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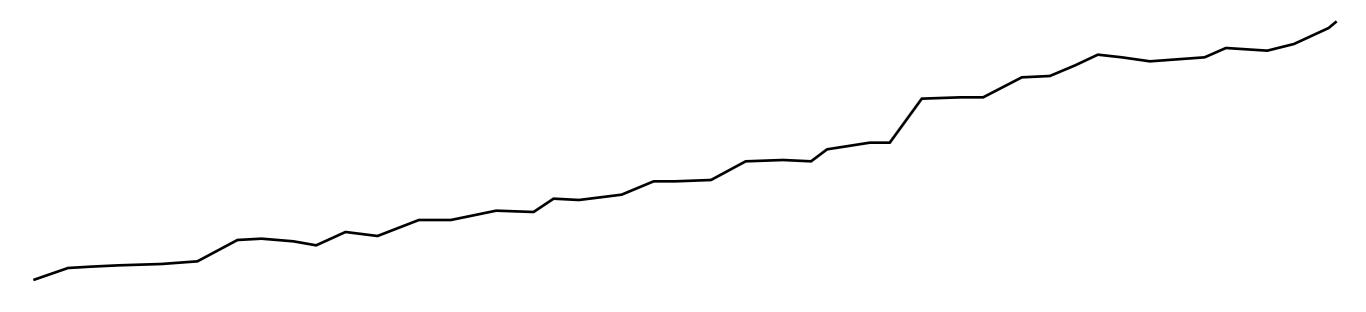
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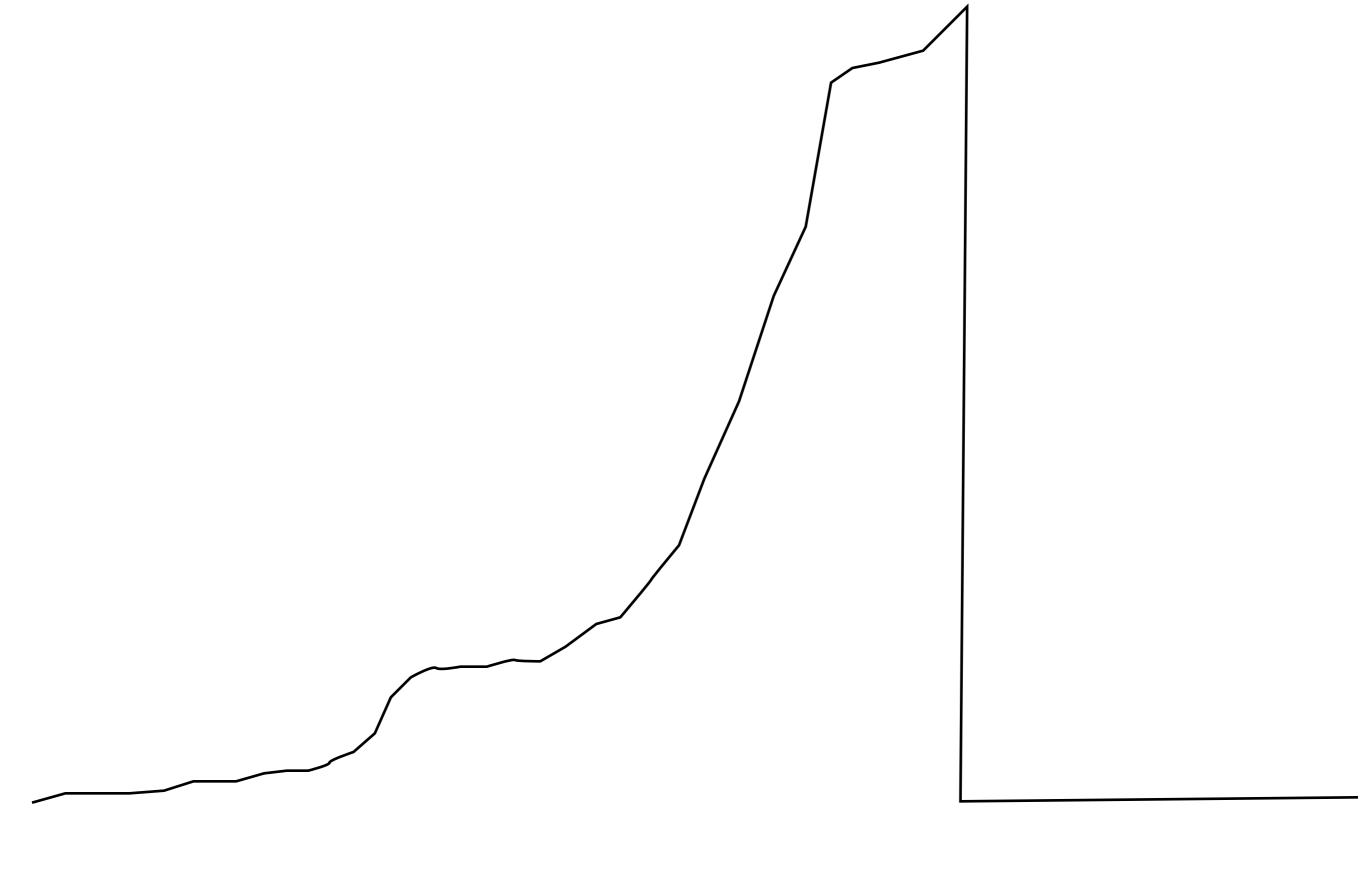
Mark Dalgarno - Optimizing For Unhappiness

Technical debt is good!

