



# IMPROVING PREDICTABILITY USING KANBAN

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# Work falls in 2 buckets

## Keep the lights on...

- Production Support or Maintenance project
  - ▣ Pipeline changes frequently
  - ▣ Prioritization changes frequently
- Release planning is done in the following few ways:
  - ▣ Either a defined frequency
  - ▣ Around some important functionality
- Estimation limited to primarily “key” work items

## Projects

- Discretionary or Value Enhancing
- Traditionally, waterfall based
  - ▣ “MS Project” like scheduling
    - WBS is made
    - Estimate is made
    - Dependencies are defined
    - As project progresses, MSP keep computing a scheduled date
- Increasingly Agile based

# Forecasting...

## Keep the lights on...

- Quite non-committal
- Whatever can be “fitted” in the given timeline, goes in the release
- Trust deficit between business and IT or customer and vendor
  - ▣ Business/customer always feels that work items are over estimated
    - Extremely difficult to justify every incremental
  - ▣ Delivery always feels that customer/business does not appreciate the details
- Estimation basis is past time sheet data
  - ▣ This too is error prone and massaged

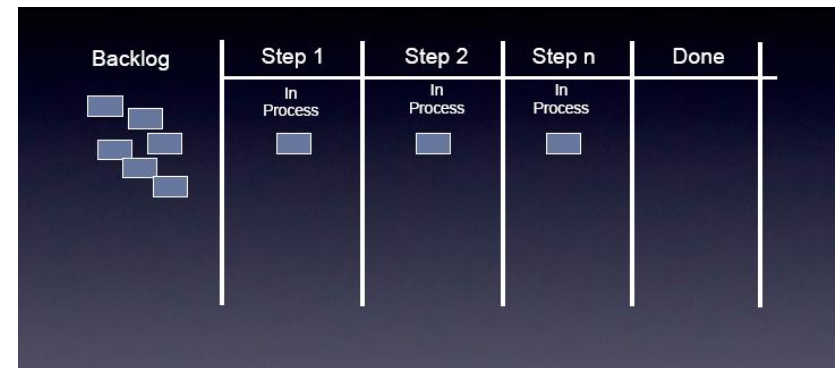
## Projects

- Scheduling done with critical path tracking
  - ▣ Two key issues:
    - Scheduling is very deterministic
      - ▣ Though, it is completely based on “estimates”
    - Trust deficit and issues with estimation continue
- With this background, there is an inherent contradiction between the estimate and the forecast
- Further, as work progresses and projects start slipping, focus is around controlling critical path
  - ▣ Limited ability to do scenario based planning

# A quick Kanban primer

- Visualize the Work
  - Map your value stream
- Limit Work in Process (WIP)
- Manage Flow; Establish a Cadence
  - Remove bottlenecks and improve the flow
  - Increase throughput
- Make Process Policies Explicit
 

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- Implement Feedback Loops
- Improve Collaboratively, Evolve Experimentally

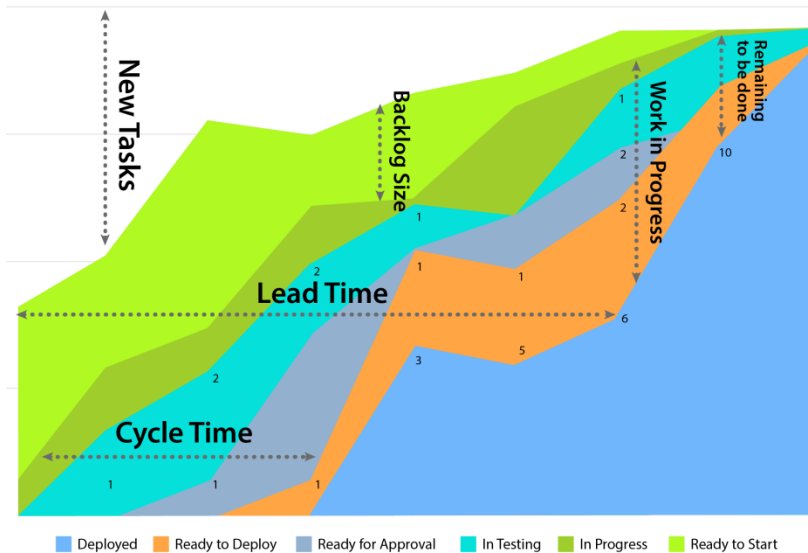


# So, how does Kanban help?

- Flowing of cards is at the heart of a Kanban system
- As cards flow, system tracks:
  - ▣ How much each card of different type, of each size, spends on each stage of the value stream
    - Sizing is based on a approx T shirt sizing
    - Wait time and blocked time can be excluded by the system
- Focus on low WIP limits discourages people from multitasking
  - ▣ “Stop starting; start finishing”
  - ▣ Result: calendar time = approx. actual effort

