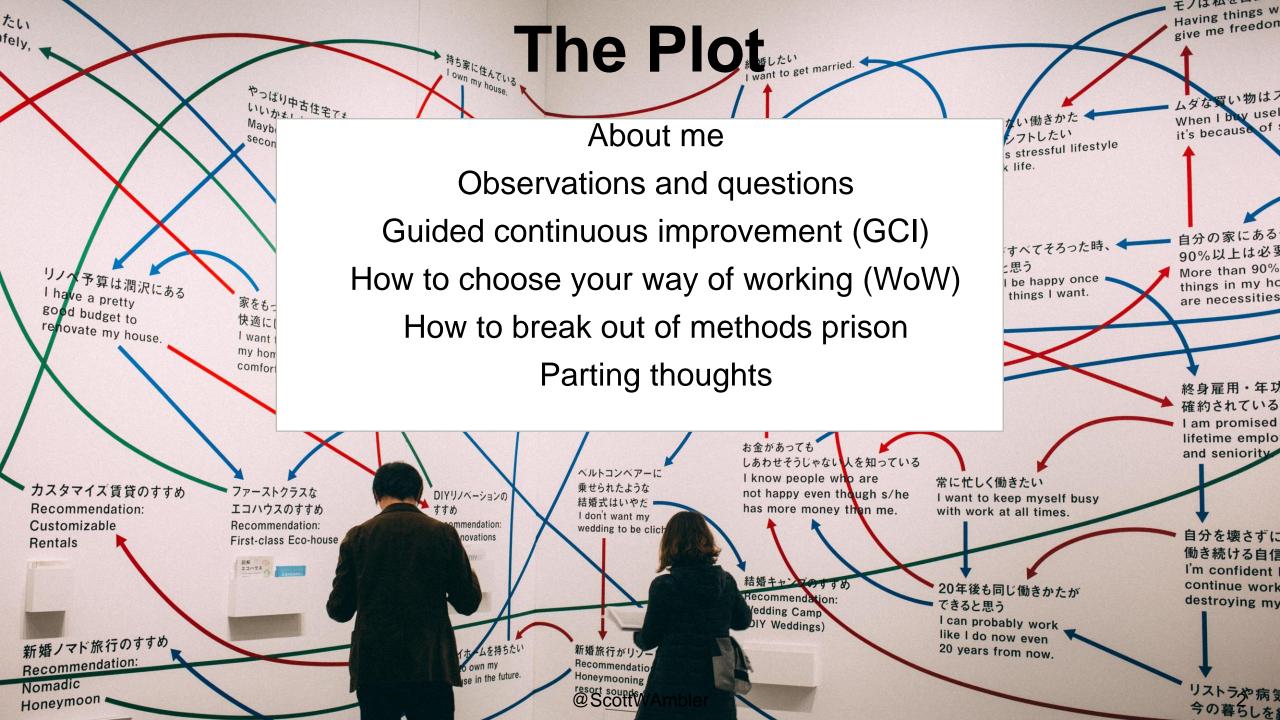


BEYOND FAILING FAST

An Agile/Lean Toolkit for optimizing your Way of Working (WoW)

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Project Management Institute
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Scott Ambler

Father of Olivia and husband to Beverley

Vice President and Chief Scientist for Disciplined Agile at PMI

Thought leader behind Agile Modeling (AM) and Agile Data (AD)

