

Workshop: How can agile methods accelerate your growth?

May 10th 2012 from 8:30 to 17:00 - Brussels



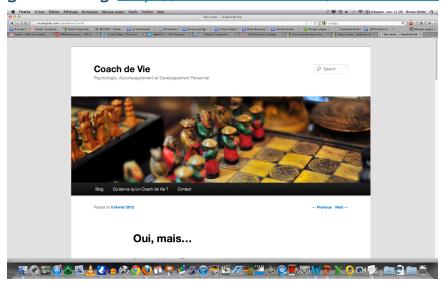
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Coach & Formateur

Blog Agile: http://brunosbille.com



Blog Coaching http://brunosbille.com/coachdevie



- Coach & Trainer Agile Methods
- Trainer"Soft Skills" (Communication, Problem Solving, Management, Coaching, People Management,...)
- Personal Coach/ Life Coach

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Objectives



Give you an overview of Agile Methods



Practice and « Live » Agile Methods



Give you some concrete tools to use



Why are you here?

- User Story: un outil "Agile" pour faciliter les requirements
- En tant que <user> je veux <action> ainsi je peux <raison>















What is all this stuff?



Scrum

Continuous Integration

Pair programming

My Agile

TDD

What have we learned?

Traditional SW projects are like a cannon ball



Most IT projects don't succeed

The Standish Group has studied over 40,000 projects in 10 years.

IT project success rate 1994: 15%

Average cost & time overrun: ≈170%

Plan: €1,000,000

Actual: €2,700,000

IT project success rate 2004: 34%

Average cost & time overrun: ≈70%

Plan: €1,000,000

Actual: €1,700,000

Sources:

http://www.softwaremag.com/L.cfm?Doc=newsletter/2004-01-15/Standishhttp://www.infoq.com/articles/Interview-Johnson-Standish-CHAOS

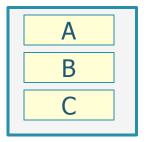
How estimates are affected by specification length



Source: How to avoid impact from irrelevant and misleading info on your cost estimates, Simula research labs estimation seminar, Oslo, Norway, 2006

How estimates are affected by irrelevant information

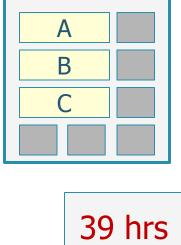
Spec 1

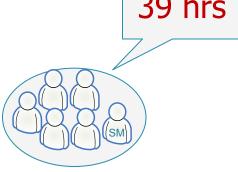




Same spec

+ irrelevant details

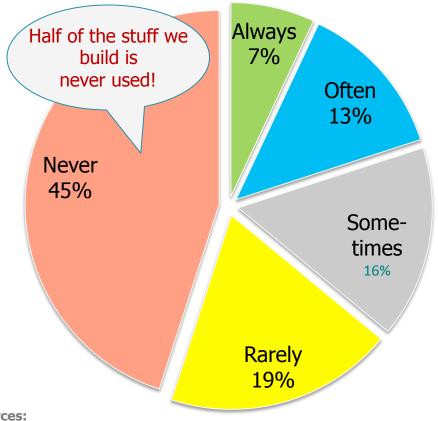




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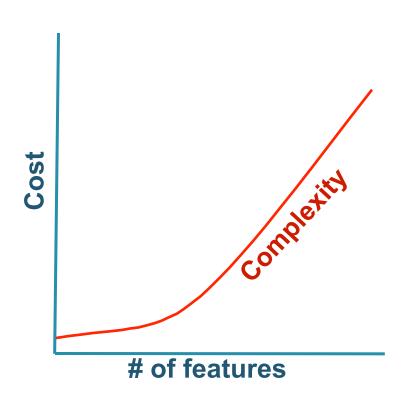
We tend to build the wrong thing

Features and functions used in a typical system



Sources:

Standish group study reported at XP2002 by Jim Johnson, Chairman



This graph courtesy of Mary Poppendieck

What have we learned?

