

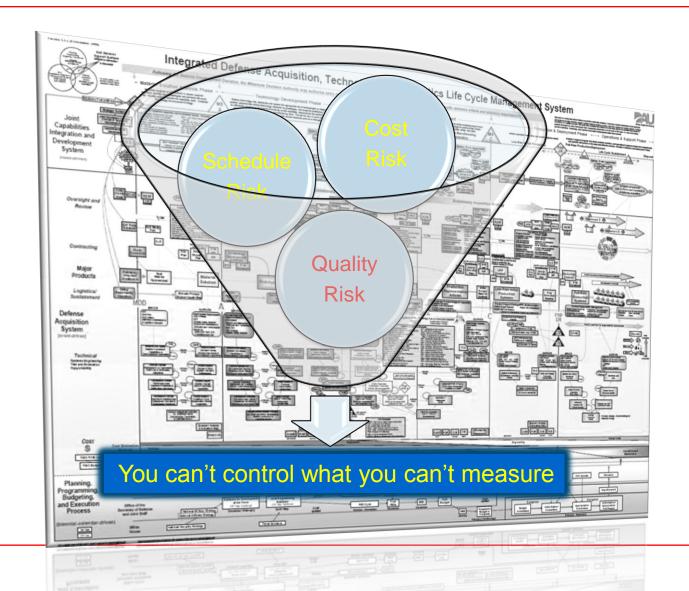
# An Innovative Approach to Lower the Risk of Software Intensive Development Programs

