

Proper Scaling of Scrum And Dynamic Financial Forecasting

Presented @ Best Agile Articles of 2019

About Gene

Gene Gendel is an organizational design specialist, agile/lean coach and trainer, consultant and adviser to senior leadership. Almost 15 of 20+ years of his professional experience – Gene dedicated to working with companies of various sizes and lines of business, trying to help them improve internal dynamics, organizational structure and becoming a better place to work. Gene engages at all organizational levels: senior- and mid-level management, teams and individuals. In his work, Gene uses various methods, tools and techniques to amplify learning by others and to ensure that people gain autonomy after Gene “coaches himself out of the job”.

Gene is Certified Agile Coach (CAC), by Scrum Alliance – small elite community of Scrum Alliance Certified Enterprise Coaches (CEC). Today, he is the only CEC who resides in NY State. Gene is also one of the co-creators of Team Level Coaching Certifications (CTC) program for Scrum Alliance.

Gene is also one of very few Certified LeSS Trainers (CLT) that are based in the United States.

He is also well-recognized blogger and publisher. He is the author of Adaptive Ecosystems: Collection of Independent Essays About Agility and co-author of:

- Agile Coaching: Wisdom from Practitioners (free pdf).
- Best Agile Articles of 2017 and 2018



Gene significantly contributes to global and local agile communities, where he influences people by running workshops, webinars, seminars, panel discussions, lunch & learn, coaching retreats, professional gatherings and other events. While teaching and coaching Large Scale Scrum (LeSS) to organizations, Gene has built the biggest in world (today) LeSS meetup community that is used as a free educational hub about LeSS available to many people.

Assets To Consider

- gg_nyc@yahoo.com (underscore)
- <https://www.linkedin.com/in/ggnyc/>
- <http://www.keystepstosuccess.com/contact-us/>
- <https://www.meetup.com/Large-Scale-Scrum-LeSS-in-NYC/>
- https://join.slack.com/t/kstsconsulting/shared_invite/zt-ege93ww2-h_IAPArcR8CyujNi2umlKw (Gene's free Slack channel – ask questions about LeSS)
- <http://www.keystepstosuccess.com/virtual-learning-training-coaching/>



Rigid Budgets vs. Dynamic Forecasting

- Traditional budgets represent a retrospective look at past situation and conditions that may not be applicable in a future
- Even accurate assumptions get quickly outdated if cycle time is long
- Time-consuming processes add additional, financial overhead to organizations
- Rigid budgets often lead to fear of experimenting, researching and innovating – a must-do for agile/adaptive teams
- Most metrics are subjective, as they take on the form of RAG statuses
- When used as a yardstick to assess individual performance, performance indicators often lead to unethical behaviors

...If this is not obvious...



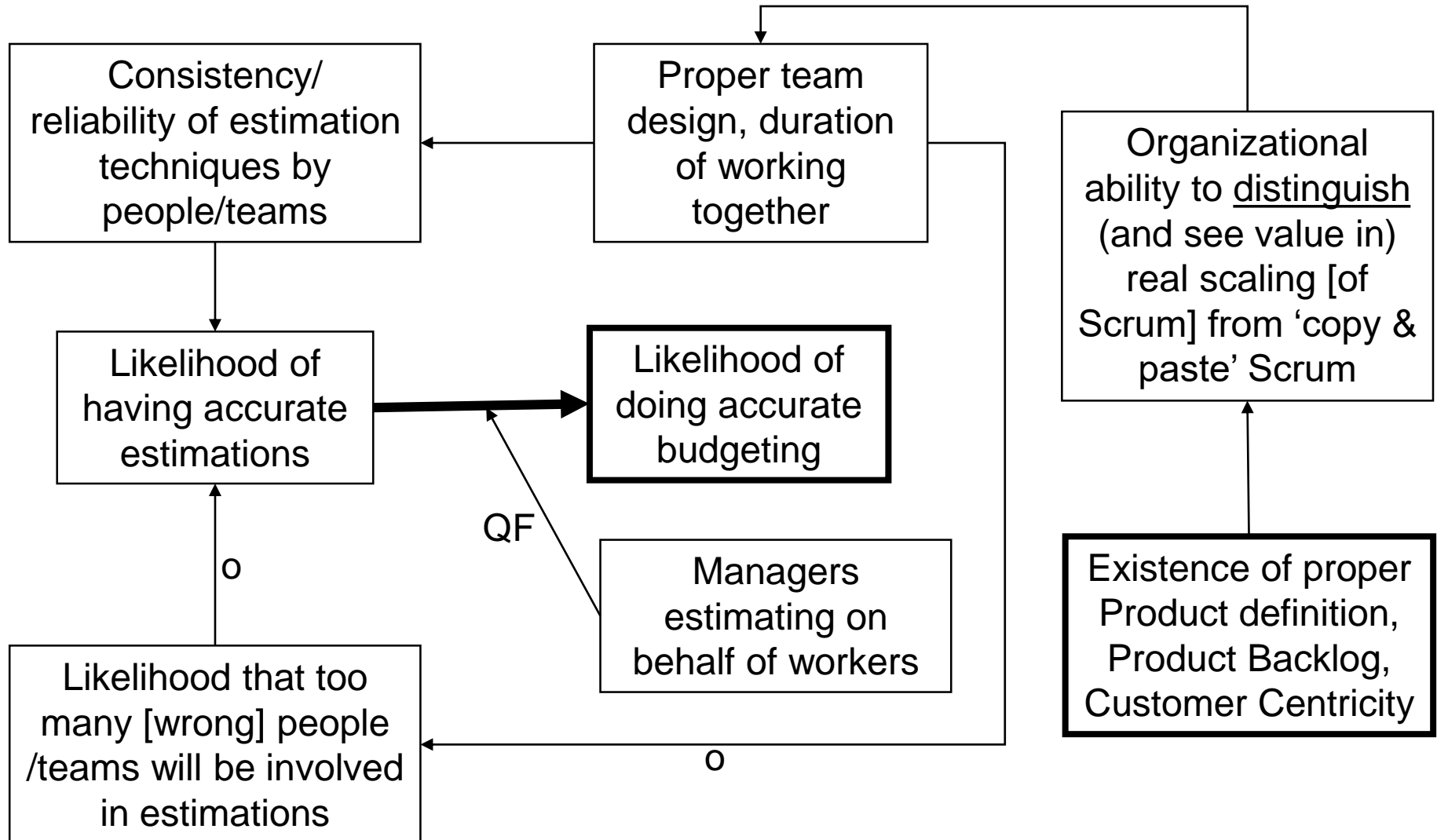
Economics of Labor (Simplified)

The diagram illustrates the simplified formula for the cost of labor. It features a large rectangular box containing the equation: **Hourly Rate x Labor Hours = Cost of Labor**. Three annotations with arrows point to specific parts of the equation: 'Average' points to 'Hourly Rate', 'Estimated' points to 'Labor Hours', and 'Budget' points to 'Cost of Labor'.

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{Average} \quad \quad \quad \text{Estimated} \\ \downarrow \quad \quad \quad \downarrow \\ \text{Hourly Rate} \times \text{Labor Hours} \\ = \\ \text{Cost of Labor} \\ \uparrow \\ \text{Budget} \end{array}$$

Modelling The 'System'

