

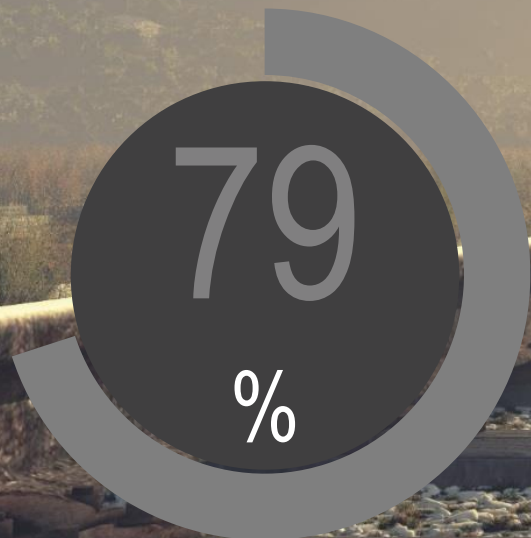


moveIT Strategic Agile Thinking

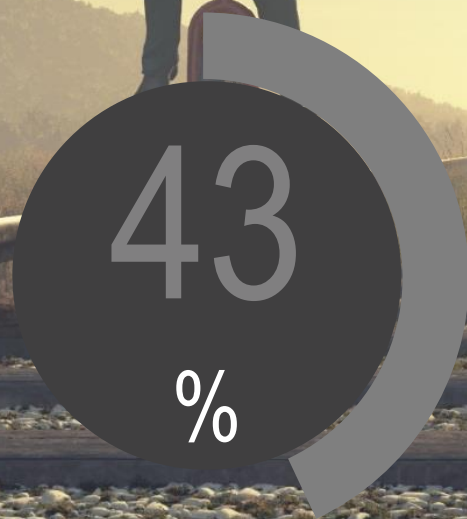
6 DECEMBER, 2018 | Michaël Pilaeten



Agile in numbers



Agile



Sequential



Combination



Iterative





A close-up photograph of a circular orange button with a silver-colored center. The word "SNOOZE" is embossed in a light, metallic color on the silver center. The button is set against a light brown, textured background.

