Unleashing the power of Scrum and Kanban together - Best of Both Worlds!!

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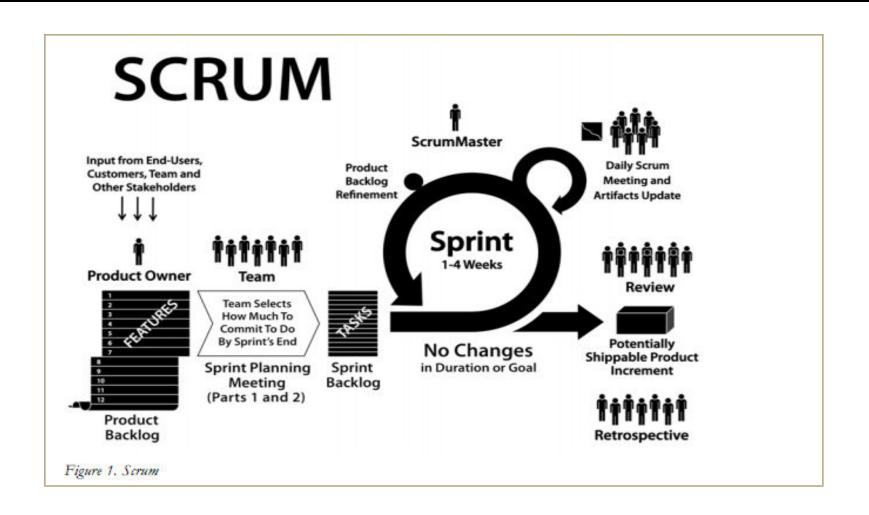
About Us

- Digite Inc, valley based product company, pioneer in Web-based Collaborative Products/ Solutions for Geographically Distributed Teams
- Over 75 customers/ 250,000 users in North America, Europe, Asia/ Pacific.
- Two products, Quarterly releases
- 30+ dev team size, 5-8 QA, 1 PO, distributed across three locations.

Agenda

- Why look beyond SCRUM?
- What is Kanban/ Scrumban?
- When to use it?
- Swift-Kanban Demo

Refresh SCRUM

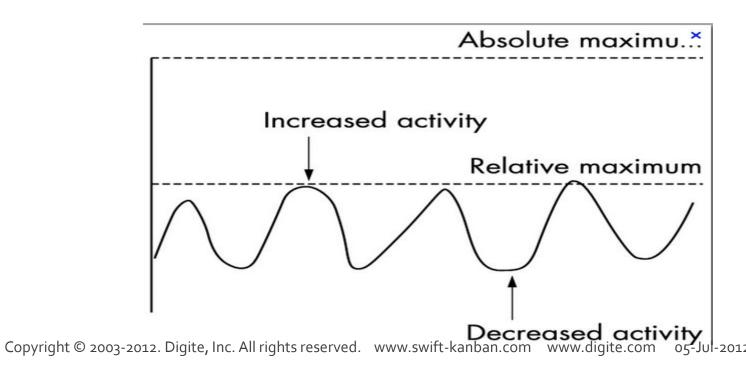


If you have been doing SCRUM, what do you if in the middle of a SPRINT.....

Customer pushes to include a HIGHLY BUSINESS CRITICAL feature in the iteration scope

Production server crashes and requires entire team to work for 2 days?

Do you oscillate between over - commitment and undercommittment



What do you do to make sure that the SPRINT commitment is not missed?

Hint :- Does your team slog at the last mile or make safer commitments?

Do you get a mini-death march burndown like this often?



How do you improve your velocity? Do you over-estimate next sprint cards?

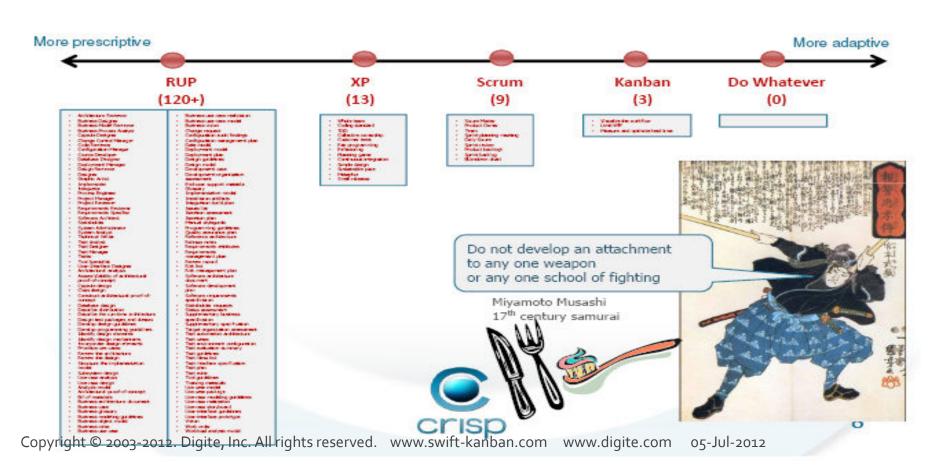
- Do you clearly know "what to build" and whether what you are building will be "loved" by the customers?
- Is there a point in preparing/ analysing too many stories for development to work on (waste)?
- Do you end up in frequent re-planning or sprints?

