

Agile planning. Practical experience

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- Planning approaches: code&fix, waterfall, agile
- Planning practices
- Cases
 - In-house development
 - Product Development
 - Support



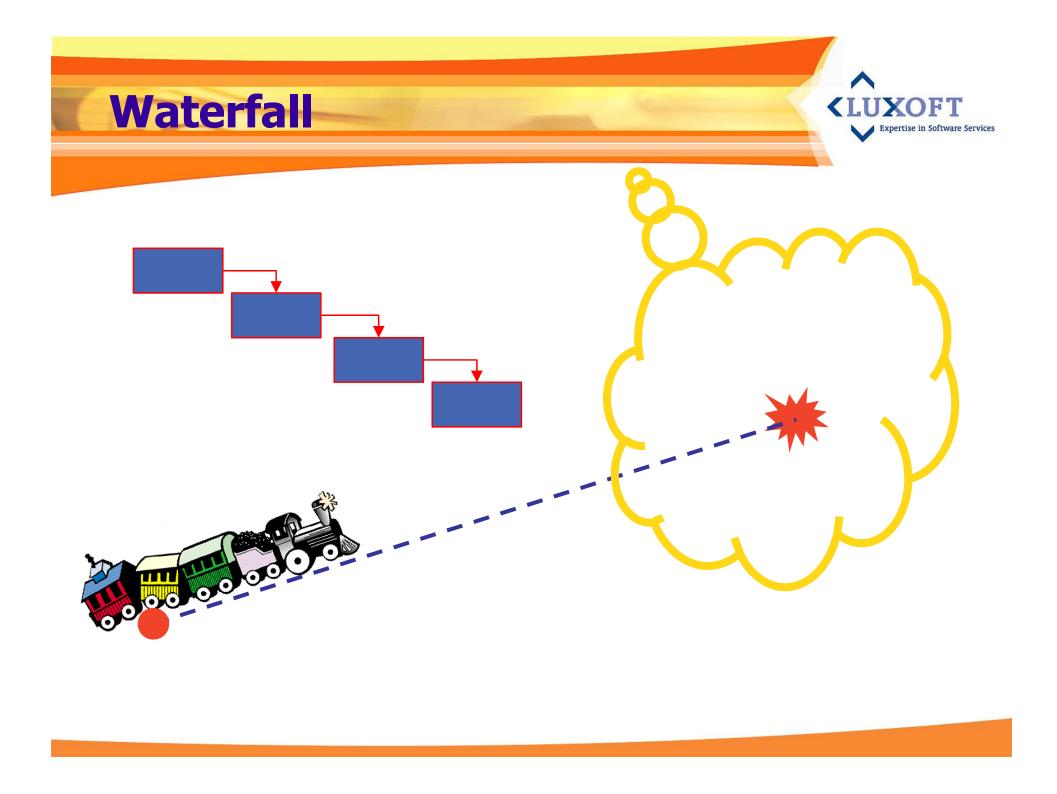


 Find effective way to meet the goal

We are here

The goal is (supposed to be) somewhere here





Agile

- See the goal
- Assume changes
- Adjust for changes



 Company develops software that is used internally and by some external customers

The Process

- Customers assign tasks personally to developers
- One developer is responsible for several tasks
- Plans and deadlines are defined by management





How managers see the problems

- No feature can be completed quickly
- System architecture is poor as people neither have time for refactoring nor want take responsibility for it
- Plans are never completed, deadlines are never met

