



26th annual **INCOSE**
international symposium

Edinburgh, UK
July 18 - 21, 2016

‘50 shades of Agile’



*An analysis of different perspectives
of Agile SE*



The authors



+ Kirsty

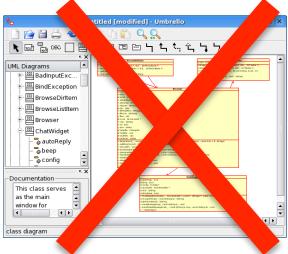
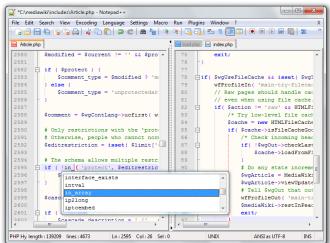


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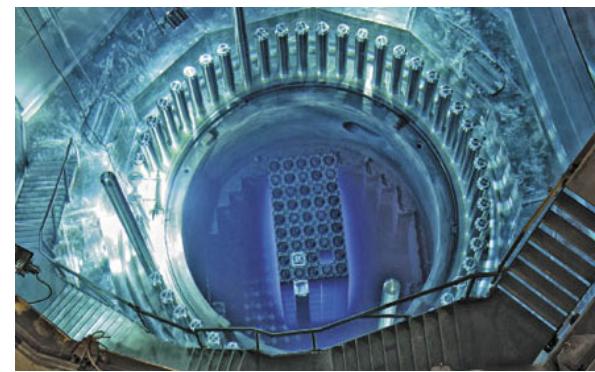


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A long time ago in a galaxy far-far away



But software is different from systems

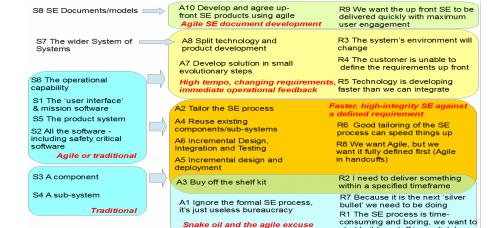
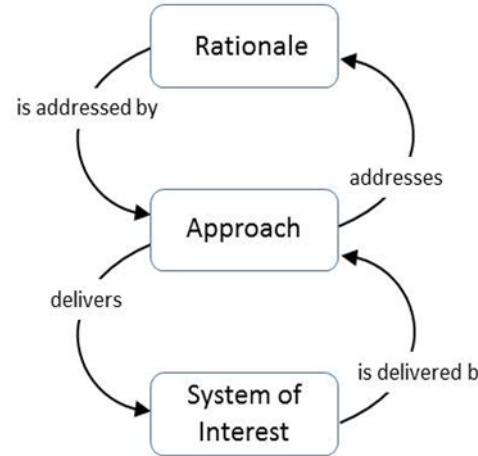
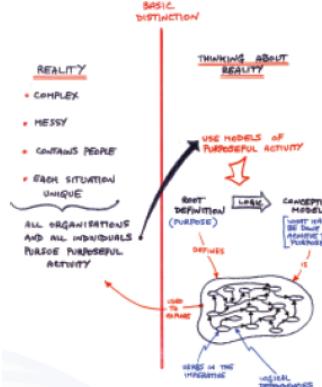


Approach taken in paper



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Rationale for Agile

R1 The SE process is time-consuming and boring, we want to start building stuff immediately

R2 I need to deliver something within a specified timeframe

R3 The system's environment will change

R4 The customer is unable to define the requirements up front

R5 Technology is developing faster than we can integrate

R6 Good tailoring of the SE process can speed things up

R7 Because it is the next 'silver bullet' we need to be doing

R8 We want Agile, but we want it fully defined first (Agile in handcuffs)

R9 We want the up-front SE to be delivered quickly with maximum user engagement



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Systems we could develop using agile

S1 The 'user interface' & mission software

S2 All the software – including safety critical software

S3 A component

S4 A sub-system

S5 The product system

S6 The operational capability

S7 The wider System of Systems

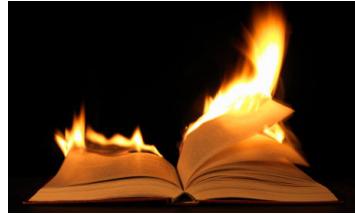
S8 SE Documents/models



Image © Network Rail

Approaches to agile

- A1 Ignore the formal SE process, it's just useless bureaucracy
- A2 Tailor the SE process
- A3 Buy off the shelf kit
- A4 Reuse existing components/sub-systems
- A5 Incremental design and deployment
- A6 Incremental design, integration and testing
- A7 Develop solution in small evolutionary steps
- A8 Split technology and product development
- A9 Half-baked transition
- A10 Develop and agree up-front SE products using Agile