Co-creator of the Disciplined Agile (DA) toolkit

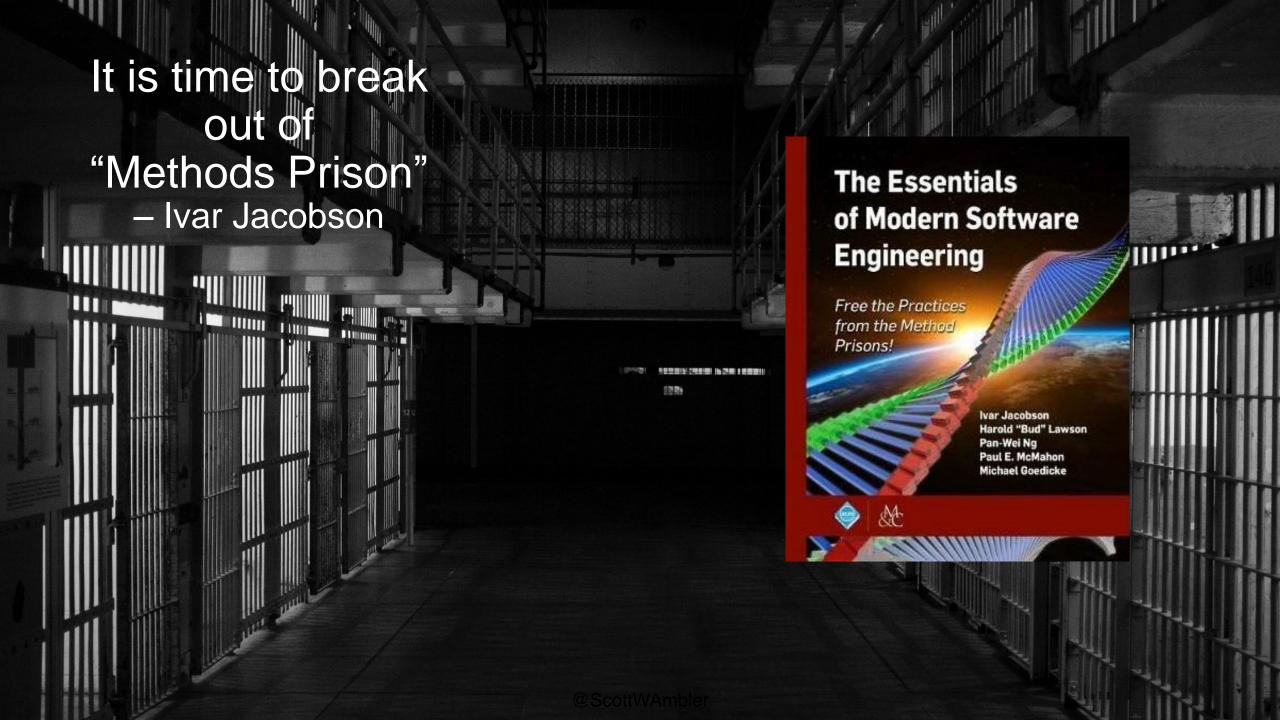
Author of 20+ books

Advisory Board Member for SEMAT, ScaleFree Inc., and Architectural Thinking Framework

