



Lean Software Development

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Agenda

- Overview
 - Lean Software Development
- The 7 Lean Principles
 - Eliminate Waste
 - Improve the system
 - Build Quality In
 - Defer Commitment
 - Deliver Fast
 - Respect People
 - Create Knowledge





Overview - LEAN

- *LEAN, at its core, is a management approach for streamlining production systems by*
 - *Streamlining the value chain (even across companies)*
 - *Eliminating waste from the flow*
 - *Being disciplined about “when” decisions are made*
 - *Leveraging people as the most flexible resource in the system,*
- *LEAN offers a set of tools to challenge our beliefs and find better way to deliver product*
- *Mary and Tom Poppendieck have transferred principles and practices from the manufacturing environment to the software development*
- *Mary said: “There is nothing directly relating the LEAN and AGILE concepts, yet they fit together nicely in a software organization.”*





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The Seven Wastes

The Seven Wastes of Manufacturing - Shigeo Shingo

1. Inventory
2. Overproduction
3. Extra Processing
4. Motion
5. Transportation
6. Waiting
7. Defects

The 7 Wastes of software Development

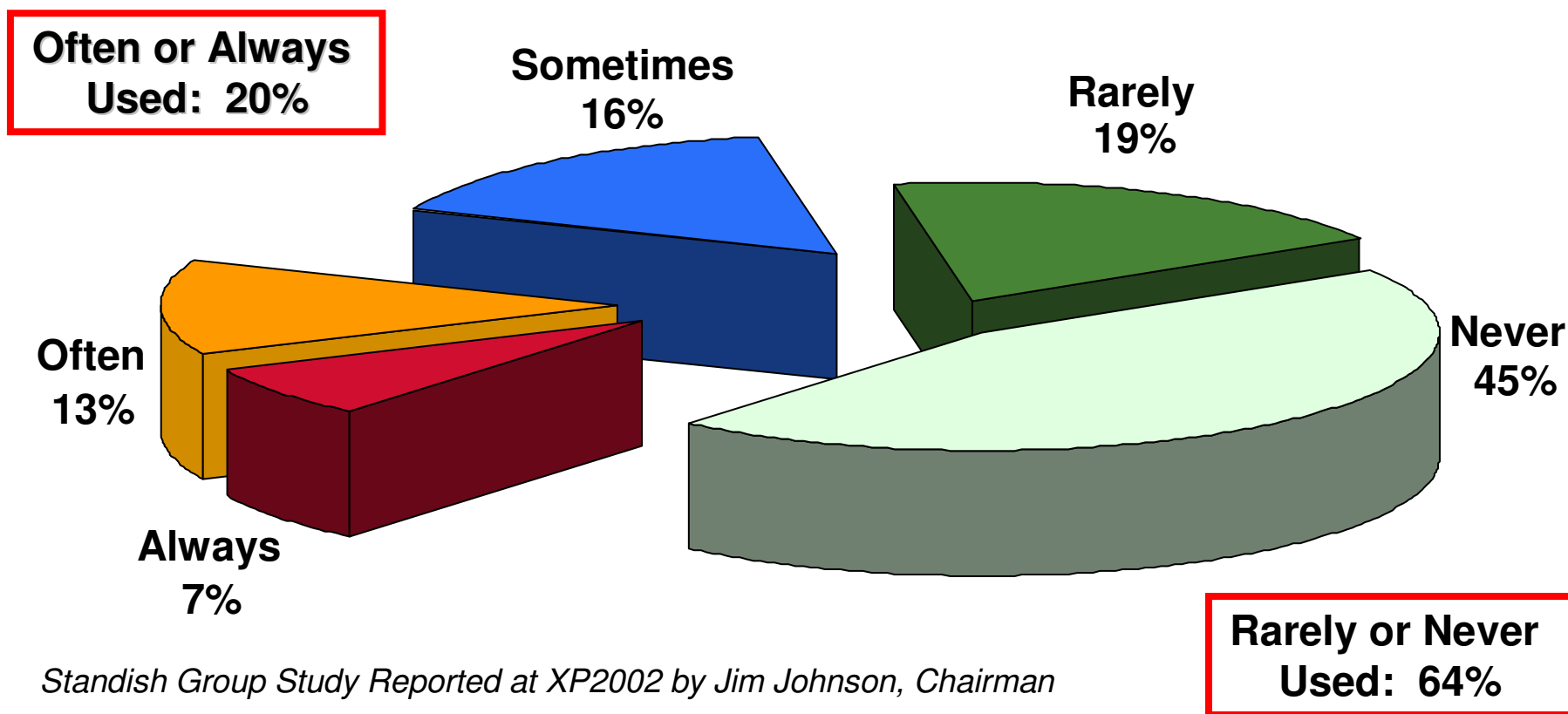
1. Partially Done Work
2. Extra Features
3. Extra Processes
4. Task Switching
5. Handoffs
6. Delays
7. Defects





