

**SOFTWARE**

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**DEVELOPMENT PROCESS**



HARDWARE  
COMPANIES

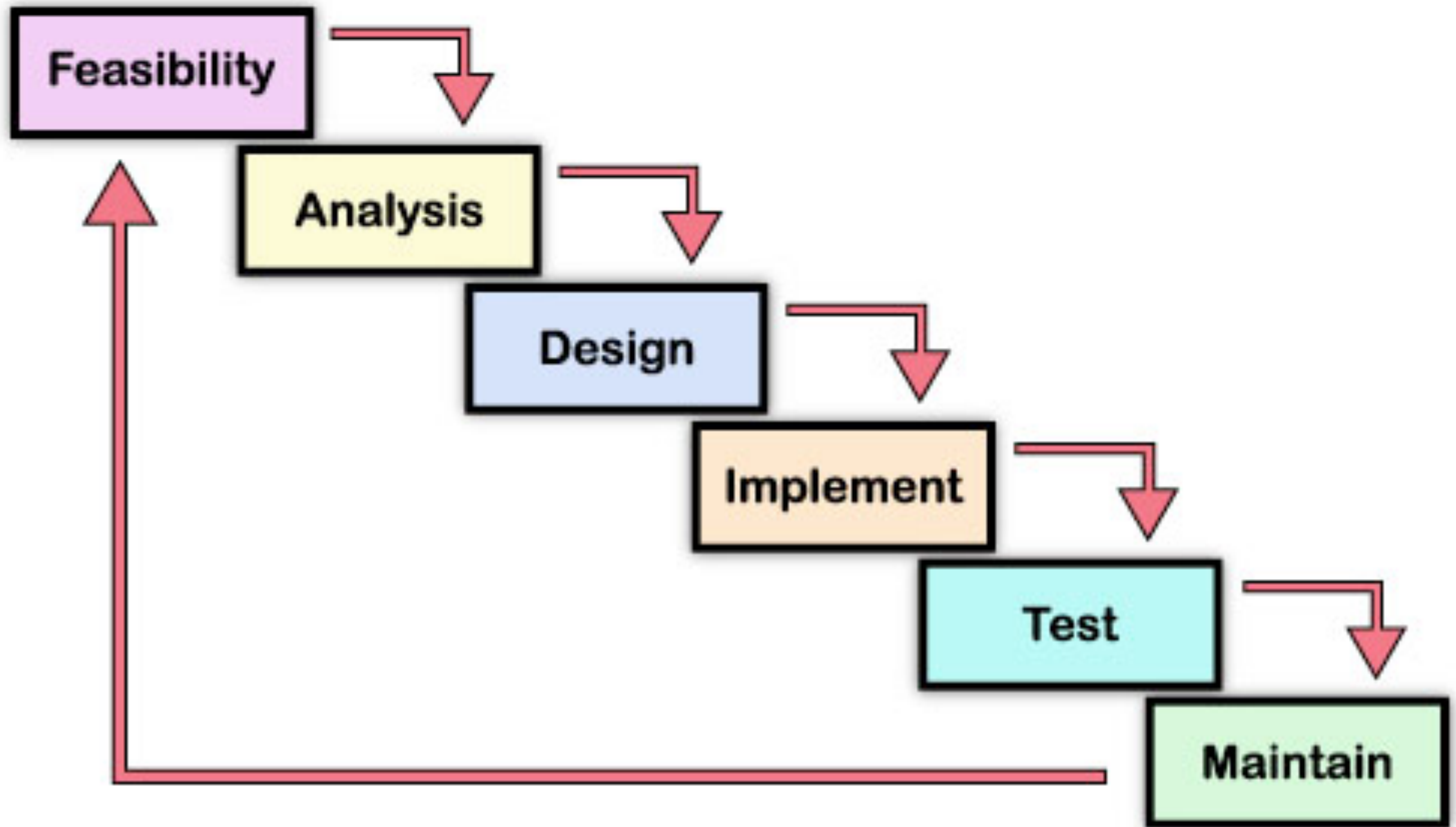
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IBM, AT&T

# SOFTWARE IS NOT SAME AS HARDWARE

- ▶ Fixing software is cheaper than other industries
- ▶ Fixing defects earlier in the process is cheaper
- ▶ Estimates in software are not accurate
- ▶ Software is easier to change
- ▶ Hard to predict the future.