Enter Kanban

 Derived from the combination of two Japanese words, kan ("visual") and ban ("card" or "board"), kanban roughly translates to sign board or signal board.

Kanban Introduction

Prescriptive vs adaptive



Kanban – Key Principles

- Visualize your Workflow
- Limit Work In-Process (WIP)
- Manage Flow
- Make Process Policies Explicit
- Improve Collaboratively(Using Models/ Scientific Methods)

How to transition?

Kanban Approach

- Start with what you do now
- Pursue a Evolutionary change approach
- Retain current roles/ responsibilities

Visualize Workflow

- Visualizing workflow helps identify the problem areas/ bottlenecks.
- Gives a common picture of vision/ goals

Visualize workflow



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Scrum Board

One could argue this is already done using Agile boards, but at a glance can you see:

- ★ What you are working on?
- ★ If you are overloaded?
- ★ Where bottlenecks are?
- ★ Where gaps are forming?
- ★ What is blocked?



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Typical Scrum board

Limit Work-In-Process (WIP)



One Simple rule...

STOP STARTING

START STOPPING

Why Limit WIP?

- Multi-tasking is no good and rather reduces productivity, than improve it.
- Reduces rework
- Lessens probability of min-death marches.

Queuing Theory: Little's law

- *Total Cycle Time
- Number of things in process/AverageCompletion Rate

Example:

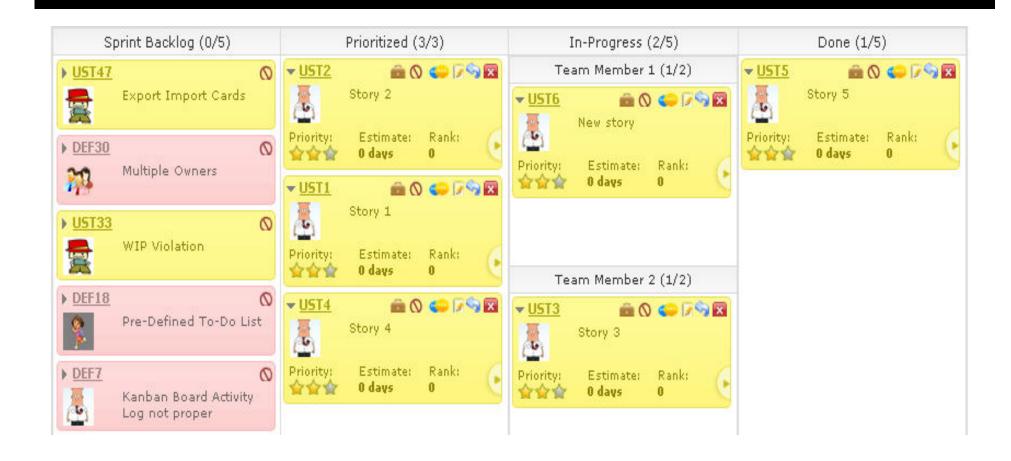
1 week = 4 Items/4 per week

Queuing Theory: Little's law

To improve Cycle Time

- Reduce Number of Things in Process
- Improve Average Completion Rate
- Reduce rework
- High visibility of blockers and active removal
- Analysis to identify items that are too large