Extra Features

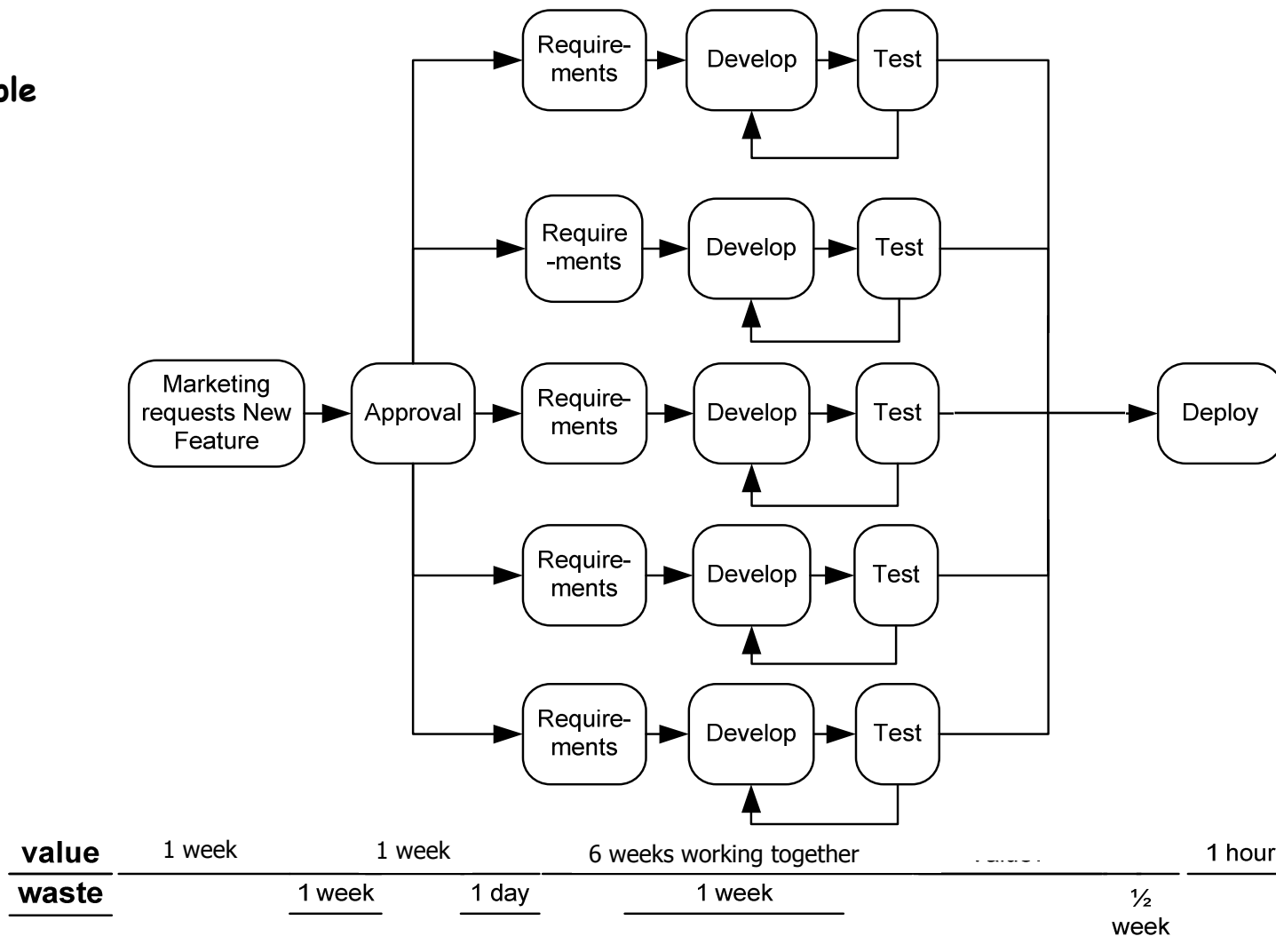
Features and Functions Used in a Typical System