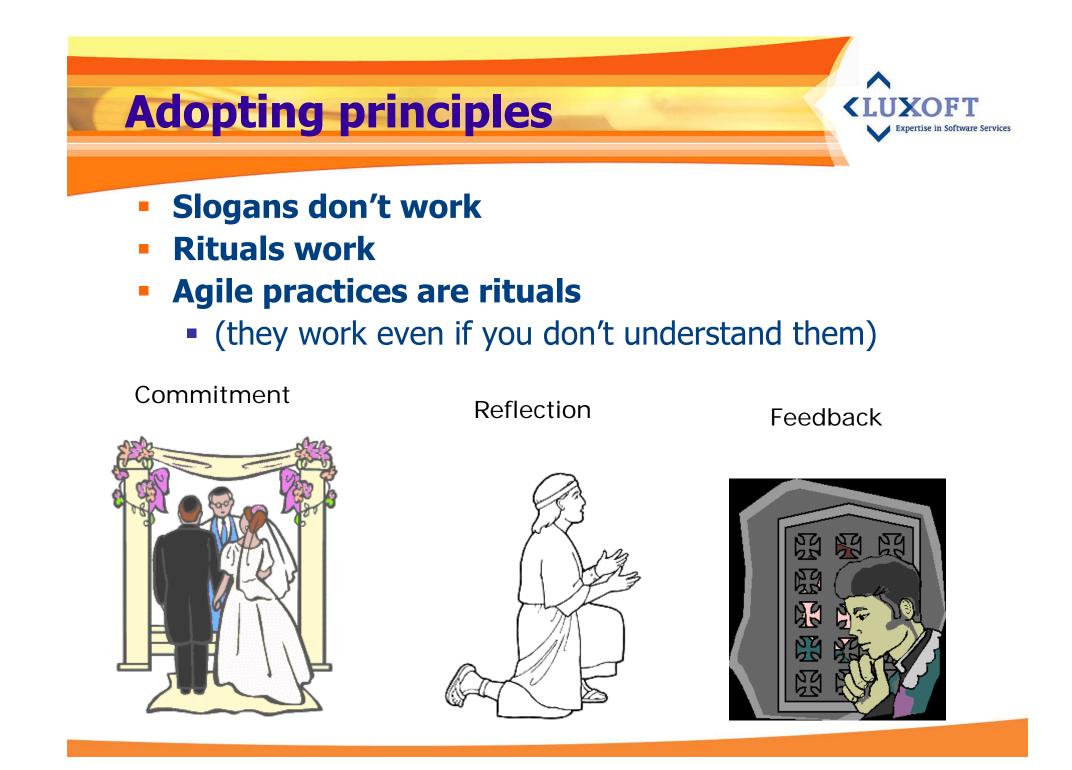
How developers see the problems

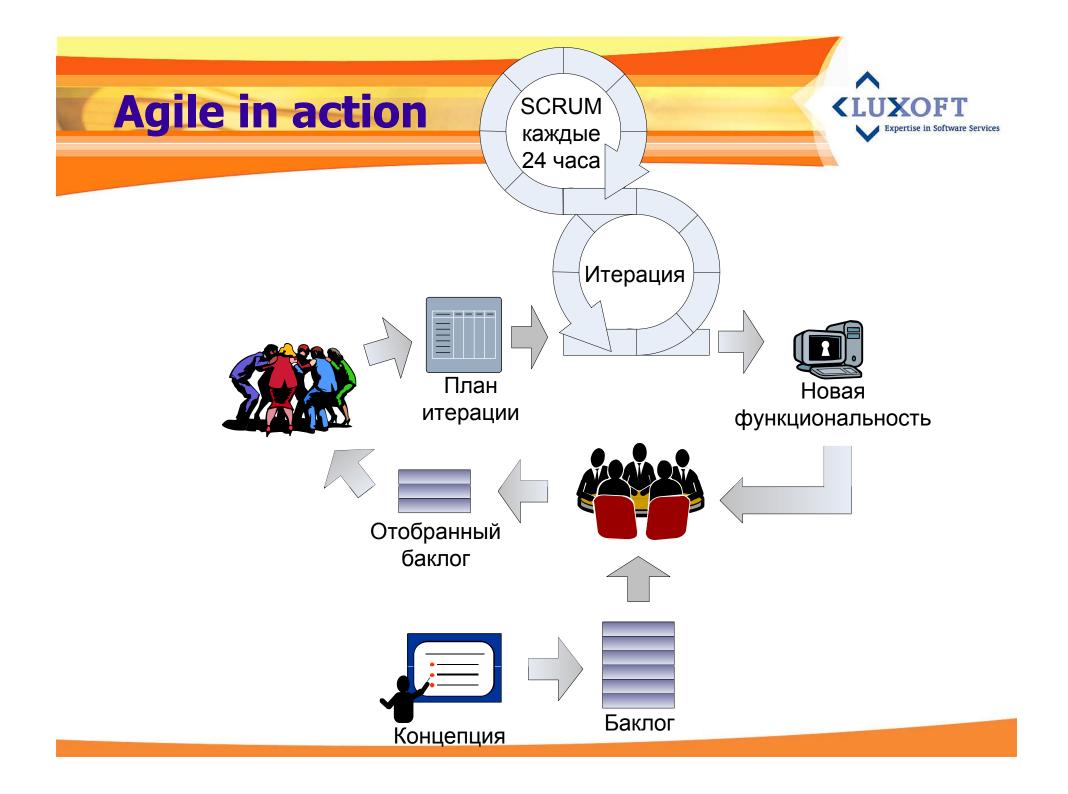
- We do not understand the goals of development
- Context switching slows down development
- Unreal plans demotivate people
- Projects never "done"

