

**Lessons learned in motivating
Software Engineering Process Group
to focus on achieving business goals,
and not just on achieving a maturity
level**

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Preamble

Don't think of business as a life without greatness
Unless the distant goals of meaning, greatness, and
destiny are addressed, we can't make an
intelligent decision about what to do tomorrow
morning – much less set the long-term strategy of
the company

First decision must be to commit to an ethical world,
a civilized existence, a moral order

Nothing is more practical than for people to deepen
themselves.

- Peter Koestenbaum (pkipeter@ix.netcom.com)

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Topics

- Issues
 - Quality and Schedule
 - Rational Management and Commitment
 - Insanity and Malpractice
- Goals and Measurement – Myths, Facts
- SEPG and Top Management
- Balanced Scorecard
 - Objectives, Core Outcomes, Performance Drivers
 - Linkage, Alignment
- GQM – Six Step Process
- AIS SEPG – Role, Examples, Results
- Lessons Learned

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Quality Is More Important Than Schedule

“In today’s software marketplace, the principal focus is on cost, schedule, and function; quality is lost in the noise. This is unfortunate since poor quality performance is the root cause of most software cost and schedule problems.”

Watts Humphrey

Irrational Management

- Why do competent software professionals agree to delivery dates when they have no idea how to meet them?
- Why do rational managers accept schedule commitments when engineers offer no evidence that they can meet the commitments?

Rational Management - Developers

When pressed for early deliveries, the responsible team members say

“I understand your requirements, I will do my utmost to meet it, but until I make a plan, I can not responsibly commit to a date”

Rational Management - Managers

When pressed for early deliveries, the responsible managers say

“I trust you to create an aggressive and realistic plan, I will review the plan, but I will not commit you to a date that you can not meet”

Rational Management - Principles

- Set challenging goals
- Get the facts
- Use facts and data
- Anticipate and address problems

Insanity or Malpractice?

Insanity

Doing the same thing over and over and
expecting a different result

Malpractice

An organization which does not have a
top-management-sponsored
continuous improvement initiative in place

Goals and Measurement

Myths and Facts - 1

➤ Dr. Deming

- Numerical goals accomplish nothing
- Extrinsic motivation leads to the destruction of the individual
- Rewards motivate people to work for the rewards
- Various components should work together for optimization of profit and joy in work
- System must create something of value, in other words, results
- Life is variation

Goals and Measurement

Myths and Facts - 2

➤ Watts Humphrey

- Undisciplined or unmotivated people can not do timely or predictable intellectual work; quality work is not done by accident
- Disciplined and motivated people need aggressive goals
- Support goals with specific programs and plans
- You can't easily tell the quality of a program, but you can ask if it was properly developed
- If measures can not detect one-day slip, you can not anticipate problems and prevent them
- Defining measures is not always easy, but it is almost always possible
- Business is prediction