# WATERFALL SOFTWARE DEVELOPMENT PROCESS

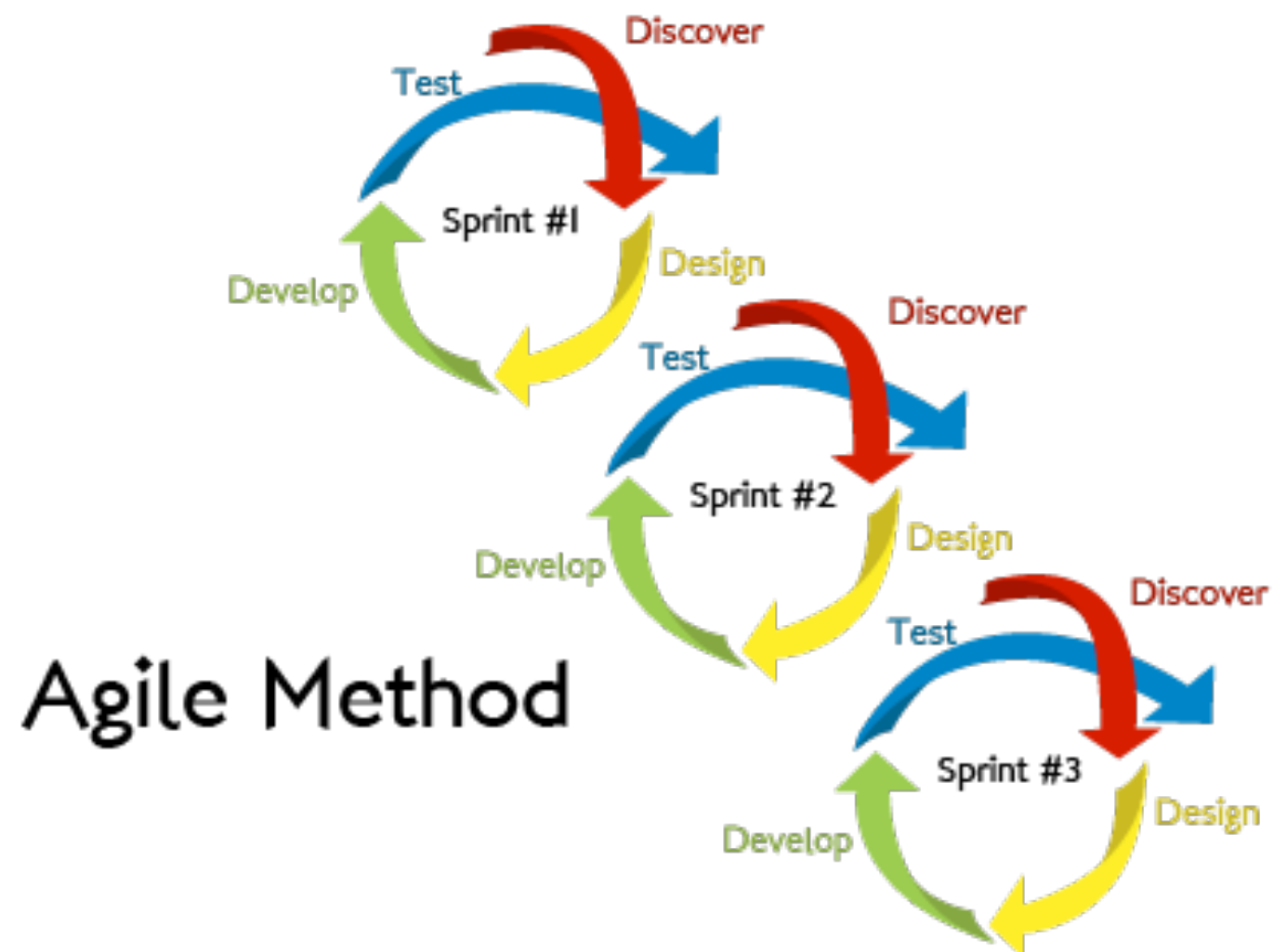


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# WATERFALL DEVELOPMENT PROCESS

- ▶ Each stage is long and feeds into next
- ▶ Defects found downstream are expensive to fix
- ▶ Feedback loops can be incorporated
- ▶ Often late in the process
- ▶ Resistent to change

