



- Lean:

A methodology focused on maximizing value for the customer by eliminating waste (non-value-adding activities) and improving efficiency in every step of the process.

- Kanban:

A visual workflow management method that helps teams balance demand with available capacity, improve task flow, and manage ongoing work with continuous delivery.

- Waste Reduction:

In Lean, this means identifying and removing activities or processes that don't add value to the customer, such as delays, overproduction, or unnecessary steps.

- Flow Efficiency:

The smoothness of task progression through a workflow. In Kanban, flow efficiency is achieved by minimizing interruptions and bottlenecks to ensure tasks move continuously and predictably.

- Customer Value:

The perceived benefit or worth of a product or service to the customer. Both Lean and Kanban aim to maximize customer value by ensuring that processes focus on delivering high-quality, valuable outcomes.

- Work-in-Progress (WIP) Limits:

A core Kanban practice that restricts the number of tasks a team can work on simultaneously. WIP limits help prevent bottlenecks and keep the workflow moving smoothly.

- Continuous delivery:

The project's features are defined and delivered within their cycle time in a way all cycles produce a tested feature, ready to be deployed.

- Demand and Capacity Matching:

A Kanban concept that involves balancing incoming work (demand) with the team's capacity to complete it. This helps prevent overload and ensures a steady pace of delivery.

- Value Stream Mapping:

A Lean tool used to visualize and analyze the entire process flow from start to finish. It helps identify non-value-adding steps (waste) and areas for improvement.

- Value Stream Mapping:

In the lean concept, are those that directly contribute to meeting customer needs by enhancing the product or service, while minimizing waste and inefficiencies.

- Continuous Improvement:

The ongoing effort to enhance processes, products, or services. Both Lean and Kanban encourage teams to regularly assess and improve their workflow for better performance.

- Effort Estimation:

A process used to predict how much time and resources a task or project will require. This helps with planning and scheduling work more accurately in both Lean and Kanban.

- Software Development Planning:

The process of organizing and scheduling tasks, defining project goals, allocating resources, and determining timelines to ensure successful delivery of software. It involves strategic planning to align with business objectives and customer needs.

References

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