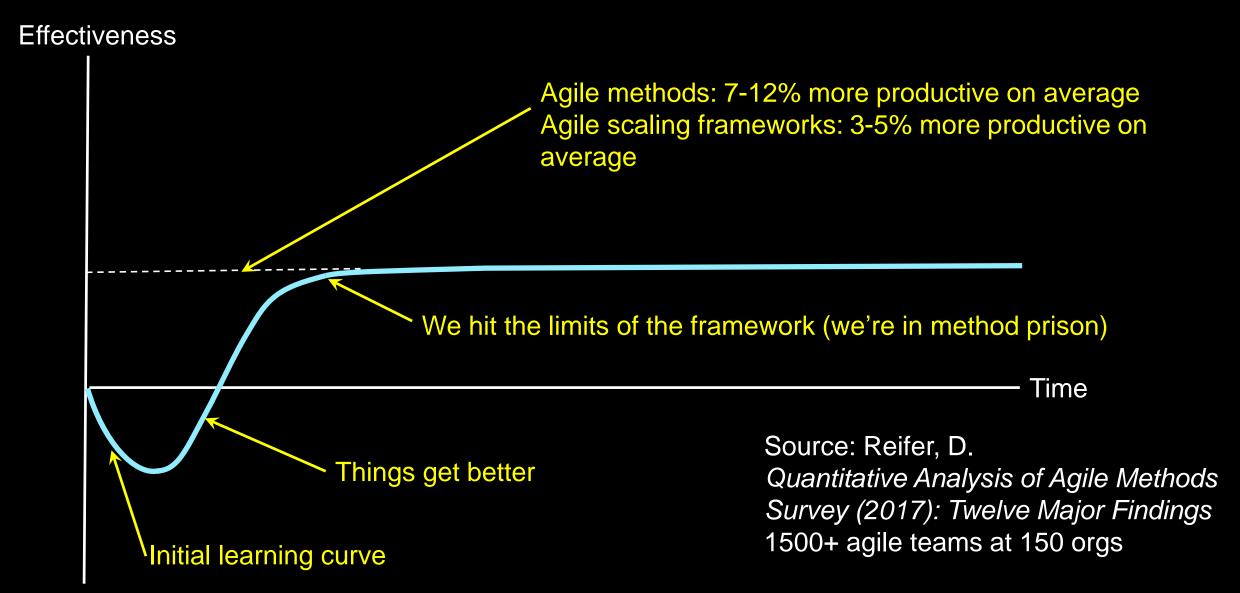






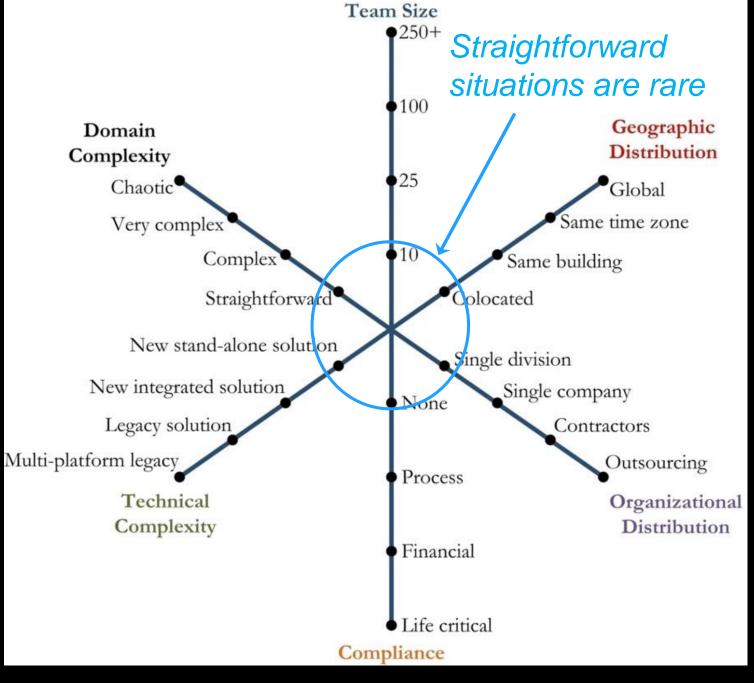


Adopting a Prescriptive Method/Framework Helps a Bit





Context Counts





One process does not fit all



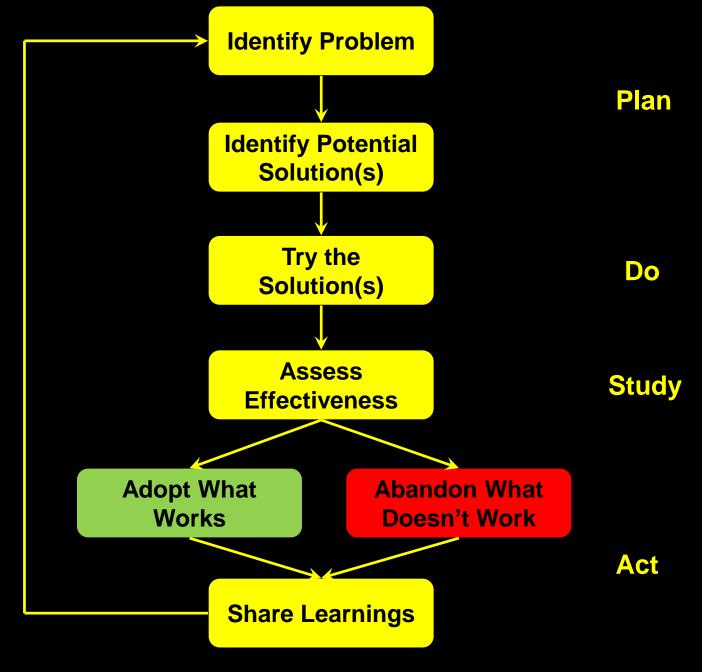


Transformation is Really Hard

THINK OUTS DE FRAMEWORK THE 'BOX @ScottWAmbler

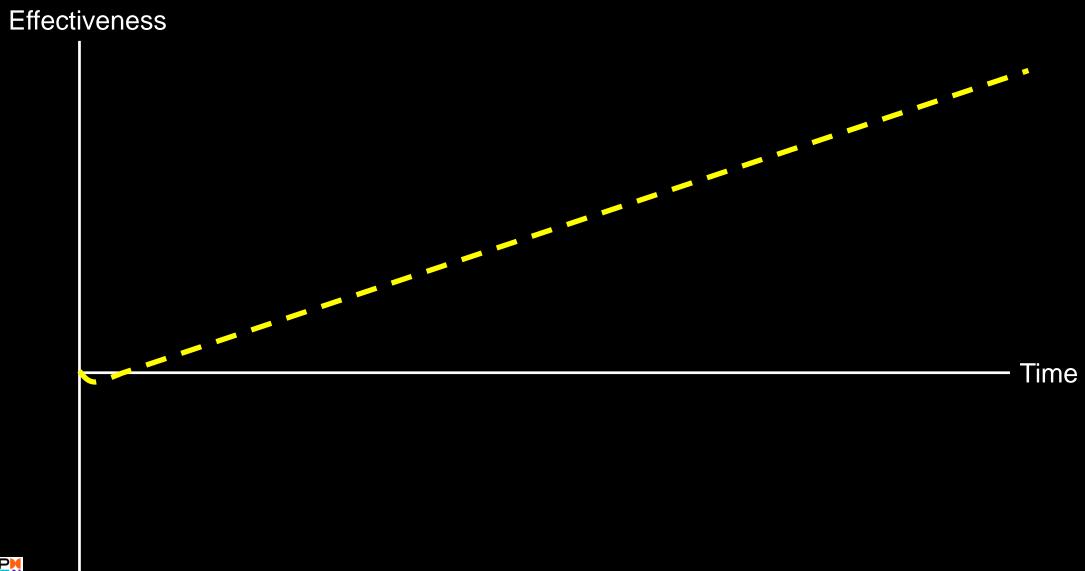


Kaizen Loops: Improve via Experiments





Continuous Improvement via Kaizen Loops





Failing slowly is expensive





Failing fast is inexpensive, enables learning, and reduces risk





Can we do better?

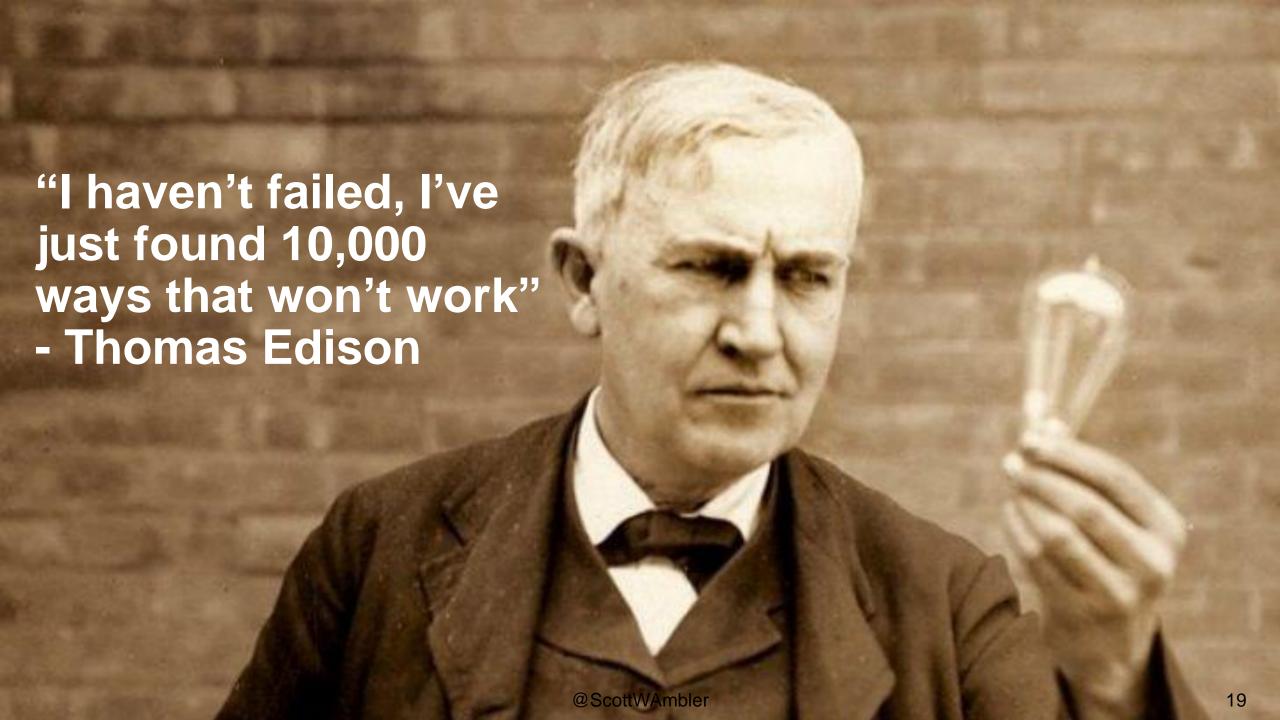
Actually, can we do a lot better?



