

Critical Software Projects with Success

a deep dive to the right methods



Abstract

Critical Software projects with Success –a deep dive to the right Methods

This presentation will go into depth in the Methods I use as a Critical Project Manager to ensure that the Software Project will be delivered with Success. I use these methods regardless of a start-up of a new project or to turn around a challenged project.

In my presentation Hybrid Project Management from 2020 the purpose was to give you and introduction to Hybrid Project Management and a high-level introduction to methods like Project strategy and planning using Cynefin analysis and future backwards, Function Point Analysis, Project and Sprint estimation, as well as project monitoring and agile testing, will be used to show the benefits from a team as well as a leadership perspective. This is the Deep Dive into these methods but also the tools and techniques behind them.

Regardless of what type of methodology I use – I have my preferred Methods that I always use – such as:

- Future Backwards
- Cynefin
- Planning Poker
- Function Points Analysis and diagramming technique
- Consensus decision-making

This presentation will provide a deeper dive into these methods and how they are used in the lifecycle processes for Planning, Scope Management and requirement traceability, Test Management (with a spring of Agile testing) and Project Monitoring and Control.

Tips and tricks to a successful Software Project

Ps. To get the optimal out of this presentation I recommend that you see the presentation “Hybrid Project Management – From challenged project to success” either before or after.

Event: Great IT Pro Webinar

Place: Virtual, USA

Time: 14th of January 2021

Host Organisation: CAI – Great IT Pro

Christine Green

Critical Software projects with Success —a deep dive to the right Methods



Talent Triangle Category

January 14th, 2021

11:00 am EST

www.greatpro.org



CHRISTINE GREEN



Owner of IPbyGreen

Independent Senior Consultant

20+ years of experience in the software industry. Focus on Process Improvement, Complex and Critical software projects. Software delivery with success.

Worked on Critical contracts and projects for both government and private sector since 2003. Independent Consultant since 2017. Current assignments Critical Project Manager and Contractual Advisor

M.Sc. in Mathematics and Computer science

Certified - PMP, CSM, LSS BB, CFPS

www.linkedin.com/in/christinegreendk



President of IFPUG 2019-2021

CFPS Fellow since September 15th 2020

A follow-on Presentation

Christine Green

Hybrid Project Management – From challenged project to success



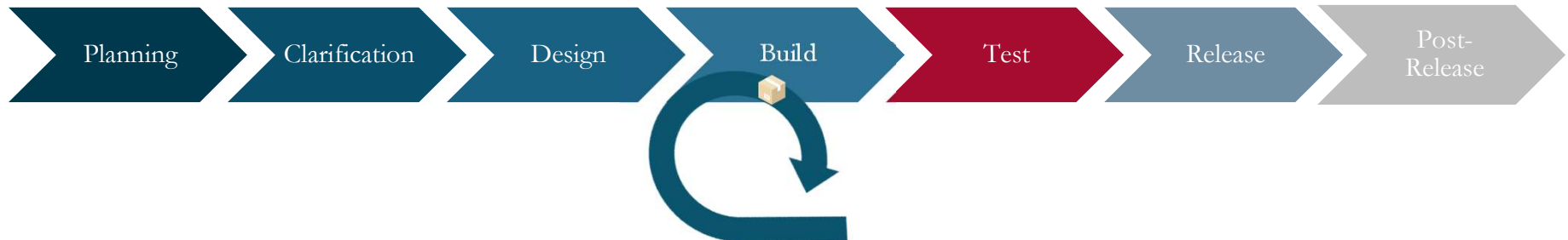
Talent Triangle Category

September 17, 2020
11:00 am EST

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- A Presentation from September 2020
- Interest in the Methods and Techniques I used



Realistic Expectations

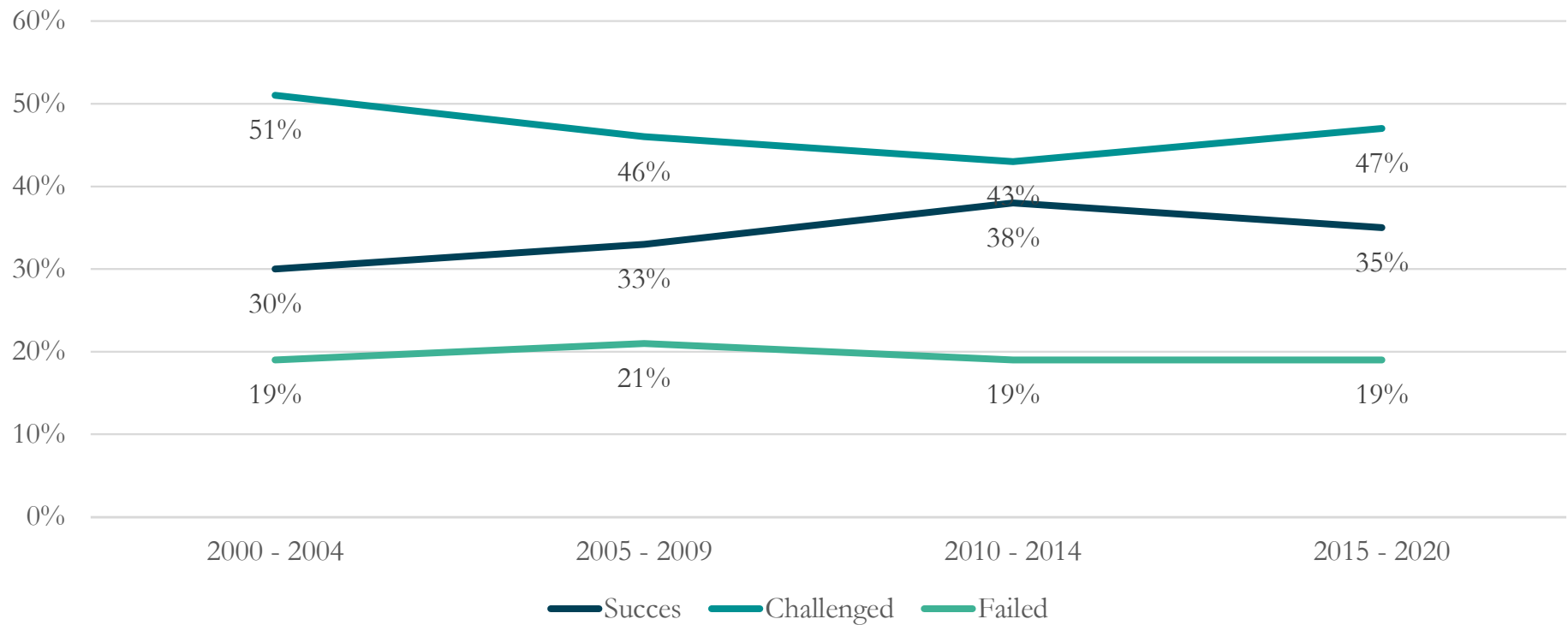
The single most important task of a project:
setting realistic expectations.

Unrealistic expectations based on inaccurate estimates
are the single largest cause
of software failure.



Source: Futrell, Shafer and
Shafer “Quality Software Project
Management”, 2002

The improvement is missing



How to improve

My experience as a Critical Project Managers

- Improve Requirements gathering process
- Ensure common understanding
 - User – Technical – Test - Acceptance
- Improve Communication and Decision Making
- Ensure a strong team spirit between all stakeholders
- Support team on documentation and use of the right methods and documentation of agreements

Preferred Methods

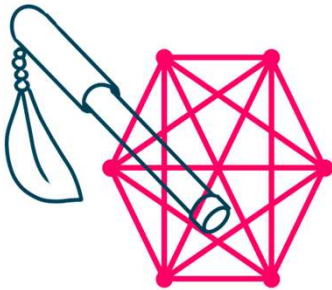
Characteristics

- Gather information meaningful and useful
- Defined and simple to understand
- Supports innovation and creativity
- Relevant for multiple stakeholders
- Supports team building and understanding
- Increase the likelihood of setting the right expectations

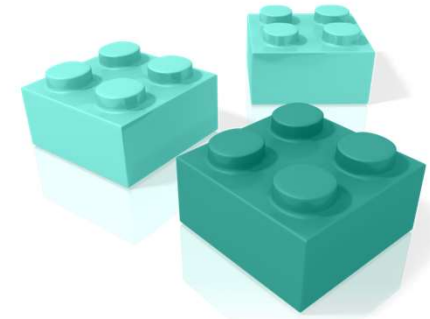
The best Methods is the
fun methods

Agenda

Communication
&
Decision Making

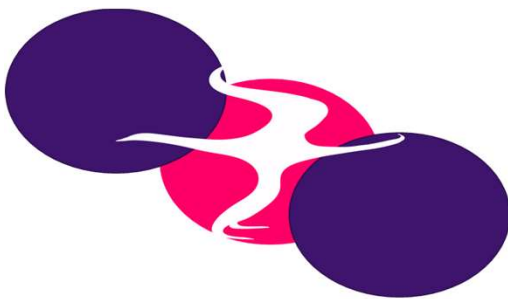


Equipment

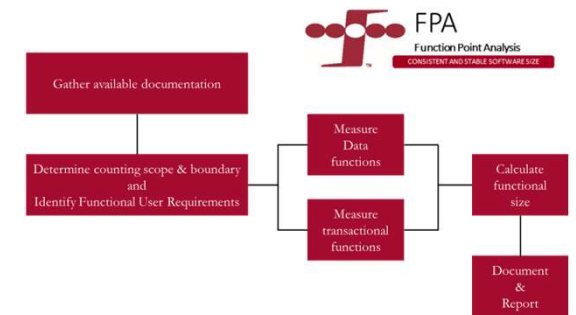
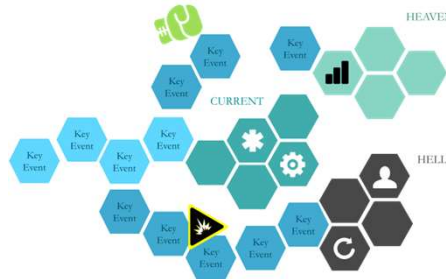


Lego Serious Play

Cynefin and Dot Voting

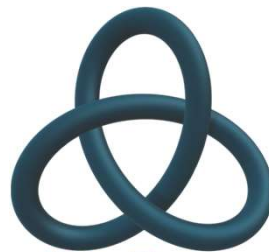
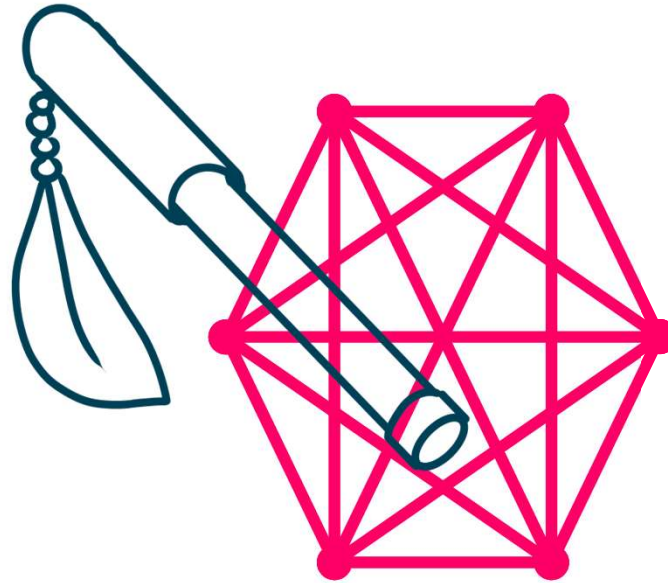


