

The Relationship between Agile Methods and Open Source Software Development

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Open Source Software (OSS) development and agile methods are in relatively close harmony in terms of a range of factors, including frequent releases of software, sub-division of work into smaller pieces, the use of non-traditional coordination mechanisms for software development, and a degree of self-assignment in work allocation (Abrahamsson et al. 2003). However, it is important to recognize that there are several points of potential friction between agile and OSS practices which could make their combination challenging.

Although a literature review in the area (Gandomani et al. 2012) did not find any empirical study of the integration of agile and OSS software development, a number of studies have considered the issue conceptually (e.g. Goldman and Gabriel 2005; Russo et al. 2009; Warsta and Abrahamsson 2003). These researchers have identified some potential points of friction between the two development approaches in terms of their execution. For example, Warsta and Abrahamsson (2003) concluded that the main points of difference between agile and OSS development are location of developers, size of development teams, the nature of the customer and the primary objective. Other researchers have drawn on the 12 principles of the Agile Manifesto to discuss the compatibility between agile and OSS (Goldman and Gabriel 2005; Russo et al. 2009). For example, there is disagreement on whether the espoused benefits of agile methods, such as close cooperation and frequent communication while maintaining simplicity, can be captured by OSS teams. Overall, the conclusion is that OSS can address most of the principles of the Agile Manifesto, although some points of friction do occur. Table 1 summarizes the areas in which agile and OSS appear to be congruent and the areas in which there may be potential friction points.

Table 1: Comparison of Agile and OSS Practices

Factor	Agile Methods	OSS
Agile and OSS Congruence		
Frequent releases of software	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strive toward working software at end of every sprint (e.g. Cockburn 2004; Stapleton 1997; Sutherland and Schwaber 2011) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Emphasizes the maxim of ‘<i>release early, release often</i>’ (Raymond 2001) Time-based release management (Michlmayr et al. 2015)
Self-organizing teams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reflect the principle of empowered developer teams acting creatively to fulfil necessary roles and adapt to change. (Dyba 2000; Nerur et al. 2005; Stapleton 1997) “It is people, not methodologies, who develop systems” (Fitzgerald 1998) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Self-selection of developers to work on tasks within their expertise (Mockus et al. 2000) Flat, peer-oriented and decentralized teams (Scacchi 2002)
Evolving nature of software requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Requirements emergent and adapted based on customer interaction and feedback (Boehm 2002; Highsmith 2000) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Developers provide a patch that provides new functionality and the requirement is “<i>asserted after the fact</i>” (Scacchi 2004).
Avoid heavy up-front planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strive to eliminate “<i>heaviness</i>” of plan-driven methods (Erickson et al. 2005) and “<i>travel light</i>” (Beck 2000; Ambler 2002), tailoring when necessary (Fitzgerald et al 2000) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No explicit system design or project plan (Boldyreff et al. 2003; Mockus et al. 2000)
Refactoring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continuous evolution of initial functionality and improvement through refactoring (e.g. Beck 2000) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ‘<i>Maintenance as reinvention</i>’ as an opportunity to improve code and design (Scacchi 2004)
Sub-division of work into smaller pieces	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of small increments with rapid cycles (Abrahamsson et al. 2003; Nerur et al. 2005) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Code is built in small frequent increments (Sharma et al. 2002; Warsta and Abrahamsson 2003)
Attitude to Change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Embrace change even late in development (Beck 2004; Williams and Cockburn 2003) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sophisticated version control systems to allow change to be incorporated and rolled back if necessary (Robbins 2005)
Potential Areas of Friction		
Location and mode of communication	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preference for co-located development teams, facilitating face-to-face “<i>osmotic communication</i>” (Cockburn 2004) in daily stand-up meetings (e.g. Beck 2004; Schwaber and Beedle 2001) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Distributed teams with developers working asynchronously and then ‘lurking’ on email and IRC mechanisms to learn about project status before starting new contributions (Tomayko 2012) Source code as primary means of communication (Raymond 2001) as expressed by Torvalds (2000) “<i>Talk is cheap, show me the code</i>”
Size of development team	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prefer small empowered teams (Dyba and Dingsoyr 2008; Stapleton 2007) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Large development groups (Warsta and Abrahamsson 2003) with clearly distinct levels of empowerment (Crowston et al. 2012)
Simplicity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure simplest design possible – maximize the amount of work not done – “good enough” solution (Beck 2000) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Redundancy as developers work in parallel on same functionality and best solution chosen – the principle of “<i>optimistic concurrency</i>” (Lakhani and von Hippel 2009)
Role of Customer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Active involvement of customer sought with Scrum role of Product Owner to act as proxy (Schwaber and Beedle 2001) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ‘Developer is often the customer’ in OSS (Koch and Schneider 2002) – “<i>scratching a personal itch</i>” (Raymond 2001)
Continuous Integration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Core practice in Extreme Programming (Beck 2000) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Difficult to achieve in OSS projects (Gruhn et al. 2013)

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