A 5 minute lightning talk at the ACCU conference Oxford, April 13-16 2011







Technical Debt Quadrant

Reckless

"We don't have time for design"

Prudent

"We must ship now and deal with consequences"

Deliberate

Inadvertent

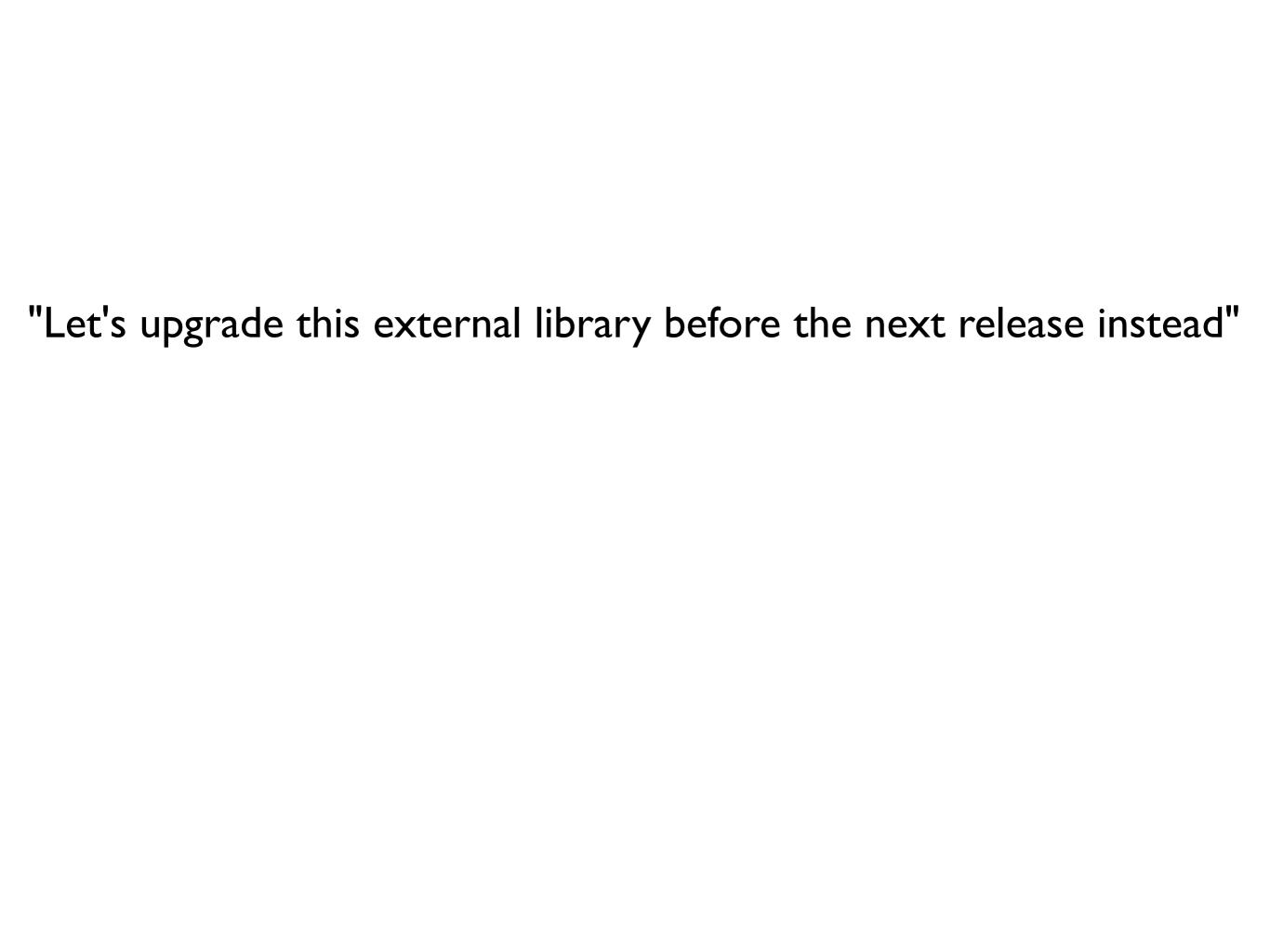
"What's Layering?"

"Now we know how we should have done it"





1858 - 2008



"Let's upgrade this external library before the next release instead"



"We do not have time to plan these activities"

"We do not have time to plan these activities"



"Hmm, this is not as elegant as I hoped for"

"Hmm, this is not as elegant as I hoped for"



"What is polymorphism?"

"What is polymorphism?"