System Goal: *to be able to do accurate budgeting*



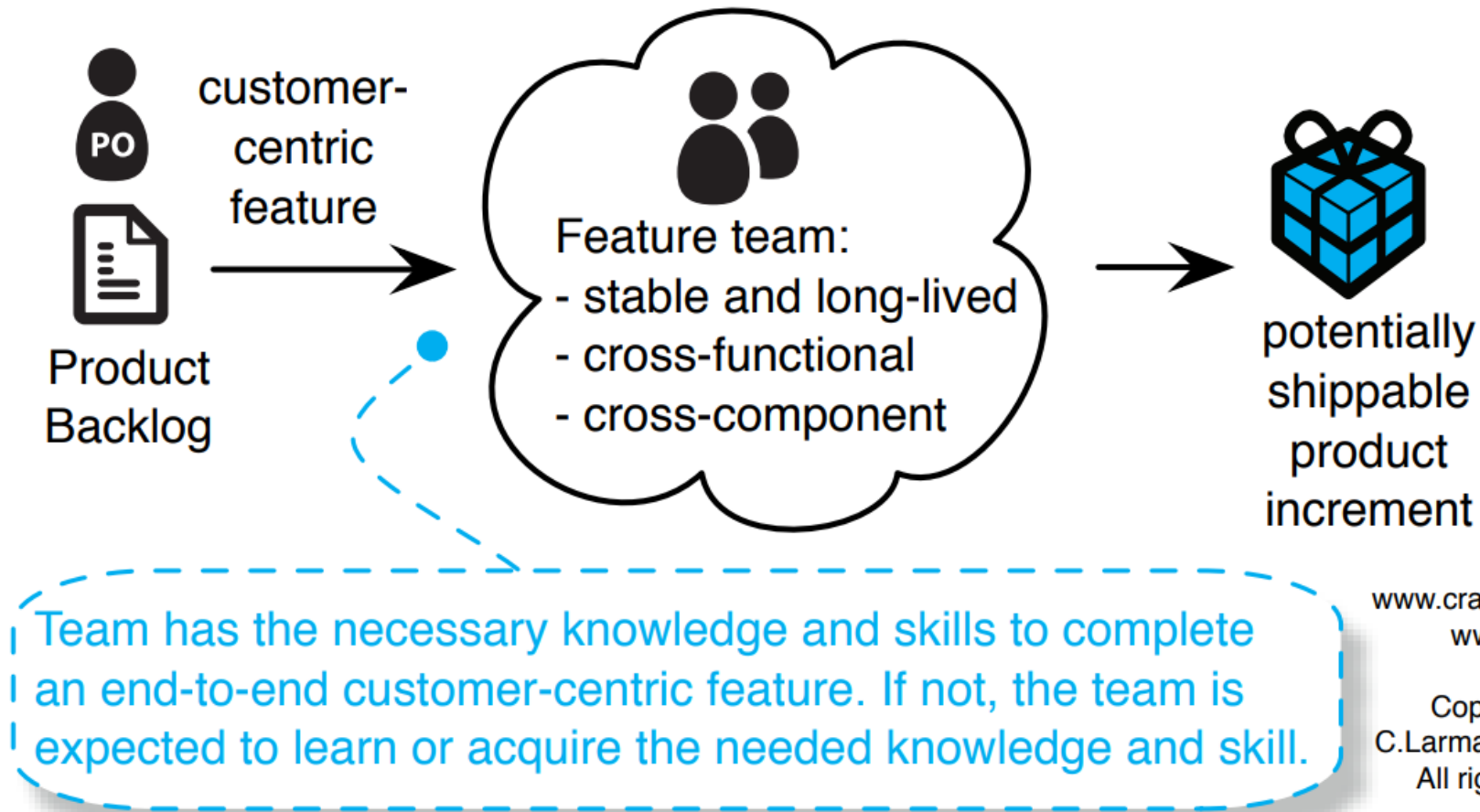
Modelling The 'System' (Legend)

- ❖ **Goals** — High, overarching/strategic goal that needs to be achieved
- ❖ **Variables** — System elements that have an effect or influence on other system elements (other variables)
- ❖ **Causal links** — Arrows that connect related variables
- ❖ **Opposite effects** — “o” annotation near an arrow; suggests that the effect of one variable on another is negative (“-” feedback loop)
- ❖ **Delayed effect** — “||” annotation that disrupts a causal link (arrow); it implies that there is a delayed effect of one variable on another variable
- ❖ **Extreme effects** — One variable has an extreme (beyond normal) effect on another variable; it is represented by a thick arrow
- ❖ **Constraints** — “c” annotation near arrow; implies that there is a constraint on a variable
- ❖ **Quick-fix reactions** — “QF” annotation near an arrow; action that brings short-term, lower-cost effect into a relationship between two related variables

Real Questions We Need To Answer

- What are people working on?
- Who is estimating?
- Why are the estimating?
- How (Often) are they estimating?

Good-Old Scrum

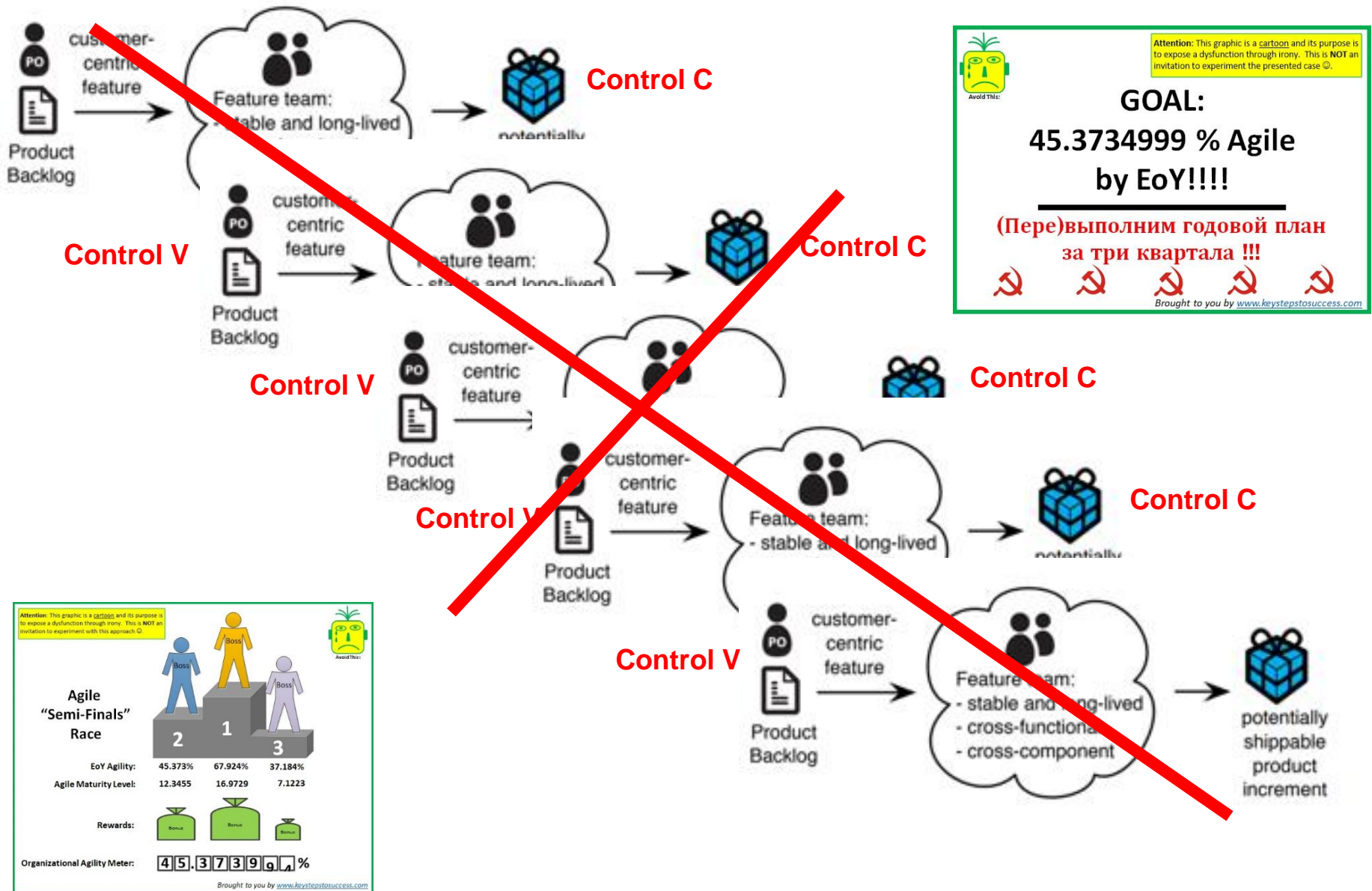


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We need a REAL TEAM!