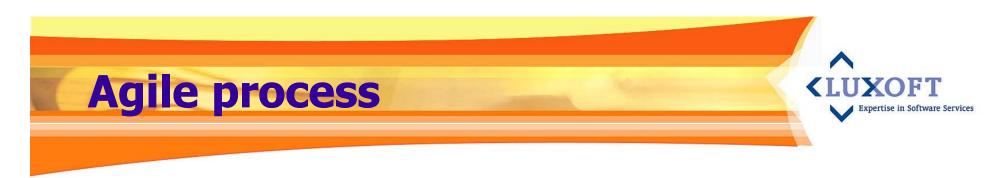
Agile comes to the stage

Crossfunctionality

- We can work as a team on one feature
- Team is responsibility for the software
 - Team estimates and commits
- Product Owner is responsible for Vision
- Real iteration plans
- Always something done at the end of each iteration





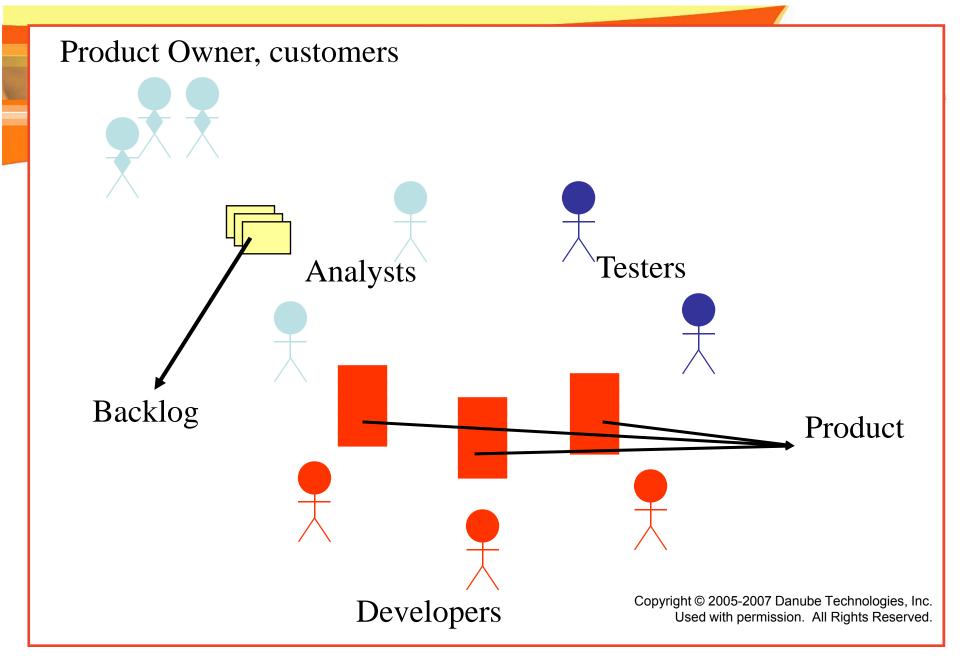


Product Owner is responsible for Vision

- Product owner uses backlog with features and their statuses
- Product Owner assign features to the team (not individuals!)
- Team is responsible for software
 - Team decides how to develop features
 - Team provides estimations and commits to iteration plans



