

A Practical Approach to Large Scale Agile Development

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4+ Year Large-Scale Agile Journey

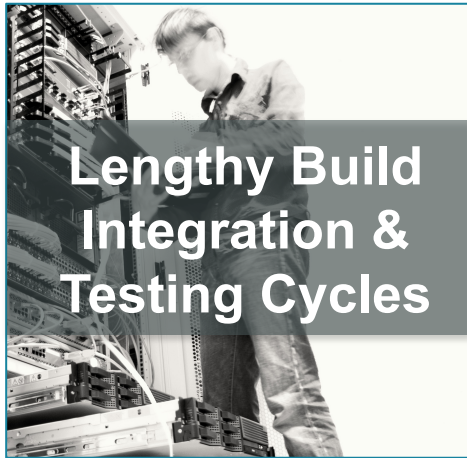
400+ engineers
Over 60 countries to release
Over 10M lines of code
around the world

▶ High-end
LaserJet
printers and
MFPs

▶ Embedded SW
& FW

▶ Digital Sending
and HP open
Extensibility
Platform

State of the Development Process: 2008



- 6 weeks + to get through a complete testing cycle (mainly manual)
- Build integration taking 15-20% of resources a week to get fixes to main
- Manual testing a key driver and constraint for adding products



- Ongoing customer issues with consistency and lack of features
- Marketing had essentially given up asking for FW innovations

State of the Development Process: 2008



- Development costs growing 2.5X from 2004-2008 and the business was still constrained
- Up to 10 different branches (driven by each product release window) in MFP
- CPE driving millions/year in CPE investments



- **80-90% of resources** just porting existing FW to new products and qualifying
- Unable to add new products to the plans due to lack of FW resources
- 20% of resources developing plans that quickly became obsolete

Firmware Development Transformation



**Consistent Dev
Environment**



**Integrated
Tools**

**Agile
Development
with Mini
Milestones
(Sprints)**

**Organizational
Change
Management**

**Architected for
product
variability**

**Fully automated
unit and
system test**

**Continuous
integration and
test system**

**One branch for
all products
including CPE**

Breakthrough Capacity for Development

New Customer
Capabilities

Defect
Fixes

**FutureSmart
FW Large Scale
Agile
Development
Engine**

- 400+ developers
- 10+M LOC
- 75,000-100,000 LOC turmoil
- 100-150 Commits
- 10-15 builds /day
- 15,000 hours/day of testing (90% pass rate)



Cycletime Driver Improvements

2008

Build Bosses **1 Week**

Number of Builds **1-2**

Feedback on Main **1 Commit/Day**

Full Manual Registration **6 Weeks**

2011

Continuous Integration **3hrs**

Continuous Integration **10-15/Day**

Autorevert **~100 Commits/Day**

Auto Regression Testing **24 Hrs**



Development Cost Driver Improvements

2008

Code Integration **10%**

Detailed Planning **20%**

Porting Code **25%**

Current Product Support **25%**

Manual Testing **15%**

Capacity for Innovation **~5%**

2011

Continuous Integration **2%**

Agile Planning **5%**

One Main Branch **15%**

One Branch CPE **5%**

Most Testing Automated **5%**

Capacity for Innovation ~40%



State of the art FW development model

2008

Costs out of control

Couldn't add resources fast enough

Lengthy build, integration
and testing cycles

Products lagging the competition

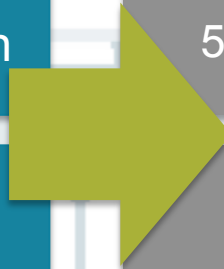
2011

~70% reduction in FW
development cost per program

50% reduction in FW headcount

Cont. integration, daily
automated regression

***Vintage chart unleashed
and capacity for innovation***



Making an
Enterprise
Agile

VS.