Future Backwards



Function Point Analysis

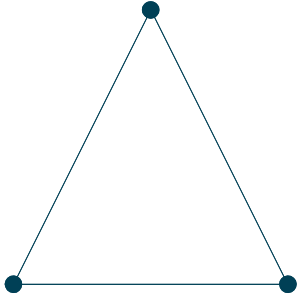
Communication & Decision Making



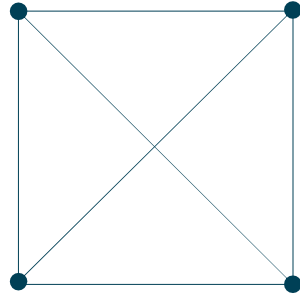
IP_{by} Green

Lines of Communication

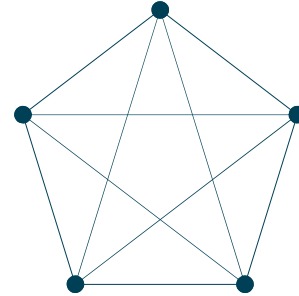
Brooks Law $\frac{n^2 - n}{2}$



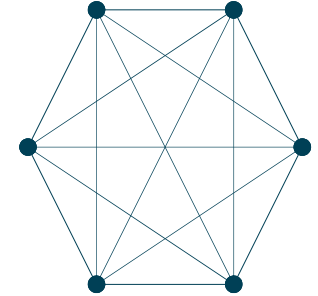
3 People, 3 lines



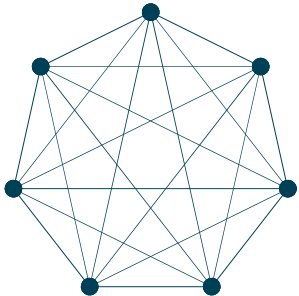
4 People, 6 lines



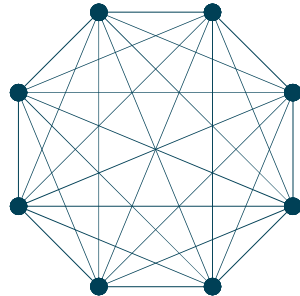
5 People, 10 lines



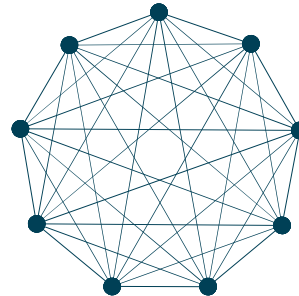
6 People, 15 lines



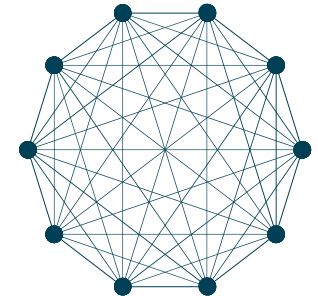
7 People, 21 lines



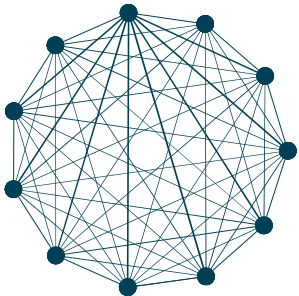
8 People, 28 lines



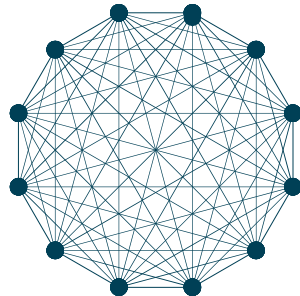
9 People, 36 lines



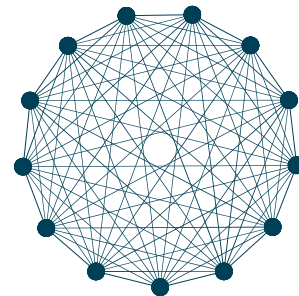
10 People, 45 lines



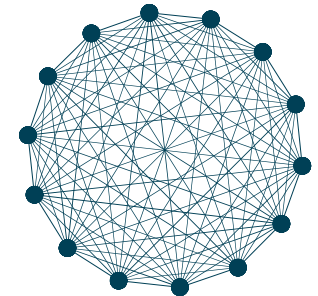
11 People, 55 lines



12 People, 66 lines



13 People, 78 lines



14 People, 91 lines

Opinions and Inputs



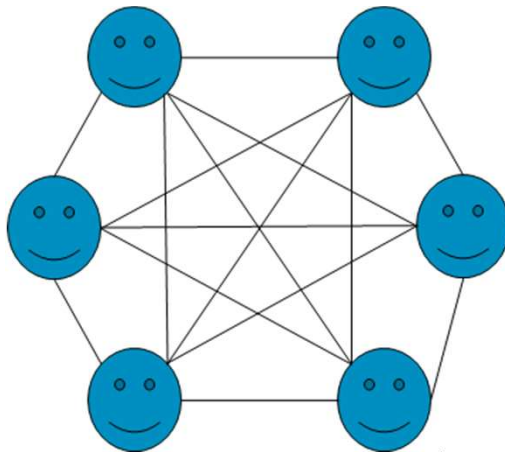
- The Perspective
- The Personality
- The Skills
- The Resource Type

All needs to be heard and taken into consideration

Be Aware of the lines of communication

Optimal team size is 6-8!

So – create circles of teams within the team if more resources is required

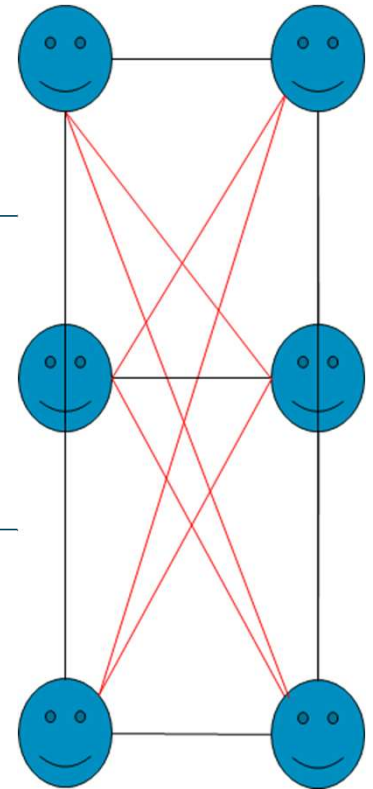


Good for team meetings
and team thinking

Sometimes requires a
facilitator

In some organization this type of
communicating is still required:

- Peer2Peer Decision
- Status Up&Down
- Escalation Down&Up



Recommendations

Consider the rules of the Indian Talking Stick

- Start the event with purpose and objectives
 - What is the individual expectations from the event?
 - The individual participants or shared objective of the meeting?
- End the event with a round table
 - Any inputs or concerns before we adjourn?
- Facilitator - is there to facilitate
 - Ensures all have time to talk
 - Ask individuals - What is your opinion?
 - Ensure all have had the opportunity to be heard!



“One of the **deepest needs** of the human soul is to be understood.

Once that need is met, the personal **focus can shift to interdependent problem solving**” (The 8th Habit, pp. 198)

Biggest Issue with Communication



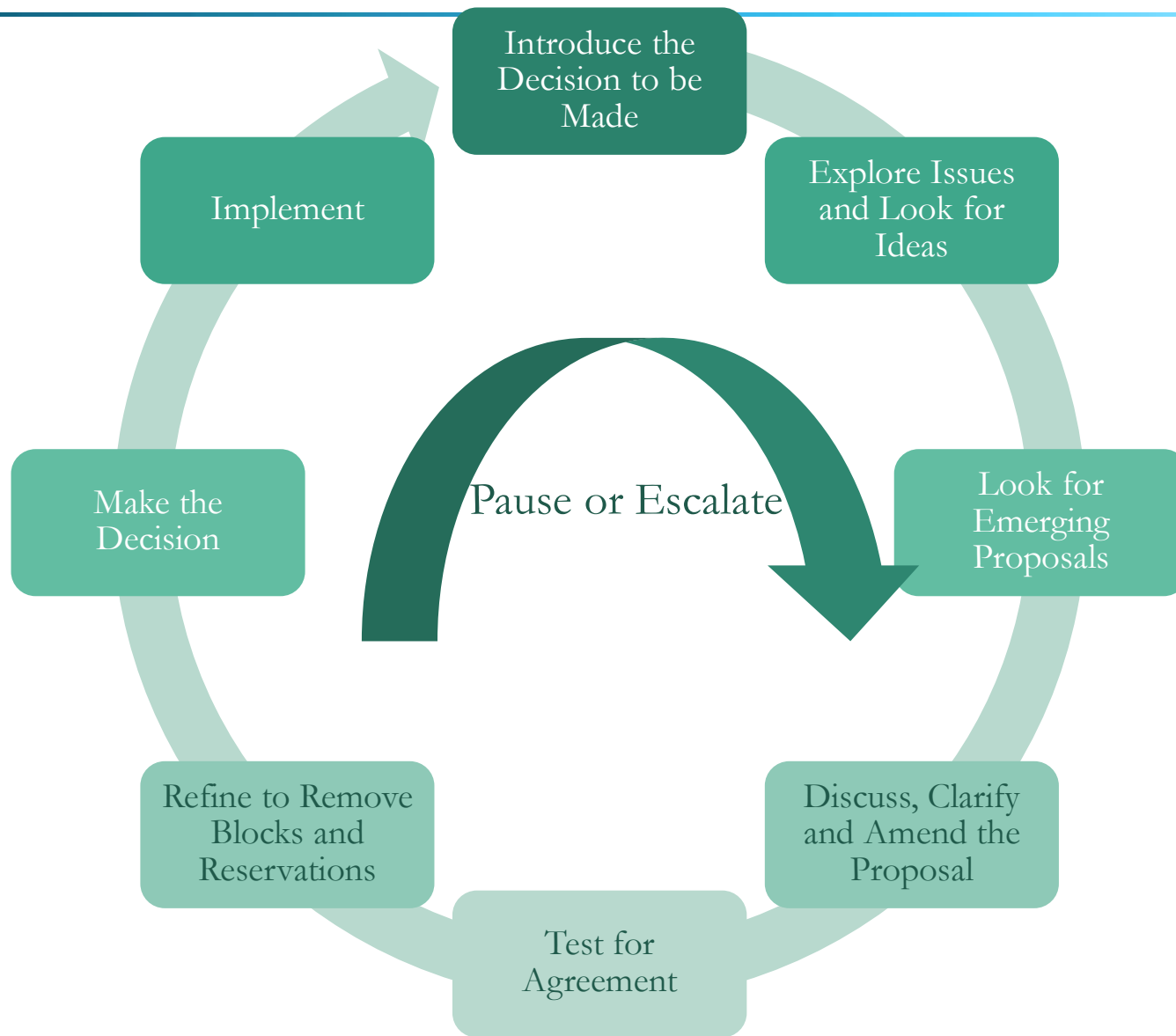
Decision
Making

Consensus Decision Making

- Consensus decisions are the output of a process in which a team or group finds a solution that everyone can either actively support or live with.
- This type of decision making reinforces strong team behavioral norms by ensuring that everyone on the team has a seat at the table during the decision-making process.
- The team integrates all points of view – both majority and minority – into the deliberation process



Decision Making Process



DAIR

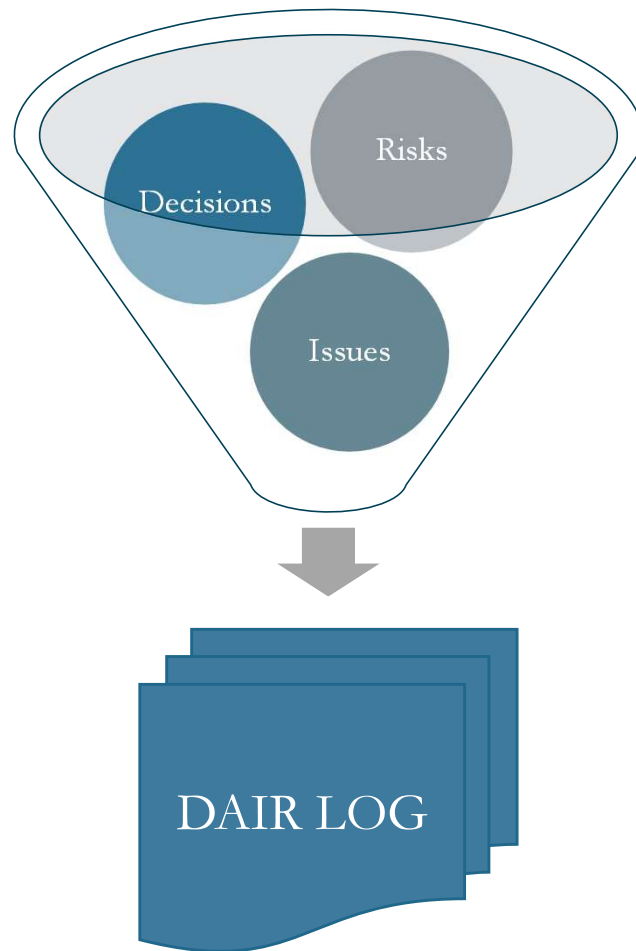
The four most important things to
document



