

AGILE SOFTWARE DEVELOPMENT



Performance Management in Agile Teams

Project performance

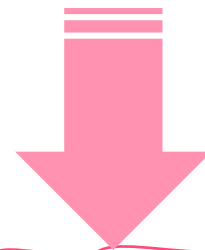
Favorable conditions

Interesting project
Involved customer
Mature team



Unfavorable conditions

Unappealing project
Disengaged customer
Junior team
New technology
High-risk domain



CHALLENGES

Because of ...condition (cause).....

It will/might happen that ...trigger.....

Leading to ...effect.....

Types of challenges



Risks

Probability of condition < 100%

Probability of trigger = 100%

Strategy: mitigation, contingency, transfer



Issues

Probability of condition = 100%

Probability of trigger = 100%

Strategy: solve



Assumptions

Probability of condition < 100%

Probability of trigger < 100%

Strategy: constant checking



Constraints

Probability of condition = 100%

Probability of trigger < 100%

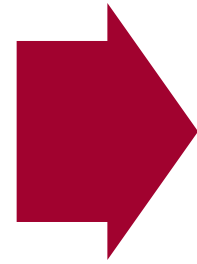
Strategy: adapt

Approach



SYMPTOMS

How it manifests ,
what are the main
perceivable effects



CAUSES

What are the most
probable root causes
for the symptoms



DIAGNOSTIC

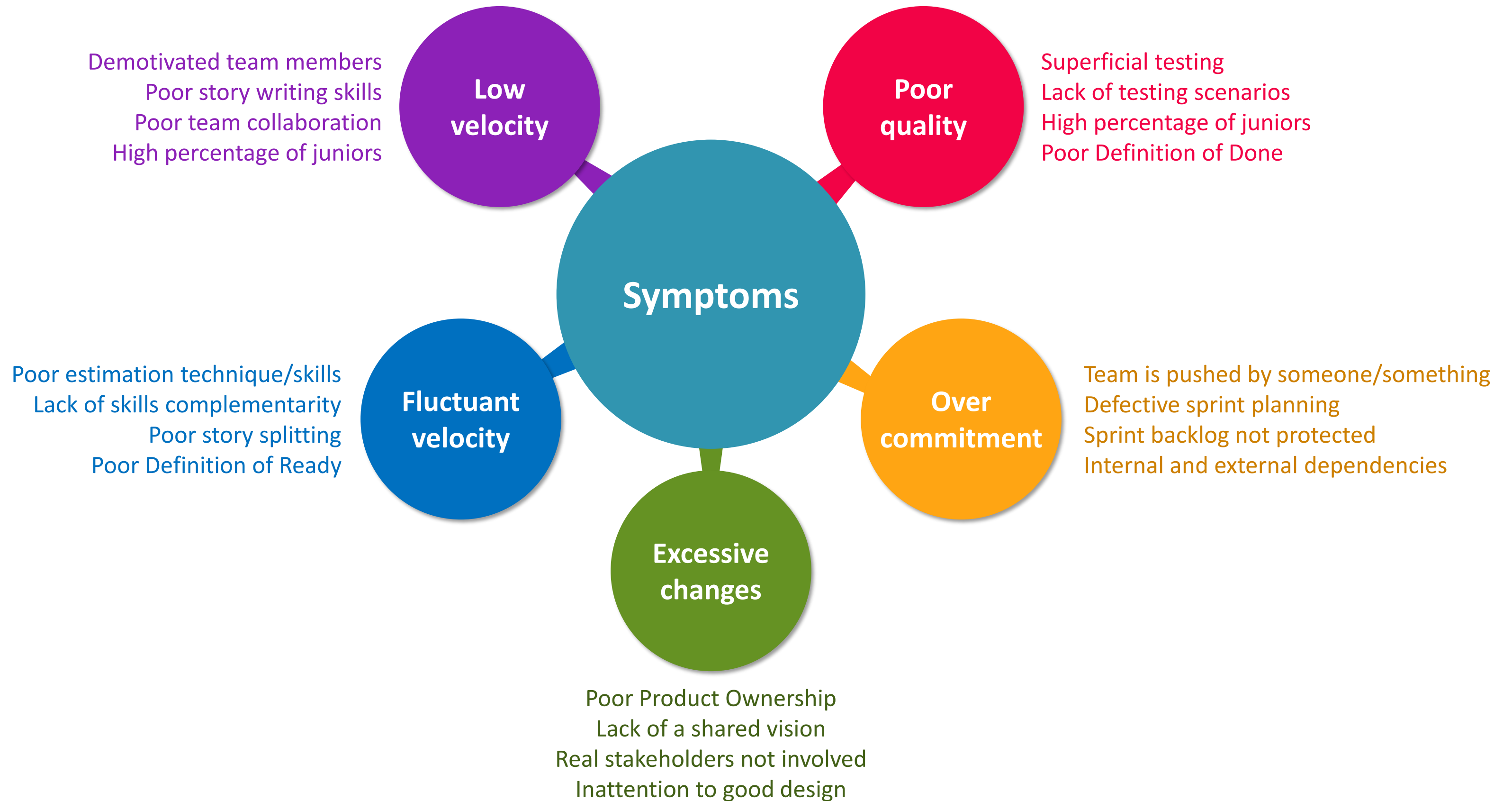
How we may diagnose
the nature and severity
of the challenge



