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- Agile Coach & Trainer (CST)
- 20+ years in senior level consulting to well-known firms in New York, London and Charlotte, and elsewhere.
- Focus on delivery of Business Value; interest in Lean
- CST (CSP, CSPO, CSM); MBA
- Was Senior Manager in Big 6 consulting
- Head of Kitty Hawk Consulting, Inc. since 1991
- Head of LeanAgileTraining.com
- Started trying to do [Agile] before reading The Mythical Man-Month
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## Basics

#### **Test**

There will be a test at the end.

Or: two questions that you each must answer.

#### **Key Issue**

Having better lives (the good life - Cf Socrates)

Smaller version: Getting more from Scrum.

# Would it be good to have more Business Value?

My opinion: Improving the Business Value is our **BIGGEST** problem. Getting more efficient is secondary.

## What's in it for you? (Scrum)

- More business value for the firm
- More for the customer
  - More, cheaper, faster, better
- Faster delivery (TTM)
- Higher quality
- Less risk
- Better way to work (for the workers)
- More fun

#### The title mentions the PO...but

- Scrum is a team sport....
- Everyone knows a part of the elephant.
- This stuff is hard; any help we can get....

### What is the problem?

- We are not delivering enough Business Value.
- **■** And a larger success more often...

### Put another way

- **№** We need more...
  - Beauty
  - Innovation
  - WOW factor
  - Inventiveness
  - Creativity
  - Sex appeal
  - Neat, cool, wonderful solutions to hard technical and business problems

#### **Per Tom DeMarco**

- Project A will eventually cost about \$1 million and will produce value of about \$1.1 million
- Project B will eventually cost about \$1 million and will produce value of about \$50 million.

What do we learn from this?

## Why is business value so hard?

- A. We don't talk to the customer
- B. We don't understand the problem well enough
- C. The customer can't explain what they want
- D. Communication is hard (all along the line)
- E. Many people are involved
- F. Change in every dimension
- **G.** Rampant disruptions
- H. It depends on benefits vs costs
- I. It takes too much time to build the stuff

## What we do now in Scrum

# What does Scrum do 'out of the box' to get more business value?

- 1. Business and Technology collaborate
- 2. A FT Product Owner for each FT Team (of 7)
- 3. A Product Backlog
- 4. Ordered mainly by Business Value
- 5. Each sprint we have working product (per the DOD)...enabling management of progress
- 6. Each demo, we show the working product to 'business stakeholders' and get their feedback

As in: 'Did we build the best possible stuff for you this Sprint?'

7. We release earlier

#### But we can do more...!!

## Can we get some more BV now?

Of course!

But how?

#### What else can we do?

- In small teams, with stickies. And large pens.
- One items per sticky...
- What are some concrete things we could start doing tomorrow that could raise BV?
- You have 2 minutes. The Team with the most stickies wins....

## 9 Ideas

#### 3 Ideas

- Clearer goal
- DOR (Def of Ready)
- **Enabling Spec**

## 3 more ideas to try

- Business Value Engineering
- Better business stakeholders
- Priority Poker / ROI/CBA

### OK, 3 more ideas to try

- The Pareto idea
- Minimum Marketable Feature Set (and faster releases)
- Agile Release Planning & Release Plan Refactoring

## 1. Clearer goal

- **■** Take the time to make the goal clearer to everyone on the team.
- Again....

"If you have to be very careful if you don't know where you are going, because you might not get there." Yogi Berra

#### **Daniel Pink: Drive**

- Autonomy
- Mastery
- Purpose

### 2. Enabling Spec

- Just-enough, just-in-time documentation
- 'Just enough information to enable a person of good skill to product the product'
- How does it help?

#### **GIGO**

This is the opposite of the Garbage In, Garbage Out stuff that we are usually doing.

## **Imagine**

- …how much more productive the Team would be….
- …if they actually understood what they were building.
- So, give them just enough information, just in time.

## 3. Ready, ready criteria

- Each team has its own set.
- The team votes on each story.
- The opposite of 'GIGO'.