Copying & Pasting Fake Scrum

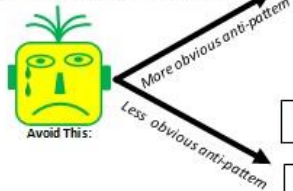


Fake Scrum & Fake Scaling

Scrum Anti-Patterns

In Scrum, in every Sprint, a team delivers Potentially Shippable Product Increment (PSPI). **This is fundamental for Scrum.** In order for this to happen, each team must possess all necessary attributes (skills, knowledge, domain expertise) required to get work fully DONE (potentially shippable). This is what makes Scrum - real Scrum. Many teams that lack the required Scrum attributes still attempt to sprint, however, effectiveness of such "sprint-like activities" is significantly reduced. **Not all anti-patterns of Scrum are equally obvious.**

- separate, phase-specific backlogs or single backlog with phase-specific items
- local optimization by single-skill specialists (e.g., PM, BA, QA, Architect, Developer)
- hand-overs, toll-gates, "internal contracts"
- long periods of down-time by specialists, when it is not "their phase" to work
- "water-scrum" / "scrum-fall"
- Very weak Definition of Ready & Done
- PSPI - takes many sprints to produce



- separate, component-specific backlogs or single backlog with component-specific items
- local optimization by component specialists (e.g. UI/UX, middle-tier, back-end, web service, architecture)
- hand-overs, toll-gates, "internal contracts"
- multiple non-development sprints needed to integrate all components and fix bugs
- Weak Definition of Ready & Done
- PSPI - takes many sprints to produce

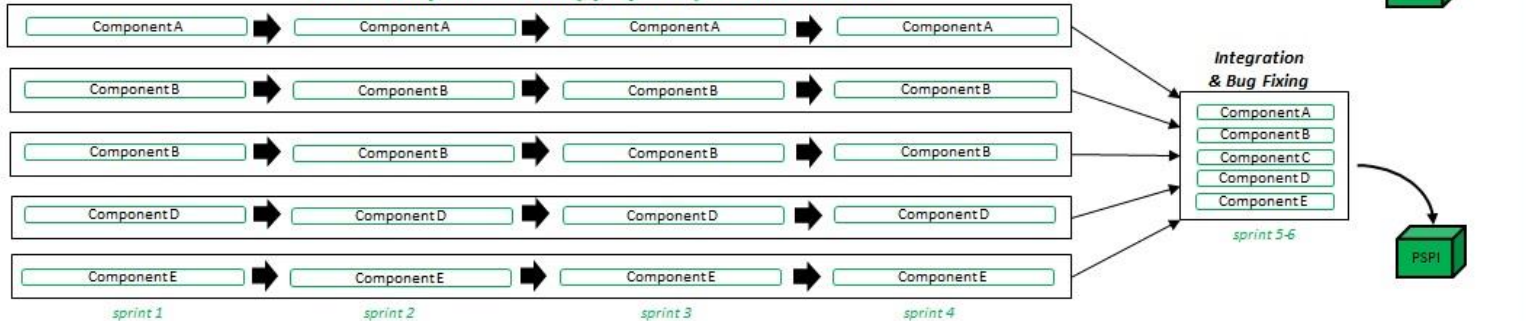
1)

When Waterfall / Sequential Project Phase Team(s) "sprint", it looks like this:



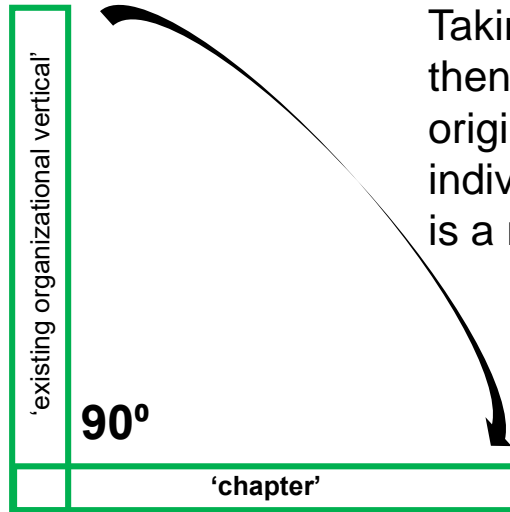
2)

When Component Team(s) "sprint", it looks like this:



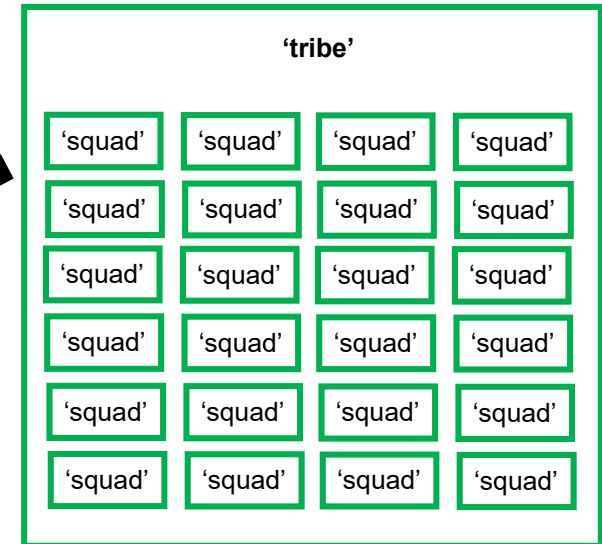
- Product definition is weak. Applications and components that don't have strong customer alignment are treated as products
- "Doing Scrum" efforts are often a result of trying to meet goals of agile transformation (some annual % goals must be met), set at enterprise level
- "Territorial" code ownership
- Top-down, "command & control" governance, with little autonomy and self-management at team level
- Importance of Scrum dynamics and its roles are viewed as secondary to existing organizational structure blueprints
- Too many single-specialty experts and very few T-shaped workers
- No meaningful HR changes to support Scrum team design

Instituting Fake Teams

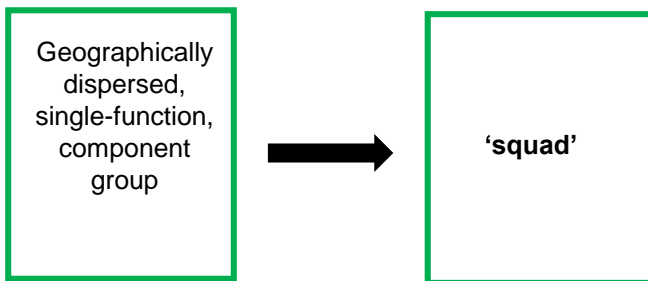


Taking an existing organizational vertical, flipping it on its side, and then calling it a 'chapter', while preserving all elements of the original structure (reporting lines, management relationships, individual performance by 'chapter leads', mandatory participation) - is a **masquerade**

Can cumulative estimation by these teams be accurate?

