next release or iteration
- Based on cost estimates from the developers
- Estimates are not a contract, so re-steering is required throughout the iteration.



### Planning Game 2

- Customer writes stories
- Developers estimate stories
- Customer prioritizes stories
- Developers give the "velocity"
- Customer chooses stories up to velocity



### Planning Game 3

- Developers/Customer discuss stories
- Developers divide stories up into tasks
- Individual developer with appropriate skills chooses a task and estimates it
- If sum of task times > velocity then back to planning, otherwise build, test, & integrate



### Staying Happy

- Customer steers like a bicycle
- If something is not "right" then write a new story and prioritize it like any other (no guilt, no blame)
- Developers build only the stories in the current iteration and always do the simplest thing that could possibly work
- Stories are fine-grained to enable short iterations



#### **Build Phase**

- Tracker keeps track of everyone's progress
- If all tasks/stories can't be completed on time some are dropped. Customer chooses which
- At end of each task, all tests pass. Customer verifies - accepts or rejects
- If the customer still isn't happy, write a new story no time wasted on assigning blame



### Build Phase (cont.)

- If developers finish early, go back to customer for more work. Customer chooses
- Developers give a new "mini velocity"
- Next iteration velocity is adjusted based on what we complete this iteration

Concept: Done = built, thoroughly tested, integrated, documented, accepted



### Practices--Developer

- Standup Meeting
- Sustainable Pace energized work
- Test Driven Development
  - No code without a failing test
- Small Releases 2 or 3 iterations
- Collective Code Ownership
- Coding Standard



### Practices--Developer

- Pair Programming
- Constant Refactoring
- Continuous Integration
- Simple Design
- Metaphor
- Retrospectives



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### **New Practices**

- The above practices may not all be appropriate as stated for an integrated team
- Practices are built on principles to give benefits
- Need to discover and implement appropriate practices for THIS team on THIS project to achieve desired goals (so, hold Retrospectives)



### Agile Synonyms

#### XP

- Iteration
- Customer
- Coach
- Big Boss (sheltering mgr)
- Project Stories
- Iteration Stories
- Stand up meeting
- Planning Game

#### Scrum

- Sprint
- Product Owner
- Scrum Master
- Scrum Master
- Product Backlog
- Sprint Backlog
- Daily Scrum Meeting
- Sprint Planning Meeting



#### References

#### Books

- eXtreme Programming Explained, Kent Beck
- User Stories Applied, Mike Cohn
- Agile Estimating and Planning, Mike Cohn

#### Internet

- Agilemanifesto.org
- Extremeprogramming.org
- Xprogramming.com
- Agilealliance.org