

# Six Sigma in Agile SW Development

Success  
with your  
projects

Structured  
Methods

Product  
Development

Project  
Office

Proposal  
Management

Process  
Metrics

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Euro Project Office AG

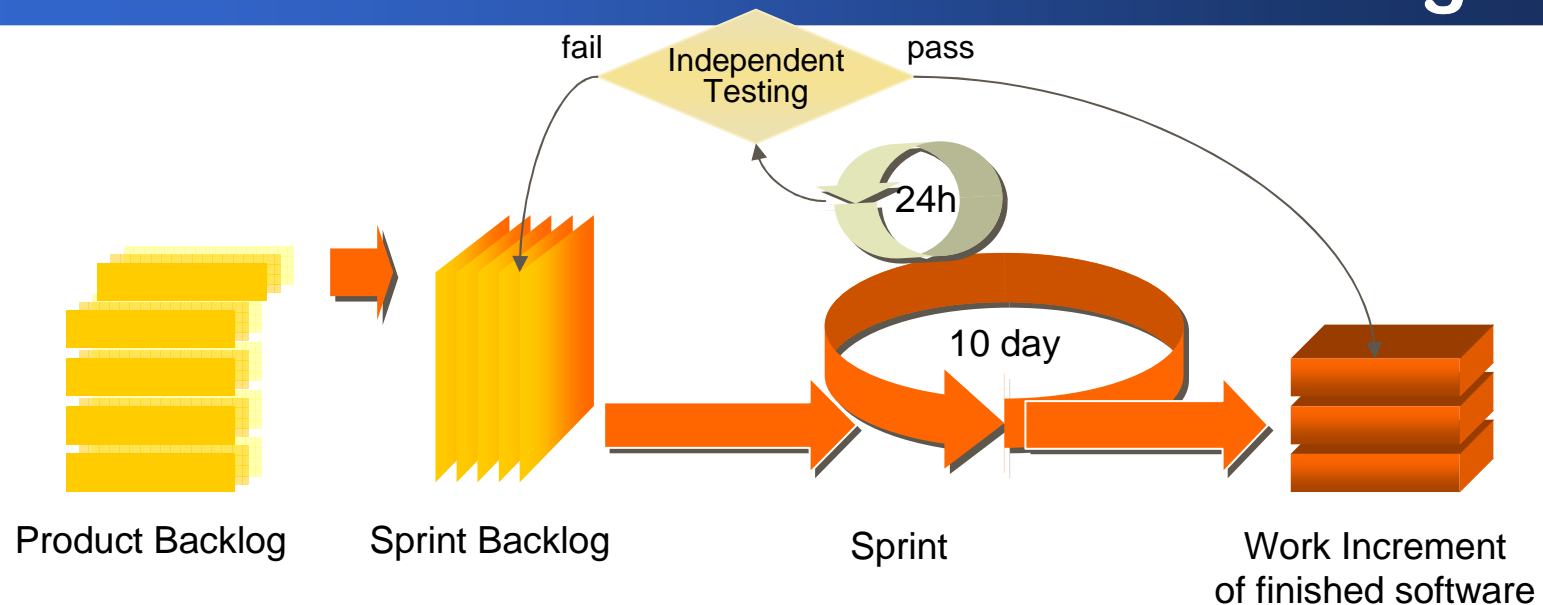
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**Thomas Fehlmann**

# What is Agile?



- **Planning Session**
  - To select Work Items for the Sprint
- **Daily Scrum**
  - With Daily Stand-Up Meetings: **Achievements? Next Steps? Obstacles?**
- **Independent Testing**
  - "Green Bar" on JUnit
  - Create a Working System every day
  - Such that customer can provide feedback immediately

# Agile – the Good Points and the Ugly Questions

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- Embrace Change
  - ➔ SW development is not Civil Engineering
- Involve Stakeholders
  - ➔ Harvest on developer's experience and know-how
- Acquire Knowledge
  - ➔ Build up domain knowledge as work progresses
- Communicate
  - ➔ Explain, discuss...
  - ➔ Reach consensus

- Pain Points
  - ➔ Sizing User Stories
  - ➔ Effort Estimation
- When is it finished?
  - ➔ What is finished?
  - ➔ What means "finished"?
- What are the priorities?
  - ➔ For the Product Backlog?
  - ➔ For the Sprint Backlog?
- Was the project successful?
  - ➔ Business goals reached?

