The Perils of 'Agile, But'



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Topics



- Foundations of Agile
- Some Statistics
- Some 'Agile, but' examples
- Recommendations

The Foundations of Agile

Clear

Vision

Product



Product Backlog

User Stories

Continuous **Planning**

> Iteration **Planning**

Co-located **Teams**

Visible Progress

Indicators

Continuous Integration

Daily Standup Meeting

Active Stakeholder Participation

Stakeholder Value

Short Delivery Cycles

Technical Excellence

> **Test-Driven Development**

(TDD)

Potentially Shippable Software

Refactoring

Adherence to **Standards**

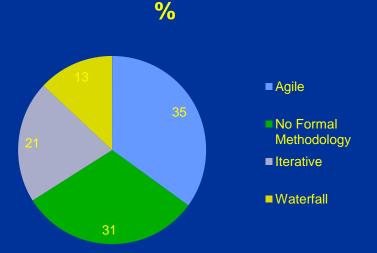
Pair Programming

Retrospectives

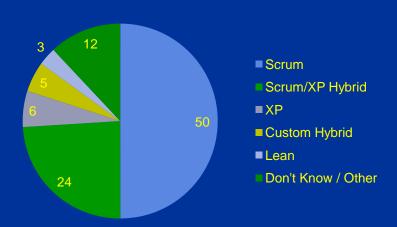
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The State of the Agile World





Based on a 2009 Forrester / Dr Dobbs survey, Agile adoption is real.



%

Based on the Version One 2009 Survey, Scrum and Scrum/XP hybrid are the most popular approaches.

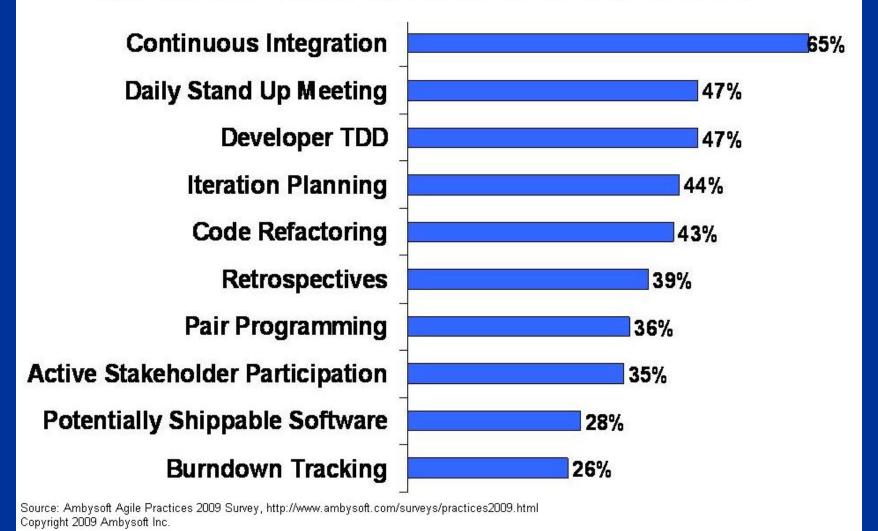


Agile and CMMI are no longer at war with each other.

