

# Agile Software Development – Tech 101

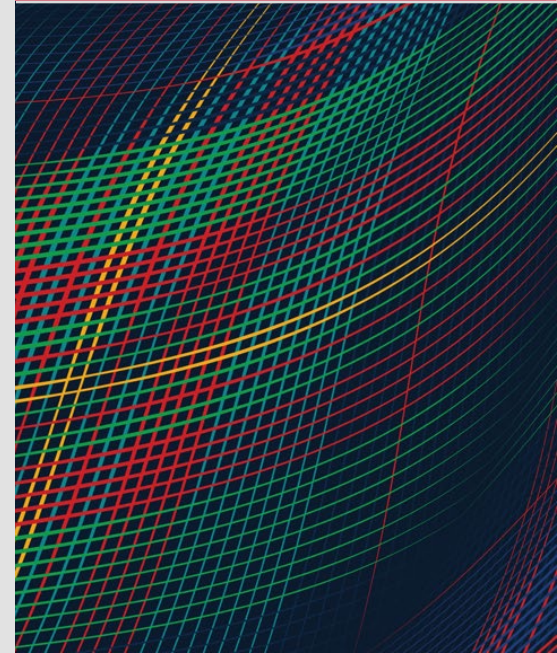
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2021 President of the IEEE Computer Society



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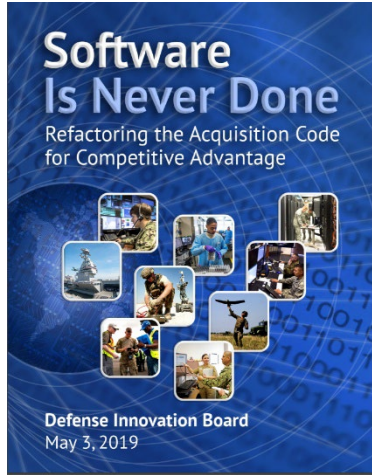
# Agenda

- Why does DoD care about Agile software development?
- Intro to Agile software development
- Beyond buzzwords: What does Agile software look like in DoD?
- Myths and other things to be aware of

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# Why does DoD care?

# Why Does DoD Care about Agile Software Development?



High-visibility performance problems with the traditional approach:  
For example, Senator John McCain in 2017: “...it is unfortunate that the Air Force had already spent more than **half a billion dollars over the last ten years** on the AOC 10.2 upgrade, and yet **the program has not delivered any meaningful capability... Even more unfortunately, this program is only one example of the Department’s troubling record on software-intensive systems.**”

2019: DoD’s traditional approach to software development “is broken and a leading source of risk to DoD: it takes too long, is too expensive, and exposes warfighters to unacceptable risk by delaying their access to tools they need to ensure mission success.”

– Defense Innovation Board, “Software is Never Done”

# 2018 Defense Science Board Report: *Design and Acquisition of Software for Defense Systems*

UNCLASSIFIED



## Principal Message

- Commercial development best practices (as done in Silicon Valley) allow software production rapidly – and continuously – and can adjust more efficiently
  - New tools and techniques being utilized (automation at scale)
  - Computing power has increased and cost has fallen
  - Static, dynamic, and fuzz testing techniques have allowed substantial, automatic software testing
  - Open source appears prevalent and growing
  - Continuous – in development and testing (billions of hours of usage of its software every day)
- It is the Task Force's assessment that DoD is significantly behind the commercial sector (though bright spots exist)
- DoD can leverage the development best practices to its advantage, including on its weapons systems. This will enable DoD to move from a capabilities-based to a threat-based acquisition – increasing speed to respond

# 2022: DSD Memo & Software Modernization Strategy

“The Department's **adaptability increasingly relies on software** and **the ability to securely and rapidly deliver resilient software capability is a competitive advantage that will define future conflicts**. Transforming software delivery times from years to minutes will require significant change to our processes, policies, workforce, and technology.  
...Given this requires the **combined focus of DoD senior leadership**, I expect all offices and personnel to provide the support necessary to make software modernization a reality.”

– DSD Kathleen Hicks, Department of Defense Software Modernization

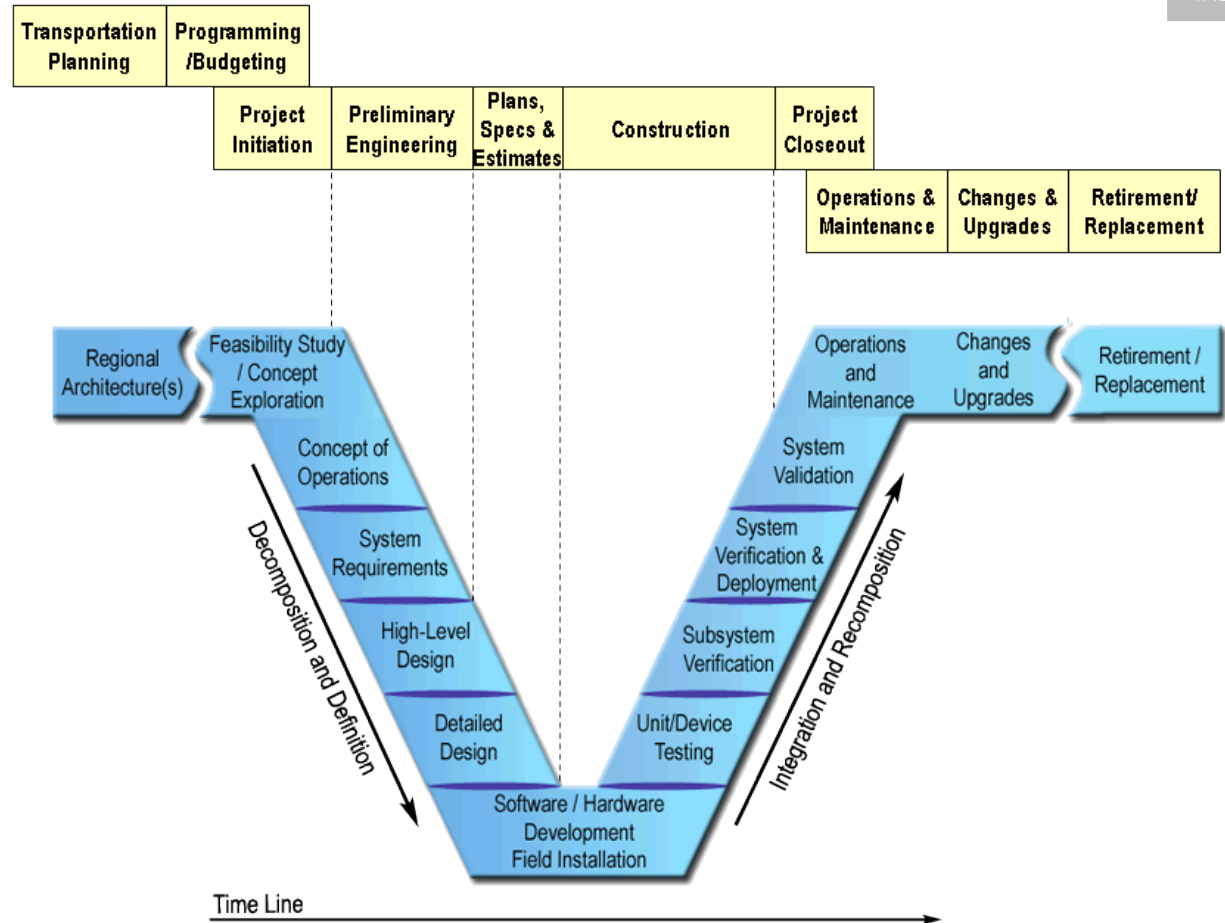
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# Intro to Agile Software Development