Enabling Small
Agile Teams in
the Enterprise





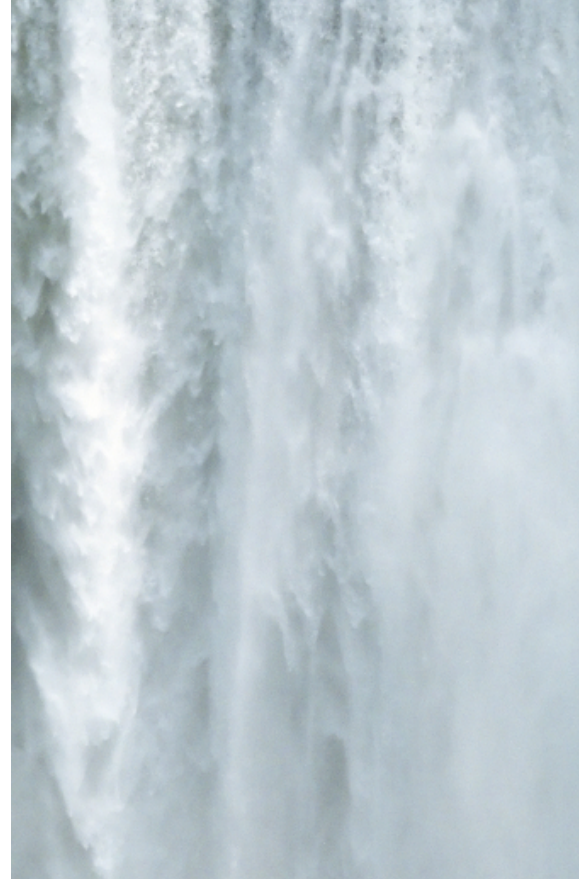
Scrum \neq Agile



Water



Scrum



Fall



Improvements Best Driven at the Enterprise Level



Business
Objectives/
Priorities



Enterprise
Level
Continuous
Improvement



CI/CD and test
automation
infrastructure



Planning
Process

Business Objectives (Don't "Do Agile")

Either automate, eliminate, or engineer out the drivers that aren't key to the value prop

Iterative Approach to Agile Management



Having real time metrics is essential for the speed of agile & aligning the org. But **don't manage by metrics.**

Use the metrics to **understand where to have conversations** about what is not getting done.

MM30 Objectives

Rank	Theme	Exit Criteria
0	Quality threshold	- P1 open < 1wk - CAT 100% pass - L2 24hr response - Tests for CAT escapes
1	Quarterly Bit Release	A) Final P1 change requests fixed 2 remaining. B) Duration error rate per 10K: 0.3 (sim), 0.35 (emul), 0.4 (product)
2	CE stability and test coverage (PTO3)	A) L2/L3/L4 CAT 100% passing w/ proper coverage (3 superbundles /wk) B) All L2 pillars 98% pass – w/ coverage for high-value PTO1-PTO3 reqts C) L4emu test pillars in place – LLFW, copy/PDL, PrintDevice D) L3 CAT in place with at least L4 CAT equivalence E) L4 test coverage for all PTO1-PTO3 reqts F) Duplicate L4 tests to new products – 100% exec (no DS – okay)
3	PTO4 dependencies and key features	A) Calibration dependencies B) Print for an hour at speed to finisher with stapling C) Copy for an hour at speed 35ppm (40ppm is at speed) D) Enter/exit powersave Approved to push out to MM31 E) Falcon test suite execution Emulator still needs FIM support F) Automated FIM – no bash prompt Approved to push to MM31 G) RUI/CTF support for 4-line display H) Send to Folder, 3rd-party SW avail for Send to Email
4	Build for next-gen products	A) Build single ARM system Feasibility proven. 2 DU's to re-compile. B) High-level analysis of performance on ARM Lowered priority.
5	Fleet Integration plan	Align on content for “slivers” of end-to-end agile test. Overall plan in place. Need sliver details or will just deliver same as to PTO's.

Finding the offending code

What Code?
When? Are you
sure it wasn't Bob?



CI/CD and Test Infrastructure

How much of the system do you put together how often and in what order?

How do you build up the system?

