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Road to agile data science in 12 steps

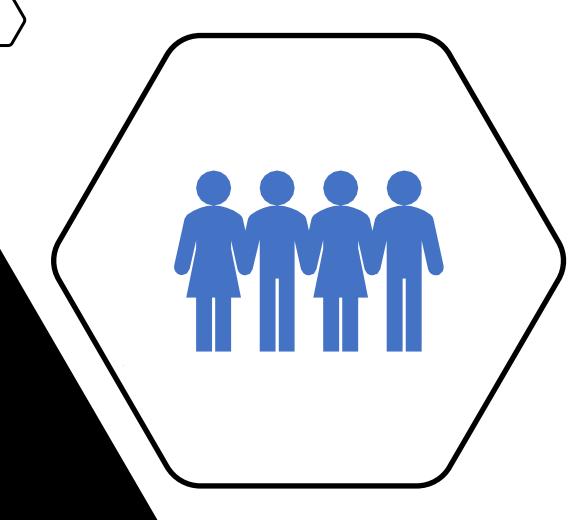
Steps of the path

TEAM COLLABORATION	ACTIVITY DEFINITION	TOOLS AND TECHNIQUES
1 Proceed in small steps	5 Shape backlog items	9 Adopt tools for communication
2 Establish roles and collaboration	6 Define user story lifecycle	10 Adopt tools for coding
3 Mitigate gaps	7 Shape user stories	11 Adopt tools for deployment
4 Establish delivery rhythm	8 Have fully-fledged user stories	12 Define testing strategy

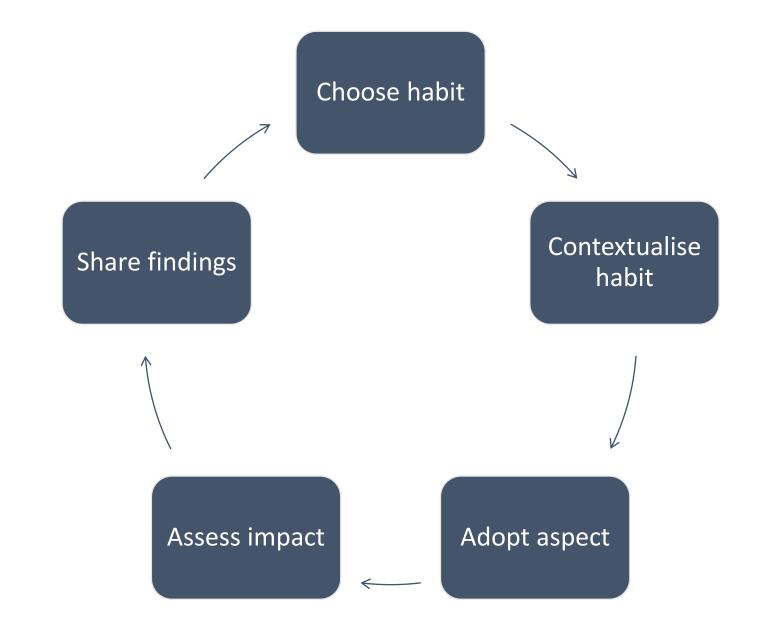
1 Proceed in small steps

Why small steps

- New team members
- Team not ready to work agile
- Agile methodology not fully understood



