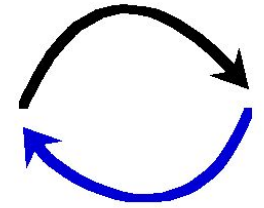


Agile Eastern Europe, Kiev, October 2010



More important than ever: The Business Analysts' role in Agile software development

Allan Kelly

allan@allankelly.net

<http://www.allankelly.net>

Software Strategy

<http://www.softwarestrategy.co.uk>

Allan Kelly, BSc, MBA

- Training, Consulting & Coaching in Agile software development
- Author:
 - *Changing Software Development: Learning to be Agile*, Wiley 2008.



97 Things Every Programmer Should Know, Henney, 2010

Context Encapsulation in Pattern Languages of Program Design
volume 5, 2006



ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНО
*Али Рогов, Майкл Андерсон,
Дэвид О'Рейли*

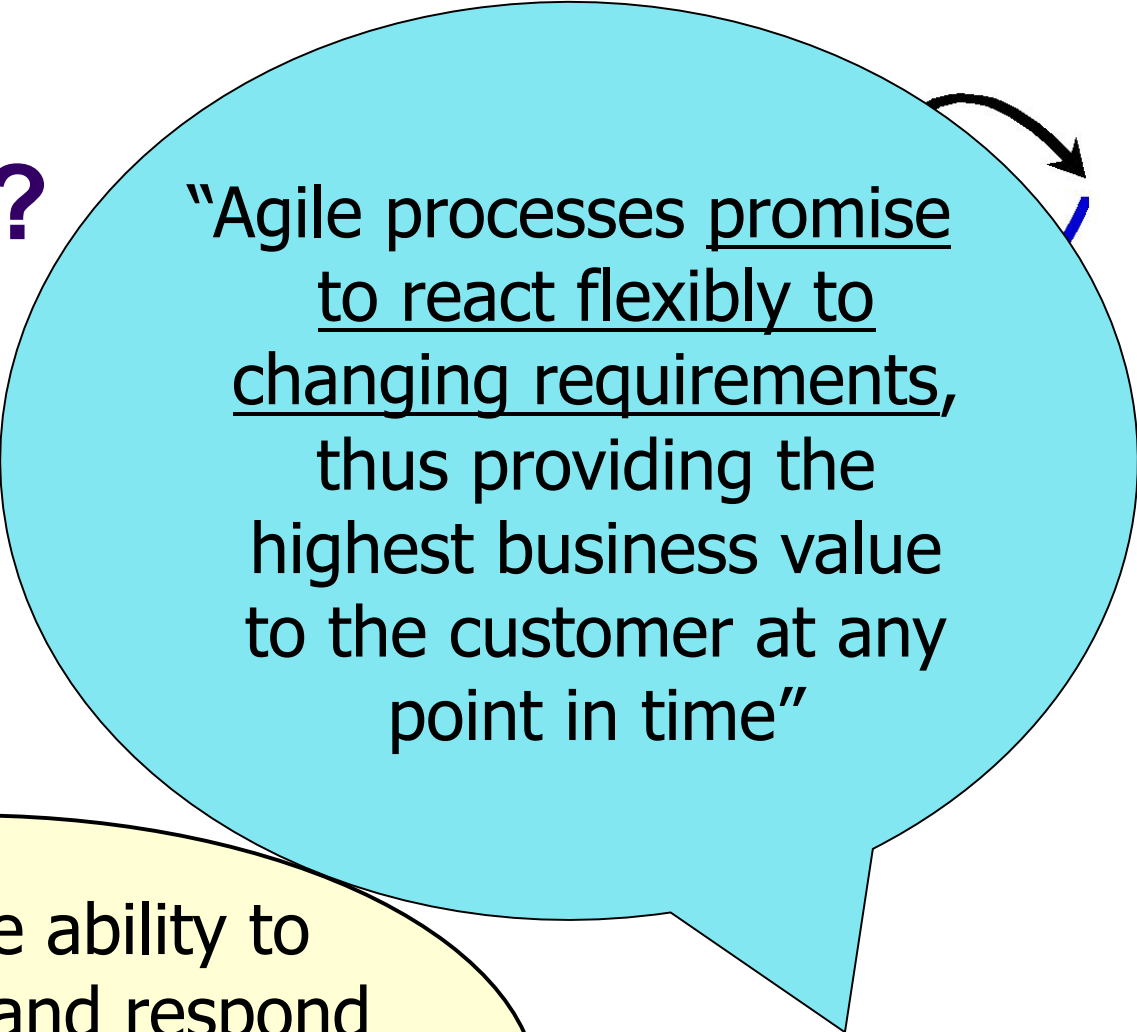
97

ЭТЮДОВ
ДЛЯ АРХИТЕКТОРОВ
ПРОГРАММНЫХ СИСТЕМ

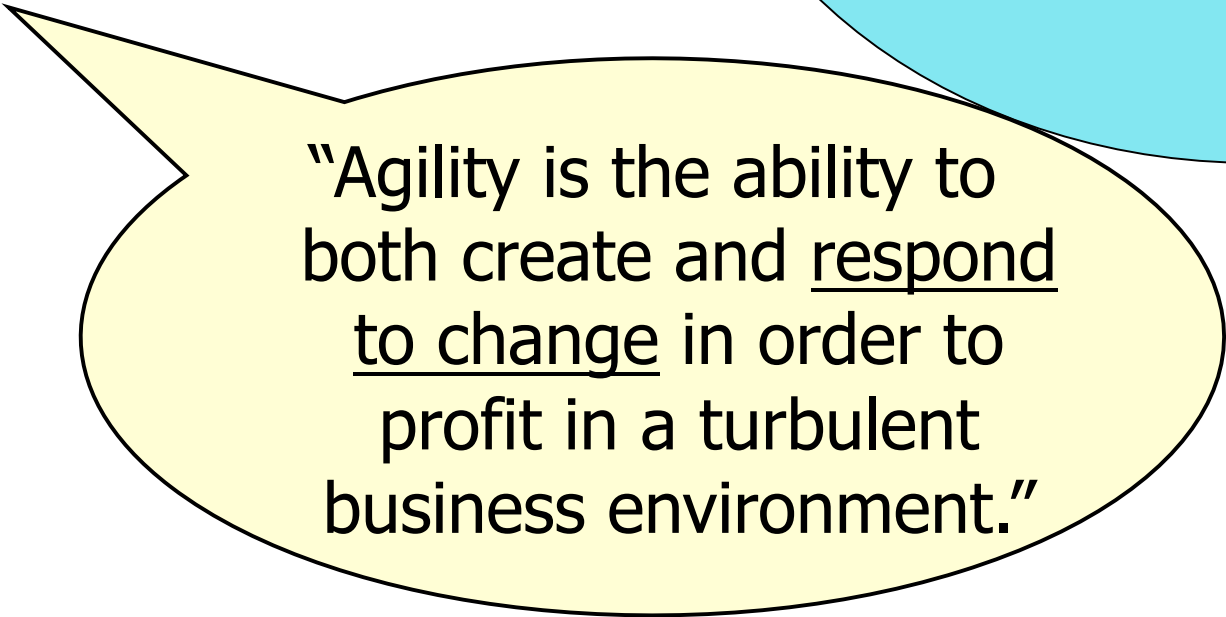


What is Agility?