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Analysis

- We analysed the *weltanschauungen* against
 - Cynefin framework
 - Ring cycle
 - 12 agile principles
 - *Hitchins' 5 layer model*

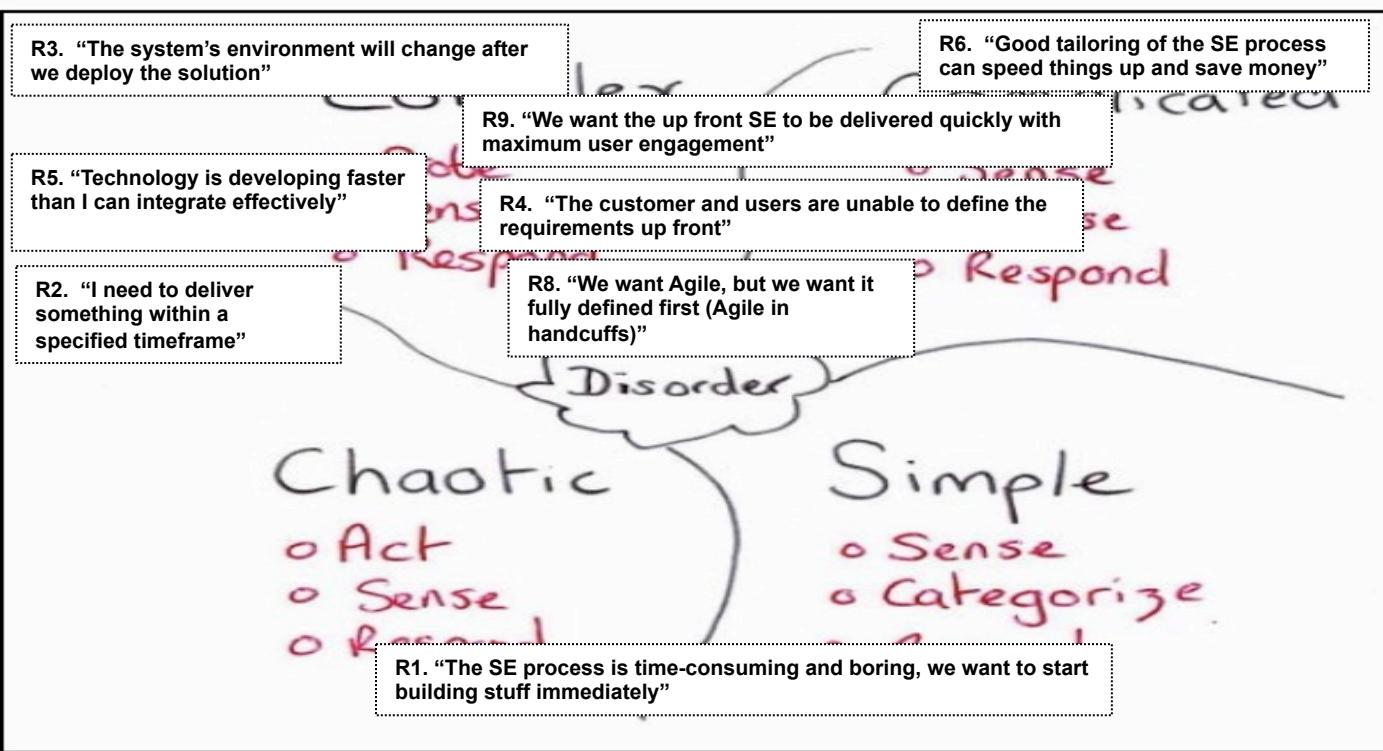


Cynefin

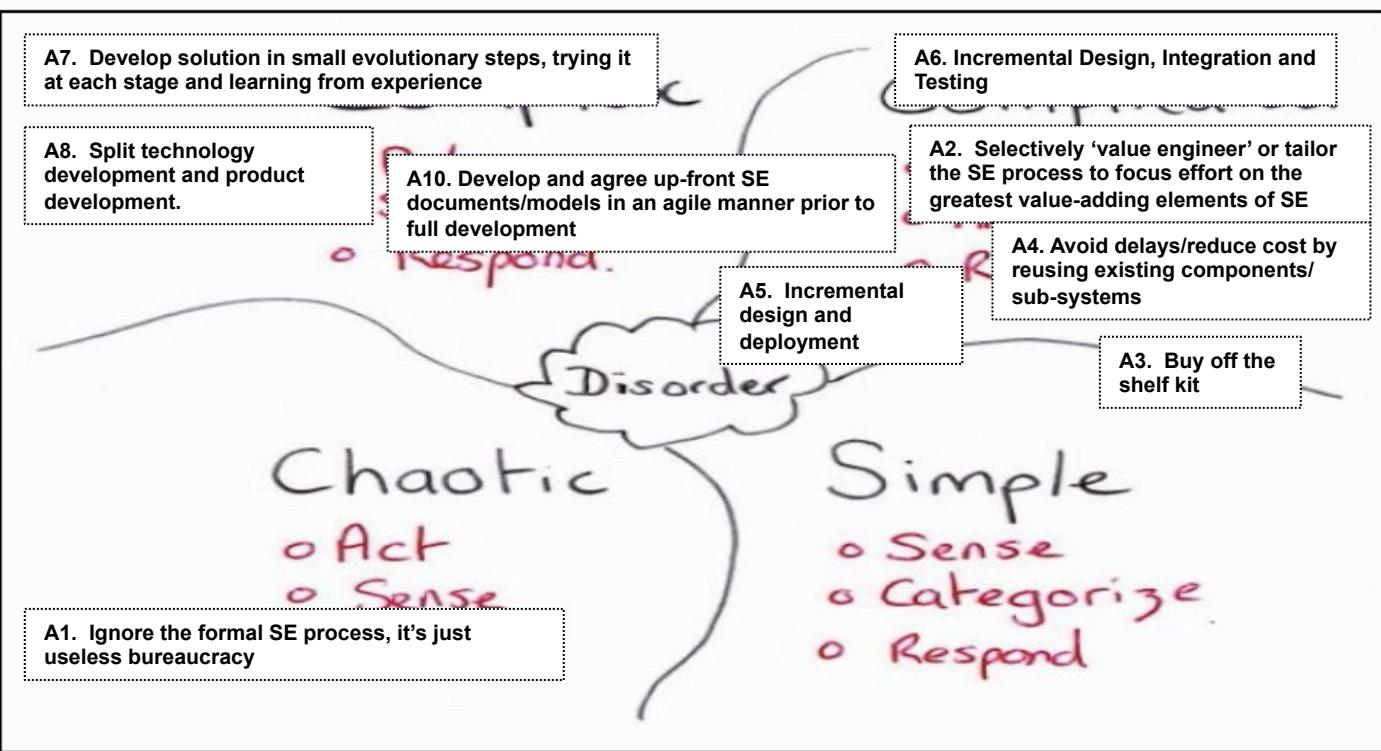


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Cynefin

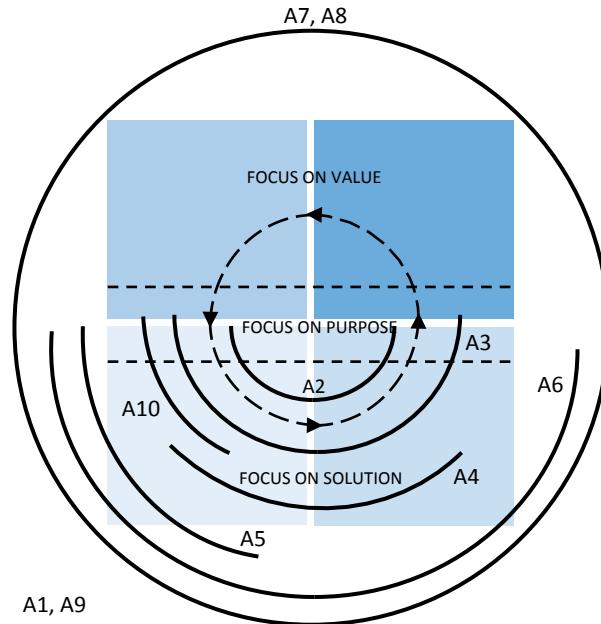


Agile principles



	A1	A2	A3	A4	A5	A6	A7	A8	A10
Early and continuous delivery	Red	Red	Red	Red	Yellow	Green	Green	Yellow	Yellow
Welcome changing requirements	Yellow	Red	Red	Red	Yellow	Green	Green	Red	Red
Deliver working software frequently	Yellow	Red	Red	Red	Yellow	Yellow	Green	Red	Red
Work together daily	Red	Red	Red	Yellow	Yellow	Red	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow
Motivated individuals	Green	Red	Red	Red	Yellow	Red	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow
Face-to-face conversation.	Green	Red	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Red	Red
Working software	Yellow	Red	Yellow	Red	Yellow	Green	Green	Red	Red
Sustainable development	Yellow								
