Agile Modeling:

An Agile Methodology for Systems Modeling

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Agile Modeling (AM) is an agile method introduced by Scott Ambler in his 2002 book *Agile Modeling* [2,3]. Ambler was primarily concerned by developers’ reliance on prescriptive processes to develop software since these processes often encourage or result in poor development practices. Ambler introduced AM, an agile method intended to maximize developers’ efficacy during the development process, particularly with regard to modeling [3]. On the face of it, AM is a respectable effort at streamlining systems modeling, but developers should be wary of adopting AM outright.

**Agile Modeling and the Agile Manifesto**

Ambler describes AM as a “chaordic, practice-based methodology for effective modeling and documentation of software-based systems” [3]. Ambler argues that modeling is critical to software development teams’ success, and AM aims to maximize the efficacy of this process. It is important to note, however, that AM is not a “complete software process” unto itself [2,3]. Agile Modeling focuses solely on improving modeling, not necessarily programming practices. As such, AM ought to be used with a base software process, such as Extreme Programming (XP), which will improve the modeling process and retain the base process’s benefits [2,3].

The core of AM lies in its values, principles, and practices. Agile Modeling has four values: communication; simplicity; feedback; courage; and, humility. It is worth noting that the first four values are borrowed from XP [2]. Effective modeling leads to improved communication among developers and stakeholders. Simplicity aims to keep software developers from being overwhelmed with complex and confusing models. Timely, accurate, and useful feedback can keep a project on time and on budget. Courage is inherent in agile methods since adopting an agile methodology means eschewing the safety nets of prescriptive processes. Humility, Ambler argues, is the hallmark of a great programmer that knows her own limitations and is willing to accept help from others [2,3].

Agile Modeling also features a set of ten core principles. Agile Modeling’s core principles include: emphasis on software; enabling the future; lightweight documentation; assumed simplicity; embracing change; incremental change; purposeful modeling; multiple models; quality work; and, maximizing the stakeholder’s investment. The principles work together, directly or indirectly, to produce a “high-quality software that meets the needs” of the stakeholders in an “effective manner” [3]. The lightweight and driven nature of AM allows the developers to modify the project without seriously upsetting or arresting development.

Agile Modeling’s values and principles are supplemented by core practices, which form “the heart of Agile Modeling” [3]. The practices are divided into four categories: iterative and incremental modeling; teamwork; simplicity; and, validation [3]. Iterative and incremental modeling involves appropriately applying artifacts, creating several models in parallel, iterating to other artifacts, and modeling in small increments. Teamwork entails modeling with others, involving the stakeholder, collectively owning the project, and publicly displaying the models. Simplicity is obtained by creating simple content, by simply depicting models, and by using simple tools. Validation, of course, concerns testability and proving models with code [3]. These practices do not occur in discrete phases; rather, the core practices are interdependent.

Agile Modeling’s values, principles, and practices all correspond to the values of the Agile Manifesto. For example, AM values communication, feedback, courage, and humility, which correspond to the Agile Manifesto’s “individuals and interactions,” “customer collaboration,” and “responding to change” values; all of AM’s values work together to accomplish the “working software” value [1,3]. Agile Modeling’s principles and practices also correspond to the Agile Manifesto’s values. For example, AM emphasizes working, quality software and lightweight documentation, which correspond to the Agile Manifesto’s “working software over comprehensive documentation” values [1,3]. Essentially, all of AM’s values, principles, and practices combine to address the Agile Manifesto’s values.

Agile Modeling’s values, principles, and practices also work together to address the twelve general principles of agile methods. For example, AM emphasizes delivering working software, embracing change, incremental and iterative development, and communication, which correspond to the first, second, third, and seventh principles of agile methods [1,3]. Agile Modeling’s emphasis on stakeholder involvement corresponds to the fourth and sixth general principles. Also, AM’s teamwork principles and practices address the fifth, eleventh, and twelfth general principles. Agile Modeling advocates traveling light, which should allow developers to “maintain a constant pace indefinitely,” and AM advocates for “continuous attention to technical excellence” through high quality work [1,3]. Lastly, AM heavily emphasizes simplicity in its values, principles, and practices, which addresses the simplicity principle of agile methods [1,3].