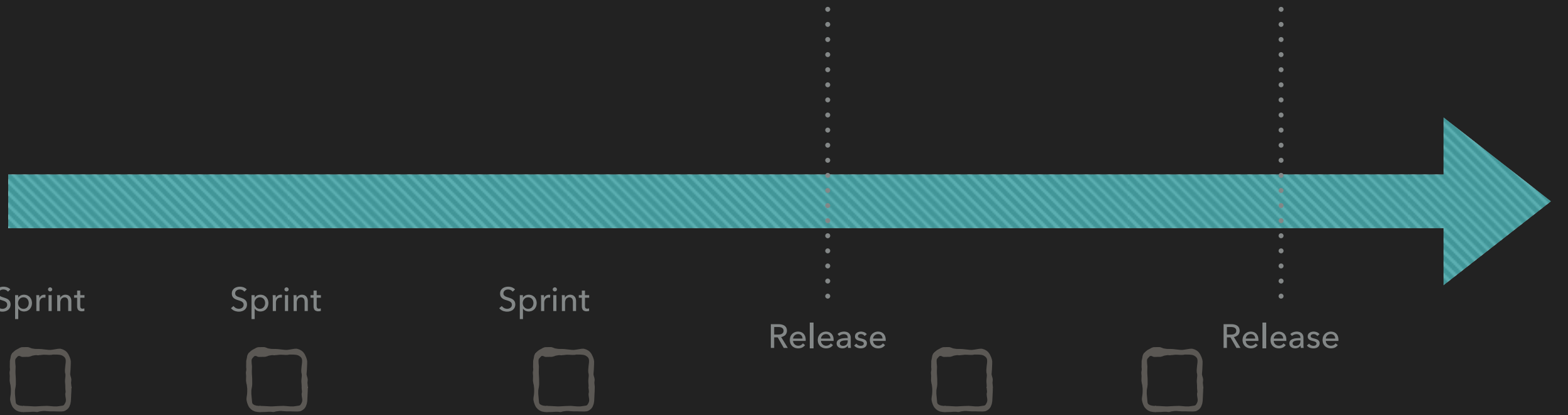
# AGILE METHODOLOGY



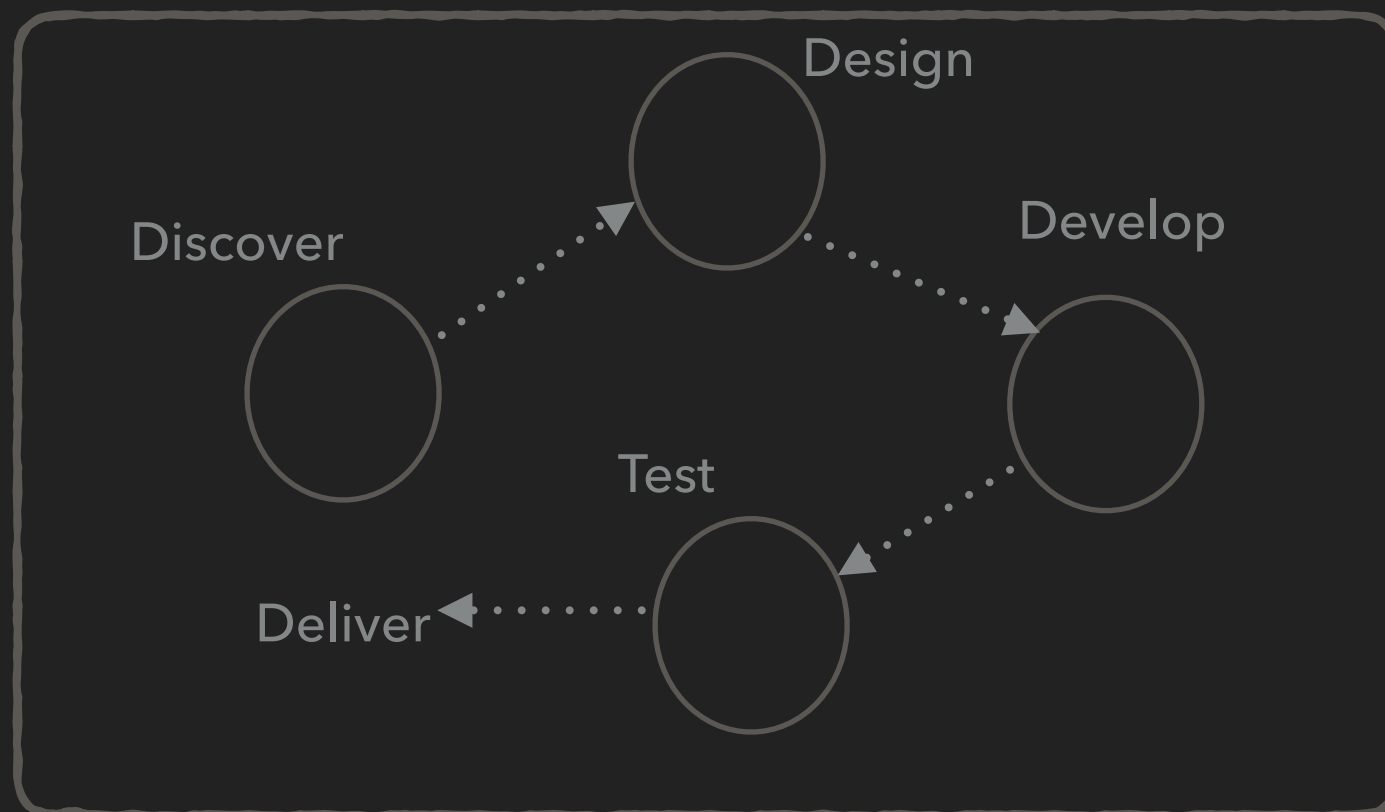
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# AGILE MANIFESTO

- ▶ Individuals and interactions over processes and tools
- ▶ Working software over comprehensive documentation
- ▶ Customer collaboration over contract negotiation
- ▶ Responding to change over following a plan



Sprint





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## WHAT IS A SPRINT

- ▶ End of each sprint is a deliverable
- ▶ Bounding tasks within sprint encourages better estimates
- ▶ Features that business and customers can use earlier
- ▶ Spending less resource at each step
- ▶ Less risk since shorter cycle encourages recalibration

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# DELIVERY !!!!!!!

- ▶ Evolutionary Delivery
  - ▶ Each sprint results in additional functionality
- ▶ Continuous Delivery
  - ▶ Constant repeatable sprints
- ▶ Adaptable Delivery
  - ▶ Changing to business realities

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# BEING AGILE : IS HARD

- ▶ Shorter Deliverable Time
- ▶ Smart Assumptions
- ▶ Temporary Scaffolding
- ▶ Fear of Unknowns

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# BEING AGILE : IS WORTH IT

- ▶ Allows Experimentation
- ▶ Reduce Risks
- ▶ Consistent Delivery Schedule
- ▶ Corporate confidence in each sprint.