Technical excellence and good design	Red	Green	Red	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green
Simplicity	Red	Green	Yellow	Green	Yellow	Red	Red	Yellow	Green
Self-organizing teams.	Yellow	Red	Red	Red	Yellow	Red	Yellow	Yellow	Green
Team reflects and adjusts behaviour	Red	Red	Red	Yellow	Green	Red	Green	Yellow	Green

Ring cycle



Summary of analysis

S8 SE Documents/
models

S1 The 'user interface' &
mission software
S7 The wider System of
Systems
S2 All the software –
including safety critical
software

S6 The operational
capability component

S4 The 'user interface'
& mission software
S5 The product system
S5 The product system
S6 The operational
capability software –
including safety critical
S7 The Wider System of
Systems
*Agile or
traditional*

S8 SE Documents/models
S3 A component

S4 A sub-system
Traditional

A10 Develop and agree up-front SE
products using Agile
A1 *Ignore the formal SE process, it's
just useless bureaucracy*

A8 Split technology and product
development
A9 Tailor the SE process
A3 Buy off the shelf kit
A7 Develop solution in small
evolutionary steps
A4 Reuse existing components/sub-
systems
*High tempo, changing requirements,
immediate operational feedback*

A5 Incremental design and
deployment
A2 Tailor the SE process
A6 Reuse existing components/
sub-systems
A6 Incremental design, integration
and testing
A7 Develop solution in small
evolutionary steps
A5 Incremental design and deployment
A8 Split technology and product
development
A6 Buy off the shelf kit
A9 Half-baked transition

A10 Develop the up-front SE up-front, SEs just
products using Agile

Snake oil and the Agile excuse

R9 We want the up-front SE to be
delivered quickly with maximum user
engagement
immediately

R3 The system's environment will change
R4 The customer is unable to define the
requirements up front

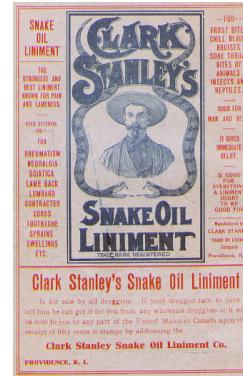
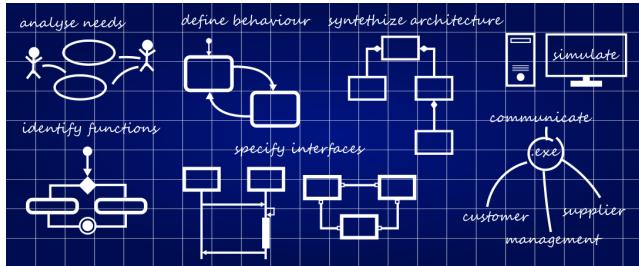
R5 Technology is developing faster than
we can integrate

requirements up front
*Faster, high integrity SE against a
defined requirement*

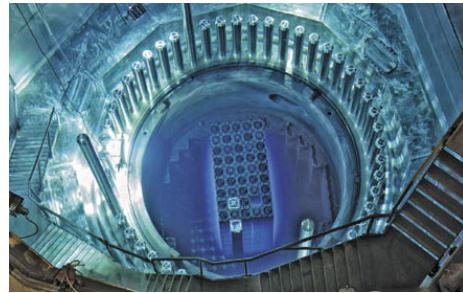
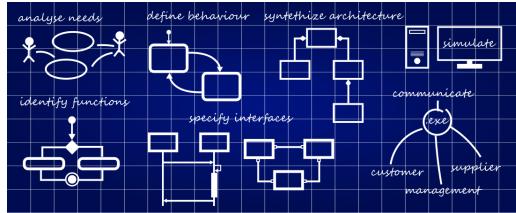
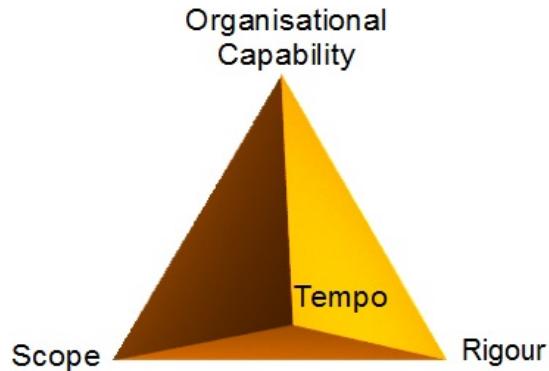
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defined first (Agile in handcuffs)
we need to be doing