Jeff Dunlap
Director Navy C4ISR
Jeff.dunlap@baesystems.com



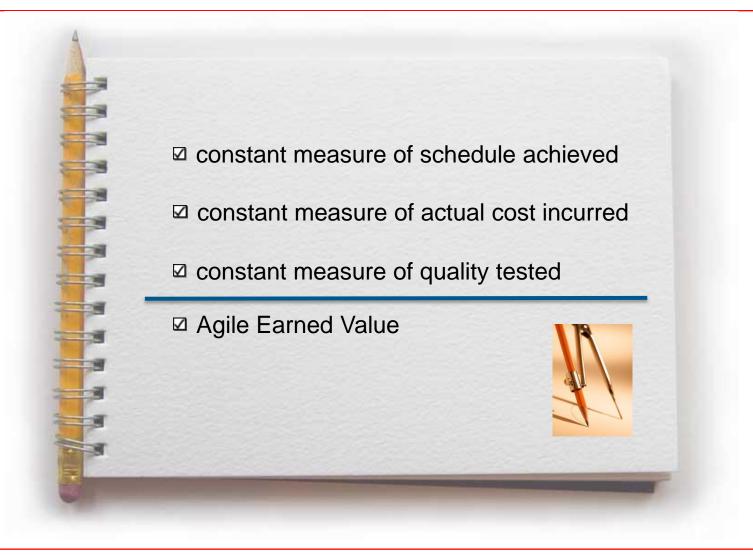


### Assertion: Less risk = greater probability of success



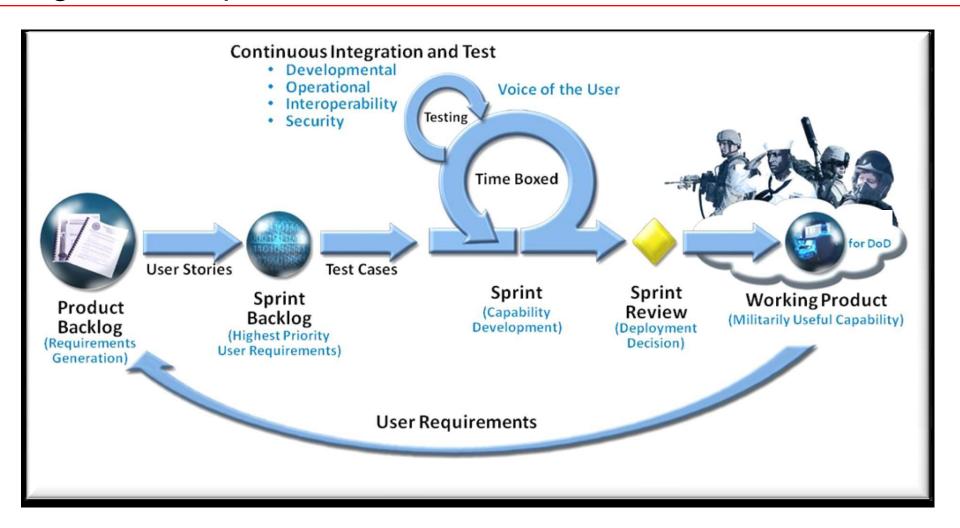


### Elements needed to control risk



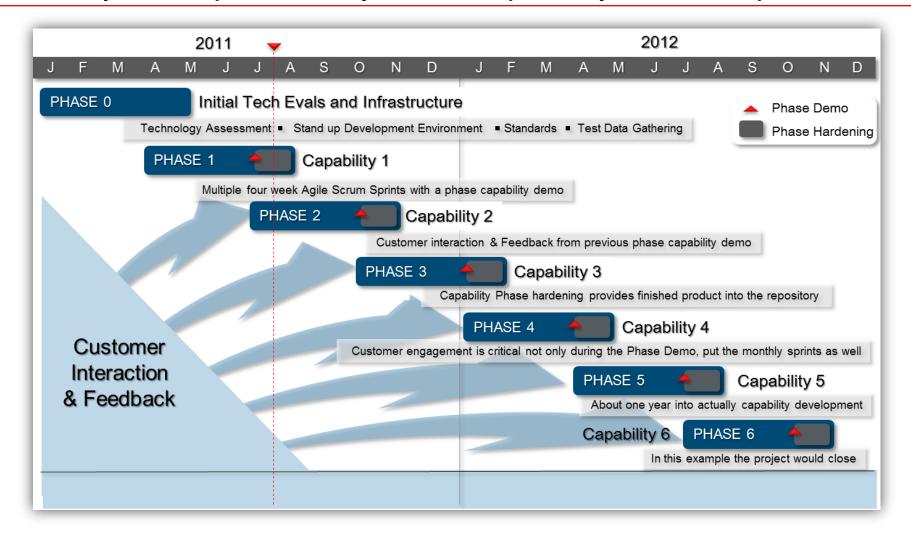


# Agile Development





### Industry example of a System Capability Roadmap





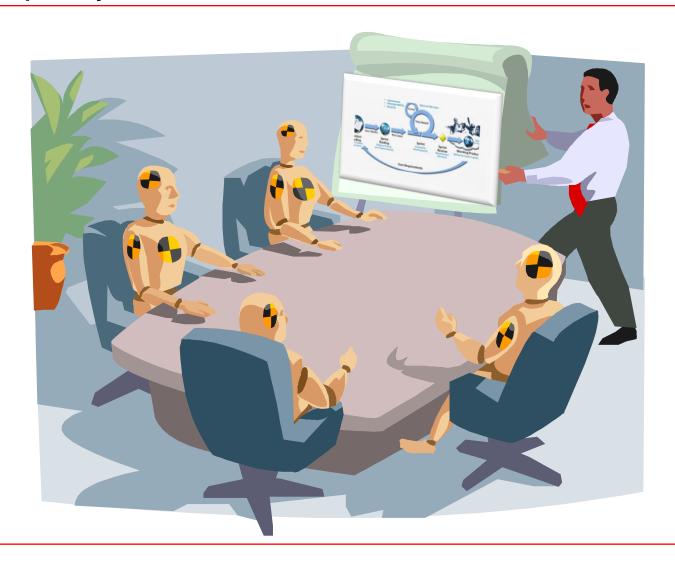
# Agile four week Scrum Sprint within a capability phase

Week 1	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thrs	
Team			daily SCRUM	daily SCRUM	
Leads & CE	Story Prioritization		SCRUM of SCRUMS	SCRUM of SCRUMS	
Leads	Move Stories into JIRA				
Team		Move Tasks into JIRA			
	Bugs & Improvements				Off Friday
	Design, Deliver, Accept - Update JIRA Status daily				
	Backlog prep for next Sprint				
All	Weekly Team Meeting				
PM	Determine Velocity / Feedback Loop to Planning Status GreenHopper Tasks & Stories				
Week 2	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thrs	Fri
Team	daily SCRUM	daily SCRUM	daily SCRUM	daily SCRUM	daily SCRUM