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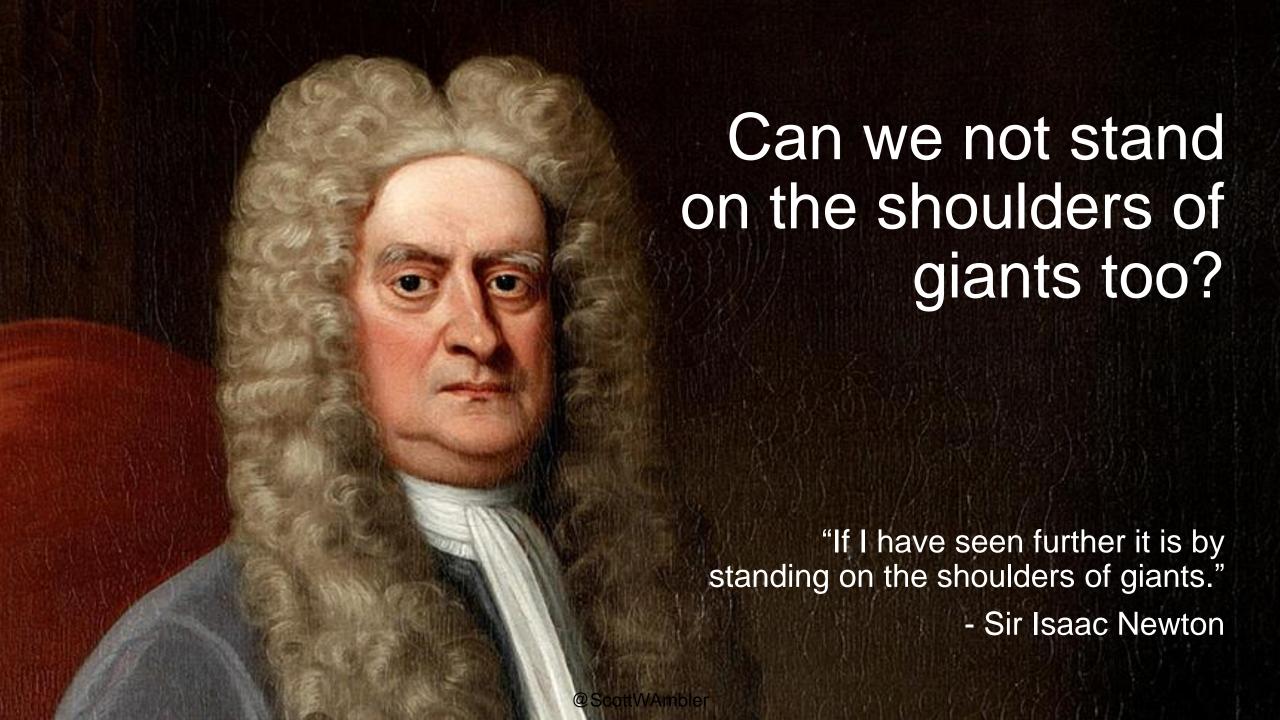
Is "Let's fail fast"
a great way for agile coaches
to avoid admitting
that they're in over their heads?





The "fail your way to success" philosophy wears thin very quickly amongst the people paying the bills.





Although you are in a unique situation, you are dealing with problems that have been faced, and overcome, by thousands of teams before you