Process to adopt new habits



2 Establish roles and collaboration

Principles for team collaboration







FIT BROADER PROGRAMME
APPROACH

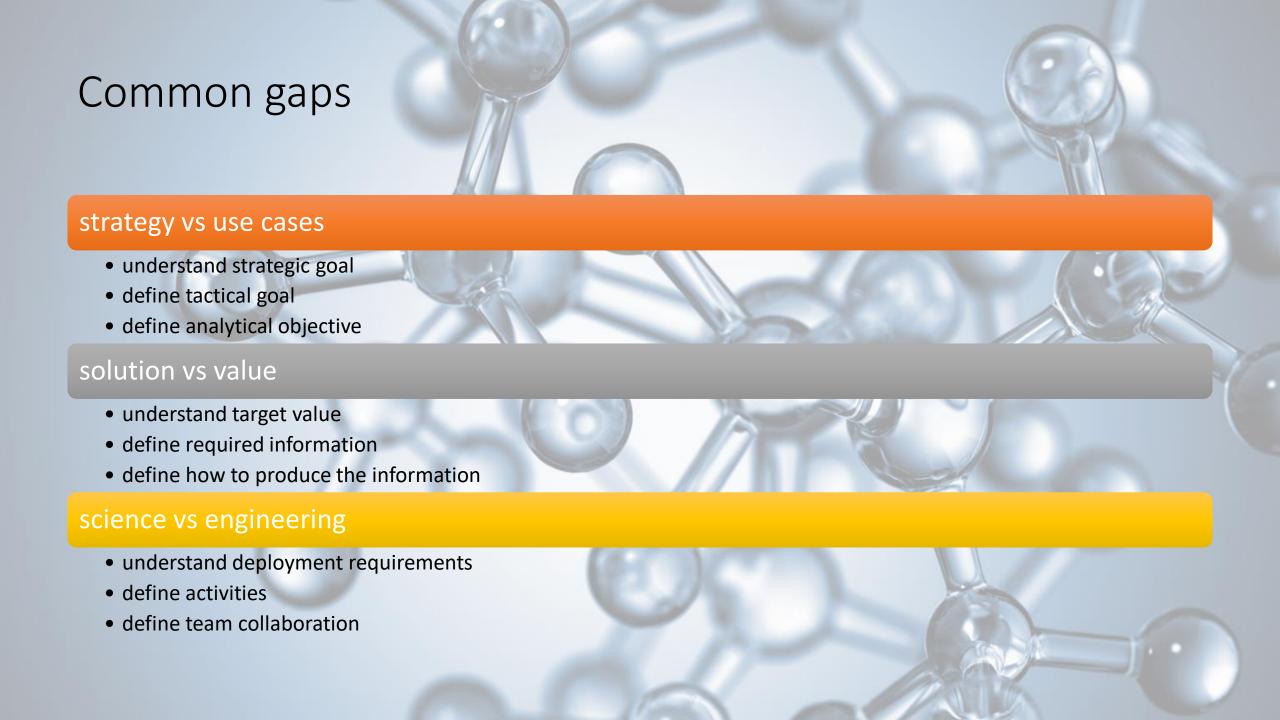
UNDERSTAND INDIVIDUALS
RATHER THAN ROLES

ESTABLISH KEY PLAYERS AND COLLABORATION

Examples of interactions with key roles

Product owner	identify personas and actions	
	explain how insights trigger actions	
Scrum master	establish delivery rhythm	
	track progress	
Tech team	onboard data	
	define deployment collaboration	

3 Mitigate gaps



Solution vs value: example of value explanation

Completeness

- More data
- Complex patterns

Performance

- Measure accuracy
- Improve accuracy

Transparency

- Explain logic
- Explain results

4 Establish delivery rhythm



targeted checkpoints

time-boxed activities

smaller transaction

5 Shape backlog items

Data science aspects in backlog items

epics

- 1.actionable results
- 2.reduced error
- 3.reduced cost

features

- 1.analytical objective
- 2.data dependencies

user stories

- 1.data requirements
- 2.insights to make choices
- 3.modelling

tasks

- 1.time-boxed discovery
- 2.pre-booked collaboration

6 Define user story lifecycle

Contextualise TDSP process



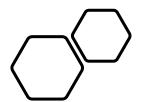
UNDERSTAND TEAM COLLABORATION



DEFINE ACTORS



ALIGN TO OBJECTIVES



User story lifecycle

Solution modelling

- Business discovery
- Analytical discovery
- Technical discovery

Analytical delivery

- Data wrangling
- Analytical discovery
- predictive modelling

Technical delivery

- Wrangling deployment
- Modelling deployment
- Integration and testing



Attributes of user stories

Definition

- Key user
- Purpose
- Outcome

Acceptance criteria

- Qualitative rather than quantitative
- Technical quality
- Communication

Sizing

- Depending on the category
- Time-boxed tasks

Types of user stories - example

Solution modelling

- Define objective
- High-level choices

Data wrangling

- Define data preparation
- Get the data

Analytical discovery

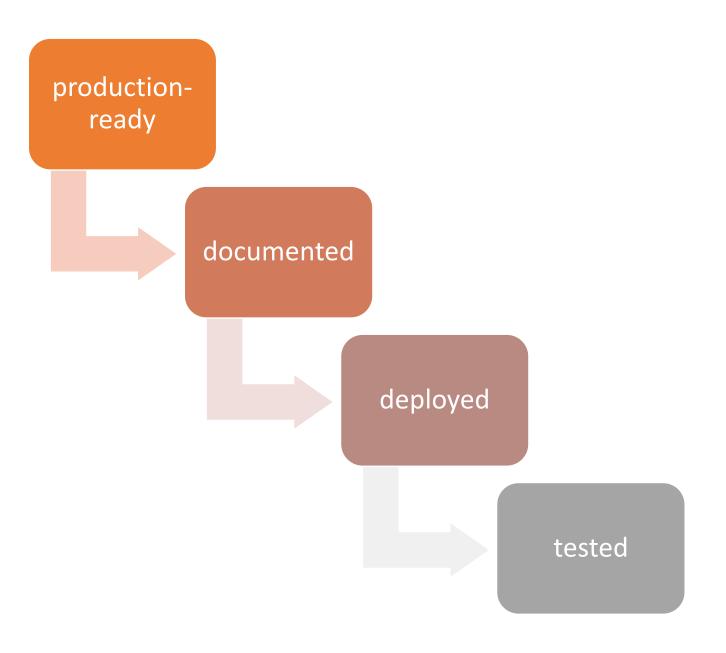
- Insight-driven choices
- Modelling draft

