





Accelerated Agile Overview Focus on Scrum

*Agile Tour
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David Bulkin is a strong leader, technologist, business thinker and process engineer with over 20 years experience in applying agile and lean principles to lead people and manage portfolios, projects, process, and technology. He has helped numerous teams learn and apply agile project management, business analysis, automated testing, and engineering methods as trainer, practitioner and coach. David is a VP at LitheSpeed LLC (www.lithespeed.com) and is on the Board of Directors at the Center for Program Transformation.

He is a frequent speaker at user groups and blogs on the subjects of agile and lean. David's career has spanned both the public and private sector. He built an electronic commerce startup from the group up in the early 1990's, and later managed large scale, mission critical technology projects for eBanking, branch banking, insurance and investments as a VP at JP Morgan Chase. He is frequently engaged in both strategic board level, and hands on implementation (analysis, design, coding) activities, keeping his agile coaching and training skills sharp and relevant.

He is on the Board of Directors at the Center for Program Transformation (CPT) where he prepared Senate testimony on IT Oversight and contributed to federal legislation. In the 1990's David was a member of the Software Program Managers Network (SPMN) where he identified proven software best practices, conveyed them to managers of large-scale DoD system acquisition programs, and consulted on numerous projects.


About

www.agiletour.com




October 1-3: Phoenix (Bulkin)
October 4-5: Albuquerque (Bulkin)
October 6-7: Philadelphia (Bulkin)
October 8-9: San Francisco (Bulkin)
October 10-11: Seattle (Bulkin)
October 12-13: Denver (Bulkin)
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October 16-17: New York (Bulkin)
October 18-19: Atlanta (Bulkin)
October 20-21: Dallas (Bulkin)
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Agile Process Baseline Level Setting

*Let's find out the level of experience
with agile that we have in the
room.*



- As a group, raise your hand to show:
 - Level of professional software experience?
 - < 5
 - > 5 and < 10
 - > 10
 - Your level of experience with Agile?
 - Novice
 - Some
 - Strong
 - Expert



Go Fast

- This material is usually presented over two days
- As such, we will go quite fast
- But we will cover what is important to you



So this must be participatory

- Please interrupt me early and often
- Please share your ideas and learning
- Please tell me when to move on



Agile Process Baseline

What is Agile

Overly Complex,
Burdensome



Process Burden or Lack of Discipline

- Historically development teams have **faced a false choice** in respect to process
 - Overly complex** and burdensome
 - Or, **undisciplined** with no controls
- Agile Provides a lightweight, but disciplined approach to **speed time to market, improve quality, and reduce risk**

Undisciplined, Ad-Hoc No Controls



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With agile, we do incremental delivery, but we can tweak our requirements over time.

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Rough to Polished



Iterating allows us to move from vague idea to realization.


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Why



The Right Product
At the Right Time
At the Right Cost
With the ability to do again

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Agile Process Baseline In Context

Scrum is a **Part** of the Total Picture

Integrating Scrum:

- Corporate strategy operates over years
- Scrum activities typically operate in time frames of quarters or less



Year(s): Set corporate goals and strategies

Quarter(s): Discover and create innovative product strategies from corporate goals

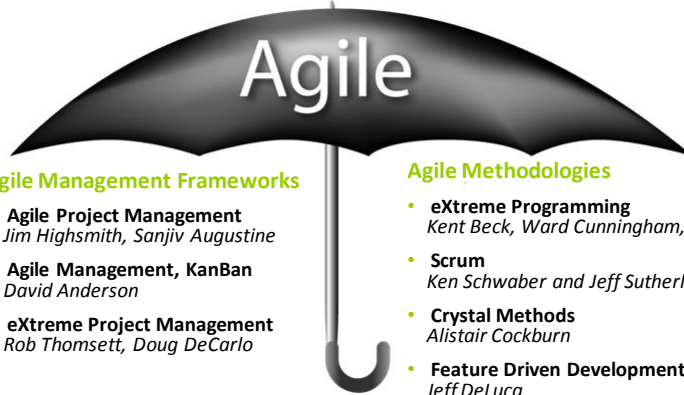
Month(s): Update Release Plans, Product Backlogs and Roadmaps

Week(s): Decompose features from Product Backlog into tasks and deliver working code

For our lightning talk today, we are focusing on the short term, the actual development and implementation of software.