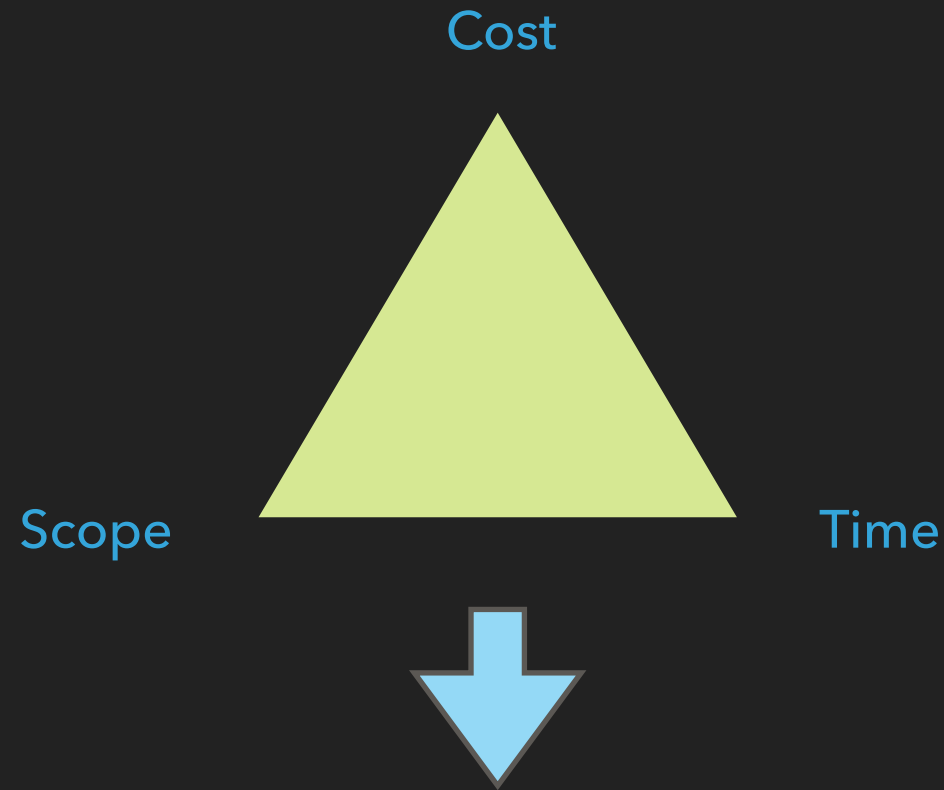
HOW

DO WE DO IT

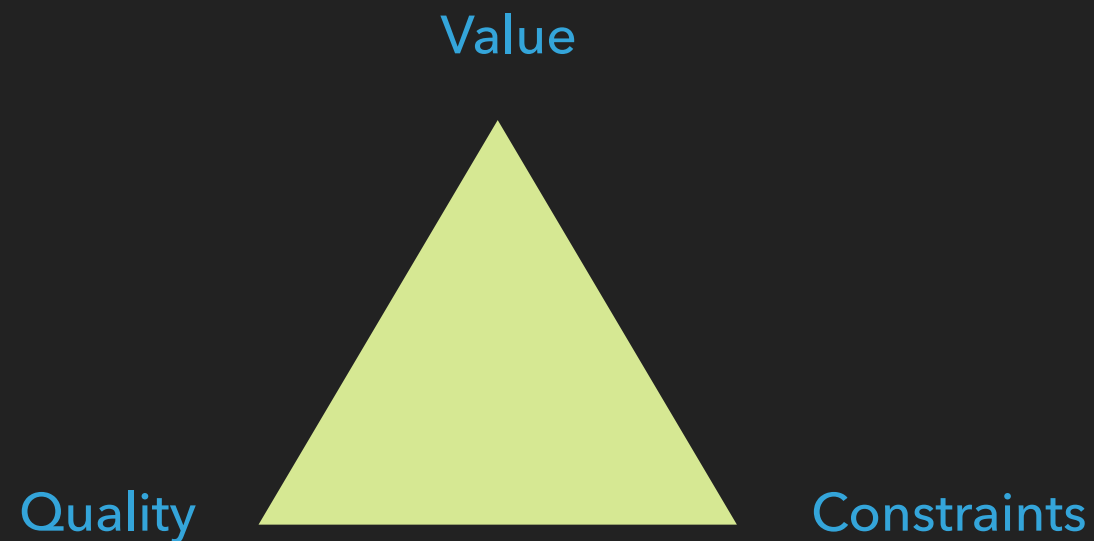
# REDEFINE SUCCESS

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## Waterfall Process



## Agile Methodology



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**DELIVER THE KNOWN,  
RESEARCH THE UNKNOWN**

khivi

# HOW DO WE DO IT ....

- ▶ VERIFY VALUE
- ▶ DON'T DIVIDE AND CONQUER
- ▶ SIMPLE
- ▶ THEORY OF CONSTRAINTS
- ▶ COMMUNICATIONS
- ▶ PRODUCT PLANNING
- ▶ BETTER ESTIMATES



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## VERIFY VALUE CONTINUOUSLY

- ▶ Question what customers want
- ▶ Verify what is being built
- ▶ Ask why it is being built
- ▶ Be prepared to do something of more value

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# DON'T DIVIDE & CONQUER

## ▶ DIVIDE & CONQUER

- ▶ Big Design UpFront
- ▶ Early Decisions
- ▶ Integration at end

## ▶ CONQUER & DIVIDE

- ▶ Build the simple solution
- ▶ Postpone Decisions
- ▶ Integrate with stubs

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# KEEP IT SIMPLE

- ▶ Courage : Be confident
- ▶ Humility : Do not over-engineer
- ▶ Concise : Be brief (not terse)