IT project success rate 1994: 15%

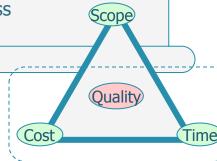
Average cost & time overrun: ≈170%

IT project success rate 2004: 34%

Average cost & time overrun: ≈70%

Top 5 reasons for success

- 1. User involvement
- 2. Executive management support
- 3. Clear business objectives
- 4. Optimizing scope
- 5. Agile process



"The primary reason [for the improvement] is that projects have gotten a lot smaller."



Jim Johnson Chairman of Standish Group

"Doing projects with iterative processes as opposed to the waterfall method, which called for all project requirements to be defined up front, is a major step forward."

"There is no silver bullet but agile methods come very close"

Sources:

http://www.softwaremag.com/L.cfm?Doc=newsletter/2004-01-15/Standish http://www.infoq.com/articles/Interview-Johnson-Standish-CHAOS "My Life is Failure", Jim Johnson's book



Development

Architecture & Design

Process & Practices

Operations & Infrastructure Enterprise Architecture

Mobile

HTML5

JavaScript

Agile

SOA DevOps NoSQL

ALM

Agile Techniques

Article



CHAOS

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hey

Interview: Jim Johnson of the Standish Group

Posted by Deborah Hartmann Preuss on Aug 25, 2006

Sections Process & Practices, Architecture & Design Topics Delivering Value, Waterfall, XP, Project Management, Methodologies, Pair Programming, Software Craftsmanship, Scrum,

FEATURED Agile, Programming, Statistics, Interviews

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Jim Johnson is the founder and chairman of the Standish Group, a globally respected source of independent primary research and analysis of IT project performance. He is best known for his research on why projects fail, as well as on system costs and availability. He is also a nioneer of modern research techniques such as virtual focus groups and

case-based analytical technology.

The Standish Group's claim to fame is, of co interviews, on project performance of over 5 project failures, the major factors for failure wasted on software development for project

Taking time out from his vacation, Jim Johns joined by Gordon Divitt, Executive Vice Pres

THFSTANDISH GROUP

Top Ten Reasons for Success

- User Involvement
- ☑
- 2. Executive Management Support
- ⋈
- 3. Clear Business Objectives
- ☑ 4. Optimizing Scope
- 5. Agile Process

Agile in a nutshell



Agile Manifesto

www.agilemanifesto.org

We are uncovering better ways of developing software by doing it and helping others do it.

Feb 11-13, 2001

Snowbird ski resort, Utah

Kent Beck
Mike Beedle
Arie van Bennekum
Alistair Cockburn
Ward Cunningham
Martin Fowler
James Grenning
Jim Highsmith
Andrew Hunt

Ron Jeffries
Jon Kern
Brian Marick
Robert C. Martin
Steve Mellor
Ken Schwaber
Jeff Sutherland
Dave Thomas



Agile Project

Management

DEVELOPMENT

Agile Manifesto

www.agilemanifesto.org

We are uncovering better ways of developing software by doing it and helping others do it. Through this work we have come to value:

Individuals and interactions over processes and tools

Working software over comprehensive documentation

Customer collaboration over contract negotiation

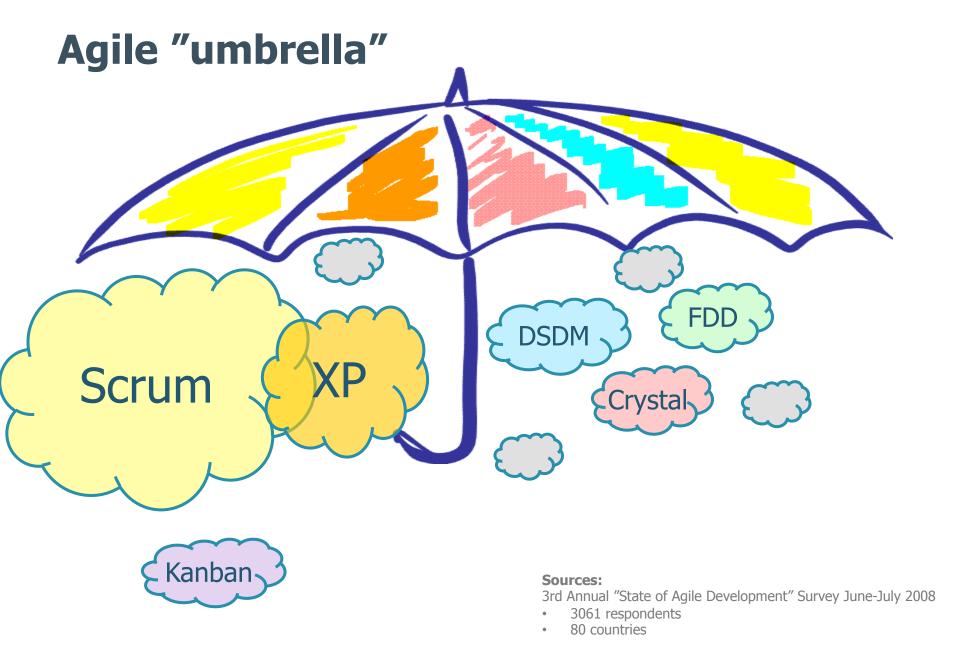
Responding to change over following a plan

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

Principles behind the Agile Manifesto

- Our highest priority is to satisfy the customer through early and continuous delivery of valuable software.
- Welcome changing requirements, even late in development. Agile processes harness change for the customer's competitive advantage.
- Deliver working software frequently, from a couple of weeks to a couple of months, with a preference to the shorter timescale.
- Business people and developers must work together daily throughout the project.
- Build projects around motivated individuals. Give them the environment and support they need, and trust them to get the job done.
- The most efficient and effective method of conveying information to and within a development team is face-to-face conversation.

- Working software is the primary measure of progress.
- Agile processes promote sustainable development. The sponsors, developers, and users should be able to maintain a constant pace indefinitely.
- Continuous attention to technical excellence and good design enhances agility.
- Simplicity--the art of maximizing the amount of work not done--is essential.
- The best architectures, requirements, and designs emerge from self-organizing teams.
- At regular intervals, the team reflects on how to become more effective, then tunes and adjusts its behavior accordingly.





Assumptions:

The customer discovers what he wants

The developers discover how to build it

Things change along the way





Timeboxing

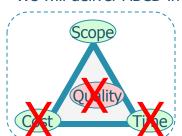
Plan

(doomed to fail, but we don't know it yet)



Traditional scenario

"We will deliver ABCD in 4 weeks"



Week 1 Week 2 Week 3 Week 4 Week 5 Week 6 Week 7 Week 8

Oops, we're late.

Agile scenario

"We always deliver something every sprint (4 weeks)"

"We think we can finish ABCD in 1 sprint, but we aren't sure"

"We always deliver the most important items first"



Week 1 Week 2 Week 3 Week 4 Week 5 Week 6 Week 7 Week 8

Oops, we only finished AB.
Our velocity is lower than we thought.
What should we do now?

The Name Game

- Introduction to KanBan
- http://www.crisp.se/ henrik.kniberg/ multitasking-name-game



Planning is easier with frequent releases





Scrum in a nutshell

Who is using Scrum?



