# Traditional Approach: The Classic Engineering “V Model”

Software development is a creative, engineering activity – Any change requires:

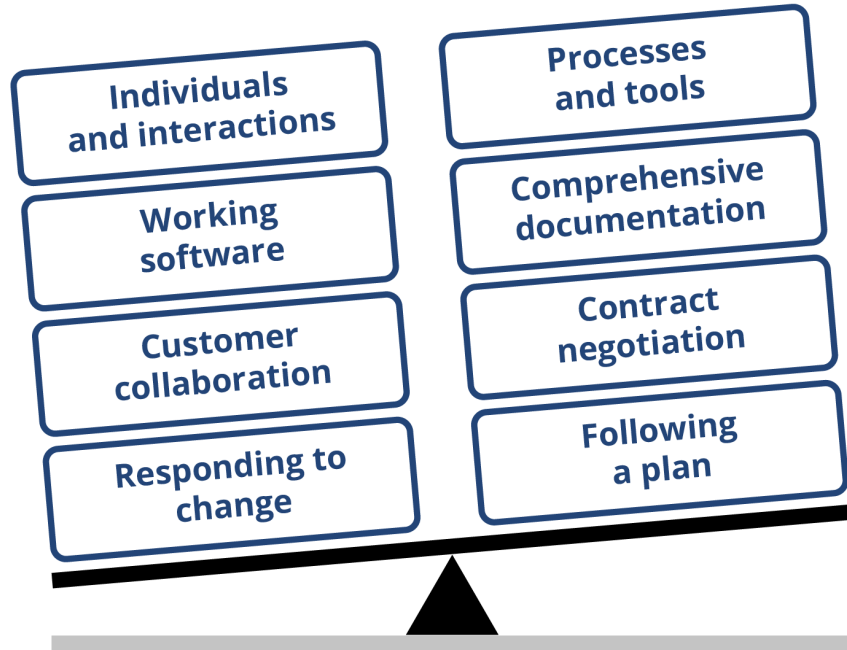
- Requirements analysis
- Architecting / designing
- Implementing in code
- Testing
- Deployment
- Configuration management
- etc.



Source: Palmquist, Steve, et al. Parallel Worlds.

# 2001: Agile Manifesto

Through this work we have come to value:



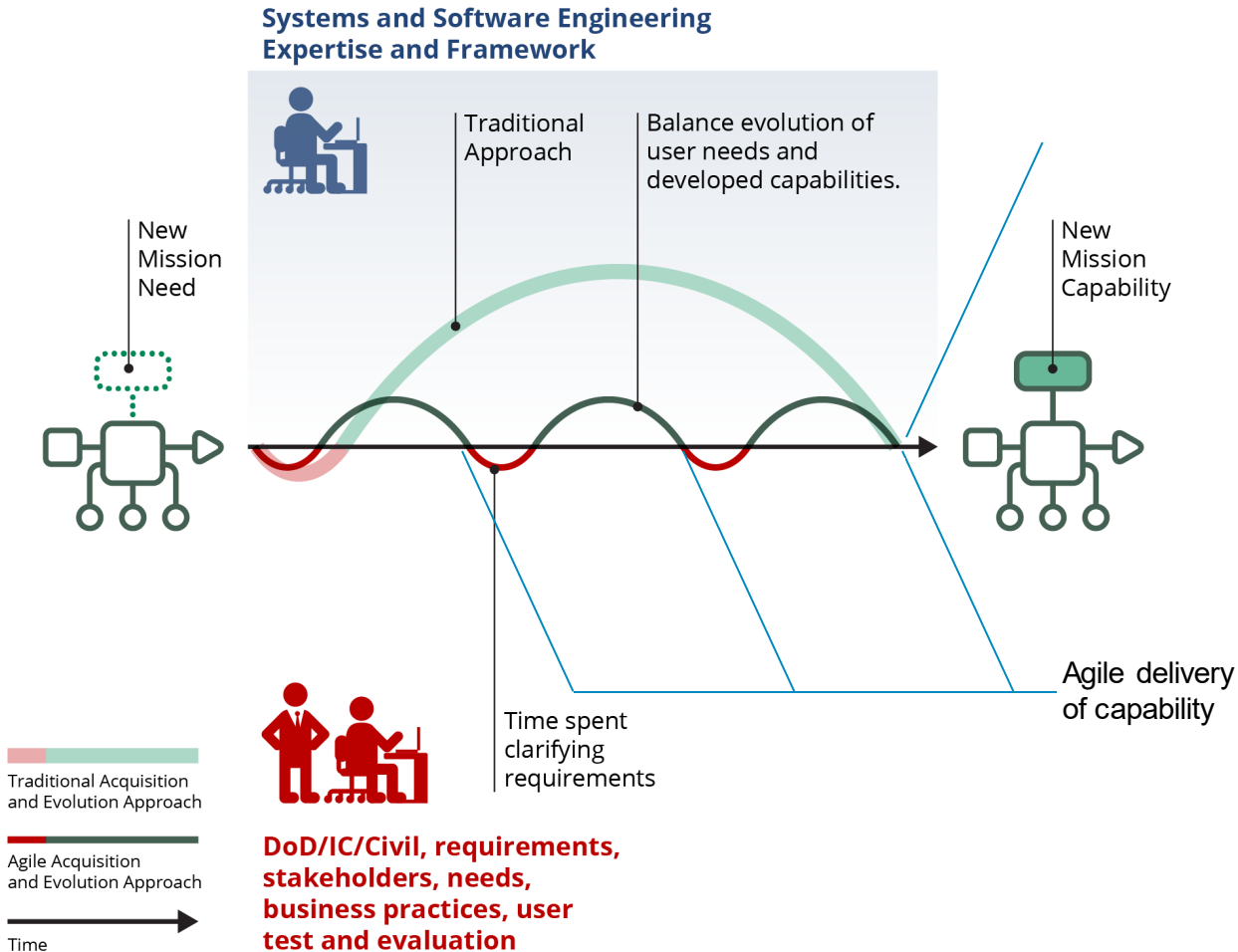
That is, while there is value in the items on the right, we value the items on the left more.