Value Stream Mapping

Example





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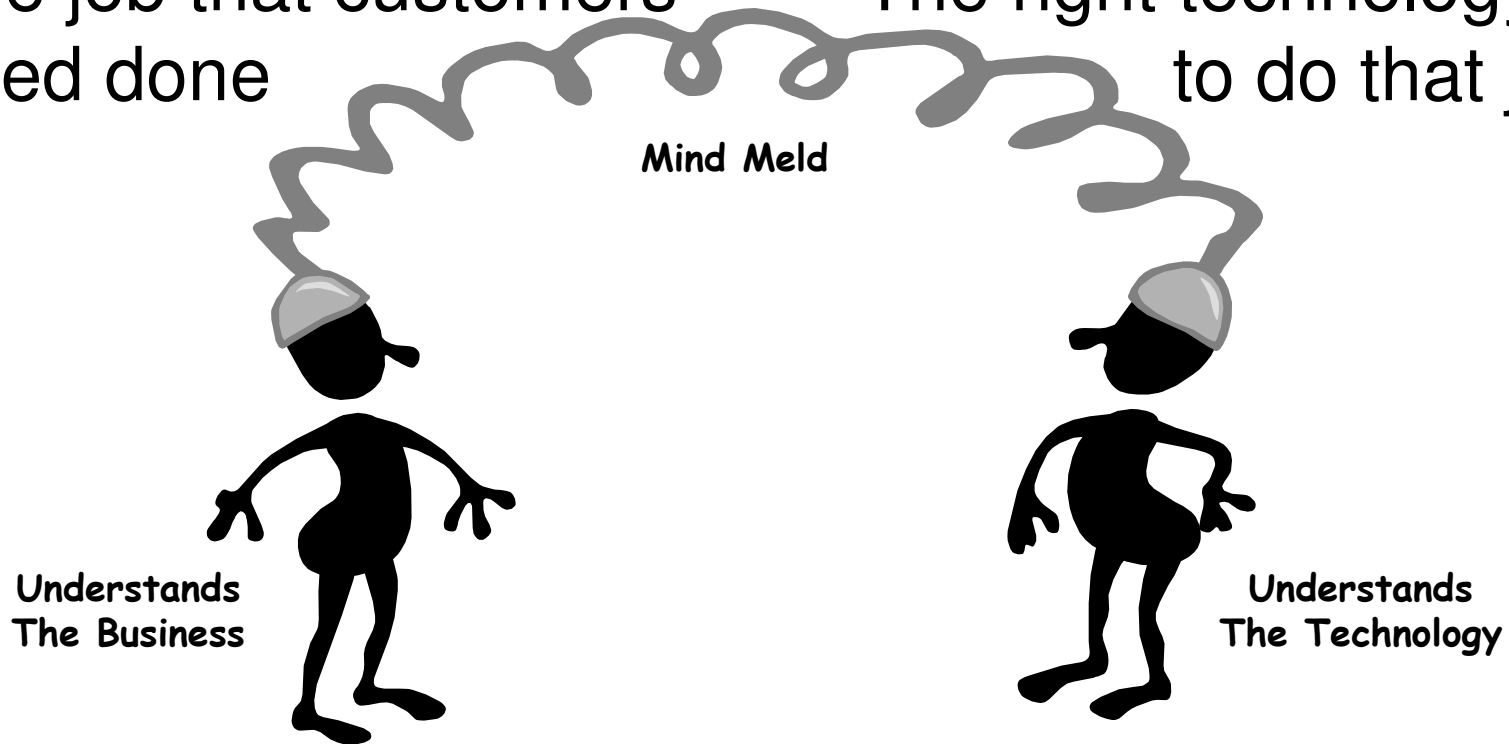




Brilliant Products

Breaking the Customer / Supplier model

- The job that customers need done
- The right technology to do that job

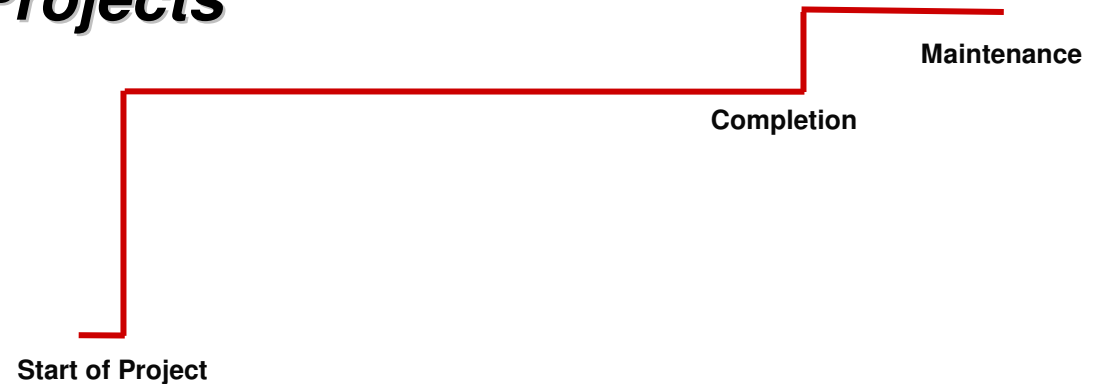




Think Products, not Projects

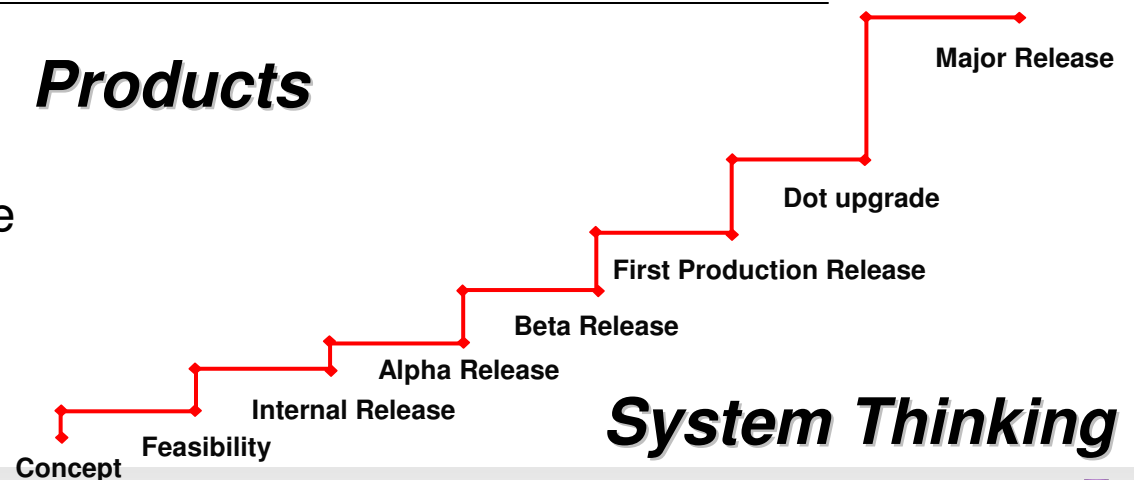
- Up-front funding
- Scope fixed at onset
- Success = cost/schedule/scope
- Team disbands at completion
- Documentation tossed over-the-wall to maintenance