## What is Six Sigma – Case Study Help Desk

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- **Communicate to your customer help desk**
- **Validate that help desk aligns with company strategy**
- **Spend help desk budget according company communication and strategy**

# Planned Response for Transfer Function $\tau$

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Response	Planned Contributions	Expected Response
$y_1$		
$y_2$		
$y_3$		

Expected Response  $\underline{y}$

$y_1$ : Friendliness  
 $y_2$ : Response time  
 $y_3$ : Accuracy

# Planned Response for Transfer Function $\tau$

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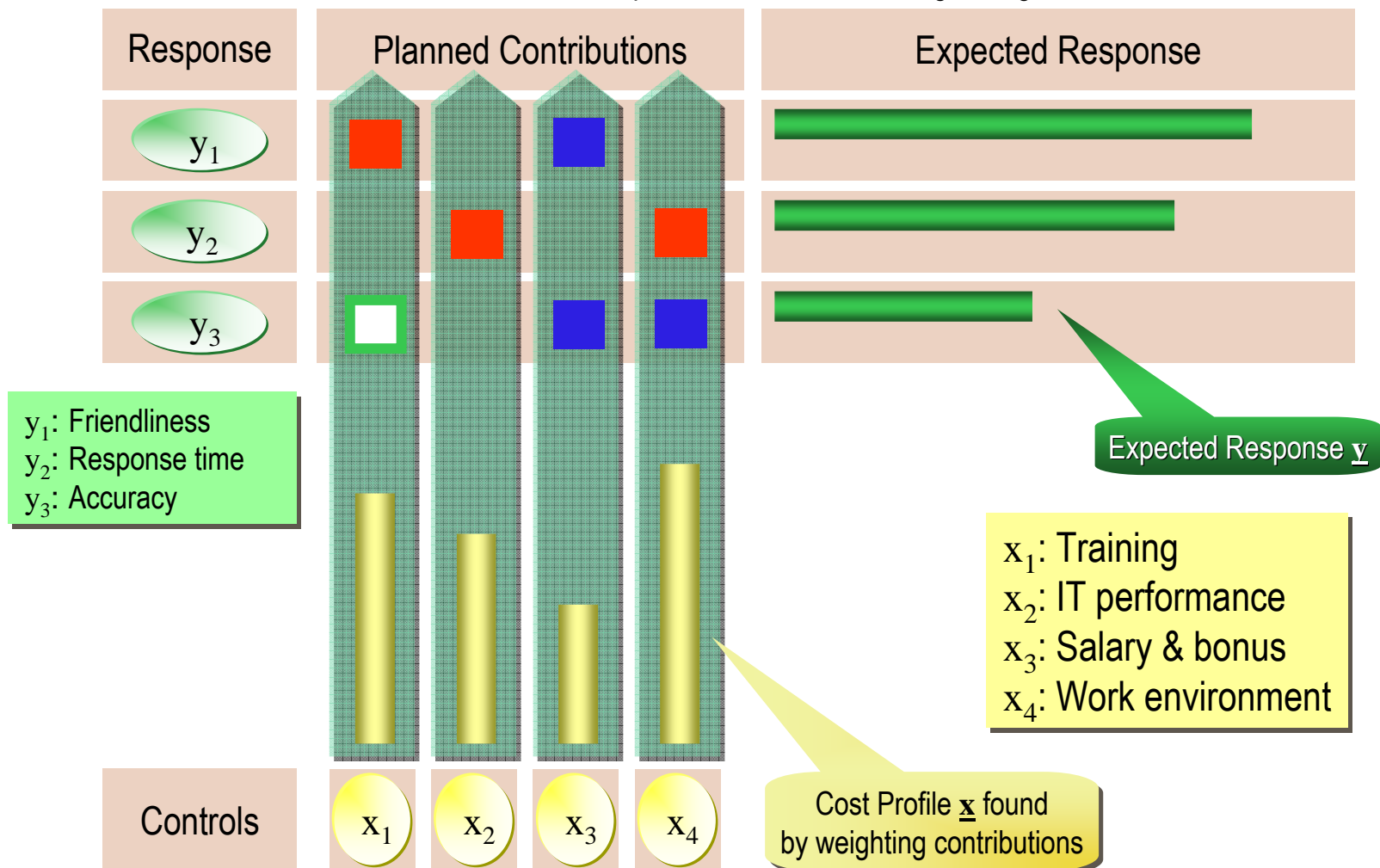
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- = strong relationship; many contributions with strong weight
- = medium relationship, some contributions with medium weight
- = weak relationship, few contributions with light weight





