Stop the Waste! Get Out of (Technical) Debt!

TECHNICAL DEBT

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1234 All versions

Your Team

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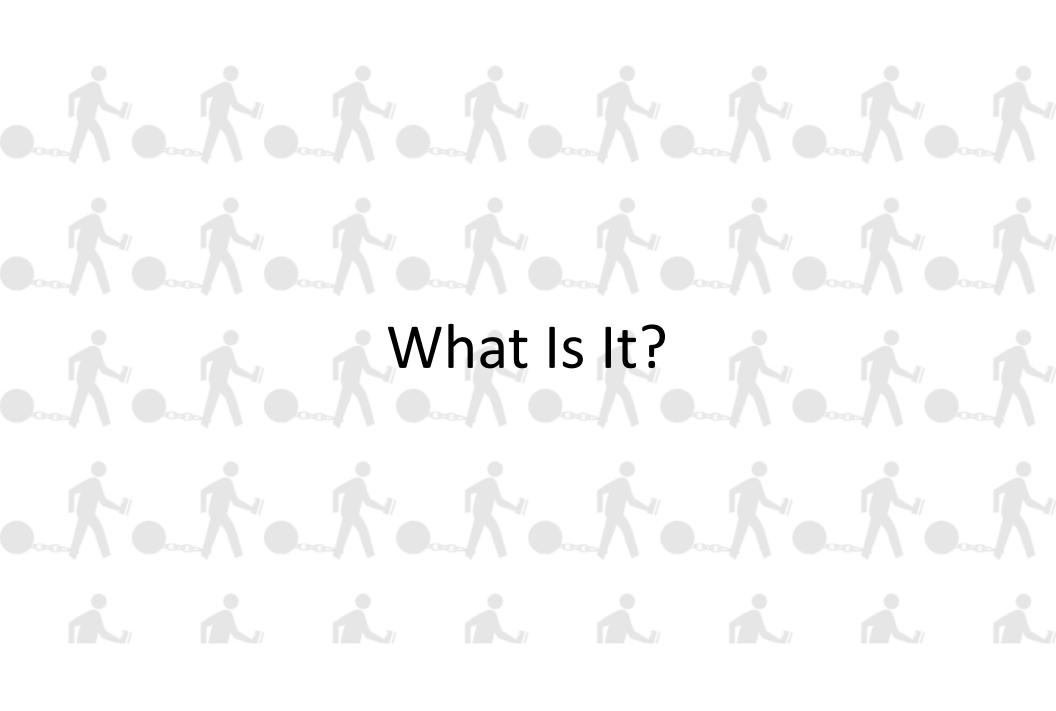
About Me

- From Boise, Idaho, USA
- President of Accentient
- Microsoft MVP (Developer Technologies)
- Professional Scrum Developer
- Professional Scrum Trainer
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Session Backlog

- What is Technical Debt ... and what isn't
- Why is it Bad ... and why you might want it
- What Causes It
- How to Identify It
- How to Remove It



What Is Technical Debt?

"Shipping first time code is like going into debt. A little debt speeds development so long as it is paid back promptly ..."

- Ward Cunningham, OOPSLA 1992



What's Uncle Bob Say?

"A mess is not a debt. Messy code, produced by people who are ignorant of good design practices, shouldn't be a debt."

"Technical Debt should be reserved for cases when people have made a considered decision to adopt a design strategy that isn't sustainable in the longer term, but yields a short term benefit, such as making a release."



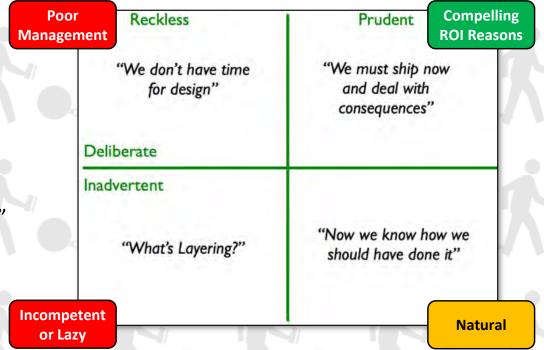
And Martin Fowler?

