

MARK STRINGER

DELIVERING THE IMPOSSIBLE



Seven metaphors for successful
software development

Delivering the Impossible

Mark Stringer

Chapter 1 - Introduction

N big and small ideas to help you success with your software development project.

The title of this book is “Delivering the impossible.” But of course, you, or anyone, can only deliver possible things. So why did you pick up this book that has a contradiction right on the front cover, in its title?

Here are some reasons why you might.

How about this? You are working on a project. You’re a member of the project team or you’re the manager, and you feel stuck. It seems like the project you’ve been asked to deliver is impossible.

You’re not quite sure when this happened. But at some point, someone told someone that the project would be finished by a certain date (probably Christmas). Instinctively, you know that your team can’t deliver it.

Maybe it’s worse than that, maybe you still don’t even know what needs to be delivered. People are telling you that the project needs to be finished by a certain date. But when you, or your team try to get a definitive answer of what finished would mean, you don’t get the answers you need.

Even if you do know what should be delivered, you’re certain that your team can’t deliver it on time.

In every direction, there seem to be problems that you can’t solve. You have somehow found this book. You think it might be worth a read.

Yes, maybe it’s that. You’re the project manager.

But maybe it’s this, you’re the project *owner*. This is your baby. This is the project that you have finally persuaded the board to fund that could be your ticket to the big time and success. You have a great group of people working on a project for you. But they’re burning through the budget at a terrifying rate and they’re asking a lot of questions that you find it difficult to answer.

You’re starting to get this uncomfortable feeling that the project isn’t going well. And for the sake of the company, well, that and the sake of your career, you need this project to go well. You realise, you don’t know what you can do to help the project succeed. You wonder if there any useful tips in this book, for you, or for your team. Is there anything that *you* could do to help the project do better?

Maybe you’re working on a project, but you aren’t any kind of boss. Maybe you’re one of the people who does the work. Yes, yes, you know you’re going to get paid no matter whether the project is a success or not. But still, you’d rather work on projects that are a success.

So, let’s get right to it. How do you deliver a project that is impossible? The quick answer is that you look at it from a different point of view, you find a way of seeing it, that makes it so that it isn’t impossible.

Of course, that's another reason why you might have picked up this book. Even though you think your project is impossible, you haven't given up.

Well, part of the reason for not giving up is that you know that a lot of things that seem impossible do actually get fixed, given the right skills and expertise. You know this from other parts of your life. That it's not a good idea to give up immediately when things get difficult. Often things do get better if you persist. If you look at them from a different angle, if you see them through a different lens, suddenly things that seemed impossibly start to click into place.

The software pioneer Alan Kay said, "Point of view is worth 80 IQ points." If you can only figure out the right way to look at something, you can do much cleverer things. What I'm trying to show in this book are different ways of looking at the problem of project management. The idea is that if we can only find the right point of view, we can be much cleverer about what we do.

So, you might expect a book called "Delivering the Impossible" to have a bunch of different ways of looking at problem projects. You might even expect some useful ways of looking at the ones that seem totally impossible.

What you would like and expect from a book titled "Delivering the Impossible" is some kind of guide. You'd expect some kind of handbook for dealing with projects that seem impossible.

You might expect to find methods for spotting issues that make a project "impossible". You might then expect the book to go on to talk about what to do in these situations. How to make a project reasonable and deliverable and give it the best chance of success.

What if a project is genuinely impossible? A book called "delivering the impossible" should tell you how to spot it. And it should give advice on what to do in such circumstances. It should tell you how to keep yourself and others sane and safe. How to get away from a lost cause and move on to do well on other projects. How to ride into the sunset to fight another day.

Well, this is that book. And it tries to meet all these expectations. This is especially that book if what you do involves the development of software.

If you read this book, you'll learn how to improve your management of impossible seeming situations. Things might look bad. But there are often some quite simple things you can do to turn projects around and help them do well.

Why This?

What might be a shortened version of why you picked up this book? Because you're involved in a project and you don't know what you're doing. On the whole, in your life and your work, you would really like to feel that you *do* know what you're doing.

My experience is that knowing what you're doing isn't that different from having

no idea what you're doing. You're doing very similar, simple things, but being guided by the right way of looking at things. And that's why this book is subtitled X big and Y small metaphors. Metaphors are ideas, ways of looking at things. Doing the right this is literally about having the right idea.

The reason for describing these different points of view is to make good on Alan Kay's claim. The aim is to make you much smarter, to make you feel like you "know what you're doing" when it comes to managing projects.

And in this way, this isn't like most books that offer to improve your success at project management. Most books like that suggest a particular Agile method. For example, Scrum [Ref], or Extreme Programming [Ref]. Other books talk about how to coach teams in the use of these methods. Other books talk about a particular part of the Agile process. It could be writing "user stories" or running retrospectives. And there are books that focus on the technical aspects of the process. You can read test driven development and while you're there wonder how often it is "honoured more in the breach than the observance" [Ref]. You can read about Dev Ops [Ref] and continuous integration [Ref].

I'm not knocking these books. Some of those books are brilliant and I've referenced some of the ones that I like best in the bibliography. But I don't think they're enough.

Following an Agile method like Scrum is a good way of improving your chances of project success. It's what I almost always do if I'm in charge of delivering a software development project.

And Scrum works best when it's combined with XP engineering practices. For software development, it's not really going to work at all unless it's combined with some form of automated test coverage. And then on top of that you probably also need continuous integration and continuous delivery.

And if you haven't done this before as a team, you are going to need some outside help. It is really hard just to learn it from books. Bringing in an Agile coach, somebody who has done it before will seriously improve your chances of success.

But unfortunately, this isn't enough either. You need to do more than this if your project has any realistic chance of doing well. You need to develop the ability see things from different points of view. And, having developed that ability, you need to be able to act, and help and inspire others to act on what you see.

OK, I think it's time for a real example of what I'm talking about. In the next chapter, I talk about pirate ships and "agreed activity". I talk about how you need to notice when you and your team are agreeing to ignore the big issues. You need to spot when you are all repeatedly doing something simple and safe, because in the end this can be very dangerous.

I talk about how you need to stop your team mopping the decks. Rather you

need to help them to look at the horizon and face the approaching pirate ship.

Why is it important that you tackle “pirate ship” issues as soon as you see them? Because if you don’t, you and your team will end up (way of seeing number 2) in trench warfare. And once you’re there, it’s much harder, although still not impossible, to help your project do well.

Why do you need to show progress and call out problems as soon as you can in a project? Even in the face of hostility from the people who are paying you to do it? Why do you need to put working software in the hands of people who might get some value from using it as soon as you can?

I explain this using the Daoist idea of flowers and fruit. Flowers appeal to us straight away. But they aren’t sustaining. Fruit is difficult to grow and even more difficult to make tasty. But it feeds people.

Maybe you’re thinking: “My software development project is in trouble. It’s already cost millions of pounds. I can’t any way out of this that doesn’t cost millions more. The last thing that I need is some dreamy guff about pirate ships and trenches, fruit and flowers.”

But this book tries to provide something, solid, nutritious, and sustaining. It sets out ways of seeing projects, those points of view that Alan Kay talks about. The contention of this book is that this is what you need when your project looks impossible - different points of view. It offers the genuine possibility of knowing what you’re doing. And once you know what you’re doing, once you have the right way of seeing, the right idea, a lot of things that previously seemed impossible can seem a lot less so.

Why now?

Ok, you might think. OK, I get it, seeing things in a different way, is useful. But this project has some specific problems. I just want to fix them. I don’t have time to kick everything up in the air and philosophise. Maybe we could do this another time.

Part of what I want to show you in this book is that now is the time. Well, now is way, way to late. But better late than never.

We’ve needed better ways of thinking about software projects since the 1940’s. Humans have been writing software for at least 75 years and we’re still not very good at it. That is because it is very hard.

I remember listening to an explanation of a “Waterfall” approach to project management. Waterfall is the traditional approach to project management. It was regarded as the absolute best way of managing projects until very recently. There was just one problem with it. It was hardly ever a success.

My first job was the mid nineteen nineties. I remember thinking “this will never work.” And I soon saw that it didn’t.

In my first two years as a software developer, I worked on two projects. One was for a big oil company. One was for the military. We managed both using the waterfall approach. This was the way nearly everybody managed software development at the time. We worked on the project in stages.

Stage one: all the requirements for the project were carefully written down. So, at the end of this stage we had a huge requirements document.

There were two problems with this stage. Firstly, how did we know we were finished? We didn't have any way of testing when we had *all* of the requirements. Secondly in the time that it took us to write down the requirements, the world changed. What changed? All sorts of things.

One of these projects was for the military, one was for an oil company. Both organisations that are connected to the world of politics and world events which are difficult, if not impossible to predict. Added to that, inside big organisations like the military and big corporations, there is also politics. There is a hierarchy and the people in that hierarchy change.

We were trying to write software that would work in a sea of changing events and organisations. But as we did that, guess what else was changing? The software! Both of these projects were developed at the point when Windows 95 started to be available. And this caused its own problems. Should we use the new technology? If we did, we had to deal with all of the teething troubles that came with working with something that was brand new. Should we use old, green screen, more reliable technology? If we did we had to deal with clients who were uncomfortable about paying so much for software that looked so old fashioned.

All this change was going on in the background, while we tried our best to put together a high-level design so that we could move to stage two.

Stage two: we turned these high-level requirements into a detailed design.

Stage three: after the first two stages, which might take months, a year or more wouldn't be unheard of, we started to write software. Again, that might take months or even years.

Stages four and five. Then came separate stages of internal and then external "factory acceptance" testing by the customer. Then and only then did the software go live.

[To here]

Unfortunately, the first two projects that I worked on went through an extra stage between testing with users and launch. What was that extra stage? It was litigation.

When the customers finally got to see the final product of what they'd asked for it was months, if not years after they'd made their original request. And it often turned out that it wasn't what they wanted.

This could be for a lot of different reasons.

In the two years since they'd specified the project, it's possible the world had changed. But it's also possible that specification document hadn't captured what the users wanted. In fact, it's almost impossible that it did.

But now, two years had passed. The customer had had two years to think about it and they'd almost always changed their minds. It's also possible the users couldn't describe exactly what they wanted. At least not in one single document. What the users had asked for had gone through several stages of work. The systems designers and developers had done their bit. That had been followed by internal testers and then finally testers working for the customer. By the time that it had got to the end of that pipe, it's not surprising that things had gone a bit wrong.

But there was one intriguing thing about this whole sorry, expensive process. Something that I only fully appreciated about those first few projects that I worked on, much, much, later. When the customers finally saw the software, decided it wasn't what they wanted and threatened to sue, something interesting happened. The management of the projects would call in a guy whose only job was to rescue projects that got themselves into this state.

His name was Terry. Terry would sit down with the customers and find out which bit of the software was most important to them. Which bit did they *really* need most? He would then negotiate some room for manoeuvre for our company. A bit of time and a bit of money so that the bit of the software that was most valuable to them could get built. And then, when that was done, he would repeat the process. Bit by bit, the software would start to resemble what the client really wanted. At some point it would become valuable enough to them that the threat of a lawsuit wouldn't get mentioned any more.

And what Terry was doing, well it kind of sounds like iterative, Agile software development.

So, one answer to the question of "Why do we need this book now" is "Because we needed this book ages ago."

We could and should have been doing this right from the beginning. And in the most extreme circumstances after a lot of time and expense, under threat of legal action, we kind of were.

Seventy-five years ago, it would have been great for us to have really got the hang of delivering software projects. Still, it's better late than never. Being good at writing software has never been a more important competitive advantage. Organisations, teams, even individuals it really helps to be good at writing software. Being good at developing software that customers want, that is genuinely valuable to them, in a timely manner has never been more valuable. Being good at software development, has become a way of, literally, conquering the world.

Am I overstating things a bit? I don't think I am. As Marc Andreessen pointed out more than ten years ago, software is eating everything. And since he wrote that article, software has increased its appetite. It's taken huge bites out of sex and dating, politics, social life, music and television. Some companies are good at developing software - Amazon, Facebook, Google, Alibaba. And some of those companies are now more powerful than some governments.

So, if you're interested in being good at something, or world domination, getting good at developing and delivering software is worth a look.

But ironically, the craft of managing software delivery doesn't seem to be so susceptible to being eaten by software. It remains a resolutely human pursuit.

Why me?

OK. Let's say that you believe me. You agree that now is a good time to get very good at software development. You realise that that also includes managing software development. Why should you listen to me?

Well, I've been working in the software development industry since 1994. First as a developer, writing software for oil companies, the military and then a new-fangled thing called the internet. Then I worked as a researcher, first for Xerox, then for Cambridge University.

Working for Xerox gave me my first experience of project management. I think they gave me the project management job because they'd seen how well I could write code. I managed a couple of guys from former East Germany who were writing code for the first "smart" phone - the Nokia 9000. These guys were some of the only people prepared to put up with how awful it was to write for this phone. They'd learned to programme on Commodore 64's smuggled over the wall into the DDR.

This was a really dumb phone. It had the same operating system as some sewing machines and it was very difficult to write anything for it. But working with these two guys, we managed to get a working prototype of our document access application. And at one point during the madness of the first internet bubble, rumours of our product was said to have put tens of dollars on the Xerox share price. Then the bubble burst.

The Xerox lab closed and I found myself working for Cambridge University. This gave me my first real experience of using iterative, user centred design. We designed a system to help school kids put together discursive arguments. The European union funding was for an interface that was tangible. That means an interface that you could touch, pick up. This project taught me a lot.

It taught me that ideas evolve. We started out with brightly coloured boxes with topical ideas on them "People don't like graffiti." We ended up with a fancy (for its time) electronic interface. It used rfid-tagged cards with statements like "People don't like graffiti," to search the internet. When you put an rfid tag on

a special tile that could read the tags, a website associated with the statement appeared on a screen. This might have been the only piece of software that I've ever written that got "oohs" and "ahs" when we demonstrated it.

Taking a user centred design approach means believing that whatever you're building needs to fit in a particular situation. The situation that we were designing for was English state schools. They were at the time closely regulated. Any activity that we were going to get the kids to do with our fancy new interface would have to fit in a lesson plan. But because this was a research project, we were also trying to please our other research partners and in the end, our funders. I didn't think of it then like this, but that project was definitely a swamp, as we discuss in Chapter [N].

Look this is all very well, but it's starting to sound a bit "I was born at an early age."

You should listen to me because I know how to deliver software projects. I've been doing it now for more than ten years. Mostly I've been successful. The projects that weren't successful were either "trench warfare" projects when I arrived. We'll talk about those kinds of projects in chapter [N]. Or they were projects that turned out to be things that nobody wanted. We'll talk about how to avoid those in chapters [N] and [N]. Or people wanted them, but nobody could make them pay, again - chapters [N] and [N]. For example, it turns out that users are quite keen on personal loan websites. It also turns out that most of the people who want a personal loan are exactly the kind of people to whom you probably shouldn't lend money. That was a project that would have greatly benefitted from user research up front. People need to keep re-learning that user research is a good idea.

Some of these projects that were successful and made millions of pounds for their owners. Some of them weren't about money at all. They were literally about making the world a better place. They helped their users do scientific research. They helped their users run their cases in court run more smoothly.

And I really believe that some of those projects wouldn't have done well, or might not have done so well, if I hadn't been involved. That's about as much as you can ever say if you're project manager.

And I learned from all of them. By working on so many projects, good and bad, my thinking about what project management was and how to do it well, changed.

One of the things that I learned is that all projects are different. Another thing that I learned is that there's a lot more to learn.

And part of the reason why I've helped these projects is that I try to think about them in the ways I'm going to talk about in this book.

OK, so that's why me. I've been doing this a long time, and I've had some success.

Why you?

Why you? Why should you read this book? Put simply, you should read this book if you're involved in the delivery of software. If you're managing it, if you're doing the development of it or if you're the person paying for it, who really wants the project to happen.

What might happen if you try to deliver a project and you haven't read this book? Or, aren't aware of the ideas in this book? Well, there's a good chance that you won't spot the pirate ship (Chapter [N]) until it's too late. If that happens, there's a very good chance that you'll end up in a trench warfare project (Chapter [N]). It might take you far too long to realise that there's nothing you can do about it, and that you need to leave.

Let's say you and your team is really good, or really lucky or both. Its members can admit to themselves that there's a pirate ship coming. They alert others who need to know of the looming problem. They tackle the problems that they need to tackle. Even so, if you, or they, haven't read this book you won't know about flowers and fruit (Chapter [N]). And not knowing about that, there's a good chance that they won't push in the right direction. They'll be they might be tempted to delay putting working software in the hands of users.

If you haven't read about the swamp (Chapter [N]), there's a good chance that you won't have hired the best user research team you can find. You might even be telling yourself, or agreeing with others, that you don't really need any user research.

So you won't have a detailed map of the user and stakeholder ecosystem. That means that even if you tackled the pirate ship the minute you saw it, there might still be trouble. Even if you pushed working software as far as you could along the right dimensions, your project might still not go well. Without a map of the stakeholder ecosystem to influence decisions, the chances are, your project won't do as well as it could. There's less chance that you'll have moved from "flowers" to "fruit" and you'll have no idea what that means.

Finally, if you don't read this book, there's a good chance you're going to feel bad, even when you're doing the right things. In fact, if you don't read this book, there's a chance you're going to feel good, even when you're doing the wrong things.

Why? because if you don't read this book, you probably won't know about how wrong and damaging the metaphor of "Project management as keeping a promise" (Chapter [N] really is and what you can do to escape its evil clutches.

Ok - you might ask, so what would be so much better if I *did* read this book? Well, if you read this book, you would know about "agreed activity" because we talk about in chapter [N]. This means that in the early stages of the project, as you and your team start to encounter problems, you would try to "televise" those problems. You would make them obvious to everyone who needs to know.

That way, whoever is in the best position to solve them would be given the best opportunity. If you've read this book, you would also know about the swamp (chapter [N]). That means that you'd have involved in your team some people who were doing not only user research, but stakeholder research.

If you'd read this book, you would understand the importance of working software and the difference between flowers and fruit. You and your team would have been trying to "promote" working software, to get it as near as it could possibly get to hands of real users.

In chapter [N] you would read about the pirate ship and the dangers of avoiding it. That means when you do come across a big problem that the team is ignoring, there's a good chance you would tackle it. By tackling problems early, there's a much better chance that you'll avoid the pain and misery of trench warfare. If you've read this book, you'll know about the dodgy metaphor of project management as the keeping of promises. You'll be able to avoid the feeling bad when what your team delivered isn't what was initially discussed.

And if you've read this book. Do you know what? At some point, you might just get lucky. Yes, it still needs a lot of luck. You might manage to put working software in the hands of users. And when you and your team do that, they'll be guided by the stakeholder map that your user researchers have put together. You'll have found something that is not only valuable to the users, but also creates value for the organisation. Your project will be a success.

Chapter 2 - Ignoring the Pirate Ship - Agreed activity

One of the great things about living in London is that you can sign up to all sorts of classes. Over the past ten years, I've signed up for improvisation classes over and over again. Why? Because my experience is that every time that I go to an improvisation class, I learn something new. I have new experiences, and these often, in some way or other, turn out to be useful in real life.

One of the key ideas in improvisation is that you should avoid what's called "blocking". For example. If an improvised scene starts with someone knocking on a door. The scene might go something like this.

Person 1: [Knocks]

Person 2: [Opens imaginary door]

Person 1: Hello! I've brought you a cabbage.

OK, now we've reached a key stage in the drama. Because Person 2 has lots of different things that they could say. Person 2 could be happy that Person 1 had brought them a cabbage.

Person 1: Oh! You remembered that this is the week that I make all my Kimchi! Oh my dear! You're so thoughtful.

Or they can be angry that Person 2 has brought a cabbage.

Person 1: And that's dinner is it? You know cabbage doesn't agree with me! Remember what happened last time? You're such an ass-hole Kevin.

The thing about both of these responses is that they move the action forward. They take someone's first idea, no matter how humble, and develop it.

In improvisation, this is known as "Yes and." Accepting whatever your partner gives you and amplifying it. The opposite of "Yes and" is called blocking.

So, for example, if we go back to what will forever now be known as the "Cabbage scene," and get Person 1 to knock again on the imaginary door. Person 2 could respond to the "offer" (as it's called) of the cabbage with some kind of bizarre argument.

Person 1: Hello! I've brought you a cabbage.

Person 2: No, you haven't, that's a Pomeranian poodle.

Or rather than disagree. Person 2 might not react at all:

Person 1: Hello! I've brought you a cabbage.

Person 2: Humph. Fine.

In improvisation classes, these are the kind of responses that are regarded as blockers. And the classes teach that these aren't the kind of answers that result in a fun scene. Why? Because they "block" the scene from moving forward. They don't build on it and move it forward. The poodle response is completely trying to stop the "offer" of the cabbage. It ruins any chance of an interesting cabbage story.

What could be an interesting cabbage story? The story of two people that learn to fly on the wings of their own farts. Or a story of the dangers of living with a pot of Kimchi that brews for so long that it becomes self-aware.

The second blocker answer here is "Humph. Fine." This is even more dangerous to a good story. It goes nowhere. Again, the story stops dead in its tracks. What's happening in such a situation is that the person who is speaking is feeling fear. They feel out of control, so they're doing the least that they think they can get away with. The result is very boring to watch. Also, it is not good for the other performers and defeats the whole object of improv. The whole object of improv is to create an interesting story. But even so, the performer who blocks feels safer than if they had accepted the offer of cabbage. Because they didn't know where the cabbage might lead.

Here's another way of saying "Humph, fine."

Imagine that there are a group of performers on stage for an improvised scene. Often to start a scene, the actors will ask for a suggestion from the audience. Someone in the audience suggests "The deck of a tall sailing ship."

Here's what might happen.

Person 1: [Putting mimed fake telescope to their eye] Look over there! On the horizon? There's a ship, and a flag! Is that a skull and cross bones?

As with the first scene that we talked about, the other performers have a choice to make. One obvious choice here is to "yes and" the Pirate ship.

Person 2: Oh my God the Pirates are coming. Haul up the sails, let's try to outrun them.

Person 3: Oh my God the Pirates are coming. The cannons! Load the cannons!

Person 4: Oh my God the Pirates are coming. Quick! Hide in the lifeboats!

All these are good selections. Of course, the audience hope that hiding in the lifeboats won't work but will result in lots of comedy.

Sometimes in this kind of situation, someone makes a different kind of suggestion. Something like this:

Person 5: Hey! Let's wash the decks!

Persons 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10: Yes! Let's!

For some of the performers on the stage, this can seem like an attractive thing to do. But of course, for the audience, it's a very bad idea. Once somebody mentions the pirate ship, the audience wants to see it arrive. The audience wants to see what a chase between this ship and a pirate ship looks like. They want to see if this crew can load a cannon, point it in the right direction and fire it. They want to see the pirate king and see what he'll do to the crew members who are hiding in the lifeboats.

They don't want to see everyone on the stage miming mopping the floor.

Improvisers who don't have a lot of experience are really tempted to just scrub the decks. It is much more attractive than dealing with the implications of the pirate ship.

Why? Keith Johnstone invented his own style of improvised theatre in the 1950's. He also wrote several books: "Impro" and "Impro for storytellers." In his books, Johnstone talks about people who are new to improvisation. He describes them wanting to do safe, repetitive activities. Washing the decks is an example of this. He refers to this as "agreed activity."

He explains that putting people on a stage in front of an audience makes them scared. Scared people try to make themselves safe, even if what they're doing is making the group as a whole less safe. Even if what they do bores the audience.

Part of the skill of being a good improviser is knowing how to avoid this need to stay safe. Instead, good improvisers have the courage to move the story forward. When they hear the suggestion, good improvisers accept that there's a pirate ship. They make the story interesting and move it forward by dealing with what that means.

What's fascinating is that all novice improvisers seem to know that mopping the decks is the "right" thing to do. There isn't a long discussion. It happens in less than a second. Even though, from the point of view of the audience, it's exactly the wrong thing to do. What this shows is how good we are at shying away from things that might be dangerous. Especially, we tend to avoid anything that will make us change our behaviour or our thinking.

Johnstone has one suggestion to help the improvisers avoid this "agreed activity". This is to have a director who is watching the improvisers and can speak out and direct them during the show. The director spots which suggestions will move the story forward. She also sees which suggestions are invitations to "agreed activity" and tells the actors to avoid them.

Let's say a director is watching a scene where there'd been a suggestion of washing the decks. She might allow the crew ten seconds of deck washing without advancing the action. But then she might shout "The deck's clean! The pirate ship is getting nearer! Deal with the Pirate ship!"

Often improv classes take the form of a set of games. The purpose of the games isn't only to have fun (although of course that's important). Good improv games are also drills, exercises to improve one aspect of the improviser's abilities.

There is one game that helps get improvisers out of the habit of agreed activity. It's called "new choice."

It can be used as guard rails, or training wheels, to help improvisers avoid blocking and agreed activity and move the action of a scene forward.

The way that the "new choice" game works is that two improvisers get involved in a dialogue. A third improviser acts as a referee. The two improvisers start a dialogue. If the referee isn't happy with one of the responses that the improvisers give, she can shout "new choice" and the improviser has to say something else.

With this simple exercise, an improviser can make sure that a scene keeps moving forward and avoids blocking. Also, the improvisers involved in the scene get to hear the suggestions that are rejected. They start to get a sense of what "good" suggestions and responses look like. They start to get better at making them first time.

Coming back to the ship example that we've been using, with three improvisers: Kate, Leena and Mei - if Mei is the referee, a scene might go like this:

Leena: Look! A pirate ship! Kate: Oh no, we'd better be ship shape if the pirates visit. Let's scrub the decks. Mei: New choice! Kate: Let's polish the brass handles! Mei: New choice! Kate: Let's hide in the life boats. Mei: [Nods indicating that's fine] Leena: Here we are. The lifeboat. Mei: New choice! Leena: Oh my God! Where are the lifeboats?

And so on.

Why am I telling you this? Because, of course, this idea of agreed activity is

useful, not just in improvised theatre, but also in project management. On a software development project, when a team comes across something that's the equivalent of a pirate ship, there's a strong tendency to avoid it.

People who work on a software development project will often choose agreed activity rather than moving the action forward. They will fill their days with simple problems that they know how to fix rather than tackling big, complex problems. Like improvisers, they do this as a way of avoiding having to think or needing to change. Often this "decision" to avoid tackling the problems is taken without much discussion, or even conscious thinking. It is instinctive. Just as it is with improvisers on stage.

You might think what I'm saying here is that it's the nature of software development teams to be lazy and cowardly. I am not saying that. Not at all.

The important thing to understand about agreed activity is that we all fall prey to it. In new, uncomfortable and unpredictable situations we will all be tempted to revert to the easy, the unthinking and the familiar. But, as in improv, there are things that we can do to help get us out of the deck mopping rut and move us on to tackling the pirate ship.