Data modelling

- Full data modelling
- Code ready for production

8 Have fully-fledged user stories

Steps to have complete user stories



9 Adopt tools for communication

Tools for communication

Documentation

- Modelling choices
- Insight-driven choices

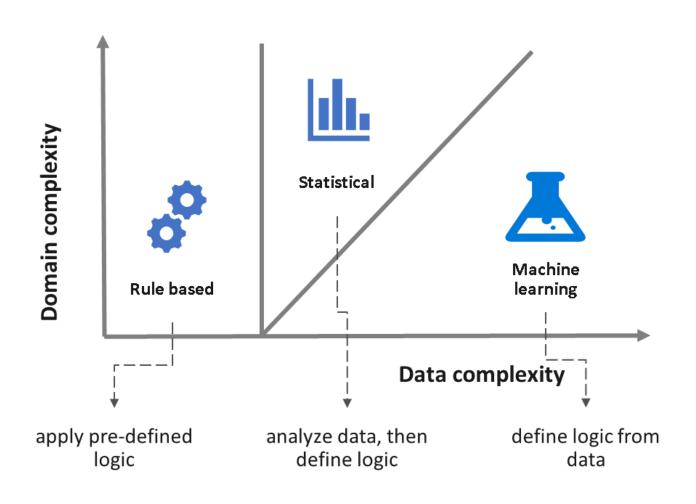
Performance KPIs

- Action-related KPI
- Regularly update

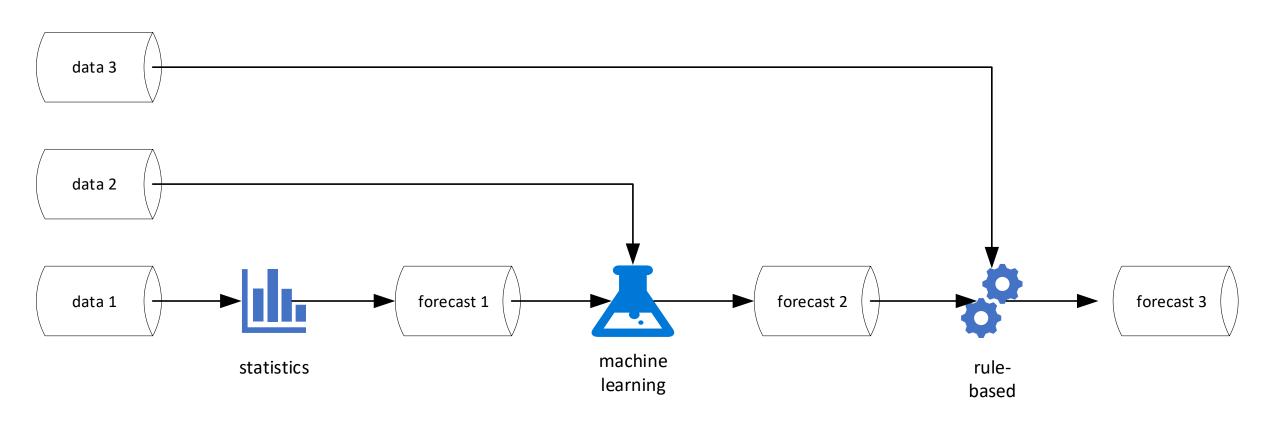
Result explanation

- Analytical flow
- Interpretability

Example: modelling choices



Example: analytical flow



10 Adopt tools for coding

Coding tools

Coding practices

- Code structuring
- Naming convention

Documentation

- Code documentation
- Technical documentation

Tools on Azure

- Machine Learning SDK
- .

11 Adopt tools for deployment

Example of tooling for deployment

Machine Learning Service

Azure DevOps pipelines

MLOPS reference architecture

12 Define testing strategy

Path to testing strategy adoption

01

Create separate testing user stories

02

Include testing as part of the acceptance criteria

03

Design tests as per the acceptance criteria