## *Common myth*

The manifesto is often **misinterpreted to mean:**

**“no documentation, no process, and no plan”!**

# Agile vs. Traditional Software Development



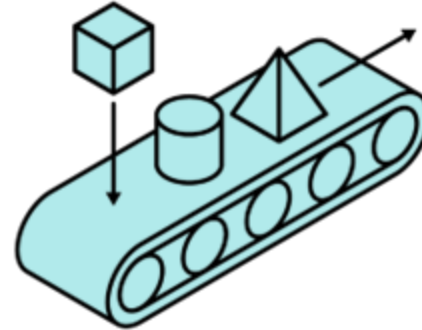
# Twelve Agile Principles Support the Manifesto

1. Highest priority is to satisfy the customer through early and continuous delivery of software
2. Welcome changing requirements, even late in development
3. Deliver working software frequently, from a couple of weeks to a couple of months
4. Business people and developers must work together daily throughout the project
5. Build projects around motivated individuals. Provide environment and support they need
6. The most efficient and effective method of conveying information to and within a development team is face-to-face conversation
7. Working software is the primary measure of progress
8. Agile processes promote sustainable development...a constant pace indefinitely
9. Continuous attention to technical excellence and good design enhances agility
10. Simplicity—the art of maximizing the amount of work not done—is essential
11. The best architectures, requirements, and designs emerge from self-organizing teams
12. At regular intervals, the team reflects on how to become more effective, then tunes and adjusts its behavior accordingly.

# Agile Represents a Major Requirements Transition – Different Acquisition Objectives



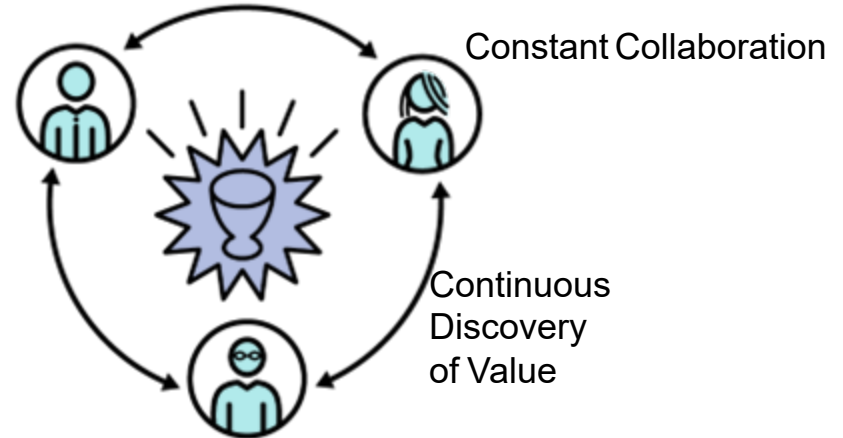
Buying a Box



Buying an ongoing delivery stream



“Do This”



# A Different Approach to Software Requirements...

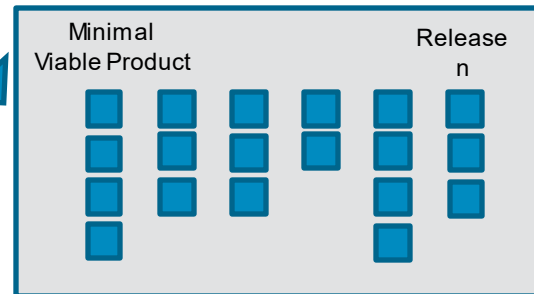
**Traditional:** Thorough Reqts Analysis and Decomposition – Relatively static reqts document.



**Agile:** Expect changes and re-prioritization as you go and learn more about the real needs and mission space.



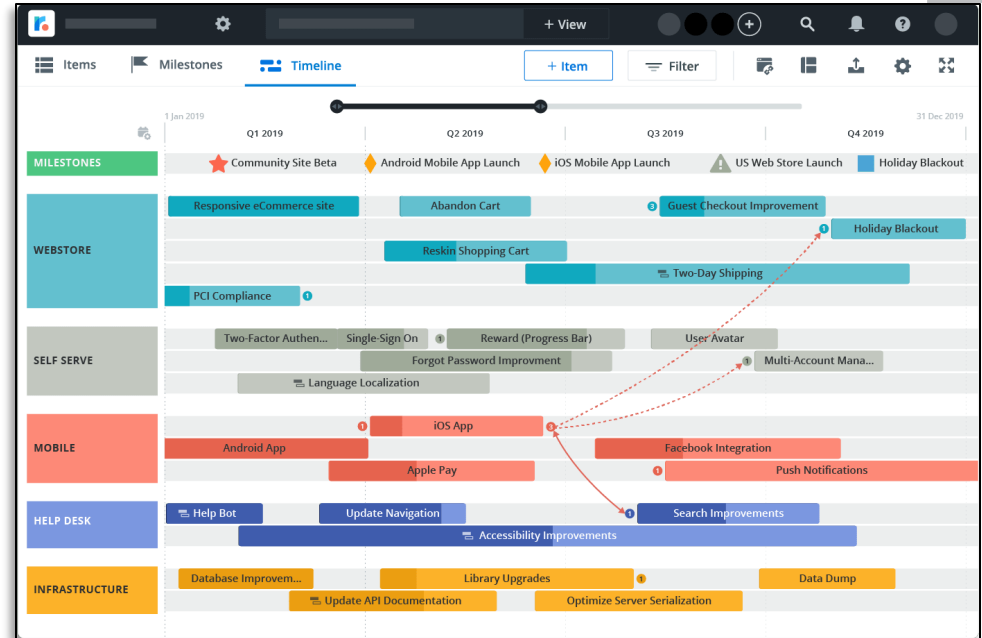
**High-level requirements**  
Periodic updates - based upon user feedback, evolving mission / threats, evolving technologies...