In Agile project management there are lots of opportunities for the team to spot the pirate ship. Every day there's a "stand-up" meeting. The team talks about what they did the day before and what they're going to do today. And in stand-up, team members also talk about any problems they have that are blocking their progress. Reporting these "blockers" is the most important bit of the stand up. Because these blockers are the project's pirate ships.

Of course, if there's one big thing that's blocking progress, that might be the thing that no-one talks about. The signs that there is a pirate ship that needs tackling might not be obvious at first. There might not be an obvious Jolly Roger flying and the sound of "Arrrrr!"

Rather, the way to find the pirate ship might be to look for agreed activity. If some members of the team have the same update with no variation for days and days. That's a sign of agreed activity. Another sign is when the team plans a task and then it doesn't get done.

Nobody on the team decides to pick it up. It may well be that no discussion has been had within the team about why they don't want to pick up this task and tackle it. As with the crew on the improvisational stage, they made an agreement. They might not have talked about it. But they all agreed not to tackle that task. Of course, in these situations, it's the job of the project manager to point to that task and ask what it is about it that means everyone is avoiding it.

When they do that, the project manager is acting as the director. They are sitting "off stage" and encouraging the team to tackle something that they've all quietly agreed to ignore. Sometimes, the project manager must take on this

“director” role. But of course, it’s much better, and much more powerful for the team to do this for themselves.

So, one place to spot the pirate ship is stand-up. Another is the retrospective. That’s a meeting that happens, typically every two weeks where the team talks about how the previous sprint went. In the retrospective, the team asks these questions: * What went well? * What didn’t go so well? * What could be done better?

Here’s one of the many strange things about project management. Very often everybody who is working on a project knows what’s wrong with the project. They know what the pirate ship is. So why aren’t they saying what they know? Maybe it’s because they’ve tried to say or have said and have been ignored. Maybe it’s because they’ve been told to back off. Maybe they’ve been threatened with disciplinary action, or even disciplined for pointing out the problem.

This is the same as if, in an improv show, one of the performers shouted “Look! A pirate ship!” and a director sitting next to the stage responded by saying “Shut up about the pirate ship! I don’t want to hear any more of this negative thinking. Clean the decks! Any more talk of a pirate ship and you’re off the show.”

A leader doesn’t need to tell the team to shut up about the pirate ships and clean the decks many times. Once will be enough. If the leadership response to reports of problems isn’t positive and helpful. The leaders will already - from just one example - be on their way to creating one of the strangest problems that I’ve seen. And I’ve seen it repeatedly: a highly skilled, highly paid team who’ve given up trying to tell the bosses what’s wrong.

The team identified some problems. They explained to the leadership what those problems were. The leadership ignored them, or got angry, or suggested that if the team knew how to do their jobs, there wouldn’t be a problem. The team noticed this. They understood. They’d found an agreed activity - doing as they’re told. They’re smart people, so they’ve learned really quickly when it’s better to not try to speak out or think for themselves.

I saw this phenomenon so many times when I was working as an Agile coach that I gave it a very depressing name - “the beaten down team.” Often, I would have been asked by the leaders to give this team an Agile training course. The idea being that a course, all by itself, would magically improve the performance of the team, or the performance of the project.

No matter how many times they have been beaten down, a team will still respond to the right kind of opportunity to feed back. If you run retrospectives and give people an opportunity to speak, they will speak. They will talk if they think you are listening. They will see and appreciate you doing your best to raise their problems with the people who need to know about them. And sooner or later, they will talk about the pirate ship. Whatever it is that is the main problem that is preventing the project from succeeding. The thing that no one is talking

about.

When they do, it might be hard to keep your jaw off the floor.

I worked as a coach on a project that was really struggling. We had a retrospective.

One big problem emerged. All of the requirements for the project were written by a single business analyst. The team's main difficulty was that they couldn't understand what the business analyst had written.

What struck me straight away was that the business analyst wasn't in the retrospective. In an agile project, the business analyst is part of the team - they're not supposed to be outside of the team sending in requirements. Especially ones that cannot be understood.

So, my response to this problem was to suggest that the business analyst should be invited to stand-up meetings, and the planning meetings. And retrospectives and show and tells. This was where the developers looked at each other sideways - this is always a sign that you are finally getting to the real issue.

"We're not allowed to talk to the business analyst."

"What? That's mad! I'm sure that can't be right."

Yes, it was mad. Yes, it was right. Well, it was what was happening. Of course, it was very wrong.

I tried to talk to the business analyst. I emailed him asking for a meeting. I got a phone call from his boss saying I wasn't allowed to talk to him.

And of course, there was no way that the project was going to get anywhere in its current state. The team needed, at the very least, to talk to the person who could tell them what the product was supposed to do.

My suggestion was that we get the business analyst to sit with the team and to attend stand ups and retrospectives. When this finally happened, progress on the project started to improve.

We've talked about stand up meetings and we've talked about retrospectives. There's one more Agile meeting where the "Pirate Ships" that are on the horizon might be detected. And that's the "Show and Tell." The "Show and Tell" is a meeting where the development team show the outputs of what they have been working on in the last "Sprint" - typically two weeks. Who do they show it to? At the very least, they show it to the product owner who acts as a representative of all the people who want the project to happen. But they also invite other people who are interested. Pretty much anyone who is allowed to see it should be able to come along.

After the minor victory of getting the business analyst to sit with the team, I then suggested that we start to have "show and tell" meetings. This was a fraud detection project. Fraud was an issue that affected people who worked

for the bank all over the world. So, for the first phone conference, I could hear just from the accents, the geographical spread of interest. We were sitting in an office in central London. But on the phone, there were Northern Irish accents and Scottish accents. There were also Cockney-sounding Southend accents and accents from the offshore call centres in India.

In that week, the team had been doing some work on the user interface for one of the very early screens in one of the fraud detection journeys.

A developer put up the first screen in the journey. She started to talk it through. Even though most people who were on the conference call were on mute, I thought I detected a change in the silence. Finally, someone on the line with a cockney accent said: “Erm, I thought we’d agreed that we were going to arrange cases by account name rather than by account number?” The developer who was demonstrating the screen looked blank. The business analyst who we’d only just set eyes on and had only just joined the team started to look worried. “No, it’s in the requirements that cases should be arranged by account number.” “But that makes no sense” someone with a Northern Irish accent joined in. “It’s people who are victims of fraud, not just individual accounts,” added someone with a Glaswegian accent. “We need to see all the accounts that a customer has. And we need to see the activity across all of their accounts, for this screen to make any sense,” said another voice with an accent I didn’t recognise.

Yes, that’s right. The structure of this project was wrong from the very beginning. This problem hadn’t been detected through months and months of analysis. But it took just five minutes of putting the working software (OK, I’ll admit, it was only a front end) in front of the people who might use it to find the problem.

If you do stand-ups every working day with your team, if you do retrospectives and show and tells every sprint, you will find out what the problems are. Even if you do these things *badly* - you will still find out what the problems are. Not having stand-ups, not having retrospectives and show and tells is just like shouting “Scrub the decks, don’t look at the pirate ship!” at your team.

So, what does this idea of “agreed activity” mean for our overall aim of delivering the impossible?

Well, it means something simple. If you work to discover the problems that your project is facing you will find them. If you then work to solve those problems, you may well be able to transform projects that seem impossible into projects that are possible. This gives you the best chance of delivering them.

This seems so obvious as to be laughable. Why then, in project after project have I found teams that aren’t articulating their problems and aren’t tackling them? In improv terms the teams aren’t looking at the pirate ship. Why? Why aren’t they doing what needs to be done before the trouble they can see coming arrives? Why are they washing the decks? Why are they making potentially entertaining improv shows boring? The same way of behaving occurs in software development. It’s a way of behaving that makes, challenging but possible projects, impossible

to deliver.

Why? Because problems are scary. Problems are humbling. Problems cause the ways in which people don't agree to come to light. Professional people who are hired to do a job are supposed to be able to do it aren't they? What does it mean if they openly admit that there are parts of a job that they can't do? Maybe it means that someone hired the wrong people.

Highlighting the problems that a project throws up can be threatening to the sponsors of a project. What if the problem that you find is something that they haven't thought of and they don't know how to fix? They will be tempted to avoid addressing it, possibly by attacking or threatening the team for daring to raise the issue.

In software development people do the equivalent of shouting "Look a pirate ship," all the time. But unfortunately, the response of the directors is mostly something like "You're wrong, it's not there."

Other ways of saying this that are just as bad are "I'm tired of this negativity," or "Maybe you're not up to the job if you think that's a pirate ship." And that's the main reason that ships and projects sink.

And that's why people don't raise problems and instead just wash the decks.

In recent years, the concept of psychological safety has been developed. Putting in a more formal way something that we already really knew. Safety isn't just about physical safety. We also need psychological safety and when we don't have it, we will change our position and behaviour until we do.

Psychological safety imagines that there are four basic levels of safety that sit one on the top of the other.

Level 1 is being allowed in the group - inclusion safety.

Level 2 is being allowed to learn in the group - learning safety.

Level 3 is being allowed to contribute in the group - contribution safety.

Level 4 is being allowed to challenge what the group are doing - challenger safety.

These ideas, that Timothy R Clark outlines in his book "The 4 Stages of Psychological Safety" are very useful. It's good to understand that one stage of psychological safety needs to be built on top of another. And that we need to be at the top of this staircase before we can comfortably shout "Hey look! A pirate ship."

For Clark, fostering psychological safety in creative teams is about trying to do two things at the same time. In a creative, problem-solving team, we need disagreements, we need different ideas. As Clark puts it, we need increasing intellectual friction. But at the same time, we don't want to spend all our time falling out and storming off. Again, as Clark puts it, we need to be decreasing social friction.

This is something that I've been struggling with since I've been a project manager. I find myself very often in the situation when I'm working with teams of having to point out that there are disagreements in the team, and that that is OK.

Another idea that Clark discusses is the idea that psychological safety is about a relationship between cover and candour. The more reassurance that the leader of a team can provide that there won't be any negative effects for being honest. The more honest team members will be. The more cover the leader provides, the more candour she will get from her team.

But there are two issues I have with the idea of fostering psychological safety as a full solution to the problem of the pirate ship. Firstly, real creative situations often aren't psychologically safe - and they never are going to be. There is always going to be a potential conflict between doing the right thing in terms of pointing out the pirate ship and being safe. If you point out the pirate ship, you run the risk of not only being shouted down, ignored, but even possibly kicked out of the team.

Second, there's someone missing from it. The boss. Yes, increasing psychological safety for the team makes it more likely that the team will contribute and challenge. But what about the boss? Is she part of the team? Or is she part of an entirely different organisational setup? What is her role in *that* team? Is she trying to get her feet under the table and just get member safety? Is she trying to learn the ropes? Or is she really at the point where she can say to other people in her peer group "My team have identified this problem. It's something all your teams must also be experiencing. I'm surprised you haven't mentioned it. We need to fix it." What if your boss doesn't have challenger safety in the group that she's in? If she isn't at the point where she can say things like that in whatever forum she operates in, then we have a problem.

This is the idea. The boss is in a different team, and in that team, they might not be, probably won't be the boss. And it helps explain something that I'd known for a long time, but hadn't really, completely, understood. It's what the writer Robert Anton Wilson calls "the SNAFU principle."

Adequate communication flows freely between equals. Communication between non-equals is warped and distorted by second-circuit Domination and Submission rituals perpetuating communication jam and a Game Without End (From Robert Anton Wilson, *Prometheus Rising*).

I've been talking about pirate ships. And this is a metaphor, a euphemism, for problems and bad news. But what actual bad news might you need to communicate to a boss. Here are some examples, starting with the most common.

"There's no way that this project is going to deliver for the proposed deadline."

"This project is entirely dependent on Department X's system Q being ready. We just talked to someone from Department X, system Q doesn't exist."

“What we’re doing is probably illegal. We’d need to spend at least six months thrashing out what we can and can’t do with the regulatory authorities.”

“The people who can tell us how this system is supposed to work won’t talk to us, or can’t talk to us, or don’t exist.”

“My team don’t have access to (one or more of) wifi, computers, desks, toilets.”

“You aren’t paying us.”

“We showed this interface to some potential users, and they hated it.”

It’s extremely useful to understand that the boss might be a in a team where she doesn’t have psychological safety. But the problem we still have is that we need to tell the boss things that the boss doesn’t want to hear.

This again reminds me of some of the ideas that Keith Johnstone talks about in his book “Impro.”

Johnstone had been trying to get the students that he was working with to have natural sounding conversations on stage. He’d tried all kinds of things and hadn’t managed to get anything to work. Finally, after another day of struggling, he went home and turned on the TV. There was a programme by the biologist and writer Desmon Morris. Morris was talking about a community of chimps. He explained that pretty much everything that chimps do - who they sit with, who they eat with, who they have sex with, can be explained as a status transaction. When one chimp grooms another, the chimp that is doing the grooming is affirming that they are lower in status than the chimp that gets groomed.

The point that Morris made in the TV programme was that most of these status exchanges aren’t huge. There are no fights involved, there is no chest beating. The exchanges are tiny, fractional indications of who is higher and lower status. Who sits highest on the tree. Who is groomed first when two near equals agree to groom each other.

The next day, Johnstone went back to his studio and asked his students to improvise scenes. He had only one instruction for his students. Whatever one person said, the other person should try to lift themselves, or lower themselves, just slightly, in status with their reply.

To Johnstone was delighted with the results. Suddenly his students were having conversations that sounded like the way people normally talked.

“Are you going anywhere nice on your holidays?”

“Tahiti.”

“Ooh, that’s sounds amazing, I’d love to go to Tahiti.”

“Well, my husband is working out in the South Pacific, so it’s easiest if I go out and holiday near where he is? Are you going anywhere nice?”

“Ibiza.”

“Oh I love Ibiza. We used to go there all the time before we had kids.”

“It’s my first time.”

“Oh, I’m sure you’ll love it.”

OK - now read this again. Who is high status? And what does the high status person do to (slightly) lower their status? Does this sound like a realistic conversation?

This is a problem that project managers are always wrestling with. Bad news is humbling. Delivering it is a status transaction. Johnstone’s insight is that in real life nearly everything is a status transaction. This is really bad news for project managers. But it explains a lot of the negative and unhelpful behaviour that we see from bosses when they get bad news. It also explains why so many teams recognise the bad news and then tell nobody about it.

Why do Kings shoot the messenger? Because in that moment when the messenger arrives and spills the bad news, the messenger is lowering the status of the king. This is intolerable for the king. And in that moment he can easily solve the status problem. Sure the battle is lost. But he can have the messenger shot. So, guess what?

What we’ve established from the beginning of this chapter is that if you don’t tackle the pirate ships that you see on the horizon, your project will be a disaster. What we’ve also established is that the people who came up with the idea for a project will always be resistant to your spotting of the pirate ships. As a project manager, you might see your main job as managing this contradiction.

If we all wait until we aren’t scared to start tackling the pirate ship, the pirates will already have boarded and we’ll be walking the plank. If we’re working on the team, or if we’re managing the team, we need to act, even when we’re afraid.

Timothy R Clark points out this importance difference. Social friction is going to happen - arguments, fall outs - going to happen. But too much is bad for a team. It’s better if the team gets along. But another kind of friction is also going to happen. It’s the kind of friction that comes from people seeing a situation differently based on their experience. This is friction caused by differences of opinion. In new situations, when dealing with new problems we need this. We have to expect disagreements, we have to be comfortable with different points of view. Managing the psychological safety of a team is about allowing intellectual friction. At the same time we need to ease social friction.

But he also points out the importance of a trade off between cover and candour. If we’re one of the bosses, it’s our job to reward courage. What’s courage, it’s doing the right thing, in spite of our fears and provide cover for candour. And in turn, that requires courage on our part as bosses, because *our* bosses might not like the truth either.

And here it comes. The admission. I think I fucked this up for most of my career as a project manager.

How? I think sometimes I've been unaware of this status transaction. And I think sometimes, I've mistakenly thought that I can exploit it. That I can raise my stature relative to my boss by pointing to the bad news. This has never turned out well. This is a bit of a revelation for me, just now, writing this book. The challenge is to point to the pirate ship on the horizon and tackle it. What makes this even more of a challenge is to find a way of doing that that doesn't undermine the bosses. This is my revelation. If you're trying to use the fact that you've spotted this problem as a way of elevating your own status, things will go very badly indeed.

I've spent most of my career as a project manager pointing out the pirate ships. I'm not brave. But I am clear that *not* pointing out the pirate ships and not dealing with them will not work as a strategy. Once you've realised this - that keeping quiet when you see a problem is going to sink a project - it no longer becomes a real option.

But still, you have to find a way of bringing up these problems that doesn't attack the status of your boss. This seems to be a variation on the idea - nobody seems to be entirely sure where the quote originates - "Culture eats strategy for breakfast."

Another way of thinking this (I wish I had known this 10 or 15 years ago) is this.

If you try to use the severity of the situation as a way of challenging the hierarchy. The hierarchy will win, no matter what the cost to the organisation. Even if it means that the project will fail.

When you're looking at project management methodologies, it's worth looking for the ones that *do* publicise trouble. For me the one that does this most is Scrum. Another method that shows up where there are problems is Kanban. Kanban's idea of visualising the work in progress, and where it is in the process is extremely powerful. Scrum is good at throwing up problems like "We can't access the office" or "The database that we're suppose to interface with doesn't exist." Kanban is good at throwing up problems like "Half the work in the system is waiting for answers to questions from a senior stakeholder." Most commonly, Kanban also shows "Work is taking so long to get from started to finished because there is just too much work in the system."

As we discussed in the introduction, there is a good chance that you picked this book up because you wanted to deliver what seems to be an impossible project. And in this chapter I think I've given you an important way of seeing projects that will help with this. Find the big problems that everyone is ignoring and, with the help of the team, tackle them. I think I've also explained why the team, and why the bosses might be ignoring those problems. Because they don't feel safe. Because they might have to change. Because they might have to think.

I'm keeping my word. But notice I'm not saying that I'll show you how delivering these projects is a walk in the park or a day at the beach. It might not be.

In conclusion then, what should you do? Well, if you're the project manager on a project, you should look for agreed activity. When you find it, you should look for the pirate ships, the real problems that his low conflict, low impact work is hiding.

When you find the pirate ships, you need to fix what you can in the team. But you also need to find ways of bringing these problems to the attention of your boss in a way that doesn't threaten their status, and perhaps even enhances it.

Dealing with the problems that you find and making them clear to your team and your sponsors can be a rough ride. It can be hard to stick to it. It needs an ability to talk about the real problems. It also needs the ability to be understanding when people call you names. They will call you "Negative," or "pessimist," or "unprofessional." Even if they aren't likely to actually shoot you. But there are two good reasons why you still should do it.

Reason number one is that solving these problems is still the best chance you've got of delivering this project. Spotting the pirate ships and avoiding agreed activity is the single best way of making a project possible. Making it possible rather than impossible. That is a solid and compelling reason.

But reason number two is possibly for me, just as important: I know what happens when you don't.

Chapter 3 - Trench Warfare

Following World War I, "trench warfare" became a byword for stalemate, attrition, sieges, and futility in conflict.

From the "Trench Warfare entry in Wikipedia"

Two members of my team were supposed to be putting our software on a client's machine. They'd written a script to run on a clean machine that would put our software where it needed to be. They'd tried the script on a practice machine. It had run without any problems. They kept trying to run the script on the client's machine. It kept failing.

They ran some diagnostic tests. The machines that they were putting the software on were supposed to be "clean". They weren't supposed to have any other software installed on them. They were supposed to just have the base operating system. The tools we had, to check for problems showed that there was already software running on the machines. This was clashing with the stuff that we were trying to add. When the guys from my team pointed this out to the people who were supplying the servers, they began to act very strangely.

A few days later. It was a Sunday afternoon. And I was in an emergency meeting. The topic of the emergency meeting had been what we were going to do about

the failure of my team to load our software on the client's machine. The client was implying very strongly that the reason we'd failed was because our guys weren't up to the job. Just like the guys in the server room, when I brought up the subject of other software already running on the servers, the client became evasive. He moved the topic of the emergency meeting onto what we should do about our four o'clock emergency meeting. Our three o'clock emergency meeting had overrun so long that we were now in it. Or were we? Clearly this was something that we needed to spend time on our weekend to discuss.

Ultimately the mystery of the software already running on the clean servers was solved. The company that was providing the servers was in dispute with the client's organisation. While they were in dispute, they were working to the letter of their written agreement. The original agreement had been written months ago. It mentioned some software that should be installed. So, the server guys were providing servers that already had this software, even though they knew it would break ours.

That's part of why they were behaving so oddly. But the other part is that the written agreement to provide the servers was officially secret. So even as they saw our guys failing, and they knew why, they felt they weren't legally allowed to tell us.

Eventually we found out. Eventually it was admitted that there was no chance that the project could go live that week. I left the project the next week and I never heard of it again, I'm certain it never delivered.

How did I know to walk away? I've worked on other projects that were struggling and I haven't walk away. I've stuck with them. Some of those projects succeeded, some of them didn't. But what made me absolutely clear at that point that I needed to get off that project.

I think I was using this rule. I wouldn't say it's as strong as a law, but it's a rule of thumb. I call it the "Three nonsenses rule."

The rule goes like this.

Most projects are going to be to be labouring under some delusion. There will be something about the project that doesn't make sense. Often this will be a delusion about how long the project will take to deliver, or how much it will cost. Sometimes, the delusion will be that this new product is guaranteed to be a success. Sometimes the delusion might be that some new technology will change everything. Sometimes the delusion is that successful projects can be delivered by this organisation. Despite all evidence to the contrary. Despite the still visible wreckage of previous disastrous projects.

It took me a long time to realise the chances of a project having no delusions is near nil. You probably need to let a project have at least one delusion. Fighting to make a project completely delusion free is a lost cause.

But bitter experience has taught me that delusions when combined, don't add,

they multiply. Crazy and crazy isn't twice as crazy. It's crazy squared. And if you add in a third delusion, that's crazy cubed. That's crazy in every direction, forwards, backwards, up, down, left and right.

I'm going to use the term "trench warfare" in this chapter. And I'm going to use it to mean any project which is going to fail unless the way it is set up, structured and managed is changed. Why are we talking about trench warfare now? Because in the last chapter, we were talking about pirate ships. Yes, I know, I know, I'm mixing metaphors.

What I mean by trench warfare is any project that is hugely expensive in terms of money, effort and human suffering and doesn't get anywhere. A main cause of trench warfare is a refusal (or active prevention) earlier in the project to deal with the problems that it faces. The main effect of this is pretty much guaranteed failure. But on the way to that inevitable conclusion, there is more and more strident demand for "agreed" activity. Activity at almost any cost, no matter how frantic, pointless and damaging it might be.

Working late. Working weekends, holidays being cancelled or the boss making sideways comments when team member take them. There is an insistence on a "positive, can do attitude." These are signs that you're working on a trench warfare project. At the same time, trying to deal with the problems that the project faces is not well received. It's regarded as "negative" or "defeatist".

Leaving drinks every Friday? People on your team being signed off long-term sick? Or with stress? Ex members of the team bringing lawsuits against the company? These are also signs.

I must confess, I still haven't found a way of remaining calm when I get a certain kind of complaint from senior management. The complaint is that the team isn't looking stressed enough.

I have not found a way of communicating - without also giving away how annoyed I am - the basic truth about software development. Software development is about the "three Ts" - typing, thinking and talking. None of these are helped by being tired. None of these are helped by being stressed. None of these can be done well at three in the morning.

A trench warfare project is a bad situation. Experience of working on one can be one of the best reasons to get over your reluctance to tackle issues as soon as they come up. Once you have worked on a trench warfare project, you might be much keener to call out problems the minute you see them. But most projects have ridiculous timelines. You find them everywhere. They are the norm.

OK, so this project isn't being realistic about the deadline. That greatly increases the chances that they are also not being sensible about some other things. Maybe they are ignoring all the indications that the fancy new technology that the project uses isn't ready. Or maybe they are trying to get the project delivered "under the radar". Even though they know full well that at some point the giant "Monty Python" foot of regulation is going to stop it dead in its tracks.

I don't know if the real-life Jerry Springer actually said this or not. But in "Jerry Springer the Opera" the character of Jerry Springer says something that has stuck with me ever since I heard it: "I don't solve people's problems, I televise them."

If you are working on a trench warfare project, that is exactly what you should be doing. Sure, go one better than Jerry, and solve the problems that you can solve, but the problems that you cannot solve? Broadcast them. Make sure everybody on the project knows what those problems are.

Why? Because someone else may, if they want the project to succeed, be able to solve them. Another way to look at this is to look at some of the people who are giving you and your team a hard time. Those people who are saying that your team don't look worried or stressed enough. Those people who are saying that members of your team don't care about the project. I mean look! They took the whole weekend off!

Why are people behaving like this? Let's be very clear. It doesn't work. It's doesn't make the project more likely to succeed. It makes the project more likely to fail. Code written at 2am on a Sunday morning is not going to make a project succeed. Most of Monday and Tuesday, if you're lucky, January and February if you're not, is going to be spent taking that exact same code out again.

It might be that some of those people are only doing those things because they have no idea what else they can do. They want to make the project successful. They do not know how. What if you do make clear what the problems are that your team is encountering? You are giving those people who do want the project to succeed a good solid opportunity to help.

The second thing that you can do is to deliver some of the thing that that some people want to some of the people who want it. This might not be anywhere near everything that has been asked for by the deadline. But if you can find one bit of software that you can release to some people who want it, you can completely change the nature of a project. In Agile terms, this is called "pull." Pull from outside a team that comes from demand from real users can be a wonderful thing.

Thirdly, one of the most revolutionary things that you can do, is to track and show the actual progress of a project.

This might be tough, but few things are as powerful as showing actual progress relative to the project's needs and expectations. In a way this is just a more extreme version of the "Jerry Springer" principle. This is one of the most powerful manoeuvres that I think an Agile project manager has in their toolbox.

If I'm a one trick pony. This is my trick. Capturing and then showing actual progress.

What? OK. Here's what you do. And it can work on most projects.

1. Get a list of things. For now this can be a list of everything that anybody has ever thought this project might do.
2. Give these things a score. A number showing how big they are relative to each other.
3. Start to track progress.
4. Put this progress on a chart.
5. Deal with the wailing gnashing of teeth. Deal with the personal attacks, threats, denial and back-stabbing. Watch out for underhand manoeuvres.
6. Some actual progress in the right direction.

By doing this you're tapping into one of the fundamental ways in which people think. This is identified by the Nobel prize winning psychologist Daniel Kahneman in his book "Thinking fast and slow." What's this way of thinking?

What you see is all there is.

Daniel Kahneman's point is that a lot of our irrational behaviour and poor thinking can be explained by this principle. We don't do our thinking based on all the facts. We do our thinking based on what we can immediately bring to mind. This has one very interesting implication. If you can change what people see, if you can change what they bring to mind, you can change what they think.

This is what we're doing by collecting together a list of all the work that needs doing and then tracking progress through it.