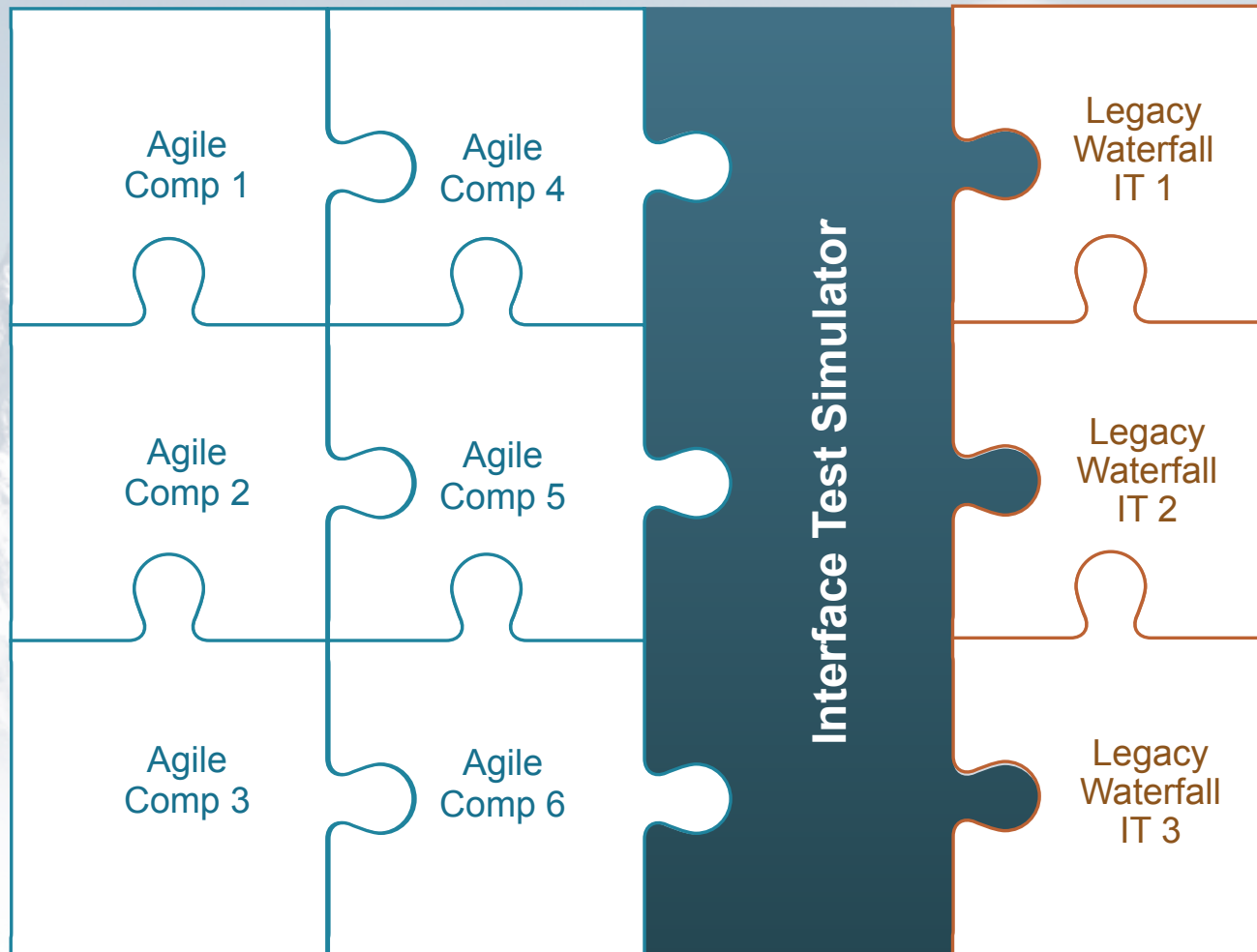
Automated testing is as hard or harder than writing good code.


How do you create frameworks that improve stability and productivity?

Where do you create test harnesses/simulators/emulators?

Where do you turn builds red and stop the train versus logging defects and tracking passing rates?