SNOOZE

Problem 1
We start too late

Work finish date

Work start date

Process time
or Cost or FTE/MD

Idea conception date

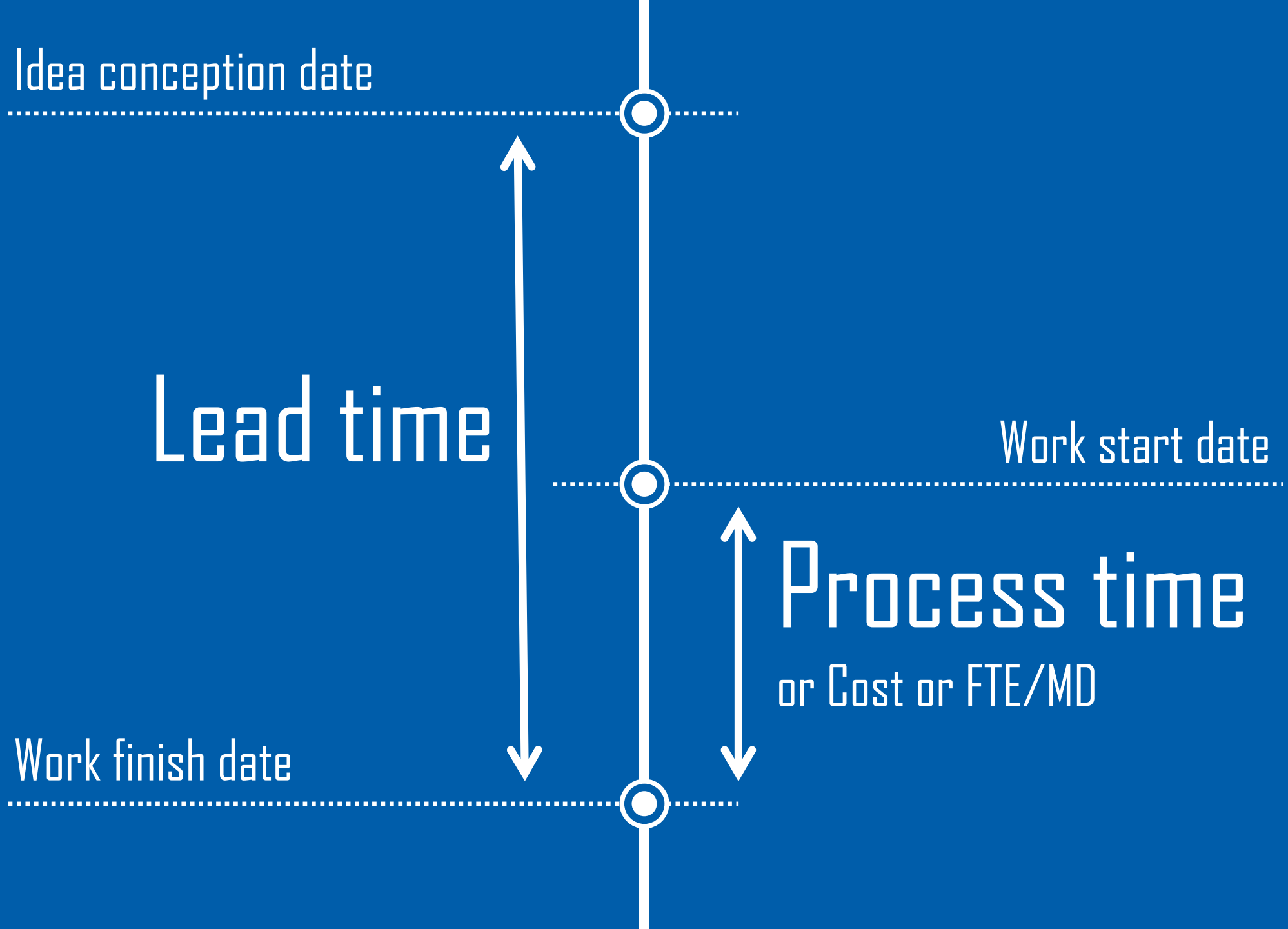
Lead time

Work start date

Process time

or Cost or FTE/MD

Work finish date



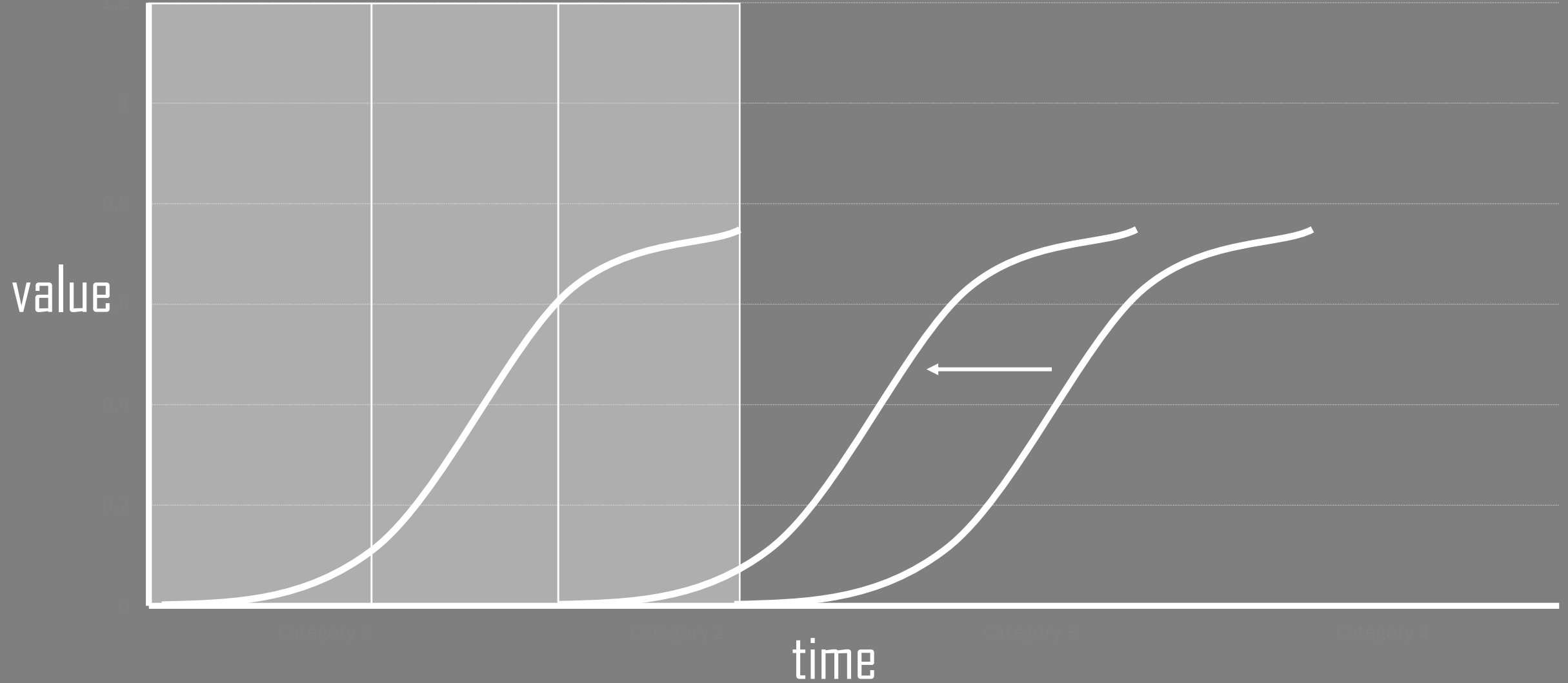


Problem 2
We don't know when to stop



Sunk Cost Fallacy

The innovator's dilemma





Problem 3
We don't know what we want

Survival of

the fittest





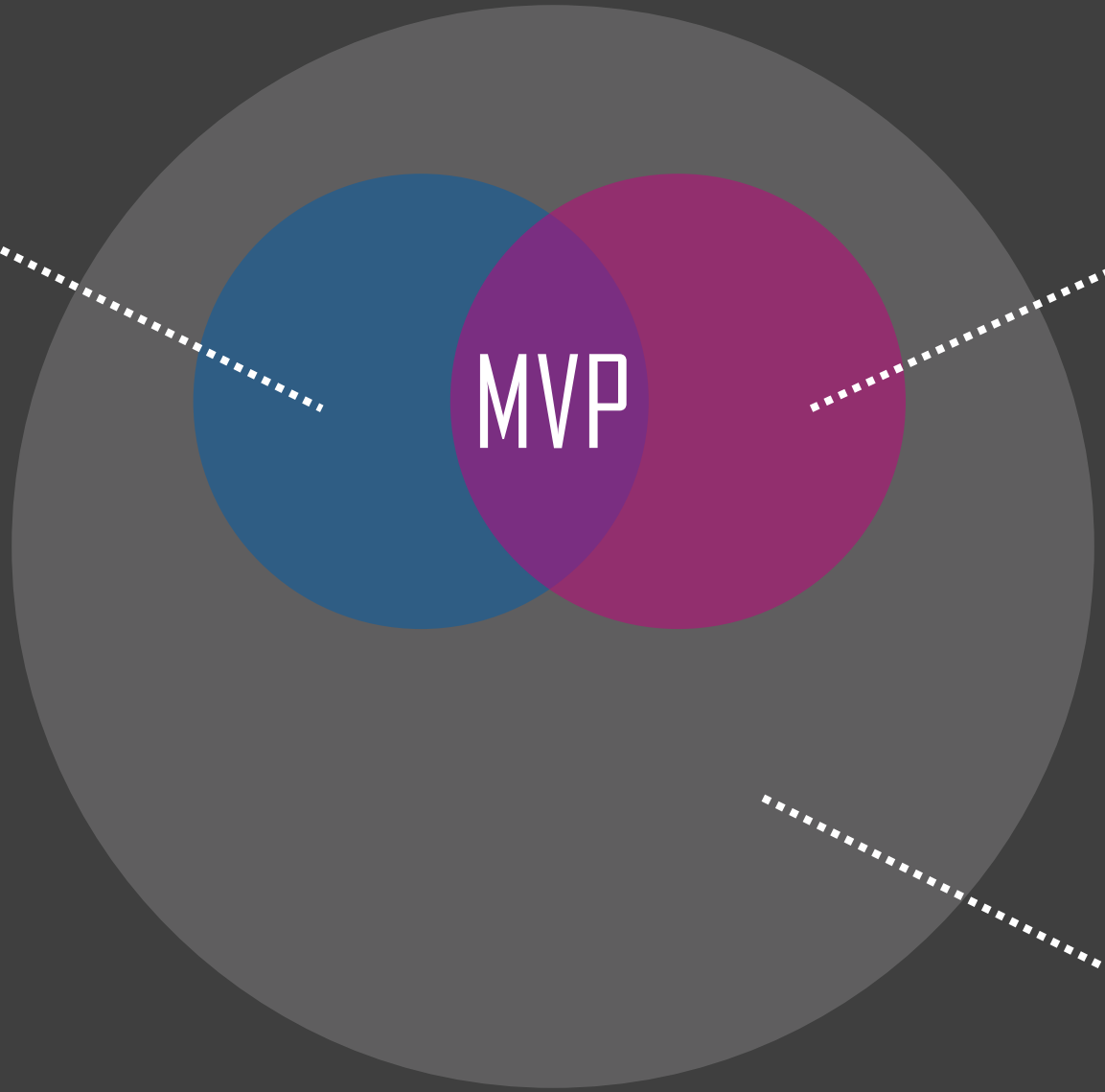
d/Trump.com



TRUMP

Minimum

Viable



MVP

Products