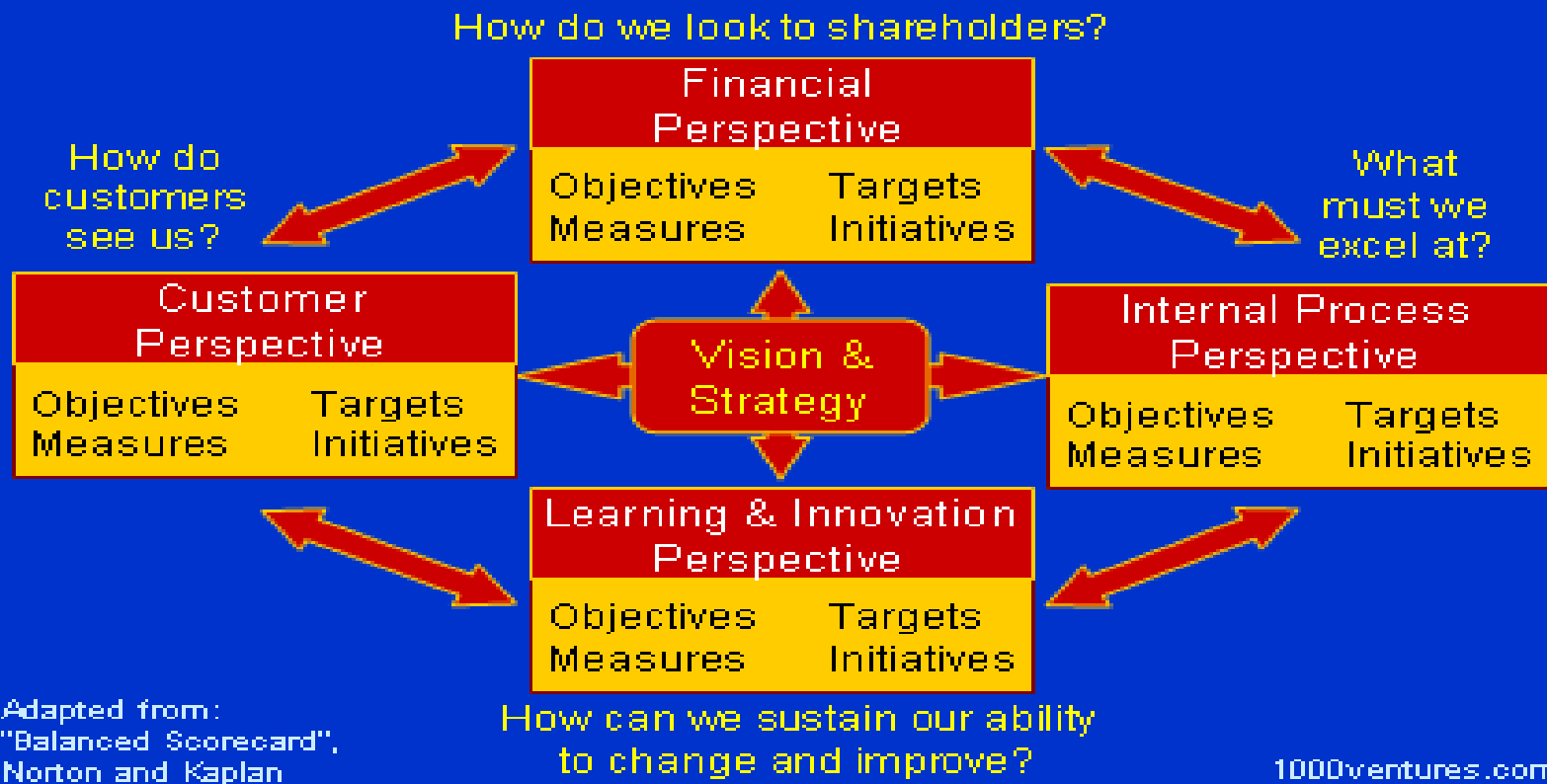
SEPG and Top Management

- SEPG has highly visible responsibility for improving organization process capability and achieving high maturity level certification
- Software Process Improvement (SPI) and high maturity level achievement are long term propositions
- Management has short term expectations
- The language of top management: money, return on investment, customer satisfaction, business objectives
- No direct linkage between SPI goals and business objectives
- Only common agreed upon goal– desired maturity level by a mandated date