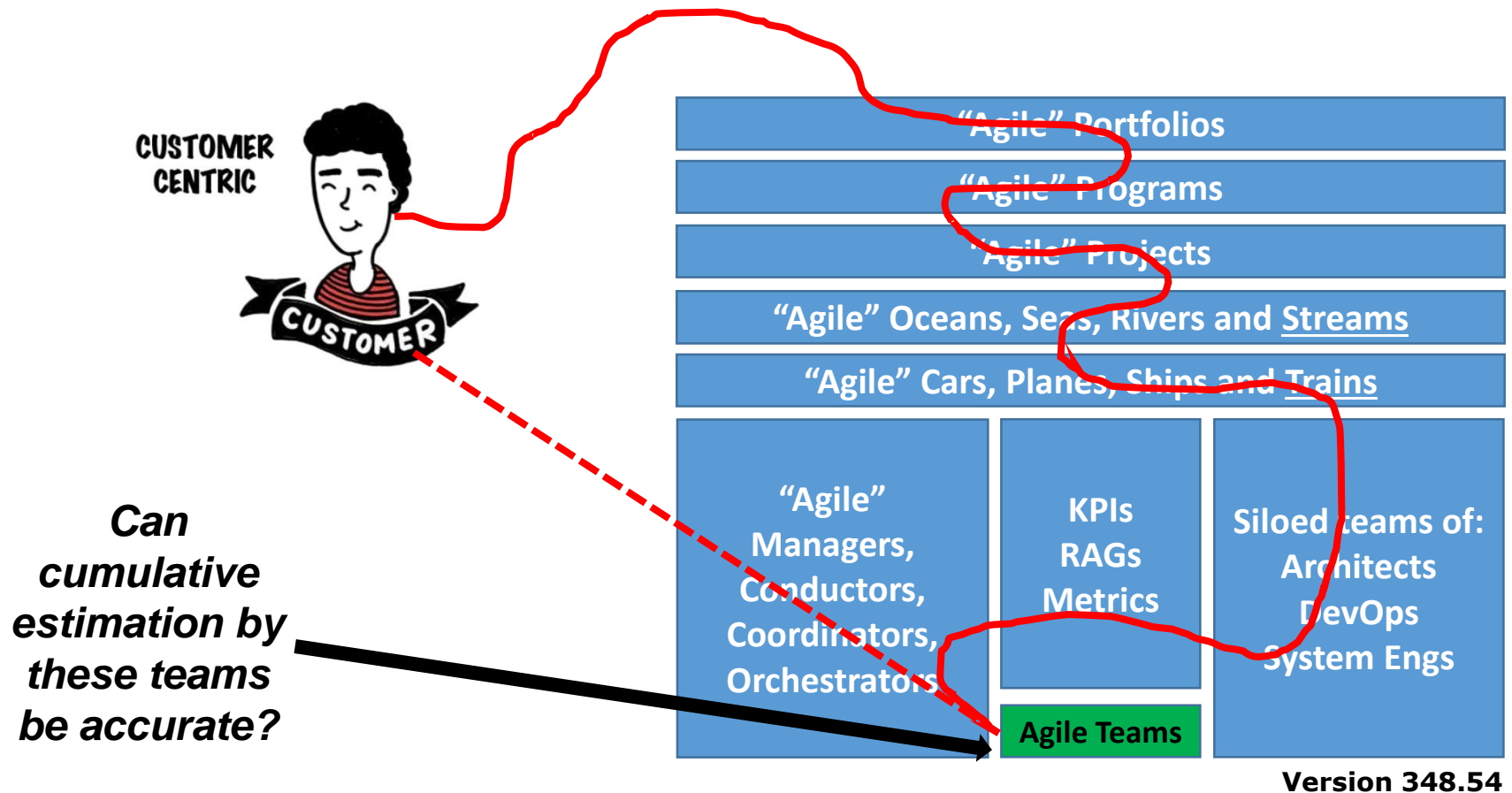


Relabeling large, geographically dispersed, single-function specialist/component group, managed by engagement managers and technical leads (with groups, frequently coming from external vendors, bound by fixed-everything SOWs) into a 'squad' - is a **masquerade**



Taking an existing *portfolio* of *programs* and *projects* (usually, they weakly support customer-centric products) that are worked upon by used-to-be component groups, and now, so called 'squads', while relabeling a portfolio into a 'tribe' - is a **masquerade**

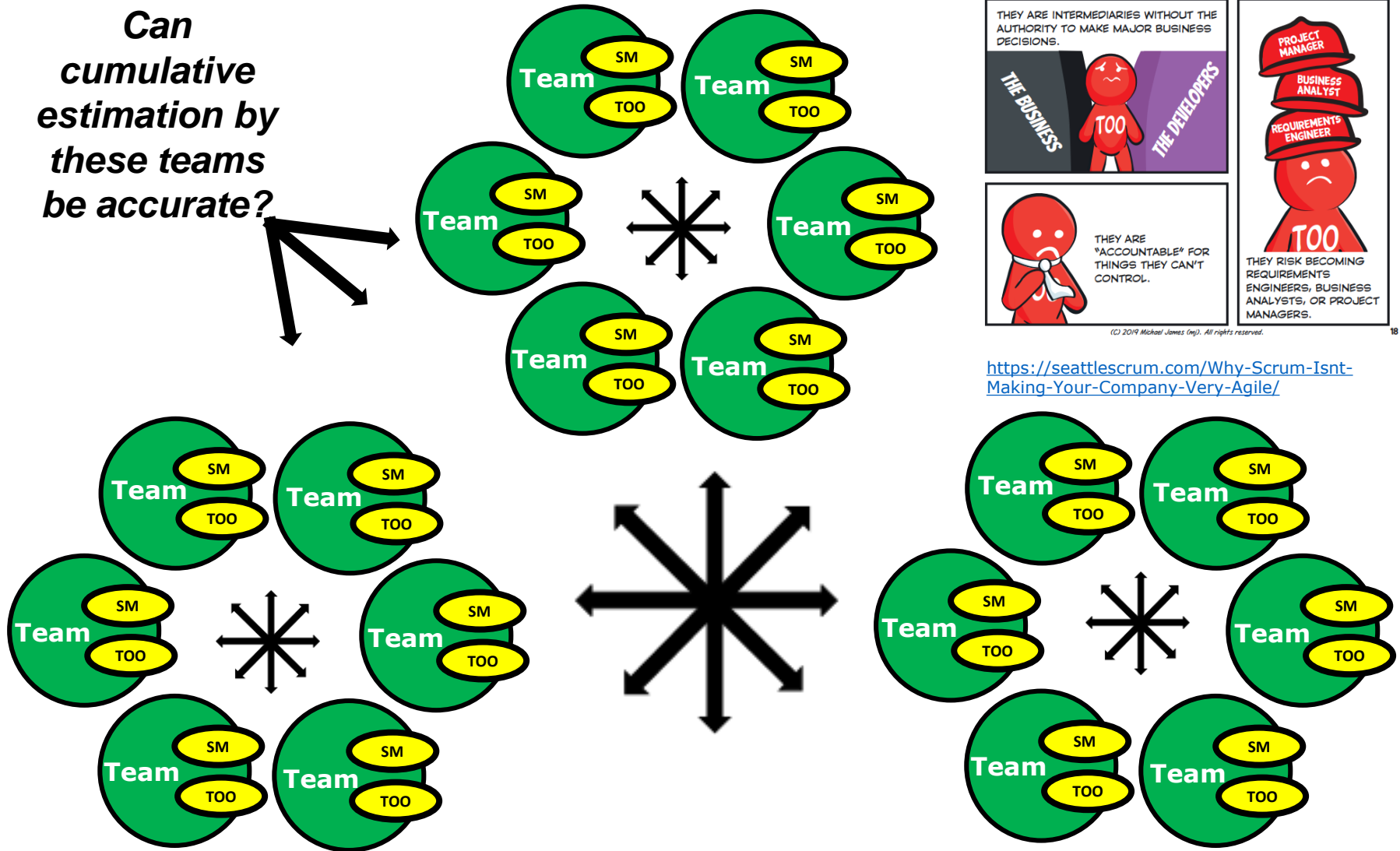
Gap b/w Budget Decisions and GEMBA



- Where is customer – centricity?
- How **loooooong** is a feedback loop between customers and developers?
- How adaptive (agile, fast-reacting) can teams really be, to Customer’s requests?
- What has changed from what you saw prior to “installation”?

Fractal Scaling

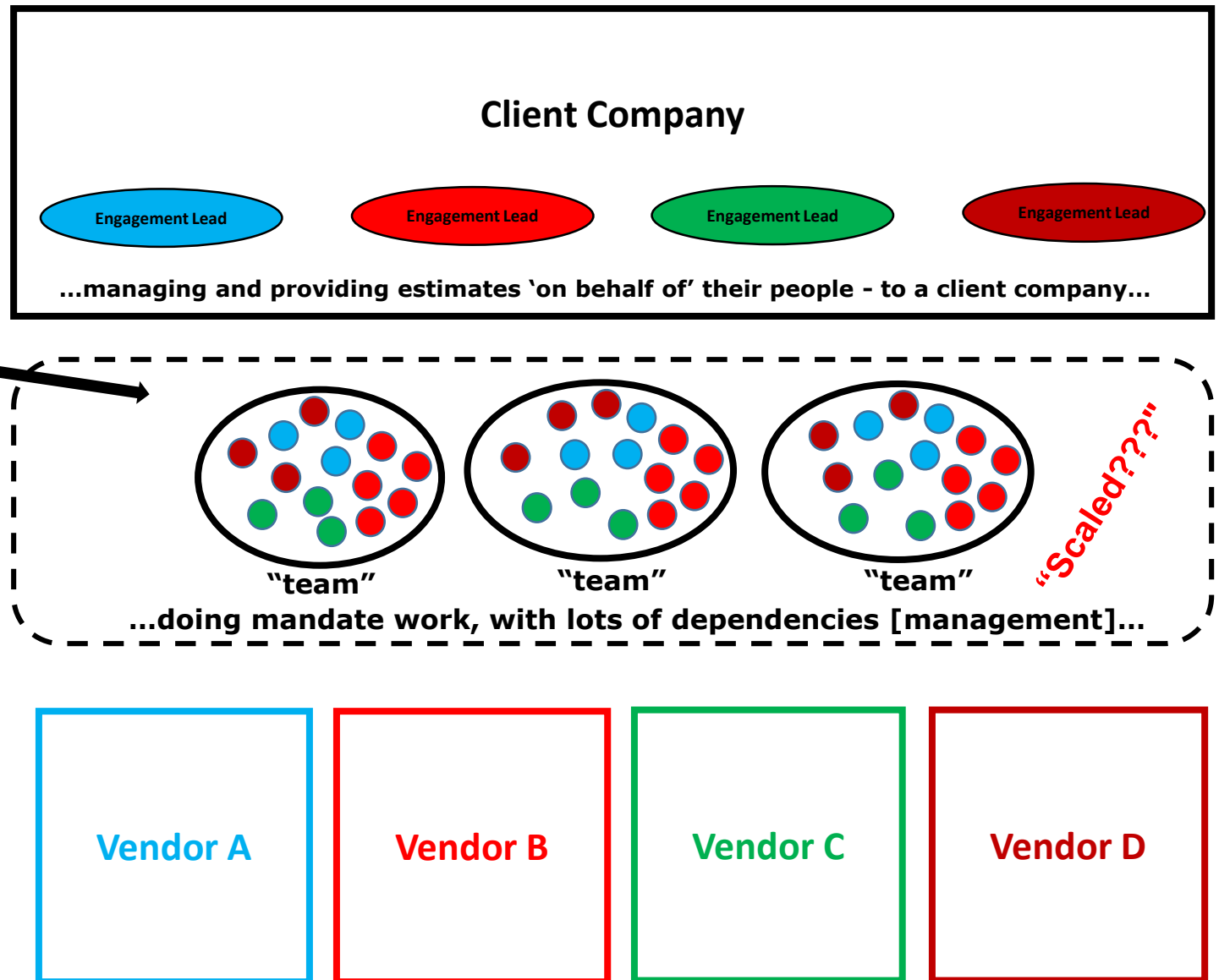
Can cumulative estimation by these teams be accurate?