Jim Highsmith, 2002



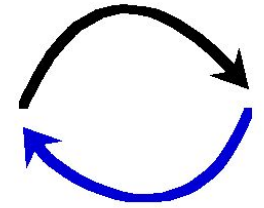
"Agile processes promise to react flexibly to changing requirements, thus providing the highest business value to the customer at any point in time"



"Agility is the ability to both create and respond to change in order to profit in a turbulent business environment."

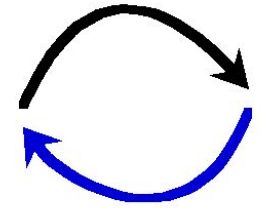
Jutta Eckstein 2004

What is Agility?



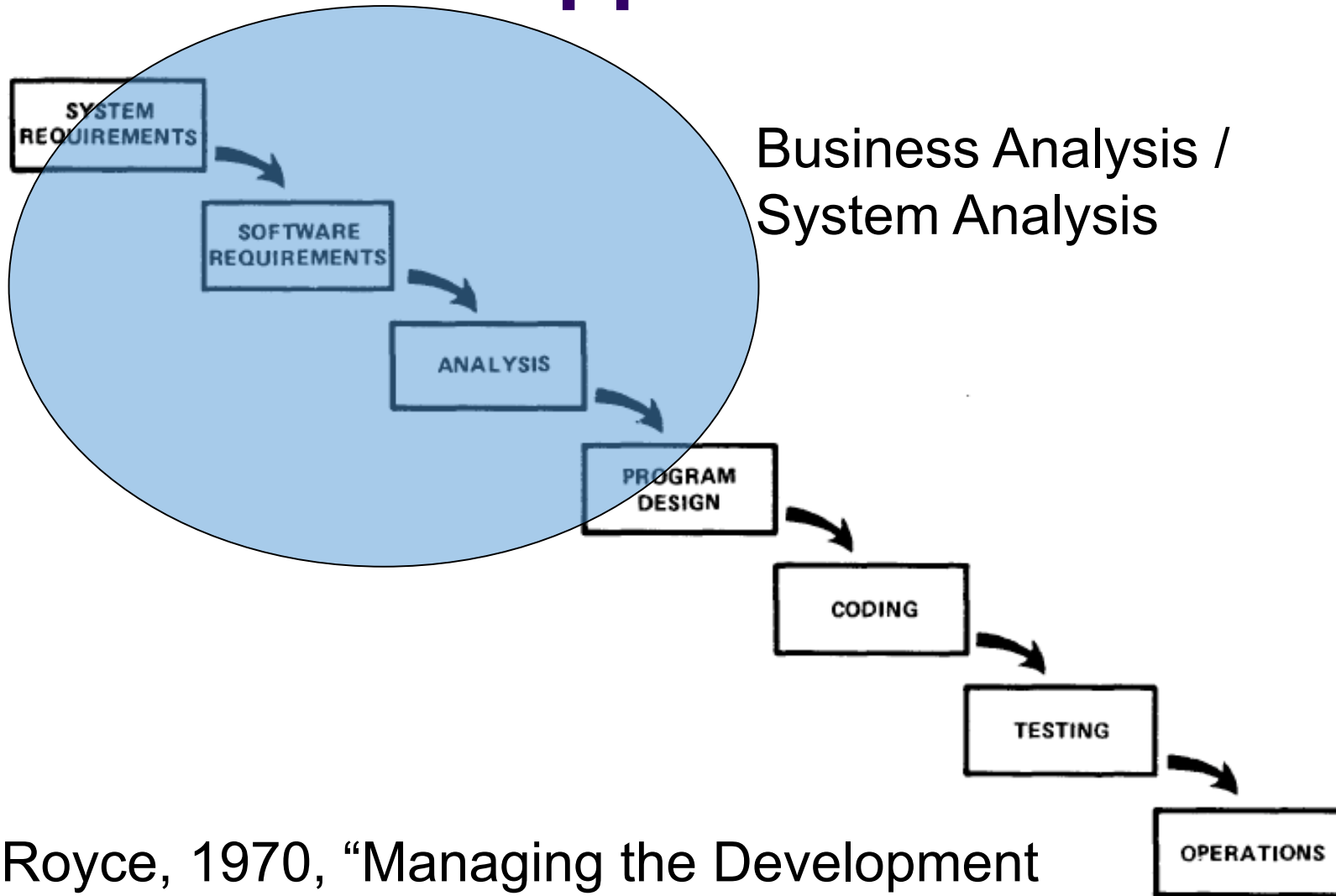
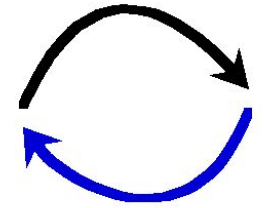
- Agile Today: *Agile as Better*
 - Respond to changing (business) environment
 - Faster, more productive, higher quality
 - Happier customers
- Agile Tomorrow: Agile creates new business models
 - Opportunities for those not confined by traditional IT