"Ah, now we understand how we should have done it"

"Ah, now we understand how we should have done it"



"Let's copy-paste this code, then fix just what we need"

"Let's copy-paste this code, then fix just what we need"



"Let's copy-paste this code, then fix just what we need"



"Let us just ship the product, then deal with the consequeces"

"Let us just ship the product, then deal with the consequeces"



Prudent		
"We must ship now and deal with consequences"		
"Now we know how we should have done it"		



Reckless Prudent

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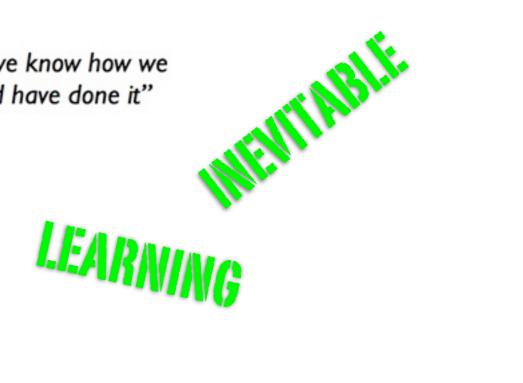
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IMFORMED

STUPID

Reckless

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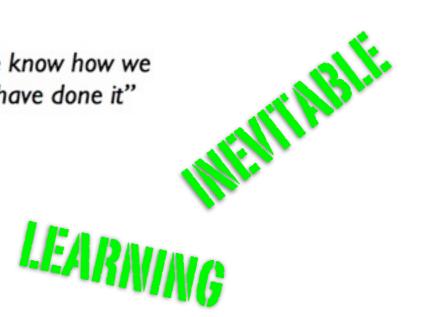
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LEARMING

MAPT



Motic

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MENTARILE LEARNING

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The savvy developer treats technical debt just as the entrepreneur does financial debt. They use it. It speeds delivery, so long as it is properly managed.



Greed is good!



Technical debt is good!

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Letting Go of Control

Didier Verna

Letting Go of Control Part 1/2

Didier Verna



Conclusion

- Our software is out of control
- This is only going to get worse
- We should be afraid
- We should be ashamed



The birth of a baby A miracle of Nature



- Darwin: Evolution is far from perfection
- Up to 50% pregnancies lead to spontaneous abortion



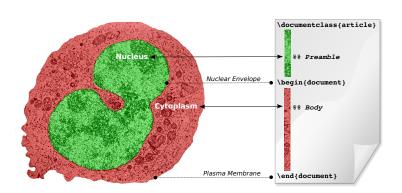
The birth of a baby DOCUMENT A miracle of DON KNUTH



- When it doesn't work, you don't really know why
- When it does work, you really don't know why



The LATEX biotope And the viral propagation of styles



- LATEX documents as eukaryote cells
- Styles as viral infection with new geneT_EX material



Houston, we have a problem...



Classes, Styles, Conflicts: the biological realm of LATEX. In TUGBoat 31:2, proceedings of TUG 2010, the TEX Users Group Conference, San Francisco, July 2010.



Houston, we have a problem...



Classes, Styles, Conflicts: the biological realm of LATEX. In TUGBoat 31:2, proceedings of TUG 2010, the TEX Users Group Conference, San Francisco, July 2010.

- LATEX is a mess
- Open Source software is a mess
- Proprietary software's gotta be a mess too



Intermediate conclusion

Letting Go of Control Didier Verna

- Darwin / Jacob: Nature is a *tinkerer*
- Alon: the tinkerer as an engineer
- Verna: the engineer as a tinkerer



Intermediate conclusion

Letting Go of Control

- Darwin / Jacob: Nature is a *tinkerer*
- Alon: the tinkerer as an engineer
- Verna: the engineer as a tinkerer

We should be ashamed!



End of Part 1

Letting Go of Control Didier Verna

Stephanie Forrest:

"As programmers, we like to think of software as the product of our intelligent design, carefully crafted to meet well-specified goals. In reality, software evolves inadvertently through the actions of many individual programmers, often leading to unanticipated consequences. Large complex software systems are subject to constraints similar to those faced by evolving biological systems, and we have much to gain by viewing software through the lens of evolutionary biology."

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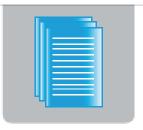
User Stories: why they might be too light by Tom @ Gilb . com

5 Minute Lightening Talk
ACCU Oxford

Thursday 14 April 2011, 18:00 session

Published Paper in AgileRecord.com

http://www.gilb.com/tiki-download_file.php?fileId=461



Gilb's Mythodology Column

User Stories: A Skeptical View

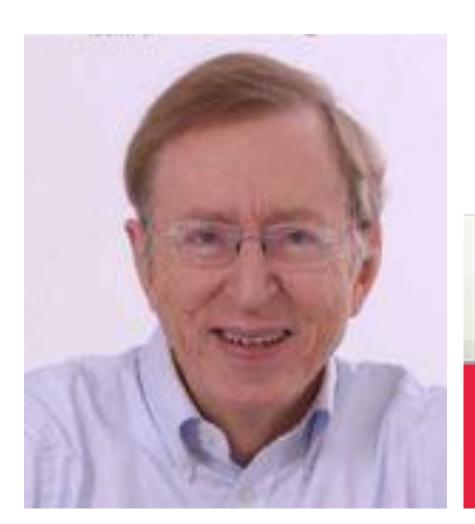
by Tom and Kai Gilb

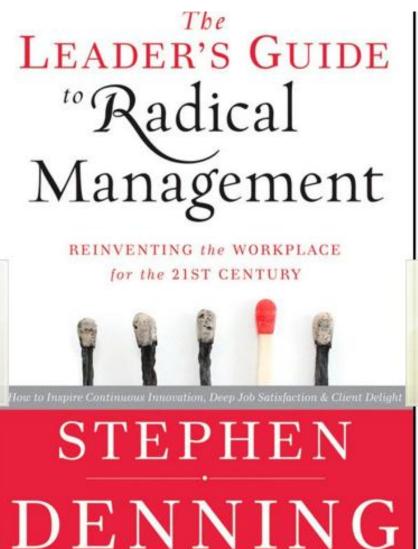
The Skeptical View

We agree with the ideals of user stories, in the 'Myths' [1, Denning & Cohn] discussed below, but do not agree at all to Myth arguments given, that user stories are a good, sufficient or even of our product elearly superior to all competitive products at all times