Team private backlogs. Coordination Overhead. Local Optimization.

“Scaling” Contractually-Bound Vendor Groups

*Can
cumulative
estimation by
these “teams”
be accurate?*



Then, Of course!!!...

All of the above will require a lot of excessive coordination/orchestration, delegation of responsibilities, dependencies management (and managers)...

AND THEREFORE

Will lead to errors, omissions and finger-pointing, blame-gaming

IN

Estimation → Budgeting

LEADING TO

financial miscalculations...→ budget cuts and force reduction

And Therefore, All These Great Techniques:

- Coarse Estimation vs. Fine-Grained Estimation
- Day/hour estimation vs. Story Point Estimation
- Functional Points vs. Story Points
- Capacity Driven Planning
- Velocity Driven Planning (Historical Velocity)
- Velocity vs. Throughput
- Business Value (BV) point per Story Point (SP)
- Earned Value Management (EVM)

Become:



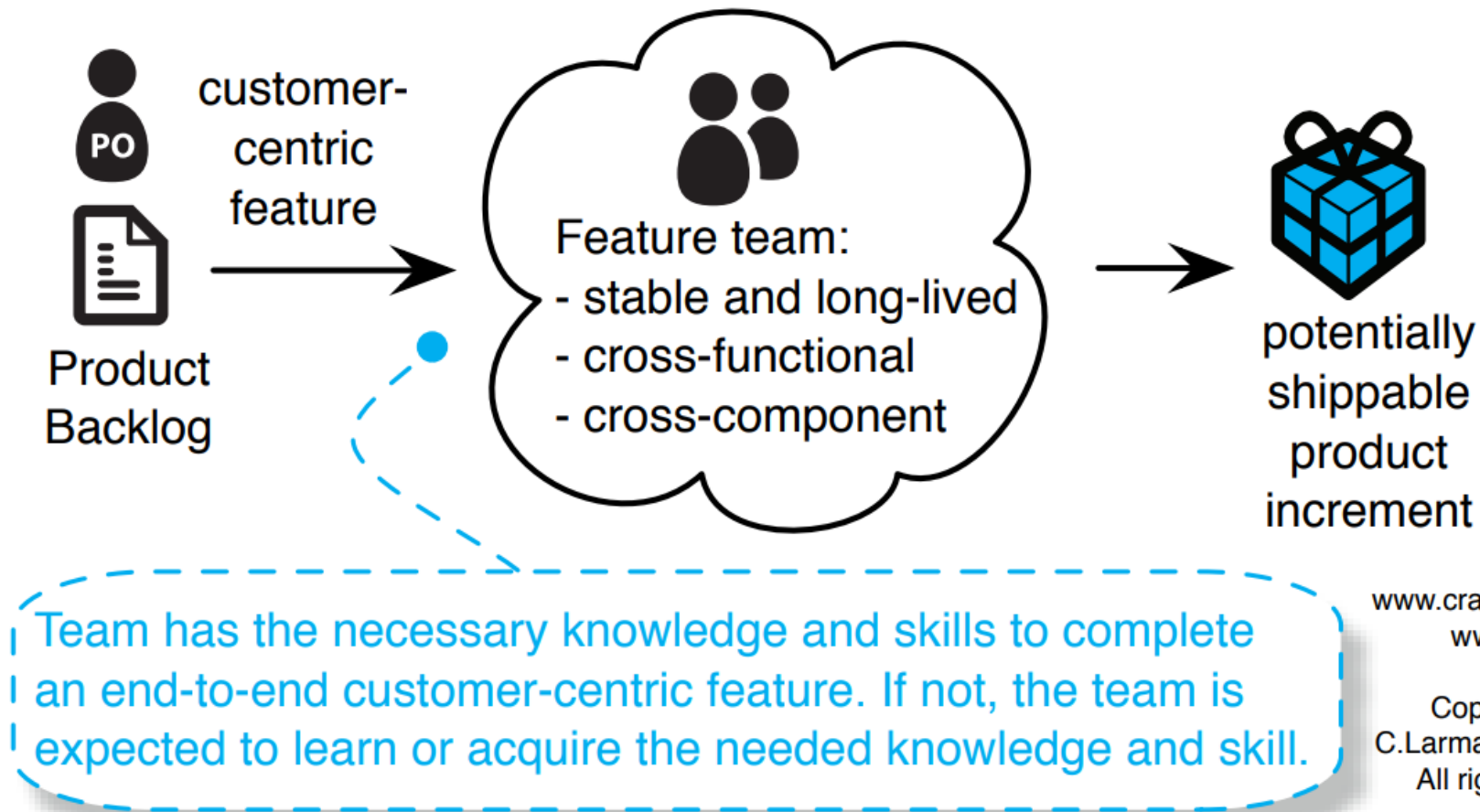
As The Saying Goes...



'Putting a saddle on a cow will not make it run like a horse'

Alternatives?

Good-Old Scrum



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Same Sprint. Same Sprint Goal.

Multiple teams doing their own “Scrum”

vs

Multiple [real] teams sprinting together (on same Product)