- To be able to finish any work quickly we must act as a team
- Crossfunctionality is the answer
 - No predefined roles and responsibilities
 - Team of engineers that commits to the iteration plan
 - Everyone can develop every module and work in any role
 - That does not deny skills!







- How do we foster crossfunctionality?
 - Task boards
 - Planning poker
 - Daily scrum



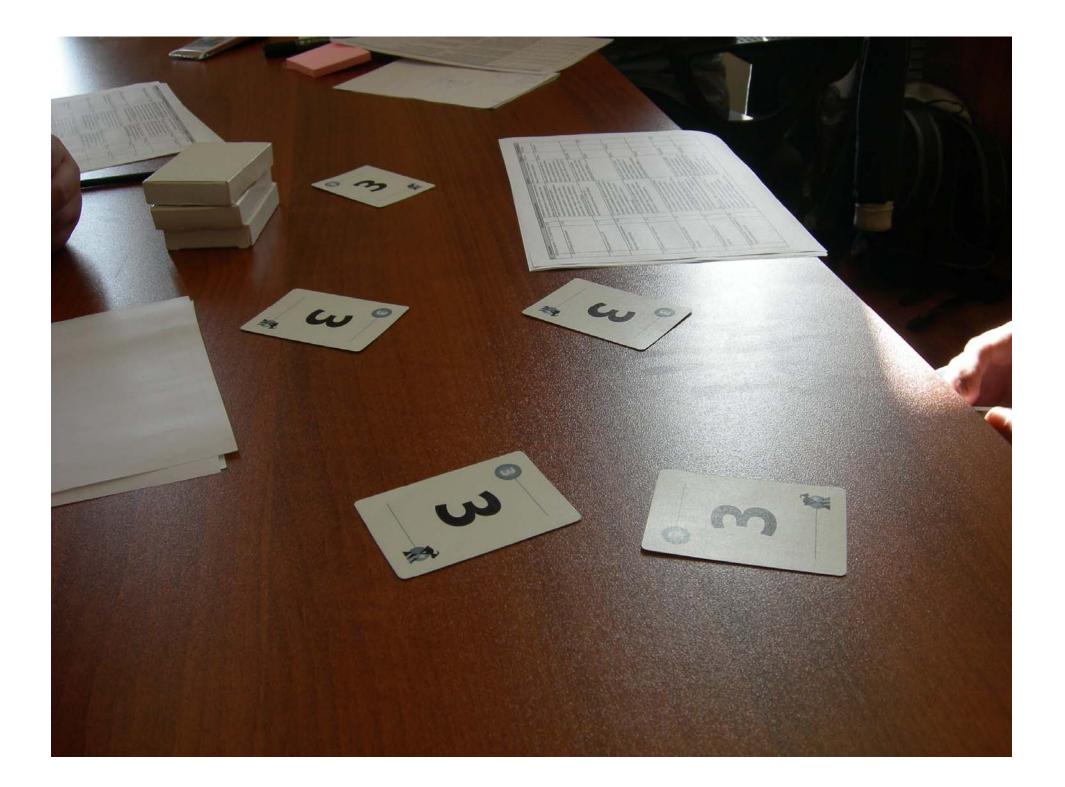


Task board rules

- When plan, team commits to the scope, not individuals
- During the iteration team members sign up for the tasks as individuals
- Progress is visible to everyone
- Everyone is engaged
- Crossfunctionality is encouraged