Leads & CE	SCRUM of SCRUMS	SCRUM of SCRUMS	SCRUM of SCRUMS	SCRUM of SCRUMS	SCRUM of SCRUMS
Team	Bugs & Improvements				
	Design, Deliver, Accept - Update JIRA Status daily				
	Backlog prep for next Sprint				
All	Weekly Team Meeting				
PM	Status GreenHopper Tasks & Stories				
Week 3	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thrs	Fri
Team	daily SCRUM	daily SCRUM	daily SCRUM	daily SCRUM	
Leads & CE	SCRUM of SCRUMS	SCRUM of SCRUMS	SCRUM of SCRUMS	SCRUM of SCRUMS	
Team	Bugs & Improvements				
	Design, Deliver, Accept - Update JIRA Status daily				Off Friday
	Backlog prep for next Sprint				10000 to 10000 to
All	Weekly Team Meeting				
PM	Status GreenHopper Tasks & Stories				
Week 4	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thrs	Fri
Team	daily SCRUM	daily SCRUM	daily SCRUM	daily SCRUM	
Leads & CE	SCRUM of SCRUMS	SCRUM of SCRUMS	SCRUM of SCRUMS	SCRUM of SCRUMS	
eads & CE		Propose Next-Sprint St	tories, Review Backlog		
	Bugs & Improvements				
	Design, Deliver, Accept - Update JIRA Status daily JIRA C				lose-out
					sign Review / Demo
			Weekly Team Meeting		Retrospective
	_				