### 4. Business Value Engineering

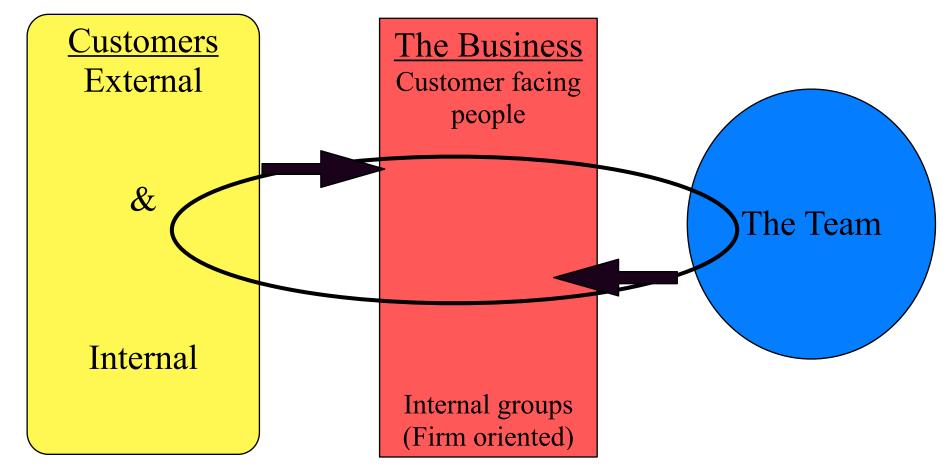
- A <u>framework</u> for <u>continuously improving</u> how you deliver more and more business value.
- Steals from Value Stream Mapping (Lean)
- Steals from Deming (Plan-Do-Check-Act)
- Uses ideas similar to the scientific method

### The two essential questions

- How do we get the BV ideas and the requirements into the Team?
- When the bound of the bound of the bound of the customer?

# The BV process is visible and we articulate the underlying

Do you understand yours, end-to-end?



#### Hallmarks of good BV Engineering

- 1. The process is visible and articulated & always improving
- 2. Failures in BV communication are identified and corrected frequently, quickly
- 3. There are many theories, and a concerted attempt to prove out each theory
- 4. There is appropriate dynamism and change
- 5. Business & Technology are partners
- 6. Success is forecast (modeled) and also measured after the fact
- 7. Human judgment is involved (the numbers are not a dictator)

#### 5. Better business stakeholders

- Who are they?
- We would they make a difference?
- Choose better ones (eg, to help the PO)
- Engage them more (eg, in the SPM and SR)

## 6. Priority Poker (ROI, CBA)

- Similar to Planning Poker, which you know and love
- Puts BV Points on each #\$%@ user story
- Done with the Team (by the right people)
- 'It's the conversations, stupid.'
- Then add benefit-cost analysis (R Factor).

#### What is it?

Priority Poker is very similar to Planning Poker, except it is about Business Value.

#### Other differences:

- The reference story is the <u>highest</u> BV card. (Not the lowest effort story.)
- We use the "5 best experts" on Business Value.

## Planning poker cards



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http://planningpoker.crisp.se

#### 3 roles

- Product owner
- Scrum master
- Team

#### 3 artifacts

- Product backlog
- Sprint backlog
- Sprint burndown

#### 4 activities

- Sprint planning
- Daily scrum
- Sprint review
- Retrospective

#### What happens?

- **●** They select the reference story. BVP=100
- They choose a story (random) to evaluate
- They discuss
- They vote. Imagine: 2, 20, 20, 20, 40
- The two extremes talk
- The vote again: 13, 20, 20, 20, 40. It is close enough.
- The average is 23. (Meaning: On average, they feel it is about 23% of the BV of the reference story)
- They go to the next story

## What is the higher purpose?

To put a number on each story card?

**◎** OR....

☑ That the 5 'experts' discussed some important issues, and 'everyone' now understands BV much better?

#### Now...

- $\Theta$  R = BVP / SP for each story.
- We can order the stories mainly by R Factor.
- (Yes, we also must consider Risks, Dependencies, Learning, MMFS, and other factors.)
- We can do more work on the Pareto Idea... (up soon)

#### The goal is...

- …they see the same elephant (of BV)
- ...more motivated
- …shared their tacit knowledge.

## **Enables benefit-cost analysis**

- We could never do this before....
- But now we can... at the story level

## **Very simple...**

...very powerful.