Agile

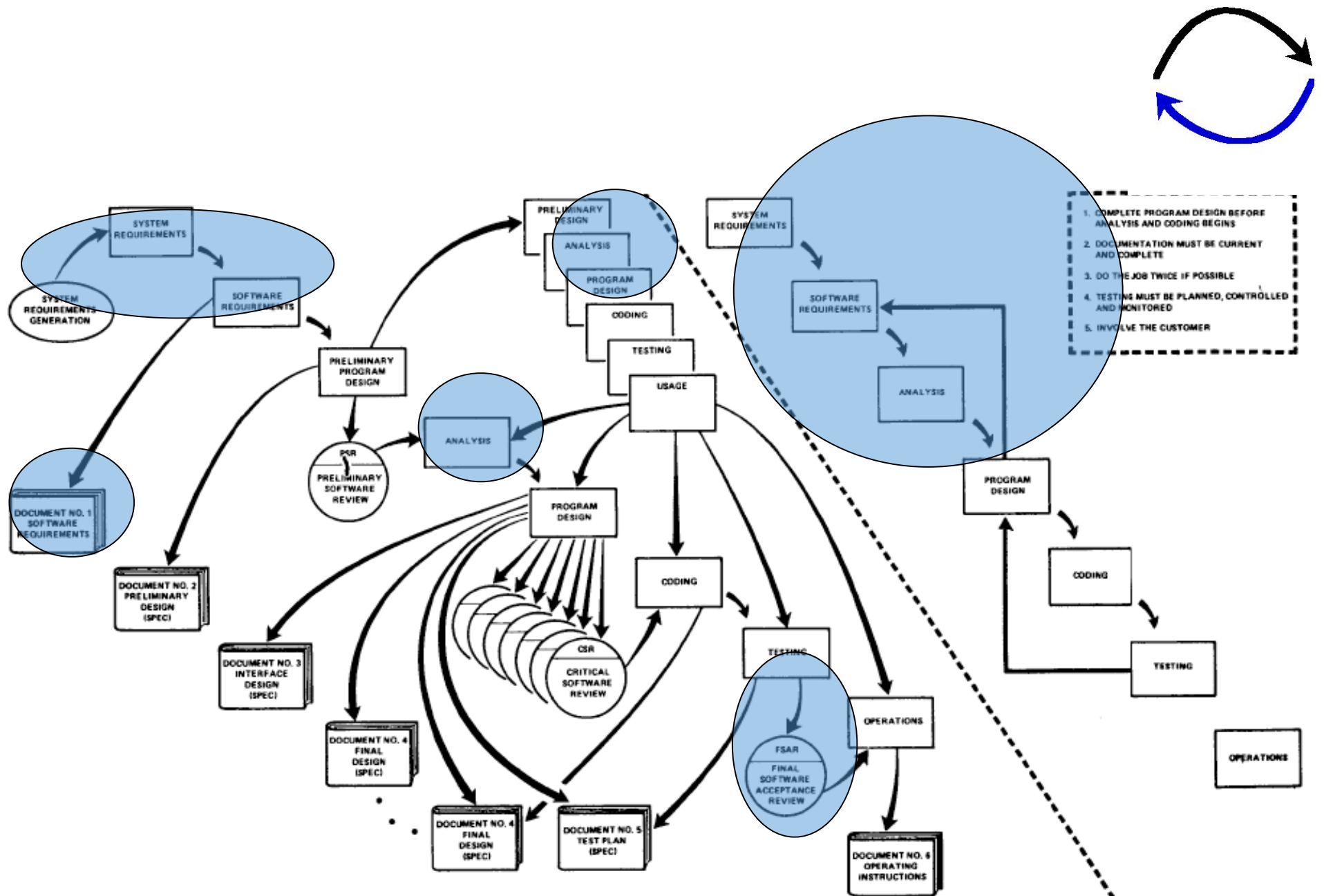


- Its the business need, *stupid*

Traditional approach



Royce, 1970, "Managing the Development of Large Software Systems"



Traditional approach

BA/Product Owner works ahead of team - scouting out requirements



6+ months

- Slice through

Decide requirement

iteration

- End-to-end

Analysis / Design

- Deliver functionality

Code & Unit Test

Decide requirement

Analysis / Design

Code & Unit Test

M

Merge & Release

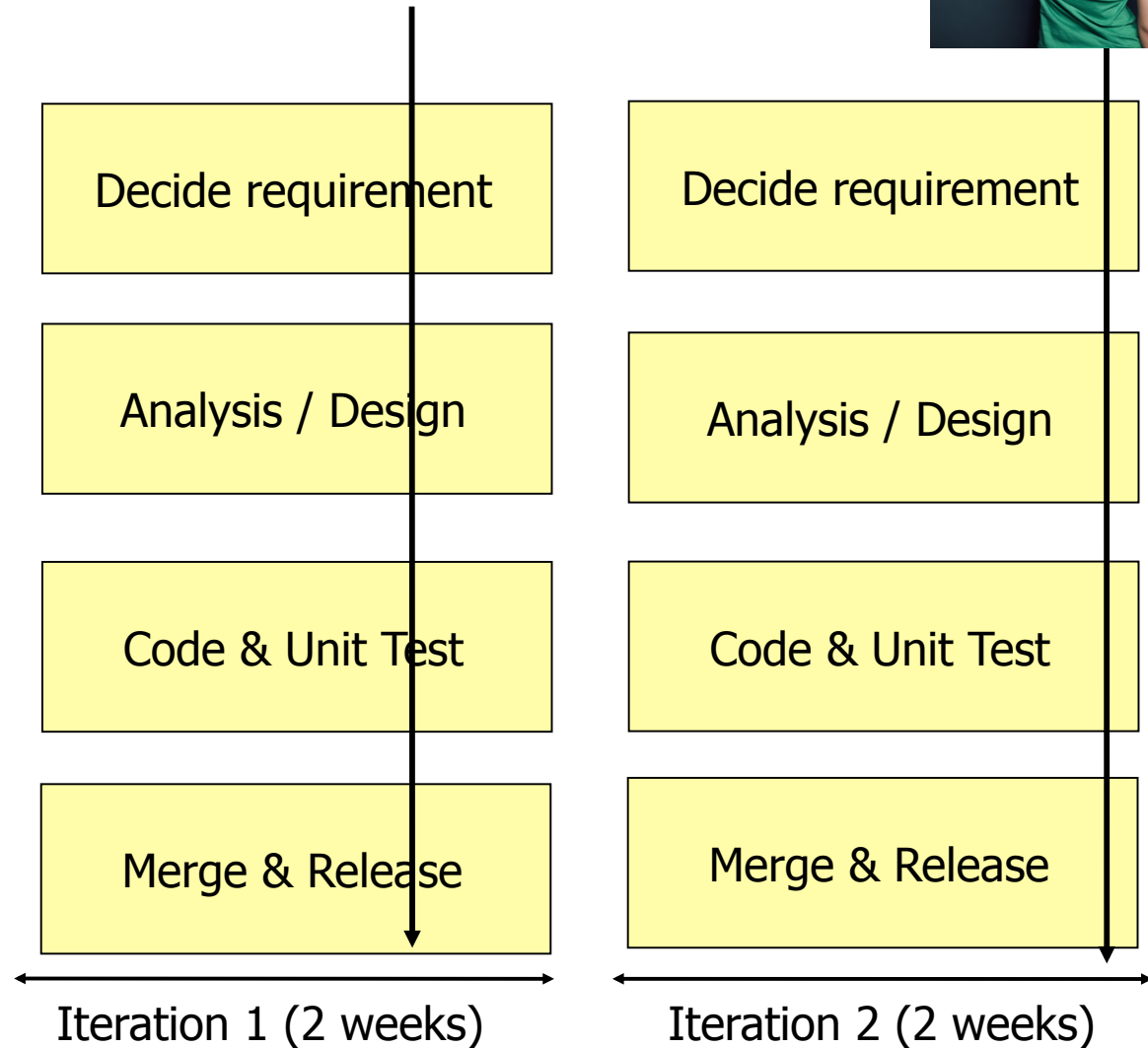
Iteration 1 (2 weeks)