Different people with strategy, and vision, setting a different course



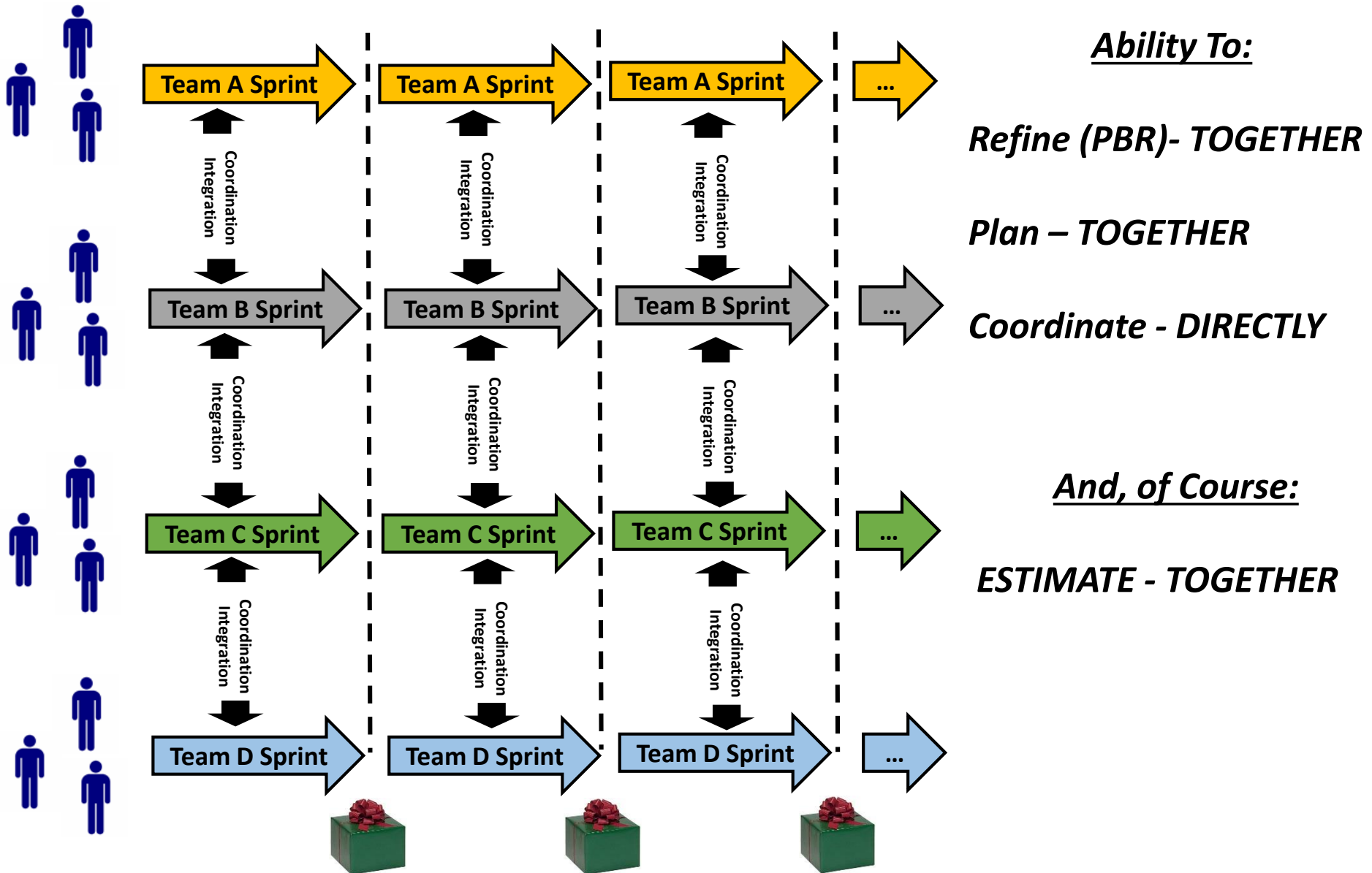
NO

Same person with strategy, and vision, setting a unified course



YES

Same Sprint. Same Cadence. Real C/F Teams.

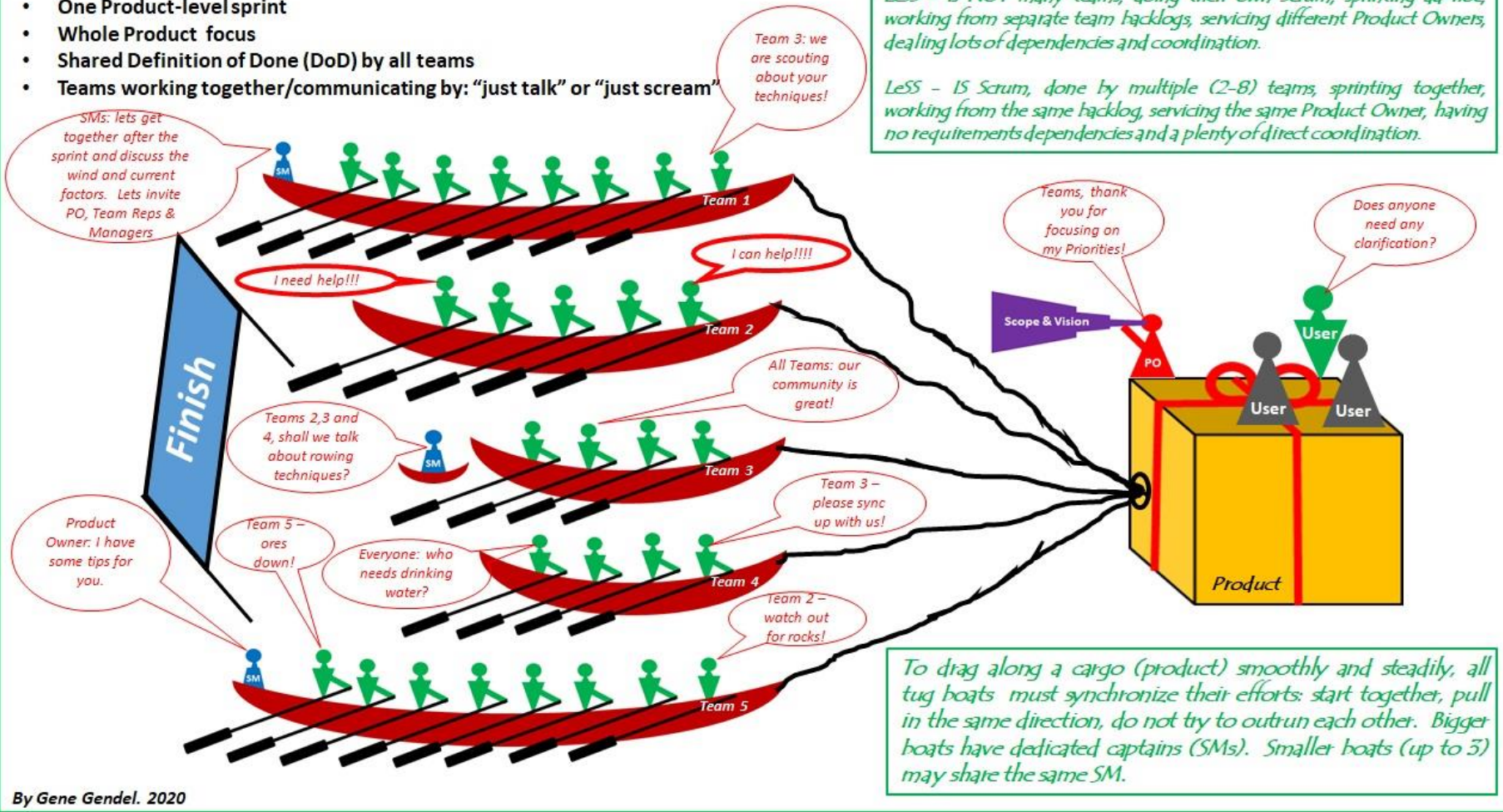


Same Sprint. Same Product. Same PO.

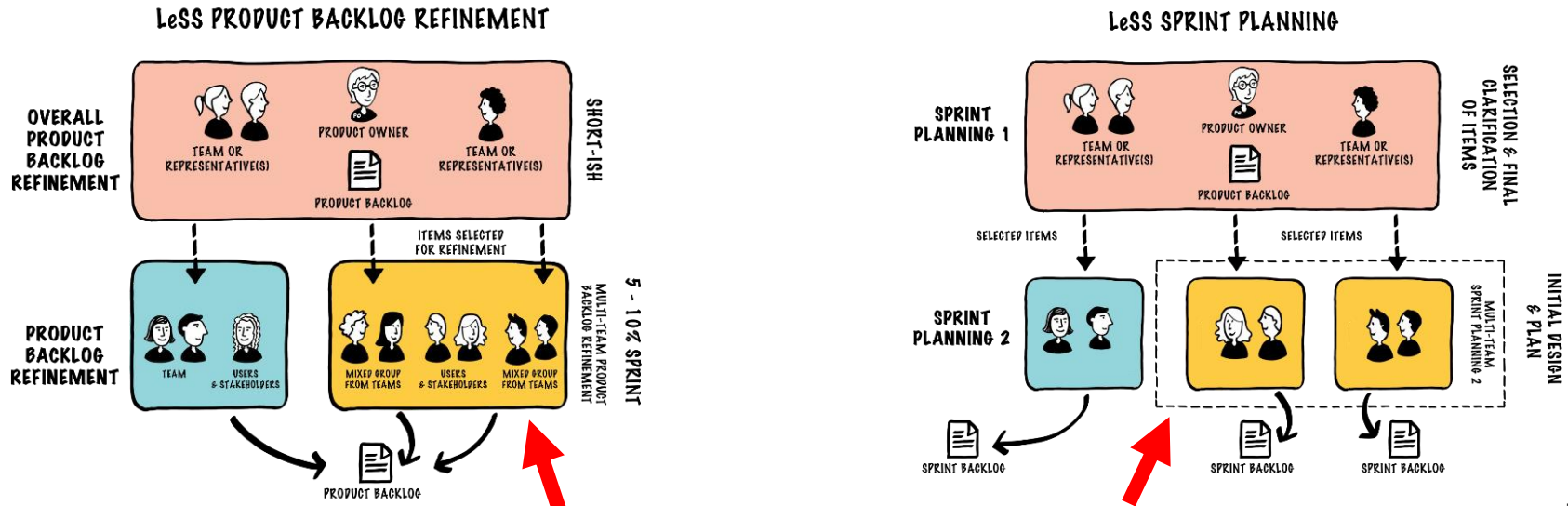
- One Product-level sprint
- Whole Product focus
- Shared Definition of Done (DoD) by all teams
- Teams working together/communicating by: “just talk” or “just scream”

LeSS - is NOT many teams, doing their own Scrum, sprinting ad-hoc, working from separate team backlogs, servicing different Product Owners, dealing lots of dependencies and coordination.