# Effective Response for Transfer Function $\tau$

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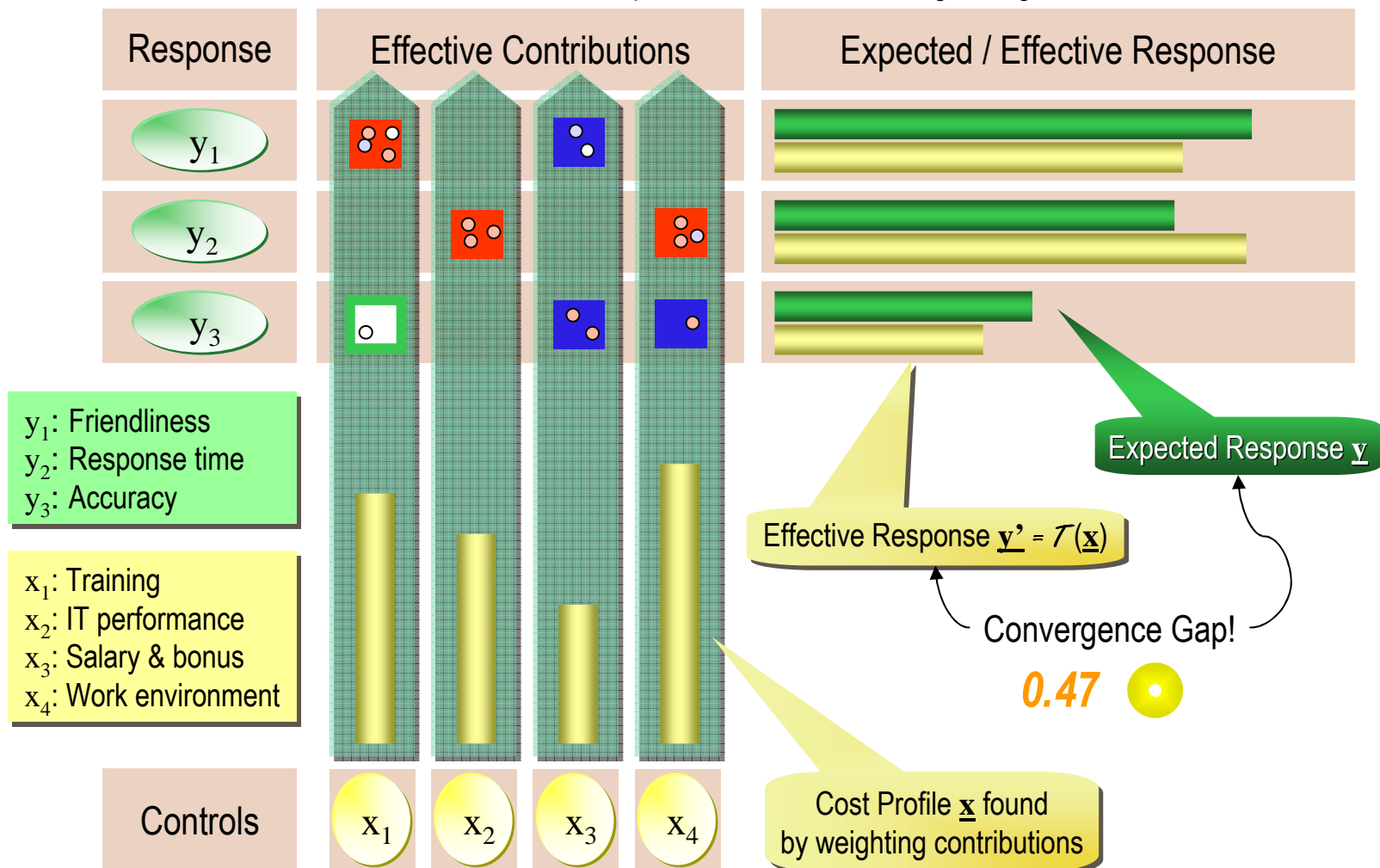
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# Adjust Transfer Function