DAIR

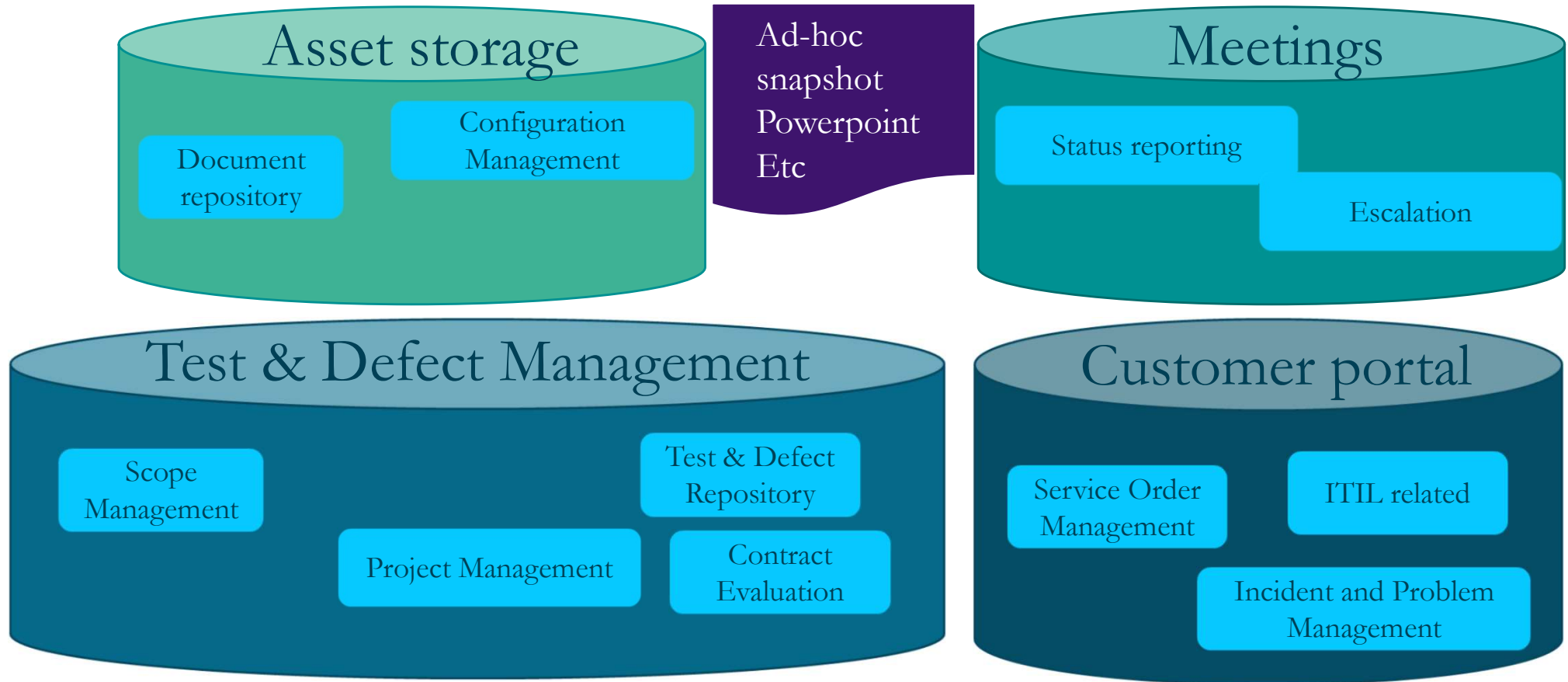


DAIR Log

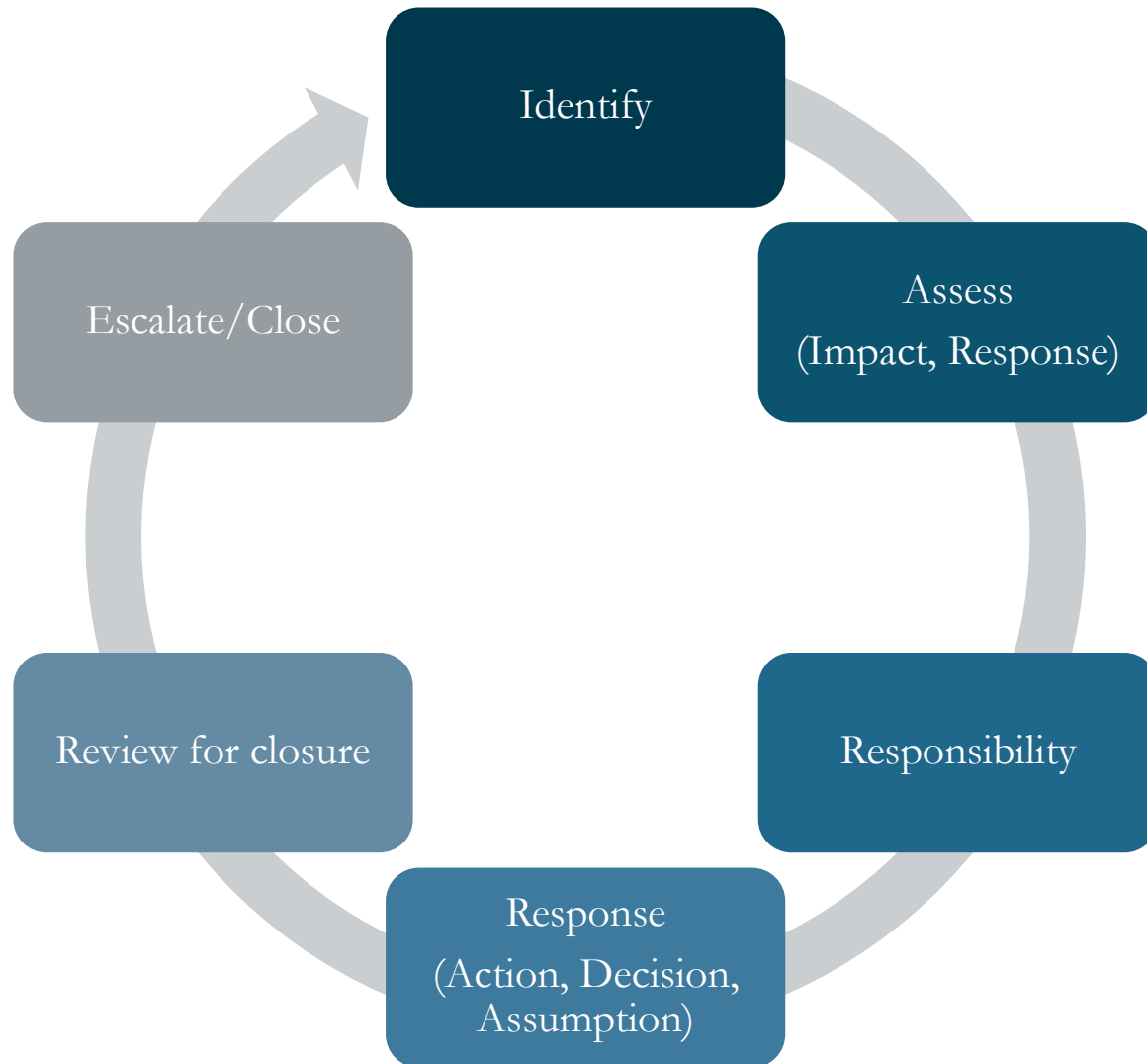


- One Tool or Spreadsheet captures all
- Used and monitored by a dedicated person
- Iterative documentation
- Meeting, Agreement, Point of control

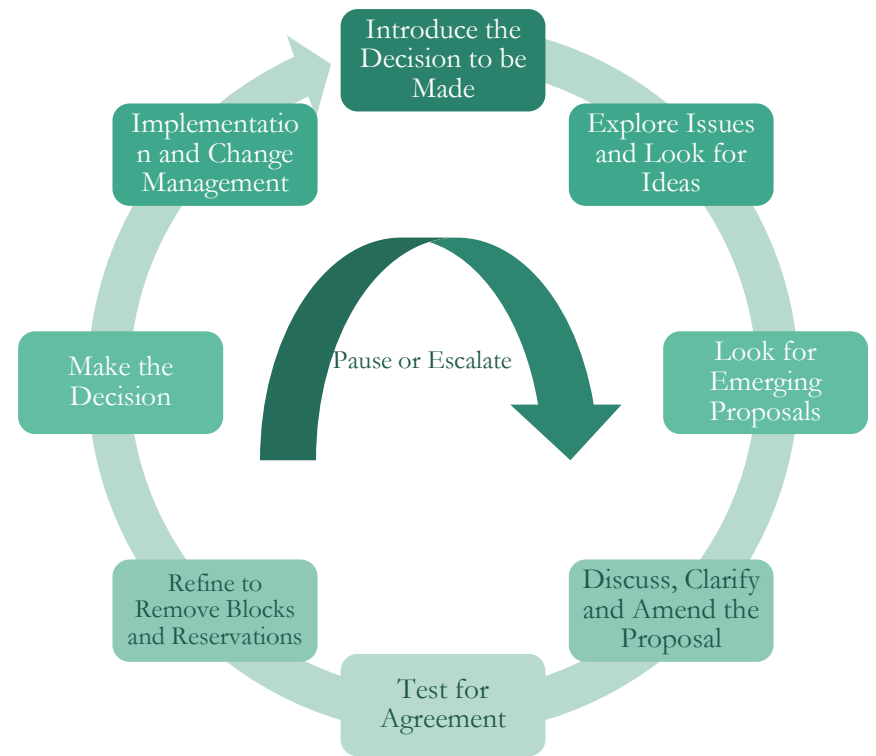
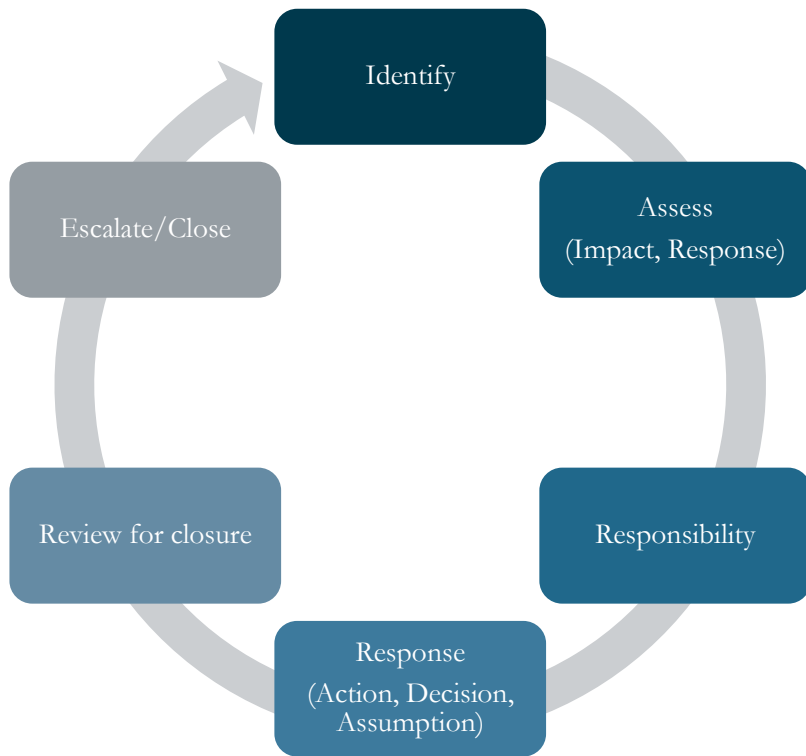
Team Tools



DAIR process



DAIR & Decision-making – Successful Communication



Equipment



The brain



Your brain has a right and a left side

- Using color, symbols and drawings – makes you use the right side of your brain
- Using your hands can be yoga for the brain (think knitting)
- Card playing is one of the recommended memory enhancement exercise

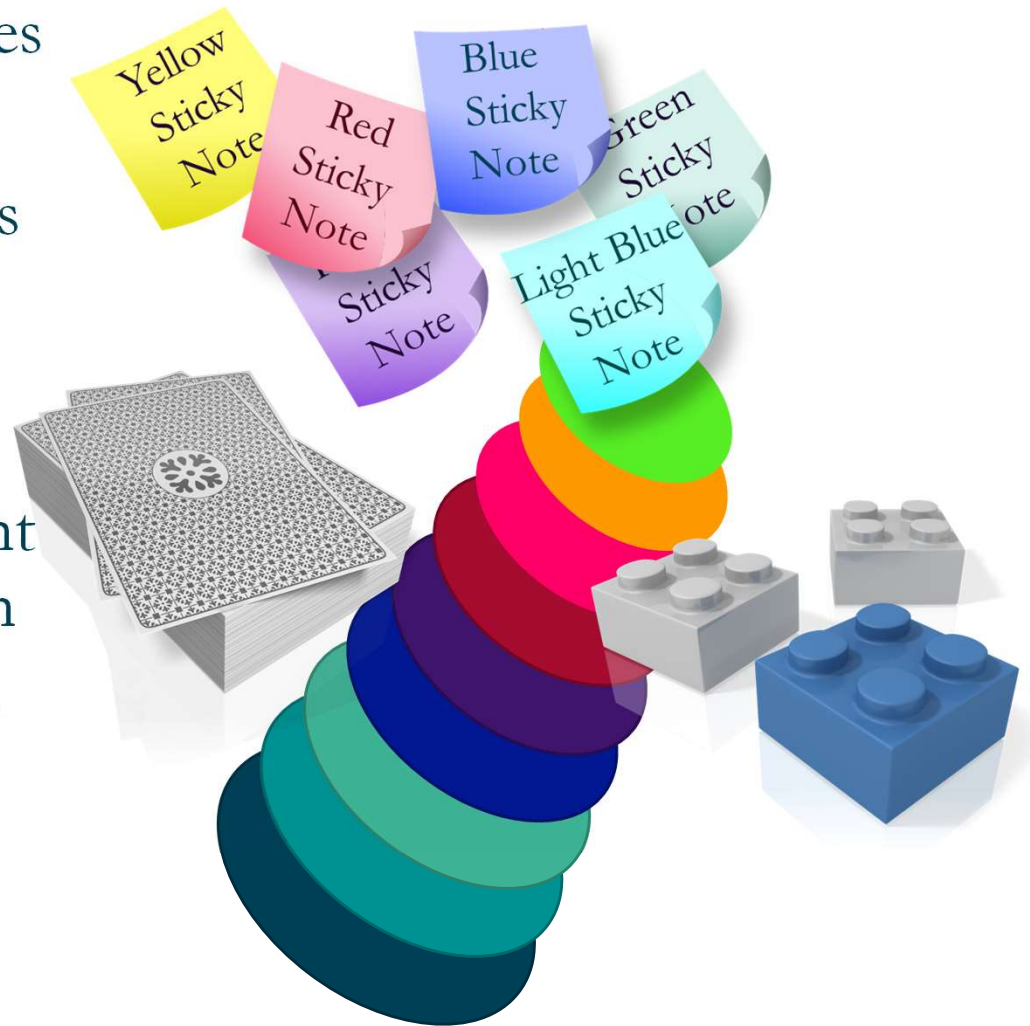
The result is synergy

– your memory can cope with twice as much information

- Your concentration increases

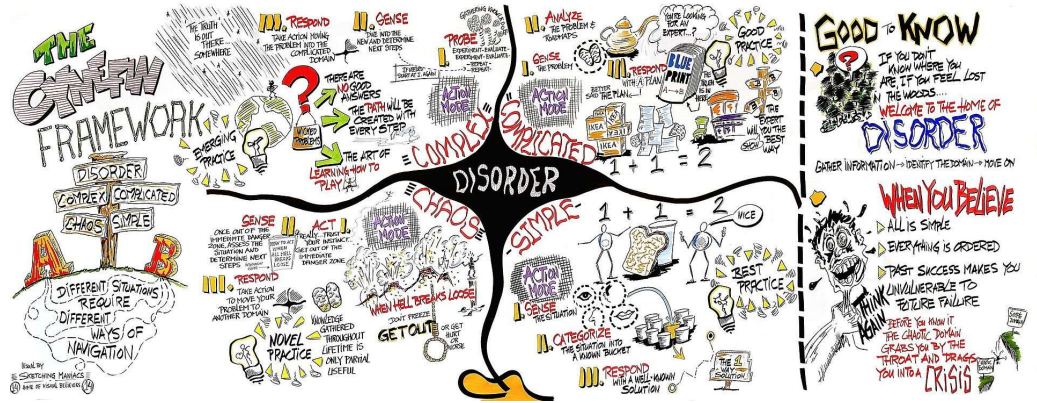
Equipment

- Choose the cards that makes sense for you
- Combine different card sets
- Create your own cards
- Use Lego Blocks
- Use Sticky notes in different shapes - Stars and Hexogen
- Use Whiteboards, Window and Flip overs
- Use colors and different sizes