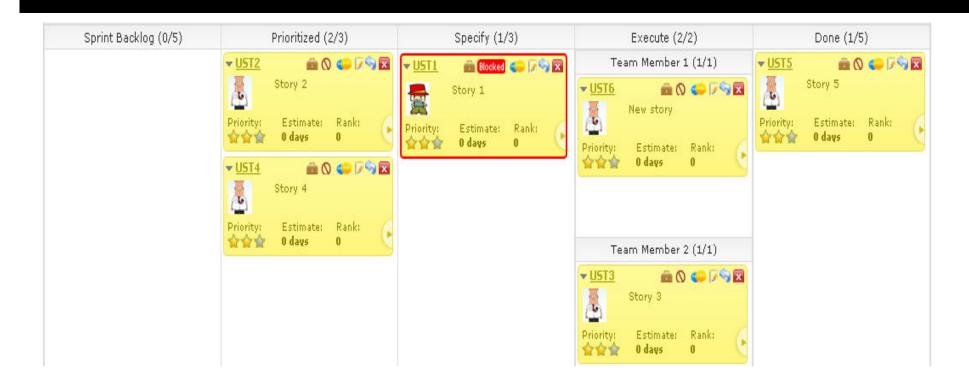
Manage Flow



Just-in-time Stories

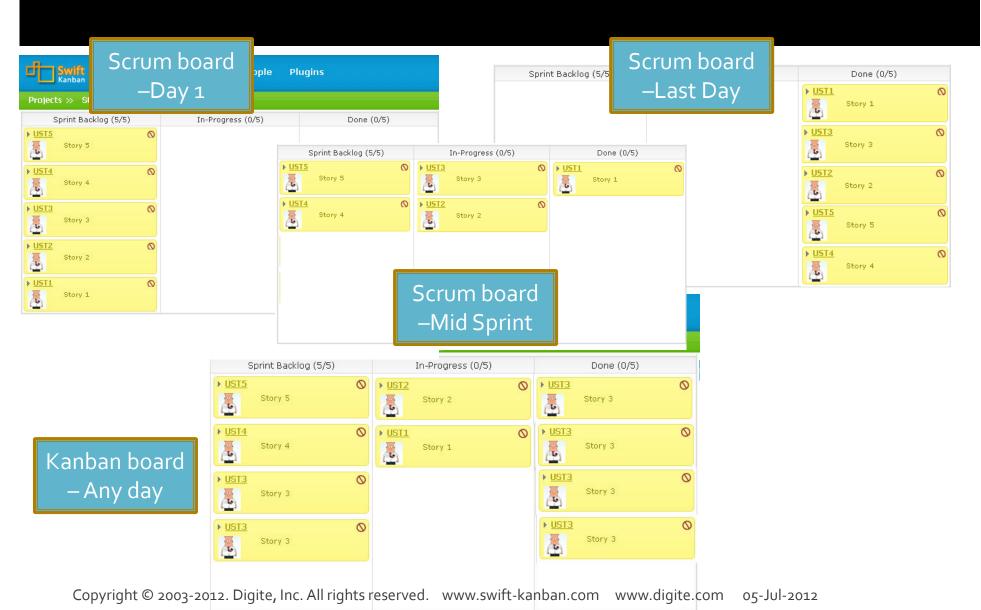
- Late binding of tasks to owners Enables decoupling of prioritization vs assignment.
- Ready defines what to do next, than a hard plan

