

Turbo-Charging Agile Software Development with Lean Methods and Systems Thinking

Technical Seminar

96 Frelinghuysen Road Rutgers University, Piscataway, NJ 14 March 2012

NJ SPIN Meeting

Dr. Satish Thatte CEO, New Synergy Group Kendall Park, NJ 732.410.9990

www.NewSynergyGroup.com



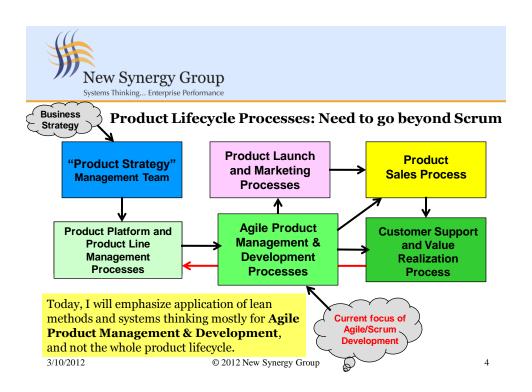
Agenda

- Overview of Agile/Scrum Framework
- Business need to go beyond Agile-Scrum framework
- Overview of Lean Framework
- Journey from Waterfall/Ad hoc to Agile to Agile-Lean
- Overview of Systems thinking
- Synergies among Agile/Scrum, Lean and Systems Thinking
- Tactical improvements with sprint retrospectives → Strategic improvements with systems thinking
- Complying with agile-lean methodologies is *not* the end goal; Pleasing customers and growing the business *is*!
- **Strategy** and **Operations** must be well-aligned to make a difference

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Scrum Framework: In Action 3 Roles, 4 Scrum Artifacts, 5 Scrum Events **Business** 3. Daily Scrums Strategy 3. Burn-down chart 4. Potentially Shippable Iterations Feature-Driven **Product Envisioning** 4. Sprint Review Development Done Release Planning 5. Sprint Retrospective 2 Time-boxed 1. Sprint Planning **Sprint** Ready Done Release Rel. = Backlog 2. Sprint **Sprint** Backlog 1 Rel. Sprint 0 Rel. (Tasks) Velocity 1.Product **Backlog** 3/10/2012 © 2012 New Synergy Group 3





Lean Framework

- *Lean* is the English term given by MIT researchers to describe the system of the *Toyota Way*
- Refers to Lean production, as opposed to Mass production
- Viewed as a set of operating principles and policies, not as a prescriptive step-by-step methodology.
- Does not mean "lean and mean" – or fire and downsize

Lean Principles & Policies

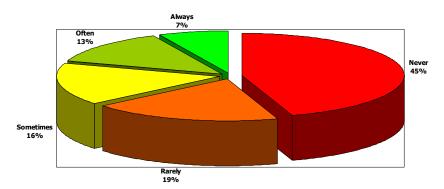
- Minimize waste
- Level the work (small work batches)
- Stop Starting, Start Finishing
- Kanban Visual signaling
 - Work-in-Progress (WIP) limits
 - Increase the value flow
 - Pull management
- Kaizen Continuous improvement

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Most Products are Wastefully Over-Engineered



Source: Jim Johnson of the Standish Group, Keynote Speech XP 2002

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Value Ratio, and its Shocking Truth!

- Value: The time periods of actions while developing the product that the customer is willing to pay for. Value is in the eyes of (external) customer.
 Waste: All other time periods that do not add value, but take resources
 Multi-tasking, context-switching workers
 Waiting in queues: Design review, code review, integration, regression, defect fixing, ...
 Bottlenecks: single experts pulled for every crisis; narrow specializations
 Hand-offs (in sequential waterfall process)
 Undo-Redo cycles (due to poor communication poor understanding etc.)

- Undo-Redo cycles (due to poor communication, poor understanding, etc.)
- Value Ratio = Value time / Lead time (concept to consumption time)
 - Value ratio is 7% (or less) in many product development organizations!
 [Sources: "Scaling Lean & Agile Development" by Larman & Vodde; "Implementing Lean Software Development" by Poppendiek; "Lean Product and Process Development" by Ward]
- Small value-adding moments (7%), but huge amounts of waste (93%)
 Improvement strategy needs to be subtractive and not additive
 Requires mindset change and need to develop "Eyes for Waste"
- "There is nothing so useless as doing something efficiently that need not be done at all." -- Peter Drucker

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Cycle Time vs. Capacity Utilization and Batch Sizes