Pens

- Have Pens that work on
 - Window
 - Paper
 - Whiteboards
- Different sizes
- Different Colors



Get inspiration from Mind Mapping approach

Combine Colors, drawings, symbols, etc

Sticky Notes

- Used for all and nothing
- Sometimes colors means something – sometimes they don't

But all get excited when they have the opportunity to write something down that other will read!



Card Decks



www.agileleanhouse.com/en/agilecards

House A/S 20

Planning Poker Cards

- Fibonacci Card
- Perhaps a couple of extra



T-shirt Size



- Used as high level estimating technique
- You can link it to Effort, Size, Cost, Price what ever you like

Understood by all – quickly
Consistent only if “Rules of thumb” is applied

Confidence Assessment

Daniel Kahneman focus on confidence

- Use when you can see the confidence might not be high
- Use to evaluate confidence in decisions
- Use to evaluate confidence in estimates



“When lots of people are trying to pursue opportunities against the odds, it’s not very good for most of them, most of them will fail,”

Daniel Kahneman

Kano Estimation

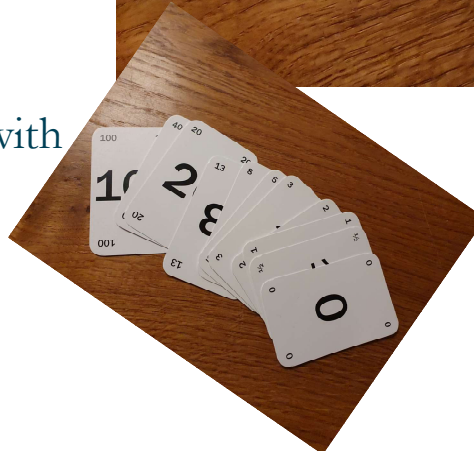
The Kano model is a theory for product development and customer satisfaction developed in the 1980s by Professor Noriaki Kano

The 5 Card Category

- Too Small: Like a single brick of lego, that only have value as part of the set.
- Too Big: Must be broken down, decomposed before the user can assess the value.
- Reverse: Annoying for the users and should of course not be implemented.
- Exciter: This feature will make the users say “Wow, can you do that as well?”
- Must Have: The user will not accept the product without this feature or quality

When Exciter or Must have is used:

Consider using Quantify Business Value with Planning Poker Card.



Cynefin Cards

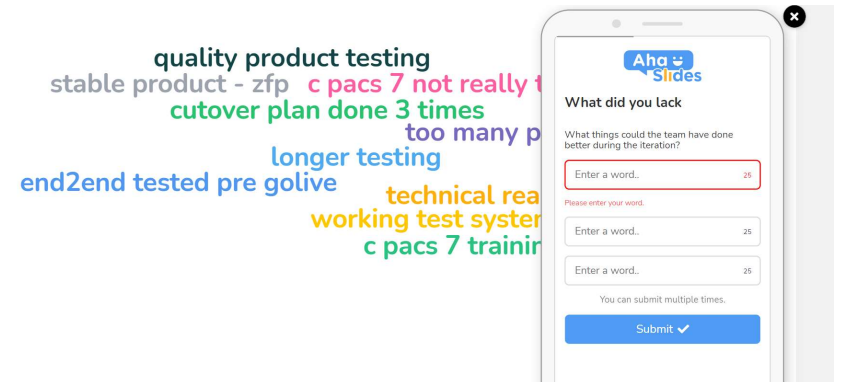
- Short description card
 - Helps to remember when new to the game
- Show the individual perspective
 - Used for decision making and next step discussions



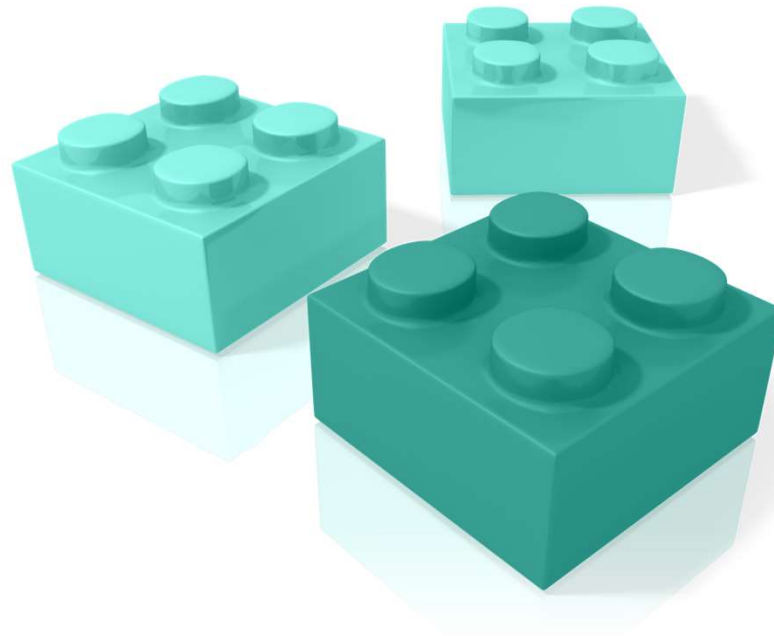
And WHAT if we are Virtual

- Video Conference
- Screen Sharing
- Tools:
 - MindMapping
 - WhiteBoards
 - Interactive tools etc
 - Backlog/Kanban (Trello like)
 - Chat groups
 - Pen drawing

Try it out: <https://ahaslides.com/IPBYGREEN1>



Lego Serious Play



Lego Serious Play

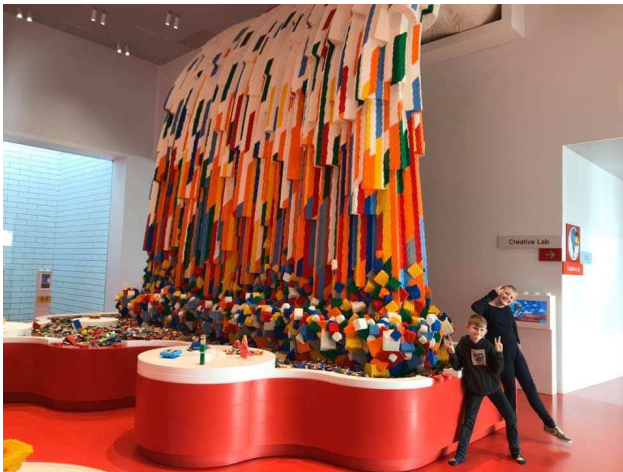
My Thoughts

- Adults playing Lego with a purpose
- Great team building exercise
- Great motivator
- Decision making and listen technique

LEGO® Serious Play

- Enhance innovation and business performance
- Insight and awareness into commitment and shared goals

www.lego.com/en-us/seriousplay



Serious Play Process

The Steps in Serious Play

The Challenge

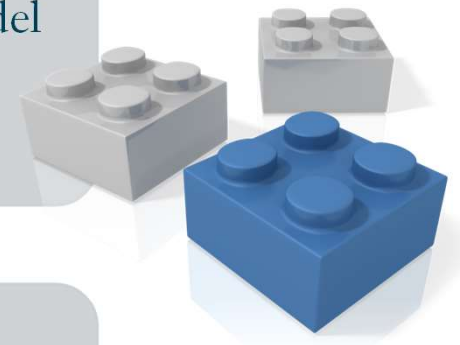
- Facilitator formulate Challenge
- Purpose to open reflection and dialog
Challenge to serve the purpose of the event

The Building

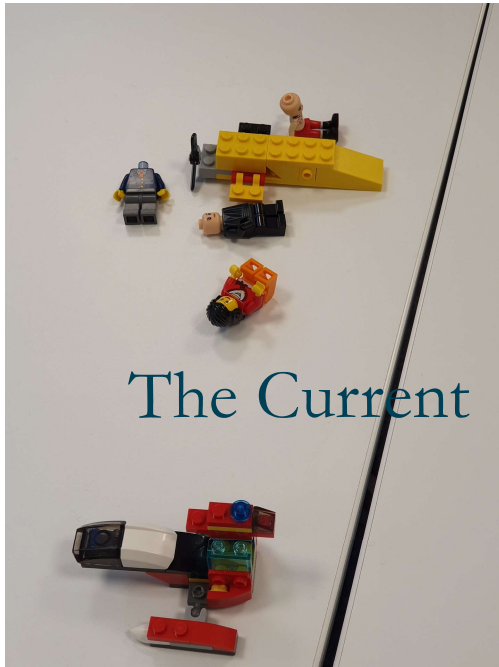
- Assign meaning and narrative to their model
A reflective process using metaphors
Access to the knowledge and experience

The Sharing

- Share stories and assigned meanings
Everybody shares and listen
Shared Understanding and Goals