"Agile" describes a series of related methodologies.



Agile Management Frameworks

- **Agile Project Management**
Jim Highsmith, Sanjiv Augustine
- **Agile Management, KanBan**
David Anderson
- **eXtreme Project Management**
Rob Thomsett, Doug DeCarlo

Agile Methodologies

- **eXtreme Programming**
Kent Beck, Ward Cunningham, Ron Jeffries
- **Scrum**
Ken Schwaber and Jeff Sutherland
- **Crystal Methods**
Alistair Cockburn
- **Feature Driven Development**
Jeff DeLuca
- **Dynamic Systems Development Method**
DSDM Consortium

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Agile Approaches are Often Combined

Scrum as a project wrapper combined with eXtreme Programming engineering principles and Queue/WIP limit concepts from KanBan.

Many standard project management principles still apply.



Scrum +  +

Kanban + 

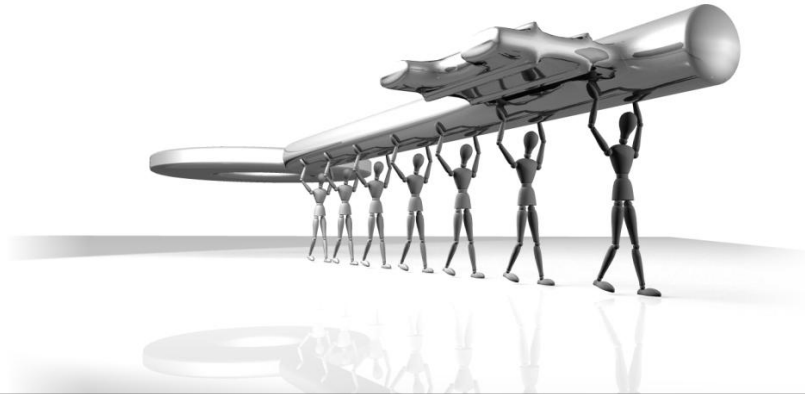
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Agile Process Baseline

Key Principles



Traditional Development

Traditional Methods Are Characterized By:

1. **Firm Requirements** - Rigorous definition of requirements up front. Can take a long time.
2. **Handoffs Across Functions** – Analysts hand off to developers who hand off to testers who hand off to production.
3. **Large and Long Delivery Cycles** – Can easily be 6 months to deliver any working functionality.
4. **Everything At the End** - All working code is delivered at the end of the process. Not much opportunity for early inspection, feedback, and change.



Key Agile principles are:

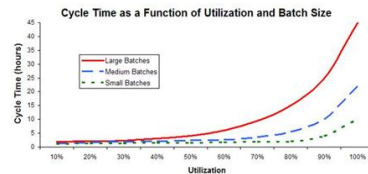
1. **Small Batches** - Create a flow of value to customers by “chunking” feature delivery into small increments.
2. **Responding to Change** – Process expects, adapts and thrives with change.
3. **Iteration and Continuous Flow** – Regularly scheduled time boxes, working sessions and releases provide points for integration, planning, learning, reflecting and adapting to change; continual learning informs the plan.
4. **Small, Integrated Teams** (Whole Team) - Intense collaboration via face-to-face communication, collocation, etc; diversified roles on integrated, self-organizing, self-disciplined teams.
5. **Focus on Highest Value** – Align project, product and team visions to deliver better product, faster and cheaper, based on business priority.

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- Trying to do everything at once results in most things moving in slow motion
- High priority deliveries are slowed down by lower priority deliveries
- A lot of work happening but little is getting delivered, resulting in long cycle times



Cycle Time = WIP / Throughput

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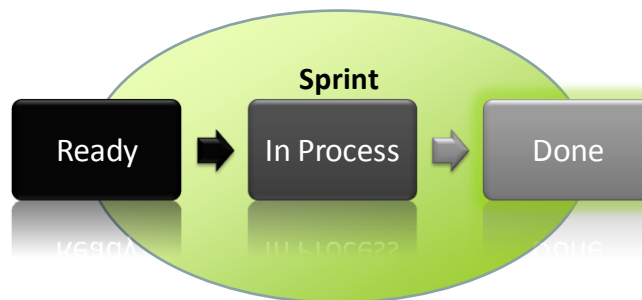





1. Which system has more time and money tied up in unshipped work?
2. Which system will deliver something to a customer sooner?
3. Which system will uncover defects sooner?
4. In Agile, we try to emulate the continuous flow system on the right




With small batches, work quickly goes from Ready to Done, where Done means that it is production ready.