- ▶ Elegant : Don't confuse
- ▶ Smart : Don't be smart
- ▶ Evolve: Be ready to evolve

# THEORY OF CONSTRAINTS

- ▶ Recognize your constraints
- ▶ Optimize your constraints
  - ▶ Resource allocation
  - ▶ Automation
  - ▶ Learn
- ▶ There is always a constraint



# COMMUNICATIONS

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# TYPES OF COMMUNICATION TOOLS

- ▶ Planning
  - ▶ trello, asana
- ▶ Work Item Tracking
  - ▶ jira, redmine, bugzilla, asana, trello
- ▶ Discussions
  - ▶ asana, basecamp, slack
- ▶ Documentation
  - ▶ google docs, wiki, basecamp
- ▶ (Ephemeral)
  - ▶ IM, in-person, email, slack

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# COMMUNICATION TOOLS

- ▶ Open - Visibility to all
- ▶ Notifiable - Can setup notifications for interesting changes
- ▶ Observable - Team members can be just observers
- ▶ Frictionless - Lightweight and easy to add information
- ▶ Containerized - Can partition based on organization needs
- ▶ Searchable - Ability to search through store
- ▶ Deep Linking - Ability to refer to a particular item in tool

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## CAVEATS TO LOOK OUT FOR: AND ADAPT