Lego “Serious” Play - Example



Shared understanding

- Focus
- Priorities
- Plans and Dreams

Re-**Energize**



Current Example

A Team that needed to agree and commit between requirement and ability to build

The Challenge

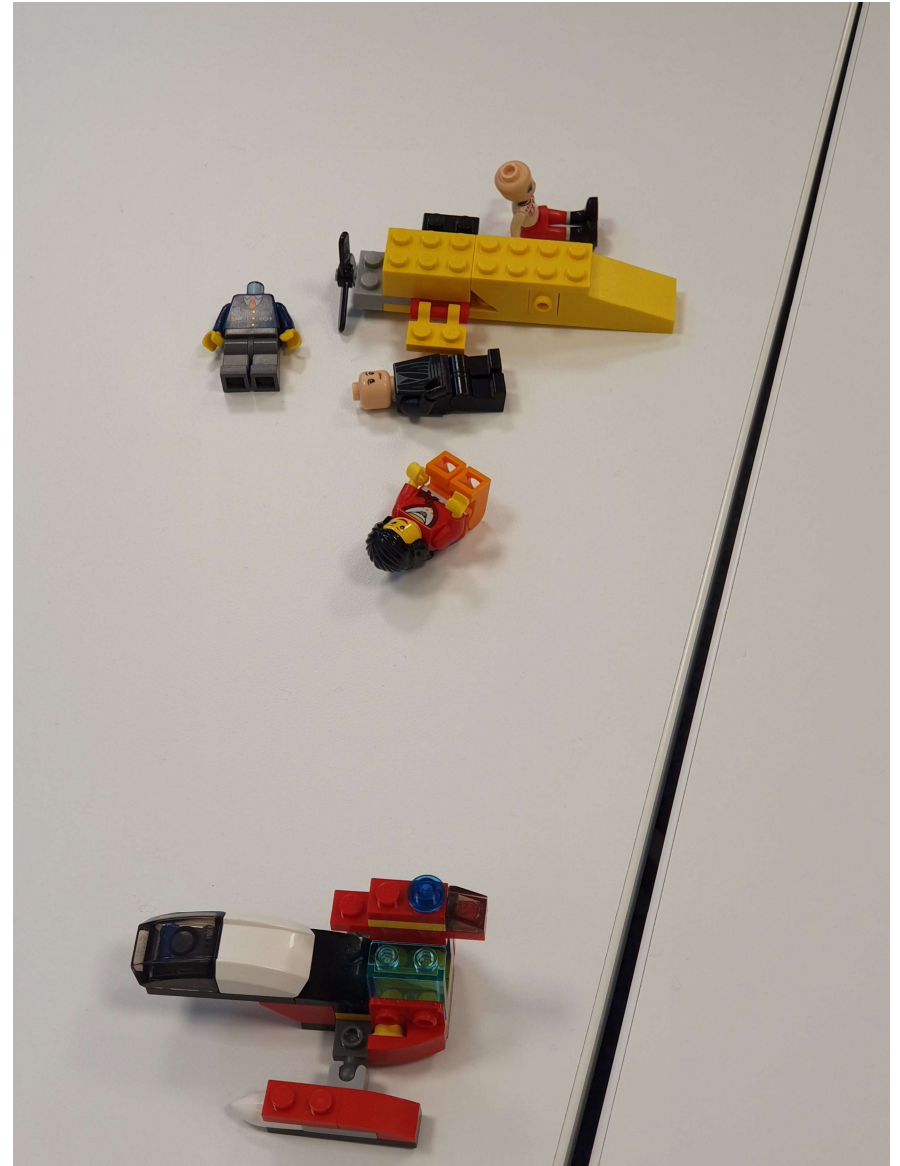
- Where are we today

The Building

- In teams of 2-3 with a mix between Users and Developers

The Sharing

- An open discussion over a cup of Coffee



Shared Goals



A Team that needed to find a shared goal and objective

The Challenge

- Where do we want to be in 6 months

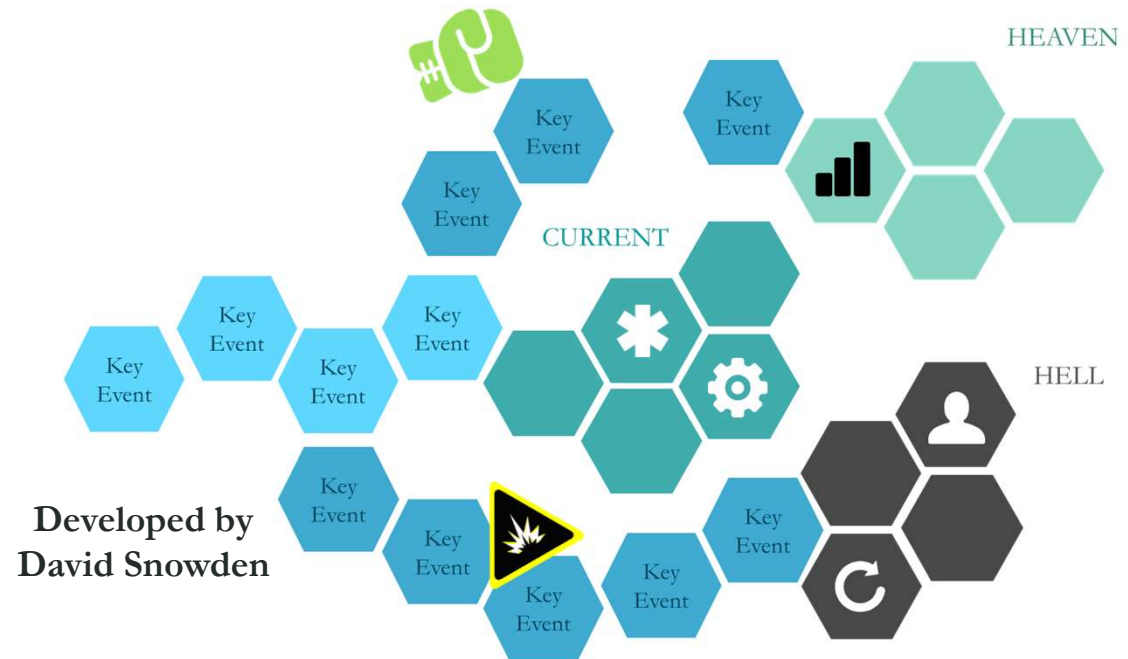
The Building

- In teams of 2-3 with a mix between Users and Developers

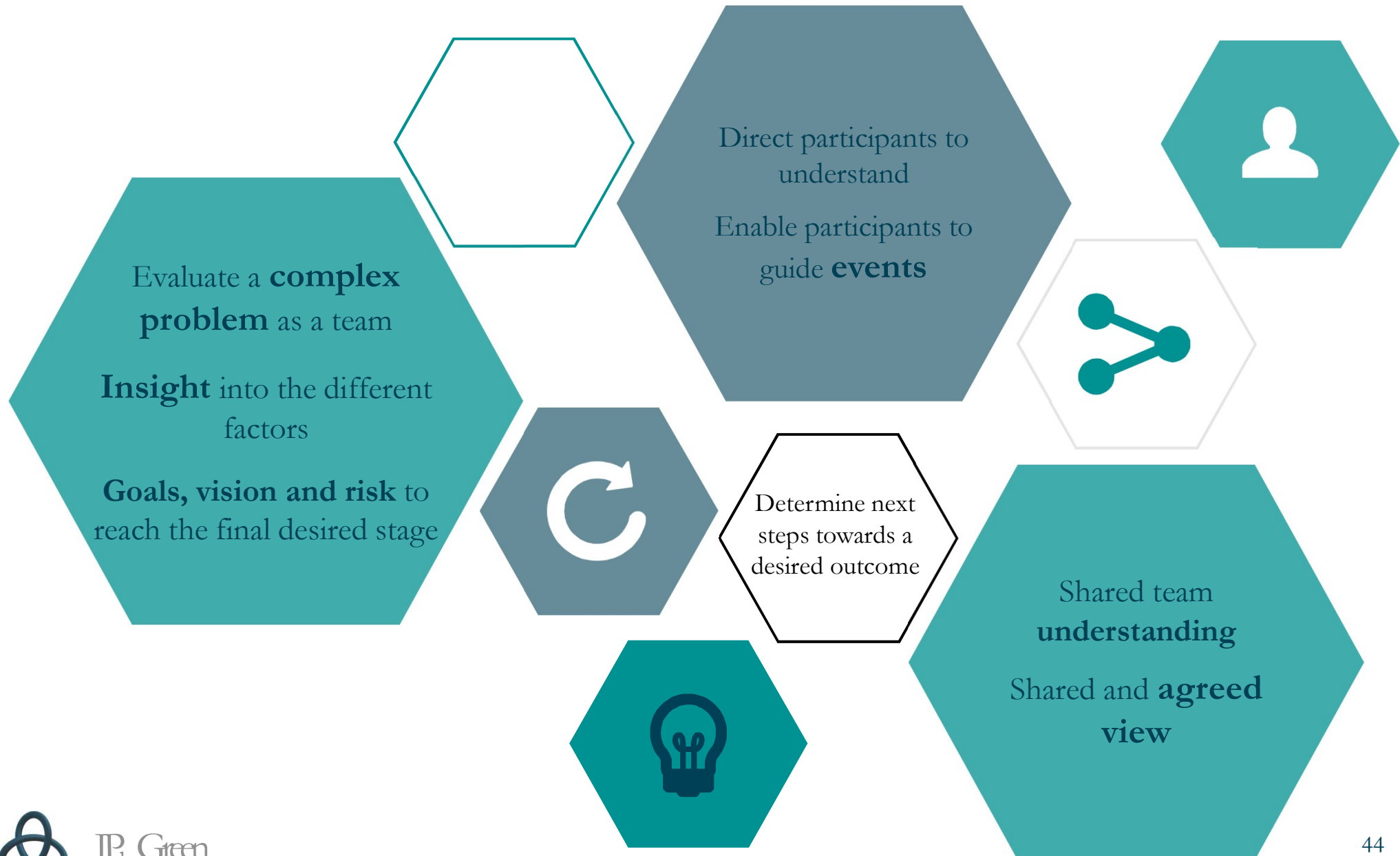
The Sharing

- Input to goals and objectives

Future Backwards



The Future Backwards

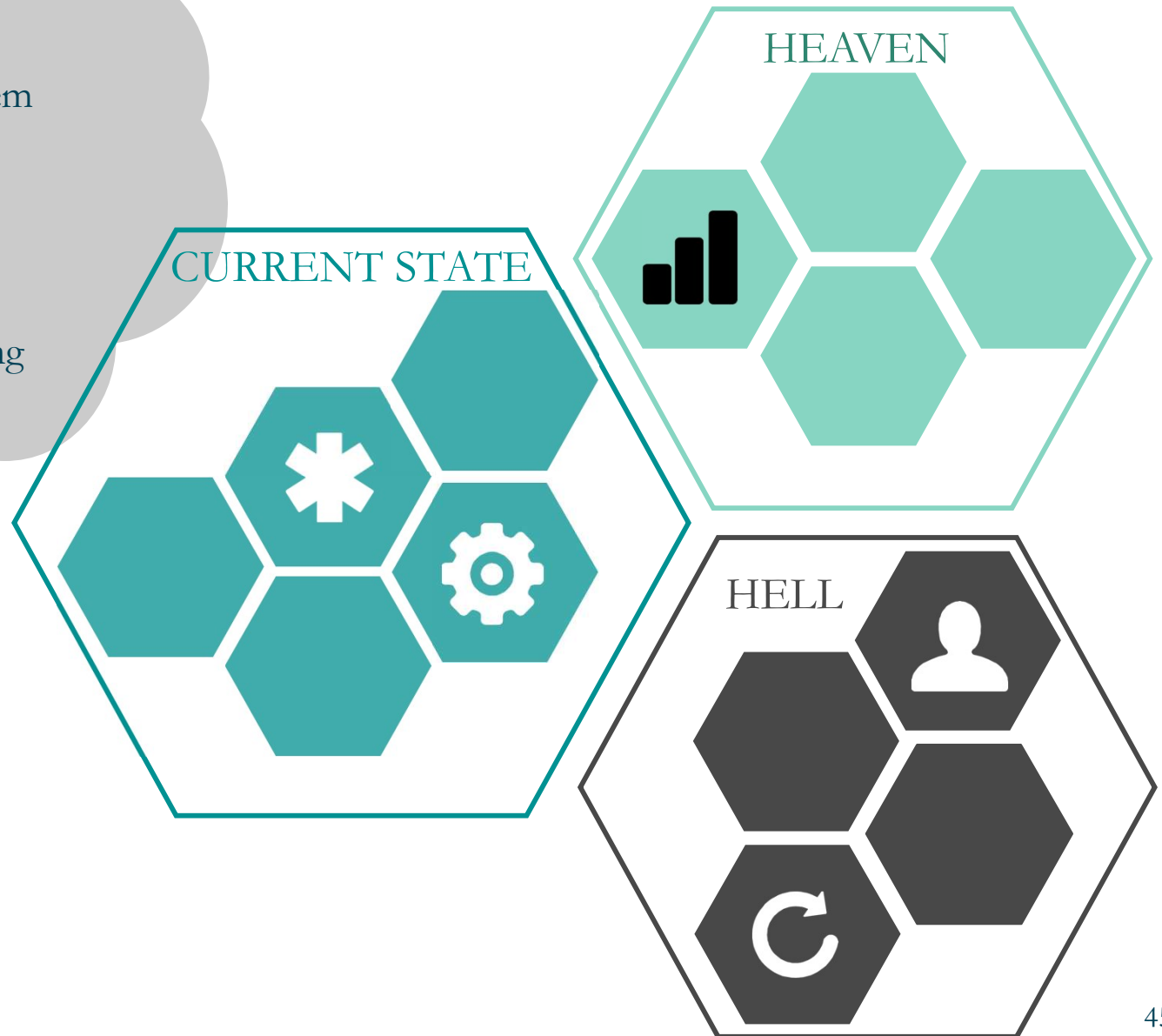


The Future Backwards - Guidelines

In teams of maximum 4 – 5 participants describe:

- Current State of the problem
- Heaven for the problem
- Hell for the problem

You have 3 times 7 minutes.
Timing might change depending on the problem

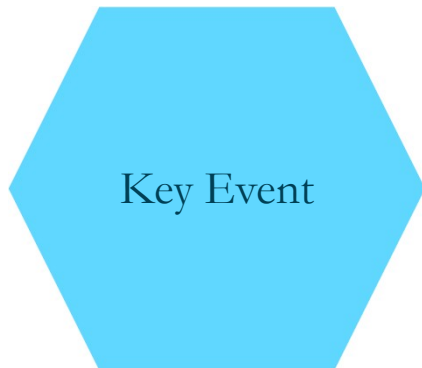


Key Events

The Lucky Punch or the Black Accident

Key Events

Events that are part of the collective memory of the organization and may influence decision making