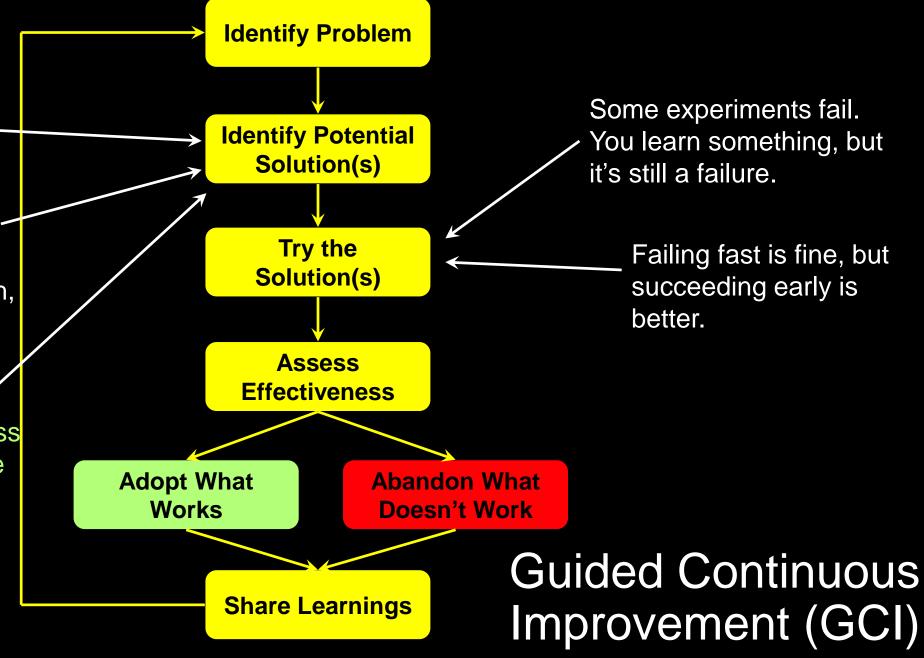




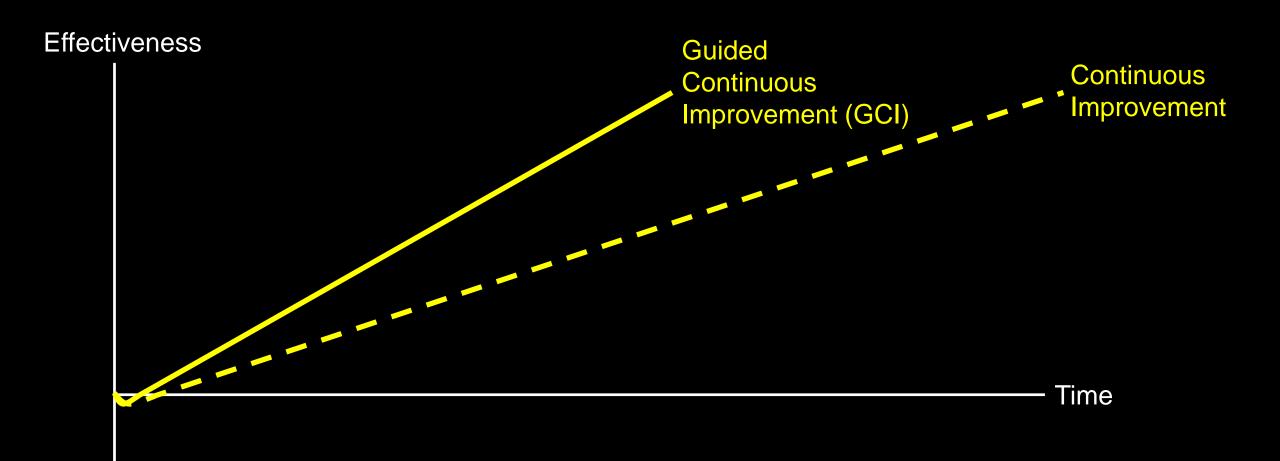
If we get better at this, we succeed more oftenand we improve faster.

We can do this if we have access to an experienced agile coach, but they're expensive and hard to find.

We can do this if we have access to a process knowledgebase, like the Disciplined Agile (DA) toolkit.









Let's work through an example

When producing a solution for our stakeholders, how do we explore scope?

Explore Scope



What issues should we work through when exploring scope?

Explore Scope

How will people use our solution?
What information should we collect?
What business process do it support?
How will people interact with it?
What quality aspects are important?
How will we work with stakeholders?
Do we need to document the requirements?
How will we embrace evolving requirements?



People need potential answers to the questions

Explore Scope

Explore Usage

Epics

Outcomes

Personas

Stories

Story map

Usage scenarios

Use cases

Use case diagram

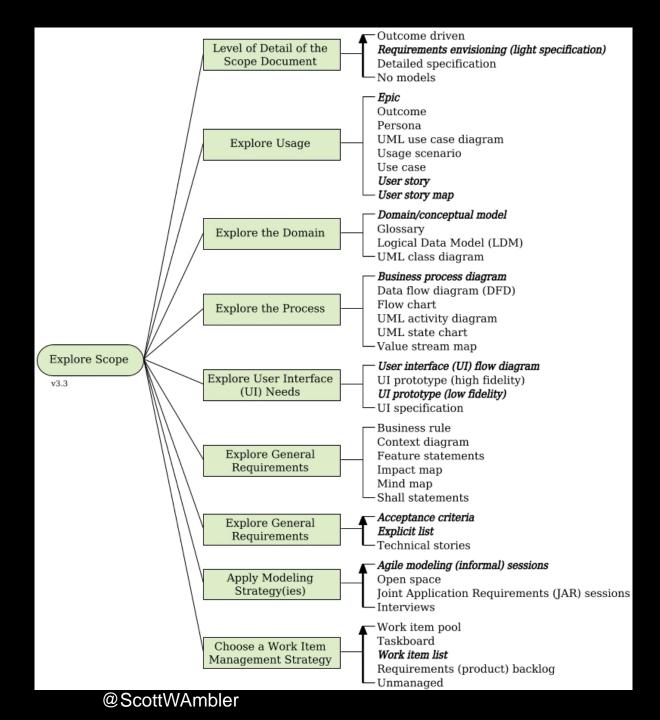


Sometimes we discover that some strategies are better than others



With a simple map, Disciplined Agile (DA) makes it easier to stand on the shoulders of giants

We call this a process-goal diagram







Teams Own Their Process



- Tailoring sessions
 - Early in the lifecycle
- Retrospectives
 - Throughout the lifecycle
 - Identify a problem area
 - Look in the DA knowledgebase for suggestions
 - Choose a likely candidate to experiment with
- Experiment
 - Try out a practice/strategy in your environment
 - Measure the results
 - Aim is to determine whether the new strategy works well for you



@ScottWAmbler 33

Time to get real



We've released new app into the marketplace but we haven't seen much adoption from millennials, an important part of our target customer base.