Constant measure of schedule achieved



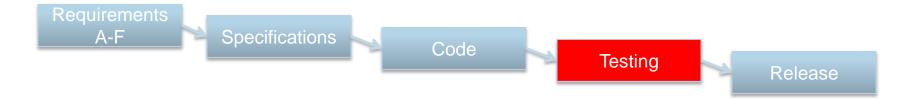
# Measure of quality tested



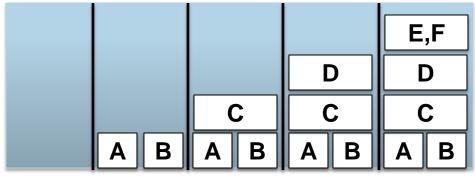


### Traditional vs. Agile Testing

#### **Traditional**



### <u>Agile</u>

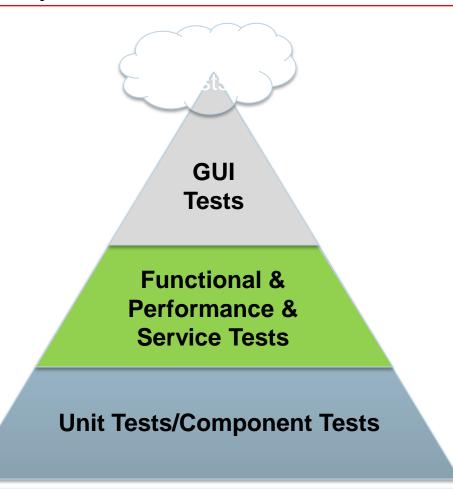


Sprint 0 Sprint 1 Sprint 2 Sprint 3 Sprint 4

Agile produces working, tested, and deployable software sooner



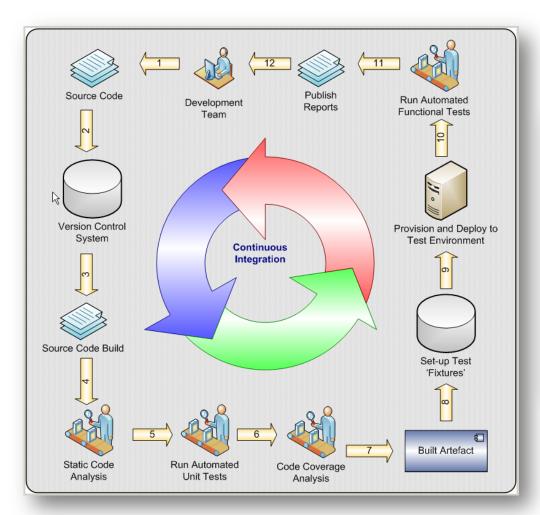
### **Test Automation Pyramid**

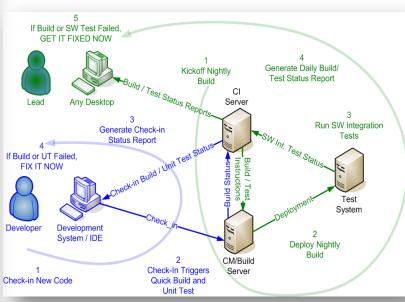


Goal is to achieve 100% automation at the Unit Level – where the best ROI occurs



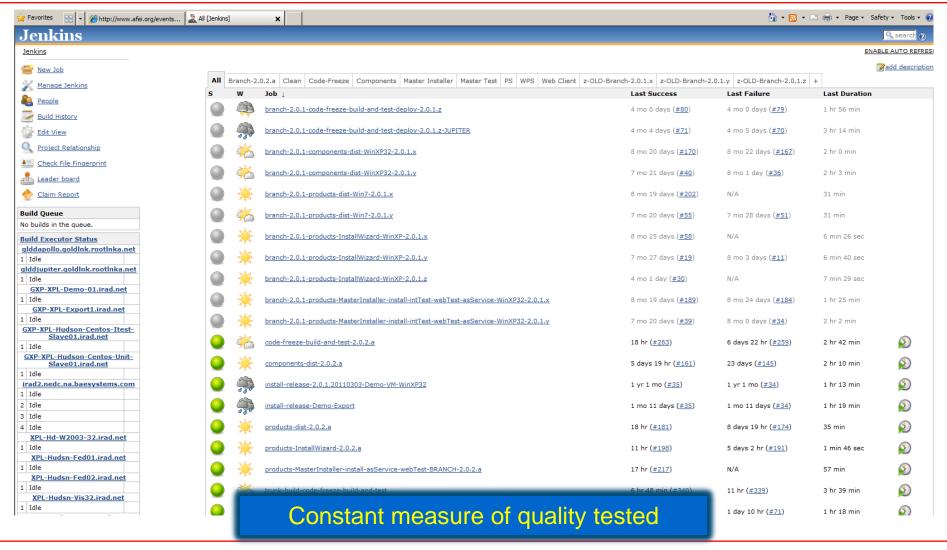
# Continuous integration and test





BAE SYSTEMS

# Continuous Integration and Testing environment using COTS, Open Source CI tool





### Agile with Continuous Integration and Test

- When an capability development phase is planed, time is held "fixed" within the iterations (i.e., multiple four week Agile Scrums)
  - It becomes obvious at the daily meetings (both by CI&T automated results and discussions with the programmers) where the difficulties are occurring
  - Peer / Team relationships foster a culture of feedback and improvement
  - Schedule adherence or deviations is near real-time
- Actual cost are accounted for daily and reviewed weekly
  - Actual costs rise and fall proportionally to the degree of difficulty difference from the "Planned" tasks
- Quality of the software under development is monitored nightly by CI&T
  - Metrics collected show trends and areas of concern
  - Decisions can be made with insight about high risk areas



### Earned Value Management conundrum with Agile

 Because EVM requires quantification of a project plan, it is often perceived to be inapplicable for Agile software development projects

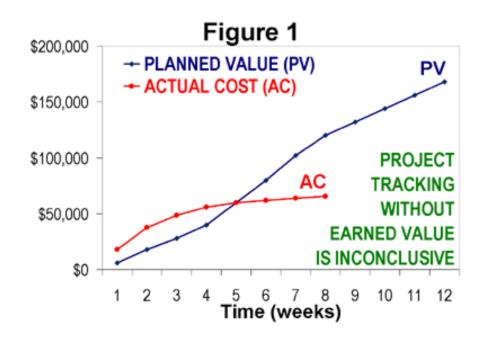


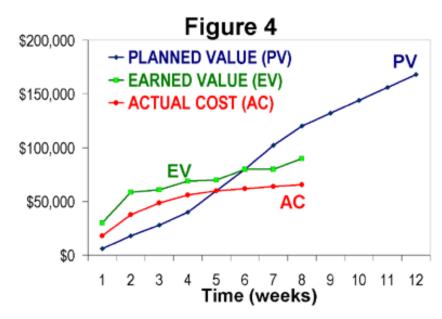
 However, another school of thought holds that all work can be planned, even if in weekly time boxes or other short increments





### With EV the status is inconclusive







# Agile EV

Establish a work breakdown structure for the capability desired

Assign a value to each activity (Planned Value)

Execute the Agile Sprint according to the plan and continuously measure quality key indicators for risk

Define "earning rules" for each activity

True understanding of cost and schedule performance relies first on measuring quality objectively



### Risk becomes visible

$$PVr = PVi_1 + PVi_2 + .... PVi_n$$

Planned Value of the release (PVr) is maintained constant (constrained cost and time) by allowing PVi to be modified based on efficiencies, enlightenment, or risks realized/avoided (both pos / neg)