Cycle Time L: Large, M: Medium, S: Small Work Batch Sizes

Capacity Utilization

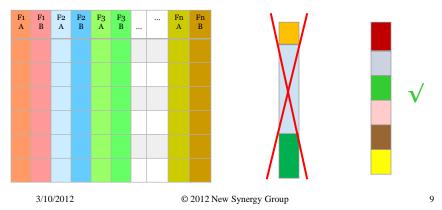
- Cycle Time (CT) = Queue time (QT) + Service time (ST)
- As capacity utilization or batch size increase, queue time increases non-linearly
- Decompose large features into smaller sub-features hierarchy; at the leaf level, no feature taking more than N/4 staff-weeks of effort for N-week sprint [adapted from "Scaling Lean and Agile Development" by Larman & Vodde, 2009, page 120]

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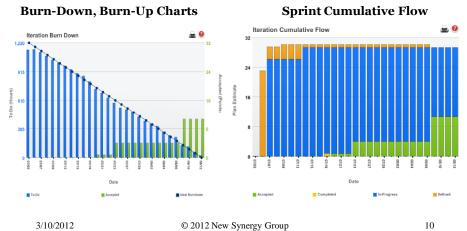
Leveling the Work: Small Work Batches

1. Features split vertically: 2. Tasks in a feature are leveled with Each <= N/4 staff-week effort Parts of 4 hours or less



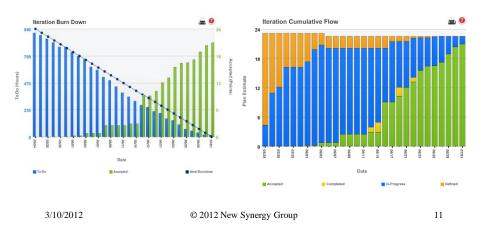


Scrum Team 1: No Emphasis on Lean Mantra – Stop Starting Start Finishing





Scrum Team 2: Emphasis Lean Mantra – Stop Starting Start Finishing Burn-Down, Burn-Up Charts Sprint Cumulative Flow





Kanban Visual Signaling; Pull Management; WIP & Queue Limits

Sprint Backlog		sign imit: 2)	Development, Defect Fixing (WIP Limit: 2)		Test Cas Testing (W	Acceptance Testing by Product	
3 Features, 2 Defects	WIP	Done Queue	WIP	Done Queue	WIP	Done Queue	Owner
1. DS,DV,TC, TS, DF, AT							
2. DS,DV,TC, TS, DF, AT							
3. DS,DV,TC, TS, DF, AT							
A. DF, TS							
B. DF, TS							

DS: Design DV: Development TC: Test Case Design TS: Testing DF: Defect Fix AT: Acceptance Test

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Sprint Backlog		Design (WIP Limit: 2)		Development, Defect Fixing (WIP Limit: 2)		Test Case Design, Testing (WIP Limit: 2)		
1 Feature, 1 Defect	WIP	Done Queue	WIP	Done Queue	WIP	Done Queue	Product Owner	
	1. Scott DS,DV,TC, TS, DF, AT				1. Susan DS,DV,TC, TS, DF, AT			
	2. John DS,DV,TC, TS, DF, AT				2. Clyde DS,DV,TC, TS, DF, AT			
3. DS,DV,TC, TS, DF, AT								
			A. Jake DF, TS					
B. DF, TS								

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3 Software Engineers: Scott, John, Jake 2 QA Testers: Susan, Clyde Product Owner: PO ScrumMaster: SM



Kanban Visual Signaling; Pull Management; WIP, Queue Limits

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tasks			2. John DS,DV,TC, TS, DF, AT					
	3. Jake DS,DV,TC, TS, DF, AT				3. Clyde DS,DV,TC, TS, DF, AT			
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			2. John DS,DV,TC, TS, DF, AT				
		3. DS,DV,TC, TS, DF, AT			×	Cross- Functio	nal
					A.Susan, Jake DF, TS	Team	
					B. Clyde DF, TS		

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		ork	4	2. DS,DV,TC, TS, DF, AT		Cross- Functional Team	
			g. John, Jake DS, DV, TC, TS, DF, AT				
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Lean-Kanban Action Plan for Turbo-Charging Agile Development

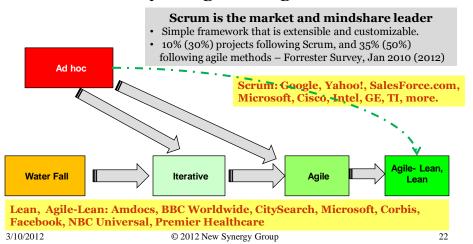
- Improve quality: automated testing, code review, design patterns and reuse, TDD
- **Deliver often:** develop trust and credibility
- Prioritize the backlog using DIVE: only after you have some mastery over predictable delivery
- Reduce WIP: reduced lead time, increases business agility and reduces defects
 - · Stop Starting Start Finishing
 - Formal WIP limits with Kanban signaling

- Reduce variability: common (chance) cause variation often internal to the system, vs. special (assignable) cause variation external to the system
 - Eliminate special cause variations at their root cause level
 - Minimize common cause variations by work item size, work type, class of service, irregular flow, and rework due to defects
 - Work item size variation: Story size <= N/4 staff-week for N week sprint
- *Kaizen* (Continuous improvement)
- Slack allows people to learn and improve
- Tight WIP limits invite swarming team action