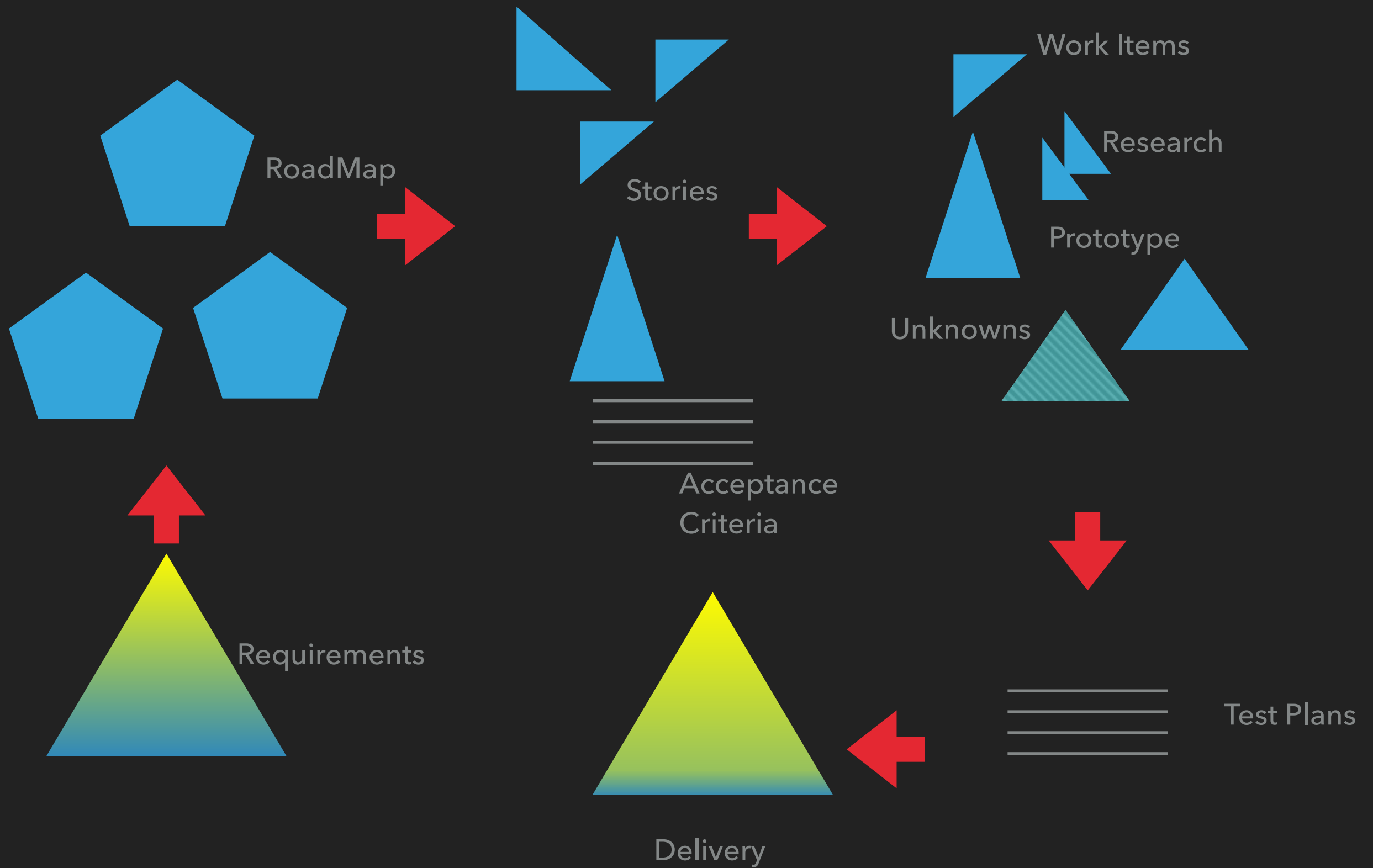
- ▶ Used only as a input tool. Other team members not using to to find information
- ▶ As it is setup it is confusion and overwhelming.
- ▶ There is a lot of activity occurring but in silos
- ▶ Large amount of information added is adding noise to productivity



# PRODUCT PLANNING

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**PLANNING IS A DAILY, WEEKLY  
AND QUARTERLY ACTIVITY**



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# USER STORIES

- ▶ Independent
- ▶ Negotiable
- ▶ Valuable
- ▶ Estimable
- ▶ Small
- ▶ Testable

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# PRODUCT MANAGEMENT

- ▶ We treat long estimates as gut-feeling
- ▶ We ask team members to break large projects
- ▶ Estimate smaller projects
- ▶ Execute smaller tasks at a time (deliver..)
- ▶ Divide problems into knowns and unknowns
- ▶ Deliver the knowns
- ▶ Research the unknowns (to covert them to knowns)
- ▶ Task broken to largest time that risk is acceptable.