Iteration 2 (2 weeks)

BA/Product Owner
works ahead of
team - scouting out
requirements



- Slice through work
- Everything in iteration
- End-to-End
- Deliver business functionality

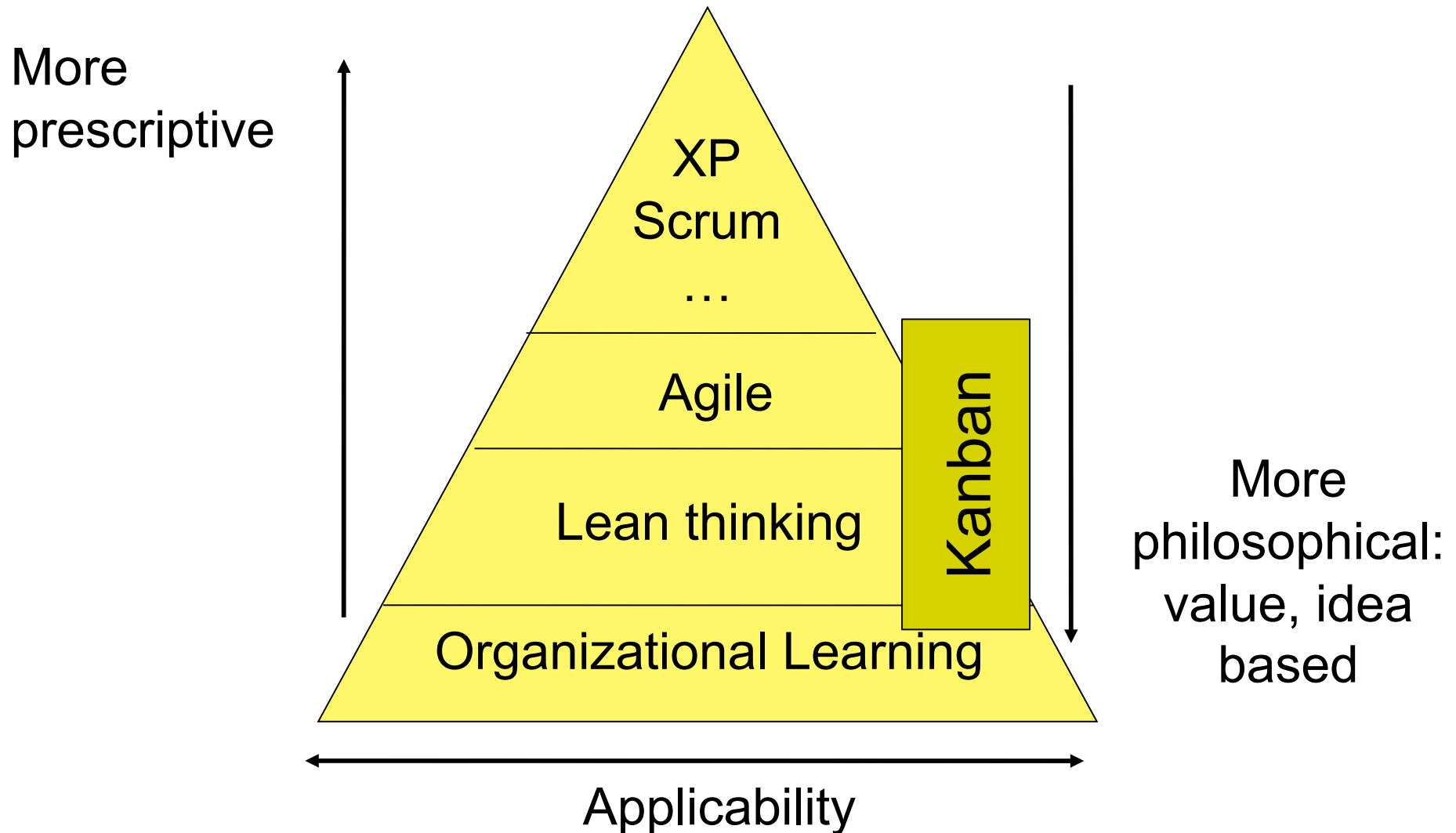
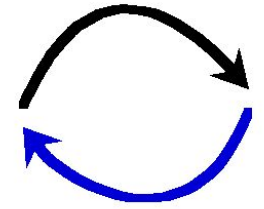


Lesson 1: Continual requirements

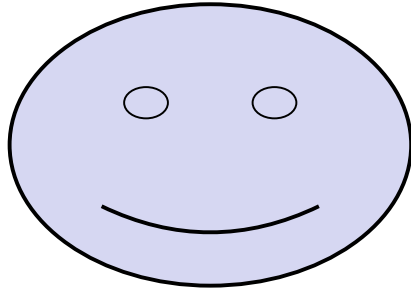
- Discovery
- Understanding
- Refinement
- Valuation
- Prioritization
- Explanation