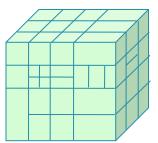




Split your organization

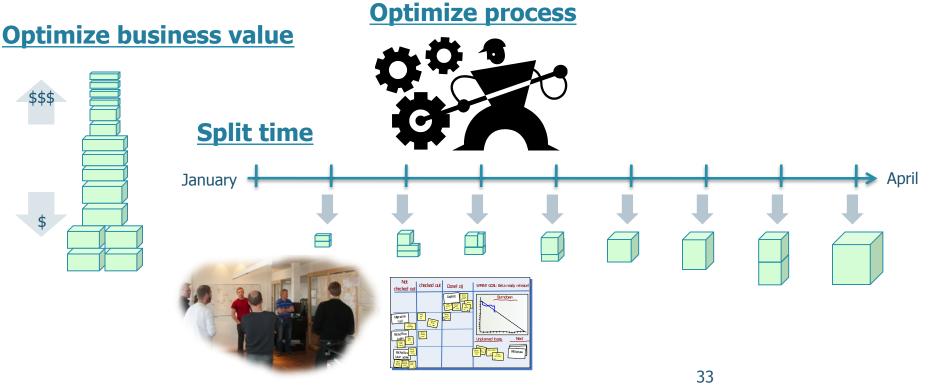
Scrum in a nutshell

Split your product

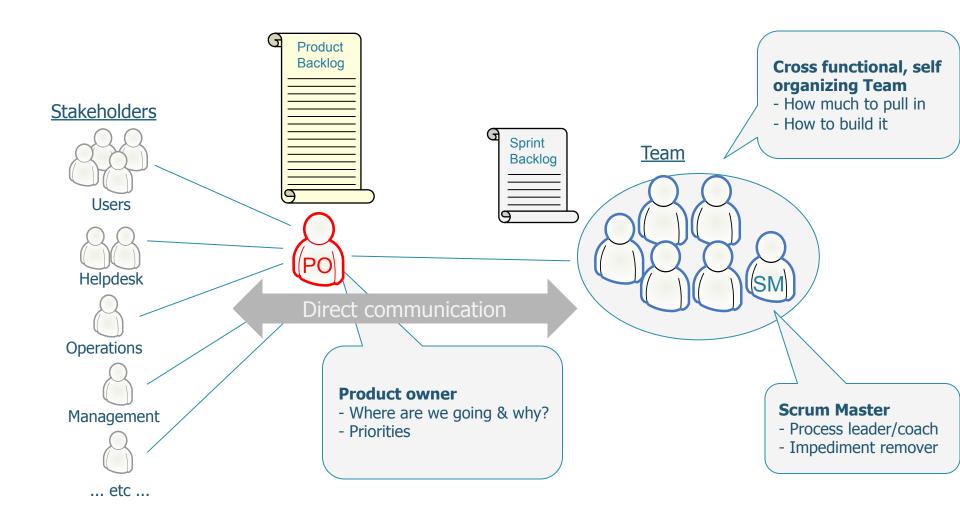


Large group spending a long time building a huge thing Small team spending a little time building a small thing ... but integrating regularly to see the whole

but integrating regularly to see the



Scrum overview - structure





Product backlog

As a <stakeholder>
I want <what>
so that <why>

Product vision

Product Backlog

As a buyer
I want to save my shopping cart
so that I can continue shopping later

As a booker

I want to receive notifications when new available slots appear in the calendar so that I don't have to keep checking manually

(... etc ...)

Definition of Done

- Releasable
 - User Acceptance tested
 - Merged to Trunk
 - release notes written
 - No increased technical debt

= I haven't messed up the codebase



Agile estimating strategy

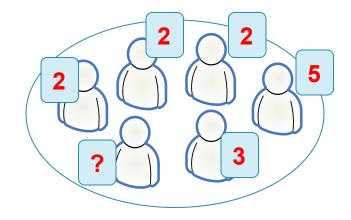
- Don't estimate time.
 - Estimate relative size of stories.
 - Measure velocity per sprint.
 - Derive release plan.
- Estimates done by the people who are going to do the work.
 - Not by the people who want the work done.
- Estimate continuously during project, not all up front.
- Prefer verbal communication over detailed, written specifications.
- Avoid false precision
 - Better to be roughly right than precisely wrong