Linking SPI Goals and Business Objectives



Performance Measurement Balanced Scorecard Framework



AIS Business Strategic Objectives

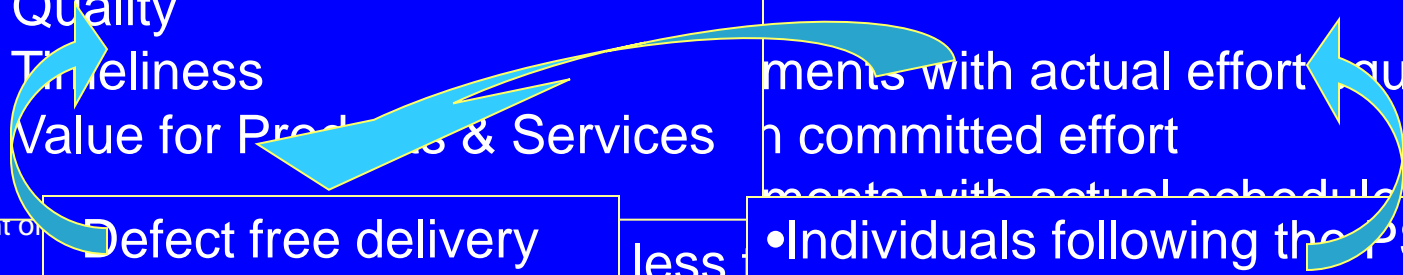
Our Purpose:
Continuously advance the
boundaries of quality

OBJECTIVES

FINANCIAL	CUSTOMER	EMPLOYEE	INTERNAL BUSINESS PROCESS	LEARNING & GROWTH
<p>Consistently meet or exceed shareholder expectations for</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revenue growth • Profitability • Valuation increase 	<p>Consistently meet or exceed customer expectations for</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Defect free delivery • On-time delivery • Value for products & services 	<p>Consistently meet or exceed employee expectations for</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training • Compensation • Communication • Work environment • Performance management • Career development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Individuals achieve the highest possible quality in their work products • Individuals and teams achieve results for effort, schedule, and defects within the known range of their process capability • Continuously optimize organizational processes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Invest in people, process, and technology to enable achievement of customer, employee, and shareholder satisfaction goals • Innovate and offer new products and services

AIS BSC Core Outcomes, Performance Drivers

FINANCIAL	CUSTOMER	EMPLOYEE	INTERNAL BUSINESS PROCESS	LEARNING & GROWTH
CORE OUTCOMES – LAGGING INDICATORS				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Quarterly increase •Annual value increase 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Customer feedback indicating met or exceeded customer expectations for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Quality - Timeliness - Value for Products & Services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Products with less than or equal to rework effort •Products with zero post development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Projects with actual effort equal to or less than committed effort 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Projects with actual schedule equal to or less than committed schedule
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Monthly percent of revenue from targeted customer •Monthly percent of revenue from targeted services •Monthly percent of employees meeting or exceeding their budgeted revenue target 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Defect free delivery •On-time delivery 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Individuals following the PSP •Work products with targeted percent of defects removed before peer review 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Projects with actual effort equal to or less than committed effort •Projects with actual schedule equal to or less than committed schedule 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Projects with actual effort equal to or less than committed effort •Projects with actual schedule equal to or less than committed schedule



Linkage Between Internal Business Process, Customer and Financial Perspectives - 1

When individuals follow the PSP, they will develop work products with targeted percent of defects removed before peer review which will lead to work products with zero post development defects as well as work products with less than or equal to targeted rework effort thereby achieving the strategic internal business process objective –

Individuals achieve the highest possible quality in their work products

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Linkage Between Internal Business Process, Customer and Financial Perspectives - 2

This in turn helps project teams *deliver nearly defect free product on time* which leads to *Customer feedback indicating met or exceeded customer expectations for Quality, Timeliness and Value for Products & Services* which leads to achieving financial objective of *profitability and revenue growth*

Goal, Questions, Metrics (GQM)

Victor Basili's six step process

1. Develop a set of corporate, division and project business goals and associated measurement goals for productivity and quality
2. Generate questions (based on models) that define those goals as completely as possible in a quantifiable way
3. Specify the measures needed to be collected to answer those questions and track process and product conformance to the goals
4. Develop mechanisms for data collection
5. Collect, validate and analyze the data in real time to provide feedback to projects for corrective action
6. Analyze the data in a postmortem fashion to assess conformance to the goals and to make recommendations for future improvements