Agile in context

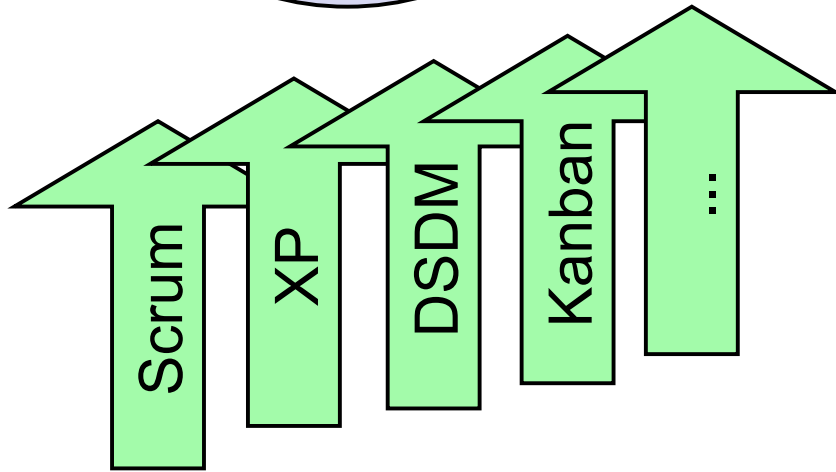


Agile, Agile methods & Agile toolkit



The State of
Agile (our
objective)

- Quick on our feet
- Deliver quickly
- Respond to change rapidly
- Seize opportunities



Agile Methods

Promise to create the state of Agile

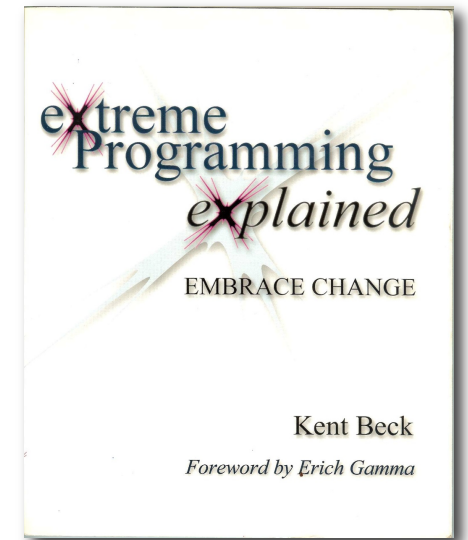


The
Agile
Toolkit

- Test Driven Development, Refactoring
- Iterations, Time boxing
- User Stories, Feature injection
- Retrospectives,

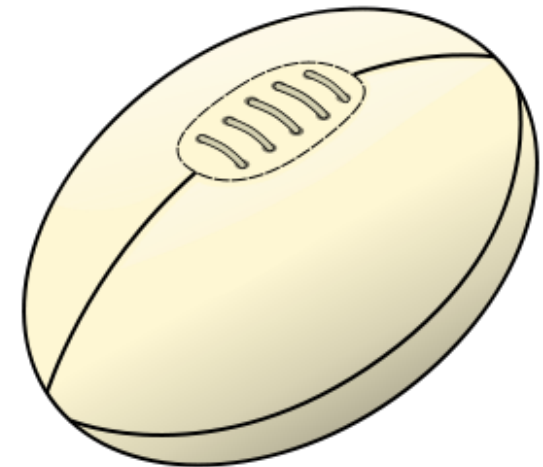
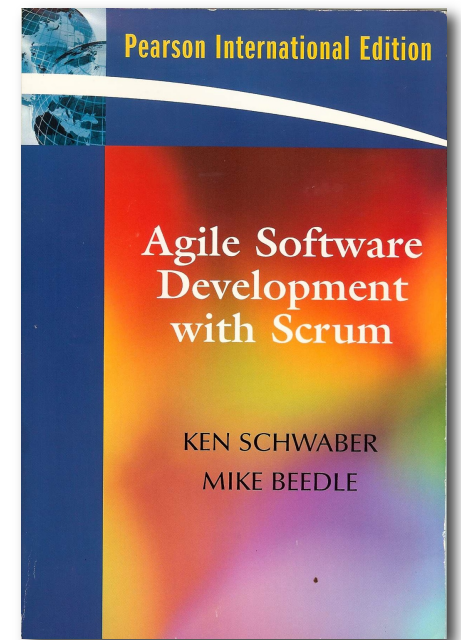
1999-2004: Agile = XP

- Extreme Programming
 - First Agile method to gain popularity
 - Developer centric practices and literature
- Business need from *onsite Customer*
 - Customer on C3 was a **Business Analyst**
- “Customer” view simplistic
 - Short sighted
 - Assume customer knows
 - No discussion on how the customer knows

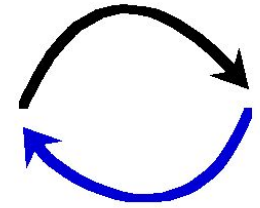


2005-today: Agile = Scrum

- Scrum
 - A project management method without a project manager
- *Product Owner* specifies need
- Scrum silent on how the Product Owner knows



Who is the Product Owner?



Subject
Matter /Domain
Expert



Business
Analyst



Product Manager

3 Types of Software Makers

Software
Product
Company

Microsoft, Oracle, Adobe, TargetProcess
Product Owner is Product Manager

Software
Service
Company

Accenture, Luxoft, Tata, EDS (HP), ...
(Proxy) Product Owner is Business Analyst

ESP - External Service Provider

Corporate IT
Department

Banks, Pharmaceutical, Oil, ...
•Product Owner is Business Analyst
Or
•Business Analysts supports non-technical Product Owner

Lesson 2: Know your Product Owner

Business Analyst is either

- Is the Product Owner

Or

- Supporting Product Owner



Business Analysts Role

- Ensure Agile teams meet business need
- Help explain business need to development team
- Act as “Product Owner” when
 - No other Product Owner
 - Product Owner does not have time or skills
- Advise development team on business details



How to help a team

- Work closely with the team
 - Sit with the team
 - Be part of the team
- Stay involved
 - Do not leave after initial stages
- Requirements gathering is ongoing process
 - Not only at the start
- Dialogue over document

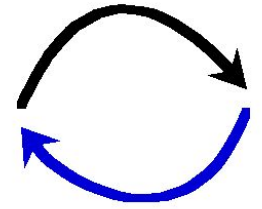


How to help a team

- Be ONE step ahead
 - Ready to answer questions
 - But not too far ahead
- Goals and objectives
 - Replace *Big Requirements Documents*
 - Under continual review
- Delivered functionality changes and evolves
 - In direction of the goal and objective



Less (software) is more (value)



Potentially 80% of software development work is waste

- Better understanding can reduce demand by 80%

If 30+% of requirements change then

- Why bother doing work on them in the first place?