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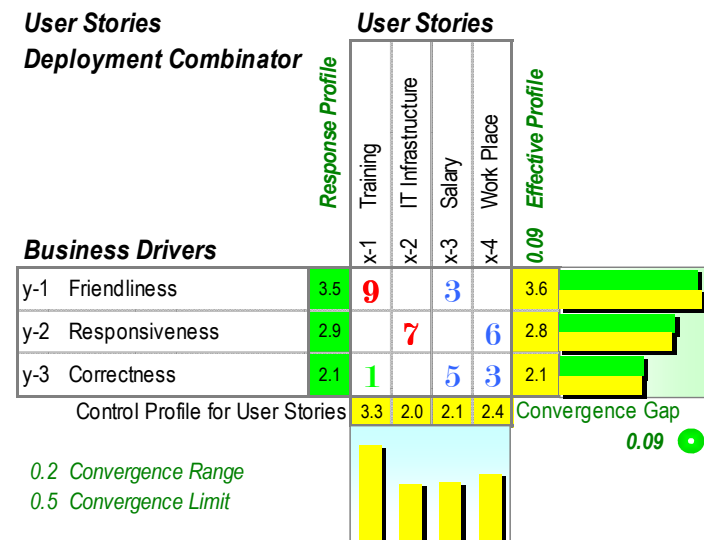
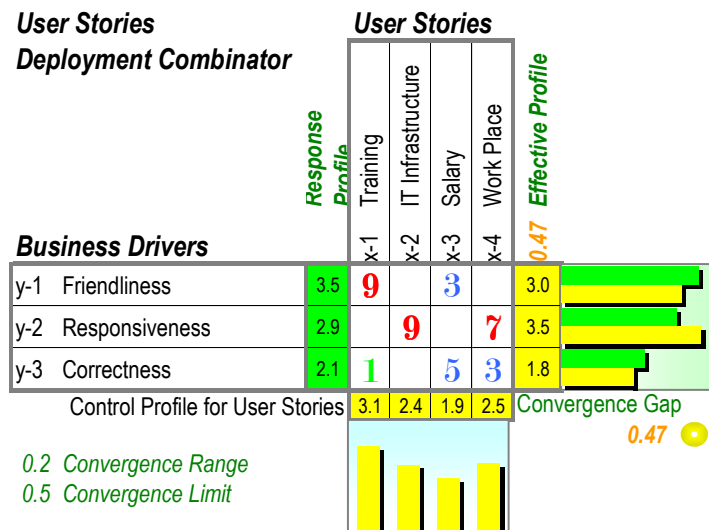
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# What can be measured

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- The Response is known
  - ➔ By measurement – customer preferences
  - ➔ By business strategy decisions
- The Transfer Function is customizable
  - ➔ Relationship corresponds to work effort
    - Up to constraints
  - ➔ Is selectable for services
    - such as work instructions for software development
  - ➔ Physical constraints play no big role for agile SW development
  - ➔ Security constraints impact relationship  $x_i \rightarrow y_j$
- The Controls are measurable
  - ➔ Functional Size
  - ➔ Total Effort
  - ➔ Total Cost

$$\mathcal{T}(\underline{\mathbf{x}}) = \underline{\mathbf{y}}$$

# Eigenvector of a Transfer Function $\mathcal{T}$ – Math!

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- The goal profile  $\underline{y} = \langle y_1, y_2, \dots, y_m \rangle$  describes business goals
- Solution with profile  $\underline{x} = \langle x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n \rangle$  such that  $\mathcal{T}(\underline{x}) = \underline{y}$  is requested
- **Quality is linear:**
  - ➔ Thus  $\mathcal{T}$  can be written as an  $n \times m$  matrix
  - ➔ The transpose  $\mathcal{T}^T$  is an  $m \times n$  matrix
- Note  $\mathcal{T} \bullet \mathcal{T}^T$  is a square matrix ( $m \times m$ );  $[\mathcal{T} \bullet \mathcal{T}^T](\underline{y}) = \mathcal{T}(\mathcal{T}^T(\underline{y}))$ ,  $\forall \underline{y}$
- Note that  $\mathcal{T} \bullet \mathcal{T}^T$  is not the Identity function!
  - ➔ Since cause/effect cannot be reversed!
- An **Eigenvector**  $\underline{y}$  fulfills the equation
 
$$[\mathcal{T} \bullet \mathcal{T}^T](\underline{y}) = \lambda \underline{y}$$
  - ➔  $\lambda$  is a scalar number; we can set it to  $\lambda = 1$  by normalization
  - ➔ If  $\underline{y}$  is an Eigenvector then  $\underline{x} = \mathcal{T}^T(\underline{y})$  is the solution!
- We need to know how good the solution  $\underline{x}$  is for the goal  $\underline{y}$
- The vector distance  $\| \mathcal{T}(\underline{x}) - \lambda \underline{y} \|$  is called the **Convergence Gap**
- A small Convergence Gap means a good prediction, because
  - ➔ It can be repeated!  $[\mathcal{T} \bullet \mathcal{T}^T](\underline{y}) = [\mathcal{T} \bullet \mathcal{T}^T]([\mathcal{T} \bullet \mathcal{T}^T](\underline{y}))$  is decision metrics!



# Eigenvector of a Transfer Function $\mathcal{T}$ – Easy!

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- The customer knows what he wants:  $\underline{y}$ 
  - ➔ The goal profile
- Developers know their business domain
  - ➔ They know how  $\mathcal{T}$  works on solution  $\underline{x}$ !
  - ➔ They know how  $\underline{x}$  transforms into business benefits  $\mathcal{T}(\underline{x})$
- Does  $\mathcal{T}(\underline{x})$  meet customer's business goals  $\underline{y}$ ?
  - ➔ Look at the difference between  $\underline{y}$  and  $\mathcal{T}(\underline{x})$ !
- This is the **Convergence Gap**  $\|\underline{y} - \mathcal{T}(\underline{x})\|$ 
  - ➔ This is a measurement for meeting requirements!
  - ➔ This measurement **validates** the process