**Detailed “requirements”**  
Backlog of prioritized work to be done

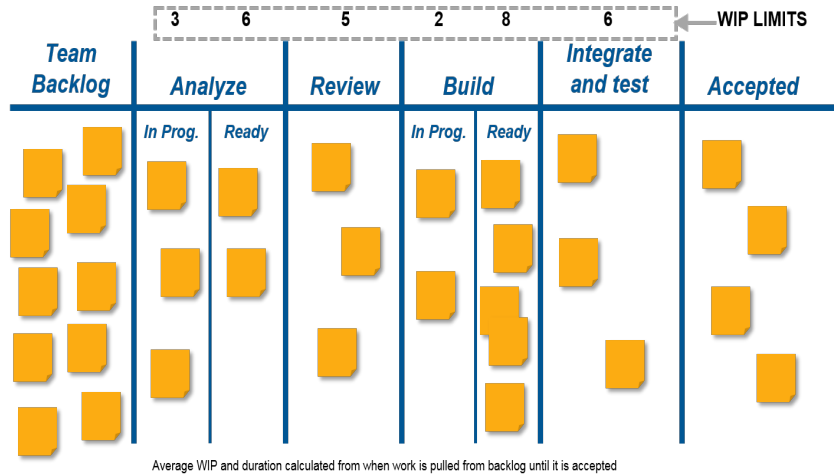
# Planning and Tracking: The Product Roadmap

- High-level visual summary that maps out the vision and direction of product offerings over time
- Describes the goals and features of each software iteration and increment
- Allowed to evolve – but retain traceability to major capability deliveries



- **Tracking** needs to take into account progress against roadmap + delivered value – *not* conformance to plan.
  - Congress / GAO focused on frequency of capability delivery

# Illustrative Example - Kanban



Defined States the Work Progresses Through

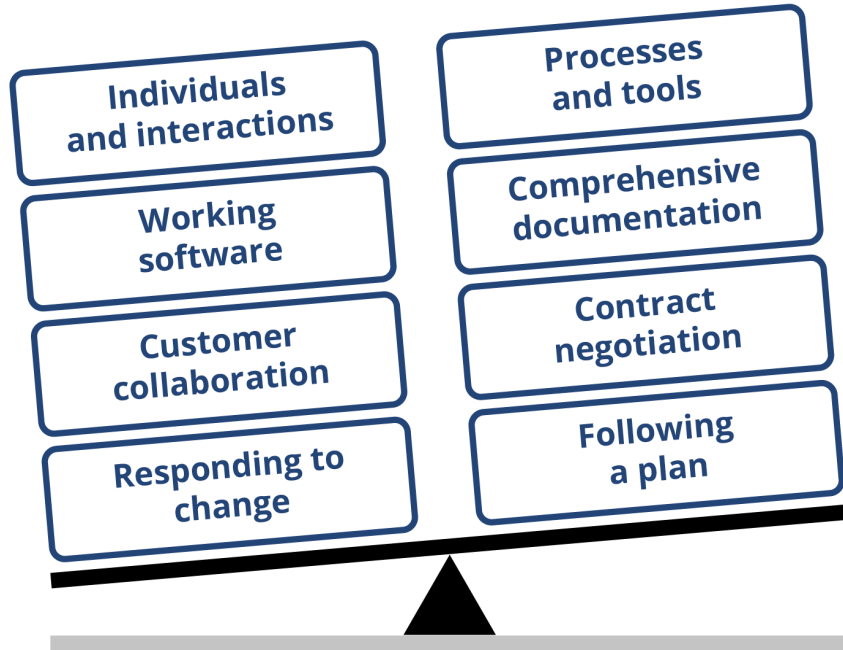
Rules about Limiting Work in Process for Each State

Definitions of “Special” Classes of Tasks (Due Date, Expedited, or others as defined by the project)

Explicit Acceptance Criteria

Useful for Tasks that Don't Easily Conform to a Time Box

# Reorienting the Manifesto for Agile *Software Development* Toward *Multi-Program System Integration*



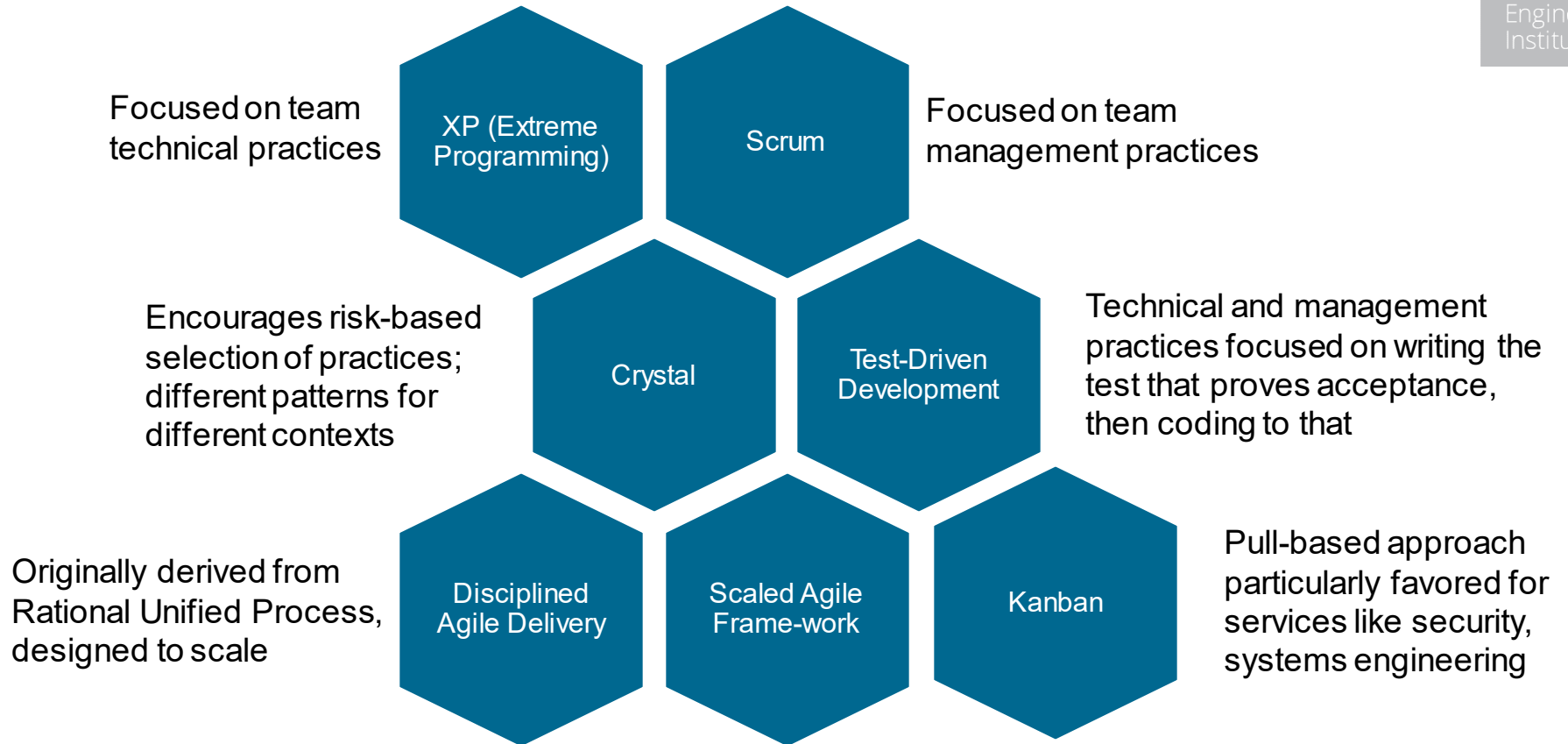
<https://agilemanifesto.org/history.html>