I'm using a military metaphor in this chapter. And an important thing about any battle. Is knowing where you are. And where you want to be. This can then, sometimes, result in delivery of a small bit of working software to some of the people that want it. It may well seem that a project is dug-in, going nowhere and doing nothing but damage to the members of its team. But it's still worth doing these three things.

1. Be honest about problems the project is facing.
2. Track actual progress.
3. Push as hard as you can to get working software in the hands of end users.

Actually, there's a fourth.

4. Look after yourself. Go home on time. Take your weekends off. Take holidays. See friends. Kiss your partner. Kiss your kids. Kick the dog. Oh my God. That's a joke. Don't kick the dog. Take the dog for a walk so long that you have to pick it up and carry it home. Be gentle with yourself and those around you. Seriously, be nice to the dog. Kiss the dog as well.

Keep doing these things. I mean all of them. Points one, two, three and four. If you do, something might be that something can be done to save the trench warfare project that you're working on. But equally, it's important to remember that some projects cannot be saved. Not by you. Not right now.

It's also important to understand that trench warfare was, at the time, an insoluble problem. Eventually the war ended. And there was the idea developed

in English language commentaries that the allied soldiers were “Lions lead by donkeys.”

But one of the points made by Norman Dixon in his book “The psychology of military incompetence” is that this is unfair for two reasons.

Firstly, the selection process. This might not have been explicit, or official. But the process by which officers rose to the most senior ranks in the British Army was one that didn’t think innovation was important. Initiative and a willingness to challenge to the status quo might be really useful in a war. They’re pretty dangerous qualities to encourage in the military in peacetime. The result was that the kind of people who were leading the British army were innovative, creative problem solvers. Indeed, they might have been exactly the opposite.

Secondly, trench warfare was a hard problem.

Trench warfare was “emergent behaviour”. It came out of a combination of technological and strategic techniques. The very short version is that guns got a lot better. The technological way out of the impasse probably involved the use of tanks. Probably, but not obviously. Tanks weren’t technologically far enough evolved. Their potential as battle winning weapons wasn’t obvious or immediately exploitable.

A solution might have been the devolution of some decision making to small semi-autonomous groups. Maybe. This was something that the German side did experiment with late in the war. There were starting to have some success when the whole German nation ran out of food.

So, if your project is in a total impasse, it might be that there is a way out of the trenches using innovation. A novel combination of practice and technology might result in some powerful improvement.

I don’t *think* I’ve ever worked on a project that was being deliberately targeted to fail. But maybe I have. I have heard talk of such projects.

I worked for a global consultancy. I was talking to the guy who was our main sales contact with a UK bank. I happened to mention a project that I’d been trying to help. They were in deep trouble, I could see, but I couldn’t exactly figure out why.

“Oh, yeah,” he said, grinning. “We’re letting that project fail.” “What?” “Yes, when we sold them the team to work on the project, we tried to sell them our banking engine at the same time. They bought the team, but they insisted on using this other banking engine. So, we’re going to let the project fail. Then we’ll suggest that they use our banking engine.”

It is important to understand that you don’t need to stay on any project that is failing. The people in the real trenches had to stay. If they didn’t, they’d be shot for desertion. You don’t have to.

Of course, you can nearly always just find a new job. When you start to look

you might be astounded to find that you're not the only person on that project. Others might also be looking. Recruiters have a very good idea about which projects are going badly.

But if you're in an organisation big enough to have more than one project on its books, you can probably get moved off a trench warfare project.

Of course, you don't have to leave. You could just stay and get paid. You could look like you're paying attention whenever the bosses are around. You could pretend that the endless deadlines that come and go mean anything. Every now and then, you could stay late, or work all weekend to show that you're really dedicated to the cause.

Of course, none of this is going to make the project any more likely to succeed. At some point, someone is going to realise that the project is going to be a failure and pull the plug. But you're getting paid right? You're inside out of the bad weather and there's no heavy lifting involved?

I don't know, I can't do it. But I've seen enough software development projects to know that a lot of people can. In fact, for some people and some companies, it seems to be pretty much their business model.

What if you're one of the bosses of this project? What if you own this mess? What can you do?

Well.

First: find out what the real problems are that the project is facing. If a project is really failing, it's very probable that your teams won't be running retrospectives, so you might not know. Ask your teams to run retrospectives. Ask them to just tell you the top three things that are limiting their progress. Actually, get them to tell you just one thing that's limiting their progress.

What is that thing that's stopping them? How can something be done to address it? And then be Jerry Springer about that thing. Televisé it. Let everybody who should be interested and everyone who could possibly do something to fix that problem know about it.

Beyond that, the answers to this question are the two major tactics for delivering the impossible. These are what we're going to talk about in the next couple of chapters.

The first of these is to understand the value environment that you're working in and delivering to. And the metaphor we use in this book is exploring the swamp. The second is to deliver working software.

Chapter 4 - The Swamp

Concept

Imagine that you've been given money to develop houses in a swamp. How would you go about doing that? Would you just start work? Or would you feel the need to do a little bit of exploration first? Wouldn't it be a good idea to know what's in the swamp first? Wouldn't it be a good idea to know the geology of the swamp?

What if I told you that there were people who already live in the swamp? And that there's no way that you're going to be able to build without upsetting them? They don't want you to build there, they're quite happy just the way they are.

There are also people who are keen to move into the swamp when you have built some houses. They've already given the property developer money. They want you to build in the swamp fast, so they can move in.

But they aren't the only people interested in the swamp. There are people who care about building regulations everywhere. There are local government, national government and even global bodies that care about this stuff. There are people who you need to talk to about getting a road to come right up to the swamp, and power and sewerage. And there are people who don't care about you, don't care about the property developers, all they care about is the swamp. These people might be eco activists. They might be political activists. The swamp might be on an ancient burial ground. It might be the site of an ancient temple.

So, there are the people who are interested in the swamp - and then there's the swamp. Maybe there are new species of animal there, interesting to science. Maybe there are new species of plant, unknown to western medicine, but the locals use them as a miracle cure. Maybe there's oil. Maybe there's gold.

Concrete Practice

Why am I babbling about swamps? This is a book about project management. This is a book about delivering the impossible. The reason I'm talking about the swamp is because it works as a metaphor for software development. There are strong similarities between starting work on a new software development project and starting work in a swamp.

There are lot of people who have an interest in what you're doing. Some of those are directly associated with the project, some of those will directly benefit from the project. But there are also a lot of other people who are only distantly associated with your particular project, but they're still important. It may still be really good to keep those people happy and it might be a really bad idea to piss them off. Maybe you can't avoid upsetting them, but it would still be good to know that you're doing it.

At the same time, when you start work in the swamp, it's not obvious what

value you can get out of it by doing work there. Yes, maybe houses, yes maybe factories. Maybe it's best as a garden.

I didn't really get it until I worked on one project. On this project I worked with a woman who did research with users. She really did research with users. As soon as the project started, she contacted potential users of the product and arranged meetings. She was running workshops with users. First, she got to understand their "pain points." Then she got them to start to sketch, on pen and paper, interfaces that might start to address their pain.

Then the designers made interfaces. They looked real, but at this stage they were still only models. These were taken out to be tested with users. If there were serious problems with them, they were modified and then tried again, with different users.

This kept going. She hired another researcher, they both did research on users. I worked on this project for over three years. It never stopped. It didn't stop when we had working software that we could test with users. It didn't stop when we had a version of the software that had a copy of the user's sensitive data running on it. It certainly didn't stop when we went live.

I learned a lot from watching this happen. And there were a couple of things that were surprising about it for me. If you do this much research on your users, not only will you get to know a lot about your users - I mean, that's pretty obvious. But you'll get to know a lot about other people who are interested in the swamp, who aren't actually users. There were various other committees. We found other regulatory groups that our users needed to please and our product had to support.

Do enough research on your users and you end up with a "stakeholder map". Do even more research on your users and you get a "stakeholder ecology." You start to understand not only who all the people are who have some interest in the swamp, but also how these stakeholders interact. You start to see what's really going on in the swamp. You start to see opportunities to do good and be a success, but you also see where there are dangers and problems and unhappy people.

Connections

"What can a ten year old teach me?" I was sitting in an office in Athens, arguing with a Polish software developer in a room full of tech guys from all over Europe. None of them seemed convinced.

It was a European Union funded project. The first aim of the project was to design an application that used tangible user interfaces. These are interfaces that you can get hold of, pick up and move around. The second aim of the project was to use these interfaces to help school children construct discursive arguments. My organisation was doing the user research for the project. Iterative, user-centred design was in the title of the funding bid. Still, most of the software developers

and search engine experts on the team were sceptical. They didn't see the point of talking to users, especially since, in this case, our users were schoolchildren. But still, we did it.

And what we found was interesting.

One thing that we found from talking to users (schoolchildren who were 10-11 years old) was that they didn't really need help with the logic of an argument. For example, they understood that there was a contradiction between statements like:

People should be able to express themselves freely

and

It's against the law to paint messages on (most) outdoor buildings.

What the kids did seem to need help with was putting the bits of evidence that they found into some kind of structure that worked like a persuasive argument.

So, we found that out about the residents of this particular swamp - through doing direct research with them. They didn't need any help understanding logic at all. What they needed help and support with was gathering evidence and putting it in a structure that sounded like a persuasive argument.

But when we started to do this research in real schools, we found out about some other people who didn't live in the swamp. Even so, they really cared about what happened in it - the government. At the time when we did this research, the government insisted that all the schools in England follow a "National Curriculum." Pretty much every lesson that the kids did had to show that it satisfied a specific learning requirement.

We realised something after these early sessions. We needed to design our future research sessions so that they directly addressed something mentioned on the curriculum. And we needed to make it obvious to the teachers that that was what we were doing. Why? Because the teachers were also swamp residents. If we did this, it made it much easier for the teachers to support us. We made their lives just a little bit easier.

Fortunately, we had an ex-teacher on our team. So, we could craft our research sessions so that they also made sense as curriculum focused lessons.

We can discover that there are people who live far beyond the swamp who never-the-less have opinions about the swamp. We can do that by doing user research. And we've already talked about how we find people who jump out from behind trees. We do that by developing working software and putting it in the hands of users.

Here are some examples from other projects that I've worked on. These are situations where it turned out that people who live far beyond the swamp still cared about what happened in the swamp.

I don't think I've ever worked on a project that was more cool than this. One of the guys who worked on the project was the ex-husband of a super model. The project was *that* cool.

I was working with a startup in a disgusting warehouse in Shoreditch in London (very cool). The aim of the project was to develop a website. A website that would allow customers of a bank (not cool) to upload their photographs. Pictures that they'd taken in response to a challenge set by a well-known fashion photographer. This was before flickr. It seemed new and exciting.

We didn't do any user research. We didn't try to put the working software in the hands of users. We struggled with the technology - this was around 2004. We agonised over what the user interface should look like and we finally got something to work.

But then some people jumped out from behind some trees. We found out that any suppliers who worked for the bank had to be approved by the authorities that regulated the banks. I mean who would have thought? Getting approved by these financial authorities was a big deal and it could take years. That was the end of the project.

I was working with another very cool company. I am seeing a pattern, here. I did not see this pattern before I just started writing this. This company was cool, successful, highly regarded in one business - mobile phone networks. So, it wondered if it could be the same in another area - personal loans. Yes, that was the project. Making personal loans cool. Again, this team had done a lot of work to develop a personal loan website. Then somebody pointed out something awkward. It was a potential business partner, in a meeting. They pointed out that they needed to be regulated by the very same financial authorities that had caused problems in the previous project. Yes, the one that I just talked about.

You may lift your eyebrows the full quarter inch at a company that didn't talk to regulators before starting up in the money lending business. You can also see that research with users and mapping of stakeholders would make something really important very clear. There were people who lived miles from the "swamp" who cared what went on in there. And if these people weren't happy, the project would die.

Criticism

You might say that I'm just exaggerating. Software development projects aren't that different from one another. Swamps aren't all that different from one another. You've seen one swamp, you've seen them all. Do you know what this sounds like to me? Well, let's put it in terms of the "driving a car" metaphor that we've talked about earlier. Someone who says "This project is just like this other project, I don't see why you need to do any more investigation with users." They're saying something that's the equivalent of "Yeah, I've driven cars before, there's no need for me to look at the road."

Yes, controlling the car, and managing the team might be similar from project to project. But outside of the car, or the team, the environment can be very different. And my main point in using this metaphor of the swamp is that if you look out through the windscreen, you may well find that there isn't a road.

Lots of people will say that user research is a waste of time, or isn't needed on this project. Actually, they won't even bother saying it, they just won't put any budget for it in their projects and they won't hire people to do it. Lots of people will see a software development project as merely that - a matter of software development.

Do you know what you should do if you're managing a team in this kind of situation? You should do user research anyway. If you don't have somebody on the team who's a dedicated user researcher, you should still do some user research. You should do user research with the people in the team that you have. OK, it won't be anywhere near as good as user research done by professionals. But one of the main aims of doing this research should be to find out surprising stuff. Then you can take what you find back to whoever is paying for the project. You can show them what you found and use it as a case for more user and stakeholder research.

And of course, generally the best way for team members with development skills to explore the swamp is with working software.

Another criticism of my insistence on user research is what might be called the "faster horse" objection. Henry Ford said something like "If I'd given the people what they want, I'd have given them a faster horse." When I talk about the swamp, I'm not saying that you should give any of those people associated with it exactly what they ask for. What I am saying is that whatever you do do has a much greater chance of success if it's informed by what they want.

Confession

I've worked on lots of projects where we either haven't done any user research, or haven't done anywhere near enough. When I was working at Cambridge, I worked on a project that was all about "iterative user centred design." But I still didn't really put together how important this was. You should do iterative design and development and it should be user centred. The only way to do that is to keep talking to users and keep putting working software in their hands. I still don't think I really got how important this was until much later.

Now that I've seen it really work, I'm convinced that it's one of the best ways of reducing the risk on a project. But it's still going to be very hard to persuade the people who are paying for that project that they need user researchers. And not just one, and not just at the beginning. They need people talking to users and potential users all the way through. It's even harder than getting support for development of working software.

The other thing that I should probably confess is that I don't know how to

combine user research and the early development of working software. That is I don't know how to do it without creating conflict. For the best chance of project success, user research and stakeholder research needs to be brought together. And then it needs to be combined with all the other things that need to happen on a project. It's particularly important that it comes together with the production of working software. And then that software needs to be put in the hands of users. But doing this just seems to result in conflict. I mean, fighting. I mean, flouncing. I mean, people muttering. Doors banging. Words exchanged and sulking. Even people leaving the team.

I know that all of them need to be going on from almost the moment the project starts. User research, stakeholder research need to start. But so does the development of working software. They all need to happen, together. And I know that doing them all at the same time gives the team - and the product - the best chance of success. What is success? That's what's achieved first by mapping the users and mapping the stakeholders. But soon after that you need to start to see how all these people interact with the software.

In some ways I feel bad that I'm making product development using software sound like a nine dimensional Rubik's cube. But what can I do? It is.

And in another way, I'm absolutely certain that the best chance any team has of developing a product is to be able to see all these aspects of a project. Remember the car from the previous chapter? Nothing good happens if you don't look out of the window.

But of course, when you're driving, you don't pay attention to everything that you see through the windscreen equally. You're really on the look out for anything that might block the road. You're also looking for places where you have to make a decision - left? Right? Or straight on? There is intelligence and skill involved. Well of course, there doesn't *have* to be.

Feedback

I decided to write this book in the open as "working software". And one of the joys of that is that I get feedback from real users. This feedback is from someone I've known for years. I'm not sure what his title is these days. But he's a senior tech guy who still writes software. Interestingly, what he has to say "drives home" the point I was just making about driving. It's not enough to have a clean windscreen. You have to look out of it. It's not enough to look out of the windscreen. You need to change your behaviour depending on what you see. There is nothing that can protect you from your own stupidity.

I've been reading Chapter 7 (The Swamp) and I have some observations that you may wish to write about. Currently I am working at [Huge Organisation], where there is a dedicated department that does user research - lots and lots of it. All compliant with best practices. But... Recently they've been cutting costs, and so have

been reducing the experience in their user research department. Most people there are now new graduates or apprentices, and are now guided by a ‘user research manual’ that is effectively a step-by-step instruction book on how to conduct user research sessions - nothing about gleaning anything useful. Second, although user research is done; almost every project has some user research at some point; it gets ignored. It’s all ‘thank-you very much for this’ and then they just go ahead and build crap. So, maybe you want to write something about customers who pay lip service to UR and how you can still make progress when faced with such atrocities. And also, when the team KNOWS they are building crap but are told “we are paying for it so we can dictate how it should operate”.

Two things I’d say about this. Firstly, it’s a really bad idea to have the user researchers working in a dedicated department. They need to be in the team. Yes, they might also need to regularly meet up with people of their own skill set. But they need to sit with the team and be part of the meetings that deliver transparency (stand-up, planning, show and tell, retro). My experience is that, at least initially, nobody will like this. The user researchers would much rather just get on with doing their user research and then write a report. The developers don’t want to have to change the flow of their UI. They don’t want to change how a screen loads or totally rethink the logic of an application, because of research feedback from users. So, both groups are much more comfortable sitting apart. Why do you think that is? Does this sound to you a lot like one group agreeing to mop the ship’s floor and another group agreeing to stay in another corner polishing the woodwork? That’s because that’s exactly what this is. Double agreed activity.

If you want the project to be a success, you need to get user researchers in and amongst the developers. You need to get them to listen to each other. The more you do this, the better your chance will be.

The people who are building the swamp need to speak to the people who are talking to the people who are interested in the swamp.

You might feel bad about this, because, if you know what you’re doing, you will know that you’re creating conflict. But the kind of conflict that you’re creating is the kind that we talked about when we talked about the pirate ship in chapter 2. One way of getting the improvisers to do the interesting thing rather than the boring thing is to have a director. Someone who sits at the side of the stage who shouts “deal with the pirate ship.” What we’re doing here is putting two points of view together and insisting that rather than just go off and do their own thing, they figure things out together. This probably needs somebody to do something like the director role. Someone who encourages it to happen.

Don’t worry too much if the user researchers you work with are juniors. Just worry about getting them to sit with your team and tell your team about what they’re finding. Most software development projects don’t have any user research

at all. Also, you never know when some of the people who seem to you impossibly green will turn out to be stars.

A little story. I was on a User Research presentation for [Big Org] where they presented the user research. It was harrowing. Basically, the entire user base said they wouldn't use the software (even though the law will make it mandatory soon). We had warnings before some of the recorded snippets of the language used by the users. "If Big Org introduce this then I would just say 'Fuck You Big Org' and I will rebel by doing everything on paper." "I'm not doing this. I'm just not. What the actual fuck is this shit" Yet, they are still building it - knowing full well that NO-ONE is going to use the software.

Well, let's think about this in "Swamp terms." Yes, there are some people who are very rich and powerful. Ultimately, if they want to build something in the swamp that nobody wants to live in, they probably have the power to do that. A good question to ask is if there is *any* group of stakeholders who could have some influence over these rich and powerful people. The more stakeholder research you do, the more chance you might have to discover who these people might be. For example, in this case, if a form is mandated by government, then there are MP's and Ministers who have some interest.

Users who are forced to comply with regulations often form an interest group or pressure group. There might be more than one. They represent those who are being regulated. Often whoever it is who is ignoring individual users may well still listen to representation from these groups. Think of it this way. Everybody has a boss, well almost everybody. And everybody has a constituency, a wider group of people that they would really like to please and would dearly love not to annoy.

So, user research isn't enough. You need to be mapping the stakeholders on your project and figuring out how to get to them. Maybe it's with user research, maybe it's with working software. I used to be very scared of ridiculous deadlines (I still don't love them). But what I've started to see is that they can be used as an opportunity to push working software further down the pipe. What if part of that process is getting the software working on a "live" test server? Obviously, it wouldn't be using real data. But this could be the kind of thing that pressure groups could get a look at and have an opportunity to provide their - ahem - feedback.

As I said a moment ago. Most projects don't have any user research *at all*. And yours might be one of those projects. It can be bad. It can be catastrophically dumb. But even when it is, there's still stuff you can do.

1. Do show and tells. Demonstrate to yourselves and to anyone who will watch and listen. Demonstrate the working software that your team has been working on that week. The development team are often reluctant to do this, especially if what they're working on doesn't have an obvious UI. It's still important that you insist that they do it.

Invite people from all over your stakeholder map to your show and tells. Remember the story about the bank and the fraud project? Just one comment might let you know something that's vital for your project. Yes, it could derail your project, but when would you rather know? Sooner or later?

2. Embrace your deadlines. Yeah, I said it. Embrace deadlines as opportunities to negotiate scope and set software free. Your bosses see deadlines as opportunities to fuck with you. They want to make you and your team work longer hours while giving them time off from thinking about what a product really needs to do. But you don't have to see them like that. You can see them as terribly clumsy ways of exploring the stakeholder map. The map of the swamp. If you do try to release something, who jumps out from behind a tree and tells you that you can't? Who suddenly appears and tries to take credit? Which non-functional requirement really is a deal breaker that stops the software from going live? Software wants to be free. You should want it to be free. You should do your best to help it.
3. Exploit crisis. What if your team *does* release software that nobody wants to use? What if your team *does* release software that nobody is allowed to use because it doesn't meet regulations? Yes, it's late in the day. But that doesn't mean it's too late to start to involve a user researcher. Yes, it's late in the day, but that doesn't mean that it's too late to start releasing software incrementally.

Chapter 5 - Working Software

“sufficiently advanced technology is indistinguishable from magic” Arthur C. Clarke

Concept

In the Agile manifesto, working software is talked about as the second key value.

“Working software over comprehensive documentation.”

It's worth asking. Why? What was the experience of those guys who got together to talk about “lightweight” software methodologies. What had they lived through that meant that in the final 93 word manifesto, working software took up five of those words.

My guess is that they had all had experience of being involved in projects where the production of working software was delayed. They worked on projects where months or years could go by before the specification was agreed.

For the first forty or fifty years that software development existed, that's how people thought it should be done. Software development was called software engineering and it was thought to be an offshoot of other kinds of engineering. And in other kinds of engineering, nothing is built before the production of detailed plans.

But what is this second principle in the Agile manifesto saying? It's saying the engineering equivalent of "have a go at building a bridge and see how you get on."

So why? These guys got together for the express purpose of making the way that software development was done and was managed better. Why would they want something about working software in the manifesto?

OK, let's make this about you for a minute. Think of something that you know a lot about. There will be something. It doesn't have to be anything to do with work. But think of something that you know how to do. OK now think of some aspect of that thing that someone who wasn't an expert would think was strange about how to do this thing. Why do you do that thing?

There are at least a couple of possible answers. Maybe you were taught to do this thing by whoever taught you. Maybe it's just your own way of doing things. But there's one answer which is very likely and very compelling. You do things in this way because you've seen what happens if you don't. You've learned the hard way.

And I totally think that that's the reason why "working software over detailed documentation" is in the Agile manifesto. And this is a very similar reason to one that we've discussed when we were talking about avoiding agreed activity. Why was I pushing to avoid agreed activity and work with the team to tackle whatever the problem was that was looming on the horizon? Well, there are lots of good reasons, but one of the main ones, was that I've seen what happens when you don't do this - trench warfare.

I think it's absolutely the same reason that working software is one of the four main things that are discussed in the Agile Manifesto. The people who put it there have seen what happens if you don't push for working software. But when it comes to working software, it might also be that they've seen the good things that can come from producing working software.

Conclusion

I think there are three main reasons why software development teams should try to develop working software sooner rather than later.

The first reminds me of a joke.

You will never be alone, if you take with you everywhere the ingredients and equipment to make a dry martini. Even if you think you are completely alone and stranded on a desert island. The minute that you start to make the dry martini, someone will jump out from behind a tree and say "that's not how you make a dry martini."

Something like this is true of developing working software. Ideally you want your software to be on the environments where it's going to end up. You want

it to be accessible by real users. You want them to be able to use their real data, on the real software. But the nearer you get to doing that, the more likely it is that people that you didn't even know existed will jump out from behind trees. These people will tell you that "you're doing it wrong" and try to stop you getting working software in the hands of users.

In my head, I always imagine the job of getting working software out in the world on a working environment like trying to escape from a prison camp. There's only one way to find out what all the traps are that are out there in no man's land, and that's to try to set them off.

I'm mixing metaphors again aren't I? Let's stick with the man behind a tree for a moment. Most of those things that the man who jumps out from behind a tree will bring up are "non-functional requirements." These are requirements that the software needs to meet which aren't strictly about the thing that it does. The software needs to be accessible to users with visual impairments. The software needs to be secure. The software is covered by some regulator in the industry that you have never heard of.

One way to tackle all the rules and regulations that your software might contravene is to try to take care of them in the specification. Before any software gets written you might try to think of everything that might possibly be required. But in my experience it's very hard to find out exactly what you can and can't do without trying to do something. We can guess that the framers of the Agile manifesto had had similar experiences.

When you're trying to list these requirements without a piece of working software, you're only dealing with "known knowns". When you try to get some working software as far as you can through the barbed wire to the outside world, you soon start to find about "known unknowns". You knew there would be other security measures out there in no man's land, but you didn't know what they were. But also when you start trying to put working software in the hands of users, you find out "unknown unknowns" (like the guy jumping out from behind a tree).

OK. This metaphor is getting very mixed. And it's got a lot of trees in it.

But this is the slightly counter-intuitive thing I'm trying to tell you. You should try to get working software as near as you can to live. Why? Because if you do a man will jump out from behind a tree and tell you why you can't. The only real way to find out what there is in no-man's land that's stopping you and your software from escaping is to push your software through it. Let's move on to the second reason why trying to create working software is a good idea.

The second reason is this, we might call it the "there's only one way to find out," reason. How do you find out if you can do something? By trying to do it.

There are lots of rules and regulations relating to - well - everything, it seems. And software is no exception. Rules about security. Rules about hosting. Rules about performance. In software, this red tape is often called "non-functional

requirements.” And your software might get stopped dead in its tracks by someone wearing a metaphorical peaked cap because it doesn’t meet these. And we’ve talked about these. But I’m not talking about those right now. This is more straight-forward than that. These are the simplest questions that trying to get working software answers.

Is your team capable of writing this software?

Does your team have access to the tools and resources that they need to write this software?

Does the technology that you’ve decided to use work?

Is the organisation that you’re working for capable and willing to pay for the servers, people and set-up that you need to deploy this software?

Well, there’s only one way to find out the answers to these questions and the answers might not be the ones that you’re hoping for. I’ve worked on teams where the team members don’t have access to the office. I’ve worked on teams that don’t have access to the internet - “To make internets, you need internets,” one developer was forced to explain. Of course these are problems that can be solved, but only once they’re uncovered.

So, this is the most straight-forward reason why a team should be trying to develop software as soon as possible, because there is only one way to find out.

But there’s a third reason. Software is magical and the way that people respond to it is magical. People don’t respond to working software in the way that they respond to feature lists or specifications.