# Metrics from a Kanban system

How to Read a Cumulative Flow Diagram



- Cycle Time =  $WIP / \text{Throughput}$
- For a given inventory of work, Cycle Time and Throughput are inversely proportional
  - Will be used interchangeably

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# Predicting with CFD

Product demo

# Question remains....

- We know what we need to do...
- But how we go about doing it?
- Introducing “Simulation with Swift-Kanban”



# Simulation with Swift-Kanban

- Basis:
  - ▣ Estimates are not accurate
  - ▣ Even an accurate estimate fail for multiple reasons!
  - ▣ But...
    - We know that variation in effort takes a distribution pattern
- Next:
  - ▣ We derive base data for the simulation from “actual” data
    - Not by estimates
    - Actual data based on progress of work on the board
      - Accuracy driven by the rigor of Stand-up call
    - Team/work profile
  - ▣ We do make some assumptions...
- Result:
  - ▣ Simulation helps you to evaluate different options that impact your throughput/cycle time
    - You can change your team profile and see the impact
    - You can change your working model and see the impact
  - ▣ Gives you more concrete information “behind” your decision

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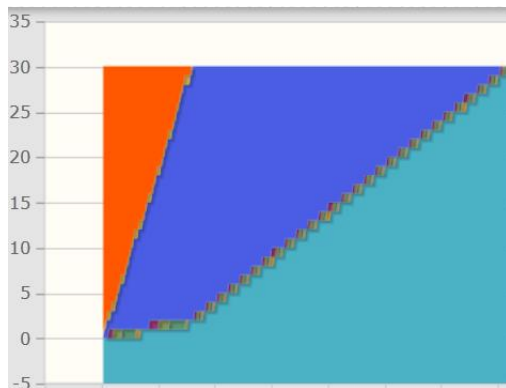
Lets do some “what-if” analysis...

Product demo

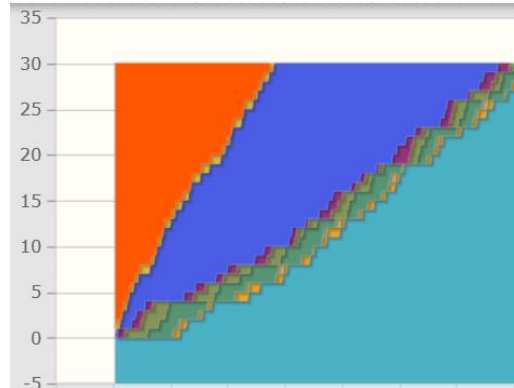
# In summary...



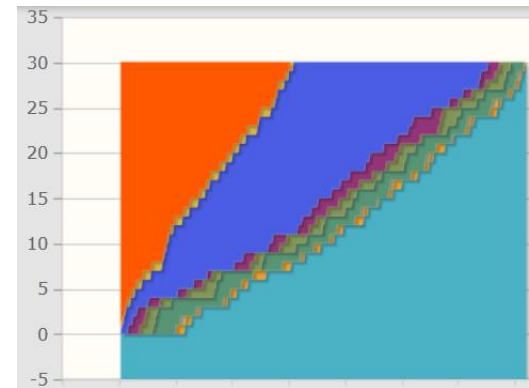
- 30 cards
- With a team of 3:
  - 1 Designer
  - 1 Developer
  - 1 Tester
- Cycle time: 1756



- 30 cards
- With a team of 5:
  - 1 Designer
  - 4 Developers
  - 1 Tester
- Cycle time: 495



- 30 cards
- With a team of 5:
  - 1 Designer
  - 4 Developers
  - 1 Tester
- Plus, Designers can do Development...
- Cycle time: 459



# Make prediction with confidence!

- Extend the algorithm to do multiple runs
  - ▣ Eliminates anomalies from a single run
  - ▣ Gives you a 95% confidence number over a large number of runs
  
- Product demo

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Thank you...

Q&A