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Journey to Agile to Agile-Lean





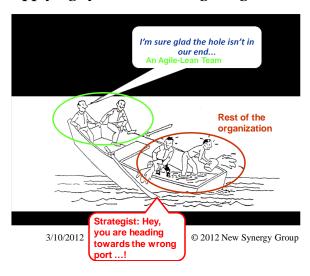
Introduction to Systems Thinking

- **System**: interacting components or subsystems forming an integrated whole. • Purpose or function: Usually deduced by observing system behavior,
 - involving inputs (information, material or energy), processing, and outputs (information or material or energy).
 - Components: People, principles and values, processes and workflows
 - Interactions: Functional and structural relationships among components allowing them to interact
 - **Structure:** Defined by components and their interconnections
- A model is used to represent a system, capturing only the key aspects
 Causal Loop Diagrams (CLDs) consisting of cause-effect-cause feedback loops are great for qualitative understanding and reaching consensus; they cannot be simulated
 • Stock-and-Flow Networks (SFNs): Can be simulated for quantitative
- analysis and what-if experiments; require more effort to build and validate Note: We are not talking about only software system to be developed, but systems in general...specifically organizational systems.

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Applying Systems Thinking to Agile-Lean Development & Beyond



- Make agile-lean methods work well with all organizational processes
- Change the organizational system to change the culture
- A bad system, will defeat a good person, every time. -**Edward Deming**
- Strategy and operational processes must be well-aligned



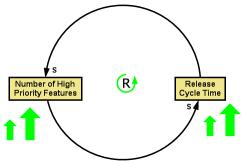
Feedback Loop in Action: An Example that Works Real Well



Adapted from: "The feedback loop" by Thomas Goetz, Wired magazine, July 2011



CLD for Relationship between Release Cycle Time and Number of High Priority Features



R: Reinforcing (positive) feedback loop B: Balancing (negative) feedback loop

Notation

Cause and Effect variables are shown in rectangular boxes, with links showing causal relationships
• S (Supports): If the cause increases, the effect increases above what it would otherwise have

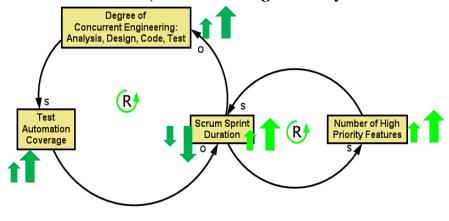
above what it would otherwise have been, and if the cause **decreases**, the effect **decreases** below what it would otherwise have been.

• O (Opposes): If the cause increases, the effect decreases below what it would otherwise have been, and if the cause decreases, the effect increases above what it would otherwise have been.

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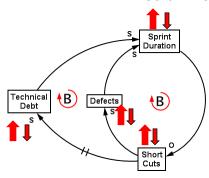
CLD for Relationship among Sprint Duration, Test Automation, Number of High Priority Features



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CLDs: Short-cuts and Sprint Duration, Scrum Team Effectiveness



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Systems Thinking Perspective on Sprint Duration

Sprint Planning and Analysis Workshop 1-day Actual Engineering Work	48%	2-week Sprint (End-to-End) 8-days of Sprint work Next Sprint Backlog Grooming (12.5%), Daily Scrum (5%), Contingency (7.5%), Context-Switching and Non-Availability (15%) = Total (40%)			Likely lower quality at effectiveness of Sprin retrospectives and reviews, if done every two weeks!		
Sprint Planning and Analysis Workshop	RR	5-week Sprint DD Sprint Retr (End-to-End) DD And Review, and Review, and Action			nd Imple	- 1	Systems thinking provides
3-day Actual Engineering Work	56%	20-days of Sprint Work 2-da Next Sprint Backlog Grooming (5%), Daily Scrum and Weekly Plan (7.5%), Contingency (7.5%), Context-Switching and Non-Availability (10%) = Total (30%) 44% "Overhead"					economic basis and larger
Sprint Planning and Analysis Workshop	RF	7-week Sprint DD Sprint Retrospe				context. Sprint Retrospective Review; and Implement Action Plan	
3-day		30-days of Sprint work 2-day					2-day
Actual Engineerin Wor	ĭ		Next Sprint Backlog Grooming (5%), Daily Scrum and Weekly Plan (7.5%), Contingency (7.5%), 38% "Overhead" Context-Switching and Non-Availability (7.5%) = Total (27.5%)				



