Week 2: Practice makes perfect

Agenda

Recap of last week's session:

Project Mindset vs Product Mindset, Product failure, Product teams

Being Agile:

Values of Agile

Scrum and Kanban:

Agile methods in practice

Mock Project:

Experiential learning

Recap of last week's session

- Project Mindset vs Product Mindset
- Product failure
- Product teams

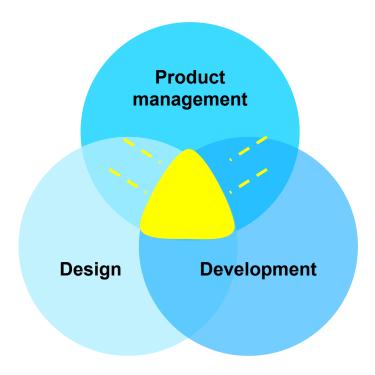
Products fail when . . .

- Stakeholders drive the ideation, discovery, prioritization and execution, rather than user needs
- There's no team alignment on 'why' a product is being built
- Teams are siloed and sparsely communicate
- Teams obsess over 'Plan, finalize and execute', rather than user needs and pains
- There's complete outsourcing, noone in-house involved
- Measures of success are about 'delivering a product on time and under budget', rather than value for users

Integrated product team

Design

- User experience (UX)
- Research
- Interaction design
- Visual design
- Content design
- Usability testing



Product management

- Requirement gathering
- High level communication
- Roadmapping
- Prioritization of tasks and issues
- Backlog management
- Stakeholder management

Development

- Development
- Security
- Platform decisions
- Constraints
- Testing
- Devops

Being Agile

Agile: a set of principles

Scrum: a set of roles and meetings that implement Agile

Manifesto for Agile Software Development

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.

Agile Manifesto

https://agilemanifesto.org

Kent Beck
Mike Beedle
Arie van Bennekum
Alistair Cockburn
Ward Cunningham

James Grenning
Robert C. Martin
Steve Mellor
Ken Schwaber
Jeff Sutherland
Dave Thomas

Principles behind the Agile Manifesto

We follow these principles:

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.

Agile Manifesto

https://agilemanifesto.org/principles.html

- Individuals and interactions over processes and tools
- Working software over comprehensive documentation
- Customer collaboration over contract negotiations
- Responding to change over following a plan

Agile values



AGILE VALUES - OVERVIEW

- Customer satisfaction
- Frequent delivery
- Welcoming change
- Working software
- Technical and design excellence
- Sustainable development

- Simplicity
- Cross-functional teams
- Self-organizing teams
- Reflecting frequently
- Face-to-face conversations
- Motivated Individuals

Customer satisfaction Getting a working software to users early.

Frequent delivery
Develop products in smaller
increments and focus on delivering
("shipping") often.

Welcoming change Focus on constantly learning customer needs, emerging markets, and adapting to changes vs following a plan.

Working software Measure success by working software delivered vs detailed documentation ("it's not done until it's perfect" mindset).

Technical and design excellence
Maintain a balance between delivering
to customer needs and managing tech
and design debt.

Simplicity

Prioritize ruthlessly. Being comfortable saying *no* to ideas based on their impact and value-add is just as important as saying *yes*.

Cross-functional teams Business and technology teams (vendors included) consistently work in tandem to foster trust, transparency, communication and above all, alignment.

Self-organizing teams
Teams take responsibility and
ownership in collaborating and making
decisions to deliver value.

Reflect frequently Teams welcome feedback, openness, and blameless retrospectives to learn, improve, and foster trust.

Face-to-Face Conversations Encourage product teams to communicate face-to-face (or video conference when teams are remote) conversations to cultivate more human interaction.

Motivated Individuals Include the right people with the right skill set as a part of the product team and support them to get the job done.

Sustainable Development
Maintain a healthy work environment
for the teams to avoid burnout and
churn.

Scrum and Kanban

Scrum and Kanban are both methods to practice agility

Scrum helps you execute on your vision, goals, and intended outcomes.

Kanban helps you visualize work and focuses a team on finishing work.