#### A word of advice...

If the 'wrong' person explains Priority Poker, they won't do it

**■ If the 'right' person explains it, they do it easily and see the value**

Hard to explain why...but that seems to be the truth

#### 7. The Pareto Principle

- We know this as the 80-20 rule...although not well enough.
- Vilfredo Pareto: The 'vital few'
- Sifting to separate...
  - The gold, platinum, diamonds
  - The silver and copper
  - The dirt (even the dirt gives a decent return)

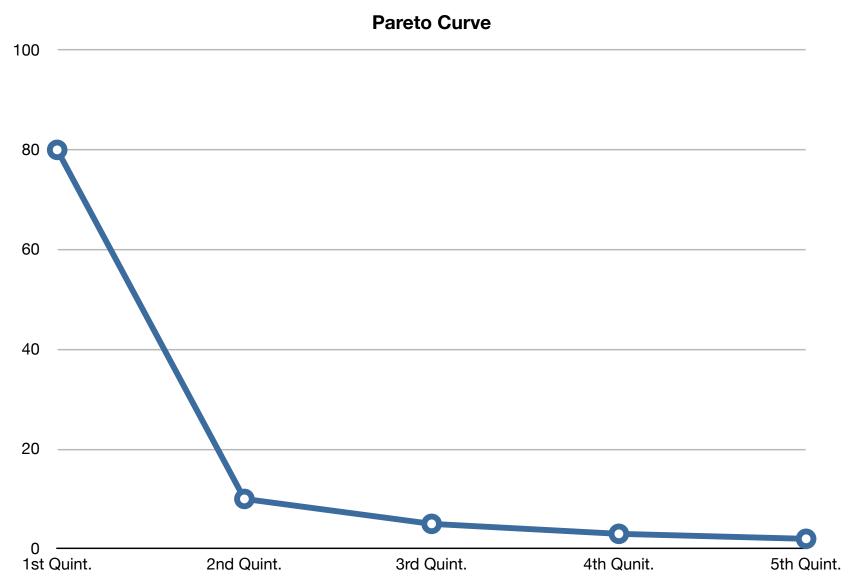
#### **Start stopping**

- Dig out the gold....
- Then close the mine.
- Forget the silver, the copper and the dirt.

#### Linked

- **■** This idea (vital few)....
- ...is closely linked to the Minimum Marketable Feature Set idea.

## Pareto's Rule (you must prioritize!)



#### **Why Priority Poker & CBA**

- Simple
- Easy to implement
- Improves motivation
- Shares tacit knowledge
- Herds the cats (business stakeholders)
- Enables benefit-cost analysis, which is essential

#### The Pareto idea

- **80-20**
- The vital few
- Less is more...
- Example: The iPod, not the Zune

#### Why is this important?

- Time is far more important to the customer than we ever understand
- Partially done work is terrible
- They 'say' they want 'everything', but they really want it 'simple'.

#### Pareto said....

You can re-apply the Pareto idea at every level of the population

**THUS:** 

Every time you break down an Epic, part of it is high value, part medium, part low

#### **Advice**

Smaller stories!!!!!!

**◎** OK?...

Smaller stories!!!

#### More importantly...

- **You have been brainwashed, for years, into the**100%-100% rule
- And everyone around you has been brainwashed
- AND... we are still learning how to sift & see:
  - gold, platinum, diamonds

  - dirt

## Advice: Learn to say 'NO'

…in a nice way

See: <u>The Power of a Positive No</u>, by William Ury

#### Advice: First do the 85%-50% rule

**9 50% of 12 months is 6 months....** 

■ THUS: a 70% improvement with just the 85-50 rule

#### Advice: Work on it every day

- Work on it HARD every day
- Every day there is some additional work (feature) you can identify NOT to do in the Release.
- Identifying that is hard.
- Saying NO is hard; getting it to stick is hard.

#### Why use the Pareto Principle

- Conceptually easy (but in practice hard)
- Avoids the Death March
- The right thing to do
- Time is so important!
- Minimize PDW / WIP

#### 8. Minimum Marketable Feature Set

- See <u>Software By Numbers</u> by Mark Denne and Jane Cleland Huang
- Similar to Minimum Viable Product
- **❷** Minimum, minimum!
- But also enough (it must be enough so that some customers can use it).