Solution: Just In Time Requirements

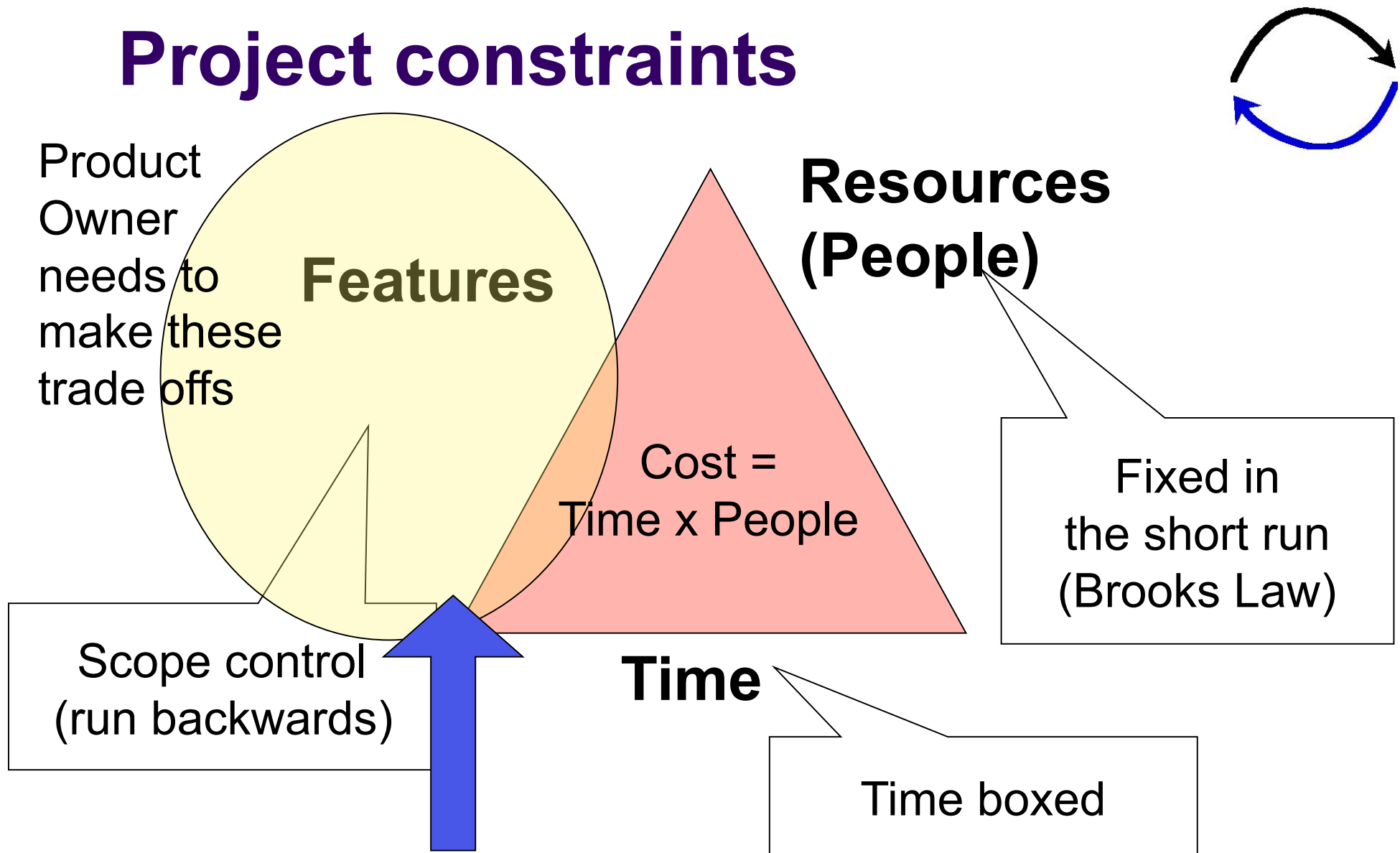
Identify, implement, deliver in quick succession

Only about 20% of features & functions in typical custom software are used

We often encounter requirements churn of 30% to 50%

Mary & Tom Poppendieck
Implementing Lean Software Development 2007

Project constraints



Agile projects negotiate over requirements rather than resources or time

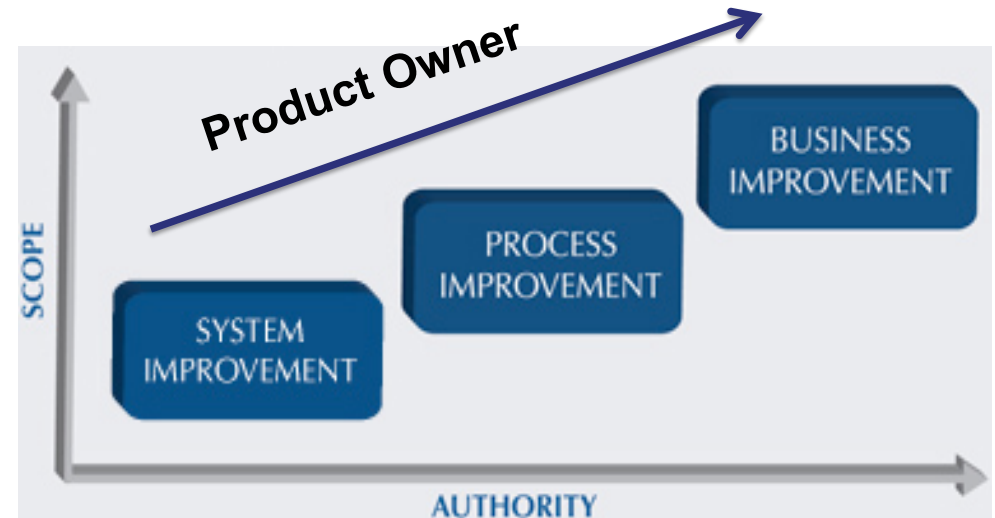
Lesson 3: Negotiate over What

- Time is fixed
 - Fixed iterations
 - Fixed delivery dates
- Resources are fixed in short term
 - Can only increase slowly with time
- Therefore....
 - Negotiate over what will be delivered
- Therefore...
 - Requirements understand more important



Business Analysts, move on up

- BA Product Owner needs
 - Move up the BA Maturity Model
 - From “Requirements gather” / “Order taker”
 - To “Internal Consultant”
- Improving business effectiveness



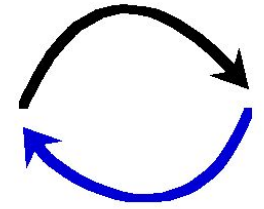
Source and more details on BAMM:
<http://www.assistkd.com/bamm/bamm.html>

Lesson 4: Think BIG!