*We can predict whether  
we will meet customer's  
business goal!*



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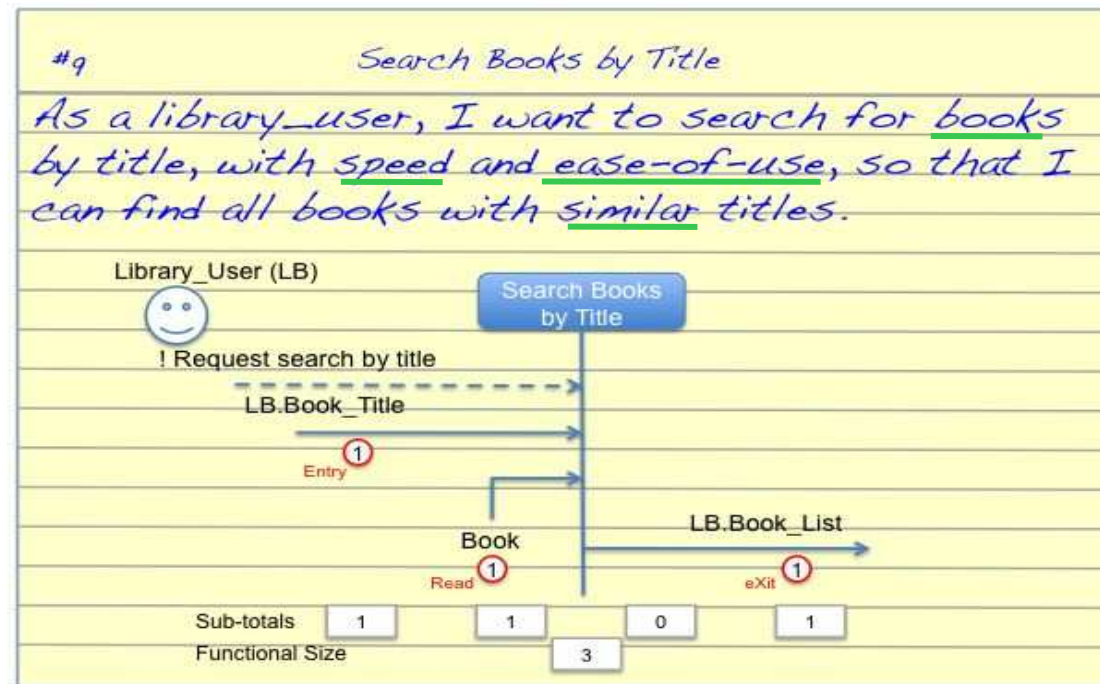
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● You can measure  
and validate  
well-structured  
processes only!

# Sample User Story: Search Books by Title



- Three functional Work Items:

- Enter Book Title
- Read from Data Store
- Present Book List

- Four quality Work Items:

- Include Subtitle Search
- Increased Search Speed
- Forgiving Grammar Check
- Pattern Matching Search

# 1<sup>st</sup> Six Sigma Contribution to Agile

## ● Functional Size

Functional Processes																		
ID	Process	Does it operate on a unique and ordered set of data movements performing a set of FURs?				Is it triggered by an event?	Does the triggering event occur outside the boundary of the software?		Does the process execute all that is required to be done in response to the triggering event?	Triggering Event	Sub-Process Description	Data Group	Entry (E)	Read (R)	Write (W)	Exit (X)		
X.1	Search Book by Title	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes			f-1.1	Enter Book by Title			1						✓
		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes			f-1.2	Read from Data Store				1				✓	
		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes			f-1.3	Present Book List						1		✓	
		No	Yes	Yes	No			q-1.1	Include Subtitle search								✓	
		No	No	No	No			q-1.2	Increase Search Speed								✓	
		No	Yes	Yes	Yes			q-1.3	Forgiving Spell Check								✓	
		No	Yes	No	Yes			q-1.4	Pattern Matching Search								✓	
Cfsu per Data Movement Type												1	1	0	1			
Total Cfsu																	3	