Think about it. Think about the pieces of software that you interact with every day. Are you thinking about them in terms of lists of features? When you’re using some piece of software, you are using it to do something. You have other things on your mind. A funny joke that you want to share, a report that you want to write or a podcast that you want to listen to.

And this, final reason is the main reason that it’s useful to try to move a project towards delivering working software earlier rather than later. By putting working software in the hands of the people who will use it, you start to solve the flowers vs fruit problem that we talked about in the last chapter.

When you put working software in the hands of users, you move the discussion. You move the discussion and the dynamic of the project away from flowers. And it isn’t just the discussion, it’s the actions. The focus isn’t any more about the shiny list of things that a piece of software might do. Now the discussion is about fruit. What does the software actually do? Now that it’s in people’s hands, does it do something that’s useful for them. What can we do to make this thing that users are already using even better?

I worked on a project for an organisation that was still doing pretty much all of its business using paper documents. This was a huge organisation, and it

processed a lot of paper. The project that I was working on looked at just one of these paper processes. The aim was to take it over and make it manageable using an electronic document handling and storage system.

And the project had a couple of good things going for it. Firstly it was using an Agile way of doing things. Secondly, the product owner was a former clerk of the company. She knew all the other clerks and she knew their business very well.

Even so, to start with the project had a tough time. We couldn't get servers to put the software on. The open source document package we'd chosen wasn't as mature as we thought. But we pushed on through some early design iterations. We dealt with a load of technical problems. Finally, we got to one show and tell where the team had working software that they could show.

It was an odd turning point in the project. Because that first demo was so terrible. We'd managed to pare down the demo to a view of a collection of documents and then a display of the document when its title was clicked. In that first demo, when we clicked on the document link, a window came up that said "Do you want to veiw your document?" Yes, with that spelling mistake. And then when the user clicked "OK" an error message appeared.

The look on the product owner's face! At this point we were about £500,000 into a £2 Million project. And all she had to show was a misspelled dialog box that led to an error message. It was a hard time for her and it was a hard time for the team.

But two weeks later it was a slightly different story. Now there was a list of documents. Now when the document was clicked, the chance to open the document had a button that was spelled correctly. And when it was clicked, the document was displayed!

The product owner seems a little bit more relaxed.

Not too many show and tells after that, the product owner had a question. "Can I get this on a laptop so I can show it to the clerks?"

The short answer to that question was "no" because all of this nearly half a million pounds worth of software was deployed only on developer laptops. But the product owner's request to have a version that she could take around the country and to show off was a powerful help. It provided a good extra reason to negotiate with the people who were supposed to be giving us server space.

Once that was in place, the product owner went on the road with her laptop. The demo still wasn't much. The demo still had bugs. We still had some spelling problems! But the demonstration by the product owner to her own former work mates went very well. She could wave past any user interface issues, or problems. She could show her the other clerks the first sight of something that could make their lives a lot easier.

She came back with a list of problems she'd come across while using the demo. She also had a list of suggestions for features that had come from the clerks.

But the main question that she came back with was: “When will it be ready?”

From that point on, the nature of the project changed. It wasn’t about delivering on a list of functions. It was about rolling out to the clerks all across the country the tiny bit of working software that the product owner had shown them. After that, being clear to everybody about what was needed next and when we could implement these next steps.

There was another very interesting thing about getting some working software in front of the people who might use it. By doing this we both asked and then started to answer the two questions that I’ve already talked about. “Can we do this?” and “Who is going to jump out and stop us if we do?”

To the first question, the answer at first was “No.” We didn’t have any server space where we could deploy a live service. This was blocked because of a dispute. The price of providing and supporting the servers was not included in the contract. But the client was arguing, that they shouldn’t have to commission the servers. Neither should they pay for them or support them. This became a much harder argument to make once people in their own company were asking for the software. Suddenly the people who were trying to negotiate free stuff were in the way. Now they weren’t helping the company by being tough on costs. Rather they were stopping people who worked for their organisation from getting something they wanted. Something that could make their lives easier. Suddenly the servers appeared, and then money for people to support the servers appeared. A real roll-out of the software started to happen.

To the second question “If we try to do this, is anybody going to jump out from behind a tree and stop me?” The answer was “yes.” In fact two people jumped out. An accessibility guy and a security guy. The accessibility guy claimed the there was no way the software could be released until it met an extra set of requirements. The client claimed that we should have known about these requirements right from the start and so we should pay for them.

And by the way. The client was right. We should have built in accessibility right from the start. It takes no more effort in coding to make sure that a website is accessible. And it actually makes the site much easier for all kinds of people to use. People who you might not think of as disabled. Do it. It makes sense. If in doubt, pay a blind guy to look at your site.

Out from behind another tree jumped the security guy. He said that the project should never be allowed to go live until we could prove that it was secure. Just to leave us in no doubt about his effectiveness as a blocker, he also refused to tell us what it was we needed to change so that it would be secure. And of course, the costs of any changes we made needed to be born by us rather than the client.

As people who jump out from behind trees trying to block progress go, these two looked pretty effective. Both were telling us we couldn’t release until we did what they said, both were telling us that we had to pay to do what they said.

The security guy was being even more effective at blocking us because he was also not telling us what it was we had to do.

But neither of these guys was a match for the clerks. There were a lot of clerks. They'd seen that this software would make their lives much easier. We improved the accessibility, but we went live with what we had. We submitted the software to outside security testing. We addressed some issues, but we went live with some others still being looked at.

Putting bad, software that just about worked in front of real users completely changed the project.

Connections

I'm going to talk about cars for bit now. Trust me. It's relevant.

Showing working software to the clerks had created this magical thing. It's a thing that gets talked about when people talk about different ways of doing Agile. Ways of doing Agile like Lean, which is Agile, but for manufacturing. What is this magical thing? It's called "pull".

You may have heard the saying "just in time." It's a strategy for managing supply chains in all kinds of industries. One industry that has perfected this approach to managing its work is the Japanese car industry, and particularly the Toyota car company.

The Toyota company succeeded because from the start it understood one thing. It's senior engineers realised it just wasn't possible to make cars in Japan in the way they were being made in the 1920's in America. Why? Because Japan's economy at the time was tiny. It went in cycles of good and bad times. There were booms but they were always followed by busts.

So from very early on, Toyota matched the rate that it made cars to the level of demand for cars. The market decided how many cars it made. Over nearly a hundred years, that process has become very developed. The result is that many different kinds of cars, with the many different extras that modern cars have, can roll off the production line of the same plant. The cars that come out of the factory almost precisely match the demand outside it.

Each car is *pulled* off the production line by a specific request for a car which comes from a dealer, which in the end comes from a customer.

Thinking about things in terms of providing value to the customer results in another important idea. Again, this is clear from the way that Toyota do things - waste. In Toyota's way of thinking. Anything which money has been spent on, which isn't on its way to a customer, is waste.

If you put these two ideas together: make things in response to demands from customers and don't have anything hanging around the factory that isn't on its way to customers, you end up with a process that fits the label that has been

applied to it in the west - Lean. It also fits the other name that is often used - “Just in time.”

It’s important to point out that making cars is *very* different from making software. It’s also possible that reports and descriptions of how the Japanese, and especially Toyota, make cars aren’t that accurate. Maybe that’s the way Toyota used to make cars. Maybe that’s a lot different from how it’s done today.

Even so, taking these two ideas - only deliver things which the user wants and don’t do anything which isn’t going to either directly benefit the user is powerful. These two ideas are two sides of the same coin. If taken seriously, they are a powerful way of making projects which seem impossible start to suddenly seem possible.

Concrete Practice

So how do we do this? Every project is a little bit different. But I’m going to arbitrarily invent a rule of sixths. This feels about right. If you think your project is about 6 months long. I’ll give you a month to do some set up. If after a month you and your team don’t have *something* that works, you’ve waited too long. By the end of a sixth of the time, you need tiny piece of working software. A small bit of software that starts to do the thing that it’s supposed to be doing. And you need to be able to show this software to the people who will finally use it.

And once you’ve got this tiny little thing, you should be looking to improve its status in some way. And there are lots of ways to do this. Sure, add functionality. But if this first working version will only run on a laptop, that’s not the first way to go. Just as in the example that I gave. If you’ve got an example that works on a laptop, then one good move would be to show it to users. Another would be to move what’s on the laptop to test servers and beyond that, to the live servers where it will eventually be used.

What’s so important with working software, is not so much what you’ve got, but that you’ve got something and it’s moving in all the right directions. Sure it needs to be increasing in terms of what it can do. But it also needs to be moving from developer environments, to test environments and onto live environments. And it needs to be moving from being tested by the team to being tested by “friendly” users to being tested by complete strangers. If it’s a business application, it needs to move from using dummy data, to using data that looks like live data, to using real data.

I know nothing about rock climbing. But this is a little bit like if you’re climbing a huge rock face. You climb a bit, then you put in one of those things that holds the rope to the rock. Then you pull on it, to make sure it’s firm and would hold you if you fell, then you can climb a bit more.

Yes, delivering software is a bit like that. It’s a bit like climbing a rock face. The odd thing is how many people think that you can get to the top without a rope

- but also, without the climb!

Gradually developing working software in all of those directions is the careful and effective way to deliver something. Especially if that something seems impossible. And if the thing that you're doing is in any way useful or interesting to the people who will use it, at some point you will start to get "pull". Obviously, you'd like this sooner rather than later. But at some point, you will start to get demand for the software. And then you will start to get demand for functionality from the software. Not from the people who sold the idea - push - but from the people who are likely to use it - magical "pull".

Gradually developing software in these directions will also result in people jumping out from behind trees. They will helpfully provide you with extra rules and regulations that you need to follow. You will need to negotiate these before your software can finally escape and live free in the real world. Push working software as far as you can towards being live with real users. It's the most powerful secret to actually delivering things that seem impossible. And everybody, or nearly everybody, will try to stop you doing it.

What? Yes, that's right. Incrementally delivering working software is the thing that you need to do. It's the thing that's most likely to help your project succeed. Still, nearly everybody will try to stop you doing it.

How? Why?

OK, let's deal with the how and the why, but separately.

How? Developers will tell you that there's no point breaking big bits of functionality into smaller bits. Even though, if they did do this, those bits could be shown, released and tested sooner. They'll say that it "only makes sense" to release some bit of functionality in one big piece.

How? Somebody will tell you that there's no point troubling users with small bits of functionality. They'll tell you that users only want to see the whole, finished, journey. They'll tell you that showing them anything sooner is a waste of time and money.

How? Some users will tell you that there's no point looking at the new system until it has their real data in it. Some other users won't be interested in using the software until it really works. They won't want to use it until when they press the "launch missile" (or business equivalent) button something actually happens.

How? Somebody will tell you that test servers are expensive.

How? Somebody will tell you that the live environment is only in the budget from the week before the project is about to finish?

How? I've been lucky, and there are some noble exceptions. There are some great product managers. The main responsibility of a product manager is to decide the relative importance of the different things that the software should

do. But so many of them try to avoid it. They will utter the magic, tragic words “we need it all, so I don’t think it’s important what order it gets done in.”

But why? Why don’t people want working software?

The reason people don’t want working software is something we’ve already talked about. Well, it’s very similar. It’s very similar to the reason that the improvisers that we talked about in Chapter 2 don’t want to deal with the pirate ship. Without having to think about it, people know that dealing with working software or a pirate ship will mean that they have to *change*. They will have to change what they think. They also might have to change what they do.

The other reason is that trying to get software working attacks the “Flower” of an idea. This is the aspect of the idea that people think is good even, without having to think about it. These are the aspects of ideas that tend to be of the form “all”, “same”, “faster”, “cheaper.”

Trying to get even a tiny bit of software working tends to undermine those aspects of an idea. If just getting *something* to work, takes so long, and that something is so slow and has cost *how much* money? Suddenly the idea doesn’t look so shiny and appealing.

And what about the people who jumped out from behind trees and told you couldn’t do things, or you shouldn’t be doing them that way? Nobody wants to see them. Nobody wants to deal with whatever extra requirements they place on your project. Especially the people who got funding for the idea.

Yes. Moving towards working software does a whole lot of things that in general people want to avoid. It throws up a lot of technical problems that require thinking. It throws up a lot of rules, regulations and restrictions about what can and can’t be done that require even more thinking. It makes obvious how slow and expensive it is to just get *some* of a product. And in doing so, it tends to undermine the “simple”, “fast”, “all”, “cheap” appeal of an original idea.

These are all very good reasons for not getting software working. Getting software working throws up all kinds of surprises. It will always be very tempting to stop.

You will start to feel these reasons for not doing working software. You see other people being persuaded by them. At this point it’s really important that you understand these reasons why you should carry on.

1. You’re going to have to do it sooner or later.

And sooner, is much better than later. Why? Because of all those problems that you encounter when you start to deliver small amounts of software. You will get problems with the technology. You will get problems with environments, unheard of rules and regulations. You will get problems I haven’t thought of, problems you haven’t thought of. There is no way around all of those problems. The only way to deal with them is to get through them. If you start to deliver something early, then you can deal with these problems in bite size pieces. If

you put off dealing with these problems until later, you'll be forced to try to deal with them all at once.

2. Working software teaches you things about the problem that you're solving.

Trying to do working software gives you enormous amounts of information about the environment in which you're working. Putting working software in front of potential users teaches you about your users. But trying to get software onto live and like live environments also teaches you about your stakeholders. Who values this project? How is it seen in the rest of the organisation? When you do stuff, you learn stuff.

3. You create pull - or you don't.

Sometimes, when you put working software in the hands of users you get a response that you weren't expecting. "What the hell is this? This makes no sense at all."

This may not be pleasant. But when do you want to find out? You might be grateful that you found this out when you were a small percentage into the project. You've only spent a small amount of your time, money and resources. There's still time to change your mind, take account of the feedback and do some things differently.

And having users object to your software, or even hate it, isn't actually the worst response they can give. The worst response is utter indifference. You show users your software and they really don't care. They don't like it, they don't not like it. They are just indifferent. This is the most difficult kind of feedback to deal with because it doesn't give the project any guidance about where to go next. But even such a non-response is useful earlier rather than later. Again, it's worth asking yourself, when would you, or your sponsors like to find out that nobody cares about your project? Now, when you've spent less than a quarter of the time and money that you'd budgeted? Or later?

Of course, there's another response that you're hoping for if you put small amounts of working software in the hands of users. If you're lucky they will ask just one question - "When can I have this?" And then, almost certainly, they will follow that up with "Could it do this? It would be really nice if it also did this." This is what you're looking for from working software. You're looking for pull. You're looking for a way of prioritising the things that the software currently does and the things that the software could do. And you want this based on actual value to the users (fruit) rather than superficial appeal to the internal sponsors and funders of a project (flowers).

Once you've found something that users want that you think your software can provide you will have made substantial progress. You will have moved a long way down the road of moving a project from impossible, to possible. But by doing that you've also made the problem a lot more complicated. By trying to get software out into the real world, you will probably have had people jump out from behind trees. They will have told you that you're not allowed to put

software out into the real world. These people are now on the list of people that you have to please. By putting working software in front of users, if you're lucky, you'll have created demand and expectation. Now it's obvious to you, you need to satisfy some of these demands and expectations if this project is going to be a success. But at the same time. What about the people who got this project funded? And what about the people who actually funded it?

All of a sudden, they're not as in control of the project as they were, the project has been let out in to the wild world. It isn't just their baby any more. People may not react to this well. It may feel that you've deliberately pushed you and your team into a storm, when they could have stayed in calmer waters. Because that is exactly what you've done. This may feel like a very stupid thing to do, so it's important to remember why you've done it. You've done it because staying "safe" not being changed won't get you where you, your team and your project need to be.

What's important as you move through these difficult waters, is to keep in the direction that you need to be travelling. You need to keep pushing the working software in the direction of the real world, real users and real data. If what you're doing is adding functionality to the software that can then be tested with users, then good, you're going in the right direction. If what you're doing is making the software fit better with non-functional requirements, that's moving in the right direction. If what you're doing is moving the software nearer to live with live data and being used by real users, then you're starting to make this project look possible.

But you need to be moving forward in all of these directions. A little bit at a time, adding bits of functionality, pushing the software as near as you can to live. Moving from working with dummy data to working with real data. All the time getting you're getting feedback from users and stakeholders. And when people jump out from behind trees and tell you that you can't do what you're doing, you're ready for them. Actually you're never ready for the reasons that people will find to stop your software from going live. But at least you're finding out earlier rather than later.

You need to move carefully along all of these dimensions. Carefully, changing what you do in light of what you find. Why? Because where you're going isn't a nice wide, paved road. It's a swamp.

Chapter 6 - Flowers and Fruit

This is an idea that I picked up from reading about Taoism. There are two ways that you can get paid.

You can get paid for looking good and you can get paid for doing good. In Taoist terms. Getting paid for looking good is "Flowers" and getting paid for doing good is "Fruit."

Don't get me wrong. It might seem as we go through this chapter that I'm down

on flowers. I'm not down on flowers. Flowers are great. In project management, the part of flowers is played by ideas.

People have ideas, those ideas get money and that's how projects are born. Something that some ideas and most flowers have in common is that people like them straight away. They don't have to think about it. It doesn't take any thought to like a rose. Of course, some people might not like roses. But the people who do? They don't have to take time to work it out.

Something similar seems to happen with some ideas. The kind of ideas that get money to turn into projects seem to have a structure that makes people like them without too much thought. Just like flowers, those who are exposed to them tend to like them without doing much or any thinking.

Often ideas are talked about in these terms: easy, fast, cheap, same and all. Also sometimes an idea is described as same but different.

For example - "Does everything that the old system does, but cheaper and faster."

"Deals with all customer enquiries, without the need for human involvement."

"One stop shop for everybody who is trying to do this job."

Just like flowers, ideas get paid for being attractive to people before they even think about it.

What about fruit? What's the difference between fruit and flowers? The difference isn't that fruit is hard to grow. Flowers are also hard to grow. There's lots of effort involved in growing both. And although it might *look* easy to put together an attractive idea that can get money. Clearly it isn't. If it were, everybody would have managed to get money for their project.

No, the difference between fruit and flowers isn't that one is easier to do than the other. The difference is that the fruit has to actually be eaten. The users of fruit interact with it in a completely different way to the users of flowers.

Users eat fruit. They only look at flowers. Nobody ever died from looking at a flower. A sour apple can give you bad indigestion and some fruit is actually poisonous.

Similarly, delivered projects need to give value to their users. This involves an interaction with users which is different from buying and selling flowers. Users have to actually get some good, some value out of using a software product. What 'good' that value, is, is different for different kinds of products. For example, it's very different for a social media product than it is for a government form. But like fruit, if it doesn't taste right, users will spit it out. Also like fruit, if software isn't looked after properly, it could do them harm.

To be honest, I wish I were able to cite some other reference in support of this idea of "flowers and fruit" than a 2000 year old text.

But this has to be an important part of what managing any project is about. All projects need to move from “flowers” to “fruit”. All projects start out as just ideas. The idea must have had some superficial attraction, because it got funding and resources. But for the project to succeed it needs to be moved to be “fruit”. It’s value needs to be not just superficial, but also fundamental. It needs to be sustaining. It needs to be something that people consume and get value from using.

What makes this so hard? Well, one of the things that makes it so hard is the nature of project ideas that we talked about. Often what makes people like things straight away is that they don’t require much thought, but they do suggest some of these features: easy, fast, cheap, same and all.

The problems start when anyone tries to implement the idea. This is especially a problem if someone tries to implement the idea using one of the more “modern”, Agile project management methods. One of these methods is Scrum. In Scrum, team members meet at the beginning of the day and talk about what they did the previous day. They also talk about what they’re going to do today. And they talk about anything that’s stopping them from doing what they want to do. They do this every working day. If they’re all in the same building, they tend to do this standing up. If they were sitting down people might be more tempted to just have an unfocussed chat. This meeting is called the “stand up.”

Once every two weeks, the team shows the work that it’s been doing in the last two weeks. The audience is made up of people in the organisation and also sometimes also users from outside who are interested. This is called the show and tell.

The team also has a private meeting where they share what went well, what didn’t go so well and what they might try differently.

Can you see yet how there might be problems for the “Flowers” aspect of a project? This idea that people liked without thinking too much about it? The minute that a team starts to implement the idea of a project they will get problems. And if the team is using an Agile way of doing things, like Scrum, those problems will start to be reported. Right away. On day one.

So? What’s the problem with problems? The problem with problems is that they take the shine off the idea. Any problem that the team finds is likely to make the idea look harder to do, slower, more expensive, different and partial. Someone might find a problem early on that means the idea is a complete non-starter.

Seems to me, this is the difficulty, right at the heart of project management and project development. It’s one that I wonder people don’t talk about more. Nothing makes a project appear less attractive than actually starting to do it.

In the middle of a chapter about fruit and flowers, I’m going to tell you a story about chicken soup. I was reading a book a while back by Robert Dilts. It was a book about how to persuade others of your opinion. Dilts explains that we

all have a mechanism for understanding the difference between ideas and reality. It's important to understand our own mechanism. He points out that this might be different for different people. But the first person we should understand is ourselves. How do we understand the difference between ideas and reality. Dilts suggests an exercise.

1. Think of something that you did yesterday - a everyday thing like going to the shop or going for a walk.
2. Think of something that you could have done yesterday, but you didn't.
3. Think about the difference between them?

I did this little experiment, sitting at my desk. I picked something very ordinary that I'd done the day before - I'd had a can of soup for lunch. And then I picked something relatively ordinary that I could have done - I could have had a bacon sandwich lunch. I love bacon sandwiches, but they are really a weekend treat rather than a weekday lunch.

OK, so what was the difference between them? What was the difference between the dream of the bacon sandwich and the reality of the chicken soup? I thought about it for a while. It's harder than you think it might be. Finally, the thing that I managed to latch on to, was that I had spilled the chicken soup on my shirt. And I was going out in the afternoon, so I'd had to change my shirt.

That was the difference I found. With reality, something had gone wrong. Of course, with the dream of the bacon sandwich, nothing had gone wrong.

This is the fundamental problem with doing things. When you do things, things go wrong. Ideas don't have this problem. When I think of a bacon sandwich, I don't burn it. I don't have to make do with white sliced bread. I don't find that there's have a grain of butter left in the tube that I have spend half an hour scraping onto my knife. When I make chicken soup in reality, the first thing I do is spill it on my nice clean shirt.

The same principle is working when you manage a project.

So what can be done to solve this problem? What absolutely must not be done, as we discussed in chapters two and three, is to avoid the genuine problems that the project is facing. That way failure or possibly trench warfare lies. And trench warfare is just slow, expensive and psychologically damaging.

The project is entering a vulnerable, cold phase, where it is not supported and valued for the appeal of the idea. This is because we are starting to find out what is wrong with that idea. At the same time there is no support and value for the reality, because there is no reality. We don't have anything to show yet.

As someone who is trying to help this project get delivered, it is important to do two things. Firstly, it's important not to stop. In order to be a success, the project needs to push through this phase. This is what we talked about in Chapter two. We need to identify agreed activity and avoid it. We need to tackle the problems that we identify. It's also what we talked about in Chapter

three. A project can get into an awful state if the problems that agreed activity is there to avoid aren't tackled.

So, someone who wants a project to do well shouldn't do anything to stop it moving into this phase. At the same time, you should know where you're going and what kind of things can - and should - be done to get you out the other side of this phase.

There are two kinds of thing that you should be doing to get the project through this tough phase and on the road to success. And here's what makes this hard. Both of the kinds of things that you should be doing aren't often popular or well-received. They are the kinds of things that the sponsors of a project are likely to think of as either a pointless waste of time or the kind of thing that should be stopped.

What are these two things? Working software, which I'll talk about in the next chapter and stakeholder research which I'll talk about in the chapter after that.

What do I mean by stakeholder research? I mean developing a good understanding of who is interested in the product and what their interest is. Notice here that I'm not saying "user research." That's because stakeholder research doesn't just include users. It also includes other individuals, organisations and interest groups that might be interested in the product.

So how do we do this? How do we achieve this move? From "Flowers", where value and support for an idea comes from the idea itself to the "Fruit" where value and support comes from a real working piece of software.

This is what we're going to talk about in the next couple of chapters. First we'll talk about working software. Why it's so important and how you should go about trying to get it into the hands of users as soon as you possibly can.

Then we'll talk (via the metaphor of the swamp) about stakeholder research. I'll explain why it's so important. I'll explain how to go about it so that it gives your project the maximum chance of success.

Chapter 7 - The Hole

The writer Kurt Vonnegut talks about the general form of most stories being that a central character is in a hole. Let's say that this central character is you. Did you deliberately put yourself in this hole? That's not likely. More probably you ended up there by accident. A few small missteps and there you are, in the hole. It might be that your honour, or their moral code might have dictated that they go into the hole. But it's unusual for you, or the hero or heroine of any story to decide that what they need to do is jump in the hole.

But this of course, is exactly what a project manager does. This is exactly what a project *is*. If you're a project manager, you have to jump in the hole. A project is a hole. A project is the gap between an idea and a reality. If you're going to spend your career being a project manager, it isn't that you're going to

spend your life avoiding holes. It isn't that you're going to occasionally fall into holes by accident. If you're a project manager, you're suppose to be in the hole. That's where you live.

What's the precise nature of the hole? The hole is the gap between the dream of a project and the reality. The dream is a shiny idea that got funding based on its superficial, unthinking attractiveness. The reality is a partial realisation of that idea that is in the world and delivers value.

It's like this. You need to get out of the hole. You need to get to the other side. The side that has a working product that provides value. And to that, you and your team need to solve the problems that you've identified with the dream. But when you start to identify the problems with the dream, you make the people who came up with the dream and the people who are funding the dream scared and angry.

To get out of the hole, you need time, and resources, and a clear-eyed view of the problems that need to be solved to get out of the hole. But all those things upset the people who came up with the dream.

I'm a project manager, it's how I make my living. So, I want to be totally honest with myself. I'm going to spend a lot of time in holes. I'm writing a book for other project managers, I want to be totally honest with them as well. Maybe this is what they intent to do for living. Maybe now that they've found themselves managing a project, they are swearing "Never again." But still, I want them to admit to themselves that managing a project is deciding to jump into this hole.

What's the solution? Well, one solution is to never get in the hole, but set up a stall next to it. People who sell project management methodology training - they've set up a stand next to the hole. All manner of business coaches. They've also set up a stand next to the hole. You're getting paid to do stuff. It's a nice living. And you're not in the hole!

But of course, if nobody is ever prepared to get in the hole, all of the stalls around it are out of business. Also, let's say that you're in the hole. Advice that you shouldn't have got in there, isn't exactly the most helpful kind of advice.

Gary Halbert is a fabled and slightly disreputable copywriter. The book of his that you can buy from Amazon was written when he was in federal prison for fraud. But he tells a great story.