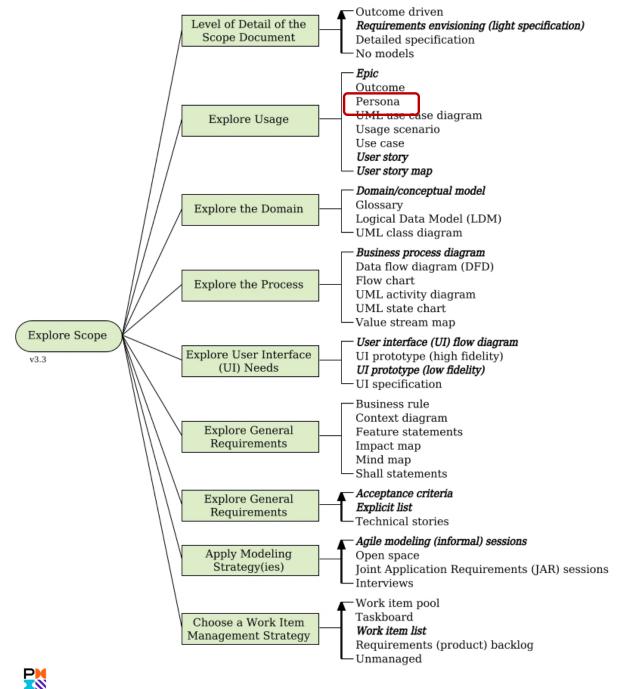
We reflect on the problem

Clearly we need to understand what millennials want

We don't have existing customers who are millennials, so our Product Owner has no one to work with

Our team has never run into this problem before, including our coach





Explore Usage

There are many ways to explore how people will work with our solution. Although there is significant focus within the Agile community on user stories and epics, these aren't our only choices. Disciplined Agilists prefer to use the best technique for the situation they face, and as you can see in the table below there are several options available to us.

Options (Not Ordered)	Trade-Offs
Epic. Large stories that take a lot of effort, often multiple iterations, to complete. Epics are typically organized into a collection of smaller user stories [W]. Sometimes Epics are referred to as Features or User Activities.	Useful for high-level program planning. Appropriate level of detail for low priority work since the details are likely not well understood ye and are likely to change anyway.
Outcome. An outcome describes a desired, measurable result that is pertinent to our stakeholders.	Outcomes describe what stakeholders would like to achieve and why they would like to achieve that, but not how to do so. Provides teams flexibility in how to achieve the desired outcome. Useful to capture high-level stakeholder needs.
Persona. Detailed descriptions of fictional people who fill roles as stakeholders of the solution being developed [W].	 Used as a technique to build empathy for users a real people, and to understand the optimal use experiences for each. Useful when we don't have access to actual encusers, or potential end users. Can be used as an excuse not to work with actual users.
Unified Modeling Language (UML) use case diagram. Diagrammatic notation for a textural use case [W, ObjectPrimer].	 Puts use cases, and potentially usage scenario and epics if we're flexible, into context. Can promote requirements reuse vi <<include>> and <<extend>> relationships.</extend></include> Can motivate unnecessary complexity vi <<include>> and <<extend>> relationships.</extend></include>
Usage scenario. Describes the step-by-step interaction between a user/actor and the solution. Similar to acceptance criteria, although tends to cross the equivalent of several stories. Also known as a use-case	Useful to flush out all the different ways that solution can be used, often putting granula requirements such as stories or features into context. Danger of becoming a set of detailed requirements. Scenarios are typically less structured that

Value stream mapping Measure existing WoW There are Dedicated Work Room Retrospectives **Identify Potential** Caves and commons Process modeling Agile modeling/planning room Improvements many ways Organize Physical Structured survey Near-located cubicles Environment Ad-hoc process improvement Near-located offices that teams Project post mortem Far-located members Idea from Disciplined Agile framework Open work area Reuse Known Local core practice can tailor Face-to-face (F2F) around shared sketching environment Strategies Core agile practice/"Best practice" Face-to-face (F2F) conversation Prescriptive method/framework and evolve Video conferencing Choose Phone conversations Continuous improvement Implement Potential Communication Styles Group chat (online) Controlled experiment their WoW Improvements Light-weight documentation Measured improvement Email Periodic improvement Detailed documentation Detailed team process Capture WoW Working agreement (external) Opportunistic non-solo work Choose Collaboration Regular pairing Working agreement (internal) Styles Meetings/working sessions Open spaces Evolve Way of Individual work Hackathons Working (WoW) Lean Coffee sessions Continuous Delivery: Lean Share Improvements v3.4 Practitioner presentations Continuous Delivery: Agile With Others Discussion forums Lean Capture/document improvement Agile Write blog/article Program Select Lifecycle Word of mouth LeSS lifecycle Nexus lifecycle Acceptance test SAFe lifecycle Code analysis Exploratory Configuration management (CM) Scrum lifecycle Continuous deployment (CD) Traditional/Waterfall lifecycle Continuous integration (CI) Dashboard Value stream map (VSM) Visualize Existing Organize Tool Integrated development environment (IDE) Kanban board Process Environment Business process model Group chat Operational monitoring Process tailoring workshop Sketching surface Adopt organizational suggestions Tailor Initial Process Task board Adopt DAD suggestions Unit testing -Agile/lean method Wiki Work item (backlog) management