## 2<sup>nd</sup> Six Sigma Contribution to Agile

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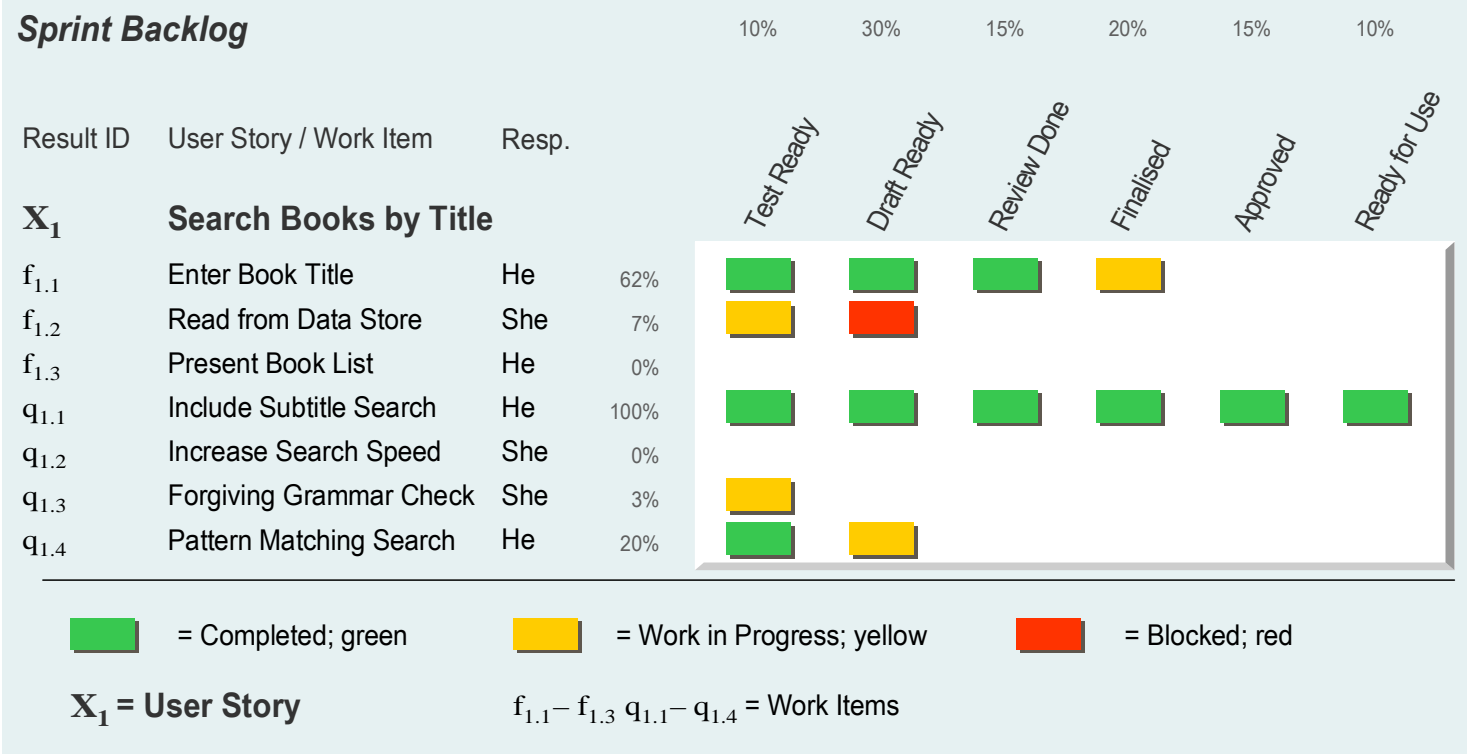
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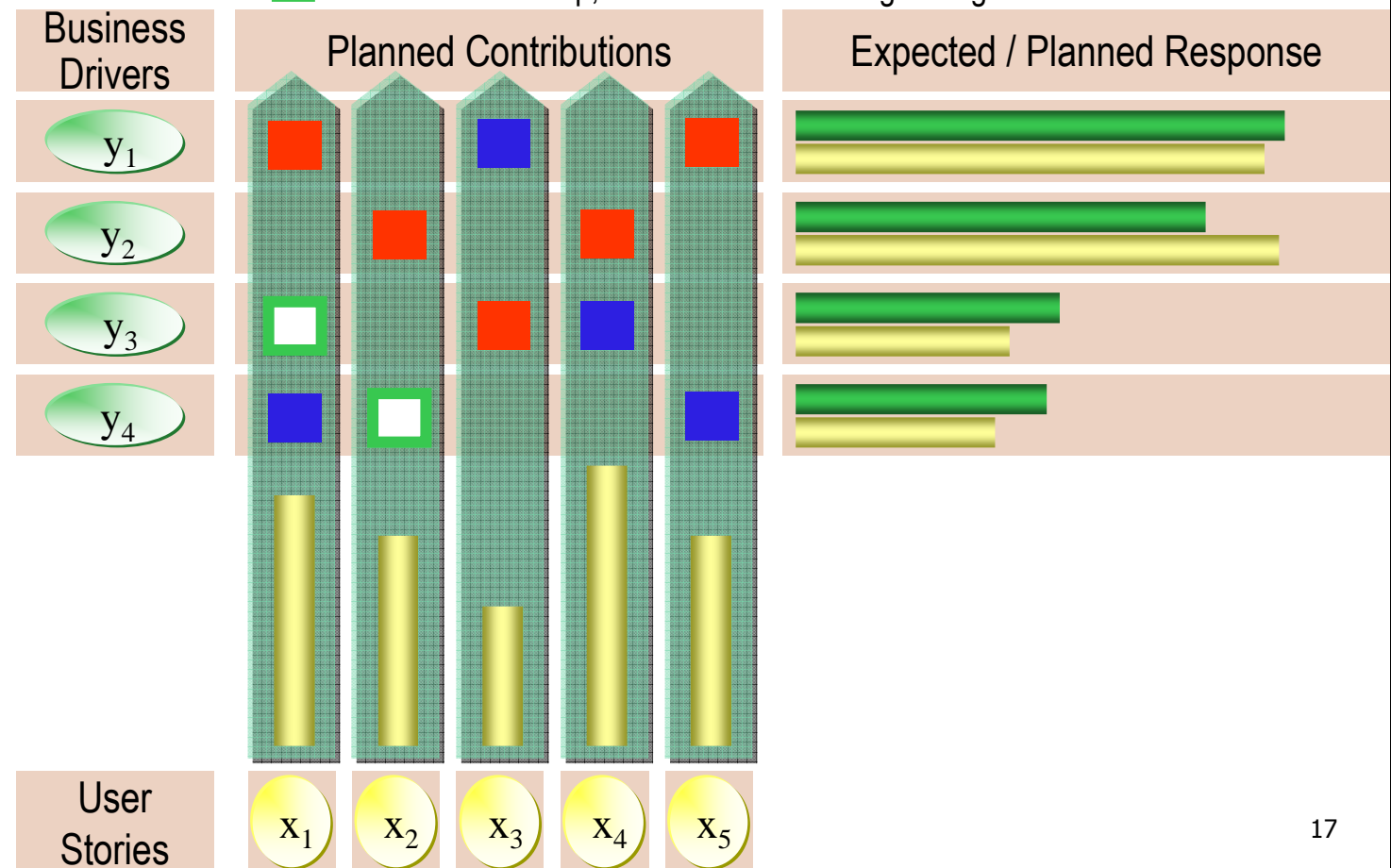
### ● Six Steps to Completion