#### What?

- Well....he gives you all the reasons you must take more risk as a PO....
- …if you are not a bit worried when you release, you waited too long.
- You do NOT ever wait to get 'all' the features done.

#### How?

Well, that's when I want to talk about Agile Release Planning...

…and Release Plan Refactoring…

#### 9. Agile Release Planning

- …and Release Plan Refactoring.
- **■** Learn via Planning. Key idea.
- **■** It's not the plan, it's the planning (learning).

#### **Agile Release Planning**

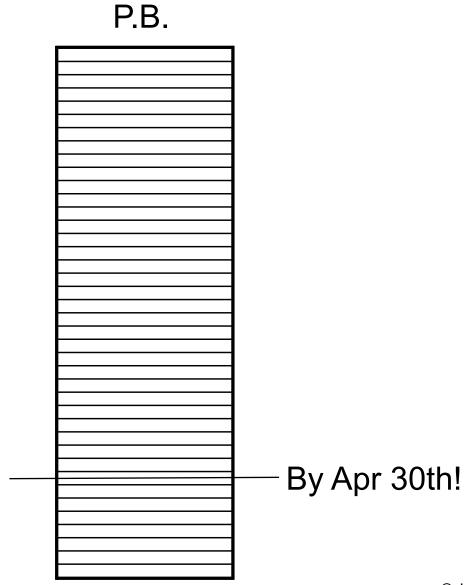
- Get the right people.
- Vision
- Product Backlog
- Business Value
- Effort
- Risks, Depend, Learning, MMFS, Other
- **⊌** Finalize, Communicate, Fix

#### **Release Plan Refactoring**

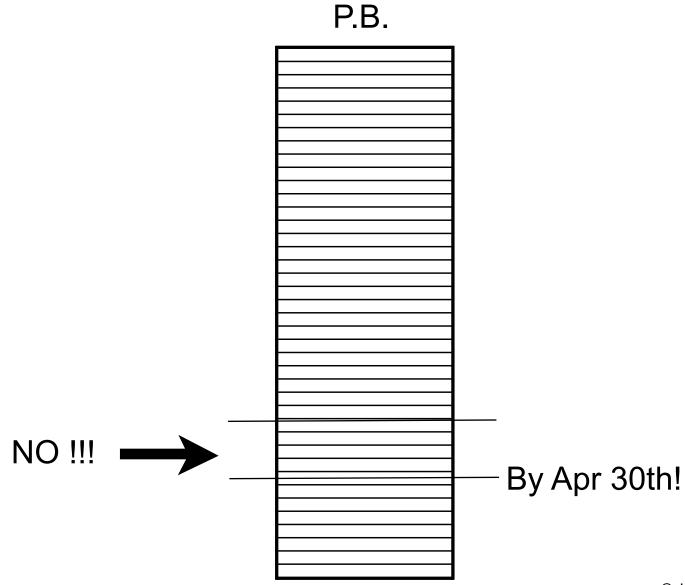
- Every sprint! (Unless your team is so stupid they learned nothing in 2 weeks.)
- PO does many things in the 'red zone'
- One meeting long-term.
- One meeting short-term
  - Reviewing the ready, ready criteria