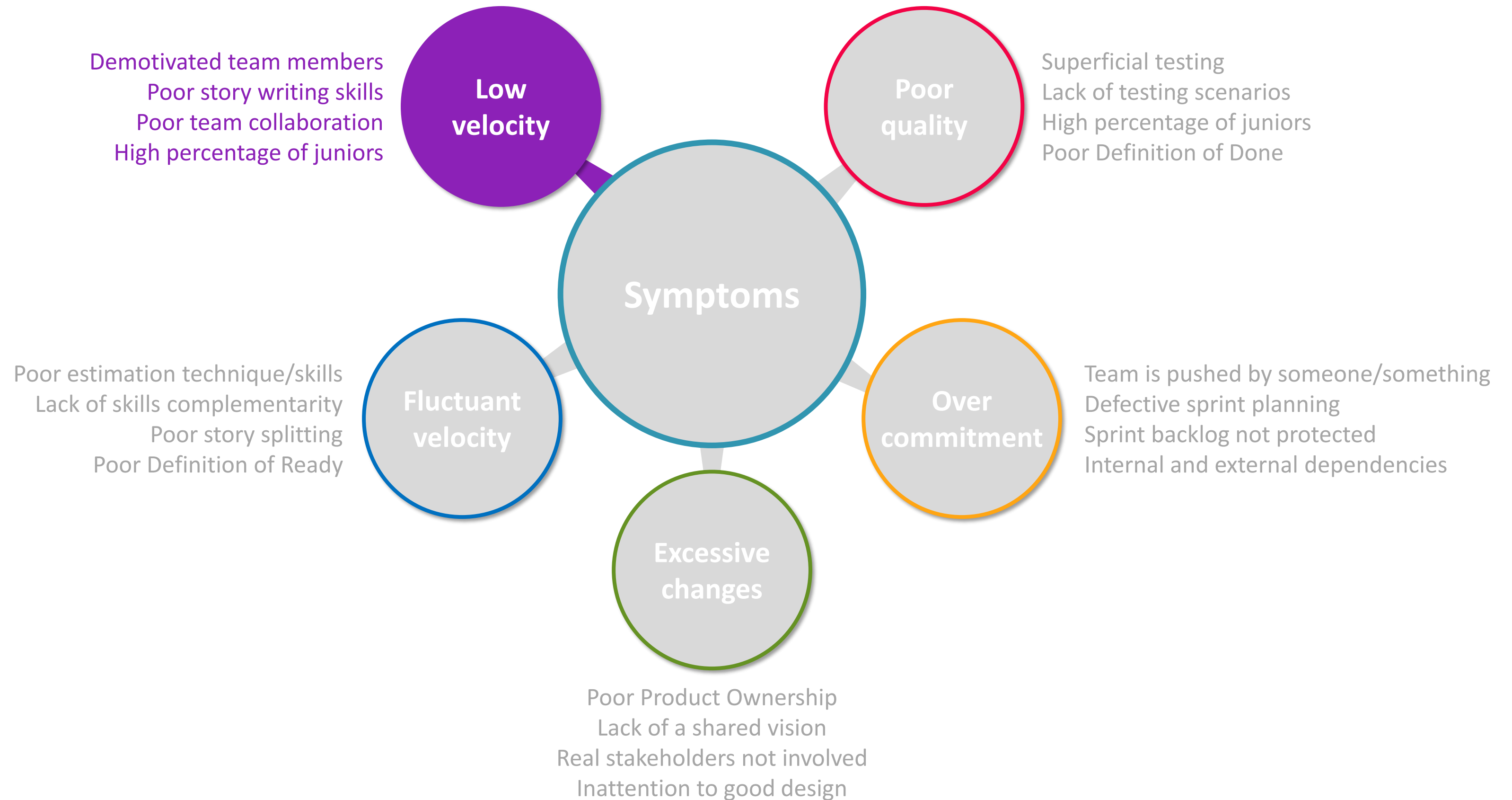
SOLUTIONS

What can be done to
address the challenge
or remove the cause

Most frequent symptoms



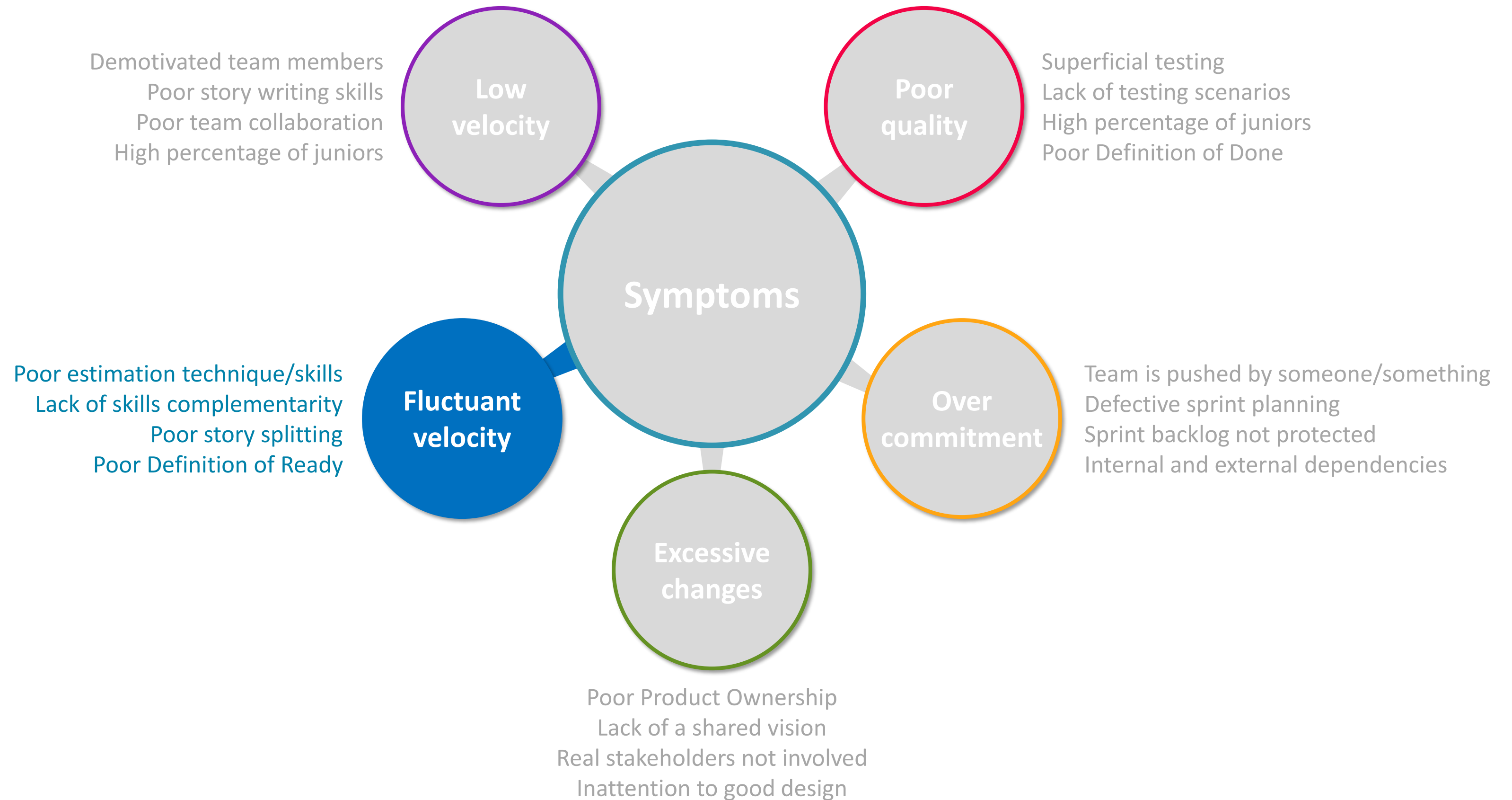
Most frequent symptoms



Low velocity (compared to project complexity)

	Demotivated team members	Poor story writing skills	Poor team collaboration	High percentage of juniors
CLASSIFYING	Sometimes an issue or risk, sometimes a constraint	Always an issue	Always an issue	Usually a constraint, sometimes an issue
DIAGNOSING	Face-to-face talking Direct observation	Check INVEST rules Check acceptance criteria	Apply Gemba (mingle) Attend daily standups	Examine team CVs Direct observation
SOLVING	Seek for deeper cause Align project & team goals	Story writing meetings Use business analysis skills	Apply value stream mapping Maintain a stable team core	Get external mentoring support Replace some team members
ADAPTING	Manage stakeholders expectations	Don't adapt, solve it!	Don't adapt, solve it!	Manage stakeholders expectations