Projects



- Incremental funding
- Scope expected to evolve
- Success = profit/market share
- Team stays with product
- Team uses its own documentation

Products



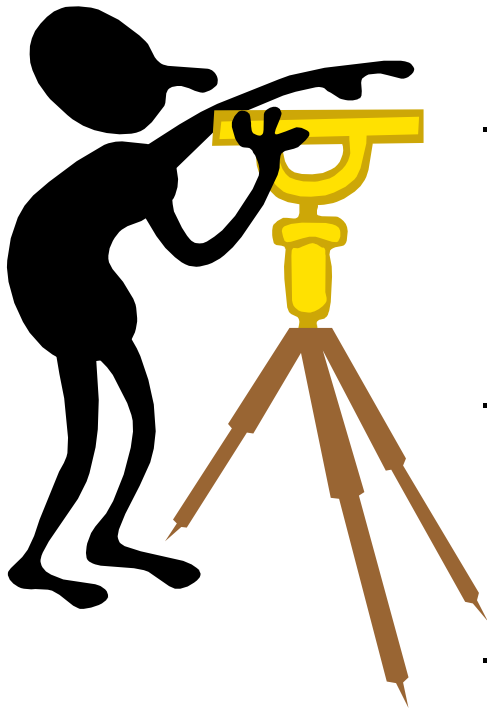
System Thinking





Architecture

- The Role of Systems Design (Architecture):
 - Provide a foundation for growth
 - Create a common infrastructure
 - Enable incremental development
 - Minimize dependencies
 - Modularize potential change
 - Create space for teams to innovate
 - Design, code and test are different aspects of the same job and must be done concurrently
 - Leave room for the future
 - Evolve the architecture over time





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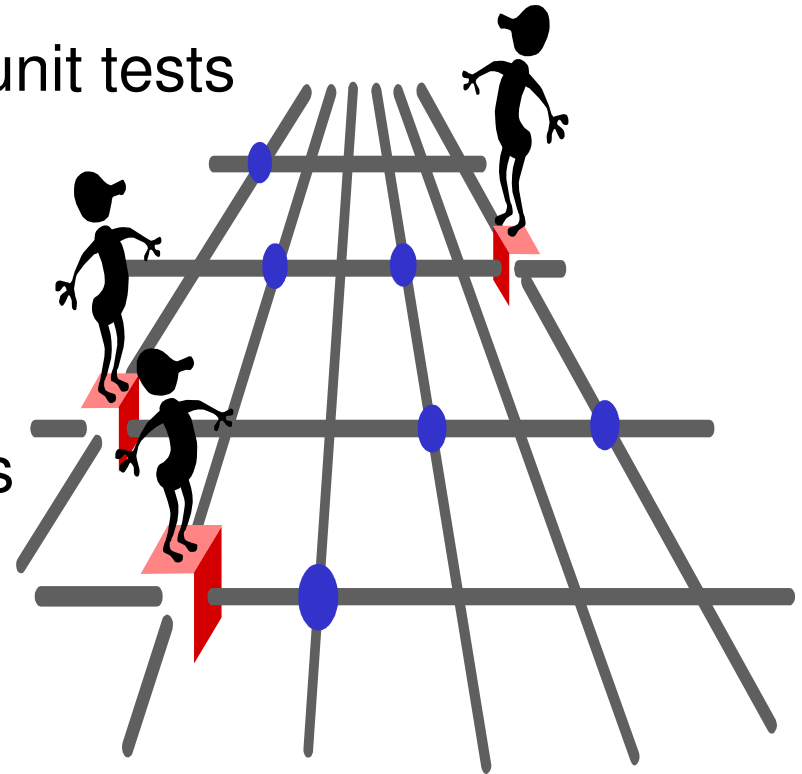
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Continuous Integration

- Every few minutes
 - Check in code, build and run unit tests
- Every day
 - Run acceptance tests
- Every week
 - Run more complete test suites
- Every iteration
 - Deployment-ready code
- Every Release
 - Deploy and run in production





