

Key Components of Agile Development

Agile development is composed of several critical components found throughout the overall process. Some of these essential components are:



Agile Team: An Agile team is a cohesive group of developers, managers, and stakeholders consistently involved with the development process. If developers occasionally contribute, they are not considered part of the Agile team.



Ranked Backlog: A backlog is a list of work that needs to be completed. Agile's take on developing your backlog is to determine which items in the backlog will add the most value to the product and business and rank the backlog accordingly. This approach ensures developers are constantly working on high-impact items that contribute to the overall value provided to customers.



Demo: The purpose of a demo in Agile is to showcase to stakeholders, other developers, and customers the present state of the product. Frequent demos allow for meaningful feedback and adjustments to fine-tune the present development iteration.



Standup Meeting: A standup meeting is a daily meeting that is timeboxed to 15 minutes, typically speaking. Some teams may need longer meetings, but standup meetings are designed to be quick and efficient. This type of meeting aims to keep everyone updated on the current goals, user stories, and workload.



Retrospective: An essential part of Agile is retrospectives. A retrospective involves the entire Agile team, and they reflect on the last development sprint, the present state of the product, and what can be improved moving forward.

Scrum vs. Kanban

Scrum and Kanban are project management methodologies used within Agile development. There are several similarities but also significant differences.

Some similarities between these two methodologies are:



TIMEBOXED STANDUP MEETINGS



REGULAR RETROSPECTIVES



FREQUENT REASSESSMENT OF THE BACKLOG



IDENTIFY NEW WAYS TO IMPROVE THE END-PRODUCT

Scrum

Scrum contains defined sprints.

A sprint is a specific timeframe to accomplish a set amount of tasks and user stories. Sprints are generally two weeks, but some Agile teams will increase or decrease the time frame. However, in all cases, it is a predefined time frame. The team will commit to accomplishing a specific goal during the sprint. Developers typically pick from the backlog themselves at the start of the sprint. Demos are held towards the end of sprints and are followed by retrospectives.



Kanban

Kanban has no predefined timeline.

User stories and tasks are pulled from the backlog, or "job jar." The Agile team completes the specific job, then moves on to the next. There are no timelines, deadlines, or set release dates. It's a continuous stream of user stories and tasks. Completed jobs might be pushed out to the product immediately or saved by the operations manager for the next update.



Which one works for you? It will depend on the business's needs, the Agile team's preference, and which option works most effectively for the product.

Looking to Embrace Agile for Your Next IAM Project? **Let's Chat.**

Get in touch with Indigo Consulting today and we'll show you how you can kickstart your journey into agile IAM development.

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