# 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> Six Sigma Contribution to Agile

- Prioritization
- Stop Criteria

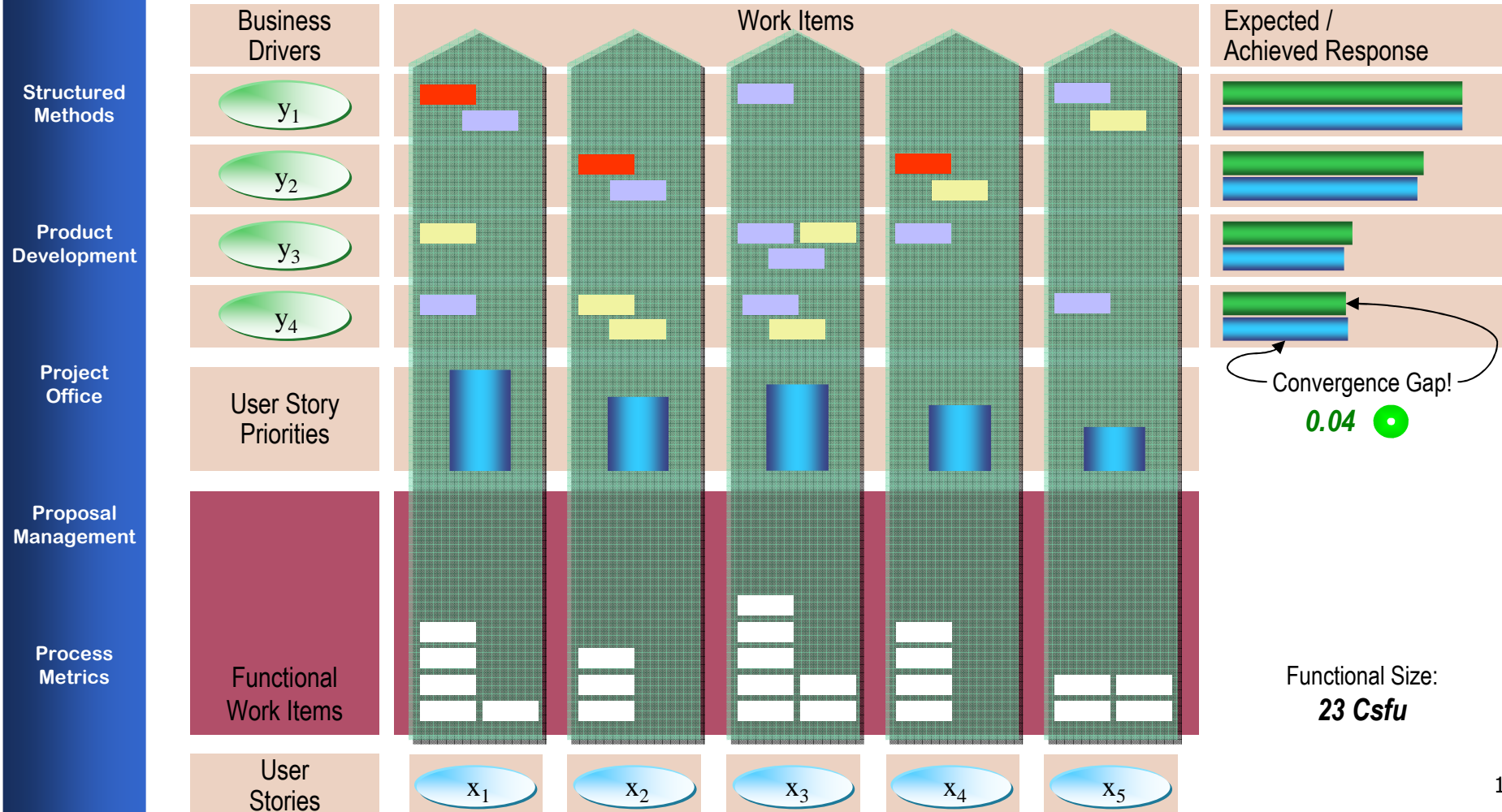
 = strong relationship; many work items with strong weight  
 = medium relationship, some work items with medium weight  
 = weak relationship, few work items with light weight