Planning poker

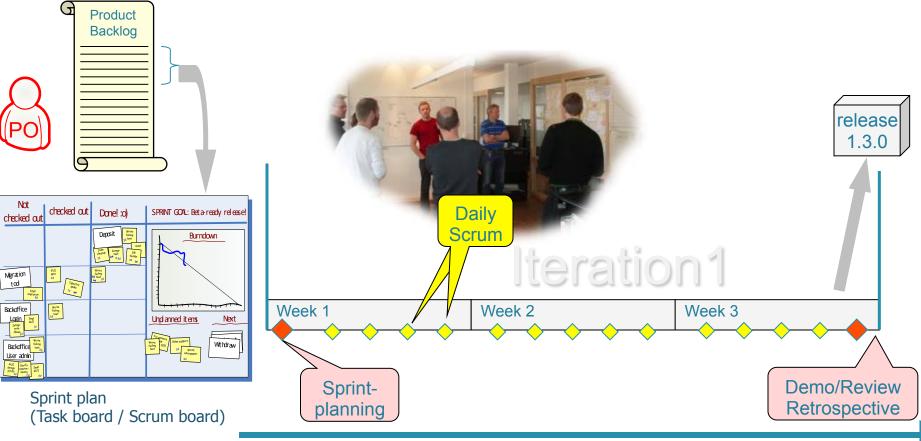
As a buyer
I want to save my shopping cart
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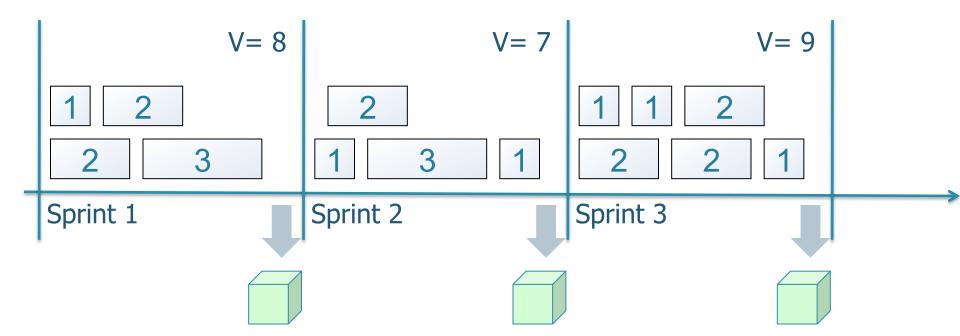
Typical sprint



Timeline



Velocity



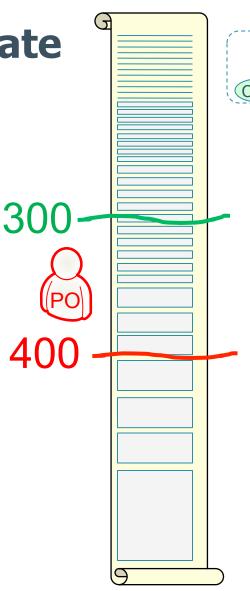
Likely future velocity: 7-9 per sprint

Release planning – fixed date

- Today is Aug 6
- Sprint length = 2 weeks
- Velocity = 30 40

What will be done by X-mas?

(10 sprints)



