

Introduction to Agile Methodologies



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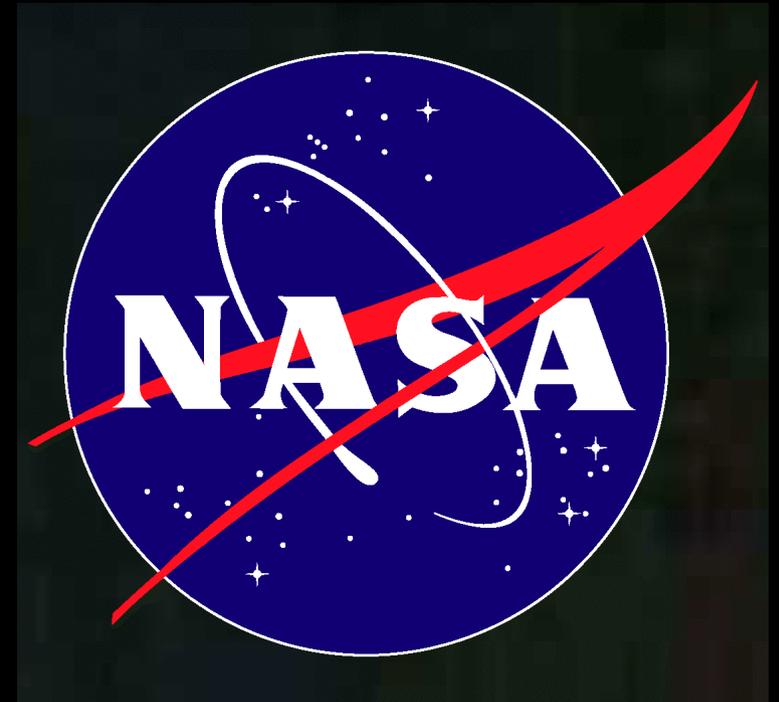
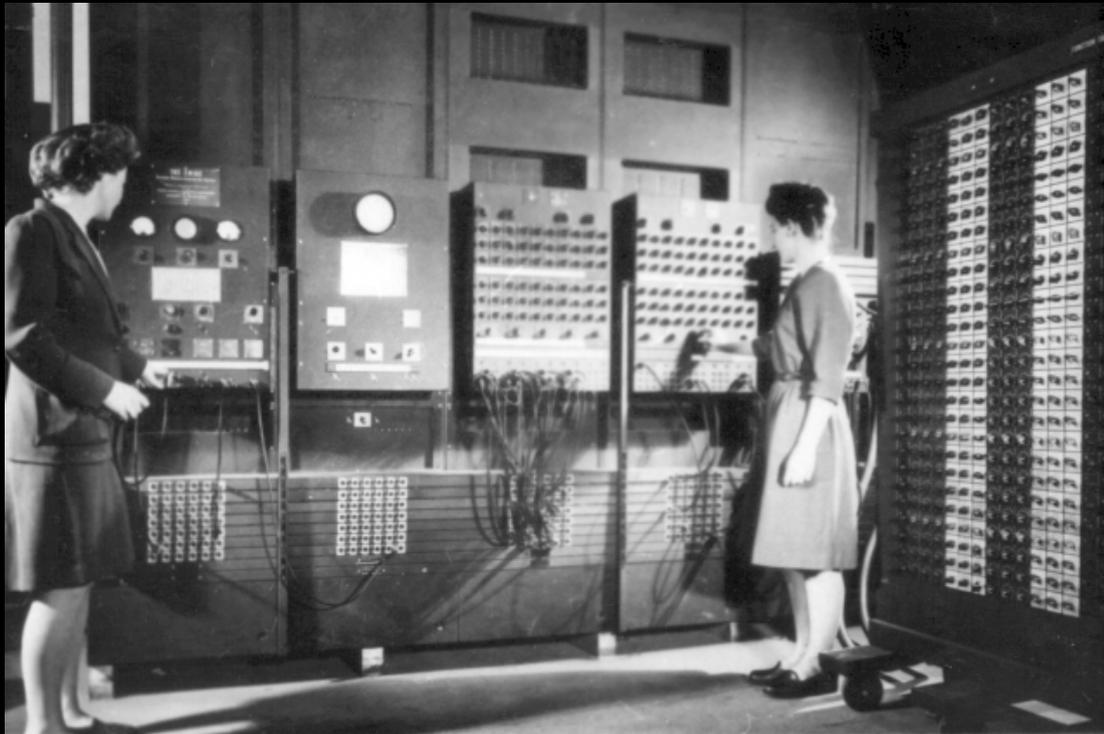
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1. Time to market and quality are more important than ever before

2. Requirements stability is a thing of the past

Program Managers want to improve software delivery in this ever changing environment

Traditional processes are too rigid to address these concerns



Agile software development is creating new ways of developing and delivering software



Scrum

Extreme Programming

Feature Driven Development

Lean Software Development

DSDM

Crystal



We are uncovering better ways of developing software by doing it and helping others do it. Through this work we have come to 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

That is, while there is value in the items on the right, we value the items on the left more.

Lets compare traditional and agile approaches to software development

1. Requirements

2. Scheduling

3. Quality



Do you really know that you are building the right software?

1. Requirements

2. Scheduling

3. Quality



1. Requirements

2. Scheduling

3. Quality

1. Requirements change midway or can be unclear

2. There is only one person who has any clue what the software should do (and it's usually not you)

1. Requirements

2. Scheduling

3. Quality

Traditional Processes...

Try to restrict change

Try to create predictive plans

Agile Processes...

Try to embrace change

Try to be adaptive

1. Requirements

2. Scheduling

3. Quality



How well do you know the current state of the project?

1. Requirements

2. Scheduling

3. Quality

Traditional processes are structured in phases

Requirements
Design
Coding
Test
Deploy

1. Requirements

2. Scheduling

3. Quality

Agile processes are structured by feature

R	D	C	T	D

1. Requirements

2. Scheduling

3. Quality

Traditional Processes...

Harder to measure progress

Agile Processes...

Easier to measure progress

1. Requirements

2. Scheduling

3. Quality



What is the quality level of your project?

1. Requirements

2. Scheduling

3. Quality

Traditional processes do testing at the end of the project (it's too late!)

1. Requirements

2. Scheduling

3. Quality

Agile processes embrace continuous testing, integration and reviews

1. Requirements

2. Scheduling

3. Quality

Practices like pair programming, unit testing, continuous integration and automated tests keep quality level high

1. Requirements

2. Scheduling

3. Quality

Can companies adapt to the new market?



New requirements present new opportunities



Agile software development enables companies to take advantage of these opportunities

Epilogue

**Being agile is a mindset that you have,
not a set of practices that you do**

Some Practices To Discuss

- . Timeboxed iterations
- . Frequent releases
- . Retrospective
- . Regular feedback
- . Pair programming
- . Appropriate documentation
- . Refactoring
- . Truck factor
- . Burndown charts
- . Daily standup meeting
- . Agile (velocity) estimation
- . T-shirt estimation
- . Delphi estimation
- . Planning poker
- . Co-located teams
- . Team focus
- . Small teams
- . Cross functional teams
- . On-site customer/expert
- . Open workspace
- . Self organising teams
- . User stories
- . Feature prioritization
- . MoSCoW prioritization
- . Adaptive scope
- . Test driven development
- . Automated testing
- . One click build
- . Continuous integration

That's It! Thank You!



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