

# COMP1531

2.2 - Agile

# What is agile?

*Is a hotdog a  
sandwich?*

[agilemanifesto.org](https://agilemanifesto.org)

<https://agilemanifesto.org/>

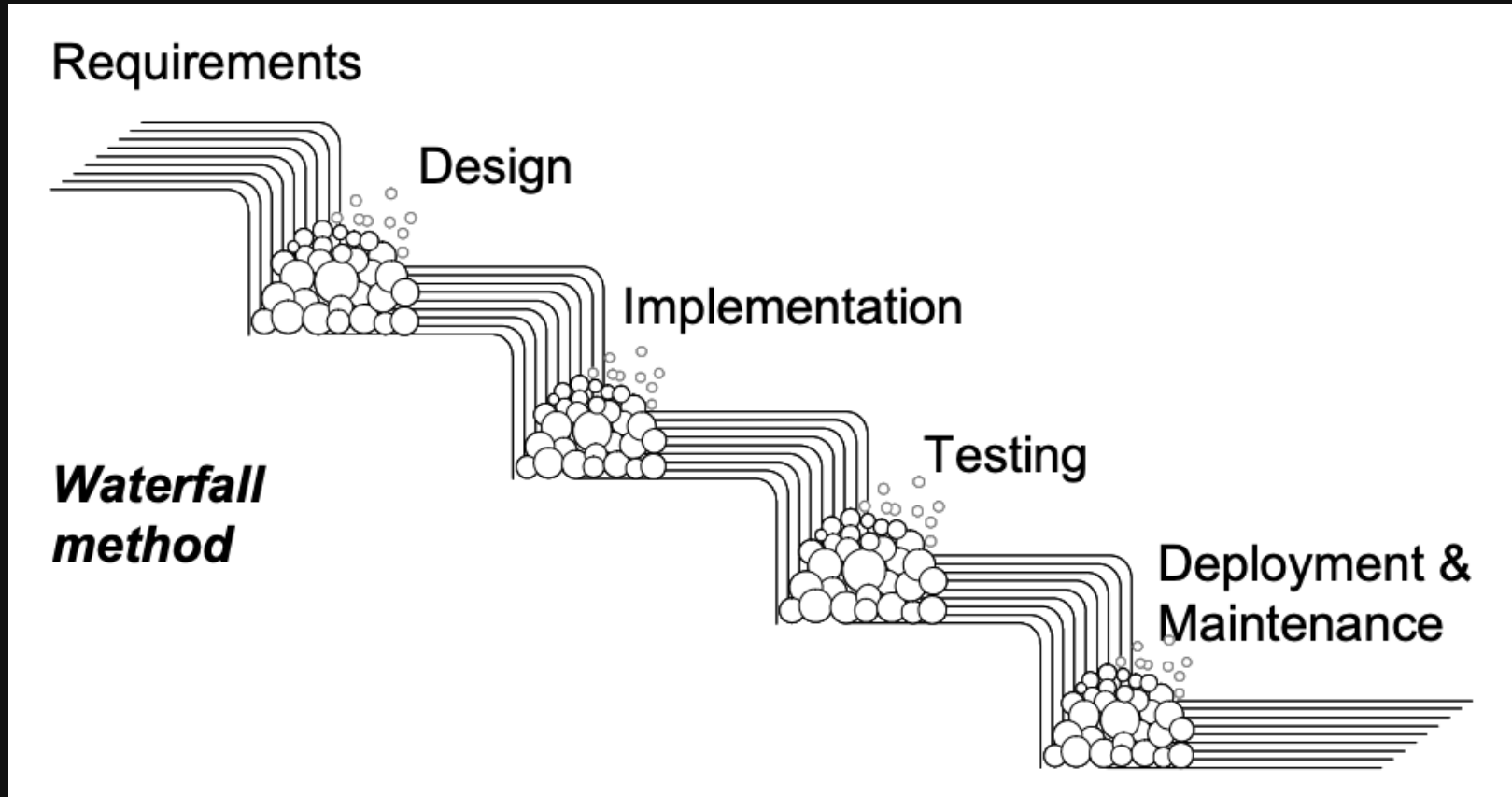
[agilemanifesto.org/principles.html](https://agilemanifesto.org/principles.html)

<https://agilemanifesto.org/principles.html>

# Yeah, but what is it really?

- Philosophy
- Practices
- Processes
- A cultural movement?