Principle – Responding to Change

The initial plan.



Convergence = Iteration + Constant Feedback


Agile processes assume that baselines will change significantly and use iterative processes, feedback and course correction to converge on moving targets.




The best plan.

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Principle – Iteration + Continuous Flow

- Iterations are regularly scheduled, pre-planned, recurring:
 - Time Boxes – Sprints in which work is done
 - Releases – Production and Maintenance
 - Working Sessions - Release Planning, Sprint Planning, Sprint Review, Retrospective
- Iterations provides a cadence / rhythm that provides predictability and synchronization points for planning
- Flow is the constant completion of work, acquirement of knowledge, and adapting to change, within and across iterations

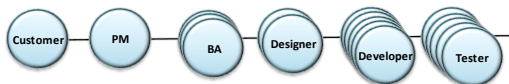



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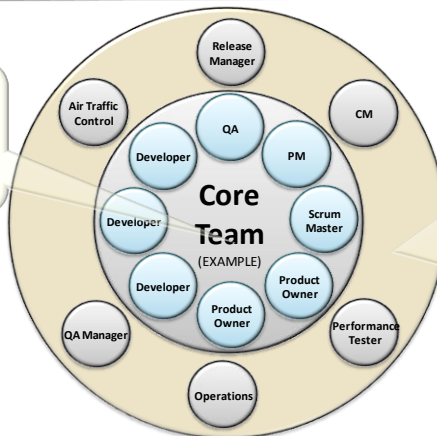
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Traditional Silos



The Core Project Team ideally consists of **5-9 dedicated members** (7 +/- 2).



The Extended Team can contain many additional members (piglets), each playing an important role, but they are typically not dedicated to the effort.

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Each pod represents one show, so all team members are co-located.

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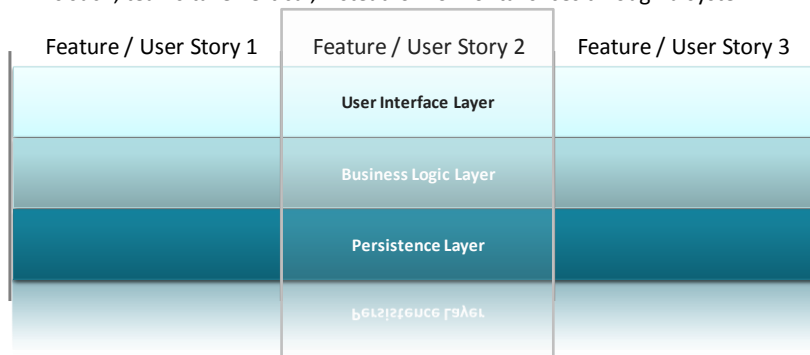
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- Information transfer maximized through collocation
- Constant face-to-face communication and collaboration
- Self-organization and management facilitated by *information radiators* – charts, posters, whiteboards, etc.



Vertical Slices to Deliver Business Value

- Agile projects organize work by **Units of Value**, rather than **Architectural Layer**
- As such, teams take vertical, instead of horizontal slices through a system





Agile, Waterfall, Ad Hoc Compared

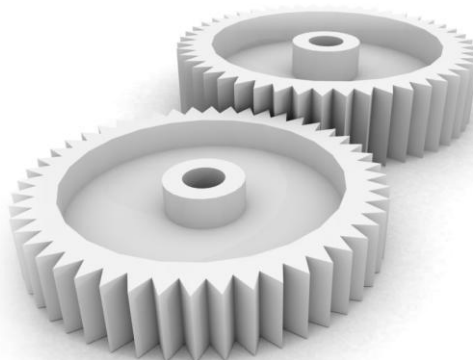
Key Agile Principles	Traditional Waterfall	Ad Hoc
Small Batches	Large Batches	Always changes
Responding to Change	Baseline and Change Limitation	Constant, Uncontrolled Flux
Iteration & Continuous Improvement	Lessons Learned at the End	No Formal Lessons Learned
Small, Integrated Teams	Silo Teams with Handoffs	Uncontrolled Handoffs
Focus on Highest Value First	All or nothing	Who yells the loudest
Bake Quality In, Pay Down Existing Technical Debt	Quality Inspected In	Limited Quality Control
Low Work In Process	High Work in Process	High Work in Process