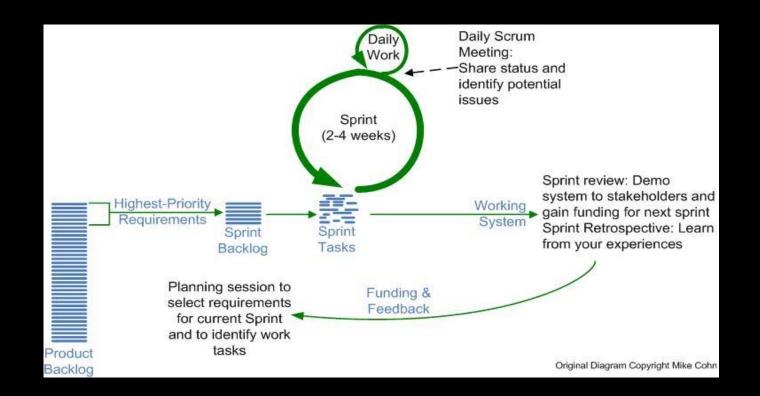
Start where you are

Do the best that you can in the situation that you face

Always strive to get better

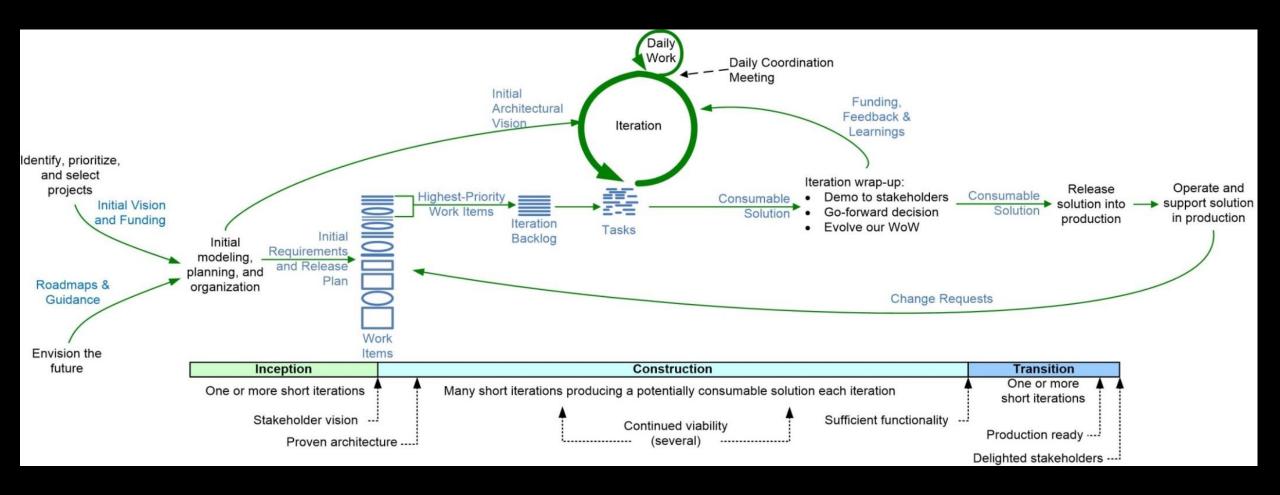






Look beyond simplistic answers...





... and embrace the complexity that you face







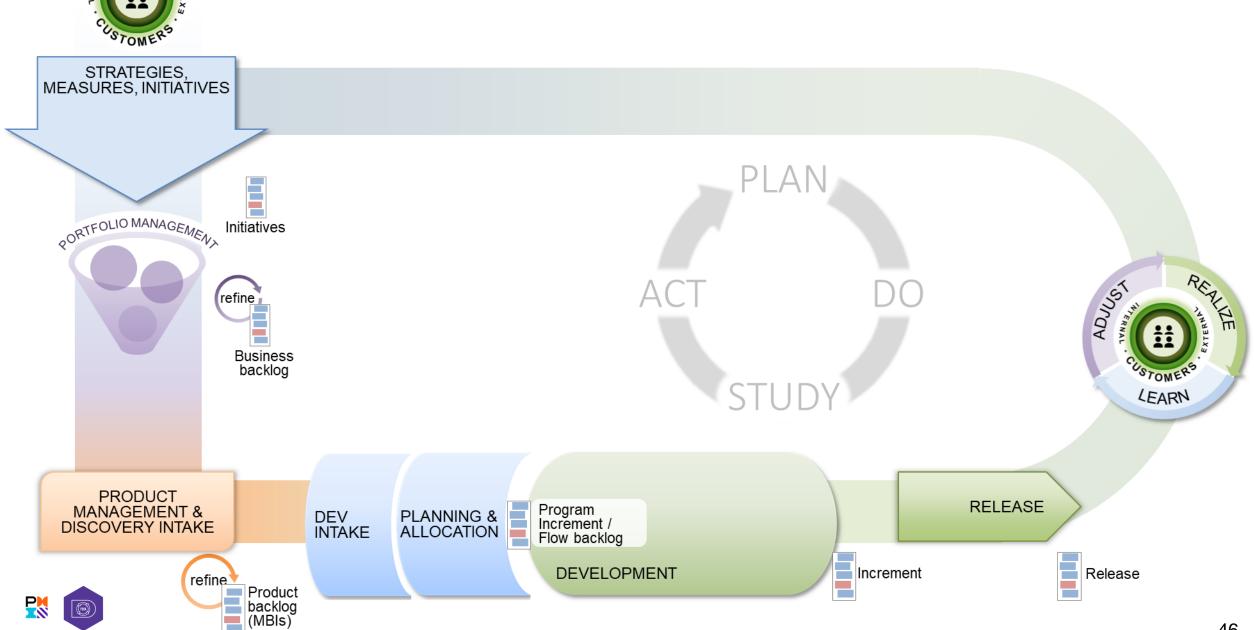
Allow teams to choose the most appropriate lifecycle for their context