R2 I need to deliver something within a
deadline
R6 Good tailoring of the SE process can
speed things up
R7 Because it is the next 'silver bullet' we
need to do
R8 We want Agile, but we want it fully
defined first (Agile in handcuffs)
R1 The SE process is time-consuming
and boring, we want to start building stuff
immediately

Four shades of agile?



Where does agile sit?



Perceptions and misunderstandings



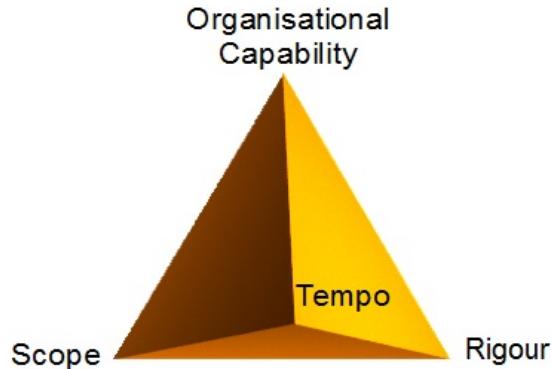
- No common understanding
- Risk it becomes a meaningless label
- Move to Agile difficult because we don't understand why low tempo SE works!
- Operational use is a critical element of the Agile approach.
- Agile approaches can be used to develop SE documents or models.
- Agile rigour is different to conventional rigour

Agile SE is different



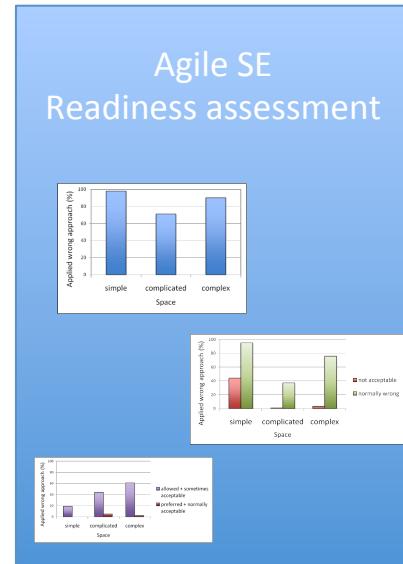
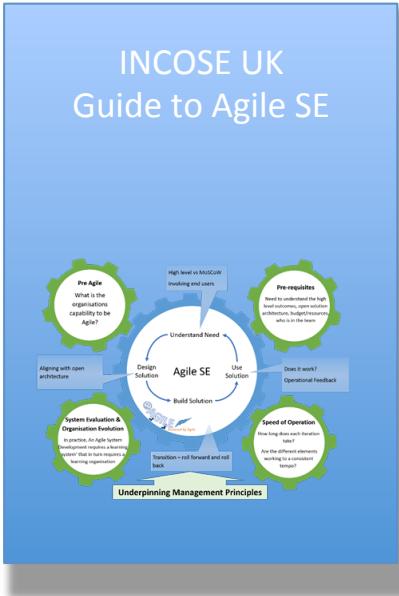
- Agile software techniques not always applicable to SE.
- Agile SE is different to Agile Software Engineering.
- Conventional and agile SE are in different part of the trade space
- Conventional SE manages risks by managing them, agile SE by avoiding them

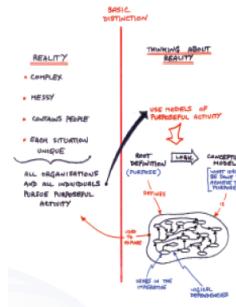
Different SE for different places



- The Agile SE and conventional SE paradigms are fundamentally different
- Conventional works well in complicated space
- Agile works well in complex spaces
- Conventional SE works best when assurance, design, manufacture and installation rework costs are significant
- The more effective the organisation the better able to do agile and conventional SE

Future work





Summary