Synergies among Agile/Scrum, Lean & Systems Thinking

	Agile/Scrum	Lean, Systems Thinking
Time-boxing	Yes	No → Great for maintenance work, IT operations
Reduce end-to-end No feature cycle time		Yes; Level features to reduce avg. cycle time; Stop Starting, Start Finishing mantra
Value Flow	No	Yes
Visibility	Burn charts, Impediment log	Cumulative flow, Visible queues, Kanban board
Optimization and scalability	Automation, Refactoring, Scrum of Scrum, Meta Scrum	System of systems (Systems thinking); Optimize the <i>whole system</i> (not parts)
Control mechanism	Daily Scrums, Sprint Review, Sprint Retrospective	WIP limits, Queue reduction
Validation and Verification	Acceptance test as part of feature specification, Test-driven development	Reduce the total cost of (Defect prevention + Defect detection and correction); Find the root cause and fix it (5-Why's may not always work)
Overall	Somewhat revolutionary framework for process change	More evolutionary framework with which to extend your current processes

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Wisdom from Systems Thinking

- Faster is slower; slower is faster: Rush job → defects, delays
 Work in sustainable steady sprints...avoid death march
 There are Cause ... delay → Effect ... delay → Cause feedback loops; but avoid causation fallacy
 - Every effect has a cause... but don't assume you can tell which is which! 5-Why's method is a popular method for the root cause analysis
- Cause and effect are often far removed in space and time
 - Consecutive things in order may not have cause-effect relationships
 - Today's problems often come from yesterday's "solutions"
- Avoid short-termism
- Short-term pain vs. long-term gain | Short-term gain vs. long-term pain
 If it hurts, do it more frequently, and bring the pain forward

Early testing, Continuous integration, Continuous delivery

- Optimize the whole system, not sub-optimize its parts
 - Optimize the total cost of (Anticipatory design + Adaptive design)
 Optimize the total cost of (Defect prevention + defect correction)
 Take a broader view of *all* organizational systems and their interactions
- Without lasting behavioral changes, Agile-lean benefits will be limited

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Unproductive to Productive Behavior Transition Requires Application of Systems Thinking

Avoid Unproductive Behavior Patterns	Promote Productive Behavior Patterns
Scrum teams of narrow specialists	Cross-functional, Self-organized Scrum teams
Release and Sprint Planning starts bottom-up very tactically. Connection with company strategy is not understood by Scrum teams	Release and Sprint Planning starts with business strategy driving product vision from upper management
Planning is dictated by a manager or at best done by narrow specialists for their narrow areas	Release and Sprint planning is done by the entire team taking full ownership
Estimates are routinely lowered and planning exercise is short-changed to pack a boatload of stories	Estimates are done by the team rigorously and are honored by all; Planning is a first-class citizen done by all team members
Often quality is sacrificed to gain "productivity"	No trade-off between quality and productivity
Each sprint release tests mostly new features, and most regression testing is done in a long hardening sprint	Each sprint release is a potentially shippable release with full-regression testing done with a very high degree of test automation

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Tactical to Strategic Improvements Transition Requires Application of Systems Thinking

Tactical Improvements with Sprint Retrospectives

- · Improving user stories
- · Improving leveling of the work
- Improving effectiveness of unit testing with testdriven development
- Improving effectiveness of design reviews and code reviews
- · Increasing the degree of automated testing
- Improving the build process, continuous integration and continuous delivery
- Measuring and improving defect rates, defect latencies and time to fix
- Improving effectiveness of Daily Scrum meetings
- Improving effectiveness of Sprint retrospectives

But these improvements are unlikely to be enough to make a strategic business impact

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Strategic Improvements need Organizational Systems Thinking

- Meeting the real requirements of
- · Improving time to market
- Leaving the competition in dust
- Improving customer satisfaction: quality, performance, support, price
- Improving "Productivity x Quality"
- Aligning business strategy, product vision, and product lifecycle

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Business Strategy & Operations Alignment Requires Systems Thinking Business strategy: What is the right Mission, thing to do? Values **Big Hairy Audacious Goals** Operations: How to do things right? BHAGs // Strategic A common pattern that appears Themes across many elements of strategy Strategic Strategic maps show cause-**Objectives** effect links among strategic objectives and/or initiatives **Strategic** Initiatives **Product Lifecycle Agile-Lean methods** Operations Lean methods, All Other with Scrum-**Operations** style process improvements 3/10/2012 © 2012 New Synergy Group 34

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More Information

- Two-day public course on "Agile, Scrum and Lean Methods and Practices" offered through Agile University, NYC, March 29-30, and Philadelphia, April 12-13
- 25 hands-on exercises, 17 instrumented templates, 16 PDUs
- http://www.agileu.org/course_details.jsp?courseid=550
 \$100 fee rebate for NJ SPIN members or attendees at the NJ SPIN Technical Seminar given on 14 March 2012
- Private on-site training and workshops available
 Agile-Scrum and Lean Methods
 Release Planning and Sprint Planning workshops
 Strategy-driven agile-lean organization

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