- Business Analysts think about
 - The business system
 - the business objective
 - the need
- Be more than an *order taker*



But....

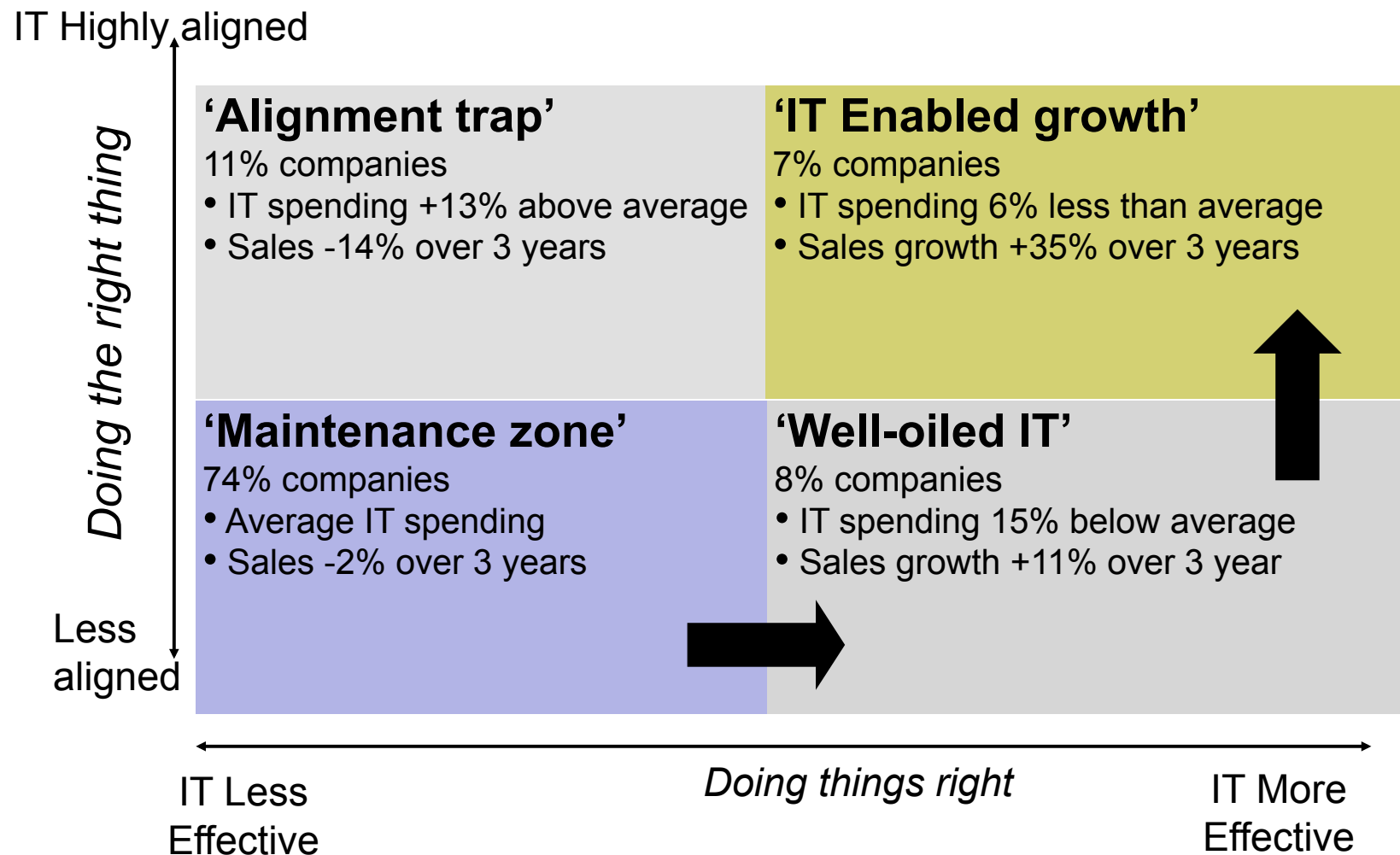


- There is a time and a place for everything
-

**Requirements come second when
changing to Agile**



The Alignment Trap



Source: Shpilberg, Berez, Puryear, Shah: MIT Sloan Review, Fall 2007

Lesson 5

Build effective delivery
machine



Then

Move outwards and
upwards

When adopting Agile



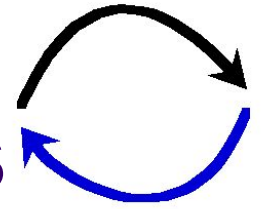
1. ***Do it right:*** Focus on the development team
2. Do not emphasis requirements or BA role
3. Get developers more effective

Then

4. ***Do the right thing:*** Focus on the what
5. Long term benefits in BA role

More work for Product Owners

Less work for Project Managers

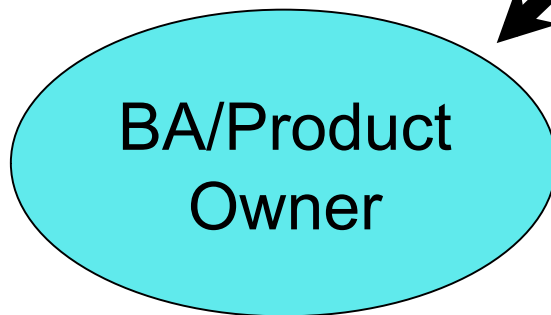


- Negotiate over feature delivery
 - Not when
- Flexible release plan
 - Not Gantt chart
- Measure value delivered
 - Not time spent



Project
Manager

- Self organizing teams
 - No task allocation
- Tracking by delivery
 - Not % complete
- Commitment over estimates



BA/Product
Owner

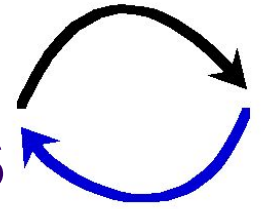
- Changing requirements
 - Not work packages
- Sustainable pace
 - No whip cracking