"There is a difference between prudent and reckless debt, as well a difference between deliberate and inadvertent debt."



The Technical Debt Quadrant

- Reckless + Deliberate
 - "Go faster. We have more projects"
- Prudent + Deliberate
 - First to market, regulatory, etc.
- Reckless + Inadvertent
 - "Oops, we changed the wrong code"
- Prudent + Inadvertent
 - Teams should naturally improve their code after gaining experience and knowledge



What Do Others Say?



"Any code which a developer fears to change. That fear is legitimate, and one of the best estimates of where the risk lies."

- Arlo Belshee, XP Guru & Coach, Tableau

"It is the cumulative total of less-than-perfect design and implementation in your project."

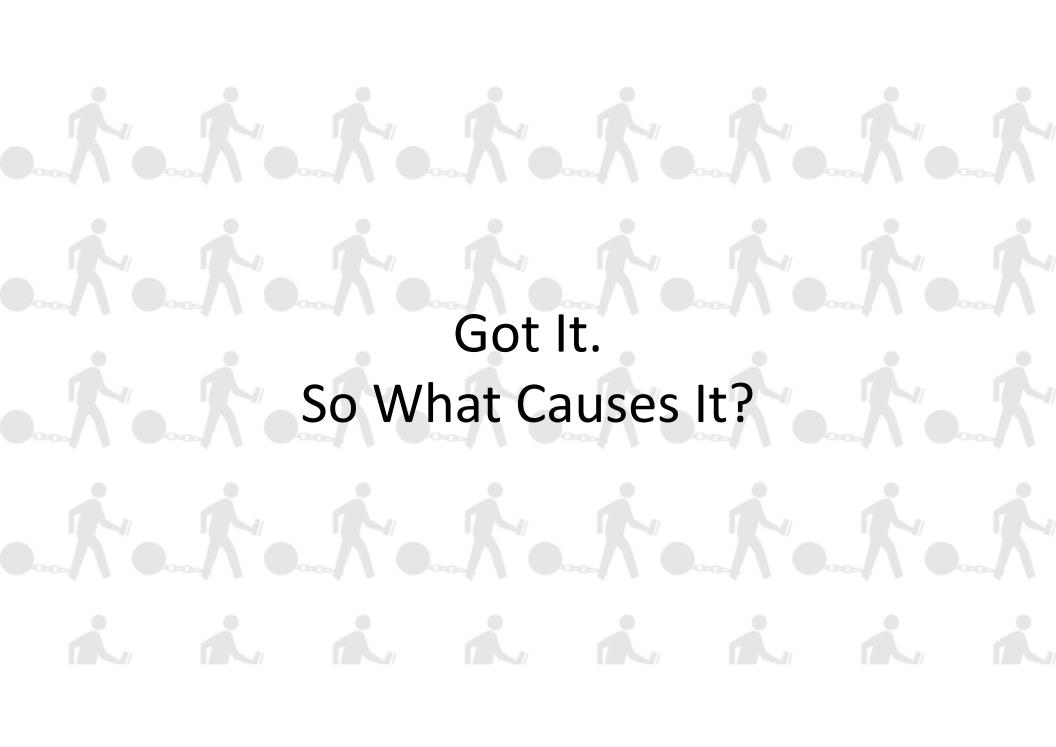






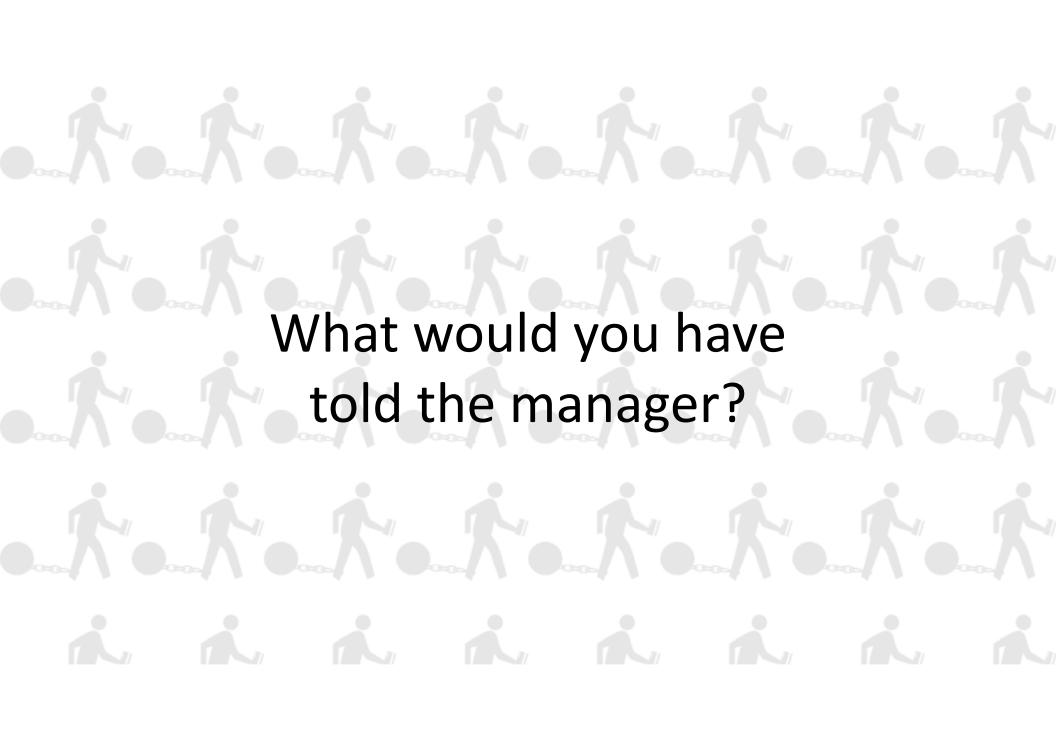
"Technical debt is everything that makes your code harder to change."

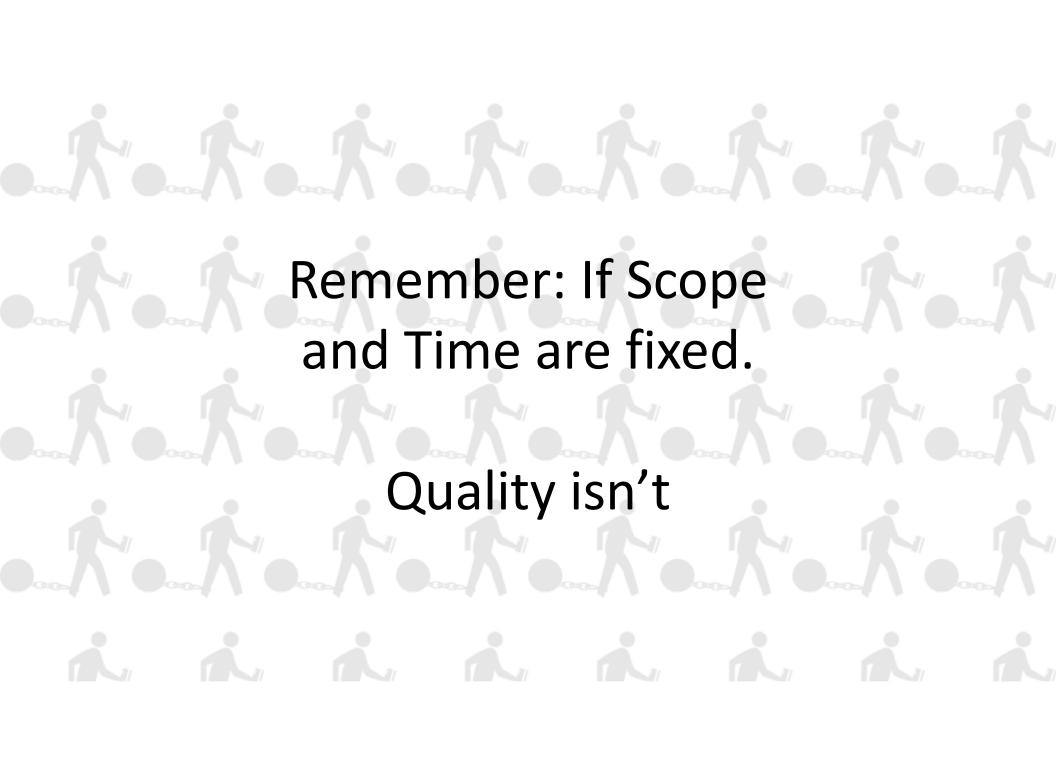
— Tom Poppendieck, co-creator Lean Software Development