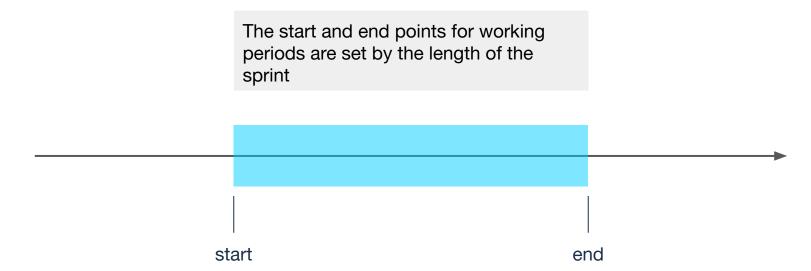
Scrum

Scrum is an Agile framework to help you execute on your vision, goals, and intended outcomes.

Scrum delivery cycle



SPRINTS



A weekly sprint schedule might look like this...

	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
Sprint 1	Sprint 0 review Sprint 0 retro	Sprint 1 planning	Daily standup	Daily standup	Daily standup
	Daily standup	Daily standup	Daily standup	Daily standup Sprint 2 grooming	Daily standup
Sprint 2	Sprint 1 review Sprint 1 retro	Sprint 2 planning	Daily standup	Daily standup	Daily standup
	Daily standup	Daily standup	Daily standup	Daily standup Sprint 3 grooming	Daily standup

Prioritized product backlog
Before the sprint, the product owner
prioritizes the work at a high level in
the form of user stories with defined
acceptance criteria.

Backlog refinement or "grooming"

Purpose

Ensure an always "ready" **product** backlog

What happens

Team collaboratively updates the **product backlog** via reprioritization, adding/deleting/rewriting stories, splitting, and estimating

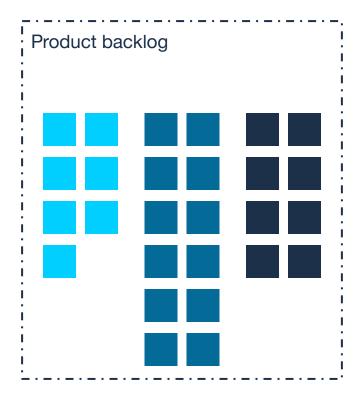
Duration

Can be a regular recurring meeting or scheduled as needed

Outputs

A healthy, "ready" product backlog

PREREQUISITE - GROOMED PRODUCT BACKLOG



Plan

The prioritized work is then negotiated, agreed upon, and sometimes broken down further into smaller pieces of work. Stories prioritized and agreed upon by the product team then form the sprint backlog.

Sprint planning

Purpose

Review the prioritized **product backlog** and negotiate a **sprint backlog**

What happens

Product manager (PM) brings a prioritized product backlog with "ready" user stories; team asks questions to understand acceptance criteria; team and PM negotiate a sprint backlog

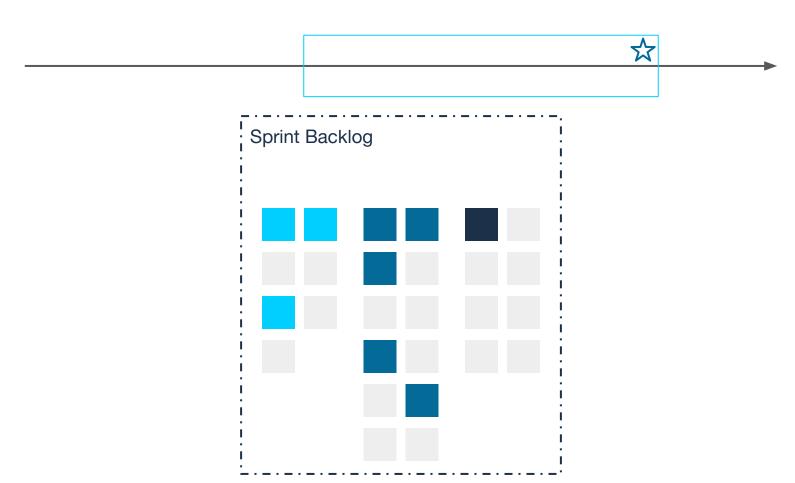
Duration

~2 hours for a 2-week sprint

Outputs

- Sprint goals
- Sprint backlog

SPRINT BACKLOG



Build

During the sprint, product teams work only on those stories and check in daily to retain focus and unblock each other.