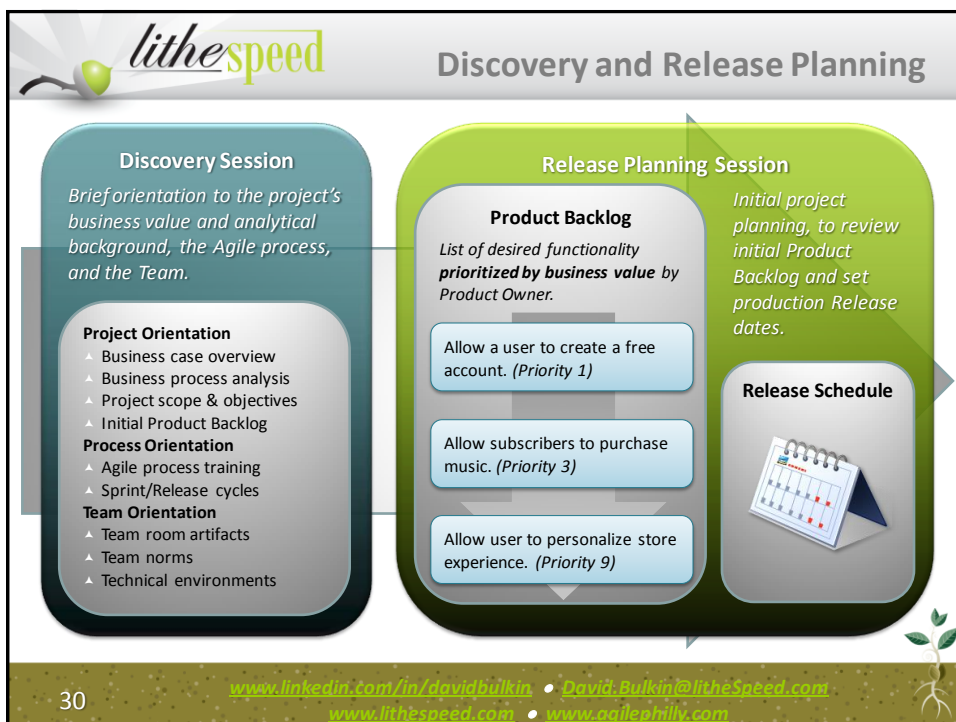
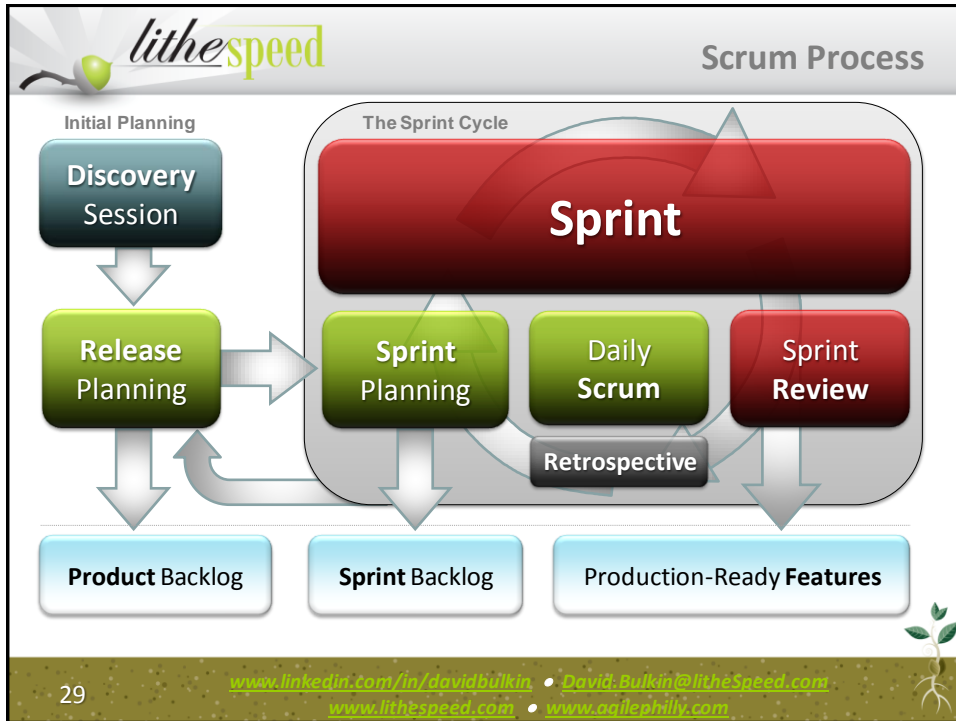
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Agile Process Baseline Scrum Overview