SEPG Role

- We motivated SEPG to
 - Focus on achieving business objectives and not just achieving a maturity level
 - Use GQM to determine what measurements are needed for leading/lagging indicators
 - Present “vital few” project and organization data along with process maturity and process improvement information
 - Speak the language of top management

What SEPG Accomplished

- Identified 23 organizational level metrics related to 9 BSC objectives
- Identified 7 project level goals, questions, and metrics
- Collected the data systematically during phase reviews and project postmortems
- Presented the data in Quarterly Status Reviews

AIS GQM Example - 1

Goal (objective)	To consistently meet or exceed customer expectations for defect-free delivery
Question	Have we met or exceeded customer expectations for defect-free delivery?
Metric (Measures)	# of Customer Feedback Forms # of Customer Feedback Forms with exceeded needs or met needs for quality # of post-delivery defects
Source of Goal	BSC - Customer
Source of Measures	Customer Feedback Form indication of exceeded needs or met needs for quality SEPG Data Collection Form
How Reported	QSR by SEPG
Current Capability	90%
Target	Goal - 100%

AIS GQM Example - 2

Goal (objective)	Individuals achieve the highest possible quality in their work products
Question	Have teams produced -work products with less than or equal to targeted rework effort? -work products with zero post development defects?
Metric (Measures)	Estimated rework effort vs. actual rework effort # of work products with 0 post-development defects # of Acceptance test defects
Source of Goal	BSC - Internal Business Process
Source of Measures	Project's planned rework effort vs.. actual rework effort from tracking tool # defects found in peer review and beyond
How Reported	QSR - Components with 0 post unit test defects; acceptance test defects per KLOC by SEPG
Current Capability	Average AT defects = 0.311/KLOC
Target	Goal 100% at 0 AT defects

AIS GQM Example - 3

Goal (objective)	Individuals and teams achieve results for effort, schedule, and defects within the known range of their process capability
Question	What is the organization's range of process capability? Are the results in range?
Metric (Measures)	Planned vs. Actual effort, schedule; variance
Source of Goal	BSC - Internal Business Process
Source of Measures	SEPG Data Collection form
How Reported	QSR - Effort deviation; Schedule deviation; Effort Commitments; Schedule Commitments by SEPG
Current Capability	Average deviation - Effort - 9.44, Schedule - 14.06,
Target	100% within range

