

Global, Yet Agile, Software Development	josuttis eckstein IT communication
(Mis)Conceptions about Globalization	
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Global Development

- Several development sites involved
 - Typically spread over several countries
- Often larger projects
 - Development by several teams
- A team can be dispersed across several sites
- Different companies can be involved
- The customer can be far away

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(Mis)Conceptions about Agility	
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The Agile Value System

Agile development is defined by the value system:

Individuals and interactions

over processes and tools

Working software

over comprehensive documentation

Customer collaboration

over contract negotiation

Responding to change

over following a plan

That is, while there is value in the items on the right, we value the items on the left more.

Source: http://agilemanifesto.org

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Agile Principles

Value system is based on the following principles:

- Early and continuous delivery of valuable software
- · Welcome changing requirements
- · Deliver working software frequently
- · Business people and developers work together
- · Trust motivated individuals
- Face-to-face conversation
- · Working software is the primary measure of progress
- · Promote sustainable development
- Technical excellence and good design
- · Simplicity is essential
- · Self-organizing teams
- · Team reflection and adjustment

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Building Teams

Avoid the typical structure

- According activities and know-how
 - Analysis in Germany, UI in India, middleware in Ireland...
 - Enforcement of incompatible interfaces
 - · Achievement of business value only at the end of the project

Instead structure along features

- For ensuring the business value and the customer's advantage
- · Features shouldn't be split across teams
 - The feature provides a joint goal and thus enforces team spirit

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Feature Team

- · Comprehends all necessary roles
 - Domain expert, tester, ...
- Comprehends all required know-how
 - Ui, database, ...
- Some people might only be required for a limited time
- Depending on technology and size
 - One architect per feature team
 - Or 1-x architects support several feature teams
 - But: For ensuring simplicity there is always one chief architect!

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Dispersed Teams

First choice is often to have subteams colocated

- But: required know-how is often not colocated
- Communication across subteams is harder

Dispersed subteams are not the worst choice

- Cross subteam communication is enabled by colocation
 - Eases conceptual integrity
- Inner team communication is enforced by common goal

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Synchronization

Frequent Synchonization is a must

- To have a common understanding
- To deal with roles
- To deal with changes and problems
- To get feedback

Daily Scrum / Stand-Up meeting:

- Update on:
 - What have I done since the last daily scrum?
 - · What will I do till the next daily scrum?
 - What's in my way?

Synchronize daily across subteams

Scrum of Scrums

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Dispersed Synchronization

Different communication channels

- Colocated people meet in person
- Sites are connected via phone
 - Watch out for a good mic and speaker
- Different language
- Different times
 - Make it comfortable occasionally for everyone
- Record impediments
 - On accessible prominent place
 - Ensure follow-up

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Communication and Trust

- A team needs
 - Common vision, rules, values
 - · Mutual respect and trust
- Thus a dispersed (sub)team needs to:
 - Meet face-to-face from time to time
 - Depending on distance between sites
 - More and longer at the beginning less frequent after a while
 - · Couple of days every week
 - Regular for iteration review and planning

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Cultural Differencies

- "Foreign workers" and other face-to-face options create understanding
- Watch out for things that are more difficult at one site than at another site
 - · Common difficulties
 - · Realistic planning
 - · Taking up responsibility
 - Stating problems
 - Giving honest feedback

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Keep the Sites in Touch

- Ensure communication
 - Management/communication by flying around
 - · Communication facilitator
- Regular joint celebration of bigger deliveries
- · Pictures on the wiki
 - From each review and planning meeting
 - From each team member with contact information
- Embassy at each site

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Ambassador

- Establish an embassy at each foreign site to:
 - · Gain mutual respect
 - Ensure common culture
 - Keep communication flow between the sites
- For avoiding burn out have a pool of ambassadors
 - Ambassador schedule
 - · Iterations are a good start
 - Contact information

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Development Cycles

- No need to prolong cycles
 - To steer in the right direction you need frequent feedback
 - Short cycles to reduce all risks
- Two-week iterations have been proven
 - Good balance between organizational overhead and risk reduction
 - Ensure delivery at the end of the iteration
- Same heartbeat across all sites
 - Holidays can require some adaptation

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Integration and Build

- Before spreading over several sites
 - Ensure integration and build works at one site
 - The later you are addressing these problems the more difficult they get
- Don't underestimate the complexity and required effort
 - Ensure you have full-time people being responsible
 - Assign 10% of your development effort

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Release Iteration

- If a release iteration (sprint) is required for a bigger delivery
 - Each team who delivers to the release sends a representative (in person) to the integration site

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Iteration Review and Planning

• Each subteam individually plans the iteration

- Guided by the coach and customer (product owner)
- Outcomes are visible and accessible at prominent place

• For dispersed teams:

- Get together in person from time to time
 - E.g. for every other review and planning meeting
- · Use different communication media
 - Phone, webcam, NetMeeting (or the like), video conferencing, ...
- Ensure review and planning is in the mid of the week

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Iteration Tracking

Plans should be located at prominent place

- Easy to access
- Make progress visible
- Read- and writeable by everyone

Example tools

- Trac (http://trac.edgewall.org)
- XPlanner (http://xplanner.org)
- PPTS (http://sesppts.sourceforge.net/)

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21

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Retrospectives

- aka: Project experience workshops
 - At the end of a project
 - · Regularly after every iteration
- Continuous learning
 - · Learn from failure
 - Recognize and extract best practices
 - Prepare for next iteration
- Staged retrospectives
- Come together from time to time
- · Use virtual facilities

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Common Development Culture

- State (and evolve) guidelines, rules and patterns, e.g.
 - · Make How-to's available on the wiki
 - It's everyones responsibility to update those
 - Evolve patterns from retrospective and reviews
 - Ensure everyone knows required skills
 - Ensure common culture by mentors
- Inspect and improve development culture
 - · Regularly team representatives are getting together
 - · personally or virtually
 - Review the state-of-the-art
 - · Learn from each other

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Ensuring the business value

• Customer / product owner

- · Decides on highest business value
 - Prioritizes the features according the customer's understanding
- Steers the iteration
- Provides feedback on delivery
 - · Acceptance or rejection
- · Obtains feedback from the teams
 - Amount of features that can be delivered in an iteration
 - Unfinished tasks that need to be re-prioritized

Represents customer perspective

Good and intense communication channel

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Supporting feature teams

• One product owner might not be enough

- · Team of product owners with one chief product owner
- One product owner might steer 2-3 feature teams
- Might require travel effort

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Dealing with Change

- · Change in features and in priorities
 - Most often this can be addressed with iterations
 - Maybe iteration length has to be shortened to increase responsiveness
 - · Sometimes team structure might have to change
 - Ensure the new feature team can jell
 - · Face-to-face meeting in the beginning

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Summary

- Communication is even more important
- Frequent synchronization ensures the common goal
- Traveling is unavoidable
- Frequent feedback is obtainable via short iterations
- Feature teams and product owner(s) ensure the business value