Look beyond the team \$Q\$ Finance People Security Management **IT Operations** Agile Enterprise Architecture Release Data The one Management Management Procurement





DA FLEX: The Flow of a Value Stream



We also need to look beyond value streams towards business agility



Disciplined Agile Enterprise



Enterprise **Architecture**



Research & Development



People Management



П Governance



Asset Management



Transformation Finance



Sales



Procurement Legal

Value Streams



Portfolio Management



Strategy



Product Management



Marketing



Governance



Business Operations

Disciplined DevOps



Disciplined Agile Delivery (DAD)



Security



Data



Release Management Management



Support



IT Operations

Foundation





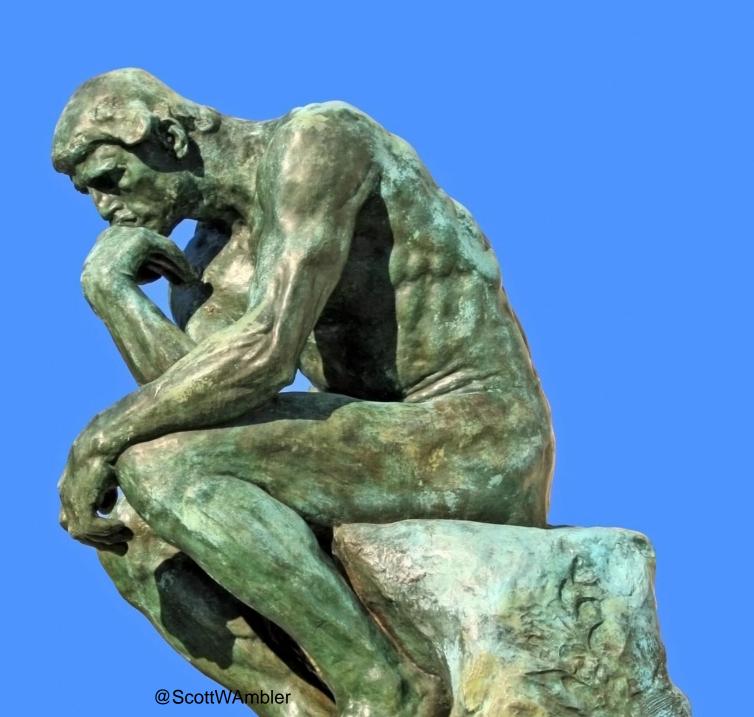
Agile



Lean

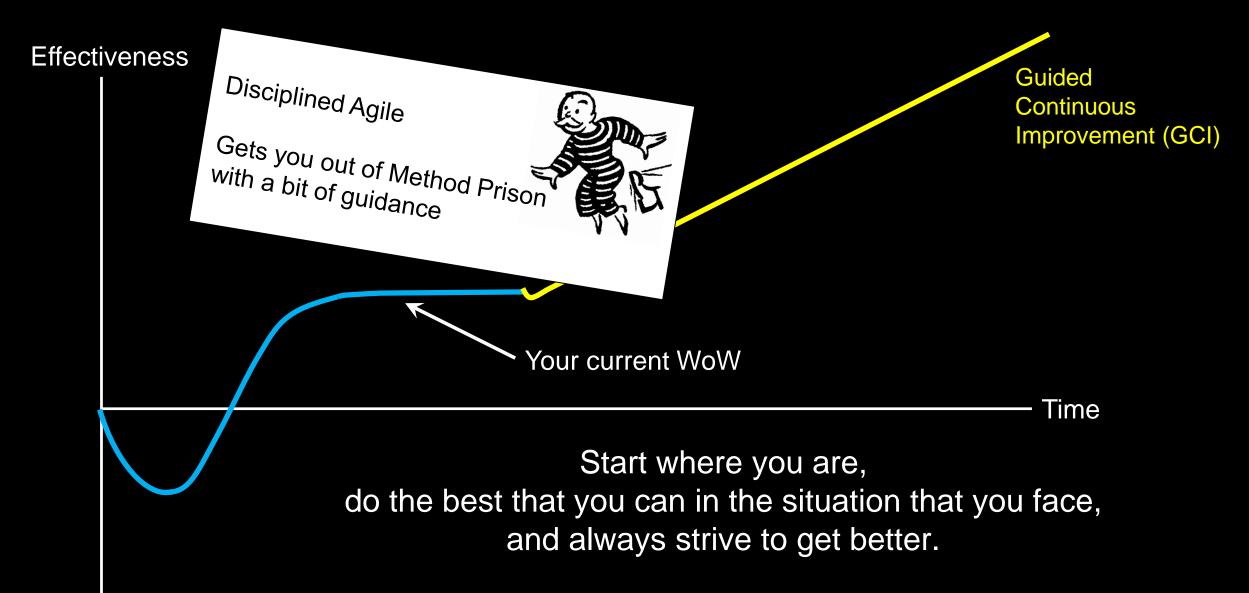


Parting Thoughts











Thank you!

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