

G. Molines 2020-2021







A BIT OF PROJECT MANAGEMENT





What does your team build?

- Code?
- Integration between systems?
- Something complex?

You build a product.

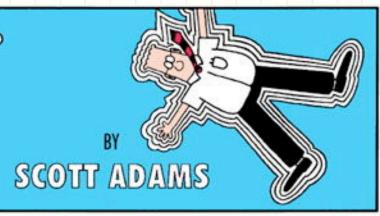
What do your customers buy?

- Code?
- Doc?
- Features?

They buy value.



DILBERT







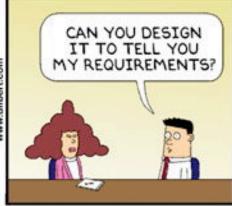




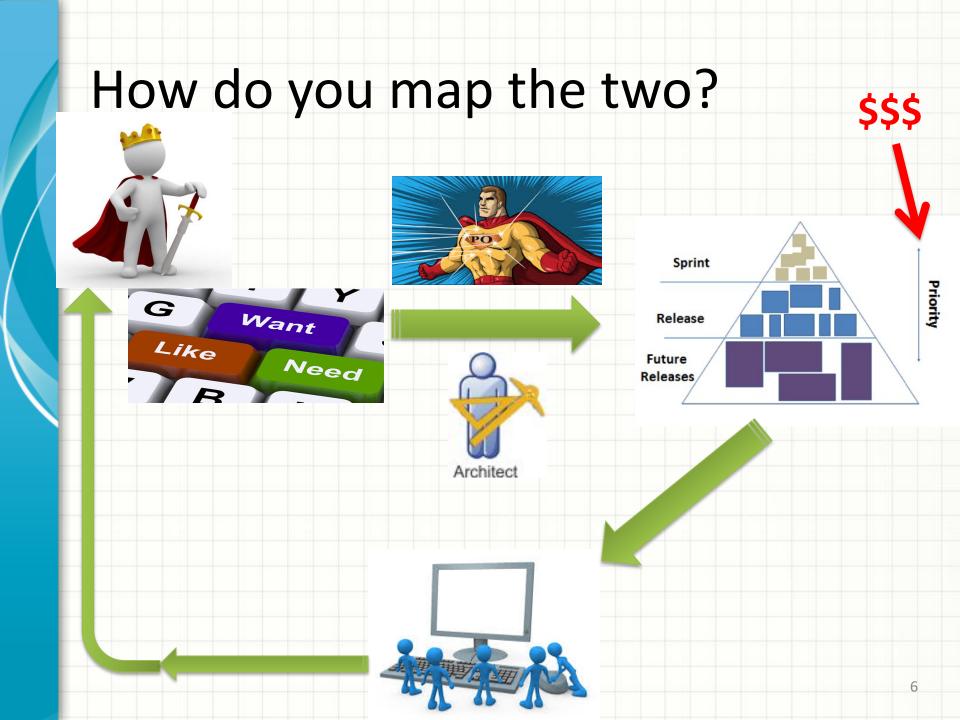








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So

- As an architect, you need to be able to attach value to requirements
- -> understand the market
- + know your customers
- As an architect, you need to be able to attach cost to requirements
- understand the technology
- → know your team

The Project Manager's job is about

- Headcount / resources
- Hardware costs
- Task durations
- Schedules

That is: balancing costs

You're not a project manager

- It's a completely different job
- But

 You need to understand a few things about PM, and you're part of the SDLC

Did I just write "SDLC"?

What is it?

Software Delivery Life Cycle

SOFTWARE DELIVERY LIFE CYCLE





Definition

- From one line of code to a product
- Starts from a constantly evolving code base
- Can build, test, deploy this code into a product, using processes that are
 - Repeatable
 - Efficient
 - Fast
- (may) Also include operating said product

Different types

- Waterfall
- Incremental (Eg: RUP)
- Agile (Eg: XP, Scrum)
- Lean
- Formal methods (DOD, Z, OWL)
- Code and fix (aka Cowboy coding)
- DevOps

But share some common phases

- System Analysis
 - (incl. Requirements capture)
- System Design
- Coding
- Testing
- Deployment
- Maintenance
- End of life

Project Management

Which phases the architect contributes to?

- System Analysis
 - (incl. Requirements capture)
- System Design
- Coding
- Testing
- Deployment
- Maintenance
- End of life

Project Management

ARCHITECT ROLES (FOR BUILDING THE RIGHT SYSTEM)



Where do you fit in the SDLC?

- Attach value to requirements
- Prioritize high level backlog
- Choose technology
- Design system and interfaces
- Drive inception work
 - Esp. on technology evaluation
- Feedback loop: customer evaluation

Attach value to requirements

- Shared responsibility between
 - Product Managers
 - Designers
 - Architects
- Needed to prioritize global backlog

Requirements tracking

- Maps each requirement (expressed by customer) to a user story
- Maps each story to a test case
- At any point of time, the status of a story is known
- When software is delivered, exact tested content is known (and published)

User Story consistency

Product or large project team
 →Several scrum teams (or squads)

- How is their work coordinated?
- What happens with cross-team Epics?