Development
team

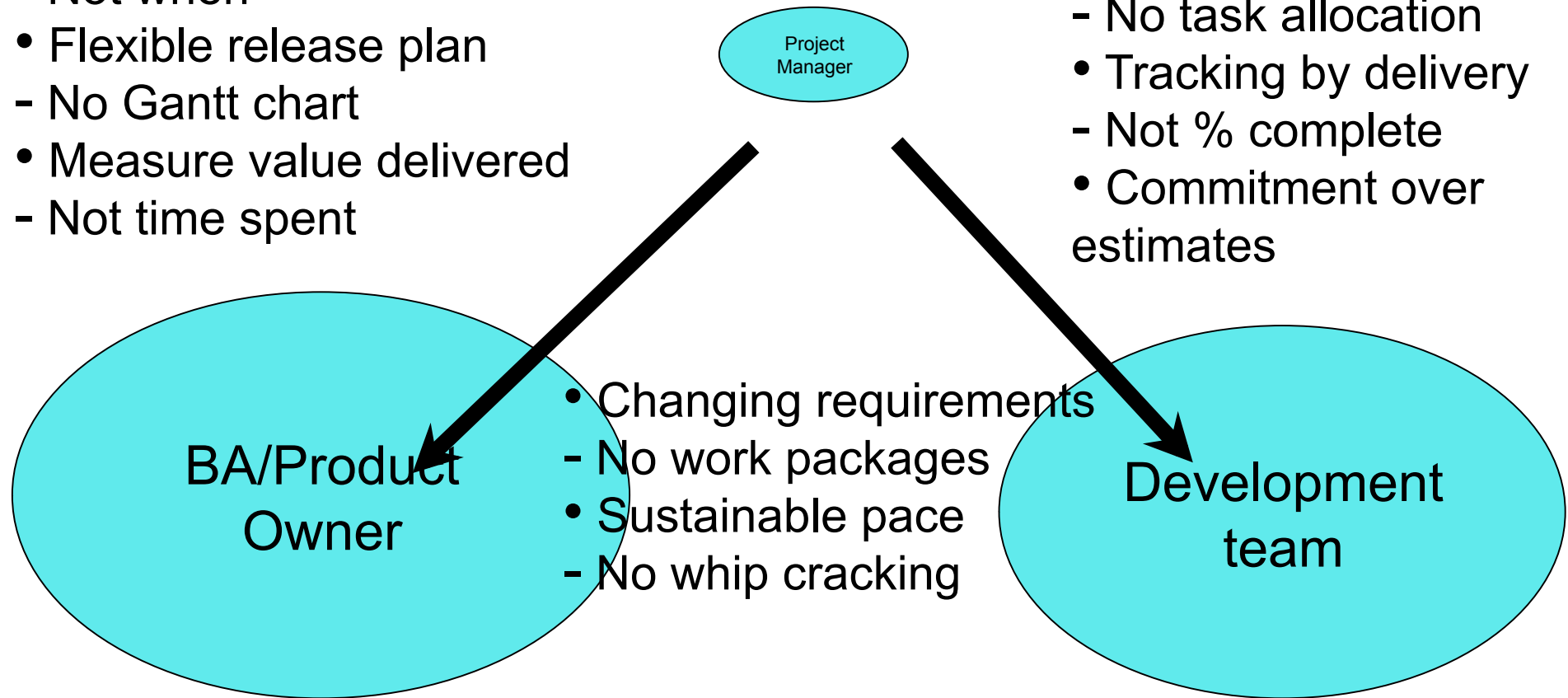
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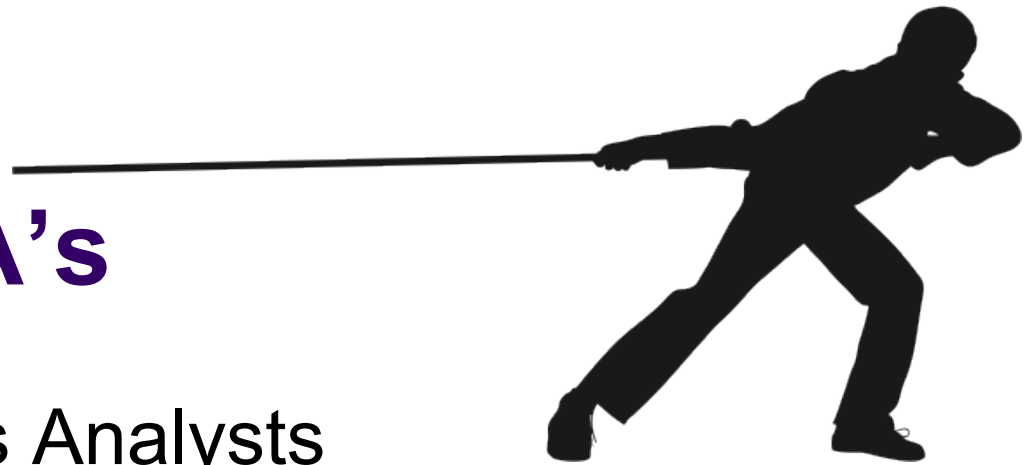


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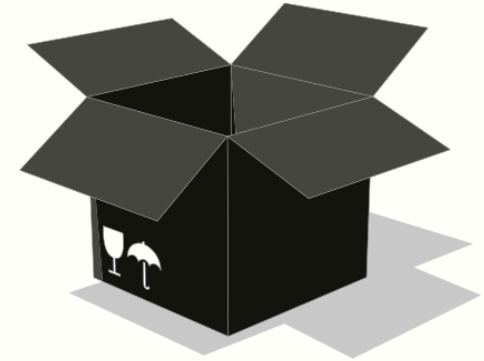


More work for BA's



- More work for Business Analysts
 - More/better analysis can reduce work load in time
 - More responsible for value delivered
 - More conversations with Developers
 - Writing/Creating acceptance tests
 - Slack for *Just in time requirements* (Queuing theory)
- Move from ***requirements push*** to ***needs pull***
- Therefore... 1 BA for every 3 to 7 developers
 - Stable product: 1 BA -> 7 developers
 - Rapid change: 1 BA -> 3 developers

Take aways



1. Being Agile means delivering business needs
2. Product Owner is often a BA
 - If not then BA supports Product Owner & Dev team
 - Agile process does not remove need for requirements
3. BA take a back seat in early transition
 - Step forward as team becomes effective
 - Key in reducing work to be done
4. Product Owner role is larger than BA role
 - Need greater staffing
 - Shift from *Requirements Push* to *Need Pull*

Thank you

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Software Strategy Ltd

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