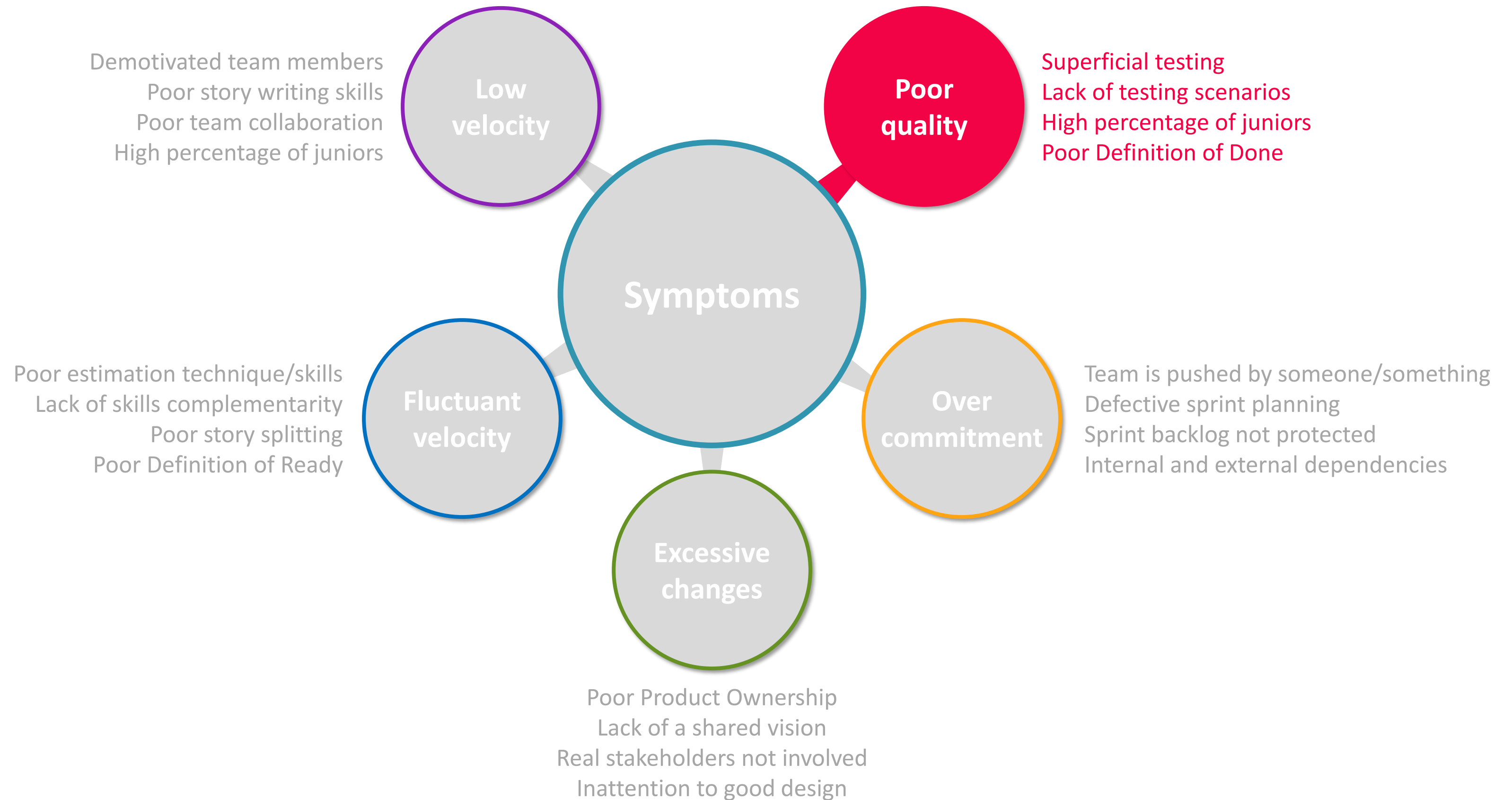
Most frequent symptoms



Fluctuant velocity

	Poor estimation technique / skills	Lack of skill complementarity	Poor story splitting	Unclear Definition of Ready
CLASSIFYING	Always an issue	Sometimes an issue or risk, sometimes a constraint	Always an issue	Always an issue
DIAGNOSING	Analyze effort / SP Test previous estimations	Analyze effort / team member Look for bottlenecks	Monitor unfinished stories	Monitor sprint plannings Ask team which is the DoR
SOLVING	Review current SP system Move to a different technique	Pair working Knowledge sharing strategy	Apply splitting techniques Adopt a SP threshold	Run a clarification session Review periodically DoR
ADAPTING	Don't adapt, solve it!	Match stories to skills	Don't adapt, solve it!	Don't adapt, solve it!

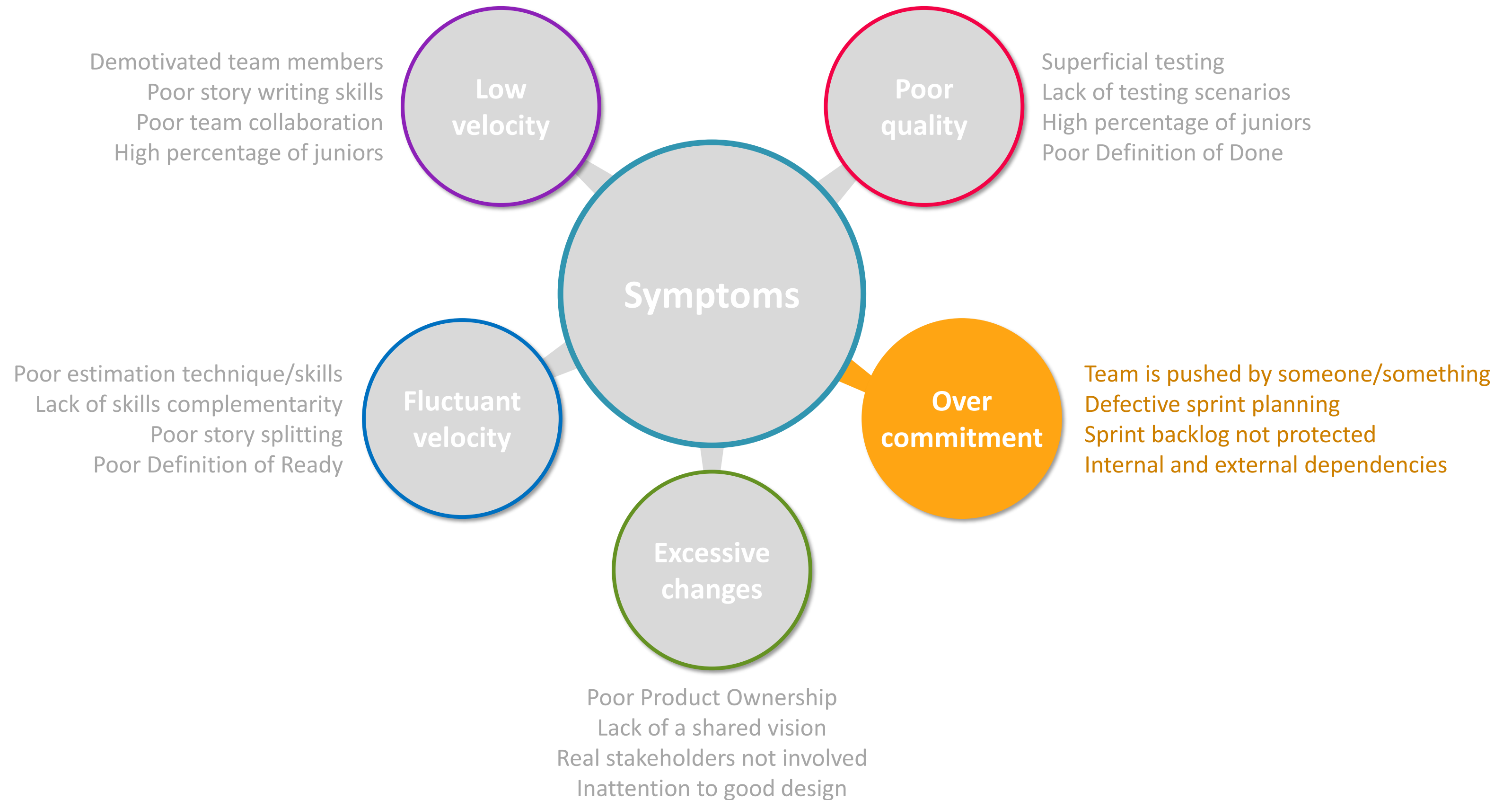
Most frequent symptoms



Poor quality of deliverables

	Superficial testing	Lack of testing scenarios	High percentage of juniors	Poor Definition of Done
CLASSIFYING	Always an issue	Always an issue	Usually a constraint, sometimes an issue	Always an issue
DIAGNOSING	Analyze QA effort / SP Monitor escaped defects	Inspect testing practice Examine acceptance criteria (<i>Given... When... Then...</i>)	Monitor bugs by seniority	Monitor sprint reviews Ask team which is the DoD
SOLVING	Increase test automation Introduce QA metrics	Adopt AC format Include test scenarios in DoD	Implement code review Implement unit testing	Run a clarification session Review periodically DoD
ADAPTING	Don't adapt, solve it!	Don't adapt, solve it!	Create a bug fixing squad Accept workarounds	Don't adapt, solve it!

