Práticas e dificuldades da adoção de métodos ágeis

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Transição para Métodos Ágeis



GANDOMANI, T. J. Exploring facilitators of transition and adoption to agile methods: a grounded theory study. Journal of Software, V. 9, No 7, 2014.

Práticas Adotadas

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Agile techniques used (multiple answers were also allowed).

Agile technique	Responses
Continuous integration	187 (73%)
Iteration planning	180 (71%)
Daily stand-up	177 (69%)
Unit testing	158 (62%)
Refactoring	151 (59%)
Automated builds	149 (58%)
Test-driven development	143 (56%)
Burndown charts	141 (55%)
Release planning	128 (50%)
Analog and digital taskboards	119 (47%)
Collective code ownership	118 (46%)
Pair programming	118 (46%)
Open work area	103 (40%)
Kanban	85 (33%)
Velocity charts	84 (33%)
On-site customer	80 (31%)
Behavior driven development	54 (21%)

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Práticas Adotadas

General goals of agile teams (multiple answers were also allowed).

General goal	Response
Produce working software in every iteration/sprint/phase	224 (88%)
Immediate feedback from customer	131 (51%)
Do the simplest thing that could possibly work	116 (45%)
Discuss in groups the goals of the project	106 (41%)
Deliver a fully functional software	99 (39%)
Deliver software keeping a strict schedule	74 (29%)

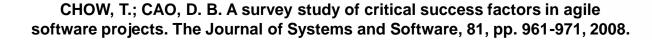
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Leading causes of unsuccessful agile projects (multiple answers were also allowed).

Reason for failure	Response
Lack of experience or knowledge with agile methods	126 (49%)
External pressure to follow traditional waterfall methods	124 (49%)
Company philosophy or company culture that odds with core agile values	117 (46%)
Insufficient team training	103 (40%)
Lack of management support	97 (38%)
Unwillingness of team to follow agile methods	72 (28%)

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Failure Factors	
Dimension	Factor
Organizational	 Lack of executive sponsorship Lack of management commitment Organizational culture too traditional Organizational culture too political Organizational size too large Lack of agile logistical arrangements
People	 7. Lack of necessary skill-set 8. Lack of project management competence 9. Lack of team work 10. Resistance from groups or individuals 11. Bad customer relationship



Dimension	Factor	
Process	12. Ill-defined project scope	
	13. Ill-defined project requirements	
	14. Ill-defined project planning	
	15. Lack of agile progress tracking mechanism	
	16. Lack of customer presence	
	17. Ill-defined customer role	
Technical	18. Lack of complete set of correct agile practices	
	19. Inappropriateness of technology and tools	

Fatores de Resistência da Equipe



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Referências bibliográficas

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CHOW, T.; CAO, D. B. A survey study of critical success factors in agile software projects. **The Journal of Systems and Software**, 81, pp. 961-971, 2008.

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