Daily standup

Purpose

To surface and remove obstacles

What happens

Each team member answers:

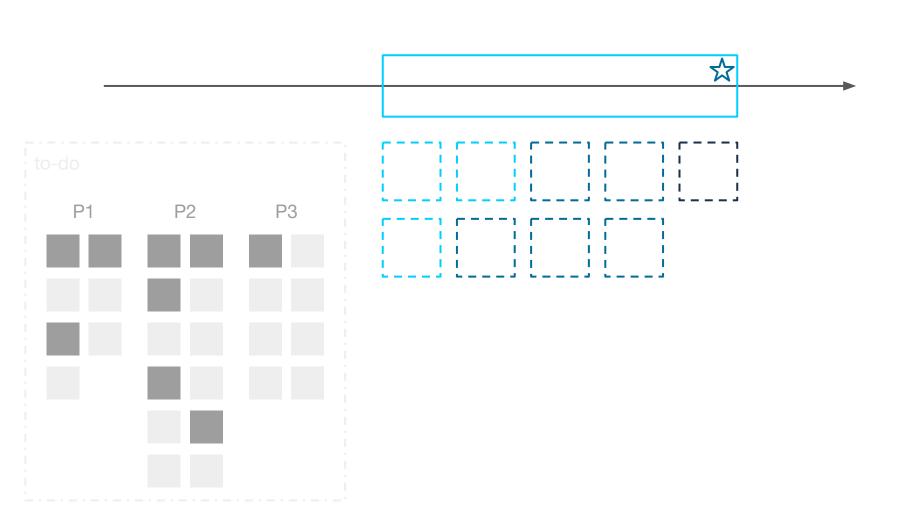
- What did you do yesterday?
- What will you do today?
- Are there any obstacles in the way?

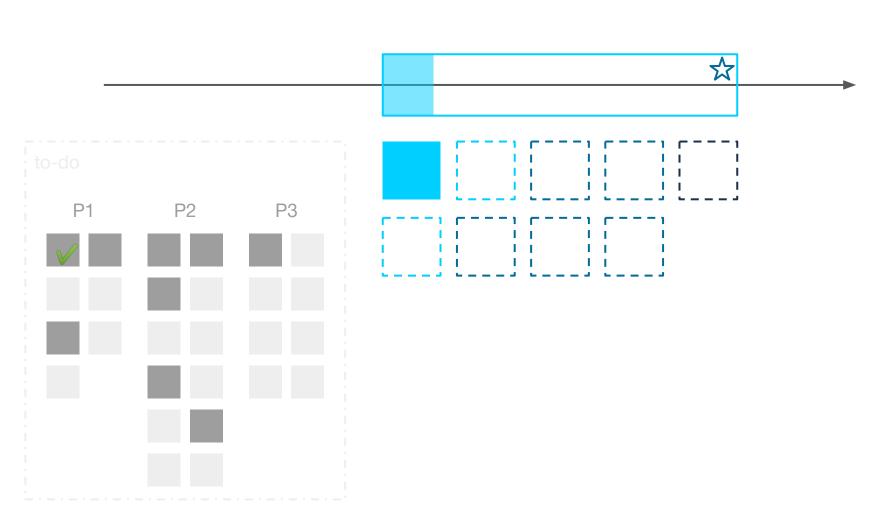
Duration

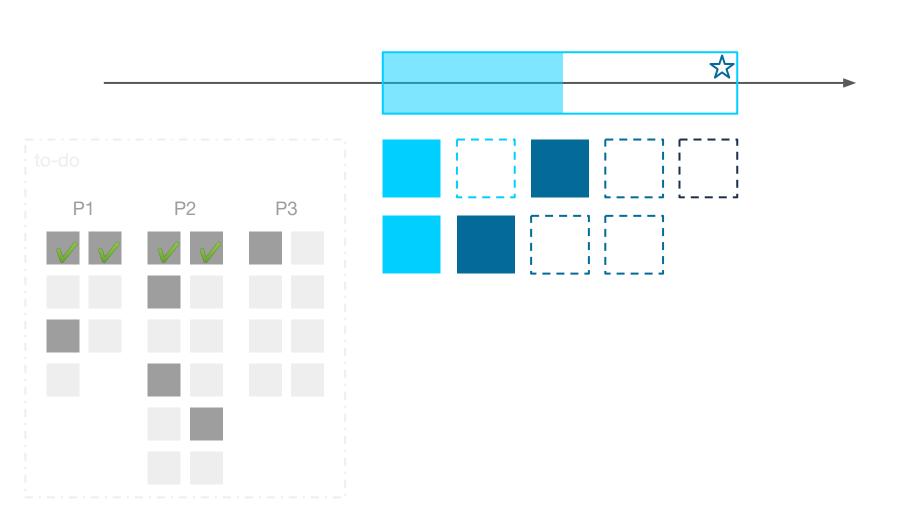
Not more than 15 minutes daily

Outputs

- List of obstacles to remove
- Potential list of more in-depth conversations to have







Ship

At the end of the sprint, all delivered work is reviewed by the product team and stakeholders to decide whether it's "done." If it's code, this may mean it can go to production; if it's a research question, this may mean that it's answered.