Does This Sound Familiar?

- Manager: When will the new workflow be available?
- **Team**: Uh, we *hope* tomorrow, probably by the end of the day.
- Manager: No, we need it today. Can't you find a creative way to do it?
- **Team**: We'll have to talk about it ...
- Manager: We have five clients that really need this today and if they don't get it, then they will probably not sign the contract with us.
- **Team**: But the ...
- Manager: Please understand the business value of this. Can't you just copy/paste a similar workflow, tweak it, and we'll "fix it" later?
- **Team** : Sure boss.
- Manager: Great. So we should be able to deploy it this afternoon?
- Team : Ack!





Quiz: Which Is Technical Debt?

- A. A bug reported by a customer a few months after the product was released.
- B. A bug discovered by the team during regression but was determined to not be "release blocking".
- C. A bug that occurs on a new version of a browser that was released after the product was released

Quiz: Which Is Technical Debt?

- A. Crappy (but working) code written by a single developer on the team.
- B. Crappy (but working) code inherited by the team.
- C. Crappy (but working) code generated by a tool that the team agreed to use.

Other Examples

- Deciding to forgo writing automated tests, as they normally would, for a tricky section of code
- Deciding to build on a soon-to-be-deprecated framework rather than investing in purchasing, upgrading, and learning a newer version
- Deciding to hard-code connection strings and IP addresses, rather than use a config file
- Having hundreds of customer-specific branches on the same code base

Bad Practices Yield Technical Debt

- Big Design Up Front (BDUF)
- Little/no refactoring
- Lack of automated tests
- Infrequent integration
- Lack of code review / pair programming
- Unsustainable pace

