State of the art of Agile methodologiessss

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Abstract—The abstract goes here.

I. INTRODUCTION

This demo file is intended to serve as a "starter file" for IEEE conference papers produced under LaTeX using IEEEtran.cls version 1.8b and later. I wish you the best of success.

mds
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A. Subsection Heading Here

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II. KANBAN

A. Origins

Kanban, as a method for managing and transmiting knowledge, was invented in 1953 by Taiichi Ohno as part of the Toyota Production System (TPS), which later was adopted by other companies and is regarded as one of the most influential systems, if not the most, behind the Lean Manufacturing philosofy. As a methodology developed for a company - Toyota Motors - operating in the war-devastated Japan and competing against well estabilished US companies, TPS focused on reducing overburden, inconsistencies and waste. In order to achieve those goals, a set of guiding principles, which became known as *The Toyota Way*. Some of those principles are:

- Create a continuous process flow to bring problems to the surface
- Standardized tasks and processes are the foundation for continuous improvement and employee empowerment.
- Use pull systems to avoid overproduction.
- Level out the workload (heijunka). (Work like the tortoise, not the hare).
- Use visual control so no problems are hidden.

While the first two are clearly lean principles, the other three will be revisited later in this section, as they are essential for the Kanban development methodology.

B. What is it

1) Flow instead of batch: CI
2) Pull instead of push:
3) D efinition of done:
4) Work in progress:
5) Estimating and scheduling: None or velocity By sticky

C. Relating to other methodologies

1) Open Allocation:
2) Kanban with Scrum:
3) Kanban instead of Scrum:

D. Testing

III. CONCLUSION

The conclusion goes here.

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REFERENCES

[1] H. Kopka and P. W. Daly, *A Guide to LaTeX*, 3rd ed. Harlow, England: Addison-Wesley, 1999.