Lucky Punch

The event or activity that will increase the likelihood of reaching heaven

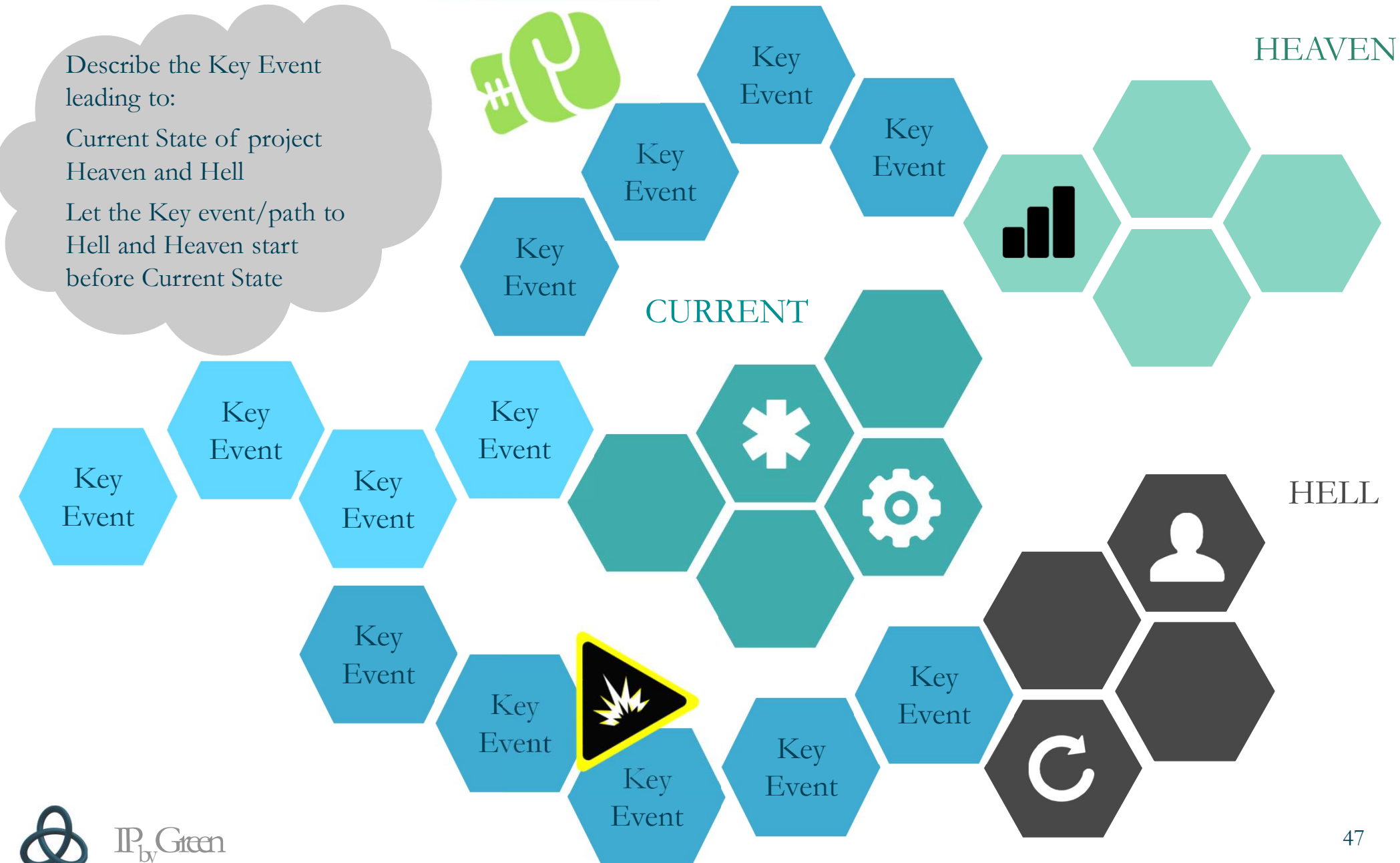


Black Accident

The event or activity that will take us straight to Hell



Visual Perspectives

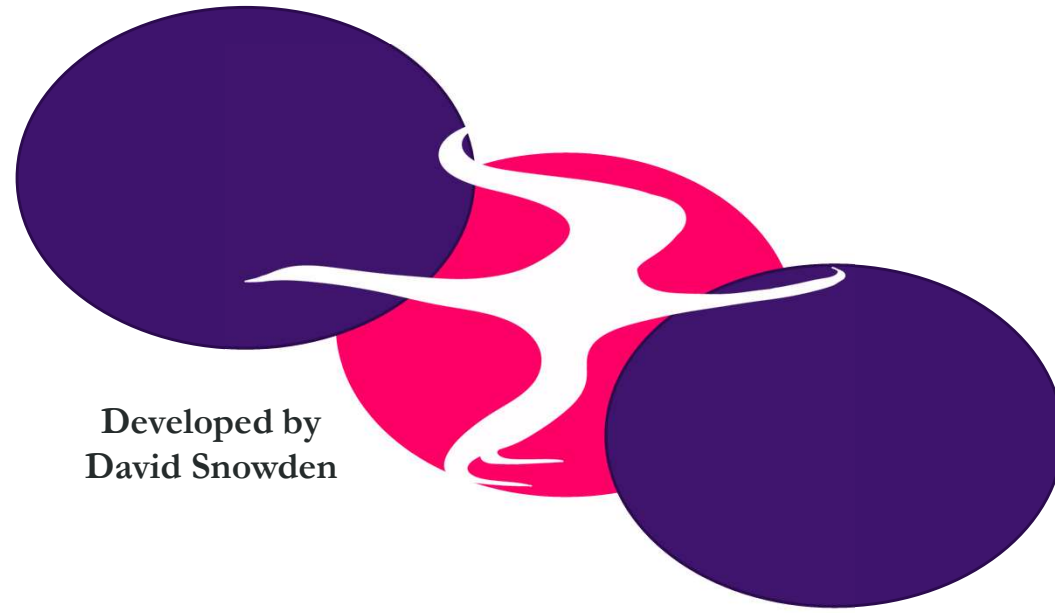


Future Backwards Examples



- Remember to break down the problem to a reasonable “Size”
- If the problem is too “big” it becomes a theoretical solution
- Remember to ensure all has their “talking” time and nobody is dominating or influencing the inputs
- Option to have lucky punch and black accident as a breakout of only a few key resources

Cynefin and Dot Voting

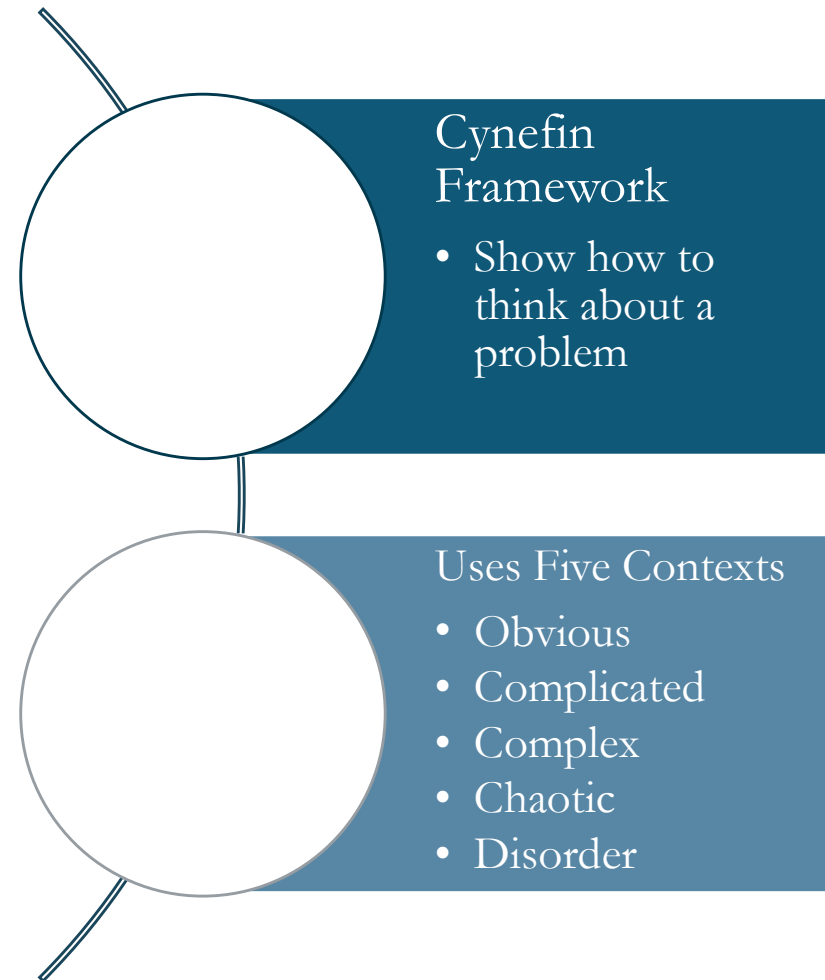


Developed by
David Snowden

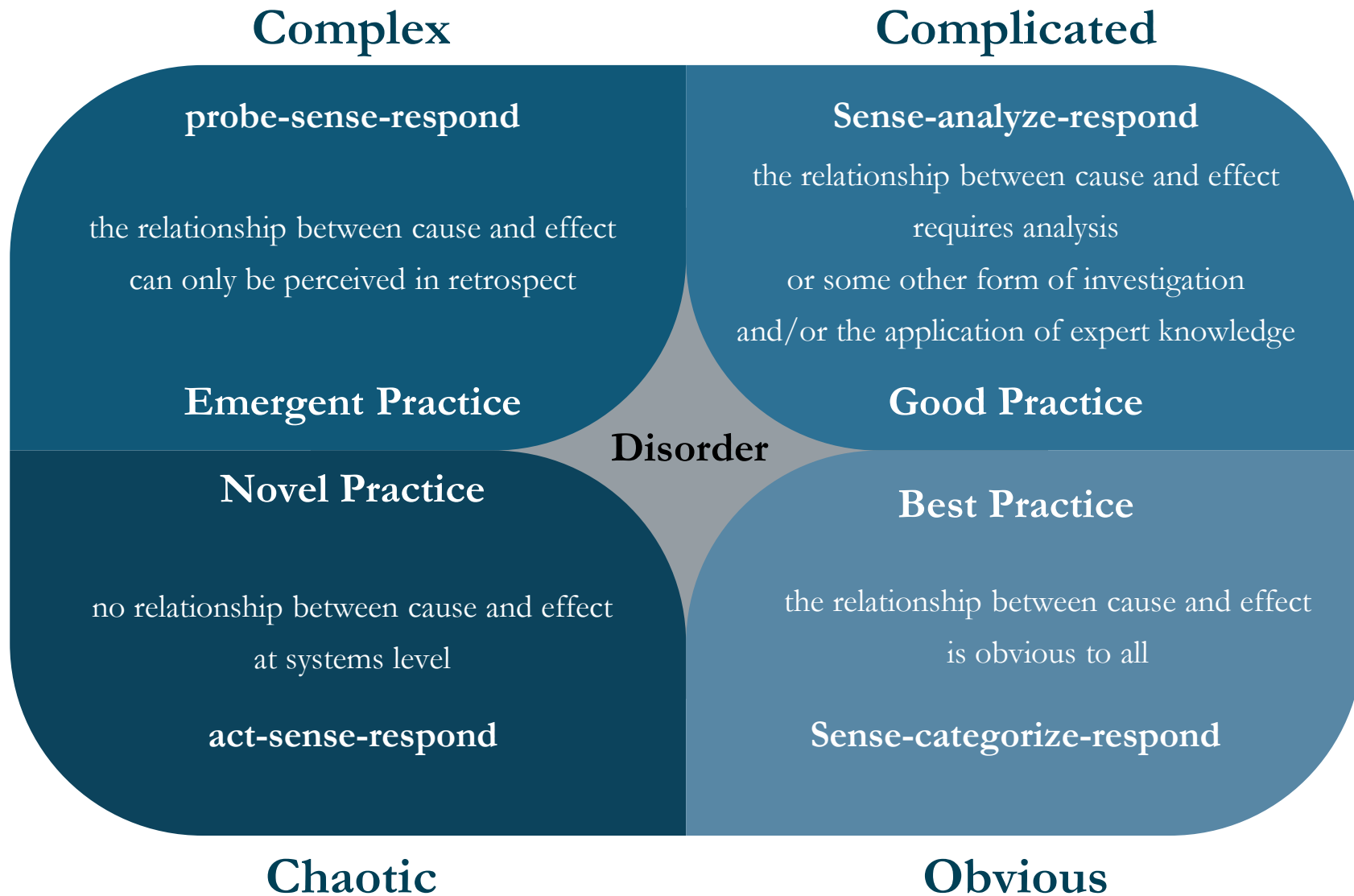


Cynefin

- The Cynefin framework is a conceptual framework used to aid decision-making. Created in 1999 by Dave Snowden, it has been described as a "sense-making device".
- Cynefin pronouns **ki-nev-in** for "cynefin", as "f" in Welsh is pronounced "v"
- Cynefin is a Welsh word, which as a noun literally means "haunt, usual abode" or "habitat", but it is used as "place of your multiple belongings", that can be cultural, geographical, religious, tribal etc..
- Cynefin offers **five** decision-making contexts or "domains" – obvious, complicated, complex, chaotic, and disorder - that help managers to identify how they perceive situations and make sense of their own and other people's behavior.



Cynefin Framework



Cynefin In Practice

Complex

Probe-Sense-Respond

Don't try to find all the stories.
Find one or two proving some value and
teaching you something about the problem and
solution,
build those and use what you learn to find the
rest.

Emergent Practice

Complicated

Sense-Analyze-Respond

Find all the stories and
do the most valuable and/or
most risky ones first.

Good Practice

Disorder

Figure out which domain
you're in before
splitting so you don't take
the wrong approach

Novel Practice

Put out the fire!
Splitting stories probably isn't important
right now.

Act-Sense-Respond

Chaotic

Best Practice

Just build it. If it's too big
find all the stories and do
the most valuable ones first.