LeSS - IS Scrum, done by multiple (2-8) teams, sprinting together, working from the same backlog, servicing the same Product Owner, having no requirements dependencies and a plenty of direct coordination.



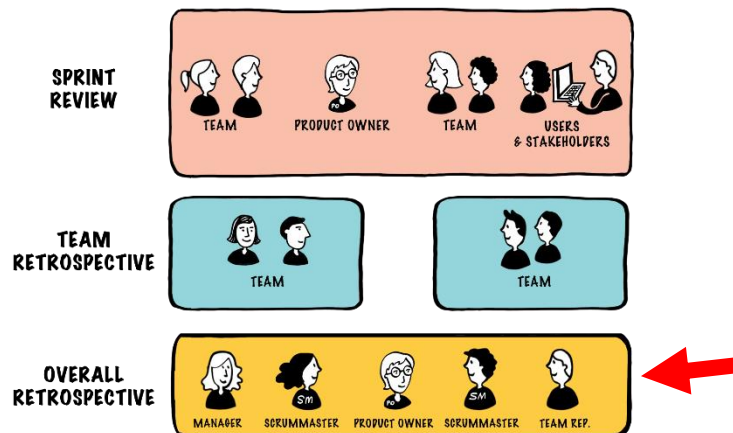
Richness of Multi-Team Collaboration



<http://less.works> BY-ND

<http://less.works> BY-ND

LeSS SPRINT REVIEW & RETROSPECTIVE



<http://less.works> BY-ND

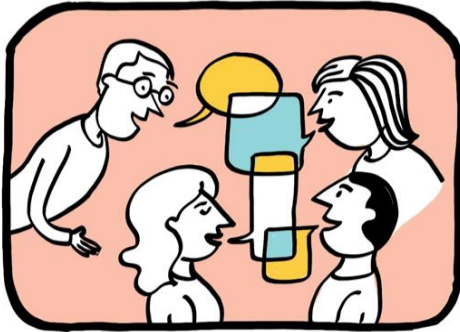
Multi-Site/Team Estimation w/ Planning Poker



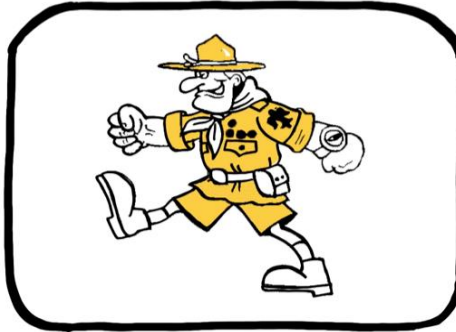
<http://less.works> 

- By “doers” (team members)
- Everyone is involved
- The main goal: CCC (Card, Conversation, Confirmation)
- No need to be too conservative (pad) or aggressive, while estimating

Richness of Multi-Team Knowledge Sharing



JUST TALK



SCOUT



OPEN SPACE



TRAVELER



COMMUNITIES



COMPONENT MENTOR

<http://less.works> 

<https://less.works/resources/graphics/index.html>

Advantages

- Teams work synchronously, together (side-by-side), on the same widely-defined, real, product (real) → Shared understanding of work size & complexity → Establishing more reliable **Estimation Techniques**
- Same Product Owner: shared understanding of product vision and strategy → Better **Strategic Planning**
- Short cycle time and fast feedback loops → better responsiveness to increased/decreased market demands and/or product expansion/contraction
- Close proximity of real customers/users → More thoughtful strategic decisions about **Funding/Budgeting**

Q & A

Costs of Fake Agile Are High

“Triple Taxation” on Client Companies

Big Consultancies
(supported by
recruiting agencies),
advising of “Tool +
Framework” Big-Bang
Agile Transformations

“Agile” Tools,
supportive of
Big Bang “Agile
Frameworks”

Large,
Commercially
Successful **“Big-
Bang Agile”
Frameworks”**



Avoid This:



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APPENDIX

Less is More

Scaling Organizational Adaptiveness (a.k.a. “Agility”) with Large Scale Scrum (LeSS)

Organizational De-Scaling / Flattening

Organizational de-scaling (flattening) takes months and years to complete and from a high perspective, looks like a gradual process.

However, throughout this long process, there are many phases (bursts) of: comprehensive preparation, followed by a organizational “flipping”.



Diagram created by Gene Gendel

LeSS

Simplified (flatter) and **inverted** (senior leadership is in supportive function) **organizational design**. **System Optimization**. Reduction of: silos, hand-overs. Scrum is implemented by coordinated, feature-centric teams (2-8), building the same, widely defined Product/serving the same Product Owner. Scrum is the main building block of IT org. structure. Teams are collocated. Teams strive to ‘own’ their decisions, not ‘rent’ from others. Adoption of LeSS is “**deep & narrow**”, not “**broad and shallow**”; no Big Bang transformation attempts.

Multi-site development - used for multiple locations. Reliance of technical **Mentoring** and **Communities**. No subsystem code ownership. Reduction of ‘undone’ work. Focus on **Customer value**. Support of Senior Leadership. **Involvement of HR**, supporting the concept of **job security, not role security**.

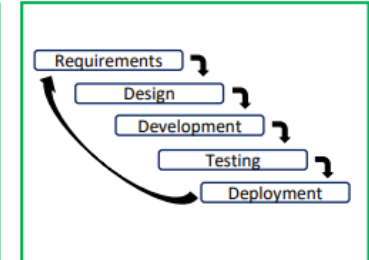
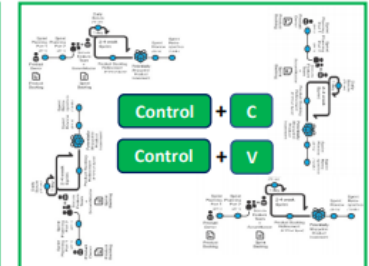
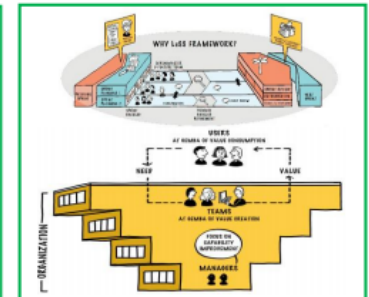
Transition from independent basic Scrum, performed by multiple teams to LeSS, is a desirable approach, when a product is widely defined and real Product Owner is identified

Scrum

Copy-paste scaling (no conscious scaling strategy) of Scrum throughout an organization: many teams doing their ‘own’ Scrum. Frequently manifested, when there is an internal competition between departments or company areas, on e.g. “*who is going to have more scrum teams by e.g. end-of-year*”. True product definition is weak. Cases of using **Scrum for component-centric development** are frequent (often, the result of trying to meet goals of agile transformation (% annually), set at enterprise level. This results in massive integration problems that need to be resolved by adding “*integration/stabilization*” sprints. Importance of **Scrum dynamics and roles** is viewed as **secondary**, to existing organizational structures and blueprints. Too many single-specialty experts and very few T-shaped workers. **No meaningful HR changes**.

Waterfall

Complex organizational design. Domains of single-function expertise, ownership and control. Numerous silos, hand-offs and translational layers between component teams, single-function specialty groups, and technology and business, overall. **Internal contracts and blame-shifting** strongly prevail. Long cycle “from concept to cash”. **Local optimization** by single-specialty workers/departments. **Theory X management** – is the primary way to manage/treat individuals. **HR** – putting a lot of emphasis on performance appraisals and individual ownership; manipulating workers with **subjective bonuses**; fostering an environment of **internal competition** and “*I am the best and you are not*” attitude. Weak definition of product value, from a stand-point of a paying customer. Manifestation of **Larman’s Laws of Organizational Behavior**.