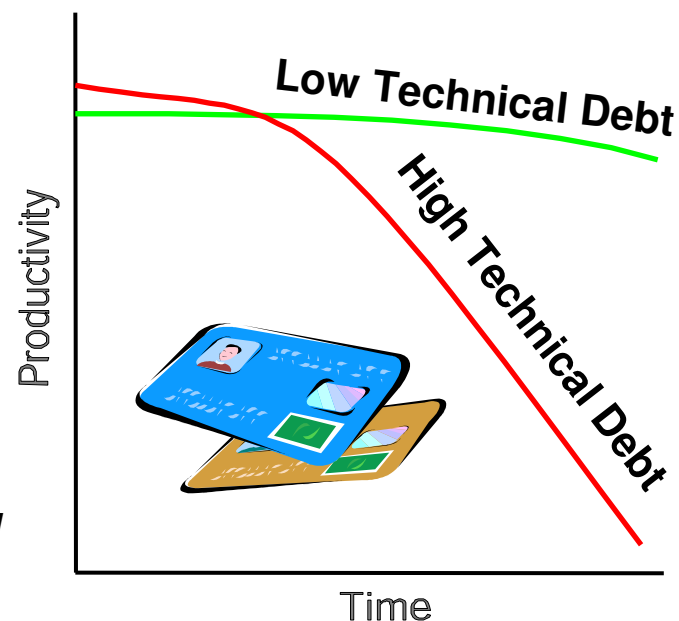
Technical Debt

Anything that makes code difficult to change increases the Technical Debt

- **Complexity**
The cost of complexity is exponential.
- **Regression Deficit**
Every time you add new features the regression test grows longer!
- **Unsynchronized Code Branches**
The longer two code branches remain apart, the more difficult merging will be.

You can pay full price for code when you build it or you can incur technical debt.

But interests rates are very high.

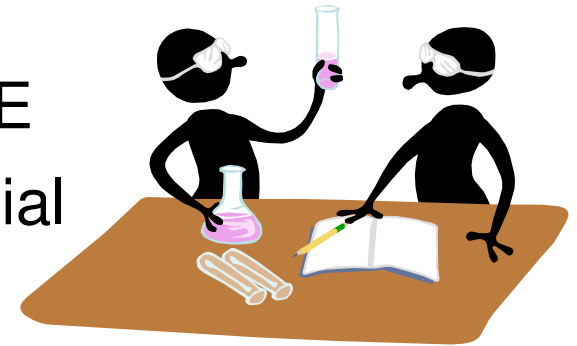




Testing contribution to quality

Two Kinds of Inspection

- Inspection to Find Defects – is WASTE
- Inspection to Prevent Defects – is Essential



The Role of Testing

- The job of Testing is **not** to find defects
- The job of Testing is to prevent defects.
- A quality process builds quality into the code
 - If you routinely find defects during verification
 - ➔ Your process is defective.





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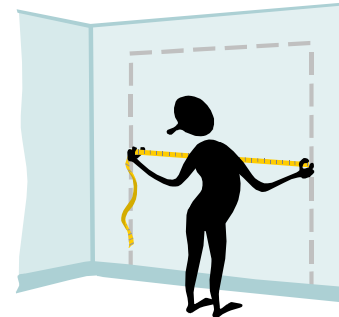
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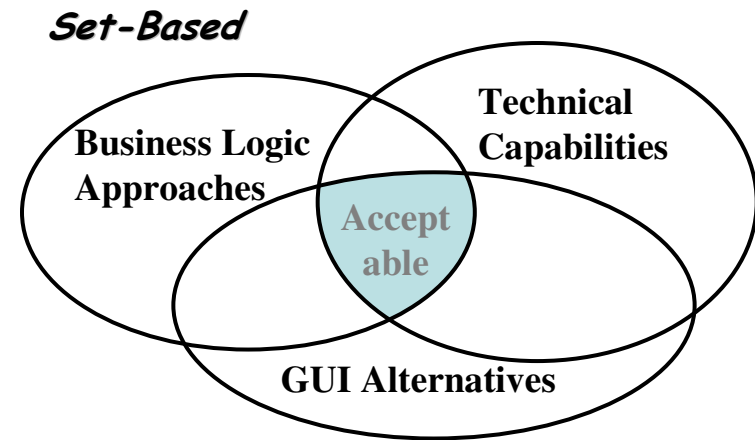
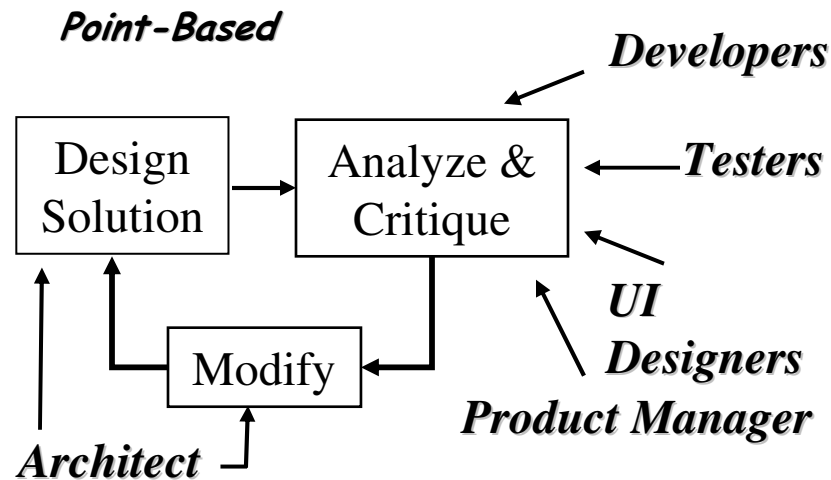
Change Tolerant Software

- 60-80% of all software is developed after first release to production.
- A development process that anticipates change will result in software that tolerates change.
- System architecture should support the addition of any feature at any time
- Make decisions **reversible** whenever possible.
- Make **irreversible** decisions as late as possible.
 - Ex: When do you really need the user interface designed?