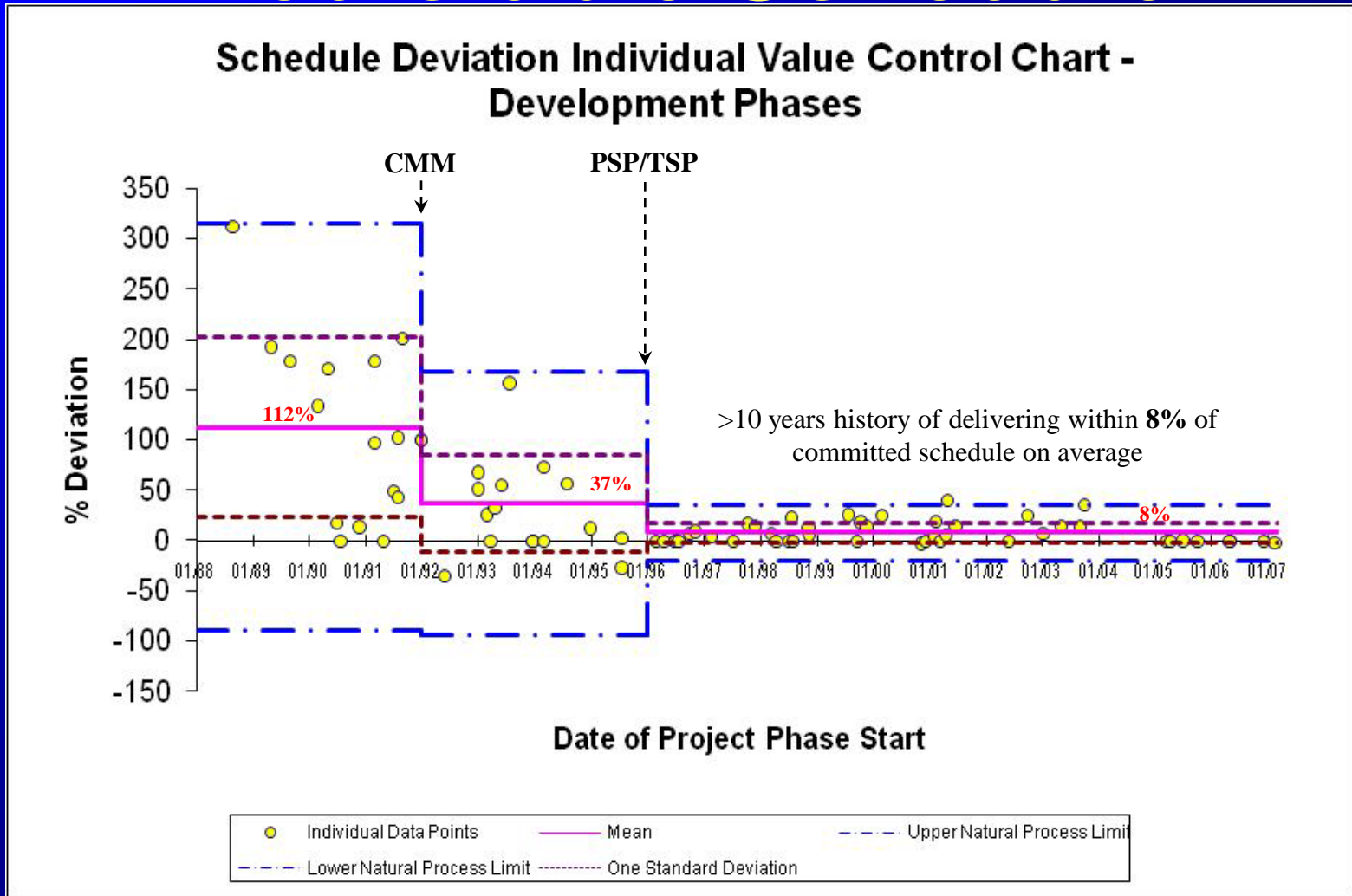
AIS GQM Example - 4

Goal (objective)	Deliver substantially defect free product
Question	Are we catching defects early in the lifecycle?
Metric (Measures)	Yields
Source of Goal	Project Manager/TSP
Source of Measures	SOLONsys*
How Reported	Weekly TSM
Analysis	On target?, action needed? Use PSP/TSP analysis methods.