Soale: average aeconds needed for defined [Users] to Correctly Complete defined [Tasks] defined [Help]

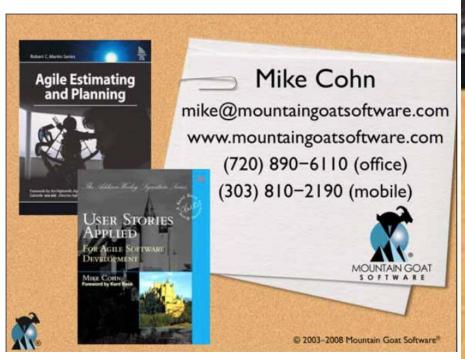
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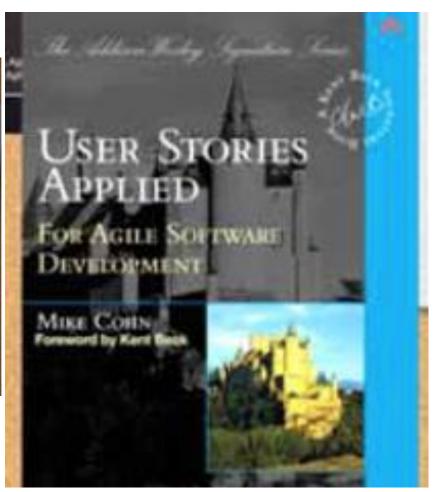




http://stevedenning.typepad.com/

From Mike Cohns User Stories Work

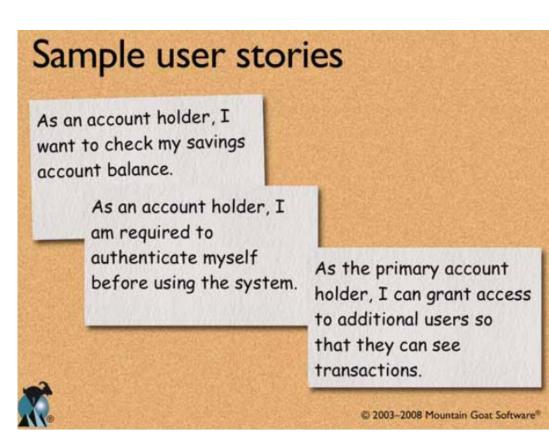




User Stories: Samples

Structure

- -Stakeholder
 - A
- -Needs X
- -Because Y



My General Assertion

 User Stories are good enough for small scale and non-critical projects

 But, they are not adequate for nontrivial projects

 The claims (myths in slides ahead) are not true when we scale up

Myth 1:

User stories and the conversations provoked by them comprise *verbal communication*, which is clearer than written communication.

- Verbal communication is not clearer than written communication
- · Dialogue
 - to clear up 'bad written user stories'
 - does not prove that there are no superior written formats

I, as a user, want clearer interfaces to save time

Usability:

- Scale: Time for defined
 Users to Successfully
 complete defined Tasks
- Goal [Users = Novices, Tasks = Inquiry] 20 Seconds.
- Successfully: defined as: correct, no need to correct it later.

Myth 2: "User stories represent a common language. They are intelligible to both users and developers."

As one of 10,000 concurrent users, I would like the system to perform adequately.

- What does 'perform' mean?
- What does 'adequately' mean?
- What does it mean under higher or lower loads?

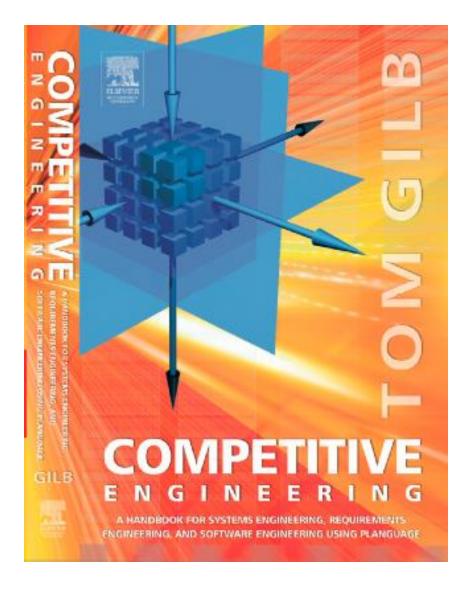
Myth 3: "User stories are the *right size* for planning and prioritizing."

Myth 4: User stories are *ideal for iterative development*, which is the nature of most software development.

Myth 5: "User stories help *establish priorities* that make sense to both users and developers."

Myth 6:
"The process enables *transparency*.
Everyone understands why."