Planning poker

Петя	Лена	Вася
2	3	3
2	3	3
8	2	3
13	2	3

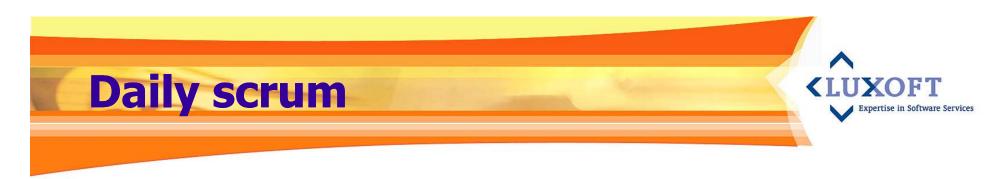
Planning poker means

XOFT

Expertise in Software Services

- Commit as a team
- Engage everybody
- Share knowledge

Scrum. Synchronize the work Plan for the next day



- Team synchronize itself
- If anybody falls behind it is noted by the team
- Team helps itself to solve the problem
- Team plans the next day



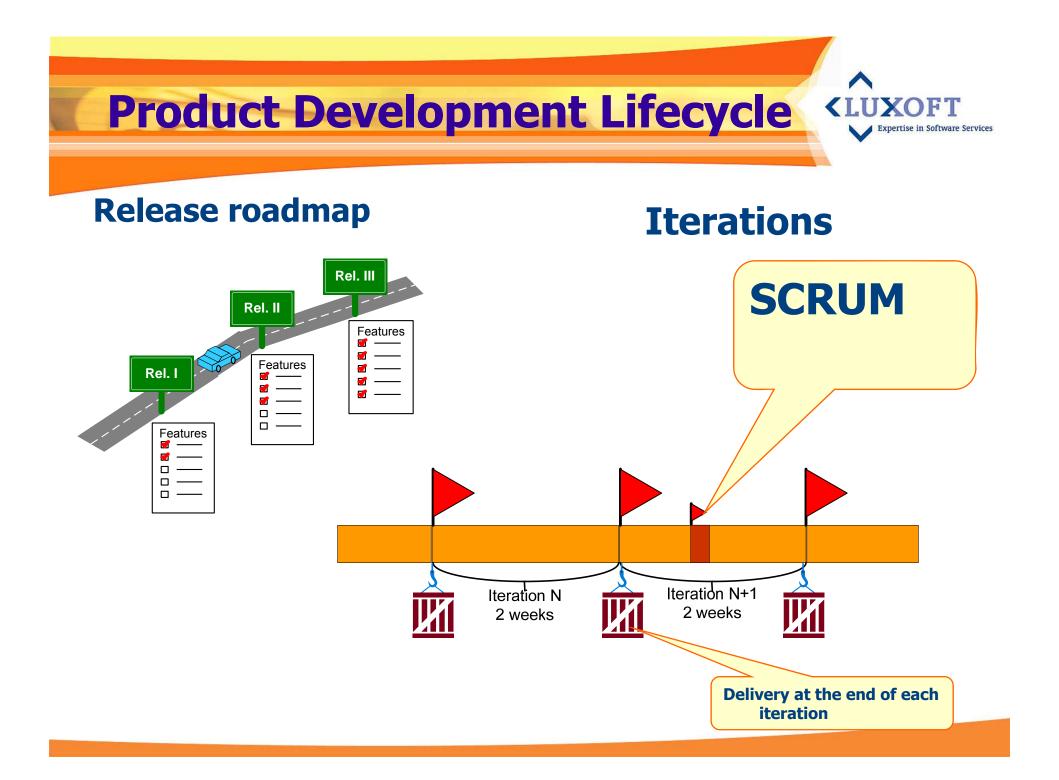
Case 2. Product Development

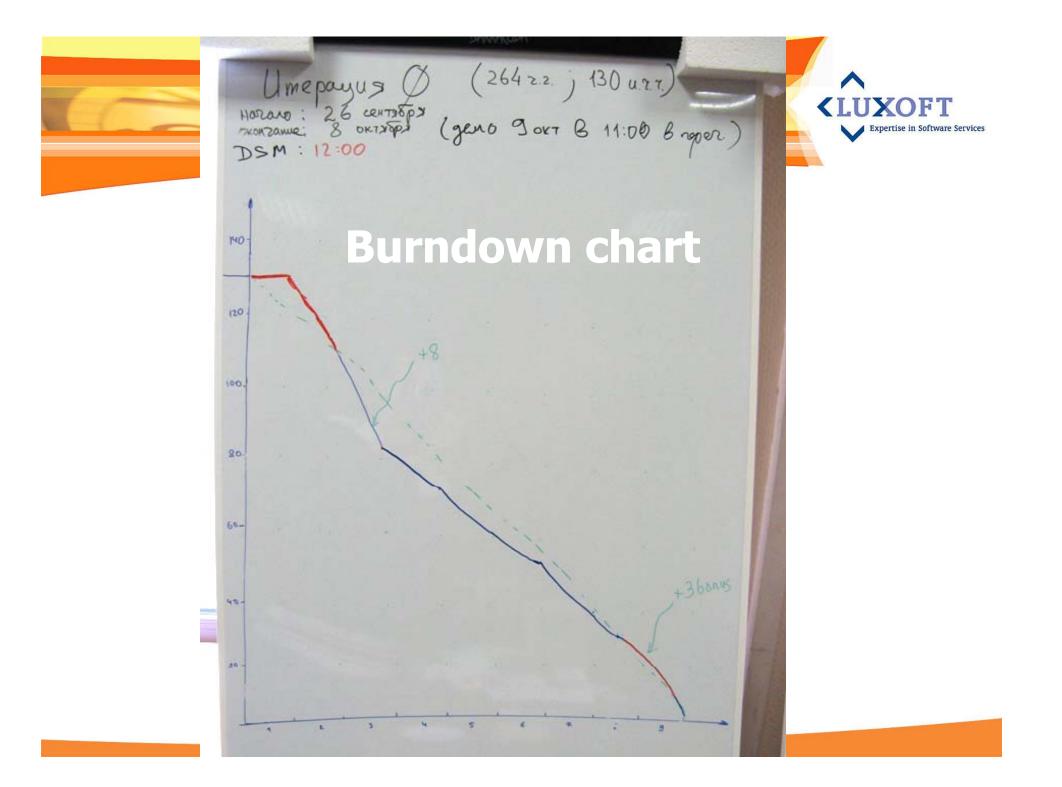
- Company develops product for the market
- The process
 - There are number of business features to develop (short term tasks)
 - Framework must be developed as well (long term tasks)

Challenges

 One can easily fall into working only on business features or framework (I've seen both!)