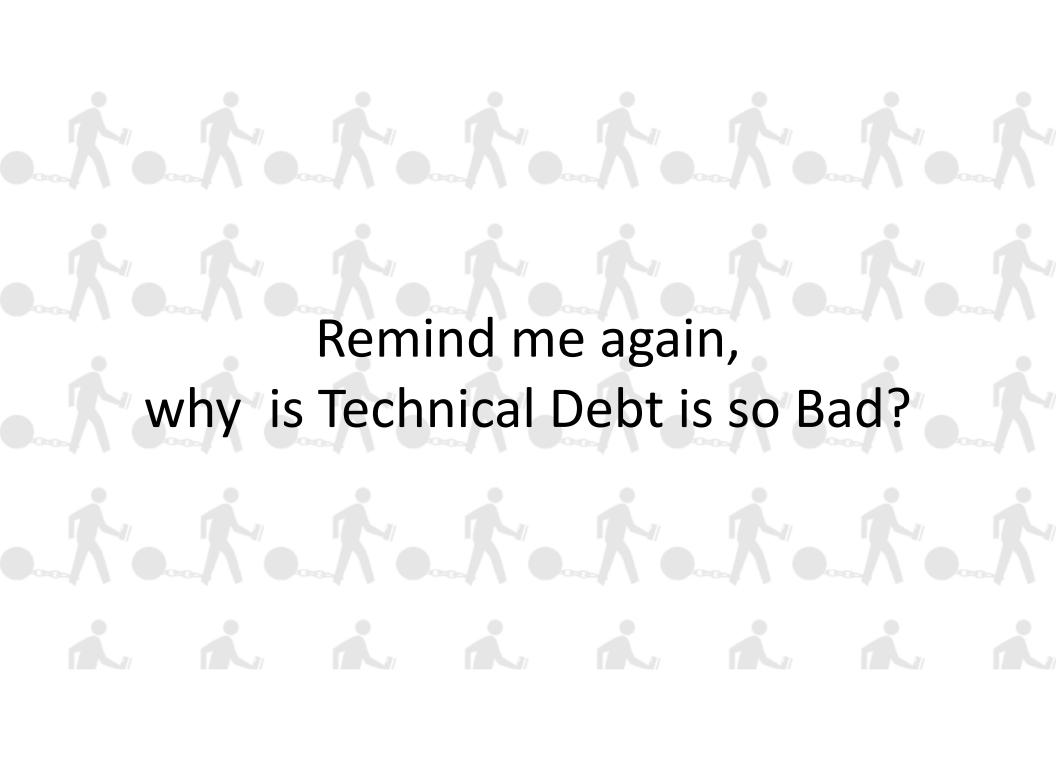
Broken Windows Theory







Hacks, shortcuts, and workarounds can infect the team, and the codebase



As Technical Debit Increases ...

- The number of defects increases
- Development and support costs increase
- Product atrophy increases
- Fear and loathing increase

And These Things Drop ...

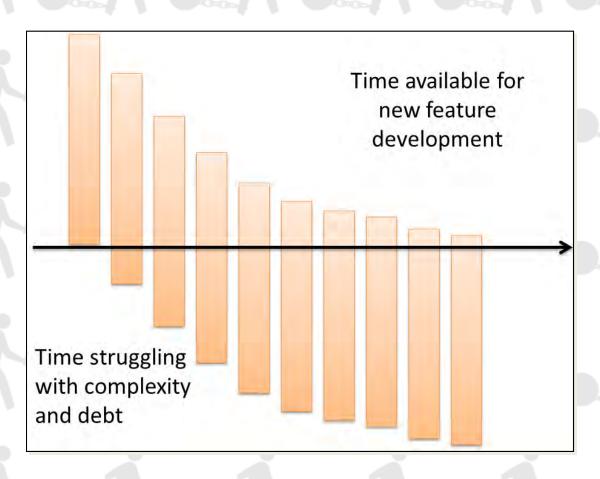
- Product performance
- Team performance
- Stakeholder satisfaction