* AIS TSP Tool

AIS Value Proposition

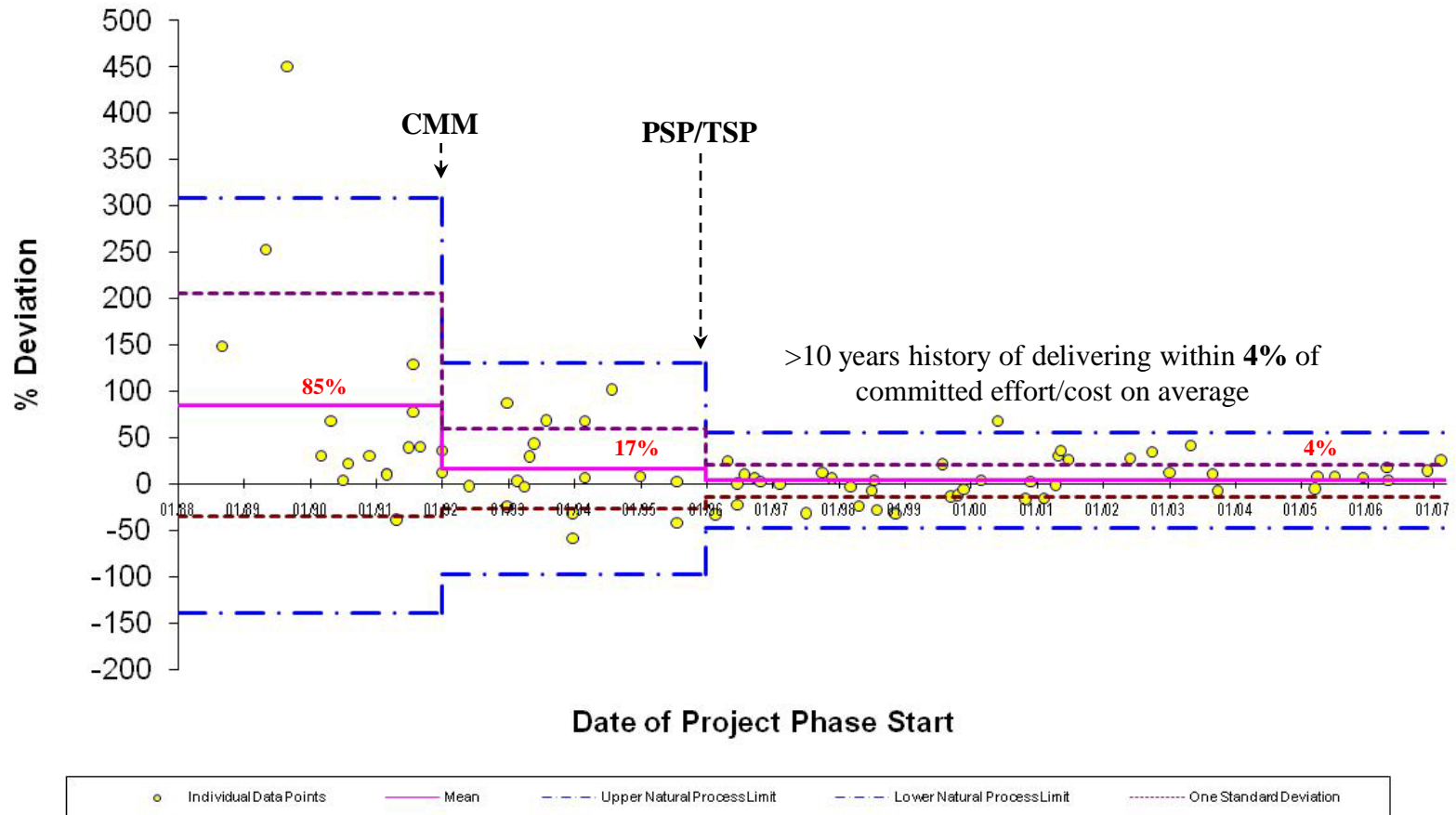
Predictable Schedule



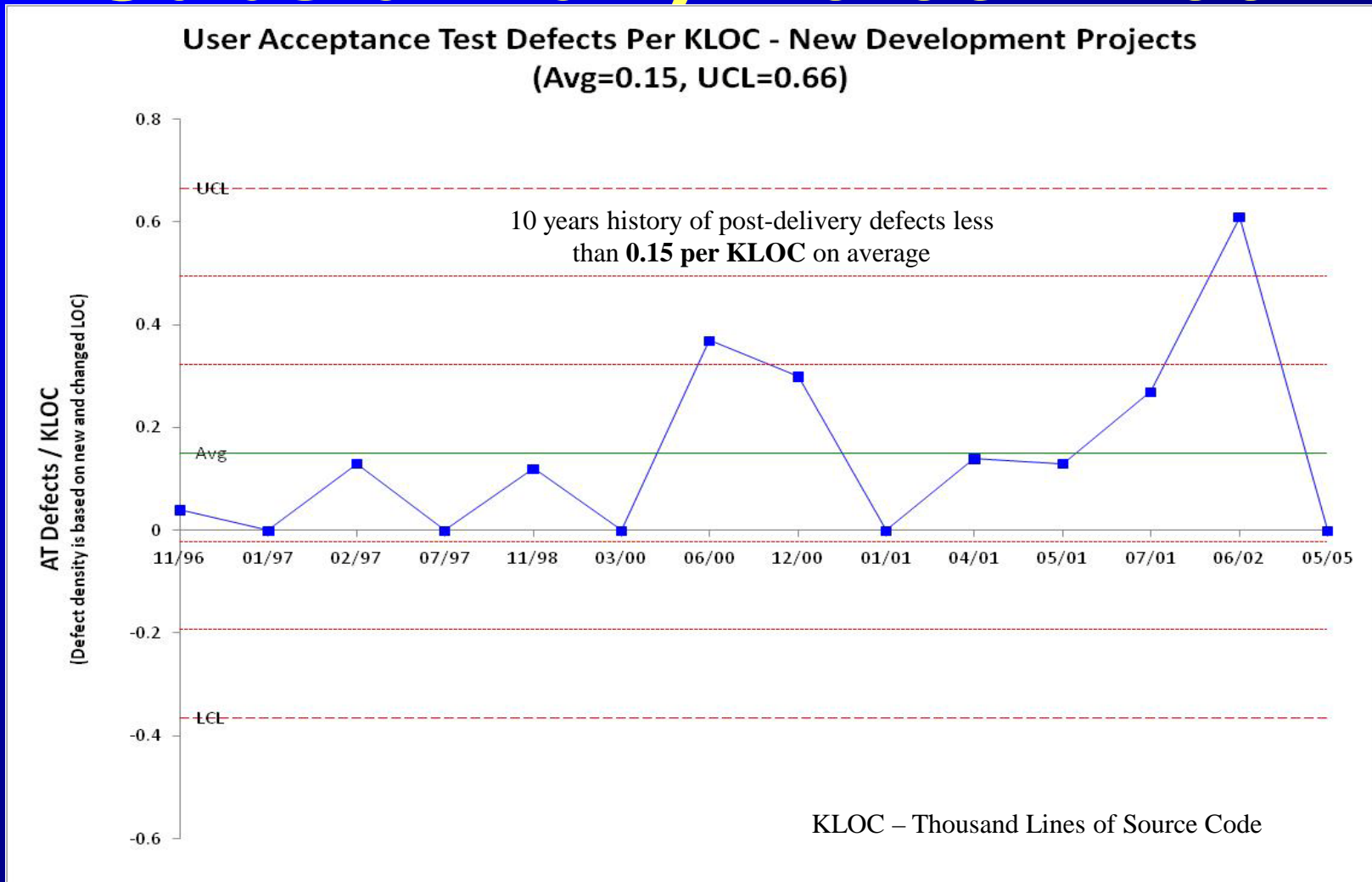
AIS Value Proposition

Predictable Cost

Effort Deviation Individual Value Control Chart - Development Phases



AIS Value Proposition – Substantially Defect Free



Lessons Learned - 1

- Keep BSC objectives simple
- Top management must articulate financial, and customer perspectives
- Brainstorm with employee participation
 - Cause and effect between internal process / learning objectives and customer / financial objectives
 - Lagging, leading indicators

Lessons Learned - 2

- Motivate employee part time participation in SEPG activities as broadening assignment in career development
- PSP training is key to transitioning to culture of precision and accuracy in data collection/analysis
 - ◆ Basic data – size, time, defect
- Assign SEPG the responsibility for quarterly status reviews and presentation of “vital few” organizational and project data

Lessons Learned - 3

- Include BSC objectives in new employee orientation
- Provide direct linkage by aligning employee objectives to BSC strategic objectives
- Aligning business goals such as market share, win/loss ratio of new business etc to process and employee objectives is not easy
- Keep everyone focused on business results; maturity level is not an end in itself

What does
“FUN ON THE JOB”
Mean to you?

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