Agile	Traditional
Many <b>small</b> batch interactions	Few <b>large</b> batch interactions
Demos/user <b>feedback</b> that explicitly exercise interfaces early and often	Primarily <b>documentation review</b> until late life cycle
<b>Continuous</b> refinement of interface-prioritized backlog across programs	Requirements & interface documents coordinated at <b>infrequent</b> designated acquisition points
Decisions/reqmts <b>constantly</b> validated with data from implementation	Decisions/reqmts <b>periodically</b> validated with analysis until data from implementation available (late)

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# Beyond Buzzwords: What Does Agile Software Look Like in DoD?

# Many Methods Generally Termed “Agile”



There are multiple ways to achieve agility – each team will need to select and tailor approach to its needs

# Defense Innovation Board “Agile BS Detector”

The DIB SWAP team identified some key “red flags” that a project is not really Agile, whatever buzzword they may be using.

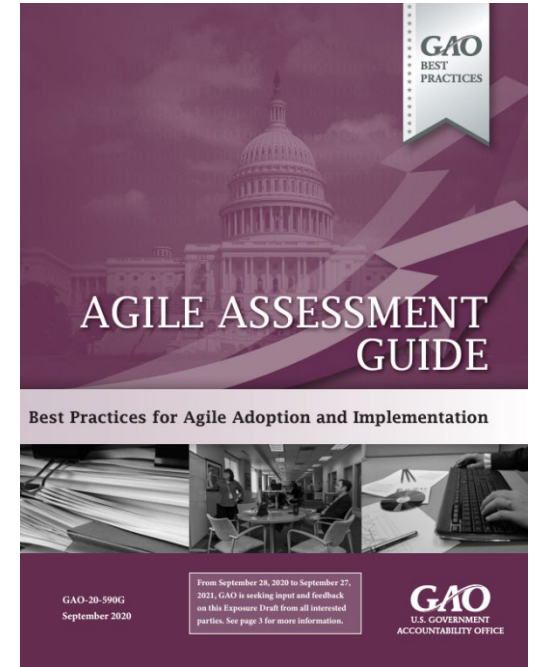
- The software team doesn’t have someone talking with / observing *actual users* in action.
- The software team doesn’t have access to continuous ongoing feedback from users (e.g., bug reports, user assessments).
- The team prioritizes meeting requirements over getting something useful into use quickly.
- Different roles on the program act autonomously / stove-piped. (“It’s not my job” is a bad sign.)
- Manual processes that could be automated are tolerated.

<https://media.defense.gov/2019/May/02/2002127286/-1/-1/0/DIBGUIDEDEDTECTINGAGILEBS.PDF>

# GAO Agile Software

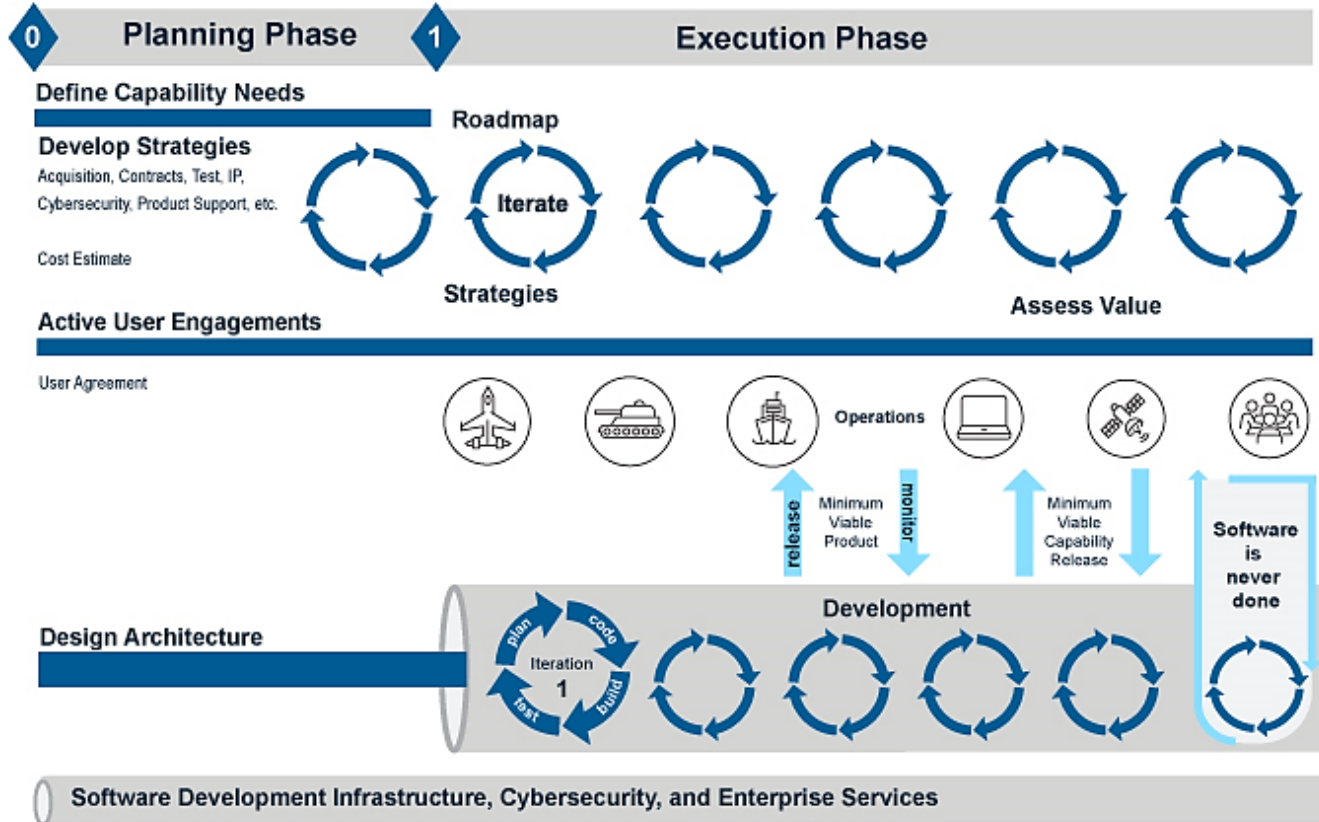
To aid federal agencies in assessing readiness to adopt Agile methods, GAO compiled a set of best practices (which tie to questions for the auditor).