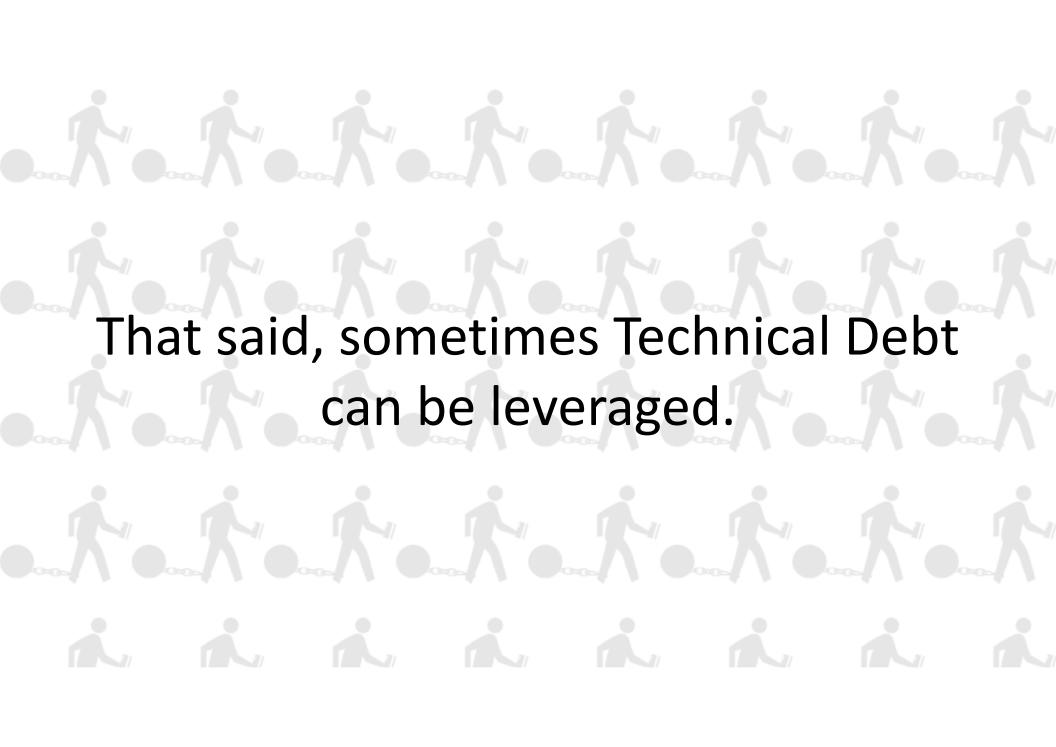
"Left unchecked, technical debt will ensure that the only work that gets done is unplanned work."

- Gene Kim, co-author The Phoenix Project



This Could Be Your Future





Like Using a Credit Card

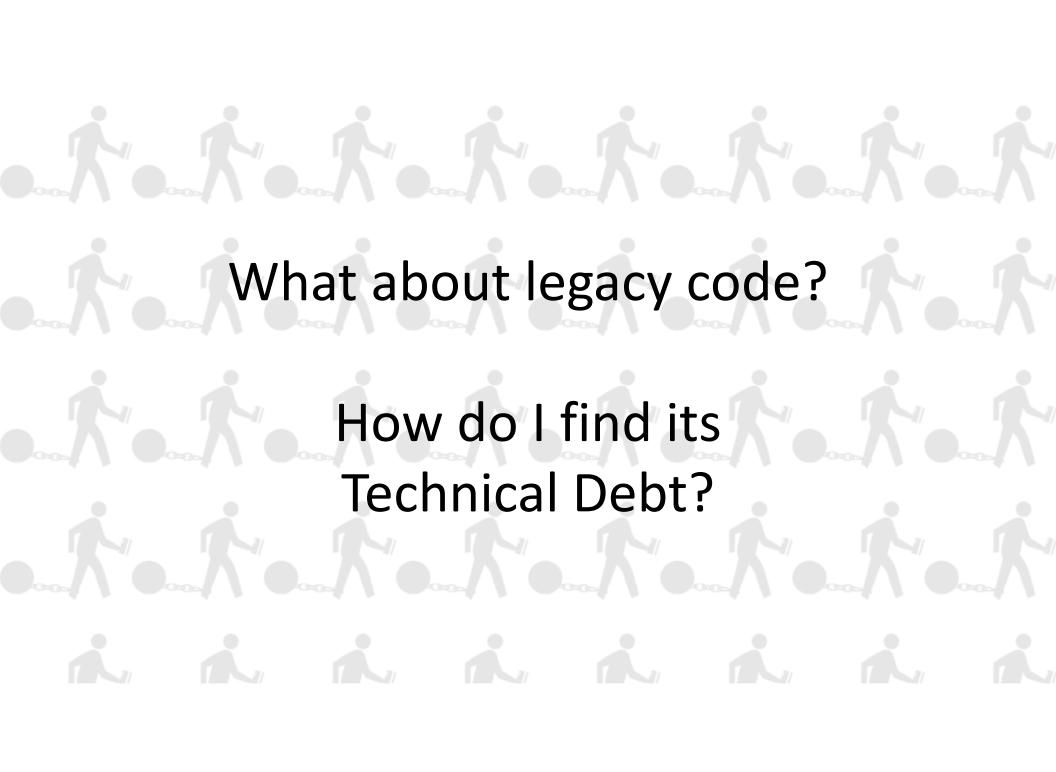


Sometimes a team makes decisions to ship a lessthan-optimal product in order to obtain earlier feedback or a market advantage