Building up a Large SW System

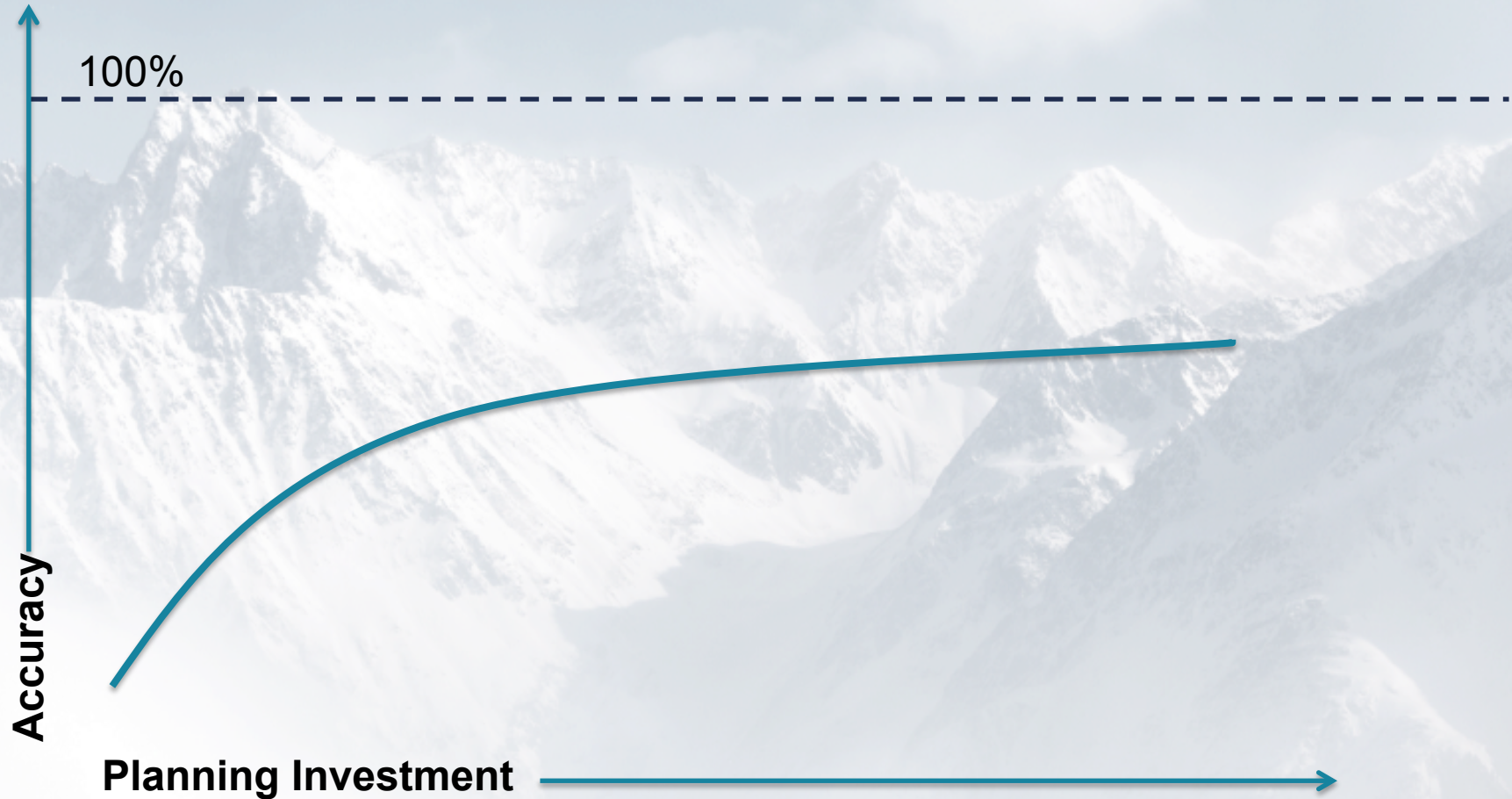


A black and white photograph of two martial artists in a dynamic pose. One person is in a low, wide stance on the floor, while the other is positioned above them, with one leg raised high and bent. They are both wearing white uniforms with dark belts. The background consists of a wall with a grid pattern and a wooden floor.

One of the biggest challenges with Agile Planning at the enterprise level is getting the organization to **accept the uncertainty** in SW development and **appreciate the flexibility and opportunity**.

Long Term Predictability for SW Schedules

Do we really need the predictability of our current planning processes?
Are our current planning processes really that accurate?