Problem 4
We can't predict quality

What Drives Quality

A Deep Dive into Software Quality with Practical
Solutions for Delivering High-Quality Products

BEN LINDERS

REQUIREMENT

QUALITY

STABILITY

COMMITMENT

REQUIREMENT QUALITY

From?

But...

COMMITMENT

REQUIREMENT
QUALITY

STABILITY

What?

But...

REQUIREMENT QUALITY



fixed AND flexible



never commit



Problem 5

We don't know how to prioritize



the endowment effect




mine



not mine





Problem 6
We're reluctant to change

this is
your
comfort
zone

this is
where the
magic
happens

But...

Those testers should not
touch my code!
My precious...



this is
your
comfort
zone

this is
where the
magic
happens

But...

These developers shouldn't
test. Everything passes.









Problem 7

We start too big

Little's Law

$$L = AW$$

$$W = \frac{L}{A}$$

L = current number of items

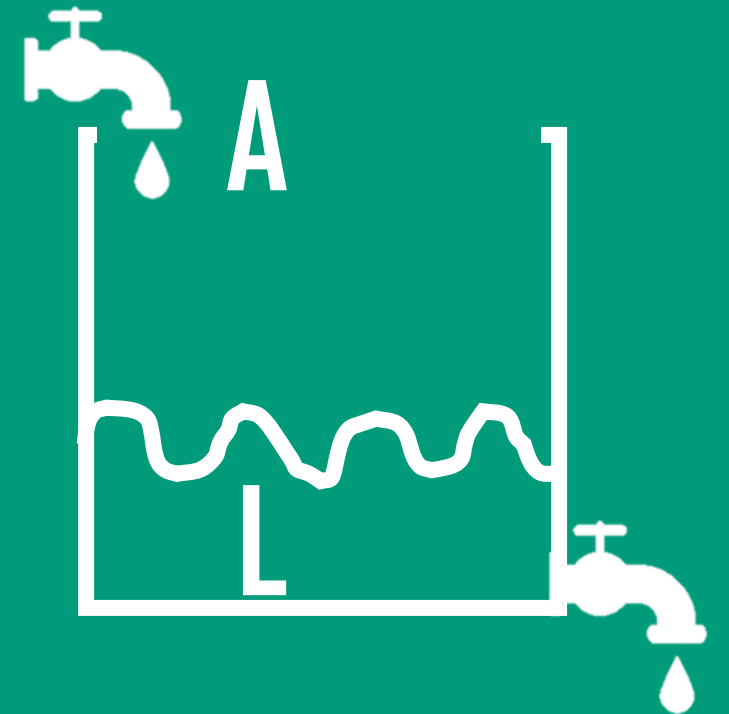
A = input / output flow

W = average time to process an item

L = 100 liters

A = 20 liters / minute

$W = \frac{100 \text{ liters}}{20 \text{ liters per minute}} = 5 \text{ minutes}$