Sprint review or "Demo"

Purpose

Showcase completed work to stakeholders and build buy-in

What happens

Team demonstrates completed work to stakeholders and users

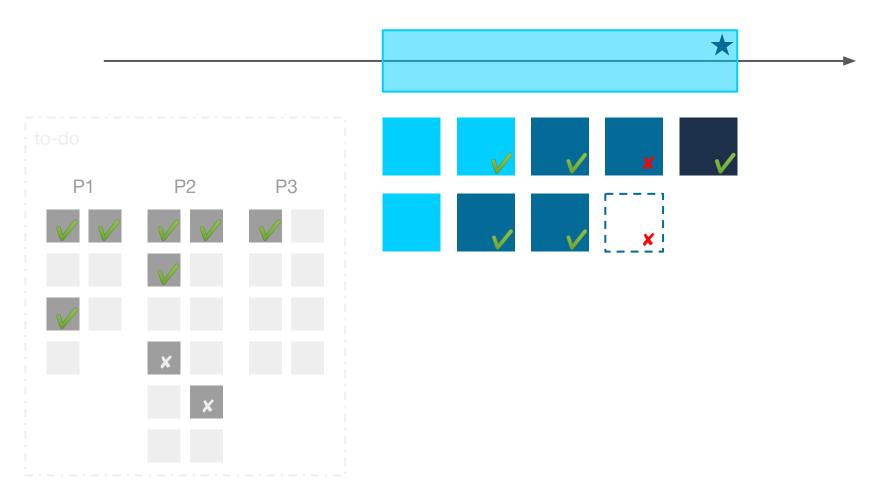
Duration

~1 hour

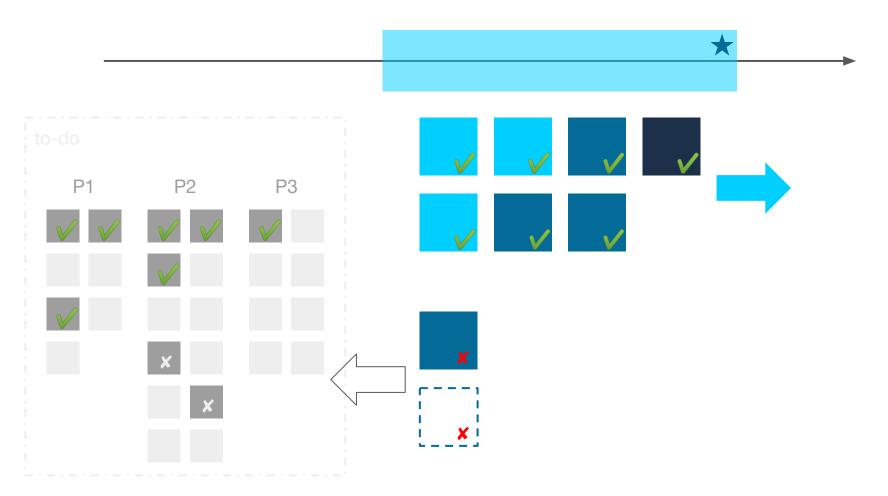
Outputs

Actionable feedback from stakeholders and users

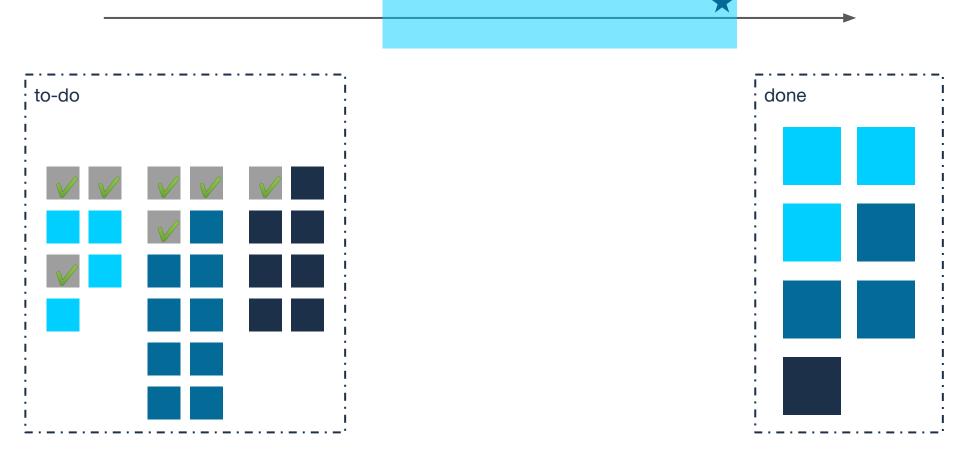
SPRINT BACKLOG



UNFINISHED ITEMS FROM THE SPRINT BACKLOG



SHIPPED INCREMENT



Reflect

At the end of the sprint, we take time to reflect on how we can better fulfill our mission through process improvements or by responding to feedback.

Sprint retrospective

Purpose

Team reflects and can adjust practices as needed

What happens

Team reflects on what worked during the sprint (from a process perspective) and what could be improved

Duration

~1 hour

Outputs

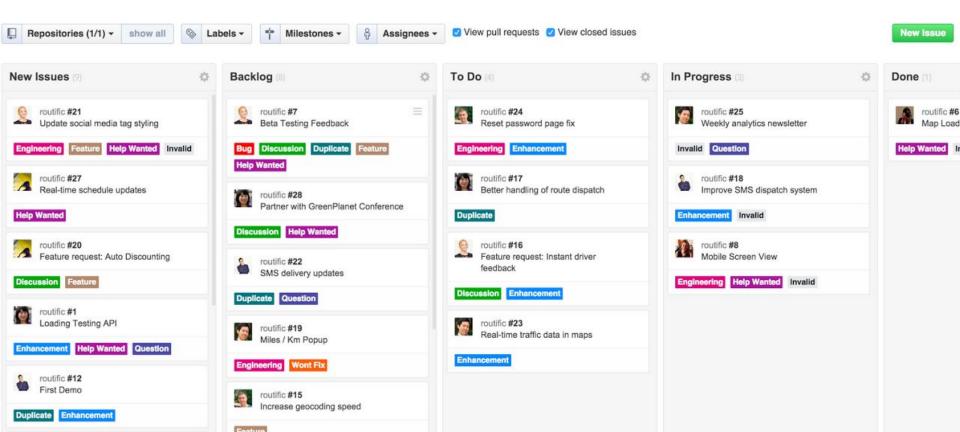
Process experiments to try

Kanban

Kanban is an alternative Agile method that focuses on improving efficiency and flow aka a team not accepting new work until they finish their work on hand.

Kanban helps teams visualizes all their work.

Sample Kanban Board



Kanban works well for repetitive, well-defined tasks.

In Kanban, the product team limits work in progress (WIP) to ensure that WIP reaches completion before any new work is accepted. This is known as setting "WIP limits."