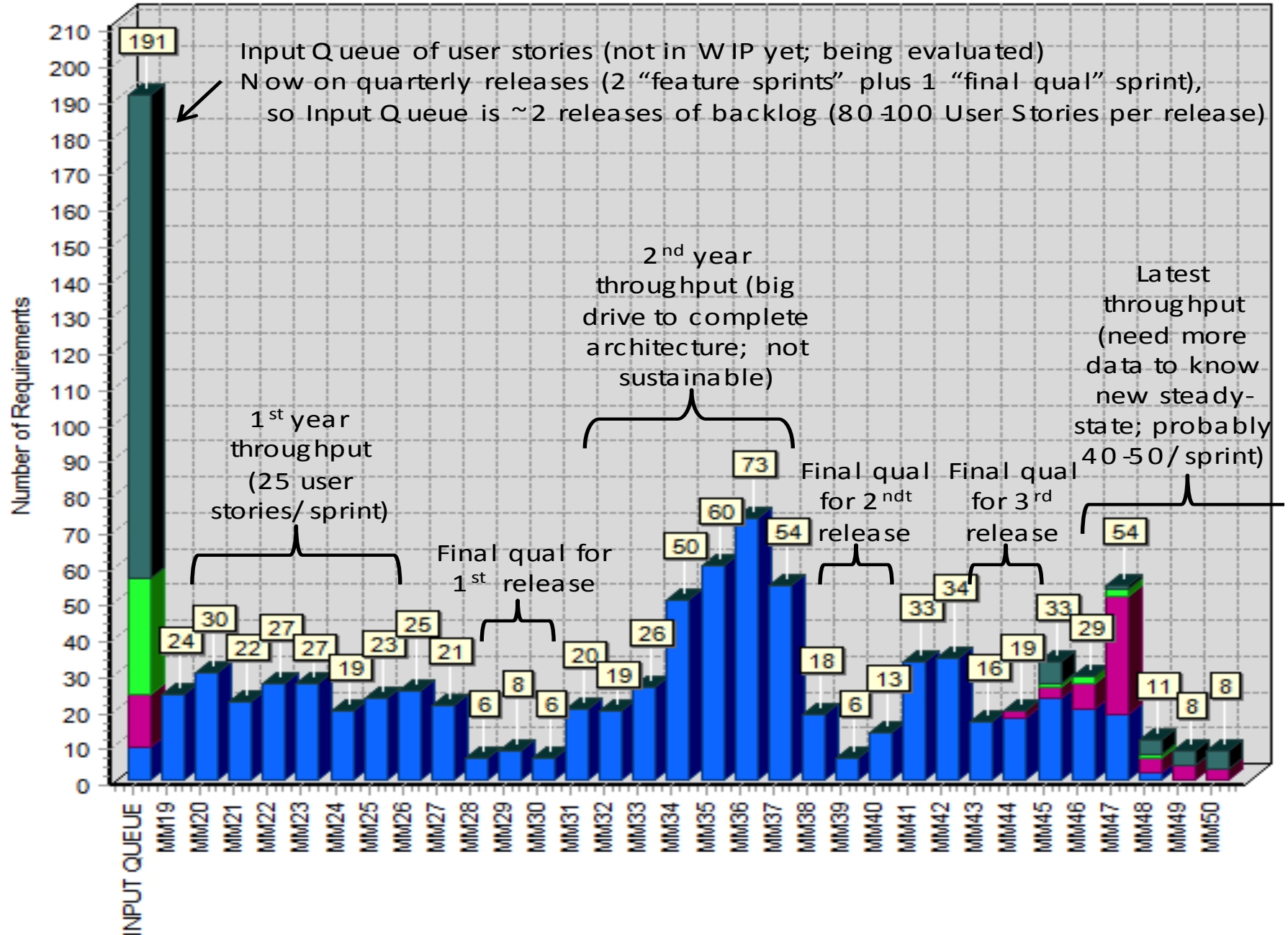
Spr11 1-N High-level Risk/ Resource Analysis

Rank	Initiative	High-Level Estimate – FW Engineering Months											
		Component 1 (25-30)	Component 2 (20-25)	Component 3 (30-40)	Component 4 (30-40)	Component 5 (20-30)	Component 6 (20-30)	Component 7 (20-30)	Component 8 (15-25)	Component 10 (40-50)	Component 11 (20-30)	Component 12 (20-30)	Other teams
1	Initiative A			21			5	3		1			
2	Initiative B	3							4				17
3	Initiative C		5							2	1	1	
4	Initiative D							10		2	2	2	
5	Initiative E					20						3	5
6	Initiative F	23							5	6			2
7	Initiative G									2			
8	Initiative H											5	
9	Initiative I												3
10	Initiative J		20	27			17			39	17	21	9
11	Initiative K			3	30		3		3	14			1
12	Initiative L									2			
13	Initiative M	3						10		6	6	6	
		29	25	51	30	20	25	23	12	74	26	38	59
													401

Limit long-term commitments to

**50-60%
Capacity**

FutureSmart Firmware User Stories per Sprint



Getting Mgmt/Mktg Buy-in to Agile Planning

“FW will still commit to basic new product support one year ahead”

Means prioritizing “product turn-on and delivery/qualification” ahead of new features

“You get to decide what we work on first”

Establish a “1-N feature request list” and the combined marketing teams decide the order

“You will get 20% more features this way”

Easy to explain the 20% of resources previously used to estimate

“We’ll actually listen to your last-minute requests”

Just put it at the top of the list, ahead of all the other “input queue” features

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