Graphics are courtesy of <https://less.works>

Scaling Scrum

Waterfall

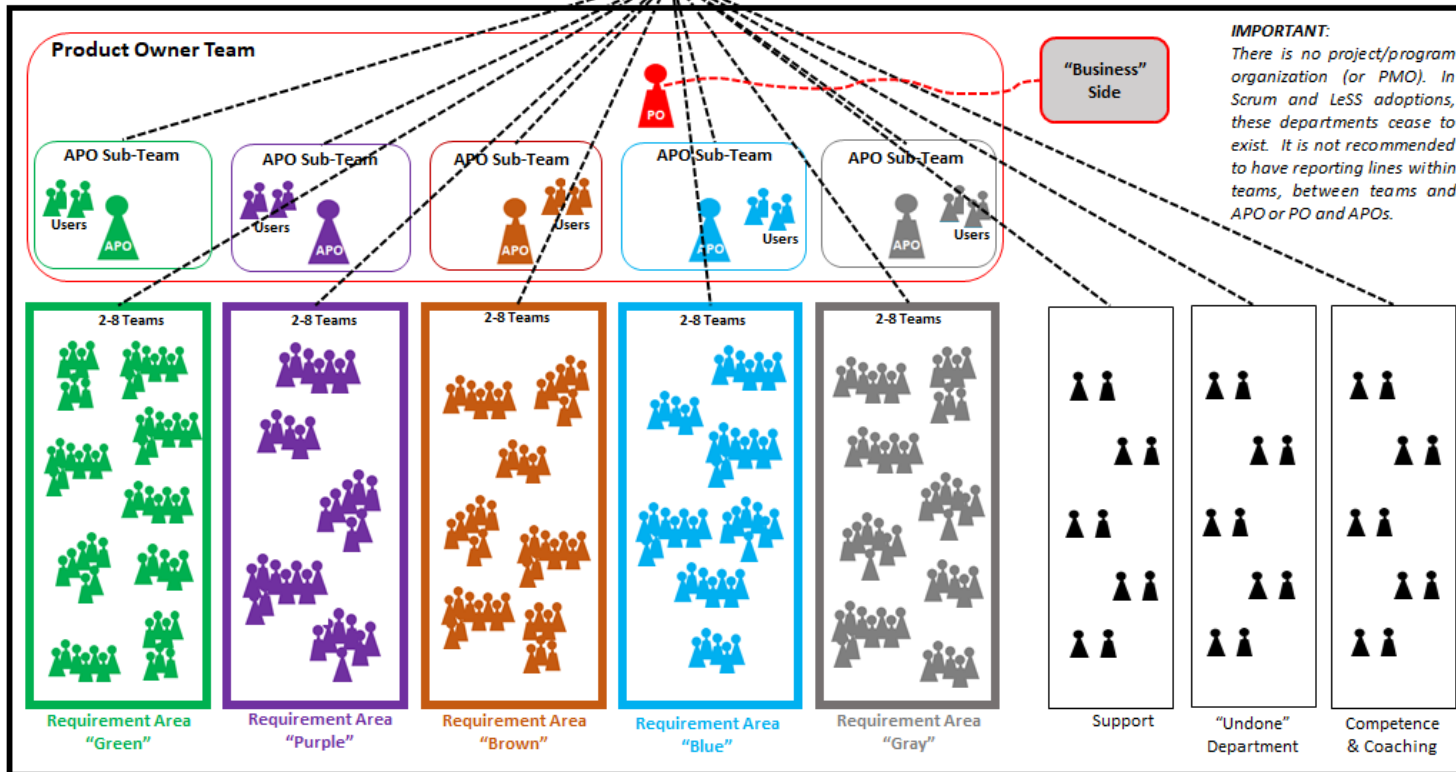
Source: http://www.keystepstosuccess.com/wp-content/uploads/2018/02/scrum_scaling_org_descaling-1.pdf

Relationships in LeSS

Guide: TRY.... Keeping LeSS Huge Organizational Reporting Structure As Flat and Simple As Possible

Product Owner Team— Product Owner plus all Area Product Owners. Conceptually, the same as in a LeSS structure. In huge LeSS Huge, there are also APO Sub-Teams that are, essentially, what is Product Owner team is in LeSS. Each APO Sub-Team consists of Area Product Owner and customers/users that can help APO with clarification and other daily work (**NOT** departments of analysts, specification writers, UI/UX designers, or architects).

Head of Product Group - most likely, a traditional “head of product group”. Whereas the whole group supports teams by Go See and help them remove obstacles and improve, Head of Product Group plays the *role of the line manager* of all the teams, whatever that is called in your organization. Product Owner Team members (including APO Sub-Teams) and all developers from teams in requirement areas, as well as people in other supportive organizational structures (e.g. support, ‘undone’ department, competence & coaching) -all report to Head of Product Group. **Note:** Since LeSS organizations don’t have matrix structures, there are no dotted-line managers.



IMPORTANT:

There is no project/program organization (or PMO). In Scrum and LeSS adoptions, these departments cease to exist. It is not recommended to have reporting lines within teams, between teams and APO or PO and APOs.

Undone department - e.g. test, QA, architecture, or business analysts - they should not exist in the smaller LeSS framework groups; rather, they should be integrated into the teams. Undone department is still frequently seen, in some LeSS adoptions, as they often cross organizational boundaries. A goal in every LeSS adoption should be to remove an undone department.

Support - In a LeSS Huge organization, it typically centralizes some support because of the massive volume of work. Still, this department should be as small as possible with the attitude “How can we help?” rather than “Take it this way!” This department is less likely to exist in smaller LeSS organizations, where teams support each other without the need for a separate, centralized group.

Competence and Coaching (technical, organizational) - group consists of skillful practitioner-experts who actively Go See and observe how people work. They pair up and work with people to discover their training and coaching needs.

By Gene Gendel. 2020

Consultant
Coach
Trainer
Speaker
Publisher



Agile Coaching

Wisdom from Practitioners

Version 1.0

Editors

Michael de la Maza, CEC
Dharal Panchal, CEC, CST

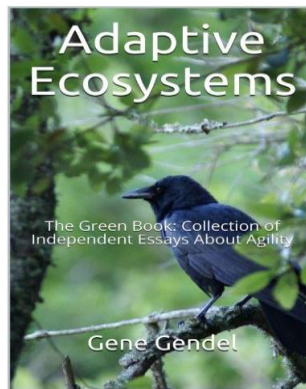
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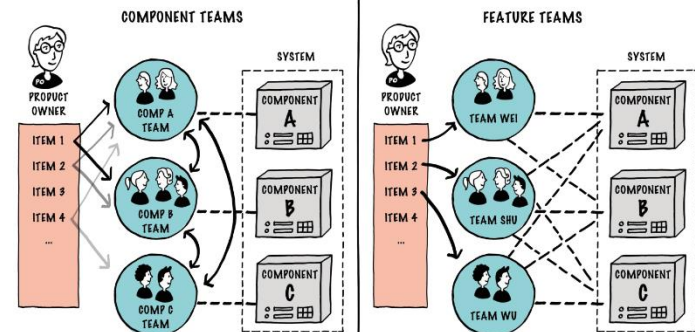
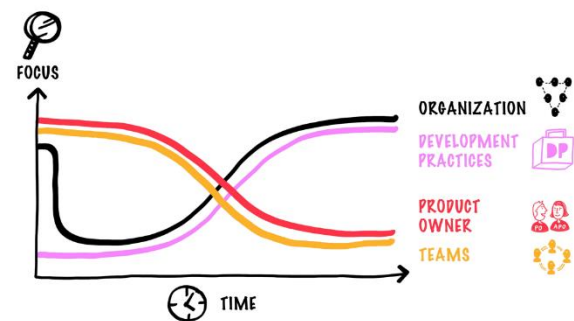
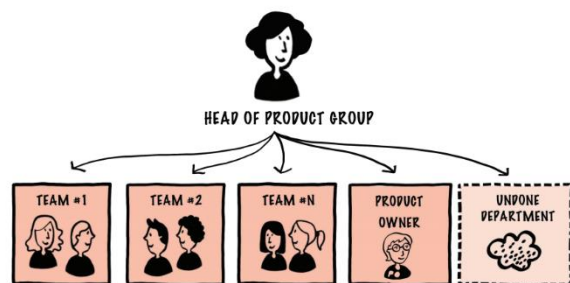
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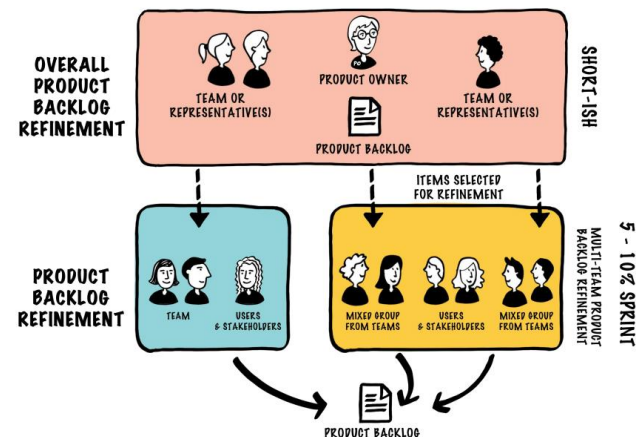
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LESS PRODUCT BACKLOG REFINEMENT



LESS SPRINT REVIEW & RETROSPECTIVE