Identify & resolve bottlenecks

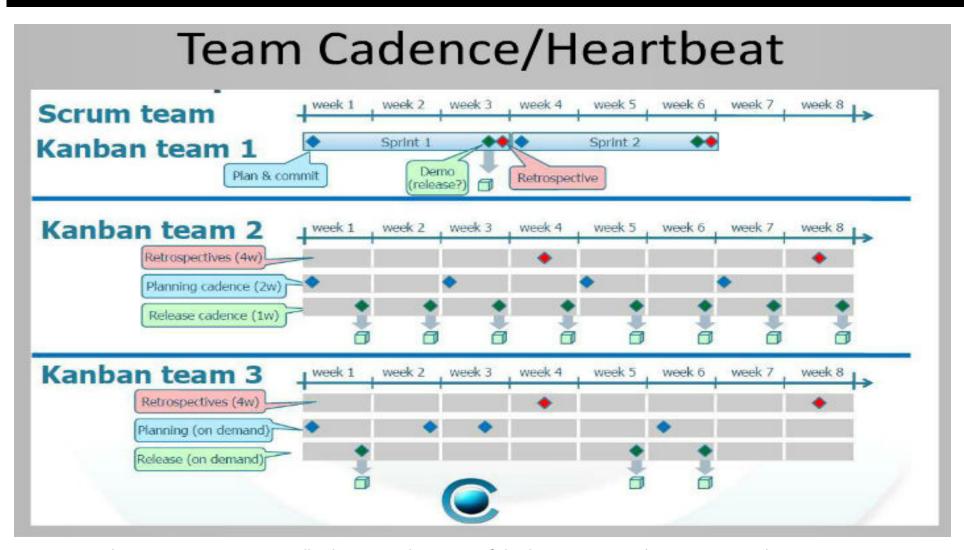


SCRUM vs Kanban

SCRUM vs Kanban - Flow



Timeboxing vs Cadence



Late Scope Additions - Allowed

	SCRUM	Kanban
Timeboxed iterations	Prescribed	Optional
Team commitment	Sprint backlog	Optional
Default metric	Velocity	Lead time
Cross functional teams	Prescribed	Optional Specialist teams allowed
Item size	Completed within 1 sprint	No size prescribed
Follow up diagram	Burndown chart	No prescibed (CFD)
WIP limited	Indirectly (per sprint)	Directly (per WF state)
Estimation	Prescribed	Optional
Adding new items	Not allowed	Whenever capacity is available
Team ownership	Sprint backlog	Board shared by teams
Roles	Prescribed (SM, PO, Team)	Optional
Board reset	After each sprint	Persistent
Prioritization	Prescribes prioritized product backlog	Optional

Who doesn't like cocktails?





Scrum + Kanban = Scrumban

Shaken, not Stirred....New mix

Scrum

- Release Planning
- Iteration Planning and fixed iteration scope
- Daily Standup within smaller teams
- Retrospectives
- Agile Engg practices daily builds, test automation etc.

Kanban

- Work Visualization (different than Agile task boards)
- WIP Limits, to discourage multi-tasking
- Test as soon as "done" and release as soon as 'Tested'
- Dealing with bottlenecks asap
- Focus on smooth "flow"

When to use Kanban?

- Upstream Manage the backlog process All the steps preceding the actual development sprint
- Downstream Management system testing, packaging, deployment
- Or even Sprint execution......

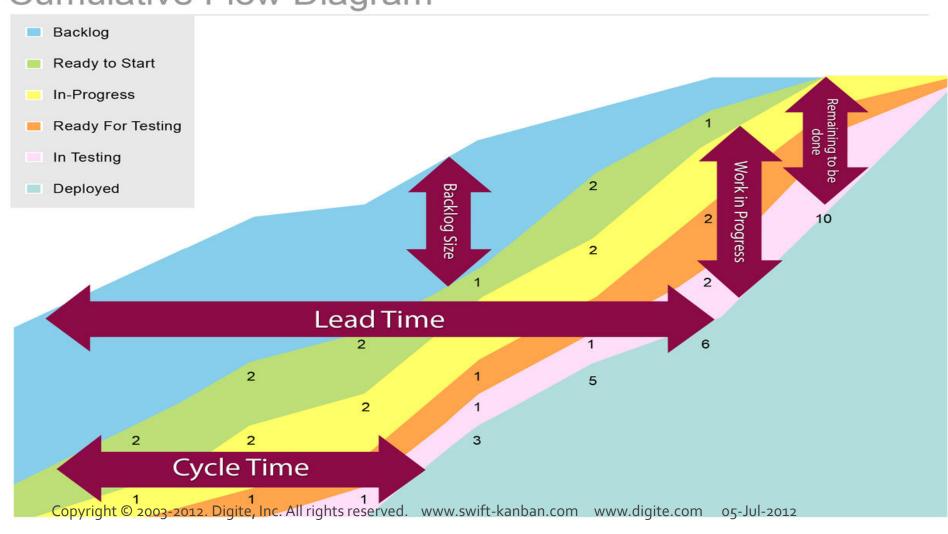
When to consider Scrumban

- Maintenance Work
- Event-driven Work e.g. help-desk/ support
- Projects with frequent and unexpected user stories or programming errors
- New Product Development
- To manage improvement communities during/ after Scrum roll-out

What/ how to measure improvement?

CFD (Cumulative flow diagram)

Cumulative Flow Diagram



Lead/ Cycle Time



Throughput

- Throughput is the rate of delivery of customer valued work into production.
- Two major variables regulate Throughput;
 WIP and Cycle Time.
- Throughput allows forecasting of future capability.

Benefits

- Better/ "Value" delivery
- Can make releases "Whenever(almost, bugfixes mainly)
- Much better visibility
- Happy customers/ users. [©]

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References

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- Work/blogs of Yuval Yeret
- InfoQ Blogs
- Kanbandev Yahoo group
- www.swift-kanban.com/kanban

Contact us at <u>sales@digite.com</u> to know more or schedule a exclusive product demo