# Killing Babies or Sizzling Steak

## You have finished Release Planning...



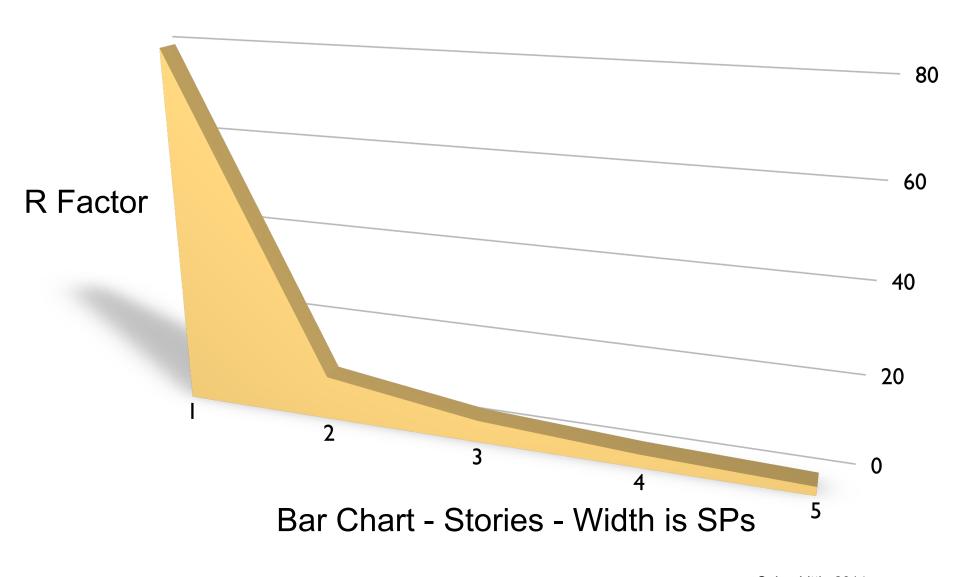
## You have finished Release Planning...



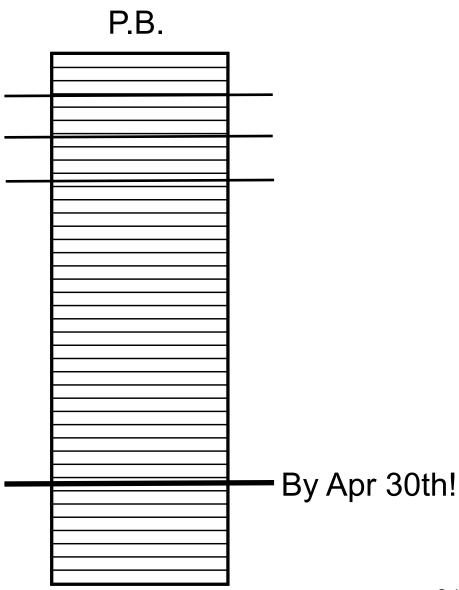
# You meet with the business stakeholders immediately

- "Killing my babies"
- I don't recommend it

#### **Show a Pareto Chart**



## You have finished Release Planning...



## **Sizzling Steak!**

**Yes!** We have to show the sizzling steak!



#### You seduce them into the right thing

- Better for them
- Better for the customer and the firm
- Better for the Team
- Easier than 'killing babies'

## Other basic ideas

#### Some simple things - 1

- Let the coder talk to the real user
- Ask the Doers to think about business value frequently
- Create a BV Model
- Modify the BV Model once per month
- Learn to cancel projects when better projects come along

#### Some simple things - 2

- Identify & fix more technical debt
- Make the PO better
- Get more PO time for the team
- Teach the PO about the product
- Give the PO time to talk to end users and customers
- Let the PO watch a master PO

#### Some more simple things - 3

- Get more creative
- Make the product more elegant or beautiful
- More feedback from the business stakeholders
- More time from the business stakeholders
- A better relationship between the business stakeholders and the PO
- Bring real end users to the Demo

## More simple things - 4

- Map the stories (in several possible ways)
- The Doers should watch what the end users do (in a typical day)
- Re-calculate the BV Model more frequently
- Integrate more between Team planning and firm planning
- Study competitive products
- **Faster feedback within the Sprint (Doers PO)**

#### **More simple things - 5**

- Have more fun!?!
- Ask: "What will delight the customer?"
- Measure BV delivered (measure after a release)
- Focus on TTM (time to market). Measure it.
- Identify the BV drivers specific to your effort
- Clarify the acceptance criteria (functional tests) more
- Automate the functional tests (more)

## Summary

## Try these!!!

- Clearer goal
- **DOR**
- Enabling Spec
- Business value engineering
- Better business stakeholders
- Priority Poker
- Pareto idea
- Minimum Marketable Feature Set
- Agile Release Planning

#### If you do, you'll have more fun!

Yes, even hard work can be fun, if you do it the right way....

#### Question 1.

Which one do you want to do first?

#### Question 2.

Which will give you more long-term benefit?

#### Thank you.

#### Please contact me here:

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