- Team dynamics
  - Team composition supports Agile methods
  - Work is prioritized to maximize value for the customer
  - Repeatable processes are in place
- Program operations
  - Staff are appropriately trained in Agile methods
  - Technical environment enables Agile development
  - Program controls are compatible with Agile
- Organization environment
  - Organization activities support Agile methods
  - Organization culture supports Agile methods
  - Organization acquisition policies and procedures support Agile methods



<https://www.gao.gov/assets/gao-20-590g.pdf>

# DoD SW Acq. Pathway: Built on Agile Principles

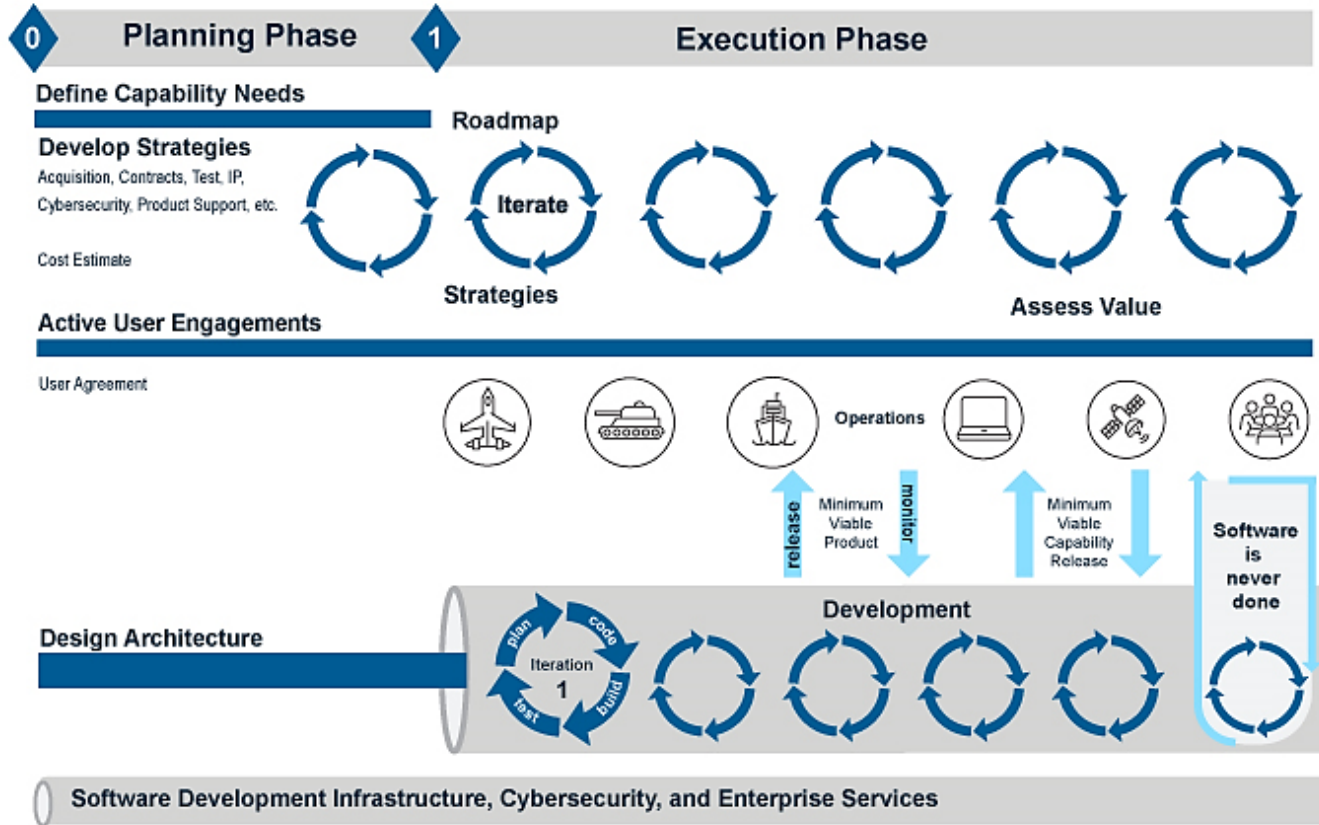


- **Rapid and iterative delivery to the operational environment to meet the highest priority user needs**
- Use of modern software development practices (Agile, DevSecOps, Lean)
- Capitalizes on active user engagement and enterprise services
- Tightly coupled mission-focused government-industry software teams
- Automated tools for development, integration, testing, certification

Source: [DODI 5000.02 Section 4.2](#)

<https://aaf.dau.edu/aaf/software/>

# SW Acq. Pathway: A Substantial Departure for DoD



**Agile Principle: “Working software is the primary measure of progress”**

SWP removes focus on process, measures progress instead based on whether software is produced & deployed, and its impact.

“New capabilities will be **delivered to operations at least annually** to iteratively meet requirements, but more frequent updates and deliveries are encouraged where practical.”

“**Value assessments** will be performed at least annually... to determine if the mission improvements or efficiencies realized from the delivered software are timely and worth the current and future investments from the end user perspective.”