Set-Based Engineering



- Multiple options are prepared for the decision.
- There is always an option that will work.
- Paradox:

This is *not* waste!





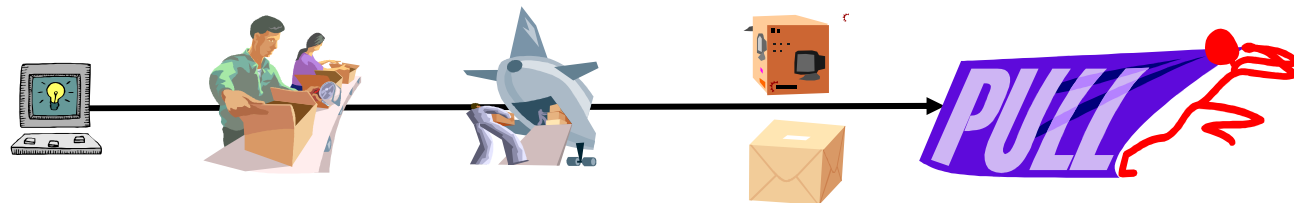
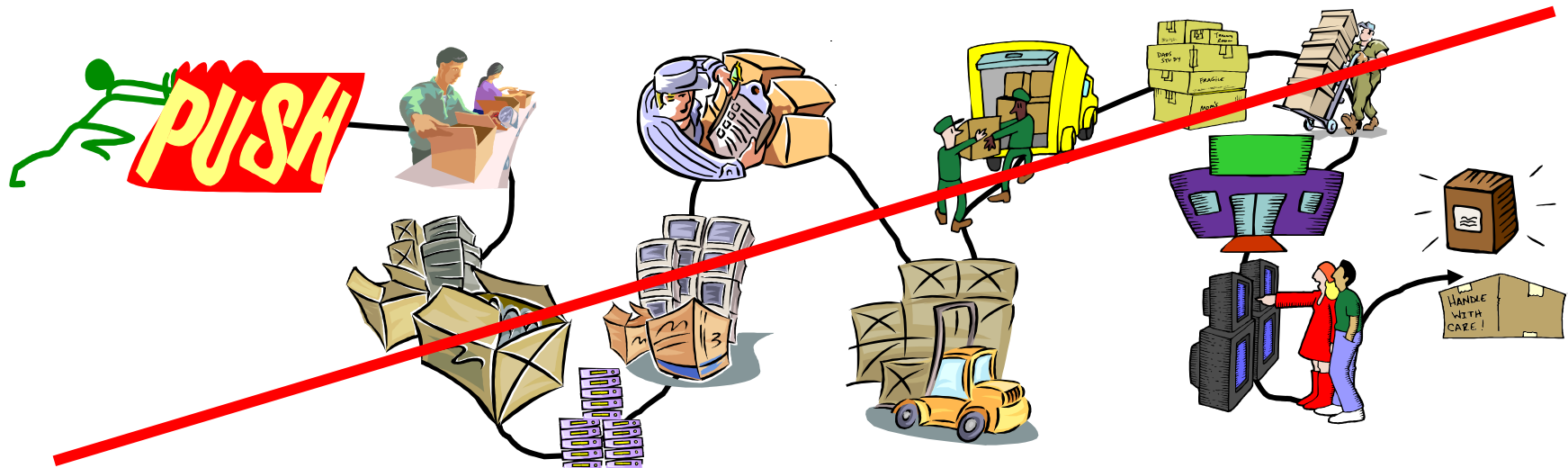
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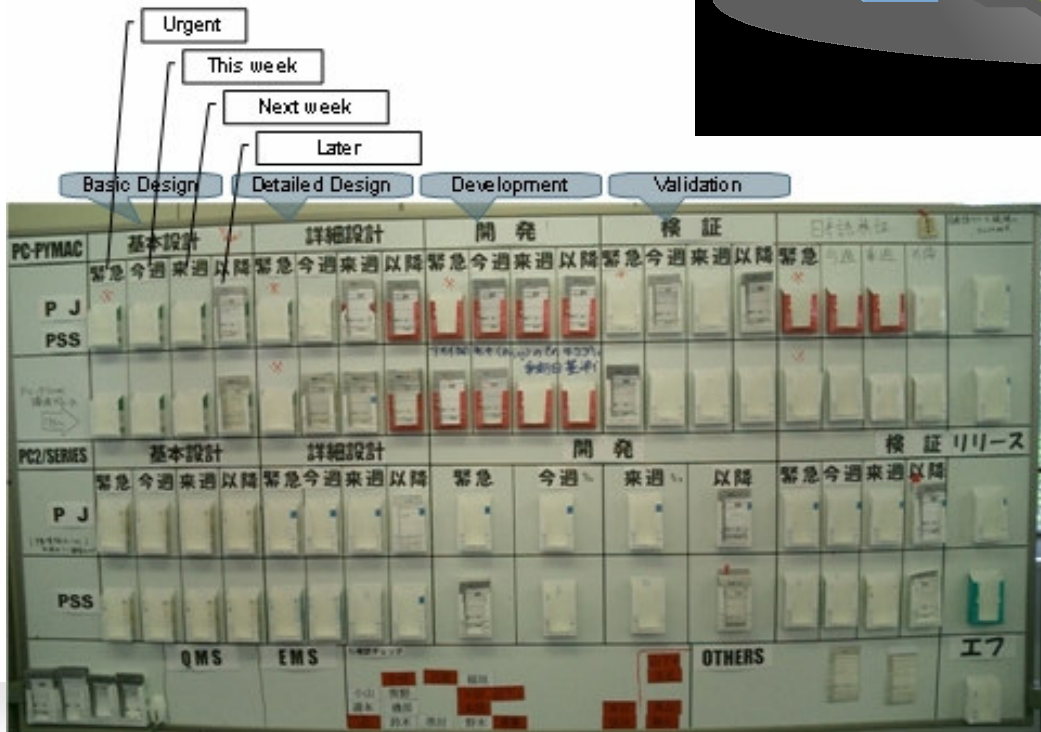
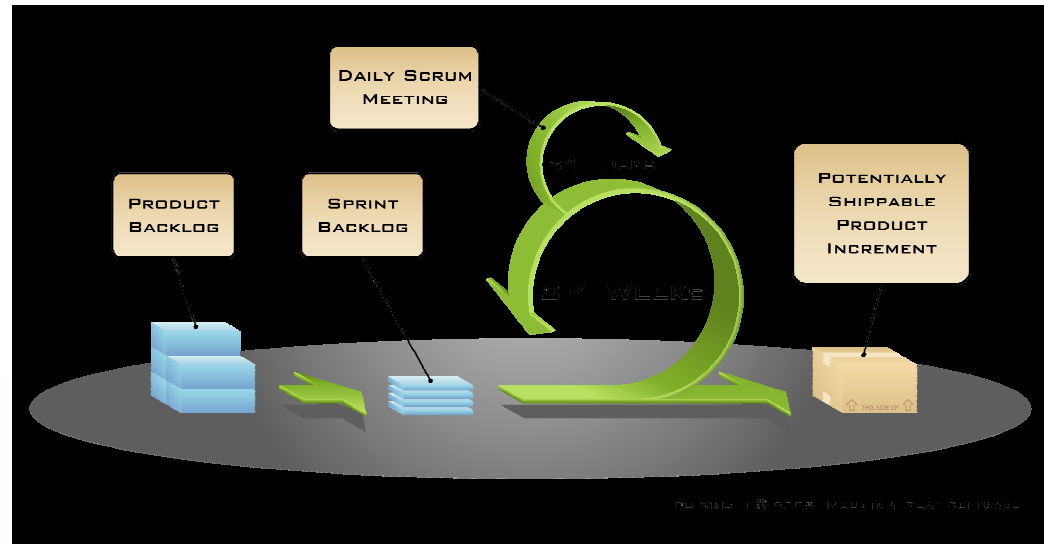
Push vs Pull