Halbert talks about a "thought experiment" that he does with budding copywriters when he teaches them the art of sales. He tells his students that they are going to open a hamburger stand, and they can have any single thing that they want to make their hamburger stand a success. He guarantees them, that his hamburger stand is going to be more successful than theirs. His students come up with all sorts of suggestions. Low prices. Artisanal bread. Vegan burgers. Burgers made from kangaroo meat. Kobe beef.

Finally, Gary Halbert tells them what he wants for his burger stand. Something that will beat anything they have come up with. A hungry crowd. They might even eat the vegan burgers.

The way out of the hole of project management is similar. The answer only partially lies in what you do at the bottom of the hole. Because the best way out of the project management hole is to be pulled out by the people on the “reality” side. If you have something that they want, they will pull you out.

Remember in the introduction where I said that the value of metaphors is that they can help you know what you’re doing? This is most definitely the value of the “hole/hungry crowd” metaphor.

If you’re a project manager, you’re in a hole. The way out of that hole is to find out what the crowd are hungry for, make some of that and get it out of the hole! Of course, while you’re doing this, you’re dependent on the people on the other side of the hole. The people who got you into this mess. The people who came up with the ideas and got money for the venture. You need them to carry on feeding you and sending you supplies until you can make something that the people want. You need to iron out the practical and theoretical problems with the idea. And you need to do this without pissing the bosses off so much that they just abandon you and let you starve - or fill in the hole.

What you should be trying to do if you’re a project manager is to get pulled out of the hole. And the way to do that is to understand what the crowd are hungry for and, as soon as possible, give them samples.

Chapter 8 - Driving a Car or The Empirical Process

“Seeking what is true is not seeking what is desirable.” -
Albert Camus

“Empirical” isn’t a common word. But empirical process refers to something that we’re all doing all day every day. All day every day we change what we’re doing in response to what we see and experience through our senses. And that’s what the word “empirical” means. It means relating to experience in the real world. It’s a slightly odd word that doesn’t sound as down to earth and practical as it is.

For years I’ve run training courses to introduce people to Agile ideas. Because “empirical” is a slightly strange word, there’s an exercise that I often do where I get people to look up the word and to discuss what it means. Then we do exercises. These exercises often involve Lego.

I give the team a bunch of Lego models. I ask them to estimate how many of the models they can build in a short, fixed spaced of time. These short, fixed amounts of time are called “iterations,” in Agile.

Almost always, at the end of the first iteration, the team realise that they can’t do as many models in the time as they initially thought.

So, part-way through the exercise this forces the teams to do something different, based on this new experience. Either they reduce their estimates of the number of models they can build or, possibly simplify the models. At the end of the exercise, I come back to this word “Empirical.” Empirical means based on experience.

That is the key point that I’m trying to get across in this exercise. Learning from experience is important. Modifying what you do in light of what happens is a fundamental approach to controlling and improving your performance. And this doesn’t just apply to your performance, it also applies to the performance of projects.

And, following my own advice, I try to make sure that my own performance can be improved based on experience. I get feedback at the end of the course I run. One of question that I ask is “What’s the most important thing that you think you’ve learned from this course?”

In that box, someone had written “The importance of Imperial Progress.” Oh dear.

Yup. Clearly, it’s a tricky concept with a funny name. And there is clearly more work that I have to do to make sure that everyone is comfortable with the name, because it’s an vitally important idea. It’s also something that we all do every day of our lives, and if we didn’t we wouldn’t get very far, or live very long.

What are we doing every day that’s so vital? What we’re doing is honouring what are referred to as the three pillars of empirical process - transparency, inspection and adaptation. When are we doing this? All the time, but one time when we’re especially doing it, that I’m going to use as an example, is when we’re driving a car.

Imagine that you’re driving a car. The first thing that you need is transparency. You need to be able to see out of the windscreen and you need to be able to see behind you. If the windscreen is covered in mud, or being washed with buckets of rain, or frosted up with ice, that’s bad. And it isn’t just looking forward that’s important. You’d like to see behind you through your mirrors. so the wing mirrors need to be there and the back windscreen needs to also be clear. When you’re driving, before you even start moving, you need transparency. And if you don’t have it, things can go wrong very fast.

But transparency isn’t enough. If you’re driving, it isn’t enough for the windscreen to be clear, you still need to look out of it. You need to look out of the windscreen and check your mirrors. If instead, say, you’re checking messages on your phone, or distracted and trying to brush scalding hot coffee out of your lap, that’s no good. Transparency isn’t enough. You need inspection.

We’re focusing here on the visual aspects of driving. But we all know that when you’re driving, you’re also really checking with your other senses. If you feel an unusual vibration accompanied by a dull thudding sound. There’s a good chance that you’ll slow down. If you smell petrol, or burning. You’ll probably

slow down. If you hear police sirens, you'll check in your rear view mirror and check if the police seem to be interested in you. If they are, you'll probably speed up, if you're in the middle of committing a bank robbery. If you're doing nothing to be ashamed of, you'll probably slow down.

So, inspection isn't just a visual thing. It's paying attention with all the senses. Talking about slowing down and speeding up brings us to the third pillar of empirical process - adaptation. What we're doing when we slow down, is adapting. That's also what we're doing when we speed up because we see the road is clear. It's also what we do when we swerve to avoid something or put the fog lights on when it's foggy. Adaptation is when we change what we're doing because of what we see, hear and feel.

Notice how for these aspects of empirical control to work they have to be arranged correctly. They are dependent on each other. We drive successfully without transparency - if the windscreen were covered in mud, we would not see the things that we needed to avoid. We couldn't do it without inspection. If we didn't look up from our texting and see the thing we were about to hit, we wouldn't feel the need to swerve. And finally, we wouldn't be swerving if it weren't for adaptation. Because that's what adaptation is. Adaptation is swerving, slowing down, even stopping, or speeding up, to avoid the things that you can see due to inspection. And inspection is only possible because of transparency. Transparency is being able to see clearly. Inspection is bothering to look. Adaptation is changing what you do in the light of the things that you see. These things together are empirical process.

At this point, I might mention that I've crashed two cars, OK three. I'm far from an expert on driving. But I am an expert on what this principle of empirical process means for software development teams. What does transparency mean for software development teams? Well, for software development, I'm afraid it means meetings. There are at least three meetings where there's opportunity for transparency.

The stand-up is a short meeting that all the members of the team have daily. Each member of the team says what they did the previous working day, what they're going to do today and highlights anything that's blocking them. It's pretty obvious isn't it how this maps back to the driving analogy and empirical process. The stand-up has all the pillars of the empirical process. It has transparency, members of the team are telling each other what they're doing and pointing out any problems that they're having doing it. It has inspection. Team members are listening to what other team members are saying and so they get a better idea of how the project is going. And the stand-up is also a crucial opportunity for adaptation. When they hear about problems, it's natural for the team to change their behaviour. To adapt. Either by focussing on the problem and fixing it, or understanding that the problem can't be fixed right now (or ever) and routing round it.

Members of the team should let others know what they're doing, what they're

going to do in the daily stand up. And they should also point out any problems that they are experiencing.

Another meeting that implements the three pillars of empirical process is the retrospective. In retrospectives, the team gets to look in the rear-view mirror. They get to look at the road behind them and talk about what progress they have made down it. They get to look at the things that blocked their path. They get to talk about how they could have got around them more easily. What things they've got the hang of now, that means that next time they might be able to tackle obstacles faster in the future. They also get to talk about the things that they still have no idea how to handle at all. The obstacles that are still in the way and the things that are still slowing them down.

The final Agile meeting that implements the pillars of the empirical process, is the show and tell. I'm not sure what the reason is, but this is a meeting that goes by a lot of different names, all of which mean the same thing - "Sprint demo" or "showcase." They all mean the same thing.

The show and tell is a regular demonstration of working software that shows exactly the real progress that the team are making. And of course, that can really be a problem.

Here's an example. I didn't witness this for myself. But people who were there have confirmed that this really happened.

The first ever Agile software development project that I worked on was for a publishing company. When I joined the project it had been going for over a year and had cost many millions of pounds. The way that I heard the story, a few months before I joined, there had been a show and tell meeting. It was an international company and it had offices in London and in New York. There were people with American accents dialling in on a conference call.

I don't know much about what happened in that meeting. I do know that at some point one of the Scrum Masters said that he was going to share project progress. This was progress that had been made through "the backlog." The backlog is the Agile way of saying the list of all the requirements for the project. But I'm not going to use it that word any more through out the whole of this book. Simply because it's one of those words which is used in Agile in a specific way but seems to cause more confusion and difficulty than it does clarity and progress. So from now on, I'm going to use the phrase "To do list." And for each of the items in the "To do list." I'm going to use "To do list items."

He had a presentation with some slides. And there was a bit of messing about setting up the presentation - and then making sure that it was shared with the office in New York. Finally, everything was set up and the scrum master could move to the slide that showed progress of the project. He clicked on to the slide. In the middle of the slide was a giant "2".

I don't know how dramatic he was at this point. I don't know if he asked anybody in the room or on the phone if they could guess what the two meant? 2

weeks to finish? 2 Months? 2 Years? But I know that at some point he did get the point across. The 2 was percent. Progress on the project, after six months and many millions of pounds was 2 percent of all the work that was in the to do list.

This is brutal transparency. Any it probably came out of desperation. Having worked on that project I can guess that someone had told the bosses in New York that the project would be finished by a certain date. Nobody had mentioned to the bosses the problems that were being found. Problems that were slowing progress to a crawl.

The main result of that number 2 was that that Scrum Master was never allowed to speak at a show and tell again. The bosses in New York hired a “traditional project manager” to communicate progress across the Atlantic. After that, guess what? The news was always good.

This is what one friend of mine who read the chapter said about this story:

I was there and I remember this meeting very well. It is all true. And it was followed by an explosion of anger over the phone where the entire team (50+ people) were dressed down and told to get on with it or heads will roll.

So this story is true. But what does it tell us? What does it tell us about empirical process, transparency and adaptation? And in the end, what does that tell us about delivering the impossible.

OK. Let’s start here. I’m going to put on my magic fortune teller’s hat and I’m going to look into your project. Mmmmm. Ahhh. Mmmmm. Actually, I don’t need a funny hat and a cloak, and I don’t need the strange noises. If you have a project, and this project has yet to deliver its first live release and that release has a deadline, I already know one thing about it.

Your project is supposed to deliver N times as much work by the than it can do.

What’s N? On a “good” project N is two or three. I’ve seen lots of projects where N is 7 or 8. On the project that I just told you about where the Scrum Master brought up the “2” on the screen, N was somewhere between 25 and 50!

But maybe I’m wrong about your project. Maybe your project is fine. Maybe you’re reading a book called “Delivering the Impossible” out of idle curiosity. You wonder what it would be like to work on one of those projects that seems impossible. But your project? Your project is fine! Maybe.

But if your project isn’t fine, what are you going to do about it? Telling it like it is, as the Scrum Master in the story tried to, doesn’t seem to work that well. In that case, it resulted in the hiring of someone to specifically stop the bosses in New York being told the truth.

Someone senior might have well promised something that is impossible to deliver.

Getting them to deliver anything near that might be a difficult process, requiring careful handling. Yes, that's for the bosses. Diplomacy, tact, careful handling and an understanding of the politics maybe well be required.

But for the team that's doing the work? It's never a bad thing for the team to know the truth as soon as possible. If you're in charge of that team, you should keep the windscreen clean. You should take every chance to make sure things are transparent. This means making sure that the meetings which aid transparency are happening. It means that people feel free to talk in the stand-up about any problems that they're coming across. It means people feel comfortable speaking out in retrospectives about anything else that might be bothering them. It means that show and tells are honest about progress and show working software.

The second thing is to understand that shouting out bad news in front of fifty people might not be the best way of communicating it.

Here is where you might be a lot better at this than me. Like the guy in the "2" story, I'm not very diplomatic. Like the guy in the "2" story, I've nearly gotten fired for telling it like it is in front of the wrong audience. You might be more diplomatic. You might have a better way of dressing up bad news.

But here are some other things that it's important to understand.

Everybody in the room knew that "Mr Two" was right. The bosses in New York heard what he said. Unfortunately, the way that "Mr Two" said it was so confrontational that their reaction was exactly the wrong one. Their response was to hire someone to stop him telling them the truth ever again.

We started to talk about the rather jolly metaphor of driving a car as a way of thinking about empirical process. And by doing that, we've ended up right at the absolute nitty-gritty of project management.

To manage a project, you need transparency. When you achieve that transparency, you get bad news, almost always. Then, as a team, you have to do something with the bad news. What do you do with the bad news?

OK, Let's talk about Mr Two

What was bad about what he did?

What was bad about what he did was that he upset the bosses. He made them feel stupid in front of the whole team. And the result of that was that they made very sure that they didn't hear any news from him again. They appointed a "project manager" who never ever told them any bad news. Please note that this didn't mean that there was never any bad news.

What was bad about the situation was that it had been allowed to reach such a point. My guess is that this wasn't the first time that "Mr Two" had tried to point out actual progress. He'd probably tried several times to make clear what measures of actual progress meant for when the project would finish. Mr

Two's action was a reaction against a powerful, top-to-bottom system of agreed activity. In the end he was forced to shout out "There's a Pirate Ship! Oh my God! There's a pirate ship! Can't you see it?" The Emperor's got no clothes. But none of the adults in the story say so. They're grown ups and they're too scared of the Emperor. Only the child, who doesn't know any better is prepared to say that.

What was good about what Mr Two did?

Well, he managed to get a message to the bosses. And even if the result was that they made sure that they never heard from him again, there's no doubt that they heard it.

What's interesting about what Mr Two did?

What's interesting about what Mr Two did, is to ask ourselves if there was anything else that he could have done that would have made the situation better. It seems that everybody in the organisation didn't want to hear what he was saying. So what could he have done?

Well here are a few things he could have done. All of them are partial. But they're all powerful.

He could, and should have continued to keep track of the project's progress. Even when the bosses had ignored him. Why? Because this is still useful information. Actual progress tells you not only when a project is likely to "Finish" but also how long any particular piece of work should take.

He could have pushed more to get working software to where it finally needs to go. He could have done more to get it into the hands of real users. Because real users were the people that the bosses had to listen to.

And he shouldn't have taken it personally. It's easy to say that. From my experience, it's difficult to do it.

Mmph. Right now I'm feeling like an impostor. I think I've managed to persuade you that I'm an authority on this problem, this contradiction. But I'm not sure I can convince you I'm an authority on the solution.

Let's go back to the car metaphor and see if it can give us any help. This is what happened with "Mr Two." Mr Two turned around and told the people in the back seat that they were moving very slowly and weren't likely to get where they needed to go for years. Here's what the people in the back seat did. They rolled up that divide that you see in cars that have drivers.

Well, in terms of this metaphor, what he needs to do is to keep his windscreen clean - maintain transparency. He also needs to keep looking out of it. He needs to keep inspecting. And yes, he needs to keep adapting to the road conditions.

But do you know what he really needs? He needs yet another metaphor. He needs someone to tell him about the swamp.

Chapter 9 - So what do you do about the pirate ship?

Connections

I think I made it pretty clear in the chapter on agreed activity and the pirate ship, that it's very important to deal with the pirate ship. Let's just be clear again what the pirate ship is. It is the problem that everyone can see on the horizon that nobody wants to deal with.

What I didn't really address in that chapter is how to deal with the pirate ship. Why? Well, here's the main reason. Most of the problems that software development projects encounter are easy for someone to solve. They are mostly of the kind that I call "Bricks without straw" problems. And there is an obvious solution to them. What do I mean by "Bricks without straw" problems?

Here are some examples.

- The wifi in the office doesn't work.
- The subject matter experts that we need to talk to so we can find out what the software should do refuse to talk to us.
- The list of things that need to be done by the deadline can't be done by the deadline.

Most of the time once these kinds of bricks without straw problems can be solved. If they are made clear to someone who has the capability to fix them they can be solved relatively easily. Someone has sufficient seniority to call the company that is providing the wifi and internet access and get it fixed. Someone is senior enough to email the subject matter experts and tell them that they should make time to talk to the development team. Even to make the tough decisions that need to be made to either reduce the scope that needs to be delivered for the deadline, or change the deadline.

But this is a bit of an Agile dirty secret. Yes, Agile has a focus on using transparency to fix problems. And yes, it's really effective as a way of fixing a lot of problems. But there comes a point when you've fixed all the problems that can be fixed. For a lot of problems, simply giving them enough air, daylight, and publicity works. They get fixed. But then, guess what you're left with? Yes, that's right.

The problems that you can't fix.

Some problems are hard. Some problems are hard because their solution would require innovation - a new answer that nobody has tried before. Some problems are hard because they are inherent contradictions - they don't have a solution. They can't be solved, they can only be managed. And many problems are hard

because it's not clear whether they have a solution and we need to look for it, or they don't and we just need to manage them.

Concrete practice

It is worth asking, what would a solution *look* like. What *kind* of thing would be a solution.

Is it a technology? Is it a relationship? Is it a form of communication?

Another thing to think about is the dynamic of the problem? Is there a threshold beyond which this won't be a problem any more? For example, how fast would the internet connection have to be for a developer in the office before it ceased to be a problem? How infrequent would outages have to be before they stopped being a problem?

Let's say that we commit to a course of action to improve something. We agree to push to get access to subject matter experts. How long is that likely to take? How long will it take for us to feel the benefits. Some kinds of capability take months, or years to develop.

Do a bunch of things need to happen, together, or in sequence, for this to get better?

A lot of the problems that we encounter in project management are trade-offs. There are lots of trade-offs in software development with speed. Speed is traded off against accuracy. You can have something fast, but it might not be exactly right. Speed is also traded off against something called "tech debt." Tech debt is the difference between doing something fast and doing something "right." Where "right" means tidily and in a way that might make sense to other people.

Speed of development is also, of course, traded off against security. But speed can also be traded off against things we might think are unreservedly good. An example? User research is great, understanding the swamp and the denizens of the swamp is vital. But at some point you have to start writing some software.

Concept

Congratulations. You have solved all the easily solved problems. You have pointed out the pirate ships. Now you've hit bedrock.

Conclusion

What kind of problems might the "pirate ship" metaphor represent? When we start to list the kinds of problems, we get more understanding of why people instinctively avoid them. The pirate ship might be a relatively straight-forward "Bricks without straw" problem. These are just very frustrating for the teams who have to labour under them. And they are often embarrassing for the senior people who need to get them fixed. But they can be fixed.

But some other problems are just downright *hard*. What's the right trade-off between the complexity of the software and maintainability? What signs should we look for to know that we're adding too much functionality too quickly? Or even (not likely) what signs might we see that suggest we're not being adventurous enough and we need to go faster?

When we do listen to the people of the swamp? When do we ignore them? When do we decide that we've done enough talking and we have to start building something?

Chapter 10 - Fried Egg Agile

The way you make an omelette reveals your character
Anthony Bourdain

Connections

It isn't just Anthony Bourdain who says this. I saw a TV programme by the chef Rick Stein. He said that whenever he interviews a chef who might work in one of his restaurants, he asks him to fry an egg. I suspect, rather like the martinis that we've already discussed, there are many ways of frying an egg. Stein says that all the best chefs - the ones that he's likely to hire - do the same thing. It isn't that they fry the egg in the same way. It's that they have the same attitude to it. They shrug and say something like "I don't know how you fry an egg. This is the way that I do it."

Both chefs are saying the same thing. You can tell a lot about a person by how they do the simple things in your line of work.

So, now I'm aware that I'm revealing more of myself than I'd like. But that's what this chapter is about. It admits that there are many ways of frying an egg. There is more than one way of making a martini. There is also more than one way of running even the basic aspects of an Agile project. Because that's what I'm going to talk about here. Less nourishing than an egg, less fun than a martini. Much more useful for software development. I'm going to talk about how I do Agile.

Concepts

Meetings

There are four meetings. 1. Stand up 2. Planning 3. Show and Tell (or Sprint Showcase, or Sprint Demo) 4. Retrospective

Stand up

For me the power of Scrum is that it tells you to do some things. And they are very simple things - meetings. And it tells you to have some things and they are quite simple things - artefacts.

The first thing to start doing with any team that you're working with is to have a standup. The standup is a meeting that happens at the same time every working day in the same place. I'm writing this in 2021, which I hope is at the tail end of the covid-19 pandemic, but who knows. And most software development work over the last two years has been online. So, the idea that everybody who's at the standup should be standing up feels very out of date. I've got into several arguments about it before. But, right now, it's not worth the fight. It will be interesting to see what happens should we ever return to "normal" and go back to the office.

Even so, I still think there's a lot to be said for the act of standing up. It's doing something *different* from what the team does for the rest of the day. I think there is some power to the simple act of adopting a different physical stance when you do something.

Anyway. Get your team together and get each of them to roughly answer these three questions. What did they do yesterday, or the last working day? What are they going to do today? And is there anything that's blocking them? That is, is there anything that's stopping them from doing what they want to do?

And try to keep the whole thing under 20 minutes. Try to push things forward if there are obvious digressions. Sick cats? Sympathy yes, long discussion of ailments no. Someone's team did well in the sports? Brief chuckle yes, blow by blow analysis, no. Somebody mentions a problem that you think you know how to solve? Agreement to talk to them in detail about it after standup yes. Getting right into the nitty gritty right there in the meeting? No.

That's it. I don't know what the Scrum guide says these days. Maybe it says something different. The stuff I've just described? You've fried the egg on that one.

Planning

Get the team together and discuss what you're going to do in the next fixed period. The world seems to have settled on two weeks as the agreed fixed length of time. And I don't have much against it, except to point out that in my experience, sometimes work is obviously moving on a larger "cadence". By that I mean on a different rhythm, a different fixed period, to a different beat. And it's worth noticing these as the team progresses and discusses what you want to do about them.

Sometimes things are so crazy that a week works better. I avoid any options other than multiples of seven days, because calendar arithmetic is beyond me. And I truly believe in the power of getting into the rhythm. If this is Wednesday and it wasn't planning last Wednesday, it must be planning today. That's it. That's all the effort anyone should ever need to put into figuring out if today is planning day or not.

People are such dicks about commitment consistency. See the chapter about

your other boss, reality if you don't believe me. And for this reason, I don't push planning as being any kind of commitment. Again, this might seem like a heresy. There is this idea that the team should plan what they're doing in the sprint and then "move heaven and earth" to do it.

Do you know what "moving heaven and earth," means? It means working late, it means missing lunch, it means doing something other than working at a sustainable pace. It probably means making the project harder to manage, harder to deliver and certainly much harder and more unpleasant to work on.

Fuck that.

A long time ago I read a book called "Sources of Power" by Gary Klein. Klein spent a lot of time studying people who really know what they're doing. Experts. I don't remember much from that book. But one thing I do remember that he says an indication that you're in the presence of an expert is that they know what they're capable of.

Of course, experts weren't born magically knowing what they're capable of. They had to learn over time. And it's the same with teams.

Teams, including the product owner will initially tend to plan too much. Of course, it's to make this clear at the end of every sprint. "We planned thirty things. We finished twenty things. Do you think there's much point in planning more than about twenty-five things this sprint?"

Here's something I hope that all the people involved with the team can understand. This include the developers and the product owner. Let's look back to the previous planning meeting. When we got to the point where we were discussing issues number 21, 22, 23, but especially when we were discussing numbers 26, 27, 28, we were just wasting our time. Because we were talking about things that just weren't going to happen in that sprint.

One thing that I never used to bother with was a sprint goal. But in recent projects I've found a sprint goal, or goals, extremely useful.

Why? Because they're a good way of describing to people outside of the team what the team is doing. If a goal is something like "Release candidate for Feature X." I think that's a good goal. But also, "Start Feature Y." For me, that's a good goal.

There's an argument that often surfaces when you first talk about goals that goals should be "SMART".

That is something roughly like: specific, measurable, achievable (or attainable), relevant, and time-bound.

So often some of the members of the team will balk at a goal like "Start feature Y," because they'll say that it's not measurable.

I simply don't agree. The team will absolutely know if they've started a feature or not. And at the end of the sprint, if the goal has been met, that's useful

information. If the goal hasn't been met - if the feature didn't get started - that's also useful information.

Show and Tell

Demonstrate the working software to people who might care. That will probably be the product owner. It might be other people related to the project, all sorts of people who have an interest in the swamp.

Understand that dealing with feedback is, at least, a two-step process.

The first step is capturing the feedback. It's very important that you show that you're listening. Write down the feedback from every show and tell.

The second step is to decide what to do about the feedback. That's something for the product owner, primarily, and possibly the rest of the team.

What you're doing by having a show and tell is fulfilling the "transparency" and "inspection" aspects of empirical process.

What that really means is that if you've done something dumb, someone is going to tell you. Also, if you've missed something important, someone is going to tell you. That's what you're hoping for. That's the payoff.

But this isn't just a negative thing. If you've done something that will make people's lives much easier. If you've done something that marketing have a good feeling that they can make a bomb from. You might get to know that in the show and tell.

The price for getting this valuable information is that people might say stupid things. We demonstrated an application that helped a bunch of users fill in a big, complex form. We were asked this question? "Can you make it so that users aren't allowed to submit the form, if the English has spelling or grammatical errors?"

This isn't too serious. But it can get a little wearing.

What can be more of a problem is that by showing working software you can unearth a real conflict in the organisation. You want to avoid putting controversy in the software. Which means you need to surface the controversy before it gets in there. But this can be a rough ride.

So, feedback, no matter, how brutal, non-sensical or contradictory is the first reason that you're having a show and tell.

What's the second reason? The second reason is working software. If you have a meeting where you're supposed to demonstrate working software, it's going to become obvious if you aren't demonstrating any.

If you've read and remembered the chapter about exploring the swamp. You'll recall that these were the two activities that I recommended. Drawing a map

that shows the people who live in the swamp and the people who care about the swamp. Exploring values and creating pull with working software.

Both of those activities happen in other places on a project that's working well. But, since they both happen in the show and tell, it's important to the health of any project that we make sure that they happen there.

It's important that the show and tell works well. You need a good subset of the stakeholders to pay attention to what new things are going into the software. If the team isn't demonstrating new working software on a regular basis you're problem creating a problem for the future.

What kind of problem? Well, maybe the team isn't really building anything. That's one kind of problem. Maybe they're struggling so badly with a bunch of different issues that they're not managing to get anything to the point where they can demonstrate it. If the team can't demonstrate any working software, they can't create enthusiasm and pull from the users. They can't get an important signal about what's valuable about what they're doing.

But, even worse, maybe the team do have working software to demonstrate, but because no one is looking at it, it's the wrong thing.

Retro

The retrospective is a chance for the team to express how they feel about how things are going.

Yes, notionally, it's supposed to be a more forensic look at what went on in the last sprint. But really, I want it to be a meeting in which the team get chance to vent.

If there are definite actions that come out of it, that's great. If there is a short list of things that need to change that can be taken to senior management, also great.

You will be able to find lots of descriptions of how to run a perfect retrospective. There is one thing that it's important to understand. If you're not willing to get it wrong by trying different ways of running retrospectives, you probably won't get it right.