lithe speed The Process: “Scrum?”

Scrum is the process that ties these principles together into a defined process

Scrum, in our case, is a project management framework that is designed around small batches, iterative development, feedback loops, responding to change, and small integrated teams (whole team).

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Term	Definition
Sprint / Iteration	Fixed-length period of time (e.g. two weeks)
Release	Drop to production
Release / Sprint Planning	Agile planning meetings
Product Owner	Business representative to project
Retrospective	"Lessons learned" style meeting
ScrumMaster	Agile leader / facilitator
Daily Scrum / Daily Standup	Brief daily status meeting




Product Owner

- Owns Product vision
- Defines features, decides on release date & content
- Responsible for market success
- Prioritizes features according to market value
- Can change features and priorities every Sprint

ScrumMaster

- Responsible for facilitating process
- Focuses Team and protects them from external interruption
- Looks for ways to enhance productivity
- Assists Product Owner in leveraging Scrum





Scrum Roles & Responsibilities

Developer


- Create unit tests to match testable user specs
- Implement framework to automate functional tests
- Create code to pass unit tests and meet specs
- Refactors code to ensure the maintainability, reliability, scalability, etc.
- Continuously integrate code


QA

- Work with developers to determine how to test functionality
- Identifies boundary conditions and outliers for team to consider
- Review working tests created by developers
- Test software

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Self Organization

“Self-organization refers to a process in which the **internal organization** of a system, normally an open system, **increases automatically** without being guided or managed by an outside source.”


Wikipedi

A flock of birds, in a v-formation is an example



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Self-organizing teams:

- Exhibit a high degree of collaboration
- Operate with a high degree of trust and autonomy
- Work towards high performance
- Produce measurably great results
- Are very fulfilling to work on

Characteristics of Self-Organizing Teams

- Small team size
- Dedicated resources
- Customer value orientation
- Individual competence
- Sustainable self-discipline
- Intense collaboration
- Easy information transfer
- Low decision feedback time
- Constant learning & interaction



The Team

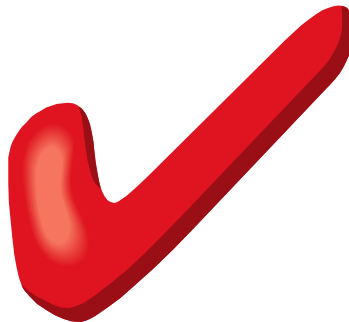
- Works cross-functionally (reduce handoffs !)
- Shares roles to get the work done (i.e. (generalizing specialist)
 - A developer may write user documentation
 - A business analyst may perform testing
 - A tester may create graphics
- Develops the detailed task list and the estimates
- Volunteers for work (is not tasked)
- Raises issues to the ScrumMaster
- Assesses performance and makes process recommendations



- Self organizing principles guide a team so they can operate without explicit management control
- Examples:
 - As a team member, I will contact the ScrumMaster if I see a tweak that can be made to a feature, that will maintain it's business value, while reducing time, cost or risk associated with implementing that feature
 - As a team member, when I complete my work, on a task, I will either help another team member, or start a new task, depending on what will most likely allow us to deliver the maximum value in a Sprint
 - As a team member, I will provide honest and open feedback to my peers, to the ScrumMaster, to the Project Manager, whenever that feedback will help the performance of the team



Agile Process Baselining Checkpoint



Questions:

- Typically at this point, we create a learning backlog of key questions, thoughts and concerns.
- During the course of the training we burn down the backlog.
- With our time constraints, let's answer questions until our time runs out.



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Thank You!
 Contact me if you have
 questions, thoughts, want
 to be on an agile project,
 or have agile
 opportunities to discuss.



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Thank You!



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