References



- Ask me for free digital copy
 - Tom@Gilb.com
- Download Related
 Papers and Slides and 2
 Chapters at
- www.Gilb.com
- (Downloads tab)

Allan Kelly - Dialogue Sheet Retrospectives

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PETE GOODLIFFE ACCU 2011, Oxford, UK

Confusion of goals and perfection of means seems, in my opinion, to characterise our age.

Albert Einstein

it's an epidemic!

05 /0 ___

Manifesto for Agile Software Development

We are uncovering better ways of developing software by doing it and helping others do it.

Through this work we have come to value:

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.

Kent Beck Mike Beedle Arie van Bennekum Alistair Cockburn Ward Cunningham Martin Fowler James Grenning Jim Highsmith Andrew Hunt Ron Jeffries Jon Kern Brian Marick

Robert C. Martin Steve Mellor Ken Schwaber Jeff Sutherland Dave Thomas

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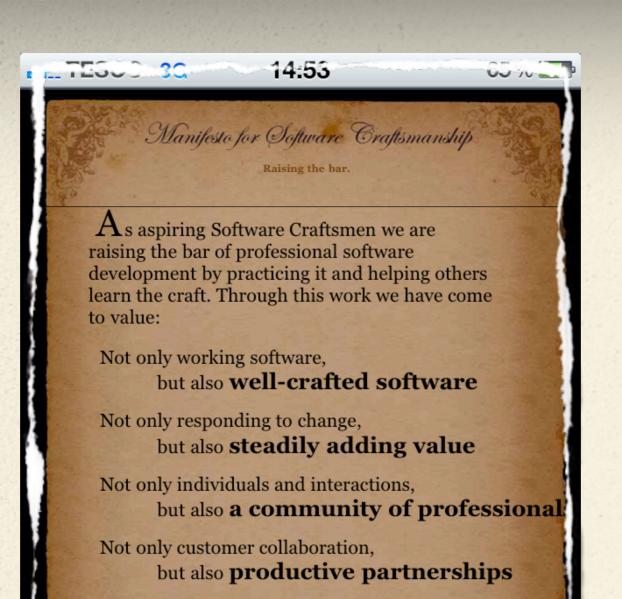
Twelve Principles of Agile Software

Become a Signatory
View Signatories









That is, in pursuit of the items on the left we have found the items on the right to be indispensable.

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Sign the Manifesto

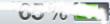
View Map











Refactoring Manifesto

1. Make your products live longer!

Refactoring means taking the opportunity to keep your product alive. Don't ditch it, stitch it! Don't end it, mend it! Refactoring is not a needless cost. It is anti-needless complexity that prevents change.

2. Design should be simple so that it is easy to refactor.

Product designers: Make your products easy to change. Write clean, understandable code. Consumers: Buy products that are continuously refactored, or else find out why the developers didn't do that. Be critical and inquisitive.

3. Refactoring is not rewriting.

Rewriting is throwing away the broken bit. This is NOT the kind of refactoring that we're talking about.

4. What doesn't kill it makes it stronger.

Every time we refactor code, we add to its potential, its history, its soul and its inherent beauty.

5. Refactoring is a creative challenge.

Refactoring is good for the imagination. Using new techniques, tools and materials ushers in possibility rather than dead ends.

6. Refactoring survives fashion.

Refactoring is not about styling or trends. There are no due-dates on continuously refactored code.

7. To refactor is to discover.

As you refactor objects, you'll learn amazing things about how they actually work. Or don't work.









SOA Manifesto

Service orientation is a paradigm that frames what you do. Service-oriented architecture (SOA) is a type of architecture that results from applying service orientation.

We have been applying service orientation to help organizations consistently deliver sustainable business value, with increased agility and cost effectiveness, in line with changing business needs.

Through our work we have come to prioritize:

Business value over technical strategy

Strategic goals over project-specific benefits

Intrinsic interoperability over custom integration

Shared services over specific-purpose implementations

Flexibility over optimization

Evolutionary refinement over pursuit of initial perfection

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

Guiding Principles

We follow these principles:

Respect the social and power structure of the organization.

Recognize that SOA ultimately demands change on many levels.

The scope of SOA adoption can vary. Keep efforts manageable and within meaningful boundaries.

Products and standards alone will neither give you SOA nor apply the service orientation paradigm for you.

SOA can be realized through a variety of technologies and standards.











The GNU Manifesto (which appears below) was written by Richard Stallman at the beginning of the GNU Project, to ask for participation and support. For the first few years, it was updated in minor ways to account for developments, but now it seems best to leave it unchanged as most people have seen it.

Since that time, we have learned about certain common misunderstandings that different wording could help avoid. Footnotes added since 1993 help clarify these points.

For up-to-date information about the available GNU software, please see the information available on our web server, in particular our list of software. For how to contribute, see http://www.gnu.org/help.

V/hat's GNU? Gnu's Not Unix!