Other meetings that I find helpful

These are some other meetings that I find useful. I'm not saying you'll need these for your teams. I'm not saying that *at all*. But I find them useful on some teams.

Mid Sprint Check

I find it useful in the middle of a sprint to have a meeting where the team just gets together for half an hour and checks in to see how things are going.

Here are two or three things that I do in that meeting. 1. Check the goals - we set some goals at the beginning of the sprint, in planning. How are we doing against those goals? Sometimes, I know this sounds crazy, but we'll all have forgotten what the goals were! 2. Looking at the list of stuff still to do in the sprint, does any of it now seem impossible? Have we found out things that mean that something just can't be done? What do we want to do about that? Is there someone we need to tell. 3. Look at the roadmap.

Risks and Issues

This is a new one that I've learnt on my last project. My heart sank because I was told that I needed to report risks for my project every week.

My experience of risk registers is that they aren't useful. They tend to become, almost instantly, "information fridges." A place where information goes to remain unchanged and unnoticed and have no effect.

But my product owner was an employee of the organisation and wanted to make sure that we were doing everything we could to show good governance. He found a description of an Agile approach to risk management that I had no problem getting behind.

Each sprint we'd meet with the senior stakeholder. For half an hour we'd walk through a Kanban board of risks. Each risk would be scored using an "exposure" score. This was worked out multiplying the cost of the risk happening and the chance of it happening.

For example:

Risk: We don't deliver the service on time. Cost (in day for the whole team): 40 Percentage chance: 30% Total Exposure score: 1200

Of course, the scores are (almost) complete hokum.

But having a short meeting every fortnight where we discussed what was worrying the senior stakeholders? That was useful. And that's what this meeting allowed us to do. It was also a way of us gently raising our own concerns.

To do list refinement

There are lots of different ways of doing this. And again, I really want this to evolve through the course of a project. There is the "Three Amigos" approach. Several members of the team maybe a designer, a developer and a user researcher, get together once a week. They look at the project to do list. They discuss from the point of view of their discipline what might be the challenges with items in the to do list. Technically, is this possible? What else do we need to know? From a user research point of view, what might we need to explore before we develop it? From a design point of view, is there anything new and different? And of course, from a business point of view, why is this important?

In my experience, this might be needed early on. So that these points of view are made clear to the other "amigos." But over time, this can be streamlined,

and the reviews of the project to do list might only need the product owner and the Scrum Master. Maybe. Think about it this way. Part of the work that you're doing on a project is figuring out what shape the work is. Where does the work need detail and specification up front? Where can it be left to be figured out as it's picked up to be developed.

Which bits need to be explored using user research and testing? How much? Where? With whom? Which bits need a lot of design thinking and input. Which bits can be developed without much design input?

(On live services) Support board

So, you went through the whole heartache and pain of developing a service to the point that it went live. Congratulations! Now you have to maintain it.

One thing I've found useful on a recent project is a regular weekly meeting where we look at the support tickets. These are the tickets that have been raised as a result of issues reported to a support email address. By the time we look at it, all of the frequently asked questions have been filtered out and replied to by the team that read the emails. What we're left with are either bugs or feature requests. Part of what we do in this meeting is decide which of these the issues are. If we decide something is a bug, we then decide on some kind of urgency for fixing it.

That's a *lot* of meetings

Yes, I know that this is a lot of meetings. And I'm not suggesting that you need all, or any, of these. You might need a different meeting.

Artefacts

So, you've got your four meetings. What else do you need?

For me there are two, (ok, maybe three or four) artefacts.

1. To do list items.
2. The to do list
3. Maybe a roadmap
4. Maybe a burnup chart
5. An emerging definition of ready and done

To do list items

At the beginning of a project, I'm very happy to start collecting a list of any things that need doing.

And I don't want to be too prescriptive about what kinds of things are allowed to go on that list.

Why am I not saying the "S" word? Why am I not saying stories? Not because I don't think you should call them stories, I'm fine with calling them stories.

I'm also fine drawing distinctions between tasks, bugs and stories. Roughly a task is something that needs doing that isn't going to change the functionality of the code? Make some changes to the cloud server architecture? That's a task. Run a one-off report from the database, that's a task.

A story is something that, when it's done, will result in the software doing something differently. "Add middle name to sign-up page" - for me that's a story.

Am I going to say that all stories should be of the form "As an X, I can Y, so that Z"? No, I'm not saying that. Why?

Because I think the team need to get a feel together for what constitutes a well-formed story. It's fine for them, together to agree on a story of the form: "As an X, I can Y, so that Z." It's fine for the team to come up with that as a suggestion - or for you to suggest it, if they're really struggling. It's not fine to insist on it. It's especially *not* fine to insist that everything is in this form. Insisting that everything must be a story rather than just a thing that needs talking about. That's not fine. Insisting that all stories must be of the form "As an X, I can Y, so that Z." That's not fine.

And drawing distinctions between stories and bugs. I'm also fine with this. Once you get going, this is fine. Roughly, a story is a change that the product owner wants to make to the way the software behaves to make it do something new. A bug is a change that makes it behave in the way that's expected.

The project to do list

The only other thing that you *really* need is a list of things to do.

What you do in planning is that you look at that list of things to do with the team and the product owner and decide, all together, on a shorter list. The sprint to do list. These are the things that the team is going to do in this sprint.

And where do you put this list of things to do? To be honest, I've got a way that I like to do it. But I try not to force them on the team. This is tricky because most of these tools aren't free. They involve signing up to something and spending money. But I think the team should figure out all together what kind of thing they should use to communicate.

They might want to start out with a spreadsheet, but somebody will probably find out quite soon that that's too difficult to maintain. They might want to start out with a physical wall, but in these days of everyone working from home, I'm not sure how you could make that work.

I'm going to come out and admit that I like Jira. Well, I don't really like it and I curse it a lot. But it seems to be the best application for keeping track of the status of an issue. Also, it seems to be pretty good at keeping hold of the discussion that's gone on around an issue.

Maybe a roadmap

I've found that roadmaps can be very useful. They don't have to be perfect to start with. What they do need is some kind of regular cadence to make sure that they're maintained. As I mentioned, looking at the roadmap in mid-sprint check seems to work really well.

Any kind of tool that can be used to make a Kanban board (Trello or even Jira) works for this. All you need is a list of the big things that need to go into the product. They you need a way of ordering them so that some of these things are being dealt with "Now." Then some of them are "Next." Finally, some of them are "Later." You might also have a column for "Done."

As I said, this is fine also, so long as it's maintained. If it's written once and then never looked at, it's just been thrown in the bin, it's a waste of time.

One occasion that I've found works well, for looking at the roadmap, is the mid-sprint check. I don't know quite why I've found that this works, but it does. After checking how things are going in the current sprint, the team looks at the roadmap. Actually, what the team does with the roadmap leads me on to my nearly final artefact "Maybe a burnup."

Maybe a burnup

It's interesting that this might be a bit of "Agile" practice that I like best. It's the bit that has worked well for me. But it's also the bit that I'm a bit ashamed of and a bit nervous about. It's also something that I feel might get me drummed out of the Scrum Master guild or whatever the secret society of Scrum Masters would be called.

Here's the situation. We were six or seven months into a greenfield, brand new, project. There'd been some vague discussions at the beginning of the project about deadlines, but no definite date had been mentioned. Then, all of a sudden, there was an absolutely definite date. Fortunately, it was about twelve months away. But by that date we had to have a system that could do enough of what the existing system did to turn the old system off and the new system on.

The minute I heard this, I knew that there were substantial features that we just weren't going to be able to deliver for that hard deadline. But I didn't know exactly how. I also knew that, if we were to have a chance of meeting that deadline, we would also need to drastically reduce what we did for any particular feature.

In Agile language, what we needed to do was reduce the scope. Not just in terms of the numbers of stories we implemented, but also internally, we need to reduce the scope of the stories that we implmented.

But there was a problem. I'd tried to do this before. And I knew that discussions around scope reduction were always extremely painful. I also knew that this was something that I had to do if the project had any chance of being a success.

I also knew that pointing out that there was no way that the promised scope could be delivered by a particular deadline had gotten me fired from jobs in the past. Yes, fired.

I liked this project, I didn't want to be fired.

So, here's what I did, over the course of about three months.

I ran a workshop with the team and the product owner. We listed out all the features that we could think of that the product needed to do.

Then we did a "bucket" sort on the complexity of those features. Using the Fibonacci series.

The what the what?

OK, once a little bit more slowly.

The Fibonacci series is a series of numbers where the next number in the series is generated by adding the previous two numbers in the series. So, strictly speaking, the first two numbers in the Fibonacci series are 1 and 1. Getting started with the Fibonacci series is a bit weird. But once we get going, it's more straight-forward.

$$1+1 = 2$$

$$2+1 = 3$$

$$3+2 = 5$$

$$5+3 = 8$$

and so on resulting in this series.

$$1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13, 21, 34, 55, 89, 144$$

Of course, you can keep going. But for the purposes of the job I'm describing, these numbers are normally sufficient.

So, what you end up with at the end of this session is a wall (real, or virtual) that has big ticket items on it.

Grouped under Fibonacci series numbers.

This is the really important bit you add up the total of the scores on all of the tickets. This gives you an overall number for the size of the to do list.

This is important number #1.

What you need to know is a rough order of priority for these "big ticket" items. Really easy way to do this is using a package like Trello create a Kanban board with four columns and then label those columns "Done", "Now", "Next", "Later". The next job is for either the product owner or the product owner together with the whole team to put those tickets in those columns. When you've done that, you have a sized and roughly prioritised road map.

Then every fortnight at the end of the mid-sprint check I would walk through the Kanban board. I asked the team to estimate the percentage completion of the things that were in the “Now” column. I multiplied the percentage complete scores that I got from the team by the fibonacci numbers on the ticket items I get important number #2.

Important number #2 is the number of points that have been “completed”.

Warning a lot of people will tell you that this is absolutely what you shouldn't do. I'm kind of worried even to admit this is what I've done. Even though it worked beautifully for me. And I will definitely try it again.

Before you know it another two weeks have gone by. You're sitting in the mid Sprint check with the team looking at their big ticket items and asking for estimates on percentage progress. This mid-sprint check and all the others that follow it start to give you important numbers three, four, five and six. So, 8 weeks into a software development project you have all the numbers you need to really cause some trouble.

You could even get yourself fired. Why? Because now you have the numbers to put together a burn up chart and burn up chart gives you some kind of indication when the project might actually finish.

And guess what? The news is never good. the news is never “Oh look!” We're going to have this finished in about half the time!

After three or four sprints 6 to 8 weeks you have a pretty good idea of how much work there is and how quickly the team are getting through it. Of course, the first reaction of product owners and stakeholders will be denial. The second will be some kind of bargaining actually this normally takes the form of some kind of bad arithmetic.

“Yes, but if you add all these numbers together divide them by this you get X. Then take away the number you first thought and add in the *special Mayan number for fate and good luck* you get Y. And Y is the number that shows we'll get everything done on time.”

The more eagle eyed amongst you will realise that what's happening here is that we're walking through the five stages of grief: denial, bargaining, anger, depression and acceptance.

In my experience the bargaining stage is where people say the maddest stuff. I used to argue with them. When they said, “we're still going to be able to deliver for the deadline. All we have to do is work twice as fast.” I used to argue with them. When they said, “I talked to this crazy person on the street. They said that this project is easy. They said you don't know what you're talking about,” or “my nephew put up a website in a weekend I don't see why this is any different.”

Now what I do, is I just keep counting. Another two weeks you have another data point. You put that on your chart things will become clearer. Now it's

obvious. You have twice, three times, four times - the worst I've seen is seven times - more work you can deliver in the time required.

And that's when the anger will come in. Why are you being so negative? Why didn't you tell me about this before? "I thought I'd hired professional people who knew what they were doing. Clearly if this is going to take twice as long as I want it to you can't possibly know what you're doing."

There might also at this point be an attempt to change the way that you count things so that things look better than they are. It's quite important to resist this. How do I know? Because I've failed to resist it and then I've seen what happens when you don't.

It was a long time after my first attempt at this manoeuvre that I read "Never Split the Difference," by Chris Voss.

Now having read that, I realised what I'm trying to do. I'm trying to show the product owner and the senior stakeholders a realistic picture of the project. Then I'm asking them an open question.

What do you want us to do?

The difficult bit of this is dealing with the answers that come back that won't work.

So we often start with denial.

"I don't see what the problem is, if only you and your team could be more positive about this, I'm sure you could manage to deliver things on time."

Then we get anger.

"I thought I'd hired a professional team? But clearly it looks like you're not up to the job."

Then we get some sort of bargaining. Often at first it's a bit ineffective.

If we let you have some help from our new intern, do you thinkk that would speed things up?

It may not sound like it, but depression is a sign of progress.

I am totally regretting this project. This is the worst project I've ever worked on. OK. What do we do?

And then finally. Finally, we get to acceptance.

We can probably do without feature G at launch if we know that it's going to be coming very quickly afterwards. And we only need a tiny bit of feature C. If we just had these bits of feature D and feature E, we could probably manage with the old system for just a bit longer.

OK, that's the dream kind of acceptance.

What really happens is that it often comes (as I'm sure is also the case with grief about other, more important aspects of life). Is that the acceptance stage, if it comes at all, comes mixed up with anger, bargain, denial and depression.

"OK, we can schedule that feature for after release - but when I signed you guys up, I thought you knew what you were doing. And I'm still seeing some of you going home at about 5:30pm, looking relaxed, as if you don't have a care in the world. And Jeff? Yesterday, I saw Jeff took a whole hour for lunch! I would never have done this if I'd known it was going to take this long. Oh my God software is expensive. Are you sure there's no way we could just do this faster? Are you sure more people wouldn't help?"

That? That's what success sounds like.

Definition of Ready, Definition of Done

What about a definition of ready? I don't have one. That is, I don't insist on one. Again, as I write this, I'm aware that it's the kind of thing that could get you drummed out of the Scrum Masters' guild. That is, if we were the kind of people who would form such a thing, which we're not.

The idea of the definition of ready is that it's a checklist of things that need to be in a story before it's ready to be planned in a sprint.

Trouble is, I don't have a degree in computer science, I have a degree in philosophy. Philosophers start with Plato. There are others before him, like there are other rock and roll singers before Elvis, but you get the idea. The problem is that when you read Plato, you get to see the trouble that he gets himself into trying to think about very basic ideas like "true" and "good." A lot of that trouble comes from trying to solve the problem by coming up with definitions.

Here's the too long, didn't read version of the entire philosophical career of Socrates (Plato's ventriloquist's dummy). You set out to figure out what "good" was. You thought you were making some progress. You managed to convince yourself that nothing around was real. The real world was made of things that you couldn't see. You ended up killing yourself by drinking Hemlock. This doesn't sound like a great strategy.

So, I'm fine with a definition of ready. I just don't want it to be written down. Or if it is, I want the word draft written across it and I want to revisit regularly. I want it to emerge through practice. For anyone interested, this is a Wittgensteinian approach rather than a Platonic one.

I mean, I'm not going to forbid anybody from writing things down. But if the team notice that they don't have anything to plan. And the reason for this is because none of the items in the to do list are "ready". According to the definition at least. I might suggest they don't focus so much on the definition of ready. Rather they just have a chat about the things that are most ready. What would need to happen to them for them to be ready? And so you might have

already figured out what I'm going to say about "definition of done"? Something very similar.

Concrete Practice

Conclusion

Chapter 11 - Psychological Safety for Your Boss

Connection

In a very early chapter [Agreed Activity] we talked about agreed activity. The phenomenon of doing something that seems safe. Doing something that seems safe, rather than doing something that helps a project and moves it forward. Then we talked about the antidote to agreed activity - creating psychological safety.

One of the things that bothered me when I was reading the Timothy Clark's book was that there were quite a lot of stories in which the boss didn't look good. The boss was the reason that psychological safety didn't emerge in the team.

A thought drifted vaguely through my mind. If *everybody* has a requirement to feel psychologically safe. Well, *everybody* also applies to leaders and bosses. The thought also occurred to me that what constitutes psychological safety might be different for bosses than it is for team members. Looking at things in this way provided me with a different way of looking at some of the very worst experiences I've had whilst working as a project manager. And it also made me realise if you're a project manager, you ignore the psychological safety of your bosses at your peril.

Concept

So, let's just remind ourselves what the four levels of psychological safety are that Clark talks about in his book.

1. Membership Safety
2. Learning Safety
3. Contribution Safety
4. Criticism Safety

And let's just take these one by one and think about what these mean if you have some kind of leadership role.

1. Membership Safety - showing the boss that they're the boss

It's isn't enough to be a member for the team if you're the boss. You have to have everyone in your team recognise that you're the boss. But as with membership safety, this is just the first, fundamental level of safety that a boss needs. No one can usefully participate in a team unless they feel they are part

of the team. And no boss can usefully provide leadership, if there's any doubt about their authority.

This is a problem for bosses in software development for two reasons. Firstly all of the people who are actually doing the work know how to do the work better than the boss.

Secondly, in software development, reality is your other boss. If you're doing it properly as a team (i.e. using Agile, iterative methods), you will soon discover the really hard problems that need solving. It will be very difficult to air these problems without undermining the authority of the boss.

And here we uncover a central contradiction of project management. It's one that you're not going to ever resolve. The best that you can hope for is that you're going to be able to manage it.

The thing that you have to do to get the project done, is
the thing that you should never do to your boss (i.e. point
out the fundamental problems with their ideas).

2. Learning Safety Leaders need to feel safe to learn. But somehow part of the rules of being a leader is that they can't simply go to school. They can't take a course or sit at the feet of the expert who actually knows. So again, the team is faced with a paradox. They need to figure out ways to teach their leaders what they need to know. And they need to do this without flagging what they're doing as teaching. They can't make it too clear that it's obvious that there are certain areas where the leader is lacking in knowledge.

Of course, to some degree, the things that a leader is discovering about the project are the same things that the team are discovering about the project. What is easy? What is hard? What aspects of the project are genuinely appealing to users. What aspects of the project are totally uninteresting to users. Which other groups of people care about the project, or have regulatory power over it. But it's very possible that, for the leader, learning these things is not going to result in a safe experience.

The project is going to cost way more than the leader expected. The project is going to take a lot longer than the leader expected. Potential users don't seem that excited by it, or are actively hostile to it. It turns out that there is a regulator that, if you don't make expensive changes, could stop the project dead in its tracks.

Yes, this is learning, it is good to know these things, rather than not know them, if you really want the project to be a success. But sometimes, if not often, it's difficult to separate the experience of learning from the value that the learning gives you.

3. Contribution Safety Leaders need to be able to contribute. From our point of view, as managers of software development projects, they need to be

able to suggest things that they want the software to do.

4. Critical Safety Perhaps this is radically different for leaders than it is for team members. Perhaps not. In this fourth level, where the leader is made to feel as safe as possible by the team. The leader can admit that they're wrong and can even be open to criticism from the team.

Concrete Practice

Conclusion

Chapter 12 - Just Say It

OK this is what I wanted to say and I'm just going to say it.

I think this book is described in an arc.

I think when I started this book, I was angry at bosses.

I had two really good ideas. The idea about the pirate ship and agreed activity? That's a good idea. So is the idea about the need to explore the swamp. Not only the swamp, but the people who live in the swamp and the people who don't live in the swamp but still have some reason to have an opinion on it.

The pirate thing and the swamp thing. These are two really good ideas. These are two really good metaphors. And then throughout writing the book, I started to realise, there's a third really strong metaphor the fried egg. There are lots of ways of doing agile right. Which one you use depends on you and the circumstances. But there's something else that's been hovering over this book: that anger at the bosses.

And this is something that I know intellectually is a stupid idea and a bad idea and I need to get over it but that doesn't stop me feeling it. I feel it vicerally.

How do I know it's a bad idea? Because of the doctor patient lawyer client thing. What's that exactly?

Doctors see sick people. Lawyers, criminal lawyers especially, only see people who have managed somehow to get themselves into trouble. Most sick people and most people have been charged with a crime have probably got some opinions on what needs to be done. They think they know what needs to be done to get then out of their predicament. But at the same time they've decided to consult a professional.

Maybe part of the reason that I have shied away from this in the past is that I don't want to get too pretentious about the role of project manager.

This isn't me saying that being a project manager is anywhere near similar in terms of education and skills. This is me just pointing out now there's a similarity in this dynamic between patient and doctor, client and lawyer.

The people who come to you and ask you to manage their projects are in trouble. Do they know that they're in trouble? That will probably vary from case to case. And it's your job as a project manager to get them out of trouble.

And do you know one of the ways that I got to this understanding? I consulted a coach. Yes, I put myself in the same kind of relationship with someone else and I talked through with her the problems that I have had and the problems that I'm having. Out of these discussions two key ideas (maybe more, we'll see as I write) have emerged.

Status

There is an in-built status relationship between a client and the professional. The professional has to at least pretend that the client is the boss.

Oof. This is a bit of a confession. This has often bothered me. I'm sure that there's some plain vanilla psychological reason why people asserting their authority over me annoys me so much, but it does. I mean, I think that it probably annoys a lot of people, but I also see a lot of people who are a lot better at dealing with it than I am.

And here's the mistake that I've made repeatedly. I've used bad news as a way of trying to lower the status of the client. And let's just think about this in doctor or lawyer terms. Do you think that that would work? Of course, it doesn't work. It's a disaster. It makes the entire discussion about the client reasserting their authority.

What's the solution? Never use how bad things are as a way of elevating your status. It will depend on the boss and the circumstances, what status they will tolerate from you. Some bosses very definitely want the people who work for them to behave like people who work for them, all the time. They never relax. Some bosses want the the people who work for them to be almost like equals. It will take some experimentation to know exactly where the right point is with any given boss. What's always going to be difficult if you're a project manager and you're doing the job right is this. The right point for doing good things for the project is different from the "safe" point. Which is forlock tugging and just doing as you're told. That's the same as mopping the deck. It's the same safe-feeling but actually dangerous behaviour that we talked about when we talked about agreed activity.

Timing

I'm in the timing business. Delivering things on time. That's what I do. Right? Well. Right and wrong. Just because I'm in the timing business, doesn't mean that I can force my timings on the bosses. To force my timings on the bosses will always be seen by them as an attempt to lower their status.

And this is a tricky one. Let's say for example that some boss tells me that they want something by a particular date. Christmas is the one that comes up most

often. Bosses always want things by Christmas. In my head, the minute I hear this, I'm thinking of a bunch of things that need to happen if there's a ghost of a chance of this happening by Christmas. And a bunch of things are things that the boss needs to do. And the boss has just said Christmas, so, if that's a real deadline, he needs to do these things by a certain time. Right? Nu uh. No.

You would think it would be like that. It ought to be like that. It isn't. It isn't and it never will be.

Open questions

I don't think there is much in the literature to help with this. There is mention in the writings Robert Anton Wilson of something called "the snafu principle."

"But a man with a gun is told only that which people assume will not provoke him to pull the trigger."

This is the problem put most graphically, and most brutally.

And you might object that managing most projects doesn't involve any actual violence. But I've said the wrong thing, or nearly the wrong thing, to the "man with the gun" several times. And several times it's resulted in me nearly being fired. Once it did get me fired. And being unemployed, while not directly and automatically a violet experience, can still be a tough one.

So how can we possibly deal with this? This is the fundamental problem. This is the abyss right at the centre of project management.

We need to have honest conversations with our bosses. We don't ever want to tell an armed man something that will make him fire his gun.

OK. Let me tell you something that I know have worked. Then I'll tell you some things that I *think* might work. Even though, I haven't yet exactly figured out how to apply them in, what you'll see, is a slightly different context.

OK. What works?

Showing actual progress.

OK, here's the situation. I was working on a project, it was a big project for a little company. It was really important that the project succeeded.

When we started the project, I don't remember that it had a deadline. Actually, that's not true, it did have a deadline, but it was a deadline that was so ridiculous that nobody took it seriously. We were going to have to build an entirely new system to manage a very complicated licensing function for a government department. The initial deadline (I mean how did anybody keep a straight face?) Was seven months. This was obviously impossible. But the contract with the current supplier was running out and ideally, for the organisation, they would have loved to stop at that point. But still, it was impossible. the fact that it got

mentioned at all tells you how powerful organisational imperatives can be, even if they are completely at odds with reality.

Then the deadline suddenly became the old deadline plus 12 months. I wasn't part of any discussion around this. And there was a solid organisational reason for it. The old contract could be extended for 12 months in a relatively straight forward way. But after that, a new contract would have to be negotiated with the old suppliers. And the outgoing suppliers weren't happy that they hadn't won the new contract. They were making expensive noises regarding keeping the old system running beyond the 12 month extension.

So, it totally made sense for that to be the deadline.

There was just one problem. It was a big problem. To turn the old system off, we needed to be able to turn the new system on. The new system needed to be able to do enough of what the old system did, to allow us to do that. Which means the new system had to already be running and have been tested with some users. This was a licensing system. There licences were licences that granted to the owners permission to do highly controversial things. It needed to be very secure. We had to be confident of this. But we also had to persuade security people inside government of this.

When I heard about this new deadline, I realised that it was probably very difficult to move. I was though of all the things that we'd have to do before we got to the point where we could turn the new system on and turn the old one off. But I was also thought of something else. We couldn't possibly do all the things that we had talked about doing before the deadline. At that point we didn't even have basic working system for doing the main thing - form submission - that the system was supposed to do. Rather we'd been concentrating on seeing the world through the second metaphor that I've talked about above "exploring the swamp." We'd done lots of user research, we'd developed a good rapport with most of our users. But we'd done almost nothing to limit the scope of what we were going to do relative to what we'd found out that our users wanted us to do.

As soon as I heard the deadline, I knew that we'd have to do all three of these things, and we'd have to do them relatively quickly.

1. We needed to put together a release plan. It needed to show the dependencies between the security certifications and the testing we had to carry out.
2. Come up with a strategy for limiting the scope of what we agreed to deliver so that we had reasonable confidence that we could deliver it in time.
3. At the same time, sooner rather than later, put together a piece of skeleton working software that did the very least that the system was supposed to do.

I was really worried. My rough guess was that we had probably 2-3 times as

much work that we'd identified, compared to what could be delivered in the time. But that wasn't the worst thing. The worst thing was that we didn't have a strategy for reducing scope. We didn't have any way of stoppping, from continuously adding scope and letting it get bigger and bigger.

Understanding the status impact of bad news and Humbly asking open questions

I did some improvisation classes. My experience of improvisation classes is that whenever I do them, I learn something. One thing I realised about this "sticking point." Is that I wasn't going to get around it, over it or above it without some experimentation.

So I decided to run some one on one improvisation sessions with actors to try to really understand the ins and outs of the business of delivering bad news.

These are my immediate impressions coming out of my first session with Hans.