<https://aaf.dau.edu/aaf/software/>

# Where Things Are Today

- Evidence-based policy in place (DoDI 5000.87), based on:
  - Agile pilots (2018 NDAA Sec 873 & 874)
  - Department early adopters & thought leaders
- Increasing numbers of programs adopting the software pathway (SWP)
- DoD is expanding the amount of guidance and direction available
  - Specific sub-paths for embedded, application, and business software
- GAO has found much to like\* and would like to see some aspects of the SWP applied more broadly
  - e.g., GAO recognizes SWP for addressing key principles of “employing right-sized teams,” “using Agile development to promote iteration,” “prioritizing schedule throughout development by off-ramping capabilities when necessary”

<https://www.gao.gov/assets/gao-22-104513.pdf>

# Some Key Challenges

- Culture change – from top-down to delegated decision-making
- Work to be done to ensure that other acquisition policies and expectations are updated / applied consistently with Agile approaches
- Resourcing – different patterns of when expertise is needed available
  - e.g., testers being available “early and often” versus for specific test events
  - e.g., expectations for frequent and consistent user involvement
- Knowledgeable government product owners
  - Shift to prioritizing requirements from “it’s all important”

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# Agile Myths & What To Watch Out For

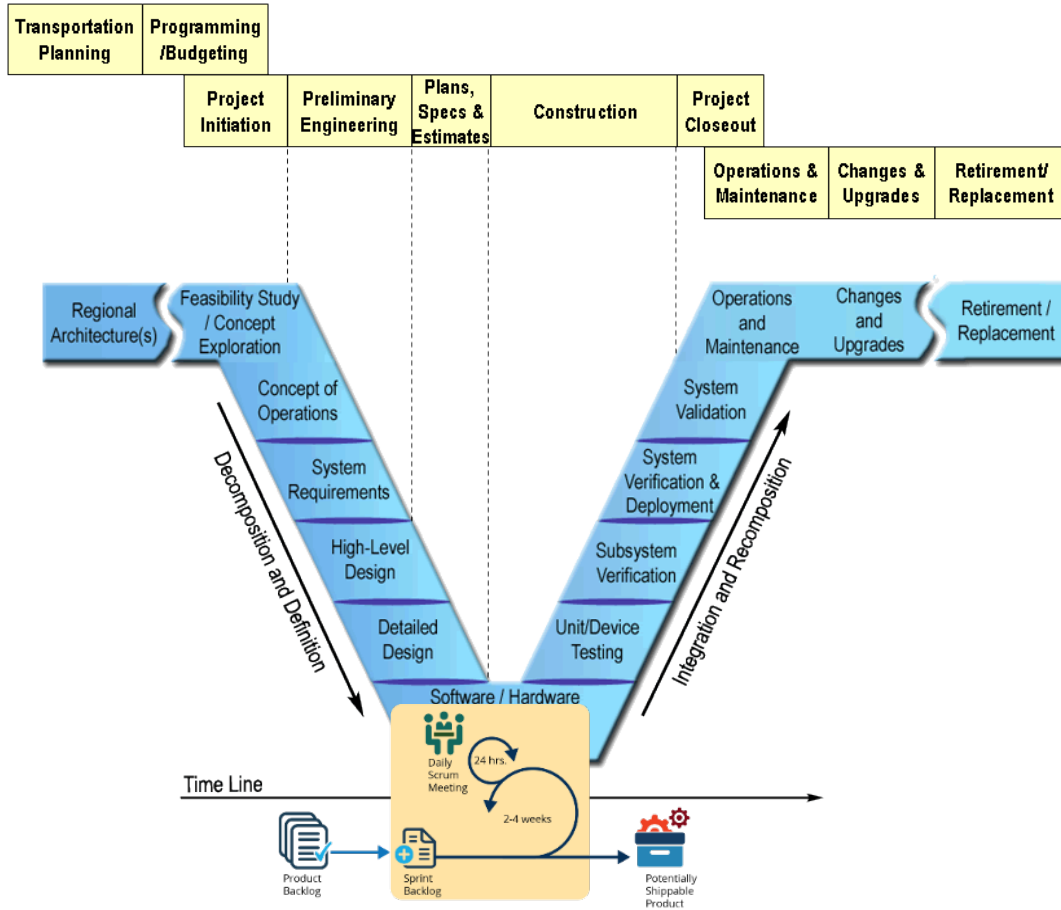
# Watch Out For: Technical Debt

Technical Debt (TD): “an element of design or implementation that is expedient in the short term, but that would result in a technical context that can make a future change costlier or impossible”

- Strategically taking on TD allows helpful tradeoffs to be made, like getting working software in front of users and receiving feedback faster.
- Allowing TD to pile up on the backlog (or not keeping track) over time slows the rate at which future changes can be made.

Since addressing TD is often not visible to the end users, software teams can be incentivized to prioritize new capabilities at the expense of dealing with TD – but this is not sustainable.

# Watch Out For: “WaterScrumFall”



Source: Palmquist, Steve, et al. *Parallel Worlds*:

This isn't enough.