Contribute to cost estimates

- Help estimating costs
- Choose technology depending on cost
- Contribute to buy vs build recommendations
- Help assessing the value → ROI

Planning impacts

- Planning
 - Risky stuff first
- Build skeleton ("walking skeleton") *
- Integrate early
- Validate new technology
 - Incl. costs
 - Of using
 - Of learning
 - Of replacing / evolving

^{*} see appendix

Feedback

- Early design program
- Early access programs = Beta

Pitfalls

Golden hammer syndrome

- Build complexity only when needed
- Iterative architecture
 - Cost of refactoring
 - Length of vision

BUILDING THE RIGHT SYSTEM - CONCLUSION



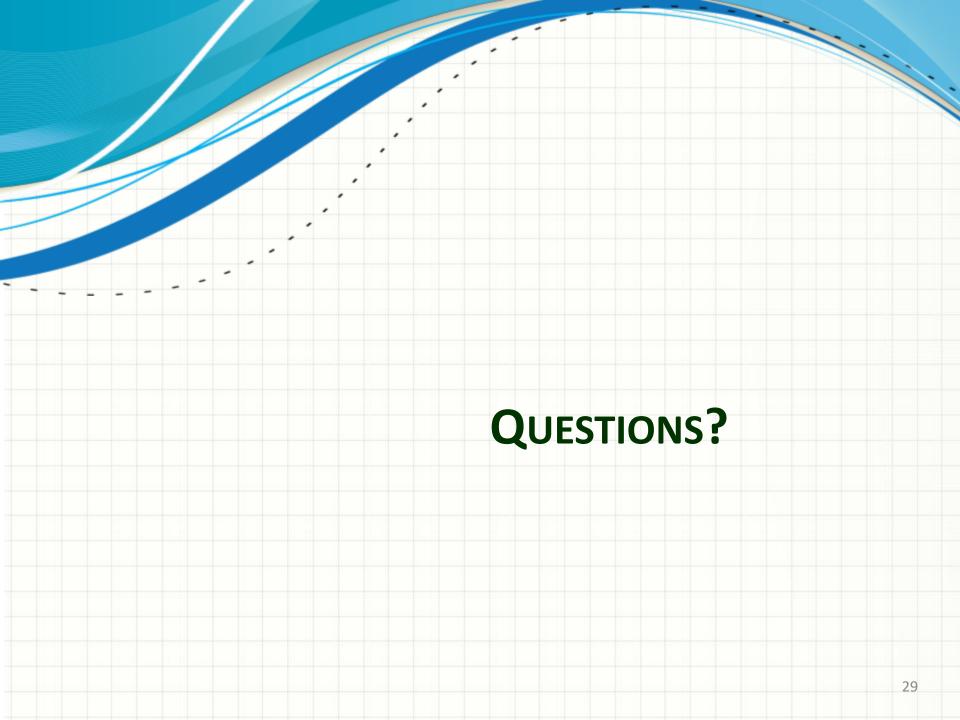
Compromise

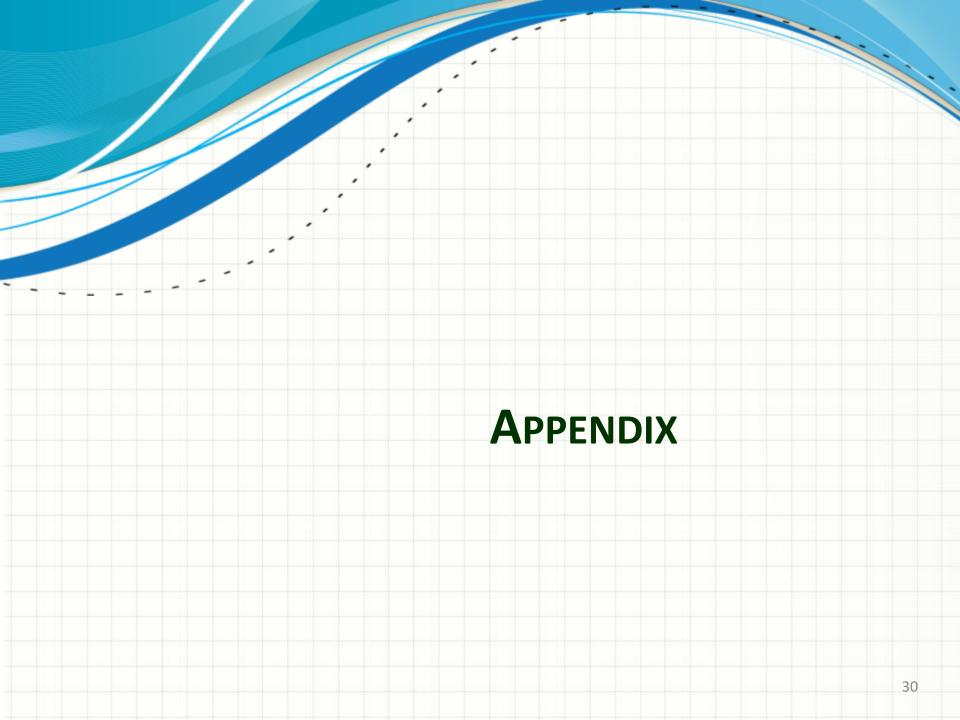
- Architecture is always a compromise
- Between
 - Technology
 - Team skills
 - Cost
 - Time



Container City II, London. 22 apartments < 50k £. Built in 8 days.







Walking Skeleton

- This is what we want you to do for your project !!!
- What is it, why?

Walking Skeleton - Definition

- A vertical slide through architecture layers
- Minimal implementation
- Validate design and chosen technology

Walking Skeleton - Benefits

- Early feedback on choices
- Quality built in, not an after-thought
- Allows to set up development environment
 - And CI pipeline
 - And yes, we want you to do that in your project early !!
- Helps dev teams to get started