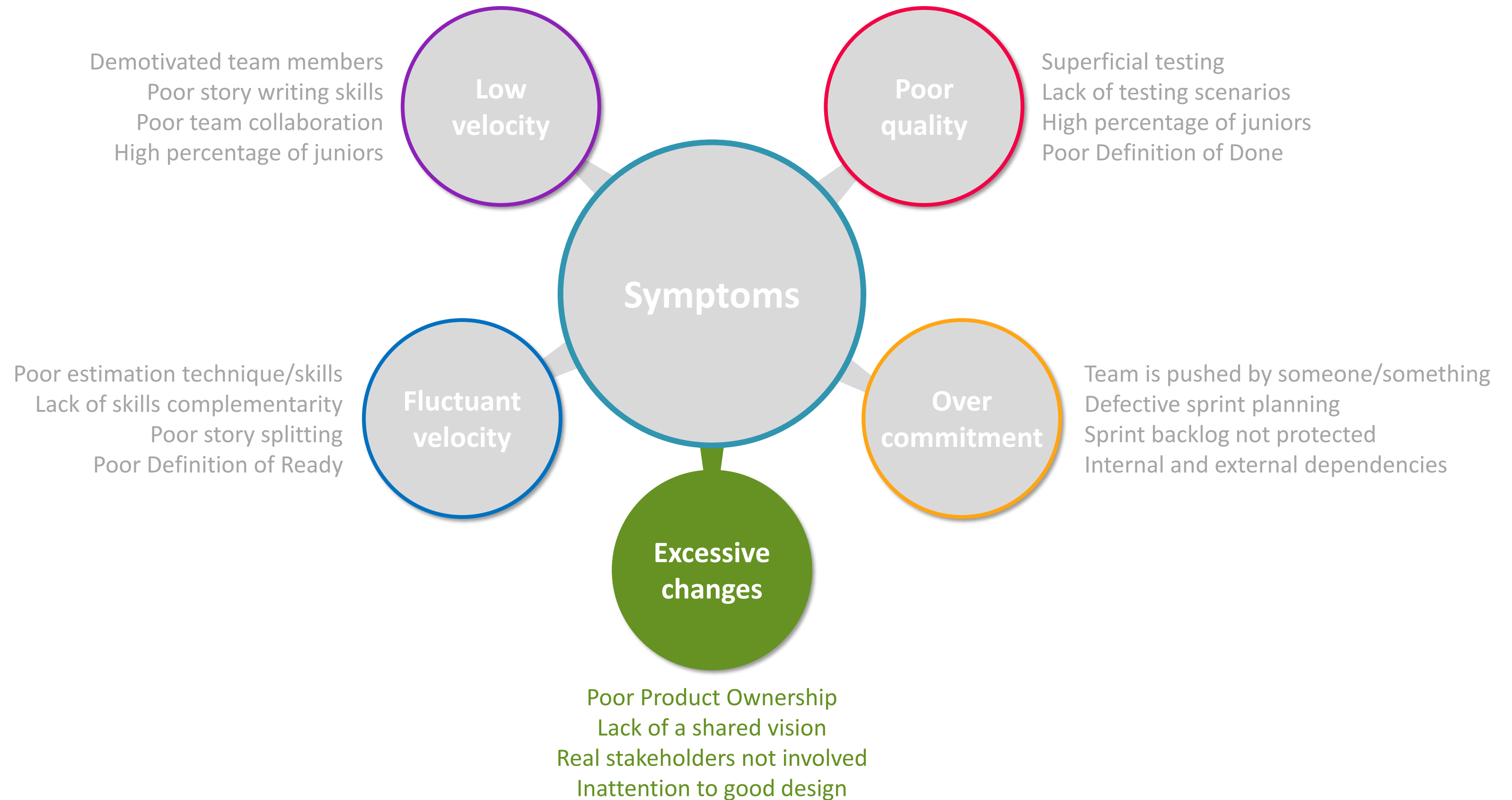
Most frequent symptoms



Over commitement (constant or frequent)

	Team is pushed by someone/something	Defective sprint planning	Sprint backlog not protected	Internal & external dependencies
CLASSIFYING	Always an issue	Always an issue	Always an issue	Usually an issue, sometimes a constraint
DIAGNOSING	Monitor communication Discuss with informal leaders	Inspect planning practice Examine task allocation	Monitor changes of sprint backlog Daily Scrum/Standup	Monitor for waitings & approvals (process waste)
SOLVING	Coach the pushing person Coach team to commit	Split stories in subtasks Introduce WIP limits in sprint	Coach PO/stakeholders Coach team to discipline	Include dependency in DoR Remove dependency from DoD
ADAPTING	Don't adapt, solve it!	Don't adapt, solve it!	Don't adapt, solve it!	Improve availability of external resources