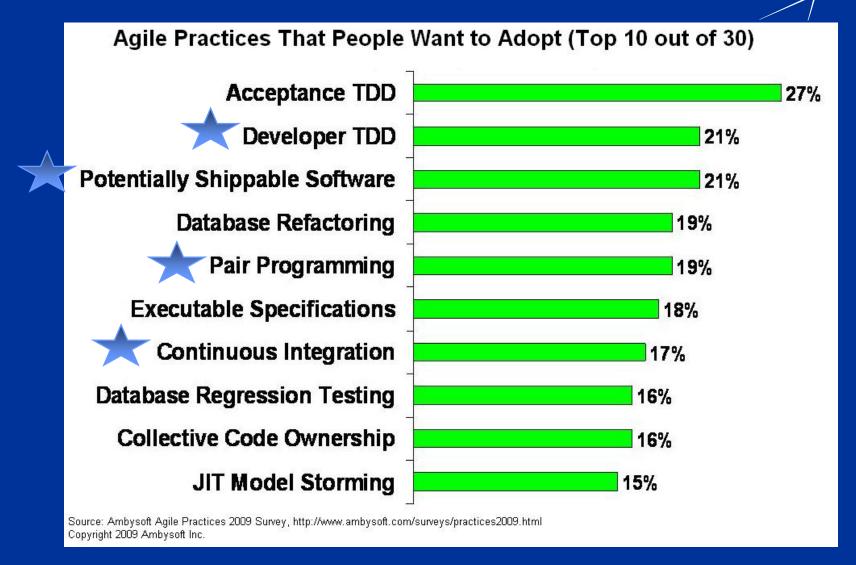
A Closer Look







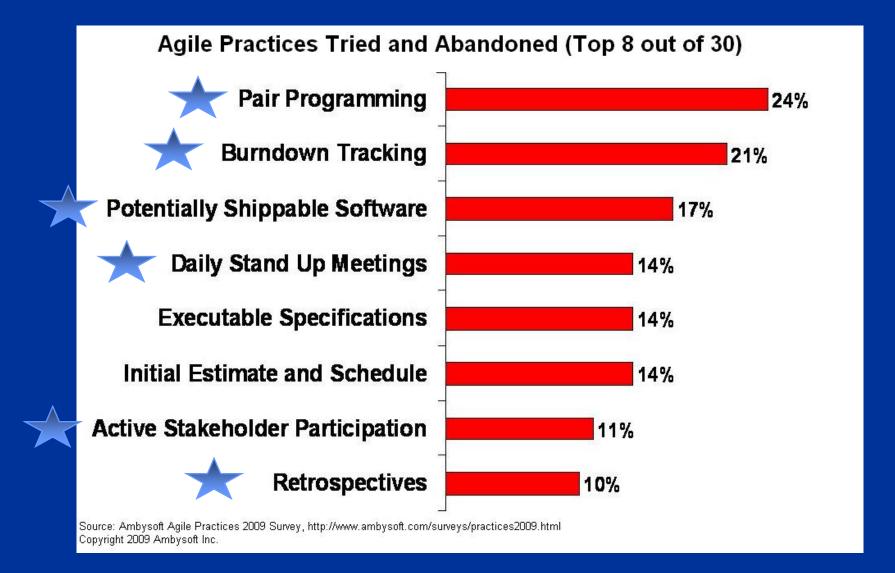
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= one of the top 10 effective practices









Therefore



- There must be a lot of projects that are 'Agile, but' are not using all of the practices known to be effective.
 - So, how do we assess the risk for those projects that claim to be 'Agile, but' are not using some of the practices known to be effective?

Premise:



- Let's use CMMI as a cross-check for risk.
 - The lower CMMI level, the greater the risk.
 - Failing to satisfy goals implies more risk than failing to satisfy particular practices.
- When goals will not be met, alternative practices will be needed.
 - Hybrid approaches may be more appropriate than 'Agile, but'.







Retrospectives

- What does CMMI say?
 - CAR SG 1 Determine causes of defects.
 - CAR SG 2 Address causes of defects.



 Without retrospectives, problems other than those identified via discrepancy reports may not be identified or addressed systematically.

We're 'Agile, but' we don't have active stakeholder participation.



- Stakeholder participation is needed for release planning, iteration planning and demonstrations.
- Stakeholders also need to be available to answer questions and clarify requirements.

- What does CMMI say?
 - REQM SG 1 Manage requirements.
 - PP SG 3 Obtain commitment to the plan.
 - IPM SG 2 Coordinate and collaborate with relevant stakeholders.
 - RD SG 1 Develop customer requirements.
 - RD SG 2 Develop product requirements.
 - RD SG 2 Analyze and validate requirements.



We need to ask what the team is doing for requirements management and analysis.

We're doing 'XP, but' we aren't doing pair programming.



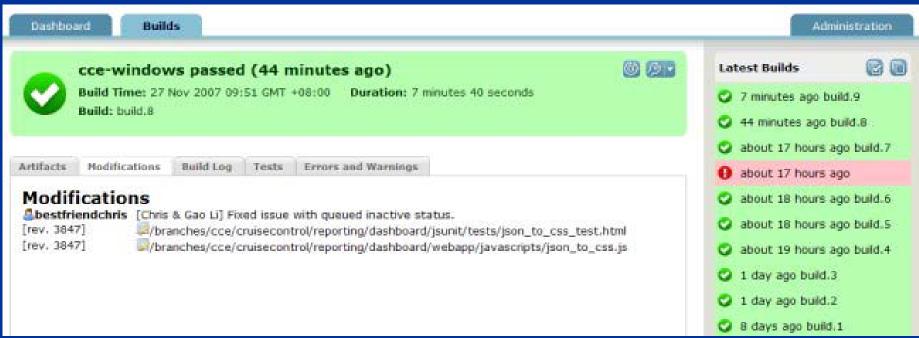
Pair programming gives 2 sets of eyes on the code at all times.

- What does CMMI say?
 - VER SG 2 Perform Peer Reviews



- Agile teams that do not do pair programming need some other form of peer review.
 - Reviewing every week at a specific time.
 - Reviewing at the end of the iteration.
 - Using static analysis tools and test coverage tools to supplement human reviews.

We're 'Agile, but' we aren't doing continuous integration.



- What does CMMI say?
 - PI SG 1 Prepare for product integration.
 - PI SG 2 Ensure interface compatibility.
 - PI SG3 Assemble product components and deliver the product.

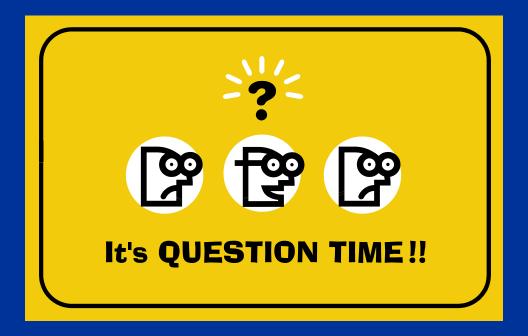


Recommendations



- When you hear we're 'Agile, but', check what the CMMI has to say
 - Is a goal being missed?
 - Will alternative practices work?
 - Is it an OK modification?
 - E.g. virtually co-located teams are OK when supported by a communications infrastructure





References



- CMMI or Agile: Why Not Embrace Both? SEI Technical Note, Nov 2008
- Implementing Scrum (Agile) and CMMI Together by Neil Potter and Mary Sakry, Mar 2009
- Love and Marriage: CMMI and Agile Need Each Other by Hillel Glazer, Crosstalk, Jan/Feb 2010