Iterative Development

SCRUM



KANBAN





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Environment

A TEAM





Provide Effective Leadership

Marketing Leader

- Business Responsibility
- Customer Understanding
- Roadmap Planning
- Tradeoffs

Technical Leader

- System Architecture
 - At a high level
 - Work daily with those developing the details
- Technical Guidance
 - Integration
 - Tradeoffs

Process Leader

- Build Block Disciplines
- Iterative Development
- Visible Workspace

Project Leader

- Funding
- (Scheduling)
- Tracking

Functional Leader

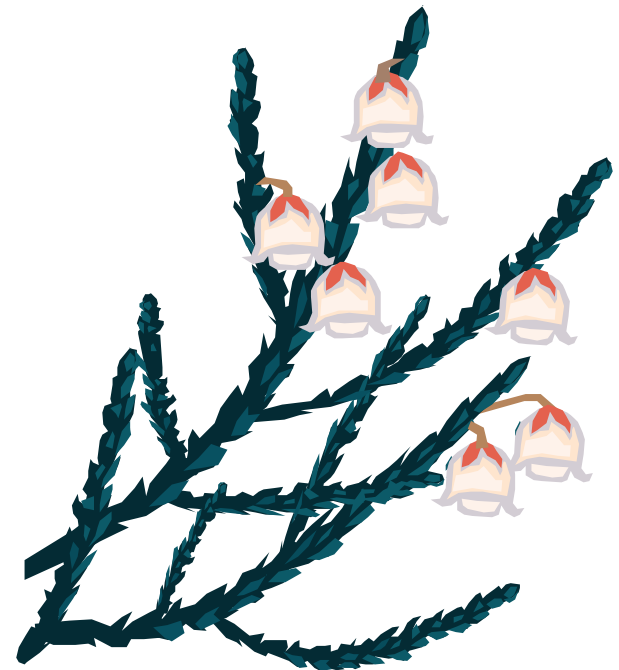
- Staffing
- Teaching
- Standards





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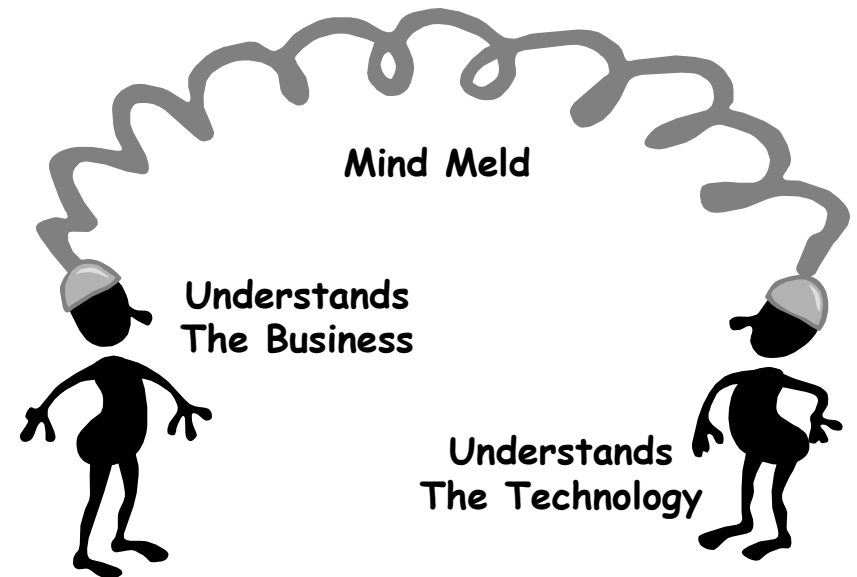
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Predictable performance is driven by feedback

- Set Up the feedback Loop
 - The job that customers need done
 - The right technology to do that job
 - Do it often and regularly
- Stop asking for
 - More documentation, more details in requirements, more plans, more commitments ...
- Deliver!
 - Prototype, Minimum Features set, Draft document ...
- Then ask for Feedback





Capturing Knowledge

The A3 Report

Two sheets of letter paper

Standards

1 A4 page

<p>Guideline 1: Product Stakeholder</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single representative from the Product team, called the Product Manager, should be retained in order to be the main point of contact for the Engineering team to control the Engineering process. 		<p>Guideline 7: Product Stakeholder</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All stakeholders have to be invited to the Product Manager should be retained in order to be the main point of contact for the Engineering team to control the Engineering process. 	
<p>Guideline 2: Stakeholder Involvement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All stakeholders have to be invited to the Product Manager should be retained in order to be the main point of contact for the Engineering team to control the Engineering process. 		<p>Guideline 8: Stakeholder Training</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All stakeholders have to be trained to understand the Engineering process. 	
<p>Guideline 3: Process Agreement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Product and Engineering team have to agree to the Engineering process. 		<p>Guideline 9: Product Manager Role</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Product Manager has to know the Engineering process and to be able to communicate with the Product Manager before starting working on the release. 	
<p>Guideline 4: EDP Applicability</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The EDP is applicable to all projects involving any Engineering team. 		<p>Guideline 10: ARCH Role</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ARCH has to clearly define and communicate the technical standards for software architecture. 	
<p>Guideline 5: Product Requirements</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Product and Engineering team have to agree to communicate details of development requirements (document type, content, format, owner, version, ...). 		<p>Guideline 11: TEST Role</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TEST has to prepare the scope of the project, communicate details of development requirements (document type, content, format, owner, version, ...). 	
<p>Guideline 6: Architecture Checkpoint (Approve ARCH + SDB)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This checkpoint is required for projects with or without architecture. 		<p>Guideline 12: SDB Role</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SDB has to prepare a description of the System Architecture and Database (with ARCH). 	
<p>Guideline 7: Release Checkpoint (Approve RM + EPM + SDB + RPM)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This checkpoint is mandatory for all projects. 		<p>Guideline 13: SPM Role</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SPM has to evaluate the Capacity Plan. 	
<p>Guideline 8: Deviation and Risks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any deviation to the original process has to be agreed by the management and decision made. 		<p>Guideline 14: PMC Role</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PMC has to be notified at the initiation of the project. 	

ENGINEERING STANDARD: UNIT TESTING



<p>OBJECTIVES & BENEFITS</p> <p>Unit Testing is a method of testing that verifies the individual units of source code are working properly. This test aims at fixing code stability, providing security for reworking and providing additional documentation on the function behavior.</p> <p>Benefits of Unit Testing are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Predictable, automated and safe delivery • Contribution to fast release process • Code reworking and cleaning 		<p>BEST PRACTICES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DO <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use Small & Controlled data set <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Keep it simple, Few minutes to run, not more • Make your Unit Test stand alone (no dependency) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Create and use only Mock objects and Test data • Run locally on developer's server or sandbox <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Before committing it Run on a Control tool • Run automatically on dedicated server <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Secure Unit Testing results • Generate test and coverage reports <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Check progresses - Define improvement action plan • DON'T <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Don't use system or application data • Ensure tests are deterministic and independent 	
<p>DESCRIPTION</p>		<p>RELATED STANDARDS (input for this standard)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build • Code Coverage • Programming languages • Reusable Control • SDB • G11 • Security 	
<p>TOOL & TECHNIQUES (See Forge)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • xUnitLibraries (JUnit, NUnit, CppUnit, PHPUnit) • Mock Libraries (Mock...) • Test_Harness 			





Thank You!