1. Definite bad news is easier to deliver than hunches. This is a problem, because identifying problems when they've just cropped up, on the very edge of the radar, is probably the most valuable time.
2. It might be a problem finding naturally high status people to improvise with. This is just a sample of one, but he was naturally low status (at the end of the call, he even said that it was OK if I didn't pay him).
3. Getting people to say nasty things about other people is really, really difficult (or I'm not doing it right). Also, when you've only just met someone, they tend to be remarks about appearance, which really smart. I'm wondering if the way around this is the Cyrano de Bergerac strategy i.e. go through all the possible kinds of insult. And also, grade the insults.

E.g. You're saying this because you're racist. You're saying this because you're sexist (this one has happened to me in real life). You're just saying this because you're old and you don't have the balls to take on a challenge any more. You're just saying this because you're young and inexperienced. If you're not up to the job, just say, I'm sure I can find somebody else who is. If you're saying this, I'm wondering if you're competent. That's exactly what someone who's trying to take all my money would say. Why are you always so negative? You can't possibly know that. I heard from somebody else that this was going fine. How long have you known about this? Why didn't you tell me about this before? But if things are so bad, why aren't your team working longer hours to fix this problem? Your team don't seem to be working hard enough, they don't looks worried or stressed.

4. Asking open questions.

According to the guy who wrote "Never Split the Difference" the secret to negotiating with kidnappers is to ask them open questions. The bosses in these kinds of situations are sort of like kidnappers.

I was doing this today. But I think there important differences between three different versions of the same questions.

- a) What are you going to do?
- b) What are we going to do?
- c) What do you want us to do?
- d) As a team we'd appreciate your advice on this matter.

5. Wanting to be smooth

This is a feeling that I had as we entered this final phase. That Hans - my co-improviser, who was playing the boss was trying to find any "hold" that he could over me. And I wanted to be "smooth" to not have anything fault that he could catch hold of to gain the upper hand.

But as I'm writing this now, I'm wondering if this is quite stupid. What are you trying to do from this kind of difficult conversation?

What you're trying to do, this is what you *should* be trying to do, is to get the person that you're talking to, to think. We've already figured out that telling senior people bad news is status lowering, so they will naturally try to regain their status. This is tricky. Because you need a certain level of status in order to continue to make them think. But is that the same as the status you need for self-respect?

So do you need to resist this "wanting to be smooth" feeling? Do you need to let your boss find some way to get a hold over you? Maybe. Maybe.

I'm wondering about the time that somebody suggested that a member of my team was committing fraud. They thought he wasn't working full hours, when in fact, he was turning up early and leaving early and this had been agreed.

What possible responses were there to this accusation?

- 1. Anger. This is how I responded, pure, white, incandescent rage. "How very fucking dare you? We agreed that Jerry was going to come in early and leave early, you know that." Needless to say, this didn't go down well.
- 2. Serious concern. Really? I'll check with Jerry, but I think he's been coming in early. That's what we agreed. I'm very sorry that this has come up as a concern and we definitely need to check.
- 3. Overkill and an attempt to gain the upper hand. "Really? Fraud, that's a very serious allegation? Should we call the police? Oh? You don't think we should call the police? Well, exactly how serious do you think this is then?"

Definitely in the next session that I run, I'm going to run a scene where we accuse each other of wrong-doing and see how that plays out.

Chapter 13 - The Edge of Chaos

Concept

There is a model of project management that has chaos on the diagram. This is the Cynefin framework. This is a framework that was developed and is still being advocated by a working consultant. And it keeps changing. But when I first came to know about it, the Cynefin framework had four sectors, and this is how I explain those sectors to myself. This is my fried egg version of Cynefin, I don't know how you do it, this is what I do.

Simple

Simple. This is the first sector. Some problems are simple. They are understood. Pretty much anybody can solve these problems.

The type of problem that I like to use as an example in this sector is cake. Ingredients for cake are well understood. The equipment needed to make cake is well understood. And there are recipes. Also, people understand the value of cake. Cake is nice. People like it, it has straight-forward value.

Complicated

That's the simple sector. Next to that is the complicated sector. There are lots of kinds of problems in the complicated sector. But they have one thing in common. Like the problems in the simple sector, they are understood (by some people at least) and there are solutions that can be applied. There is a difference between complicated problems and simple problems. Complicated problems can be understood and solved, like simple problems. But complicated problems can't be *easily* understood or *easily* solved. You will need to go on a training course, you might need to go on several training courses, those courses may take years. But if you pay attention and do well on the courses, at the end of them, you will be able to understand and solve these complicated problems.

Complex

OK, here's where it gets interesting. Next to the complicated sector, we have the complex sector. In the complex sector, problems aren't perfectly understood and solutions don't perfectly work. Obviously the two are connected. In the complex sector there are suggested approaches that work, a substantial proportion of the time. There is a *degree* of success. But there are some situations for which there aren't any clear solutions.

This is where project management sits. This is where all kinds of "consultancy", especially "management consultancy" sits. This is why people can be so rude about consultants.

Chaotic

Then there's a fourth sector. Chaos. In the chaotic sector, the problems aren't understood at all and the solutions to the problems aren't understood at all. Unlike in the complex sector, there are no recognised solutions that work in this sector. In the chaotic sector, you just have to try things, celebrate when things work, or shrug it off when things don't work.

Why am I telling you this? Because this is my experience:

Software development works best in the complex sector.
Software development is always tending towards the chaos sector.

And actually, sometimes:

Software development is always tending towards another sector, that I haven't told you about, called "Disorder"

What? Why? How?

Reason #1 - the business is chaotic.

Software development itself isn't a chaotic activity. But software is often trying to track or profit from activities which are chaotic. A lot of entrepreneurial business is chaotic. In fact, if it weren't chaotic, it probably wouldn't be a properly entrepreneurial business.

Let's say you've come up with the genius idea of social network for pets. Nobody has done this before! There might be a good reason! Is it a good idea? Who knows. The only real way to find out is to do it.

Reason #2 - misapplying a different problem space

What happens if you treat flying a passenger airliner as if it's baking a cake? Bad things probably. Treating a complicated problem like it's a simple problem doesn't work that well. Treating a complex problem like software development as if it's a complicated problem doesn't work that well either. Trying to manage the chaotic space with the kinds of approaches that work in the complex space doesn't work. But I've just realised, this isn't chaos. This is what Dave Snowden (the developer of the Cynefin framework) puts in the middle of the Cynefin diagram. It's the black hole in the middle.

This isn't chaos, this is disorder. It isn't chaos that I'm scared of. It's disorder.

Connections

That's a relief, because that had been bothering me.

Concrete Practice

Conclusion

I'm not scared of chaos. I'm scared of disorder.

If you're in a chaotic space, you're there for the chaos. You're there because you know that it might pay off big. But if you're in the "disorder plughole" in the middle of the Cynefin framework, you're there because somebody really doesn't understand what's going on.

Chapter 14 - Commitment and Consistency and Your Other Boss

A foolish consistency is the hobgoblin of little minds Ralph
Waldo Emerson

Concept

In general, as human beings, we like to keep our promises. When we say we're going to do something, we like to honour the commitment. We don't like our behaviour to look like it's all over the place. We want to appear consistent. If we tell people that we're vegetarian, we don't want to be caught eating a chicken burger the size of our head.

This is one of the most powerful principles that controls our behaviour - it's known as commitment and consistency. We like to keep our promises - commitment. We like to behave in a way that looks like it's in line with what we believe - consistency.

This is, on the whole, a good thing. It's a good thing when people do what they say they're going to do. It's a good thing when we behave in a way that fits with what we say we believe. On the whole.

But project management isn't the whole. Project management is an unusual activity, not like most of the rest of our life. And this is especially true of project management when it comes to software development? Why?

Connections

Do you remember not long ago that we talked about the swamp? That's why? Think about it just for a second. What if I'm right about the swamp? What if I'm right that we don't really know what we're going to find in there until we actually go in there and start digging? And what about those people who care about what happens in the swamp, that live nowhere near it? Didn't we admit to ourselves in the last chapter that the only way to understand what's going on in the swamp is to explore. Talk to people who might want to live there. Talk to the people who already do live there. Start to build up a picture (a map) of who the stakeholders are and how they relate to each other.

Didn't we also admit that the only way to understand what we can do in the swamp, and what might be of any value, is to actually do stuff?

Translated back into non-swamp language, what does this mean for software development? It means that we need to do user and stakeholder research and we need to deliver working software. We won't really know what's possible, valuable, legal and attractive in a new area until we've done that kind of exploration.

But guess what? Guess when as a team, as a project, we're often asked to say what our software is going to do? Guess when we're asked, how long it's going to take? When are we expected to even know how much it will cost? Not after we've done all that exploration of the swamp, but before we've even started.

Concrete Practice

I think I had just been reading Robert Cialdini's book "Influence: The Psychology of Persuasion." That was where the problem started. I hadn't been working for this company long. It was a small company with fewer than a dozen people working on that many projects. I'd been brought in as their Scrum Master. We were having a meeting on the phone, almost at the start of a new project. We'd discussed some of the things that needed doing to move the project further forward.

It wasn't the kind of meeting that I liked. It wasn't an Agile meeting. There wasn't just one kind of thing that we were talking about. It was more free-form and rambling than that. But it was with the chairman of the company, and this project was his baby, so I didn't feel I could interrupt too much. The meeting ran long. As meetings that don't have a single specified purpose and aren't time-boxed and aren't facilitated by someone who cares about these things are wont to do. But then, just when I was hoping that the meeting was going to be over. Just when the chairman gave me hope by saying "Right then!", he snatched that hope away.

Instead he said "Let's go round the table and I want you to promise the team that the actions that you've been given will be done in time for the next meeting."

What? Promise? I could hear the other members of the team around the virtual, conference phone table solemnly committing to do actions. These had been captured during the meeting and written down with team members names against them. What was I going to do when he got around to me?

I knew that the actions that had my name against them were vague. I knew that I could probably at least have some story to tell that they were done by the next time we had a meeting. At the same time, I knew something else. I knew some members of the team were committing to things they had no business committing to. Either they had no chance of doing them by the next time we met, or they simply had no idea whether they could do them or not. They weren't committing because they thought they could do the tasks. There were

committing because they wanted to avoid the difficult situation they would be in if they refused to commit.

Also, in the back of my mind, were some things I'd been hearing about how this guy, Mr Chairman, was working with the rest of the team. He himself worked from home most of the time and got up at 4 am. I had vaguely heard some worrying discussions in the stand-up meeting. He'd been getting some of the other, younger members of the team to have meetings at 5 am. He had also been encouraging people to work through the night to meet his deadlines.

You know what? Fuck that.

So, when my turn came I said "I'm sorry, I can't commit to doing my actions from this meeting. I'll do my best obviously. But some of those things, they're just too uncertain."

And. Oh my god! Mr Chairman put the phone down! I really wonder what would have happened if it had been a face-to-face meeting.

Conclusion

When I run Agile training courses I do an exercise at the start of the very first day, just to get people out of their seats, standing up and talking to each other.

I ask the group to split themselves into smaller groups. I then give each group a pad of flip chart paper and some pens and ask them to draw a "stick person" in the middle of the piece of paper. Then I ask them to give that person a smiley face. Then I ask them to write down as many words and phrases as they can which they associate with a "happy" project - with a project that is going well.

Almost always, the first thing that gets written down is "On time, to budget." Do you know what almost never gets written down? I might have seen it twice in ten years of running training courses? "Valuable to its customers." Do you know what gets written down even less often? I think I've seen it once in those 10 years. "Makes money."

Maybe this is because I'm asking the wrong question. Maybe if I talked about a happy product rather than a happy project, I would get better answers. But this simple exercise shows something project managers already know. People think that project management is almost entirely about keeping promises. They think it's about being on time and keeping to budget. They forget what's actually important. Whatever the project is producing needs to be valuable to somebody. Sometimes that value isn't cash. Often that value isn't just cash. But in a lot of cases, it would be good if the project made money. And if it did, it wouldn't matter, or certainly wouldn't matter so much, if it were late and over budget.

For me, commitment and consistency is the electric cattle prod of project management. People who are inexperienced in delivering projects often think that keeping promises is the most important thing, if not the only thing. They forget about "valuable to customers" they forget about "makes money." But

they also seem to think that it's the best and most powerful way of making the people involved in a project do their bidding. And, I really, really hate to admit it, but they're right.

Commitment and consistency is a powerful way of controlling people. It's so powerful that it still has power, even when it's been used against people who didn't make a commitment. It's still powerful even in situations that aren't consistent. This is what I call "commitment and consistency Jujitsu."

For example. I was recently in a discussion about a new feature for an existing, successful, product. The owner of the product - the guy who paid the bills - wanted this new feature. He hadn't mentioned it before. But now he was saying that it was really important and that he'd promised it to clients at a meeting.

The logic of what he was saying was this: "I've promised this - so you have to deliver it." But of course this is, in one sense, totally bogus. Just because somebody else has promised something, doesn't mean I'm on the hook for delivering it. Then again, this guy is my customer, he pays the bills, he's my boss, I want to help him if I can. And the force of this argument is "I've promised this, if I don't deliver it, I will appear to be untrustworthy, don't do that to your boss."

But unfortunately, as a project manager, I have another boss. Reality.

We don't know what this new feature really is. Because we don't know what it is, we don't know what it involves. Maybe we can deliver it in that time. Maybe we can't. We're certainly not in a position to promise anything. What is happening here is that my boss is trying to use commitment and consistency jujitsu to get some extra software done. This software is a change to what we've already planned. But that's fine. When we're using Agile, iterative methods, we accept change, even late in the day.

But this is a "I promised this, so you promised this, so it has to happen" argument. Is also trying to avoid something. Let's say that we have "promised," this thing that we only just found out about. We're going to have to *not* do something else. And it's very possible that the other thing, the thing we're not going to do, has also been promised. I'm very careful, not to promise things unless I really have to. So more likely, it's been discussed, it's been seen on plans. What we will have said will be something like "this will be the next thing that we do, unless priorities change." But rest assured, what somebody will have heard is "we promise to deliver this by a certain date."

What this boss really trying to do, is talk himself into a situation where he can have his cake and eat it.

Fortunately, the boss in this case is a reasonable person. He acknowledges that we can't do both of these things at the same time.

But lots of bosses aren't that reasonable. Lots of bosses would try to avoid making this connection.

Criticism

Well, none of this would be a problem if you did what you said you were going to do.

Yeah. OK. Actually no, this is not OK.

Here's why. What I was always going to have to do was explore the swamp. In order get funding to do the project, despite all of my best efforts, I might have been manoeuvred into saying something that sounded like a promise.

When me and my team started exploring the swamp, we found stuff that we could never have imagined would be a problem. Or maybe, when we started exploring the swamp, we found stuff that the customer already knew was a problem. They knew it was a problem, but they kept quiet about until after we'd made our commitment.

So, I don't agree with this statement. By agreeing to do this project, we agreed to encounter problems. We might not have said that out loud. But we did. By agreeing to this project, we agreed to the possibility that we wouldn't be able to do what we said we were going to do because of those problems.

Confessions

It still hurts. I can tell myself all I want that being attacked by some senior manager for not "delivering what was promised" shouldn't affect me. But it does.

I felt the sting of this kind of attack just this week. We'd been asked to do a follow up piece of research to a feasibility study. In the proposal that we'd put forward, we'd suggested that we'd be able to get some working software together within two months. Note to self. No matter how short the engagement, always deliver *some* working software.

The initial feasibility study, which our bid was based on, wasn't quite as described. It was supposed to be a survey of possible users across the industry. In fact, it was mainly a survey of, well, possible users inside the survey company. Note to self. If you're promising work on the back of something that's already been done, make sure that you caveat your work. Say it will only be done if the other piece of work is as described.

Even though the boss admitted that there were problems with the initial study, he repeatedly brought up our original commitment. He repeatedly used, what he saw as our broken promise, to get more free work out of us. And even though I know what he was saying was complete rubbish, it still hurt.

I would dearly like to avoid this "commitment and consistency" dance. I would dearly like for it not to hurt when people accuse me of breaking my promises. I would like people to stop using contorted logic to supposedly show that me and my team have broken our promises.

But I've realised that it can't be avoided. Most projects simply won't get off the ground and won't be approved unless some kind of promise is extracted from the people who are going to deliver. And it's in the nature of ideas, of "Flowers" that will have to immediately sound like the bosses are getting a lot for their money.

Chapter 15 - Scrum with Knobs On

Concept

Initially, instantiations of good ideas look a lot like each other. One car looks a lot like another. One aeroplane looks a lot like another. There's a central idea that works and everyone sticks to that.

But then after a while, that central idea gets adapted in different ways. If you think of all the different kinds of cars that there can be. You can have really fast cars. Really stylish cars. You can have huge cars (like the dumper trucks that are used in quarries). The designers of cars start to realise that there are parameters that they can tweak.

Concrete Action

On the projects that you work, there will be a tweaked version of Scrum, that will perform better than the "ideal" one that is generally talked about. It might be the length of the sprint. The world seems to have settled on two weeks, but the initial books talked about a month. For some projects the best sprint length might be a week. It's probably best if it's a whole number of weeks. I've seen projects that have tried a different number of days. An awful lot of time then ends up being spent trying to figure out when the current sprint starts and when it ends.

And of course you can dispense with that "cadence" completely, or have daily sprints. I'm only really comfortable using daily sprints with teams that are working on support projects. That's when it's possible that urgent things might come in at any time that will need to be dealt with immediately.

So, the length of sprint. That's definitely a knob on the scrum. Once you realise that it's a knob, you can talk together as a team about changing it.

Another knob that you can turn is the depth of the to do list. What do I mean by that? I mean how long is the list of stories, issues, to do items, whatever you want to call them. How long is the list of things that need to be done on the project? On some projects, this list will be everything that anyone can imagine being part of the project. On some projects, it will be only a list of things necessary for the project to go live. On some projects it might be a very short to do list. While the current sprint is running, what's going to go into the to do list for the next sprint is still being discussed.

And of course, both kinds of to do list have benefits. A long to do list would

be one that captures either everything that needs to be delivered, or everything that could be delivered. It gives a sense of completeness. It's also relatively easy to use to do lists to predict when a project is going to be delivered, and to negotiate changes in deadline or changes in scope.

Alternatively, working off a short to do list is useful for projects that are trying to negotiate uncertain times. The allow a team to change direction quickly and to incorporate new ideas.

We want reliability and manoeuvrability in both cars and projects. We'd also probably like speed. But the fastest cars aren't the most reliable, or the easiest to steer. And it's the same with projects. A project that's set up to be manoeuvrable probably won't be the most reliable and the fastest.

There's also another knob on the to do list. Actually it might be two. That's the required depth of detail and maturity in it's stories. Sometimes this is known as the definition of ready.

How complex and detailed the definition of ready is, is something that can vary. It's a knob. On some projects the definition of ready may need to be *very* detailed indeed. Maybe all the content needs to have been combed by lawyers before it can be put in the story. Maybe each story needs a list of acceptance criteria and conditions of satisfaction. These need to be there so that tests for the story can be written at the same time as the story is being developed. Maybe the story needs to go through several different refinement stages before it's ready to be "developed." These could be user, research or design. For some companies, there might be also stages with risk and legal.

Maybe. But maybe a story can be a single line. Each approach has its advantages and disadvantages. There is a level of detail which is "just right" for a story which will mean that the story encounters the minimum of trouble as it goes through development. But the definition of ready can get so complex that no story is ever "ready." And progress grinds to a halt. The description of the story can be so vague that no one knows what it means. Lightweight descriptions can also mean that *something* gets developed quickly. Users get to see working software. They get to use it and respond to it. They point out bugs. They are excited about some parts and bore about others. The stage is set for another, better, next iteration.

Beyond agreement about how detailed any given story should be, there's a separate discussion about the gradient of this detail?

What? How many stories are fully detailed? How many stories are partially detailed? How many stories have no detail at all?

Or the depth of the stories in the to do list. It might be how strongly you focus on finishing all the stories that were planned by the end of the sprint.

The team might have a huge long to do list. The team might have nearly no to do list at all.

The team might have stories that are very detailed, with relatively strict criteria. Another thing that might be very lax, or very tight, depending on the environment that you're in is the definition of done.

Connections

Conclusions

When you've identified all of the knobs on a project, the collection of knobs is a control surface.

Chapter 16 - Why Am I so Angry?

Let me be completely open with you. I've been getting coaching. Full on Agile coaching of the don't say much and let the client work it out for themselves kind.

I don't know how many sessions we've had, but it's more than ten. At the very end of my last session she asked me if she could "share" something with me. That's Agile coach speak for mentioning that she has an opinion.

And the thing she wanted to share with me was this. I'd started the coaching sessions with a problem. I still have that problem. What was the problem. The problem was and still is that I find it difficult to talk to senior, "C-Level" people.

The observation that she was making was that I had a lot of skills in project management, I had a lot of experience of project management. I clearly don't have any problem talking to her. I don't seem to have any problem talking with my team. So why do I have so much difficulty talking to "C-Level" people?

And my answer, maybe it was too frank because it came then, right at the very end of an entire hour of being allowed to speak my brains. But my answer was that when I'm talking to her, and most of the time when I'm talking to members of my team, I'm not angry. And almost all of the time when I'm talking to C-Level people who are involved in the projects that I'm working on, I am angry. What am I angry about?

I'm not exactly sure. I think one thing that I'm annoyed about is that they don't want to listen to me. They are not doing the things that they need to do in order to make a project a success. When a boss says that he or she wants a project to succeed, but then does a number of things that will almost guarantee that a project won't succeed are they lying?

And mixed in with the anger is shame. I'm ashamed that I'm angry.

And now, writing this, mixed in with *that* is fear. Fear that there isn't any way to fix this, that this is always how I'm going to be in these situations. That there is no cure.

What I want to be like is like Columbo. Mild mannered, polite, but gently pushing the matter towards its inevitable conclusion.

I'm heartened by this quote from George Orwell.

“Writing a book is a horrible, exhausting struggle, like a long bout of some painful illness. One would never undertake such a thing if one were not driven by some demon whom one can neither resist or [sic] understand. For all one knows that demon is the same instinct that makes a baby squall for attention. And yet it is also true that one can write nothing readable unless one constantly struggles to efface one's personality. Good prose is like a window pane.”

It's things like this that are keeping me going at the moment. That and an idea that I got from reading an article in an online magazine about art. Great creative breakthroughs come from trying on multiple different styles one after the other.

Chapter 17 - Bullshit

Bullshit

You have to tell them something. And it has to be something shiny. But those are the things that you have to care about most. You don't have to worry so much about it being true. In fact you don't have to worry at all about it being true. Bullshit isn't designed to play in the world. Bullshit is design to play in the truncated, limited resolution, limited imagination, model of the world that sits in people's heads.

Fuck it

What are the risks? What are the potential benefits. We need to way these carefully and then decide on a course of action. Don't we? Do we? Is this really how we decide how to behave?

What if it isn't what if what we do mainly is what everyone else does? But then periodically, we have a crazy dream, or we realize that the only way out of the particular situation is to offer someone else a crazy dream. Nothing happens unless at some point, someone shrugs their shoulders and says “Fuck it.”

Bounded Rationality

Bloodknock: You Chinese think of everything Grippipe Thin: But I'm not Chinese! Bloodknock: Then you've forgotten something.

The reason that we can get away with this is something called “bounded rationality.” We literally can't think of everything. At some point we have to shrug our shoulders and give it a go. Of course, this would have been stamped out as an evolutionary behaviour long ago if it were always fatal. But it occasionally pays off.

The hiding hand

And as a society, as a *species* we're curiously, sometimes terrifyingly, tolerant, even encouraging of this. The economist Albert Hirschmann spent a lot of time observing projects in Latin America that were funded by the World Bank. Many of these projects were set up in ways that made them unlikely to succeed. But he noticed that, even so, the people who were working on these projects would play down the risks and overstate the potential benefits. Hirschmann called this "the hiding hand." This is a reference to a phrase used by an early economist, Adam Smith. His idea was that a "guiding hand" seemed to be deciding the price of products in a market. Of course this isn't really what's happening. Where there is a shortage of something, prices go up, when there's a glut prices go down. But it seems like there's a single force that's deciding the price.

Hirschmann is suggesting that something similar is happening with new projects. Rather than a guiding hand, there is a hiding hand. It looks like all of the people in a project are conspiring to look the other way. They are pretending to not notice the huge risks and the low likelihood of success.

Legibility

A crucial part of this is legibility. When a project starts off, and especially when a project is in progress, it's not a good idea to be totally clear about the risks and costs. Clarity and legibility will not help garner support. Funding is unlikely to come from outsiders. And is going to be difficult to get. Efforts and support from the people who are working on it if everything about the project is totally clear.

Heads I Win Tails you lose

Why are some people much better at kicking off projects than others? Is it because they have better ideas? Is it because they're better at execution? Or is it because they are relatively confident that no matter what happens to the project, they will be OK?

This seems like I'm being critical. But it's one explanation of the hiding hand, and it's a very good explanation of why anyone might want to carry on on a project that they regard as impossible. Why are you carrying on? Because you think you can profit from it, even if the project itself is a failure. This is a perfectly valid strategy while working inside a project.

1. Create a project that promises (vaguely) a great deal.
2. Maintain contact with the project.
3. If the project looks like it's going to be a disaster, distance yourself from it.
4. If the project looks like it's going to be a success, make sure that you're associated with it.

5. If the project crashes and burns, make sure that you're nowhere near it and heavily involved in the creation of the next project.

Of course, I forgot a step.

0. Say Fuck it.

This is an absolutely vital thing to understand about any project that isn't totally boring and simple. Any project of any complexity is simply too complicated for anyone to have considered all of the risks, costs and issues involved. Rationality has bounds. Like Grippipe Thin, you can't think of everything. If a project is going ahead, someone, somewhere has said fuck it.

But a lot of the time, and this is the same for the people working on the project, they will get paid if the project succeeds and they will get paid if the project fails. And most of the time, they also have the option to jump ship and find another project. So that's what the hiding hand is, it's a lot of other people joining in and saying, "fuck it."

Why should anybody care?

The people who kicked off the project, if they've kicked it off in the right way and are adopting a "Heads I win, tails you lose attitudei." The people who are working on the project are getting paid anyway. Why should anybody care about a project? That would seem to be a pretty dumb thing to do, to care about a project when it's irrational for anyone else?

The main reason is that projects can discover value. They can make people's lives better, more entertaining, easier. And of course, if they can do this, they can make money or prestige for the people who own those projects. But have we been too cynical and cruel about the people who work on these projects? Yes, they want to get paid, but most of them also want to do good work and want to be associated with a project that's a success.

And we have probably been too brutally hard on those people who said "fuck it." They got the project started when others would have worried too much about the risks and costs. They would also dearly love to be associated with a project that's a success.

What makes a project fly?

When a project delivers value that outweighs the risks and costs, it's flying. Initially that value is vague perceived value. But at some point, there has to be a transition to actual value. This is the tricky phase on all projects. Because it requires clarity and legibility. And clarity and legibility undermine and attack perceived value and perceived cost.

Why am I so angry with the people pushing these ideas?