But Be Cautious

- Make sure you know ...
 - The interest rate

 - Your payment planThe cost vs. value (Return on Debt ROD?)



Finding Technical Debt

	Objectively	Socially	
	✓ Code coverage	✓ Ask the team	
-3-3-	✓ Code analysis		-3:3:3
	✓ Code metrics (complexity, coupling, LOC)		
0	✓ Code smells		. '8
	✓ Duplications		-C222-
	✓ Duplications		
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SonarQube

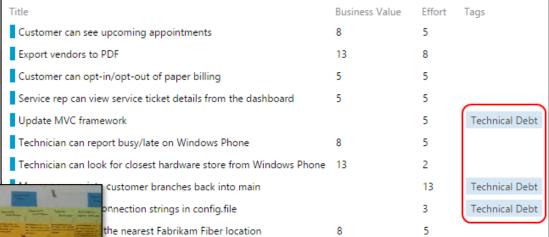
- A platform and tools to continuously analyze and measure code quality
 - Open source
 - Pay for support
 - Pay for some plugins
 - Active community: support, plugins, books

https://bit.ly/SonarCloud

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As You Find it, Make it Visual

In the backlog



On the story map

How Do I Get Out of Debt?

A better question: How do you eat an elephant?

Have a Definition of "Done"

- Closest thing to a "silver bullet"
- Agree on it
- Write it down
- Obey it
- Review and discuss it regularly

Sample Definition of "Done"

- ✓ Code has been reviewed
- ✓ No static analysis errors
- ✓ All tests pass
- ✓ Test coverage doesn't decline
- ✓ All acceptance criteria met
- ✓ Product Owner likes the work

There is no Done-Done

There is only "Done".

No partial credit (points) for partially-done work. Partial credit usually means

Technical Debt.

Have a Cross-Functional Team

Make sure the team has all of the skillsets required to deliver the "Done" work exist on the team.

Automate Tests

Lack of high-quality automated test leads to a breeding ground for technical debt.

Unit | Acceptance | Regression

Continuous Integration

Check-in/commit/merge your code often, building, and running automated tests.

Prefer not to work in branches.

Keep the Pressure Off

Work at a comfortable, sustainable pace.

Be positive. Manage debt informally.

Collaborate on Design

Prefer in-person whiteboard sessions on design topics to leverage the collective experience of the team.

Design For Testability

Testability == Maintainability

Practice Test-Driven Development

Have an Agile Architecture

Simple and emergent, delivering in vertical (thin) slices, and refactoring to patterns as needed.

Mitigate technical risks early.

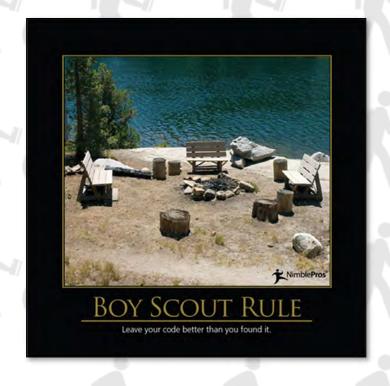
Finish One Thing First

Design the work so that multiple people can "swarm". Complete the first thing and then move on to the next thing.

Working as a team means working as a team.

The Boy Scout Rule

- Leave your code better than you found it.
 - Prior to every commit
 - Small refactorings in legacy code
 - Write additional tests
 - Update an outdated comment
 - Improve a variable name





Done("thank you");

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