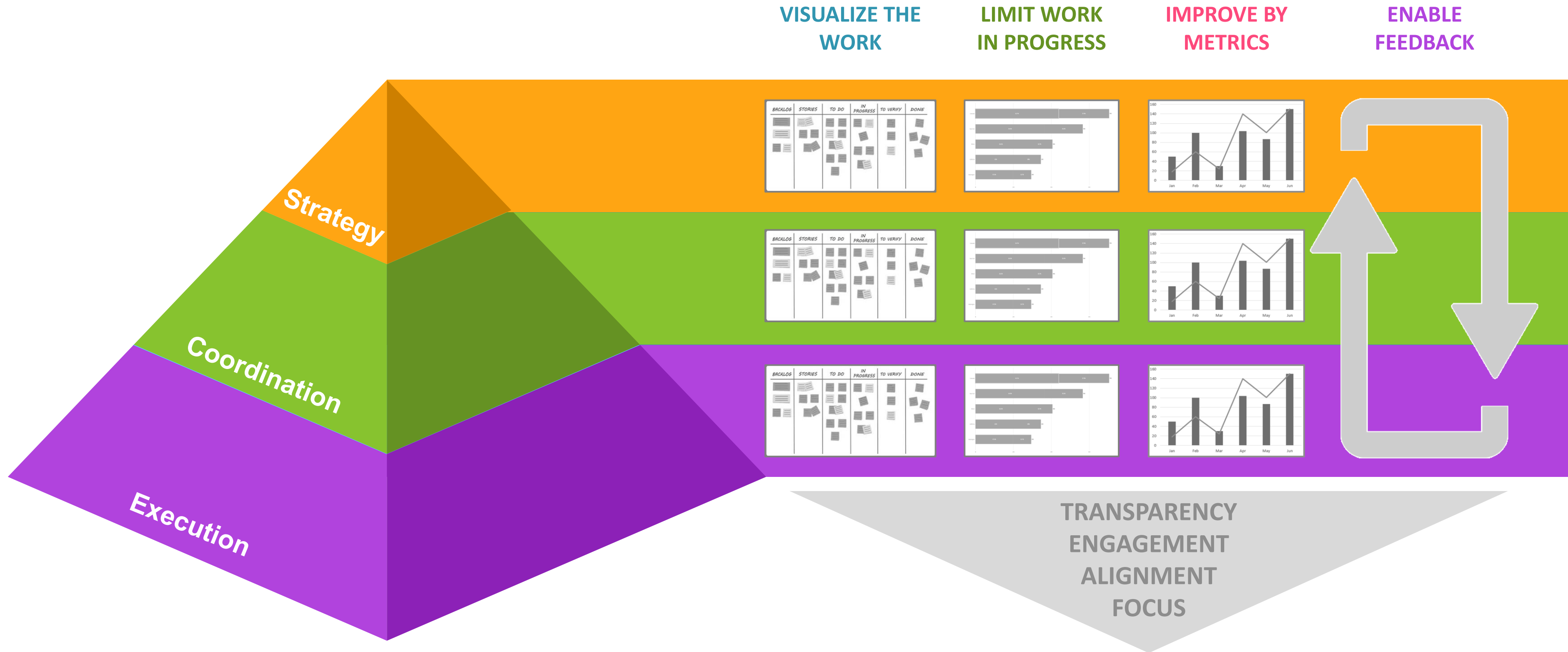
Most frequent symptoms



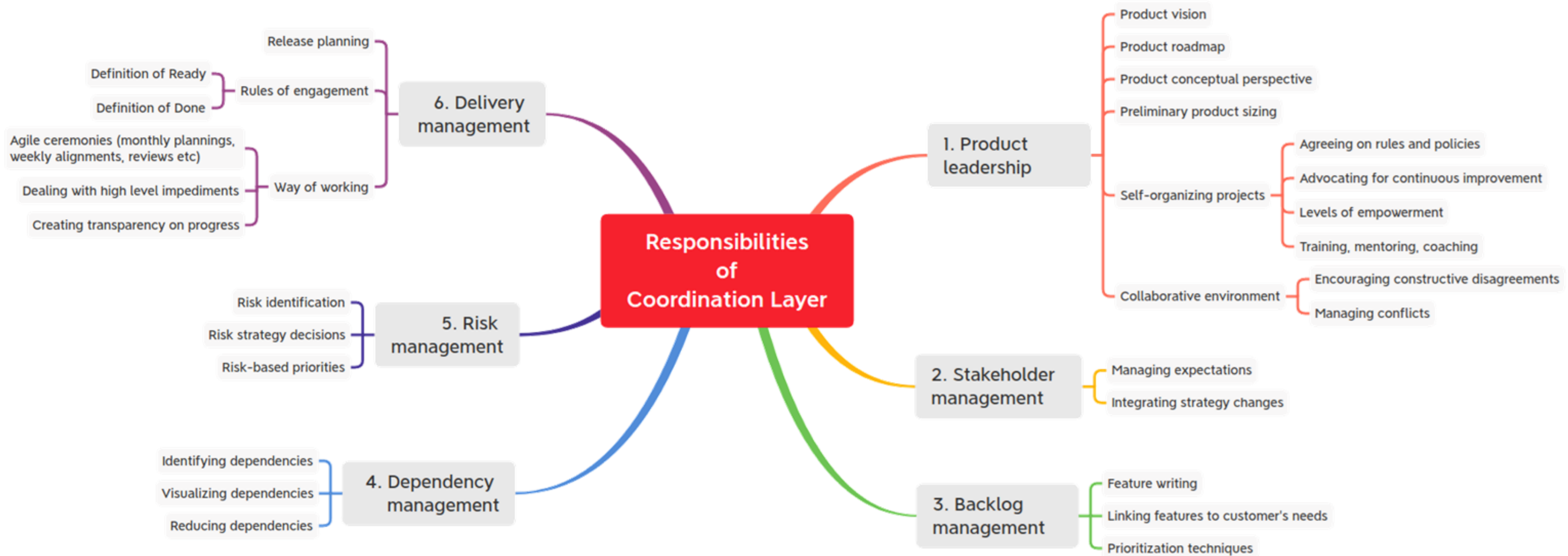
Excessive changes (affecting budget and time)

	Poor product ownership	Lack of a shared vision	Real stakeholders not involved	Inattention to good design
CLASSIFYING	Always an issue	Always an issue	Usually an issue, sometimes a constraint	Always an issue
DIAGNOSING	Inspect project backlog Discuss with stakeholders	Inquire team members Examine PO-team alignment	Monitor decision making process	Create a refactoring backlog Monitor refactoring needs
SOLVING	Coach the PO Get support for PO	Reiterate project goals Create project visual maps	Get real decision makers on board	Get support from architects Create solution architecture
ADAPTING	Don't adapt, solve it!	Don't adapt, solve it!	Implement pseudo dual track (prototype-develop)	Don't adapt, solve it!

Project governance

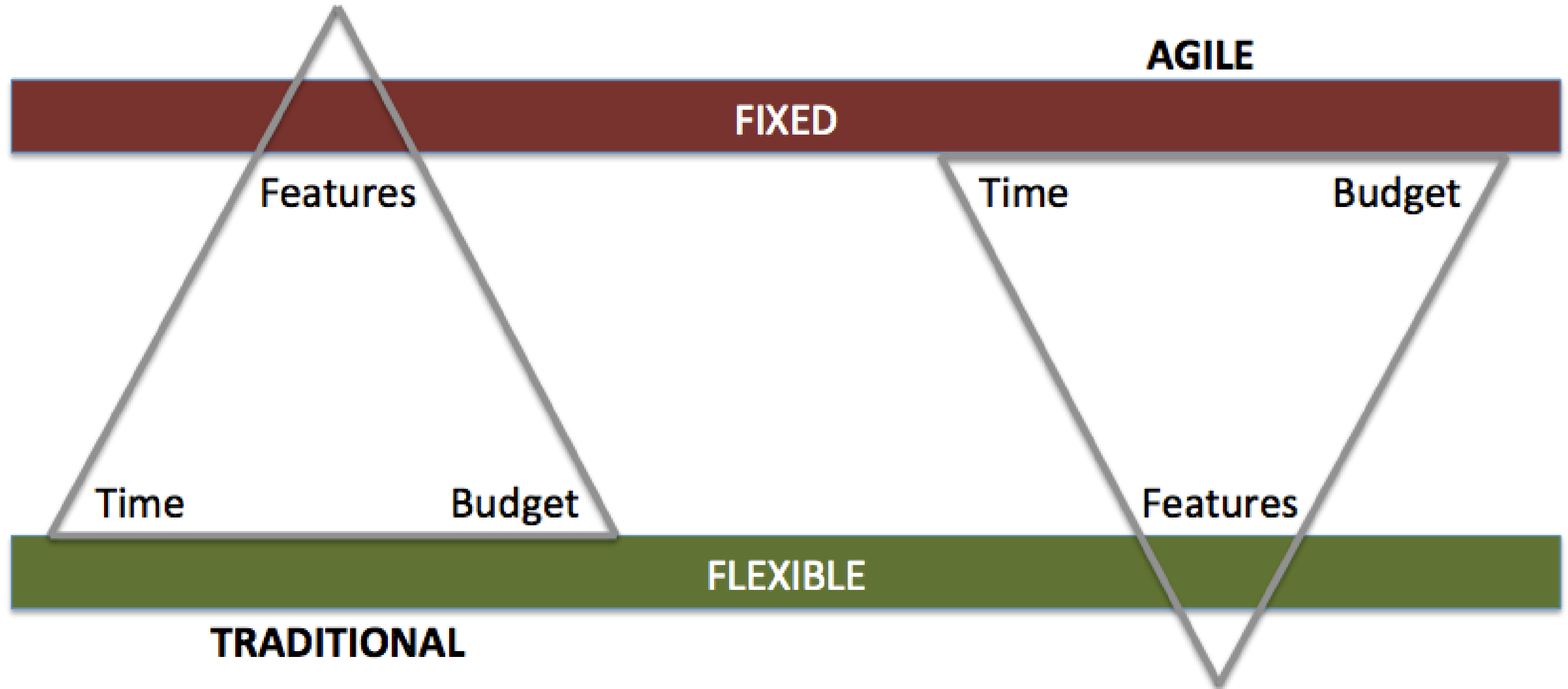


Coordination performance



Agile Contracting

Agile Contracting



Agile Contracting

- Traditional contracts contains:
 - Fixed scope
 - Firm estimates
- 
- Inflated estimates
 - Not all specs bring value

Agile Contracting

- DSDM Contract
- *Money for Nothing and Change for Free*
- Graduated Fixed Price Contract
- Fixed Price Work Packages
- Customized Contracts