So, if this is the way that projects work? Why am I so angry with people who talk in terms of the shiny dream and the values? I also like to get paid. when I start a project, I've pretty much no idea whether it will succeed or not. I'm part of the hiding hand. And part of my strategy is "Heads I win, tails you lose." I haven't gone down with every failing project that I've been involved in. If the project is obviously going to be a failure, I can, and have walked away.

Part of my anger is that I'm trying to get the project to "fly" to generate enough "lift" from real value that it can succeed and have a life of its own.

The other end of this. What about Steve?

Steve is my friend. Steve used to be a Scrum Master like me. Steve has been kicked upstairs. He now manages literally hundreds of Agile coaches and scrum masters. Steve said something to me that was interesting. But I didn't like it, I didn't want to hear it. Steve said that he would be more impressed with Scrum masters if any of them were delivering their own software projects. But he didn't know of any who were. Why might that be? Possibly it's because they don't have the skills, connections and courage to put together the first half of the project. That's the bit where people are willing to invest time, effort and money in something that is just a dream. They don't have whatever it takes to say, "fuck it." Is that it?

Another reason of course is that they're too emotionally invested in the reality end.

These things are in opposition in projects.

The dream is in opposition to the reality. Expenditure is opposition to revenue, and ultimately profits. All is in opposition to some.

And now it's a bit more obvious why this book has such a contradictory title. Because it's trying to capture both ends of this see-saw.

I think it goes the other way round.

What's impossible is in opposition to what's deliverable.

And I want to write here "Money - sense."

Because the phrase that keeps coming back to me is by Buckminster Fuller - "you can either make money or sense."

So maybe the way through this is to get on the other end.

I was thinking, become a product owner. Indeed, it would be interesting to become a product owner. Because the product owner sits in the middle of this nonsense - sense contradiction.

Now I'm thinking that that isn't far enough back up the pipe.

What I'm also thinking is that maybe I need to go "Full spend-everything nonsense dreamer who wants it all and says fuck it."

Maybe I need to be that person.

There's another thought to blend into this mix. This is that the software that dominates the world at the moment has been instigated by people who have sight of both sides of this divide. Mark Zuckerberg was a techie. Bill Gates was a techie. The two guys that built Google were techies.

Chapter 18 - The Conversation

The only successful way of rendering this disturbance inoperative is to keep on breathing quietly and unconcernedly, to enter into friendly relations with whatever appears on the scene, to accustom oneself to it, to look at it equably and at last grow weary of looking.

Eugen Herrigel - Zen in the Art of Archery

This is an idea that I've come upon. It's happened because I've been trying to write this book and trying to explain what sorts of behaviours make projects more likely to succeed and less likely to fail, even if they seem to be impossible.

Project management is about the quality of the conversation.

We're all probably agreed in theory that communication is a good thing. But we're also probably agreed that not all communication is just as good. As I write this, I'm reminded of a Monty Python sketch that involves performing the novel *Wuthering Heights* using semaphore flags. What that graphically shows is that some communication, for some things, is probably better suited than others. There are good and bad kinds of communication. But what *kind* of communication is a good thing?

If there is a kind of conversation that's a good kind, why is there so much bad communication? Communication that isn't the right kind? And once we know what kind of communication is the right kind, what can we do to ensure that that's the kind we have from now on?

What kind of conversation is the good kind? These ideas are based on the work of Patsy Rodenberg. Part of writing this book was to go back to a lot of the books that I've found most helpful in the past and re-read them. Patsy Rodenberg's book "Presence" is one of those books.

Rodenberg's idea,^[Ref] is that there are three basic kinds of communication. She calls these first, second and third circle.

The first circle is going inwards, it's introspective. First circle is either not talking or talking to oneself. If first circle isn't actually mumbling, it is either talking quietly, or talking in a language that only really makes sense to the person who

is talking. First circle is quiet, timid. First circle might look like they're listening. But in some fundamental way, they aren't engaging with what's been said.

The third circle is extrovert. It's shouting and pushing. It's presenting and performing to others. It is telling people things that you want them to hear. It is showing people things you want them to see. Third circle is shouty, flamboyant and possibly aggressive. It doesn't want to hear what other people have to say.

The second circle is genuine dialogue. Each side is paying attention. They being changed by what the other side says. Each side is coming to an understanding of the other's position. That doesn't mean that they have to accept as a true the opposite side's position. But they do accept it's important to understand the other side's point of view.

From the point of view of project management, by engaging in second circle, you can start to understand what's valuable to your client. When you do that, you can see if there are things that you can offer, even if these things aren't valuable to you. This is closely related to the discussion about the swamp that we had earlier.

By revealing the current situation through discussion, you can manage to make something magical and alchemical happen. You can get your "opponents" to negotiate, not with you, but with themselves. Again, this is closely related to something that we've already talked about - the pirate ship. There is bad news on the horizon. It needs dealing with. The crew by themselves can't deal with it. They need insight, strategy and decisive action from whoever is in charge. Whatever the problem is, it is very dangerous to ignore it. Although everybody might feel better for a while, it's also dangerous and ineffective to rail against it, and just complain that the world shouldn't be like this.

Here's what project management is about, it's about working to improve the quality of second circle conversation.

And here's the good news about this. If you know this is your job, you can keep working at this even if the quality of the conversation is terrible. If you focus on the quality of the conversation, you can be comfortable working on seemingly impossible projects. Why? Because what you are doing when you're working on these projects is focusing on keeping the conversations in second circle.

Projects will only work if there's genuine dialogue between the team and the client. Now obviously, all the practices that we've talked about in this book are still important. It's important to understand the swamp. It's important to work in a way that encourages transparency, inspection and adaptation. It's important to call out the problems which are visible on the horizon. These things are vital to improving the quality of the conversation.

In every organisation, and maybe every project, the nature of this conversation will be different. You will need to start from the beginning. Sometimes things will be familiar enough that you can start to move faster. Sometimes everything will be strange and different. But in every new project and in every new organisation,

there will be work that needs to be done to figure out how and when it's best to have this kind of dialogue.

So, if the solution is second circle conversations, why don't people just stay in those kinds of conversations the whole time? If that happened wouldn't so many projects be so much more successful?

The reason people don't stay in second circle the whole time is that it can be dangerous and exhausting.

Why is it dangerous? Because being in second circle is revealing and the more people know about you, the more likely it is that they can use what they know to harm you.

Why is it exhausting? Because when you're in a genuine give and take dialogue you have to think. Or you must put a lot of effort into not thinking. You can do first circle in several different ways. You can simply be quiet and not listen to what others are saying to you. You can listen to what others say, but not engage with it. You can even just accept whatever others say and cease to have any opinions yourself. None of these options involve anywhere near as much effort as engaging.

Engaging means asking questions, not only of the people that you're talking to, but of yourself. Am I right? Am I seeing this straight? Are my intuitions valid in this situation?

[To here] This is the point where I really wish that I had a strong, clear list of actions that I could recommend. To make sure that you always stay in second circle with your client.

But I don't think I have that list. For now, I'm going to brainstorm a list.

Count things and then use them as conversation pieces.

Count things. Count things like what? Here are some things that have worked for me in the past.

Here's an example. How long does it takes for a piece of work to get from the point where it's agreed that it should be worked on, to the point where it is in the software?

How much work is the team completing on average in a two-week sprint? When does that mean the project is likely to complete all the work that's needed?

How long does a piece of work, on average, have to wait for an expert opinion before it can be worked on?

What's the rate at which the budget is being spent.

All of these numbers are the kind of numbers that a Lean approach to manufacturing and development suggest that you count.

And then there are some other things, that aren't counted, but are "observed."

- The thing that the team think is the limiting factor on the speed of development of the project, or the limiting factor on the chances of its success.
- The most important issues that are emerging from retrospectives.
- This is so huge - it should probably be more than just a bullet point. Reporting research findings about current users, possibly users, other interested parties.

Discussing these things in second circle will probably increase the chances of a project being successful.

But trying to discuss these things also brings with it the chance of a first circle response from the client (ignoring you) or a third circle response (shouting at you). And that in turn, I'm ashamed to admit it, but that in turn leads to similar kinds of reactions from you as a project manager, or your whole team.

Here's the kind of dialogue that can happen.

PM: We can't really make any more progress on the payment function until we get details of the transaction database. [Second circle]

Client: I'm just tired of your excuses and your negativity. I thought I'd hired a team who could get things done. Maybe I need to get that team over there from X Corp to look at this, they'll probably be happy to take over the work.

This is third circle. It's angry and shouting. And the purpose of it, isn't to solve the problem, it's to stop you talking about the problem.

The mistake that I've made in the past with this kind of response is to deal with the content.

PM: I think if you asked X Corp, they would say the same thing.

Also, I would get angry. I would get angry at the threat to take the work away, and I would get angry at the suggestion that me and my team are either being dishonest, or don't know what they're talking about.

Now, I think I would try to keep the conversation in second circle. I would do my best not to get angry.

PM: We can't see how we're going to solve this problem without access to that database. I think if we could just talk to somebody from the team that is building the transaction database, we can get a better idea of when it's likely to be ready. And if that's going to be a long time, we can maybe start to talk about what we can do without it.

I don't expect the client to behave well or rationally in response to this. I don't think it's impossible that the client will go and talk to X corp. I think it's absolutely likely that if the client does this, X corp will tell them that the project can totally be done without the database and they're willing to start tomorrow.

This brings together a bunch of things that we've been talking about all the way through this book.

1. Daniel Kahneman's principle - what you see is all there is.
2. Ignoring the pirate ship.
3. First, second and third circle communication.
4. The difference between flowers (the dream) and fruit (the reality).
5. Commitment and consistency.

Here's where I'm going to admit that this - this second circle communication with clients - actually, it's with everyone - is not something that I'm that good at. The thing I'm probably most good at is spotting the pirate ships on the horizon and insisting that they get talked about, rather than ignored.

There are always going to be people who are better at having difficult conversations than me.

Maybe you are a natural at having these kinds of conversations (the evidence that we see from most projects is that most people aren't). Maybe you work with people who are better at having those kinds of conversation than you are. Maybe you all find it hard and you need to work between you to make sure that these conversations happen. Maybe you need to inspect and adapt as a team to get better at these kinds of conversations.

But let's be absolutely clear - as a team, you need to have these conversations with your client. Not just once, but repeatedly throughout the project.

You also need to be clear that for those of you who do this communication, it might be very difficult. The responses that you get from the client may well be third circle. What are some third circle responses that you might get from the client?

They might shout at you to go faster. They might complain that your team isn't looking ill enough and stressed enough. They might point out (whether it's true or not) that you promised to do a certain thing, by a certain time and you haven't.

These are all third circle responses. And to a degree they may work. You may find yourself angry at the idea that your clients want to physically and psychologically harm your team. You might feel anger and shame at the suggestion that you haven't kept your promises.

And it's important to have those emotions, because if you don't, they will "have" you. They will stop you thinking clearly and they will prevent you from talking to your client in second circle. And guess what? That's what accusing you and your team of being incompetent, dishonest or lazy is designed to do. This might not be conscious on the part of the client, but it's exactly what's going on. Most people when they are attacked like this will either shut up (first circle), or be stung into a bout of frenzied agreed activity. Looked at in this way, agreed

activity is a kind of manic, performative agreed activity. Some people are stupid enough to argue back.

In the past, I've been stupid enough to argue back. What they don't want, what they don't expect is continued discussion in second circle.

How to deal with show trials and loyalty declarations?

I'd been working on the project about two months. We were supposed to be going live at Easter. The obsessions with clients to launch software to coincide with Christian festivals made a bit more sense this time. It was a product that was mostly used by university students. It made sense to deliver when they were taking a vacation. I don't know what kind of promises my boss had made to the board guaranteeing that we would deliver before Easter eggs went on sale. But he's certainly promised something. And the result of that promise was that he wanted everyone working on the project (and that was around 70 people) to tell him on a scale of one to five how sure they were that we would deliver for Easter.

To start with he picked his favourites. The people that he knew would be most likely to say "Five." And sure enough, by the time he got around to people who actually knew the state of the project, there was an immense and building pressure to say "Five." Every time a team member said "Five" he would beam. Occasionally a brave soul would say "four" and this would bring about a period of gruff interrogation. This would pretty much ensure the next few team members got the message and would cheerfully trot out "five." Then it came to me. "Two." Yes, that's right. I was the guy who'd replaced Mr Two and look at me now.

My bosses face clouded. "Why two?" "As you know we've got things that we've guaranteed. Things that we've said we have some chance of delivering. And things that we've said we'll deliver if we have time. Current progress suggests that we won't quite make the things that we've guaranteed. And I think a lot of the board think they're going to get all of the things that we've mentioned. I've heard some of them say that."

When the "meeting" was over, I had the inevitable one-on-one with my boss.

"Why did you embarrass me in front of the whole team." "Because they weren't going to tell you the truth, and it was unfair to ask them." "Never embarrass me in front of the team like that." "OK, never ask such a stupid question of the team and there's a good chance I won't."

Could I have handled it better? I'd be astounded if there wasn't a better way. But I'm still not exactly sure what it would be.

I think I should have probably said "four" in front of the team. Then I should have asked for the one to one.

I should have walked through all the things that I was "assuming" would be fine that had allowed me to talk about a four. But I should have also tried to understand what the background and motivations were for him doing what he'd

done. Making everyone say out loud that they were certain, or almost certain that the project could be delivered on time was, of course, aggressive third circle communication.

Encouraging public declarations like this are of course calculated to avoid any kind of dissent, or discussion. And they're always a sign of certain kind of desperation.

So this pulls us back to the Taiichi Ohno question - what business are you in? Yes, you're in the business of keeping the channels of communication open. But how exactly do you do that? The Agile meetings are part of that. And this is also the reason that the success of a project is so often directly related to the quality of the relationship that the product owner has with the client. Counting things, showing progress. Another good strategy is a dedicated risks and issues meeting.

This is a strategy that's worked very well for me recently. We were working on a project in a big organisation. The product owner told me that we needed to submit a risks and issues log to some programme level governance function. I was skeptical. I hadn't had a lot of luck. It occurs to me now that as a project manager I should in general be a lot less skeptical about suggestions for anything that changes what people see - because what you see is all there is.

But the product owner came back with a suggestion - and the holy Agile name of Mike Cohn. The suggestion was for a kanban-style board showing all the risks but then, providing each risk with a score. How did we calculate the risk score? Very roughly. The score was the cost of fixing a risk if it became a genuine issue. This was in terms of days for the whole team. So for example the risk was "We can't find a rich text editor plugin that meets our needs" the cost of that might be three months of work for the whole team - 60 days. And the likelihood of this might be low - 20 percent. So the total score for that risk would be 20 times 60 - 1200. This meant that we could do several things that were really important.

Firstly and most importantly, we could have a fortnightly meeting where we discussed each of risks - starting with the column which had the risks which scored the most and we could discuss if the score on the risk had changed. This is by far the most important aspect of having the risks board. Because changes in score tended to indicate changes in understanding of the project and changes in political weather within the organisation. Talking about risk scores turned out to be a very good way of getting into a second circle conversation with the client about what is going on in the organisation.

One of the risks that we had on that project, that we talked about every two weeks, was "The project isn't delivered on time." Another was "We don't get funding to continue." But tracking these risks, and scoring them, allowed for a secondary benefit.

We could plot of the overall risk score over time. We could see when the risks were sky high, which at one point they were. There was a high chance of not

delivering and a high chance of not getting the money to deliver. But over time, the risks reduced.

Chapter 19 - Harm Reduction - Safe drugs, safe sex, safe SAFE

Connection

This chapter might sound a bit crazy. It suggests drug addiction, unsafe sexual practices and project management have some things in common. That sounds crazy right? And yes, I am being a bit dramatic. Most projects don't result in death if they go wrong. But they can result in extreme expense. And they can be very miserable to work on.

Concept

If people want to do something because they like how it makes them feel, they will do it, almost no matter what. They will ignore what bad things will happen as a result. If people want to avoid doing something because they don't like how doing it makes them feel, they will do that, no matter what. They won't think about the bad things that will happen.

Part of the reason for this is the relationship between the delayed gratification and the instant gratification.

On the one hand there is the long life free from sexual disease. On the other hand, there is a quick fuck.

On the one hand there is a healthy old age free from self-inflicted psychological and neurological problems. On the other hand, there is a chance to get totally out of it and forget all of your immediate problems.

On the one hand...

Does this even work for software development? Am I pushing a metaphor just too far? What's the huge payoff? The huge, instant payoff is in being able to pretend that your problem is solved. That this new thing will solve, if not all your problems, then a lot of them. That this new thing will make the company a lot of money, save the government department a lot of criticism and boring manual processing. Make the reputation of the CEO or founder, allow the company to be sold off for millions.

What's the risky behaviour? The risky behaviour is buying dreams. Persuading others to buy dreams. That doesn't sound that so bad does it?

And what's the "safe" behaviour. The safe behaviour is iteratively and incrementally trying to implement those dreams. The safe behaviour is modifying the dream in light of actual experience. The safe behaviours are the things that we talked about right at the beginning of the book. There is no way of being safe without Tackling the Pirate ship. You need to understand what the big threats

to the project are and then you need to tackle them. You need to understand the swamp, its inhabitants and its landlords. You need to understand the values and needs of the people who are funding the project. And you also need to know about the people who might regulate this system, the governors. Last but not least, you need to understand the people who might use the system. If you want to practice “safe project, managaement” a lot of your activities will be focused on increasing knowledge and understanding.

But there are other dangerous behaviours which don’t relate to the immediate moment of gratification. And as with other areas where people are tempted to behave riskily, these have to do with bad news, contraindications.

If you’re a senior person who has started a project, what do you do when that project is showing signs of going wrong? Do you ignore it, and hope it will go away? Do you try to front it out with positivity? Or do you take it seriously, get tested and understand that the results of those tests might require a change in behaviour?

Concrete example

To some degree, the project management method SAFE is about instant gratification. SAFE is design to appeal directly to senior managers. I have seen the hypnotic look that senior managers get on their face when they talk about SAFE.

This is the message that SAFE whispers in the ears of senior managers.

“Pay lots of money for an army of SAFE-trained and certified coaches”. “You can have vague ideas for entire programmes of work.” “They can be implemented in the way that you think that programmes of work should be implemented.” “Top down and waterfall.” “You give the orders, they’re obeyed.”

This is the thing that it’s taken me way too long to realise, like a billion years. That’s how long my project management career feels to have lasted up to this point.

You can’t stop senior people engaging in “dangerous” behaviour. And in software development, please turn off your irony metres, because one of the most dangerous behaviours is called “SAFE”.

Why is SAFE so dangerous? Is there anything that can be done about it? SAFE is dangerous mainly, because in being such an exquisitely fashion boardroom sales pitch. It deliberately ignores the most important thing about any agile method. There is nothing on its diagrams about feedback. It say s close to nothing about inspection and adaptation. It pays lip service to the idea of Agile. But then there is no real implementation of the key Agile idea of Responding to change instead of following a plan.

What if you think about the organisation as a brain. Let’s say for now, just to simplify things, that this brain is just controlling one arm. Sure *control* consists

of being able to tell the arm to move forward, lift up and crucially, to grab things. But if you're getting a robot arm to pick up something - like, say, a cup, the robot arm needs *feedback*. It needs to know when it's touched the cup. To pick the cup up, the robot arm needs to know when it's exerting enough pressure on the cup to get a grip. And it needs to stop exerting pressure before it breaks the cup to smithereens. And as it lifts the cup up, it doesn't want to spill whatever is in it. This means that it needs to move at a different speed, and with a different pattern of acceleration depending on how heavy the cup is. What kind of liquid is in the cup? The arm might need to move differently depending on that. So now we might be thinking that it isn't enough to have pressure sensors on the fingers and weight sensors in the muscles. It also might be good to have some visual sensors. And also some high-level analysis of what we're getting from the sensors.

OK, that was just one arm. Imagine that you're trying to control an octopus. Eight arms. Or a really big organisation 20 arms, 100 arms. What if you design a structure to send out instructions to those arms and this structure doesn't involve any feedback? There are no sensors, no sense of touch. No sense of smell. No proprioception to sense the position of each of these arms. One arm, literally does not know what the other is doing. When one arm is punching into the side of the other, neither knows what's happening (no sense of touch, no sense of proprioception). What if one arm knocks over a naked flame and starts a fire? The arm can't hear the noise that it's knocked something over. It can't smell the smoke. One of the other arms doesn't know that it's burning.

SAFE, as it's advocated in the diagrams that sell SAFE, is, literally, senseless.

Conclusion

This is what's missing from SAFE. A discussion about feedback. Why?

Do feedback loops look scary? Do they put off the decisions makes who buy SAFE? Let's imagine for a moment that the SAFE marketing process is trance induction. The expression that I've seen on senior manager's faces when they talk about it rather makes me think that it is. The waterfall top-down diagram is matching the senior manager's thinking about how a project should work.

If we add feedback loops to this diagram. What if suggest that the senior manager's idea about how a project will work might need correction? What if we mention some obvious problems that we've already found? Now we're not pacing. Now we're arguing. We're going to bring the senior manager out of trance.

Do you know what this reminds me of? Although, I feel slightly crazy saying it. It reminds me of the objections to condoms. The objection that involving condoms in the "love making" process somehow spoil the moment.

I don't know anything about heroin users. But maybe there's a similar objection with heroin users. There's camaraderie to sharing needles. Going and getting

clean needles from a clinic is, well, clinical and also, going and getting needles from a clinic means admitting that you have a problem.

So the challenge, is to get horny people, drug takers and senior executives, to incorporate safe practices into their risk taking.

Chapter 20 - Conclusion

So, this book has discussed a lot of different ideas. A lot of different ways of looking at the world and specifically a lot of different ways of looking at projects. And, in the end, all of these different ideas boil down to a series of questions. Questions that you can ask yourself. Questions that the team can ask itself. Questions that you could even possibly talk through with the client, if you have a close enough relationship. And the answers to these questions are mostly definite actions that can be taken to increase the chance of delivering your project.

The idea: what you see is all there is which we get from Daniel Kahneman.

Imagine a woman being sawn in half. You see her head. You see feet. You see the casket being split into two separate parts.

If what you see is *really* all there is, what do you do if you want to change what people think? You probably have to change what they see. And so, the question that comes out of this way of seeing that suggests a potential course of action is what can we change that people see, so that their behaviour also changes?

In my own account, of “Fried Egg Agile,” I’ve talked about how I’ve used burn-up charts to help to deliver several projects on time.

Imagine that rather than looking at your team, you’re looking at that team over there. This isn’t a team that you’re connected with. This is a team that you don’t have any stake in. You don’t desperately want them to do well. How are *that* team going to do? Are they going to do well? What problems might that team have?

Also from Daniel Kahneman, the planning fallacy and associate with the planning fallacy, the inside view and the outside view.

In terms of Triz:

Which of the problems that you’re trying to solve are in fact insoluble? The simply aren’t the kind of problems that can be solved, they are trade-offs that need to *managed*. If they are trade-offs, how do you find a sweet spot?

Are there any parts of the process which require something to both exist and not exist? Is this an opportunity for invention? If there is a situation in which you both need something and don’t need it? How could you go about doing that? Are you doing it already (like have a “servant leader” as the manager of the team).

This is really both the ideas of Keith Johnston and the “SNAFU problem” as stated by Robert Anton Wilson. Everything is a status transaction.

In terms of Status how is what the problem that you’re trying to solve being affected by issues of Status? Are you trying to push / change the timings of your clients? Are you trying to make them do things that they don’t want to do? What ways of approaching this problem are there that makes status less of a problem?

Looking at this through the ideas of John Boyd: are you being asked to speed up quicker than you possibly can? Are you being asked to run a top speed that will always be beyond the capacity of the team? Are you actually been asked to slow down and you don’t want to? These are ideas connected to Boyd’s Energy Manoeuvrability Theory. What’s important about an aircraft, especially a fighter plane, isn’t its top speed, but it’s manoeuvrability. How quickly it can speed up, how quickly it can slow down and, as well as its top speed, what the lowest speed is that it can run at and still be manoeuvrable.

Another of Boyd’s ideas is the OODA loop, which one of many versions of the ideas discussed in the “Car driving” three pillars of the empirical process. What are you observing that’s weird or unexpected on the project? How does it change our thinking? How does it change our decisions how does it change how we act?

In terms of cynefin framework. Where are we? Are we in a chaotic situation? Are we in a complex situation? Where does the client think we are? Where are we being pushed? Are we being pushed from a complex situation into a chaotic situation? Are we being pushed into disorder? Are we already in disorder? How do we get out of disorder? What small steps can we make to take us to somewhere where we know where we are?

Driving the car: Transparency Inspection Adaptation

Some and all Same and different - Ignacio Matte Blanco

What problem are you solving? What is it? Taiichi Ohho.

Patsy Rodenberg’s idea of first, second and third circle. Which circle are you living in most? As an individual? As a team?

Theory of constraints (Goldblatt, et al.) Is there a bottleneck? How could the bottle neck be managed?

Emotional Labour - part of the the work of a project manager is in dealing with other people’s emotions. Arlie Russell Hochschild

Hungry crowd - Gary Halbert Childish Thinking - Marion Milner Journalling - Marion Milner Wanton go for it - Richard Bandler Bullshit - Harry G Frankfurt The Hiding Hand The Fata Morgana - Albert O. Hirschman On the evolutionary function of sociopaths or Sooner or later, someone needs to say “fuck it.” Chicken Soup for the Shirt Journalling Agile as a way of liberation You can make money or sense - Buckminster Fuller

Chapter 21 - Epilogue

A Manifesto

I want to help you and me, get to the point where we're all more confident that we can deliver the seemingly impossible. That's going to be a long trip. On that way, I want to be a reliable guide. So, to help keep myself straight, and to reassure you somewhat here's my manifesto.

1. Tell the truth.
2. Don't over promise.
3. Be clear don't know it all.
4. Point to sources and interesting things.
5. There is a great temptation to try to write books like this from the point of view of an absolute expert. Why? I don't know. I'm not an absolute expert. I've been doing this a while. I have some strategies that work fairly reliably. I don't have a rigid method that I follow.
6. Pretty much, see point 1. Obviously, I can't promise that you will deliver the impossible. The thing that you're looking at that seems impossible, may well be exactly that. I worked on a project once that all the normal hallmarks of an impossible project. It had an "aggressive" deadline. It had a strict separation between subject matter experts and the development team. There were no members of the team who were trying to talk to users or trying to talk to people in the wider organisation. But this project also had something else. It had an absolute reliance on a database that didn't exist. This was a database that was on all the architecture diagrams. This was a database that the development team had to draw up data protocols to communicate with. It didn't exist. This project was never going to succeed.
7. Think about it for a second. Nobody knows it all. I'm pretty much trying to tell you everything that I know. There might even be a chance that combining that with what you know, makes you much better at managing and delivering software development than I am.
8. "There are more things in heaven and earth, Horatio, Than are dreamt of in your philosophy."

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