- U, which stands for Gnu's Not Unix, is the name for the complete Unix-compatible software sem which I am writing so that I can give it away free to everyone who can use it.(1) Several
- c er volunteers are helping me. Contributions of time, money, programs and equipment are
- g atly needed

So far we have an Emacs text editor with Lisp for writing editor commands, a source level debugger, a yacc-compatible parser generator, a linker, and around 35 utilities. A shell (command interpreter) is nearly completed. A new portable optimizing C compiler has compiled itself and material be released this year. An initial kernel exists but many more features are needed to emulate Unix. When the kernel and compiler are finished, it will be possible to distribute a GNU system suitable for program development. We will use TeX as our text formatter, but an nroff is being worked on. We will use the free, portable X Window System as well. After this we will add a portable Common Lisp, an Empire game, a spreadsheet, and hundreds of other things, plus online documentation. We hope to supply, eventually, everything useful that normally comes with a Unix system, and

GNU will be able to run Unix programs, but will not be identical to Unix. We will make all approvements that are convenient, based on our experience with other operating systems. In particular, we plan to have longer file names, file version numbers, a crashproof file system, file rame completion perhaps, terminal-independent display support, and perhaps eventually a Lisp-based window system through which several Lisp programs and ordinary Unix programs can share screen. Both C and Lisp will be available as system programming languages. We will try to upport UUCP, MIT Chaosnet, and Internet protocols for communication.

(MIL is aimed initially at machines in the 68000/16000 class with virtual memory, because they are





Library Software Manifesto

By Roy Tennant - Posted on November 12th, 2007

*Tagged: Integrated Library Systems

This is offered in an attempt to rationalize the relationship between libraries and library systems vendors, which is presently unhealthy. I encourage comments directly on this post (see below) or emailed to me directly.

Consumer Rights

I have a right to know what exists now and what is potential future functionality. — Marketing materials may tout a new product or a new version of a product, but I have a right to know what I will receive if I buy the product today.

I have a right to use what I buy. — For example, it should not cost extra to create another index of my data.

I have a right to the API if I've bought the product. —
An application program interface (API) is simply a structured way for one application to communicate with another. In other words, the ability of a software program to send a structured query to another application and receive a structured response. Using the API for a product I've bought should not incur an additional charge.

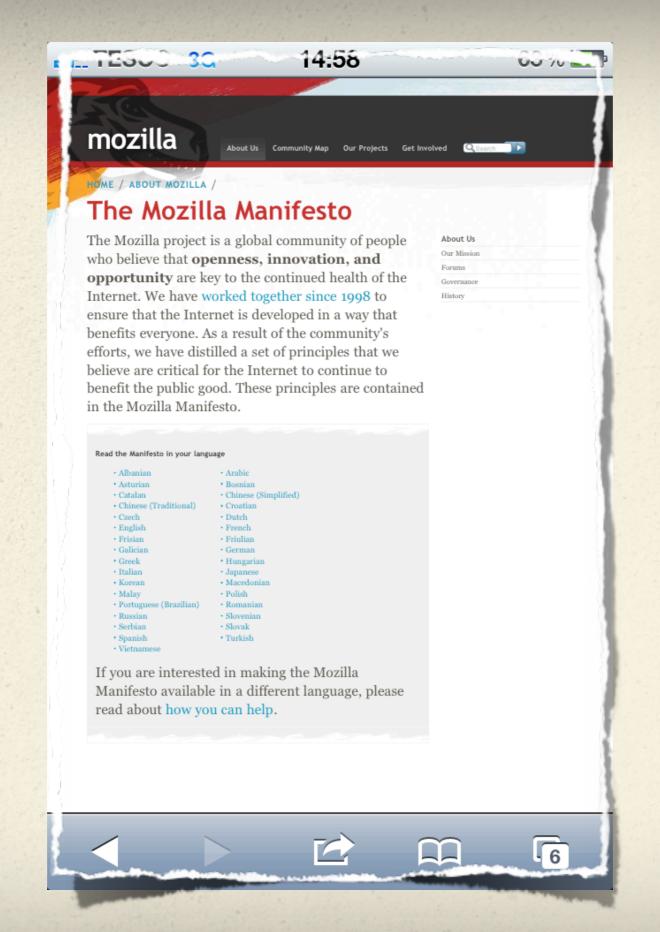
- I have a right to complete and accurate documentation.
- I have a right to my data. This includes the ability to bring forward not just my records, but also usage data (for example, how many times a book was checked out), since such information will be increasingly important for relevance