# A brief history lesson



# History is a lie

- "Waterfall" has never been proposed as a viable software methodology
- Reference:  
<http://www.idinews.com/waterfall.html>



# Defining features (that people usually agree on)

- Iterative and incremental
- Quick turnover
- Light on documentation

# So what is agile good for?

- Your resume?
- Changing requirements
- Delivering software on time
- Your project?

# Agile Practices

- Practices today, processes later on
- We will focus on the ones you will find most helpful in your project

# Standups

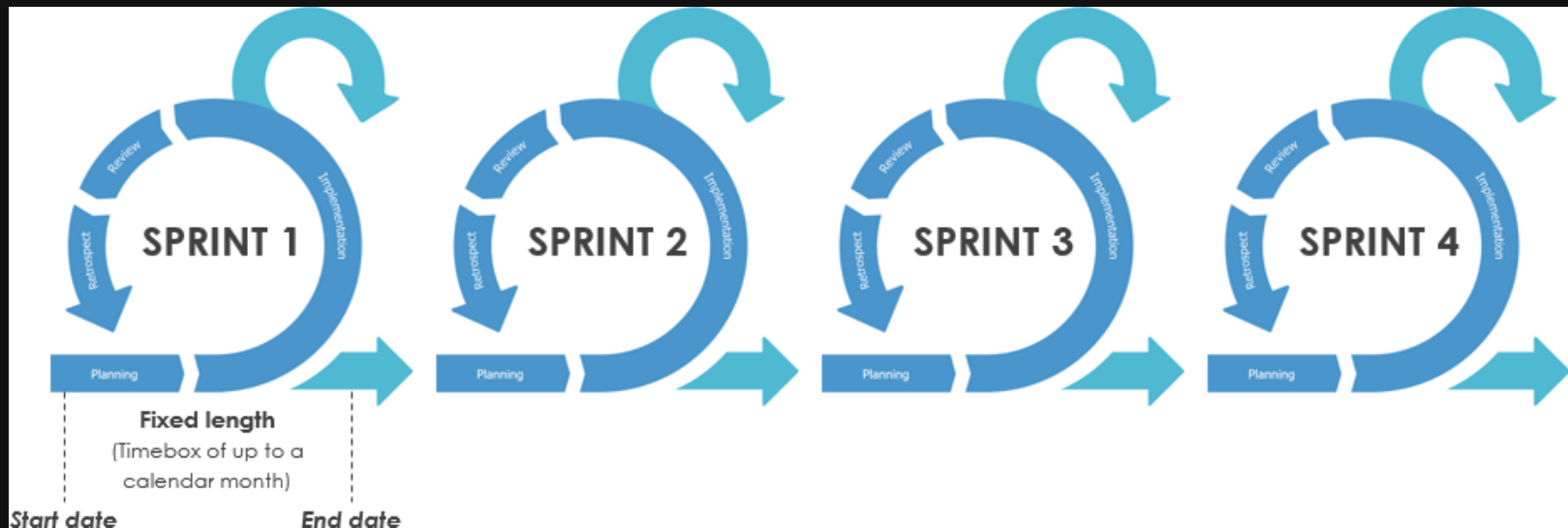
- Frequent (often daily) **short** progress update meetings
- Traditionally, everyone stands up
- Answer 3 key questions
  - What did I do?
  - What problems did I face?
  - What am I going to do?

# Asynchronous Stand-ups

- A somewhat controversial topic
- Advantages
  - No need to find a suitable time for everyone
  - May work better for big teams
- Disadvantages
  - "Blockers" take longer to be addressed
  - Easy to forget to give an update
  - Less personal
  - Updates from others can be missed

# Sprints/iterations

- Time is fixed, scope is flexible
- Plan only for the next sprint
- Typically have a release at the end of each sprint



[illegible]

# Taskboards

- Available in GitLab
- Use them to store and track your progress on user stories
- You don't need many columns. E.g.
  - Backlog
  - Todo
  - Doing
  - Testing?
  - Closed/Done



# Pair programming

- Two programmers, one computer, one keyboard
- Take it in turns to write code, but discuss it as they go
- Can result in better code quality
- Good for helping less experienced programmers learn *micro-techniques* from more experienced programmers

# Test-Driven-Development (TDD)

- Writing tests *before* the implementation
- Write only enough code to make the next test pass
- Takes some practice
- We'll come back to this next week