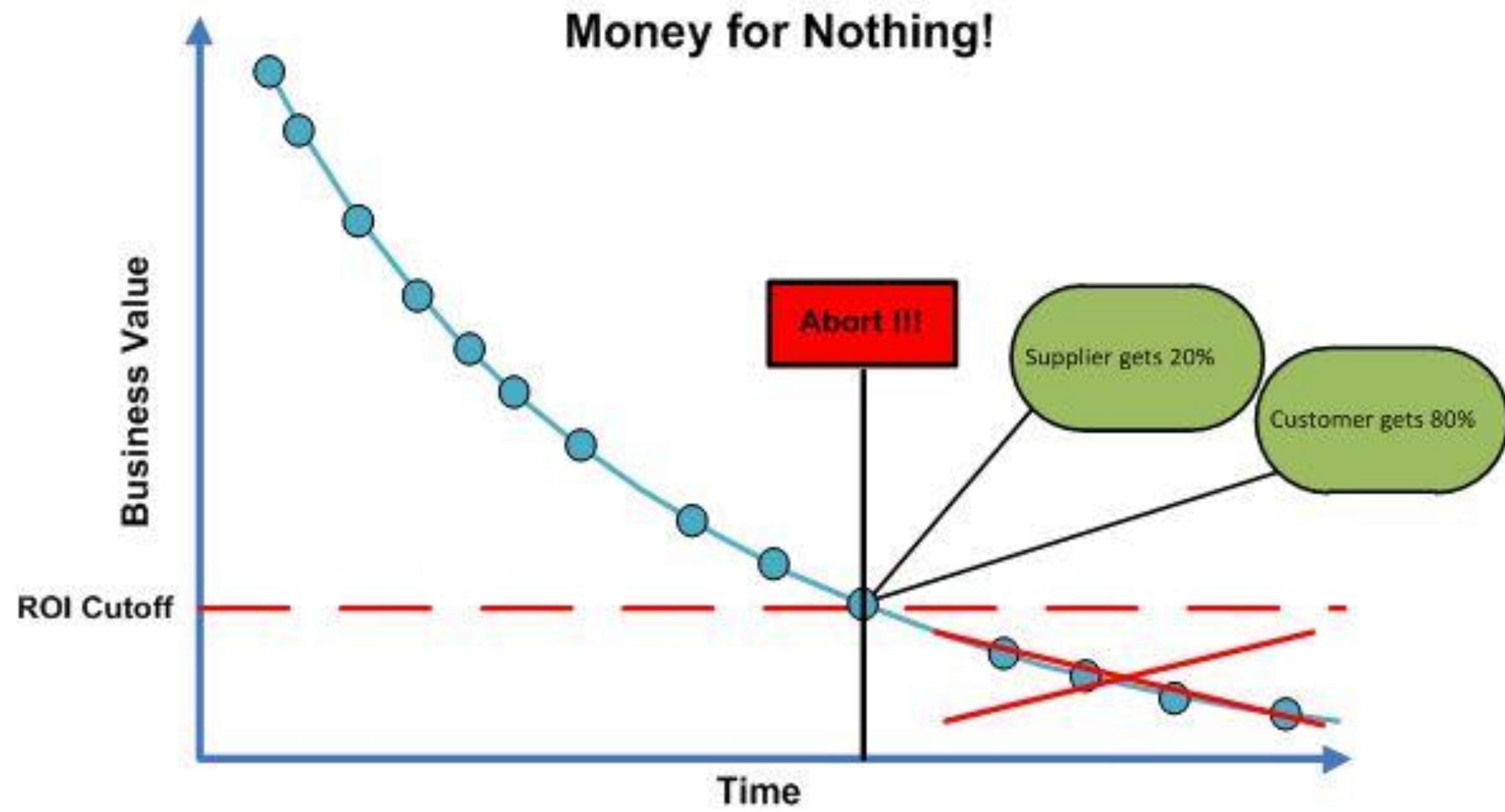
DSDM Contract

- focused on work being “*fit for business purpose*” and passing tests rather than matching a specification

Money for Nothing and Change for Free



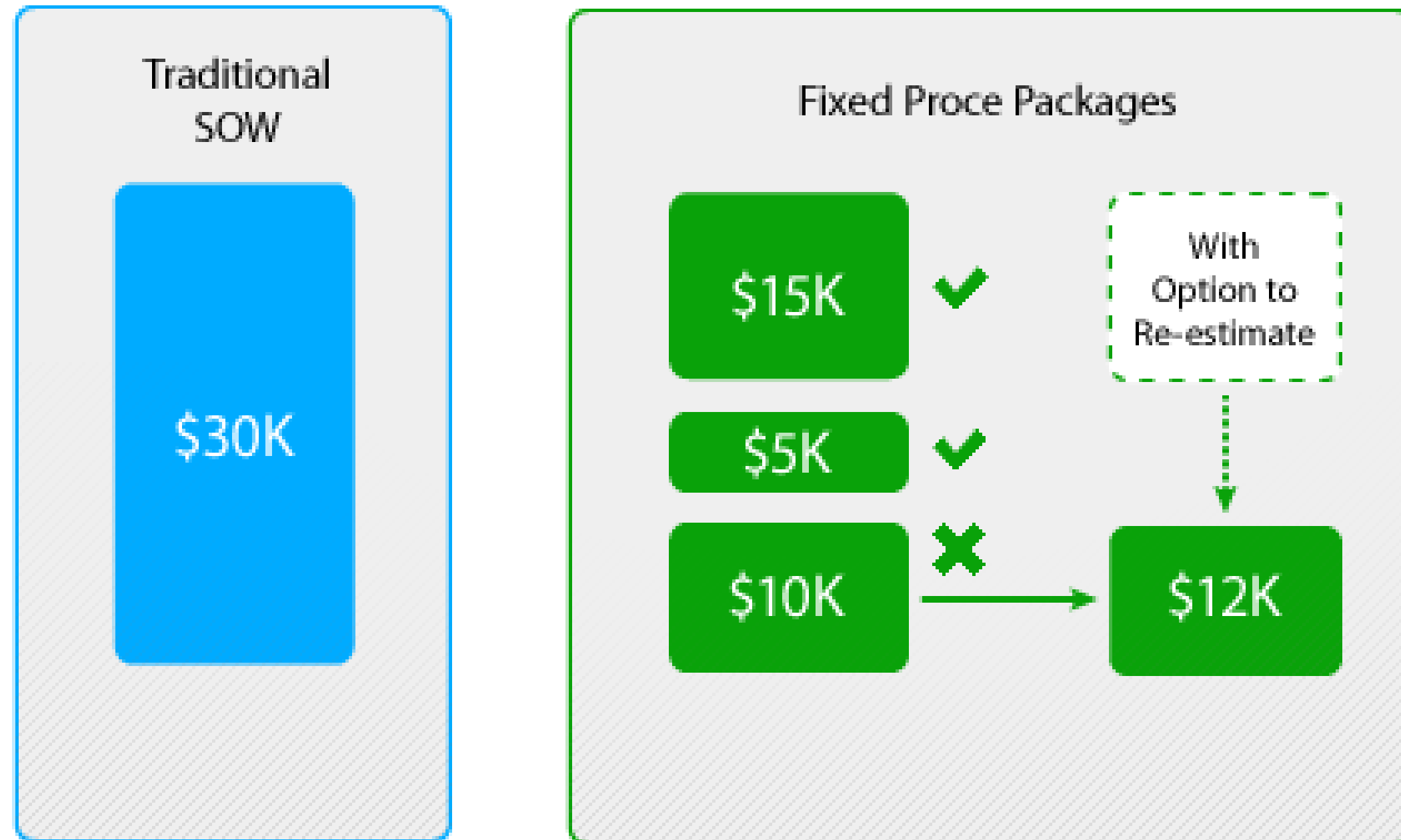
Money for Nothing and Change for Free



Graduated Fixed Price Contract

Project Completion	Graduated Rate	Total Fee
Finish Early	\$110 / hour	\$92000
Finish On Time	\$ 100 / hour	\$100000
Finish Late	\$ 90 / hour	\$112000

Fixed Price Work Packages





#NoAgile

2017



Estimates

Projects

Backlog

Iteration

Release



Ray ((Frankenstein))

@agileklzkittens

Follow



#NoE

How

this c

4:17 PM -



Post-agile Architect

@postAgilist

Follow



should

Either

#agile



Martin Cronjé

@martincronje

Follow



Agile does
just how w
developme



Jussi Mäkelä

@makelajussi

Follow



One of these days I'll start a movement called
#noagile.