Scope

Quality

The Ball Point Game

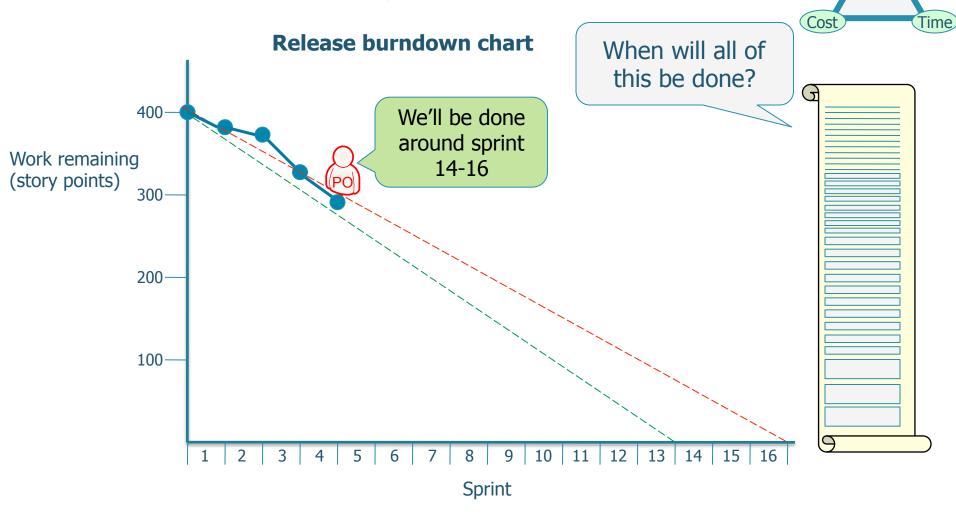




Le jeu des balles ce que ça nous apprend

- Le Processus Scrum basé sur le cycle de Deming: http://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Roue_de_Deming
- Le principe "Inspect and Adapt" Faites qqch puis, debriefing sur l'expérience.
- On a tendance à s'ajouter des contraintes
- Principe du bottleneck (<u>http://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Th</u> <u>%C3%A9orie_des_contraintes</u>)
- Une équipe de 15 personnes, C'est 15 cerveaux plein d'idées

Release planning – fixed scope



Scope

Quality

Benefits

- Quickly on market
- Quality
- Flexibility
- The right product
- Visibility
- Cost control
- Less risks
- More motivations
- Bring quickly earnings



Risks / Challenges

- Management has an important role
- Agile methods require new or changed staffing and HR practices, including key business personnel participation on the team.
- The shift to agile development is more about culture than it is about process
- Change of culture
- Invest in trainings early
- Management understand and support Agile
- Bring a lot of transparency
- Support, Trust and Motivate the teams

Take-away points

- Waterfall is still waterfall even if you call it Scrum
 - Know your tools, get training & coaching early.
- Don't believe your plan
 - There is no "the plan must be right because we promised".
 - Make sure you have reliable feedback loops & a changeable plan.
- There is no "too low velocity"
 - Just actual velocity, and a realistic or unreleastic plan.
- Build quality in
 - Don't postpone test & integration, that gives a false velocity.
- Having good people isn't enough
 - An inappropriate process can cause even a great team to fail.
- Dramatic improvements can be made quickly
 - With a strong management team that has access to empirical data and is willing to focus.

Si tu veux découvrir ce qu'est la Matrice, tu devras l'explorer toi même.

Choisis la pilule bleue et tout s'arrête : après tu pourras faire de beaux rêves et penser ce que tu veux.

Choisis la pilule rouge, tu restes au pays des merveilles, et on descend avec le lapin blanc au fond du gouffre. N'oublie pas : je ne t'offre que la vérité rien de plus.



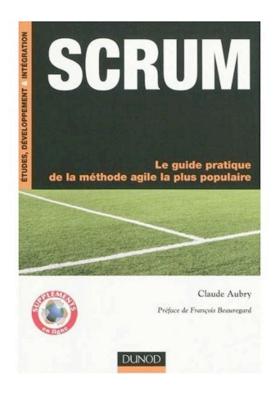
Sources

- The Essence of Agile (Keynote by Henrik Kniberg)
- http://www.crisp.se/henrik.kniberg/multitasking-namegame

En savoir plus

- www.mountaingoatsoftware.com (EN)
- www.allaboutagile.com (EN)
- www.aubryconseil.com (FR)
- borisgloger.com/en/2008/07/01/productbacklog-templates-scrum-tools/ (EN - templates)
- www.xqa.com.ar/visualmanagement/ (EN)
- www.brunosbille.com (FR-EN)

En savoir plus





Scrum et XP depuis les Tranchées

Comment nous appliquons Scrum



Ecrit par : Henrik Kniberg





http://vimeo.com/4587652

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