Sense-Categorize-Respond

Simple

Dot Voting

A democratic process input

- As a way to priorities
- As a measure of interest
- As an input from all participants



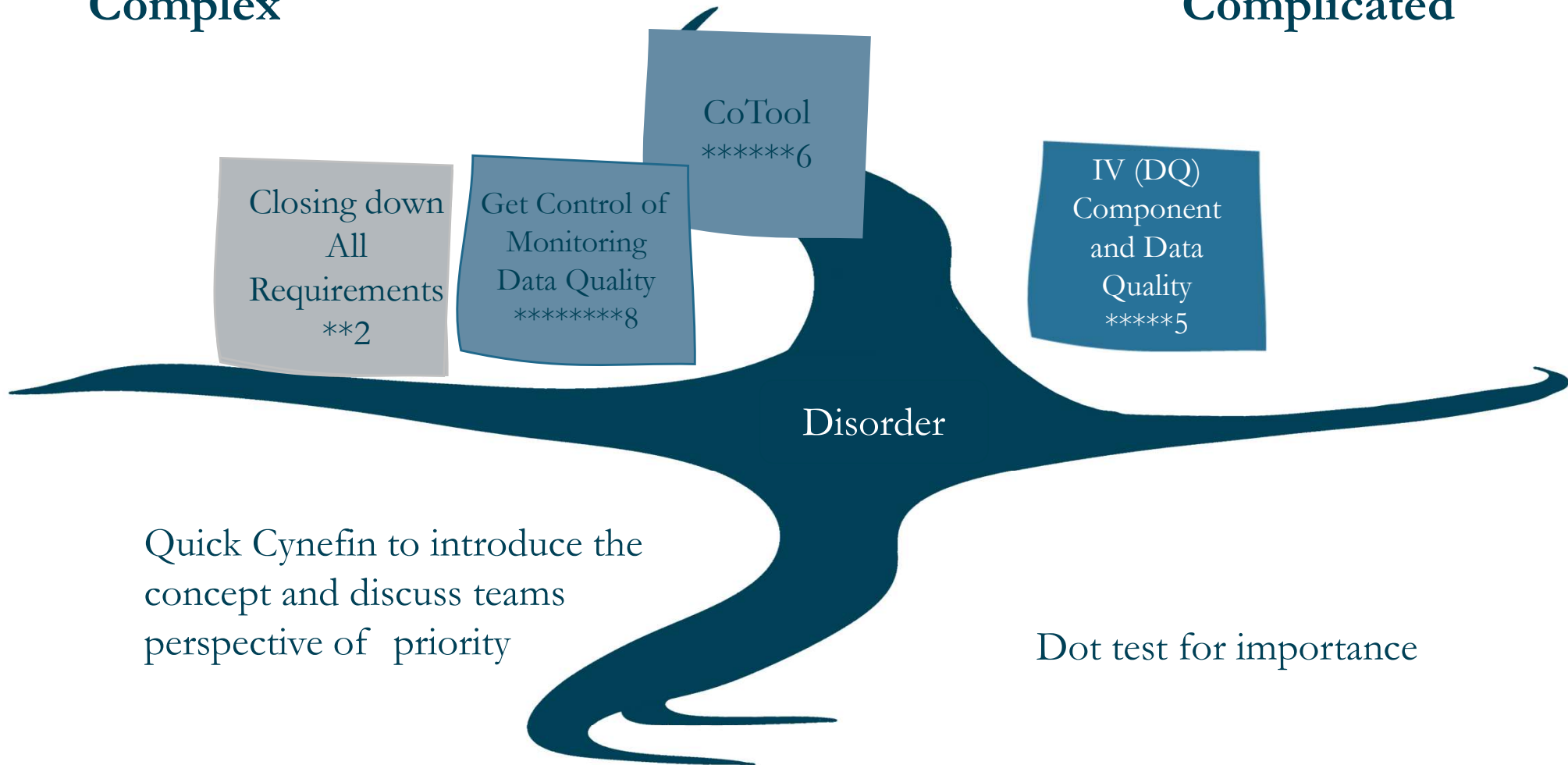
Simple – Dots, stickers, pencils – it does matter

Remember to formalize a statement of what is voted about

Cynefin – Example

Complex

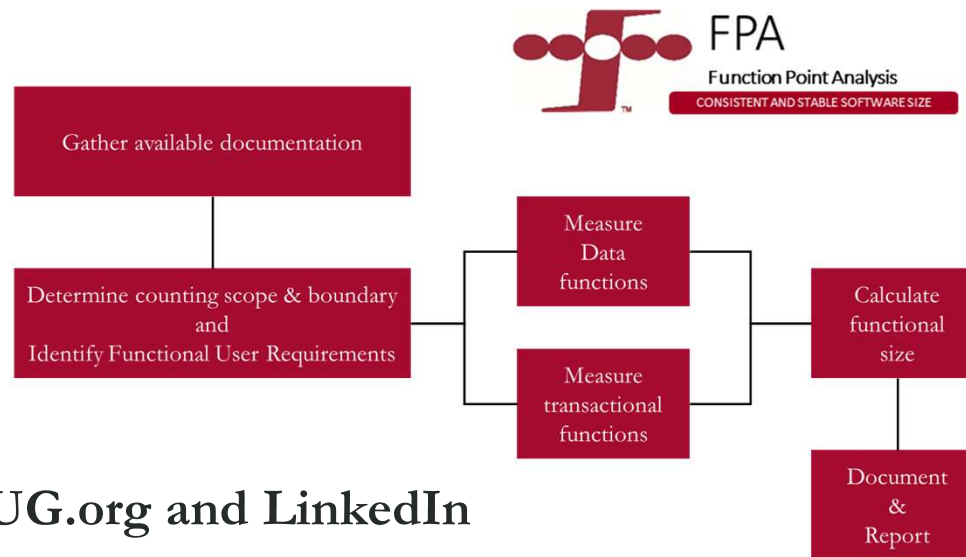
Complicated



Chaotic

Simple

Function Point Analysis



Join us at IFPUG.org and LinkedIn



Function Point Analysis – the Method



FPA

Function Point Analysis

CONSISTENT AND STABLE SOFTWARE SIZE

A Certified FP Specialist is an expert in bridging between User, Technical and Planning needs

- Business Process & Software Requirements Breakdown
- Scope Control from a Business perspective
- Scope analysis and control from a user's perspective
- Scope of work for Teams and Projects
- List of deliverables
- List of transactions to be tested
- Measure of impact
- Key Performance normalization factor
- The Functional Size Measure of a project or software component

The Process for scope illumination, control and measurement

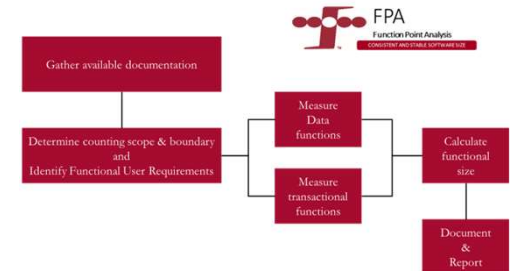
Estimation and Monitoring

What does it take to build a LEGO construction?

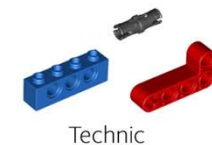
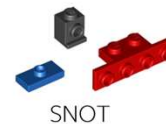
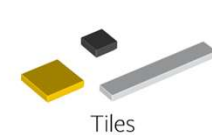
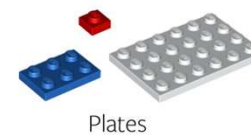
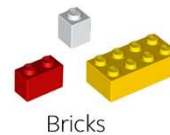


Simple construction

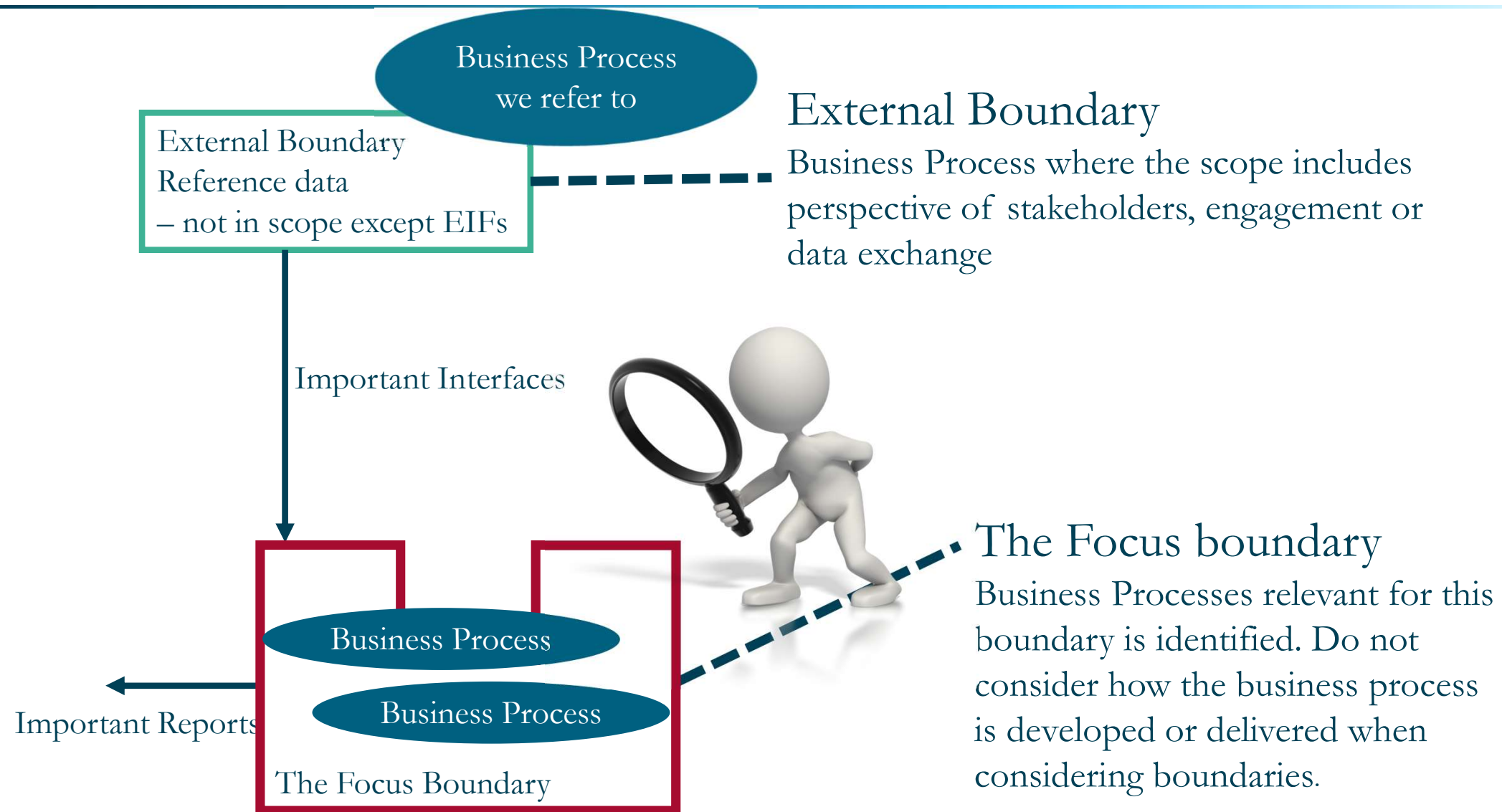
Complex construction



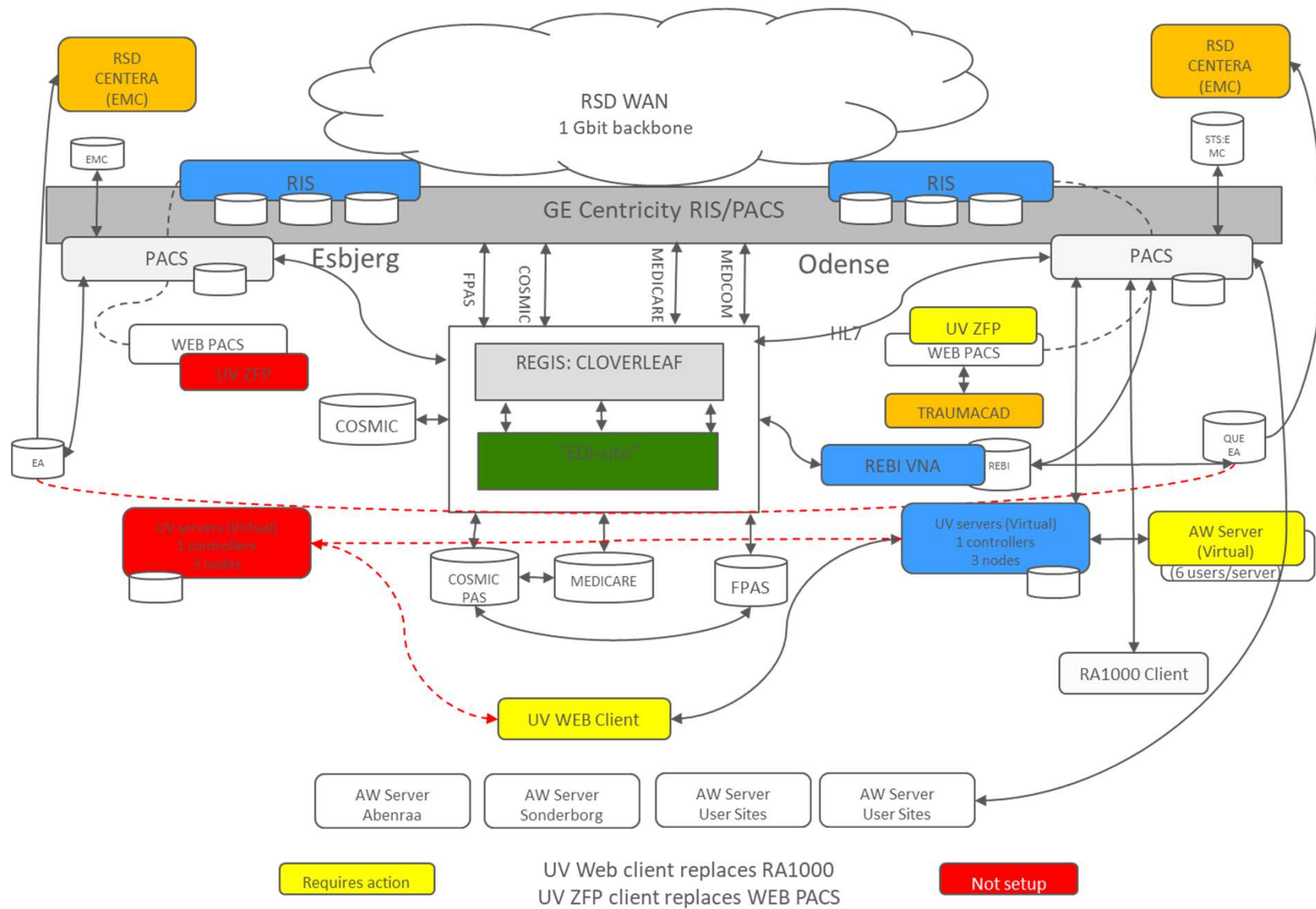
...it certainly depends on the requirements