Scrum + Kanban

Daily standups (Scrum)
Continuous prioritization (Kanban)
Biweekly retrospectives (Scrum)
Sprint reviews with partner (Scrum)
WIP limits (Kanban)

One more thing...

Scrum ≠ Agile

Following the scrum ceremonies is not enough to make a team "agile."

Agile is about:

- Iterative development
- Continuous delivery
- Continuous improvement

'Mock' Project

Project details

- What we're planning to do: Redesign AMPD
- Why a 'mock' project:
 - To practice the lessons and principles we're learning and experience them first-hand
 - To gain confidence to lead with a product mindset when the vendor is on board
 - Simulate scenarios for the teams to react to
- What we're not trying to do:
 - Have a design or an MVP ready for the vendor to execute
 - Aim for a finished product
 - Repeat exercises we've conducted in the past (visioning, personas, etc.)

Cross-functional product team

- Product owners
 - Jason and Joe K
- Subject matter experts
 - o Craig, Chris, Mike H
- Acq and project management
 - Kim and Laurie
- Engineering
 - Mike, Joe T, Thuy
- Strategy/Design/UX
 - Andrew, Garrett, Michelle

Getting started on our project

- Project name:
- Scrum master:
- Sprint cadence:
 - Sprint Planning:
 - Daily stand up:
 - Sprint review
 - Sprint retro:
- Kanban board:
- Team charter:

Thank you!