11:46 AM - 10 May 2017



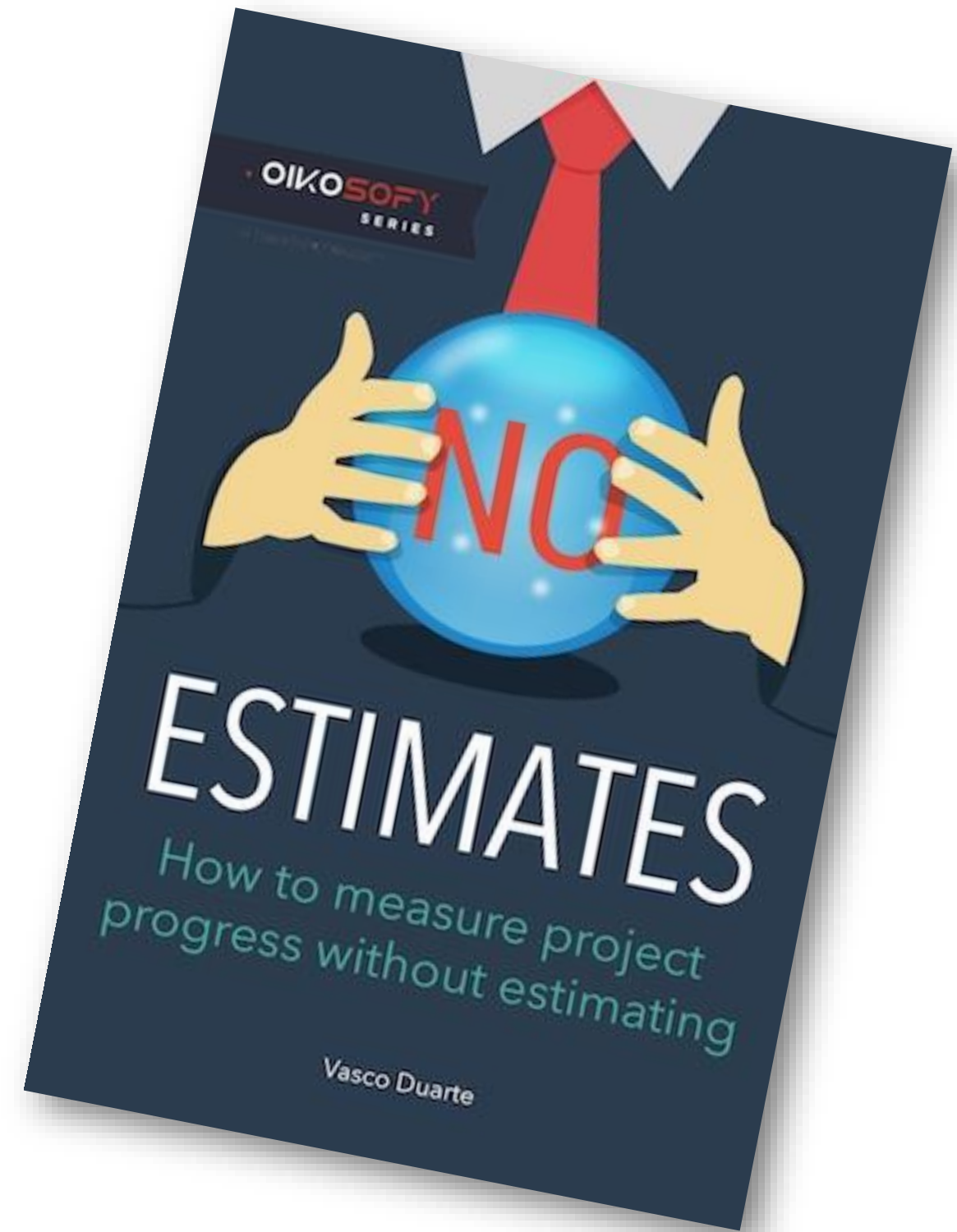
#NoEstimates



Woody Zuill



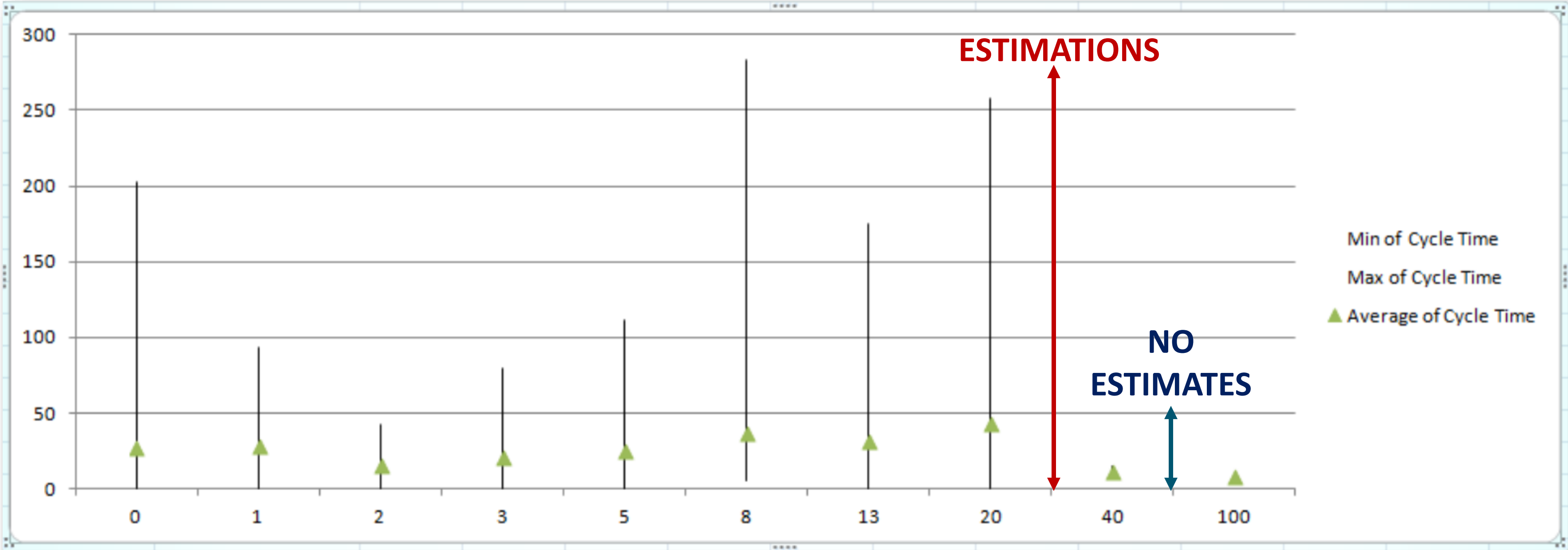
Vasco Duarte





This guy is a software engineer, you can tell by his awesome estimation skills

#NoEstimates



Cory Foy @cory_foy · 27 Jan 2014

A chart I just ran for a team. Bottom numbers are the story point estimates, left numbers are cycle time in *days* pic.twitter.com/hiJQDtVOLK