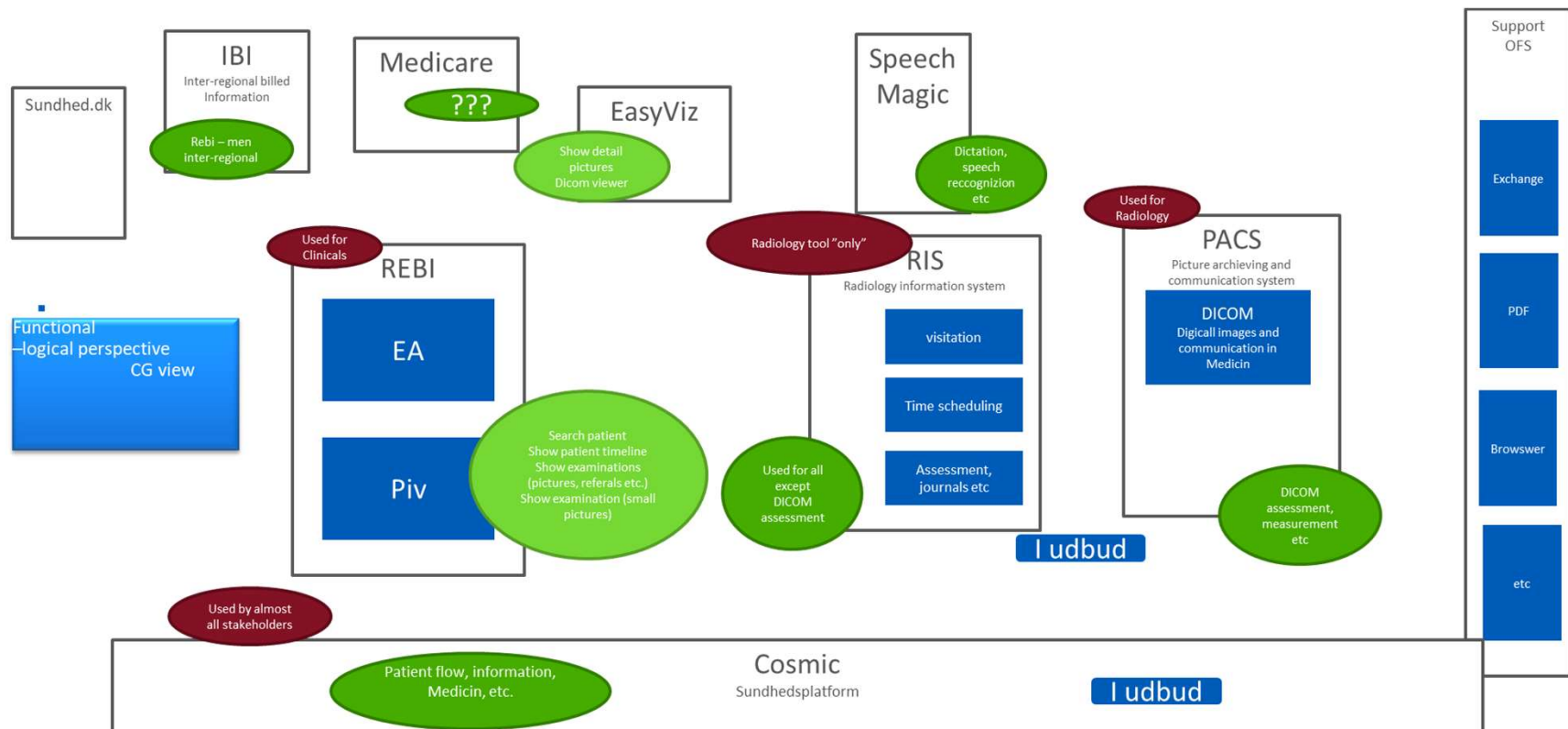
Boundaries from a business perspective



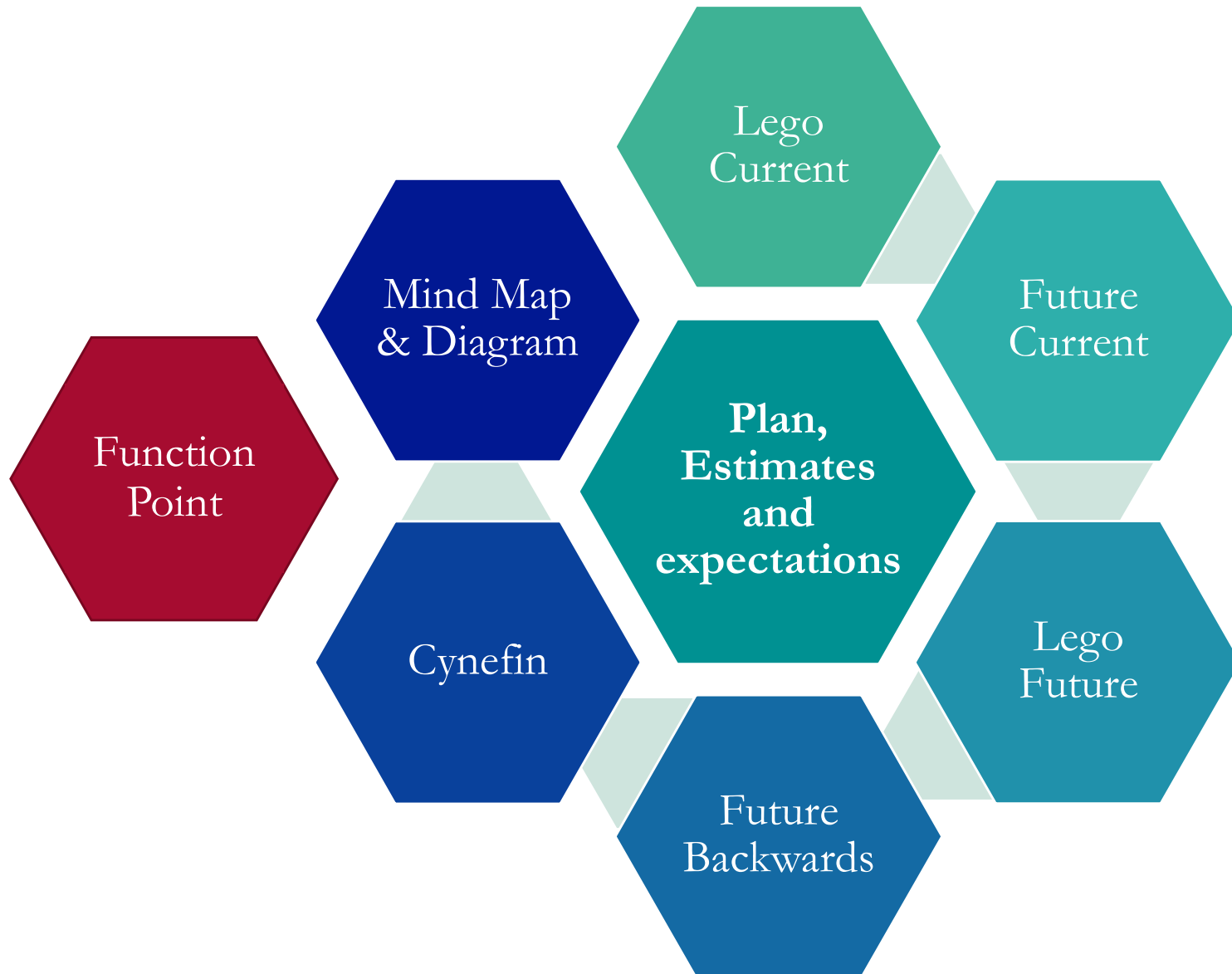
Example - Technical



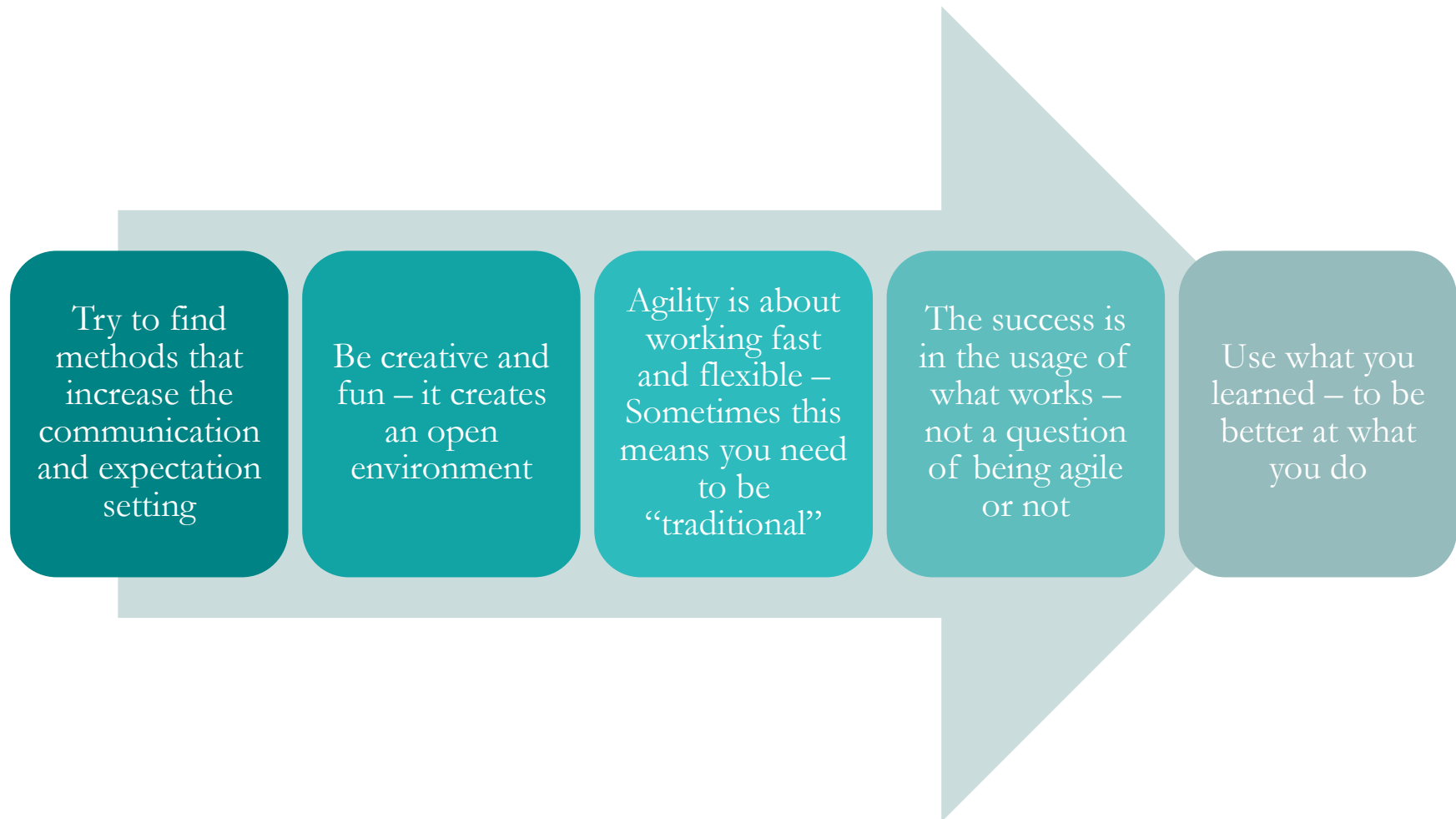
Example – Functional & Business Process



The Flow on a Workshop



Final Statement: My word of wisdom



Questions?



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SPEAKER NAME

Christine Green

IPbyGreen

cg@ipbygreen.com

Hosted by

Wendy Nolan

The Great IT Professional

Wendy.Nolan@cai.io

www.greatpro.org





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