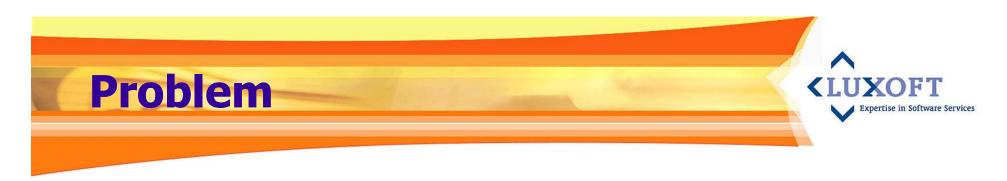




Team supports a number oa business applications

The process

- Change requests come in every day
- The number of urgent tasks is great
- Tasks are small
- People are specialized by applications



Problems

- Tasks are boring
- There are "lucky" and "unlucky" application
- Performance is low
- Challenges
 - Chaotic development
 - Team is difficult to form



- Agile process (as defined by team)
 - Short iteration. The length is one day
 - Tasks are prioritized
 - The next high priority task is selected by the next available developer
 - Pairing if needed



Luxoft Agile Community – сообщество Agile практиков

- Обсуждение проблем в Agile проектах
- Знакомство с новыми практиками
- Продвижение Agile

www.agilerussia.ru