10 5 9

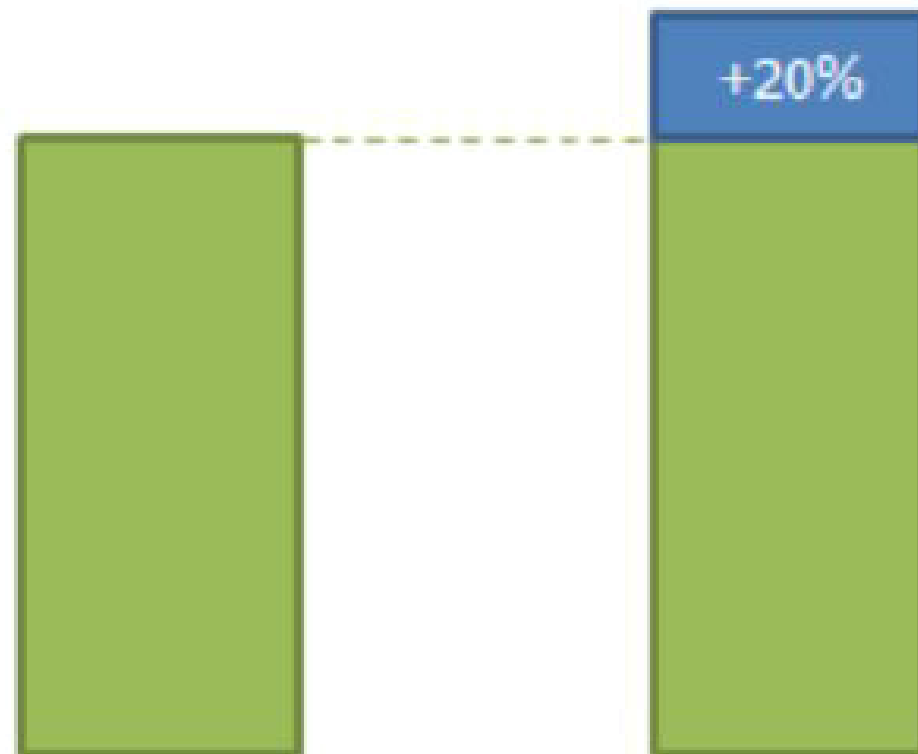
#NoEstimates

After just 3 sprints

Story Points predictive power

The true output:
349,5 SPs
completed

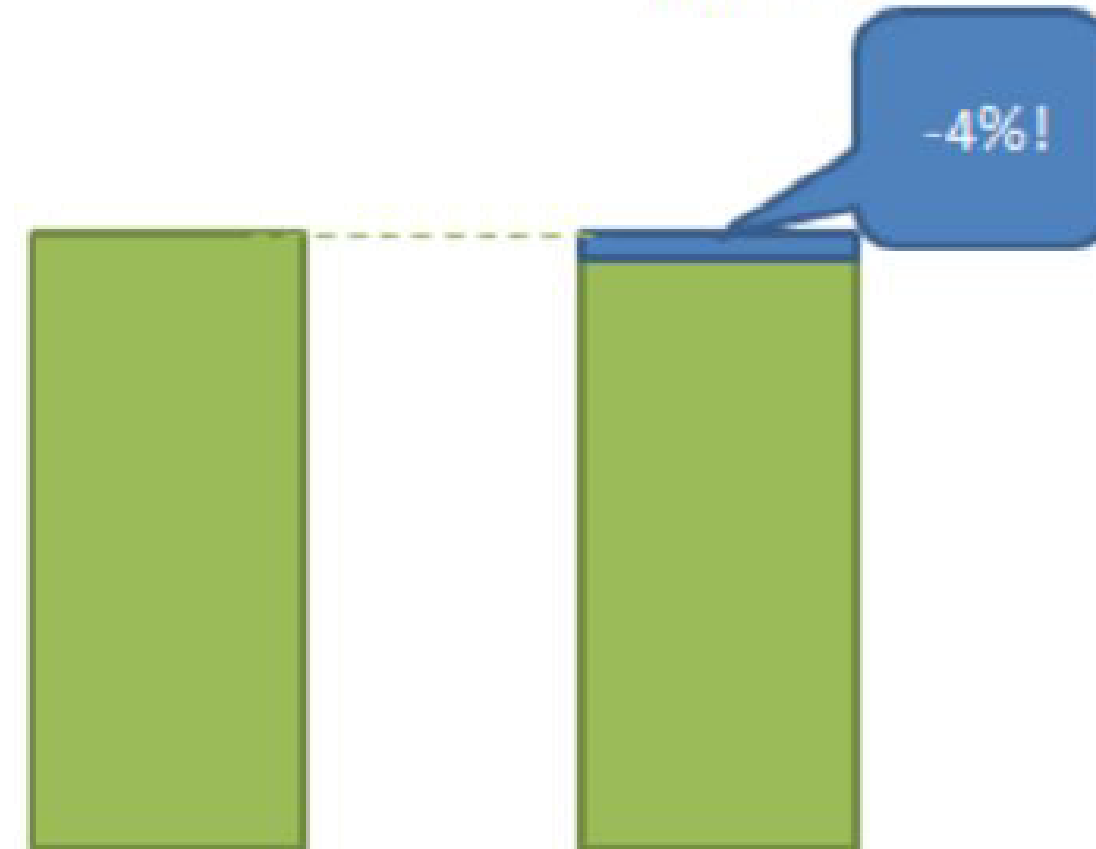
The predicted
output: 418 SPs
completed



of Stories predictive power

The true output:
228 Stories

The predicted
output: 220
Stories



#NoEstimates

After just 5 sprints

Story Points predictive power

The true output:
349,5 SPs
completed

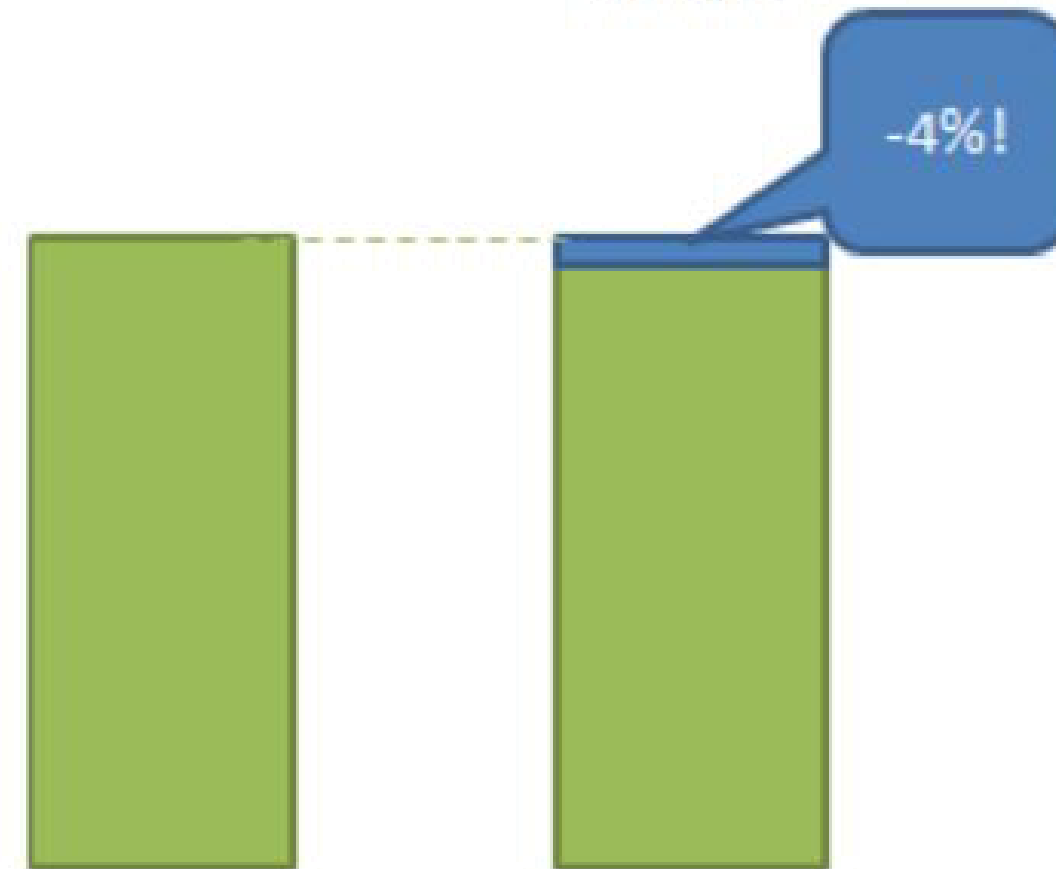
The predicted
output: 396 SPs
completed



of Stories predictive power

The true output:
228 Stories

The predicted
output: 220
Stories



#NoEstimates

“How to stop having consistently late projects?”

“*Start them **sooner!***” (Jim Highsmith)

#NoEstimates



Woody Zuill @WoodyZuill · 8 thg 3



How I did on Twitter this week: 7 Blocked Me, 21 Unfollowed Me, 17 said "[#NoEstimates](#) is stupid", 4 Skype Convos... So, yeah, pretty good

#NoBacklog





#NoBacklog

**“Most backlogs are waste.
Estimating backlog items is therefore super-waste.
Revisiting backlog estimates are in
mentally-deranged territory”**

Paul Klipp