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# ESTIMATION

- ▶ Roadmap Planning (quarterly)
- ▶ Feature Planning (monthly)
- ▶ Sprint Planning (weekly)
- ▶ Fibonacci (1,2,3,5,8,...), T-Shirt Sizes (S,M, L, XL, XLL)
- ▶ More frequently you measure the better estimates you get

# DON'T DO THIS



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2

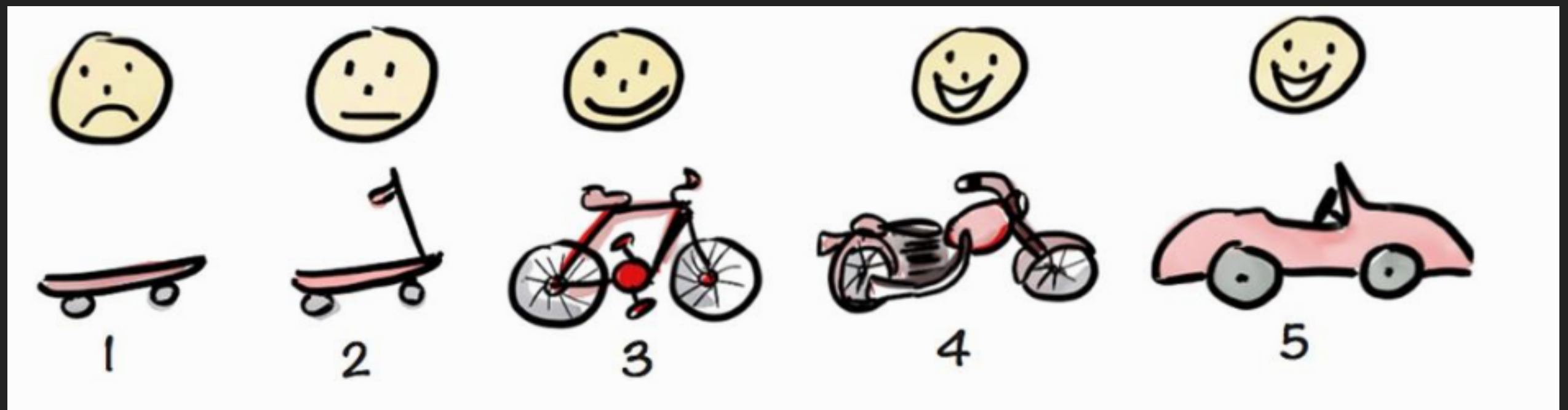


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# DO THIS





# SOFTWARE DEVELOPMENT

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# SOFTWARE IS NEVER DONE

- ▶ Bugs are discovered
- ▶ Customers want new features
- ▶ Market demands new functionality
- ▶ Actively refactor code

*Code for Change*

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# EXTREME PROGRAMMING VALUES

- ▶ Communication
- ▶ Simplicity
- ▶ Feedback
- ▶ Courage
- ▶ Respect

*Code for Change*

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# PUSH FAST, CATCH EARLY

- ▶ Code Reviews
- ▶ Automated Testing
- ▶ Continuous Integration
- ▶ QA Alignment
- ▶ Rapid Deployment

*Code for Change*

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# PATTERNS TO EMBRACE

- ▶ Humility
- ▶ Strong views, weakly held
- ▶ Appreciate beauty
- ▶ Deliver the knowns

*Code for Change*

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# ANTI-PATTERNS TO AVOID

- ▶ PowerPoint Architecture
- ▶ SuperHero Engineering
- ▶ Personal Silo
- ▶ Yes we can
- ▶ Cognitive Overload
- ▶ Manual Testing

Code for Change