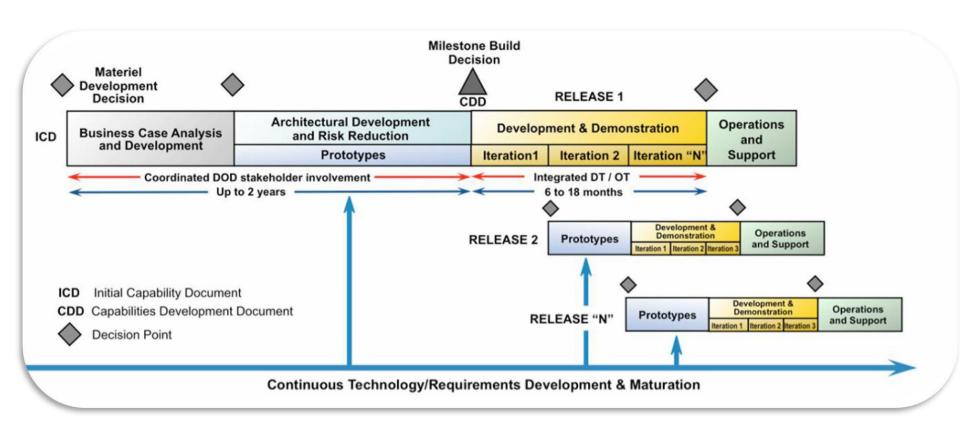
Since agile EV is the measure of schedule and cost adherence to the PVi, software intensive risks becomes visible based upon the *degree* of difficulty difference between the PVi and EVa

$$EVa = \sum_{start}^{current} PVi$$



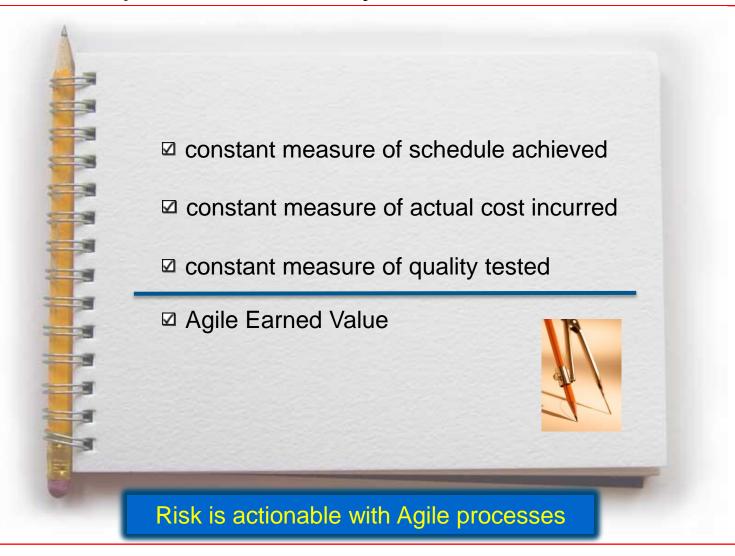
### Change is coming

#### FY2010 NDAA Section 804





### The Next Sprint has already started





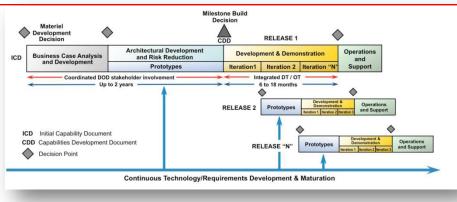
### Innovation comes with agile EVMS

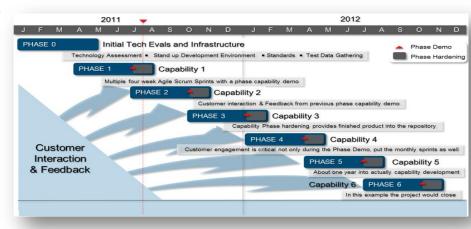
A project plan is developed that identifies work to be accomplished (work breakdown structure) both at the release level and with specific details at the iteration levels

A <u>valuation</u> of planned work at the release level, Planned Value "release" (PVr)

A pre-defined set of "earning rules" (metrics) to <u>quantify</u> the accomplishment of work called Earned Value (EV)

Prior to the start of the next capability iteration phase, the PVr remains constant (can always tell where you have been), but the Planned Value iteration(PVi) is adjustable to ensure that EVa is measuring the right items







### Innovation comes with agile EVMS

Agile Scrums within an iteration phase provides actual cost information (c) and schedule (s) earnings as they are tightly coupled to the quality test event

Continuous integration and test using automated test tools provides "continuous" monitoring of the build progress and flags areas of concern prior to the Scrum demo event (Q)