Little's Law

$$L = AW$$

$$W = \frac{L}{A}$$

L = current number of items

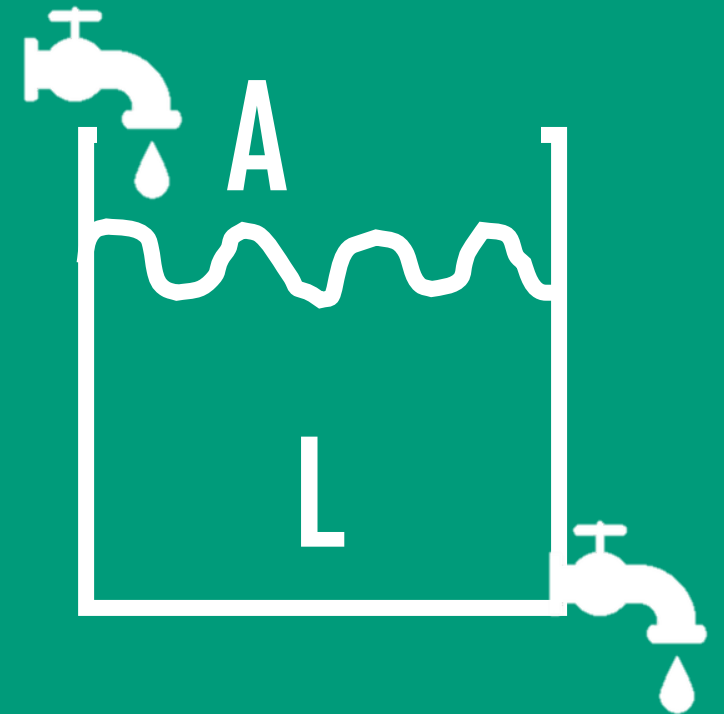
A = arrival rate of new items

W = average time to process an item

L = 200 liters

A = 20 liters / minute

$W = \frac{200 \text{ liters}}{20 \text{ liters per minute}} = 10 \text{ minutes}$



Little's Law in software

$$WIP = TP \times LT$$

$$LT = \frac{WIP}{TP}$$

WIP = backlog size

TP = throughput (velocity)

LT = lead time

WIP = 500 story points

TP = 100 story points / day

$$LT = \frac{500 \text{ story points}}{100 \text{ story points per day}} = 5 \text{ days}$$

Little's Law in software

$$WIP = TP \times LT$$

$$LT = \frac{WIP}{TP}$$

WIP = backlog size

TP = throughput (velocity)

LT = lead time

WIP = 1500 story points

TP = 100 story points / day

$$LT = \frac{1500 \text{ story points}}{100 \text{ story points per day}} = 15 \text{ days}$$

Little's Law in software

What do you want to do?

Increase velocity



Limit WIP

Reduce lead time



Limit WIP

Little's Law in software

One last thing...

Context Switching



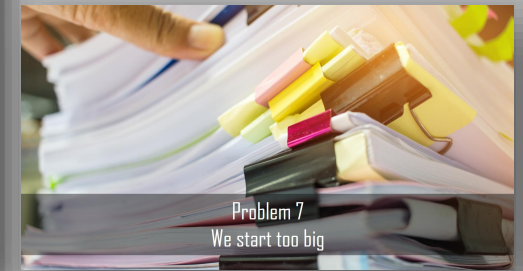
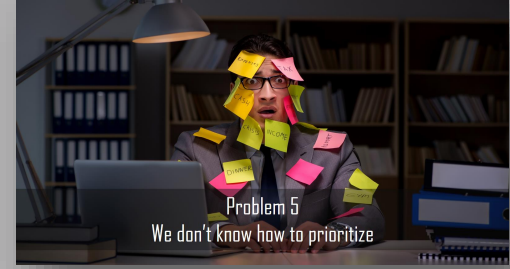
The end
a final takeaway

Any agile transformation









michael.pilaeten@ctg.com



[@mpilaeten](https://twitter.com/mpilaeten)



linkedin.com/in/michaelpilaeten/