# The Buglione–Trudel Matrix

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- 6 = Non-functional Work Item with **strong** impact on Business Driver
- 3 = Non-functional Work Item with **medium** impact on Business Driver
- 1 = Non-functional Work Item with **weak** impact on Business Driver
- = Functional Work Item with no impact on any particular Business Driver



# Planned Functional Work Item

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## Work Item for User Story $x_1$ (planned)

0 x refactored

$f_{1,1}$ : Enter Book Title

Functional



Size:

1

Workdays

Quality



Impact:

Planned:

11

### Description

Create input form for entering

- Book Title
- Author
- Publisher
- ISDN
- Media type
- Maximum number of matches

and start search using search book API of library service

### ● Functional Work Item

- ➔ Related to some data movement, or
- ➔ To some persistent data store

### ● Quality Work Item (“Non-Functional”)

- ➔ Related to some desired quality – depends on identified Business Drivers
- ➔ With high, medium, or low impact (6 – 3 – 1) on one or more Business Drivers
- ➔ Has different levels of impact on specific Business Drivers, e.g., Impact =

$y_{1,6}; y_{4,3}$

# Tracked Functional Work Item

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- Refactoring Count:
  - ➔ Can be increased only when all stages are marked green
  - ➔ Whenever a defect is encountered while already Ready for Use – the Six Steps to Completion count is reset to all yellow! Or to red, if issue is blocker.
- Refactoring counts the Failures
  - ➔ MTBF – Mean Time Between Failures – means

**Work Item for User Story  $x_1$  (tracked)**

1

 x refactored

Test is Ready

Draft is Ready

Review Done

Final-ised

Appro-ved

Ready for Use

$f_{1,1}$ : Enter Book Title

Functional Quality

☒
☐

Size: 1

Impact:

Workdays

Planned: 11

Actual: 10

Change: 3

**Description**

Create input form for entering
 

- Book Title
- Author
- Publisher
- ISDN
- Media type
- Maximum number of matches

 and start search using search book API of library service

# Tracked Quality Work Item

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## Work Item for User Story $x_1$ (tracked)

**q<sub>1,2</sub>: Increase Search Speed**

Functional



Size:

**0** x refactored

Workdays

Business



Impact:  $y_1, 6$ ;  $y_4, 3$

Planned: **11**

Actual: **11**

Change: **0**

Test is Draft is Review Final- Appro- Ready  
Ready Ready Done ized ved for Use

### Description

Find a method to increase search speed, e.g.

- Indexing
- Frequent search hash table
- Others

- The Hen and Egg Dilemma:
  - ➔ How much impact does a Work Item have?
  - ➔ Impact is always relative – left to the developers to decide
- Priority set by Quality Impact does not necessarily match effort!
  - ➔ Impact Priority profile and effort profile can differ
  - ➔ **Does transfer function applied to effort profile still match goals?**
- Result: Total Impact of User Story  $\neq$  Total Effort spent!

## Now we're ready to measure SW Process

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- Now we can start measuring SW processes

- Only now!



# Questions?

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