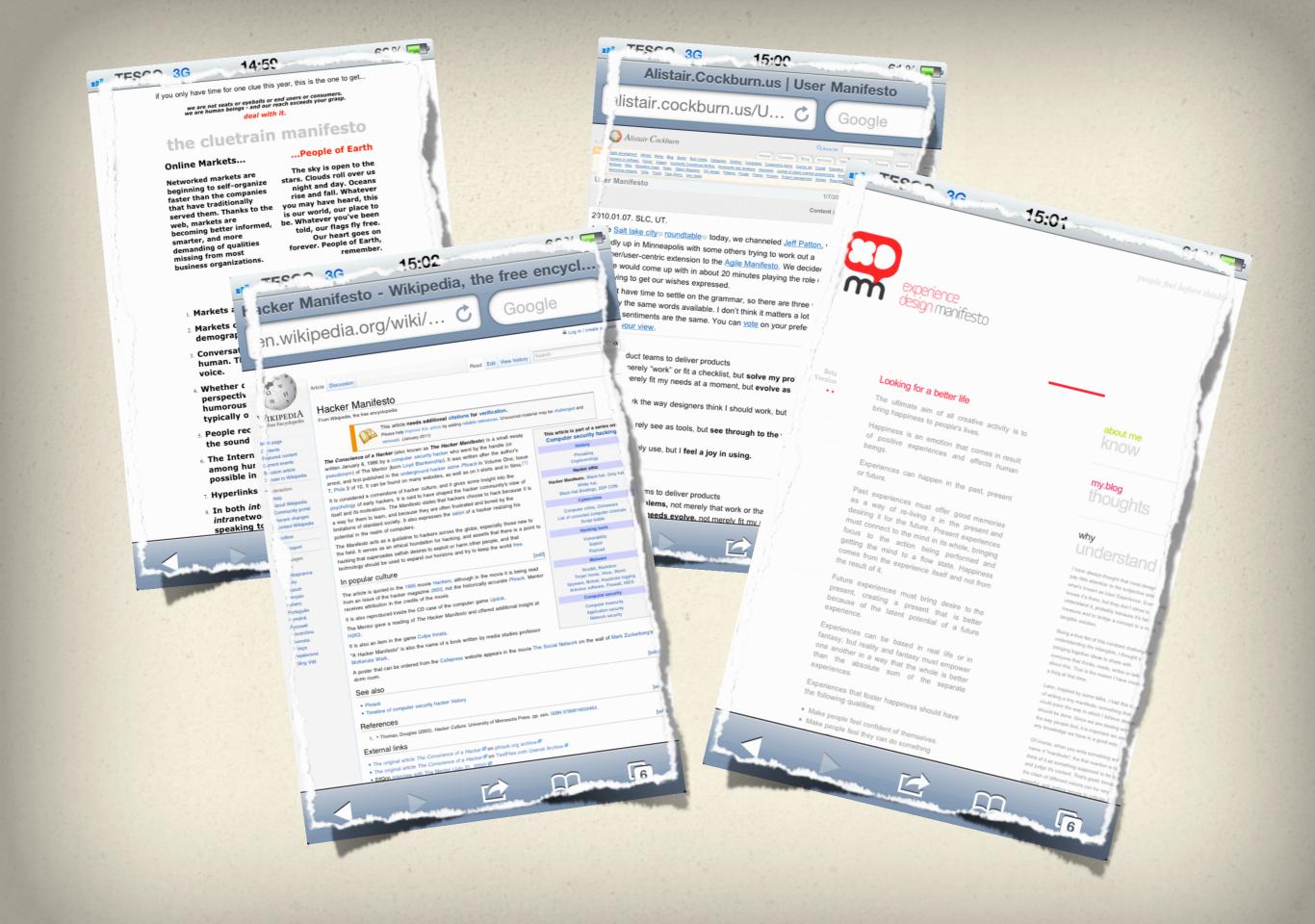












politics

I have the solution

Manifesto < PET_SUBJECT>

cheek.insert(tongue)



we believe in a fixed set of immutable ideals

over tailoring our approach to each specific situation.



we believe in concentrating on and discussing only the things that interest us

over the bigger problem.



we believe in our own opinion

over the opinions and experiences of others.



we believe in arbitrary black-and-white mandates

over real-world scenarios with complex issues and delicate resolutions.



we believe that when our approach is hard to follow

then it only shows how much more important it is.



we believe in crafting an arbitrary set of commandments

over the realisation that it's just never that simple.



we believe in trying to establish a movement to promote our view

over something that will be genuinely useful.



we believe that
we are better developers than those who
don't agree with us

because they don't agree with us.



that is,
we believe we're doing the right thing.
And if you don't, you're wrong.
And if you don't do what we do, you're doing it wrong.

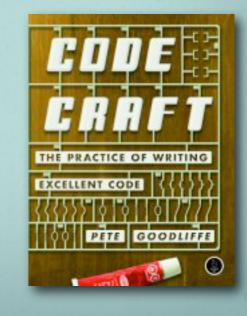
(thankyou)







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BUMP H DULL, but important



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THANK YOU FOR READING // I HOPE IT WAS USEFUL

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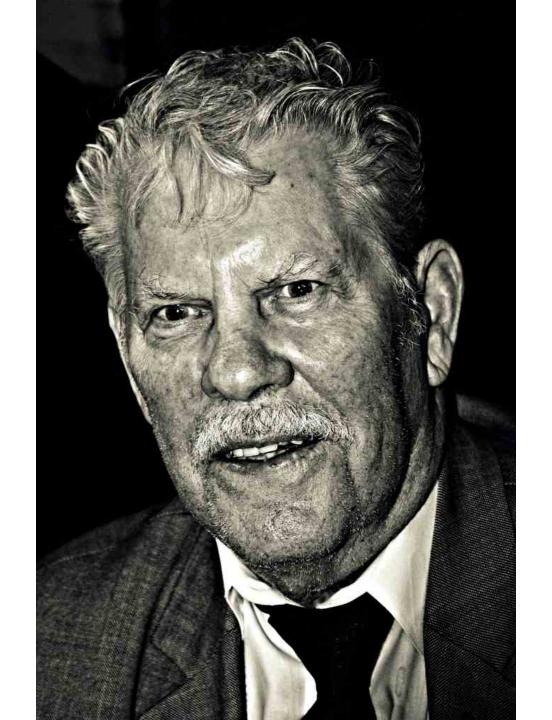