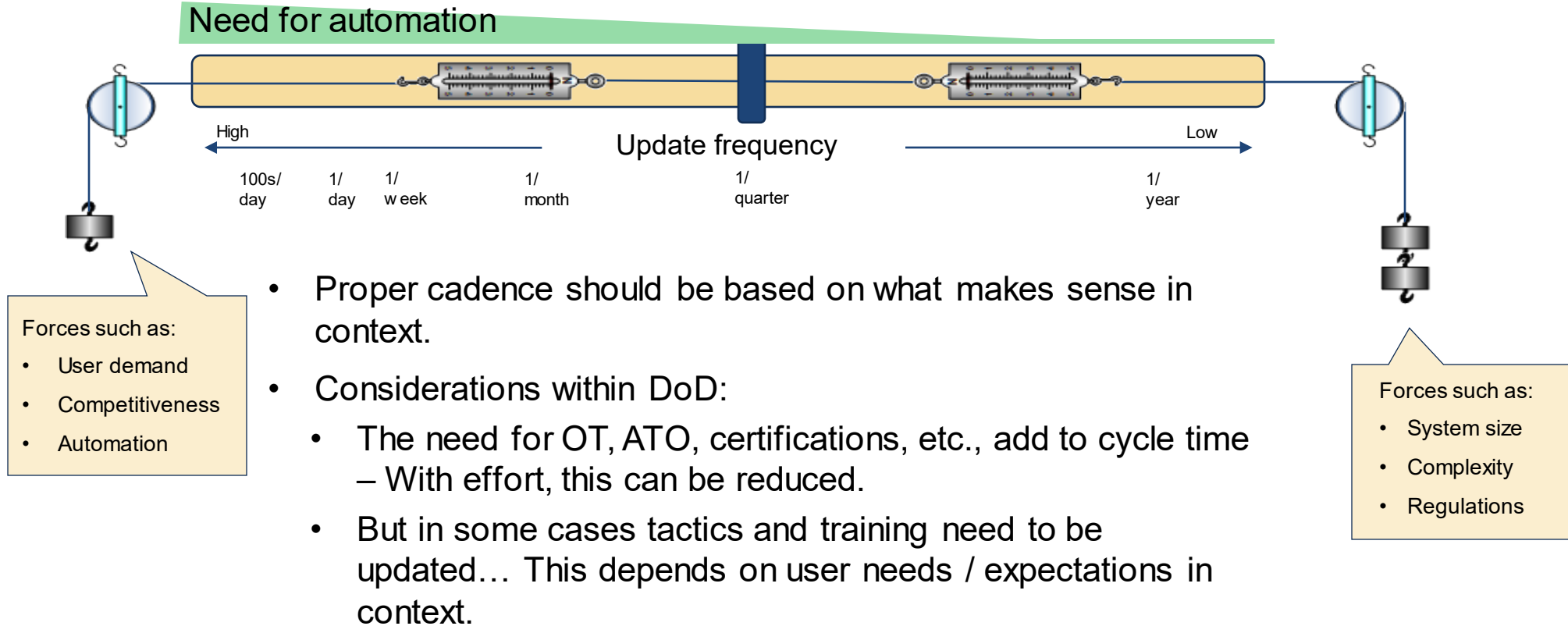
Optimizing one part of the process:

- Doesn't optimize the whole process
- Simply exposes roadblocks by other parts of the process

“Agile at the bottom of the V” loses benefits of agility:

- Too many decisions are made too early
- No learning opportunities

# Myth: The Right Cadence is Weekly [Monthly, Daily, ...]



# Myth: Agile Means “No Documentation”

The Agile Manifesto values “working software” over “comprehensive documentation” – but that doesn’t mean documentation has **no** value.

- Consider where documentation can add value.
- Make the tasks visible parts of work planning.
- Manage the tradeoffs.



SWP carries this through to acquisition documentation as well.

- High-level strategy documents are preferred over detailed plans.
- Keep documents short and easy to update as the team learns more and improves planning.

# Myth: Agile Means “No Data”

Agile programs can generate more data than traditional approaches – but not all of it is easy to interpret out of context.

- Every iteration is an experiment – you should be able to determine how well it succeeded.
- Continuous monitoring can potentially collect many points of data about quality.
- There should be multiple opportunities to collect user feedback / user evaluations.
- Multiple deployments over shorter time windows provides many opportunities to collect data from use.



# Myth: Agile Means “No Architecture”

Some authors warn Agile teams away from “Big Design Up Front” (BDUF)

- Rationale: Teams can spend a lot of time in the beginning analyzing requirements and building an architecture that is meant to be robust and easily changeable – but are usually bad at predicting the types of changes that will likely need to be accommodated.

**However**, building an architecture that will be easily adaptable or changeable for a long system lifetime is not trivial.

- This is a task that requires experience and expertise.
- SWP includes a Planning Phase to give programs time to experiment with prototypes, initial capabilities, and architecture options.
- Some styles are more suited than others (pub-sub, MOSA, microservices...), but every style is not suited for every problem.



# Myth: It Doesn't Work for Safe / Secure / Critical /... Systems

Sample of reported outcomes on DoD/federal programs:

- Quantifiable cost savings and 6-month early delivery
- Significant cost avoidance
- Reduced rework & unplanned releases
- Dramatically increased productivity/capacity, with reduced cost of delivery
- Improved insight into contractor performance and progress
- Early discovery & resolution of Cat 1 defects (one year prior to integration test event)
- Early discovery & resolution of interface issues
- Improved flight test efficiency
- Early insight for end users into functionality of delivered system
- Better responsiveness to users with rapidly fluctuating requirements
- Heightened awareness & collaboration, improved realization of tradeoffs
- Improved workflow management



# Contact Information



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# Selected Additional Resources

MITRE's Acquisition in the Digital Age (AiDA): <http://aida.mitre.org>

SEI Agile Adoption in Government Blog Series: [https://insights.sei.cmu.edu/sei\\_blog/agile-adoption-in-government/](https://insights.sei.cmu.edu/sei_blog/agile-adoption-in-government/)

Webinar: Practical Considerations for Adopting Agile/Lean in Government: <https://resources.sei.cmu.edu/library/asset-view.cfm?assetid=502861>

Webinar: Five Keys to Effective Agile Test Automation for Government Programs: <https://resources.sei.cmu.edu/library/asset-view.cfm?assetid=503507>

Webinar: Three Secrets to Successful Agile Metrics: <https://resources.sei.cmu.edu/library/asset-view.cfm?assetid=507850>

Agile in the DOD Podcast Series: <http://www.sei.cmu.edu/podcasts/agile-in-the-dod/index.cfm>

Podcast: How Risk Management Fits in to Agile & DevOps In Government: <https://resources.sei.cmu.edu/library/asset-view.cfm?assetid=514190>

Scaling Agile Methods for Department of Defense Programs:  
[http://resources.sei.cmu.edu/asset\\_files/technicalnote/2016\\_004\\_001\\_484647.pdf](http://resources.sei.cmu.edu/asset_files/technicalnote/2016_004_001_484647.pdf)

Agile Metrics: Progress Monitoring of Agile Contractors: <http://resources.sei.cmu.edu/library/asset-view.cfm?assetID=77747>

RFP Patterns and Techniques for Successful Agile Contracting:  
[http://resources.sei.cmu.edu/asset\\_files/specialreport/2016\\_003\\_001\\_484063.pdf](http://resources.sei.cmu.edu/asset_files/specialreport/2016_003_001_484063.pdf)

Contracting for Agile Software Development in the Department of Defense: An Introduction  
<http://resources.sei.cmu.edu/library/asset-view.cfm?assetid=442499>

Written Testimony of the Software Engineering Institute's Agile in Government Team to House Ways and Means SSA Subcommittee  
<http://waysandmeans.house.gov/wp-content/uploads/2016/07/20160714SS-Testimony-Hayes.pdf>

Agile Methods: Selected DoD Management and Acquisition Concerns: <https://resources.sei.cmu.edu/library/asset-view.cfm?assetid=9769>