**Extreme Programming, Team Sizes, and Project Complexity**

It is worth noting that AM is essentially an extension of XP; in fact, Ambler views AM as a “lead-in” to XP [7]. Extreme Programming is focused on systems development, and AM is focused on effectively modeling systems. Using AM in conjunction with XP would “best exploit the benefits of XP” while also incorporating the benefits of AM [3,7]. It is interesting to note that AM also adopted nine of XP’s eighteen principles. It would seem that AM and XP share a certain philosophical congruency, which lends itself to the methodologies’ compatibility [3].

Agile methods, such as AM, work best with certain team sizes and with certain levels of project complexity. In a 2002 workshop, Ambler and others concluded that agile methods “work well for teams of 20 to 30 people,” which should be split into smaller subgroups [4]. A study by Hirsch in 2002 found that the Unified Process (UP) augmented with agile methodologies worked best with “small development teams of three to eight people” and that projects should last between one and four years in duration [7]. Hirsch aside, the scarcity of research on AM makes it difficult to ascertain the method’s actual successes [3,7]. There is a substantial lack of empirical research detailing AM’s successes. Furthermore, studies tend to incorporate AM incompletely or in modified forms [7]. These inconsistencies in the research literature make it exceptionally difficult to accurately and empirically judge AM’s supposed benefits.

**Agile Modeling’s Strengths and Weaknesses**

Increased efficacy is AM’s greatest strength. Agile Modeling’s design philosophy forces developers to model more efficiently and effectively by striving for simplicity and quality. Agile Modeling’s principles and practices also allow for complex systems to be represented in simple terms [3,5]. Simplification of the system helps the developers to better understand the project and to identify issues early in development. Also, the team does not have to maintain unwieldy documentation since AM advocates maintaining lightweight documentation [3,5]. Time saved can be put toward improving models or toward actually implementing system.

Improved communication is AM’s other main strength. Agile Modeling’s values, principles, and practices facilitate improved communication between developers and the stakeholder [2,3]. The stakeholder’s active involvement in the project opens a line of discussion with the developers, which may help to clarify project requirements [3,6]. Agile Modeling also facilitates the development of camaraderie and collective ownership of the project. The modeling process is a collaborative effort, and the team’s work is displayed publicly to reinforce team cohesion [3,5]. These collaborative techniques help mitigate potential “finger-pointing” and ultimately increase the development team’s efficacy.

Despite having impressive strengths, AM has two potentially damaging weaknesses. First, Ambler readily admits that AM is not a complete agile method; thus, it is not sufficient by itself [2,3]. In other words, AM has to be used in conjunction with another development process. If a developer adopted AM, it would cost additional money and time to incorporate AM into the base process. More importantly, Ambler admits that some teams may find themselves “not in a position to fully adopt AM”; this possibly contradicts Ambler’s assertion that AM should be adopted in full [3]. What is more, there is no guarantee that AM will work in all situations, even when “conditions are perfect” [3]. It would appear that AM is limited in its applications, and Ambler’s “all-or-nothing” philosophy could concern potential adopters.

Agile Modeling lacks a significant presence in the research literature. Namely, there is a lack of empirical research supporting AM’s claimed benefits [7]. Within the extant studies and reports, AM is often lumped together with a base process, such as the UP [7]. While this is sensible since AM is not a complete agile method, the lack of distinction makes accurate interpretation of the studies’ results a difficult task. Furthermore, the lack of empirical research makes it difficult to objectively investigate AM’s supposed benefits [7]. If we wish to be charitable, we could attribute that the lack of substantial research to AM’s relative novelty.

**Conclusion**

[Conclusion]

Works Cited

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