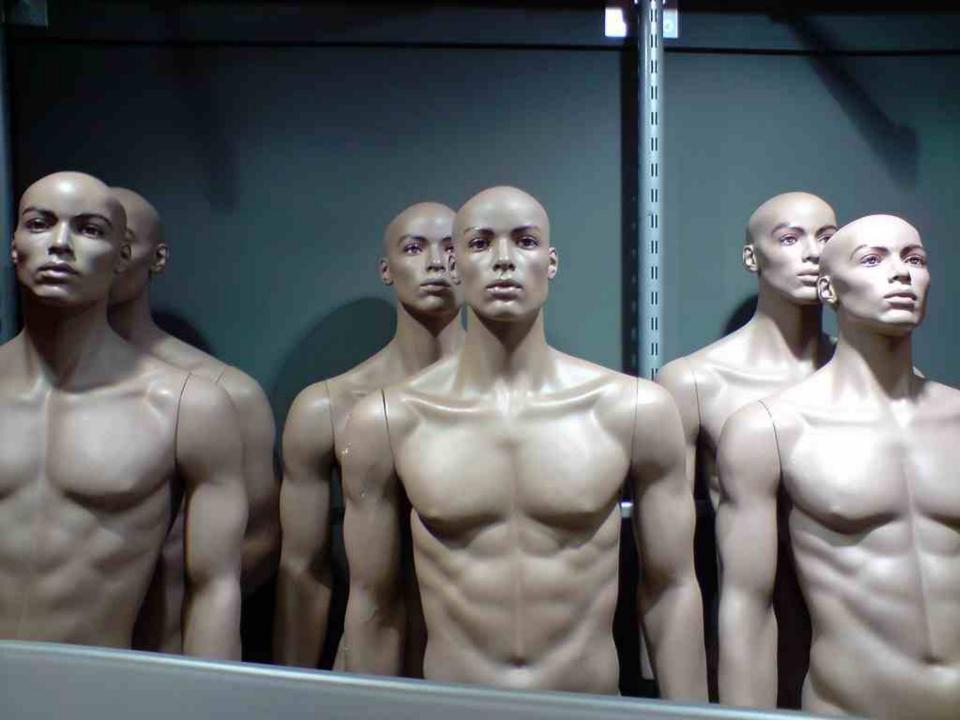
Peter Pilgrim Java Champion, Scala Enthusiast

Are We Going To Live Forever?

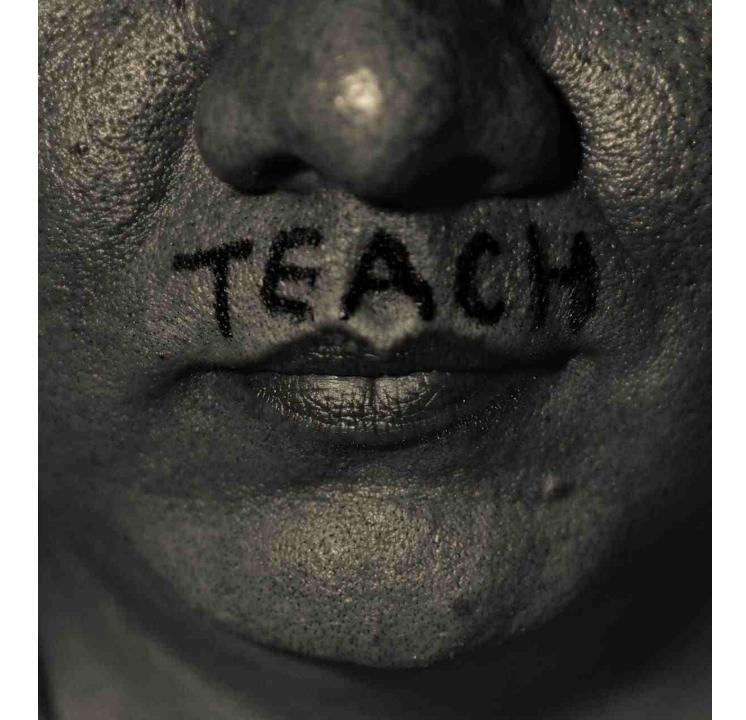












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Optimizing for Unhappiness - Tips for cost-conscious managers

Mark Dalgarno

@MarkDalgarno

You can never have enough CCTV cameras

Make sure your staff aren't wasting their time by monitoring them closely

Are they loitering in so-called water-cooler chats?

Are they taking too long in the toilet?

Fire your cleaners

Having cleaners is like saying you're happy with untidiness.

If your staff have to do their own cleaning, they'll naturally keep the place tidy

Require everyone to wear a suit to work

It will make your office look smarter after you've fired your cleaners.

The well-dressed developer is the productive developer.

Give Middle-Managers Preferential Treatment

Managers are your enforcers in the battle for cost-reduction, give them special treatment and they'll work twice as hard to enforce your rules.

Be vigilant!

Subversive organisations such as ACCU are saying there is a better way

Watch out for any of the following terms being used by your staff

Danger Words!!!

- Conference / Training
- Agile Software Development / Scrum / XP
- Self-organizing teams
- Technical Debt
- Clean code
- Test-Driven Development
- Steve Freeman / Nat Pryce

See you tomorrow

same time, same place

