

# How to move towards Zero Defects

Niels Malotaux: In my experience the 'zero defects' attitude results in 50% less defects almost overnight

**Niels Malotaux** 

### Niels Malotaux



- Independent Project and Organizational Coach
- Expert in helping projects and organizations to quickly become
  - More effective doing the right things better
  - More efficient doing the right things better in less time
  - More predictable delivering as needed
- Getting projects back on track
- Embedded Systems architect (electronics/firmware)
- Project types
   electronic products, firmware, software,
   space, road, rail, telecom,
   industrial control, parking system



# Do we deliver Zero Defect software?

- How many defects are acceptable?
- Apparently the requirements specify a certain number of defects
- Do you check that the required number has been produced?

## In your projects

- How much time is spent putting defects in?
- How much time is spent trying to find and fix them?
- How much time is spent on defect prevention?

Better quality costs less

What is a defect?

A defect is the cause of a problem experienced by any of the stakeholders while relying on our results

# Is Zero Defects possible?



Zero Defects is an asymptote

injection of defects "acceptable level" zero defects time  $\rightarrow$  We aren't perfect, but the customer shouldn't find out

Zero Defects = no hassle

Hassle: problem, unnecessary difficulty

- When Philip Crosby started with Zero Defects in 1961, errors dropped by 40% almost immediately
- AQL > Zero means that the organization has settled on a level of incompetence Causing a hassle other people have to live with



Prevention: Root Cause Analysis

- Is Root Cause Analysis routinely performed every time?
- What is the difference between Cause and Root Cause?
- Cause:
   The error that caused the problem
- Root Cause:
   What caused us to make the error that caused the problem
- Without proper Root Cause Analysis, we're doomed to repeat the same errors

# Does Testing 'assure' quality?

- Some testers call themselves QA: 'Quality Assurance'
- Can testers assure quality? Ves no

Poming

Deming (1900-1993)

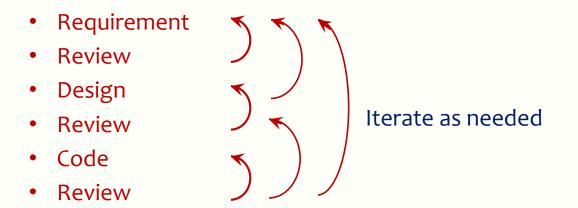
## Deming:

- Quality comes not from testing, but from improvement of the development process
- Testing does not improve quality, nor guarantee quality
- It's too late
- The quality, good or bad, is already in the product
- You cannot test quality into a product
- So, how to create quality?

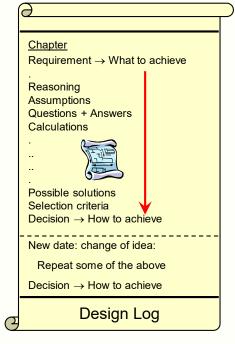
# Some Examples

We're not perfect, but the customer shouldn't find out

# Design techniques



- Integration test (no questions, no issues)
- If issue in test: no Band-Aid: start all over again: Review: What's wrong with the design?
- Reconstruct the design (if the design description is lacking)
  - What happens if you ask "Can I see the DesignLog?"





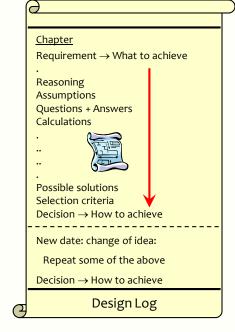
## Case: In the pub

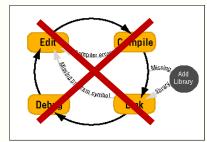
#### James:

Niels, this is Louise Louise, this is Niels, who taught me about DesignLogging Tell what happened

#### Louise:

- We had only 7 days to finish some software
- We were working hard, coding, testing, coding, testing
- James said we should stop coding and go back to the design
- "We don't have time!" "We've only 7 days!"
- James insisted
- We designed, found the problem, corrected it, cleaned up the mess
- Done in less than 7 days
- Thank you!



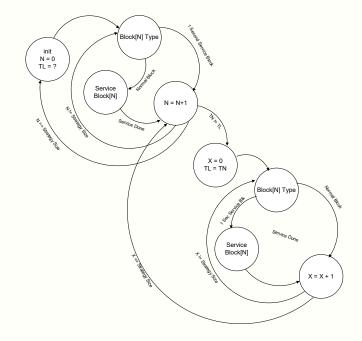


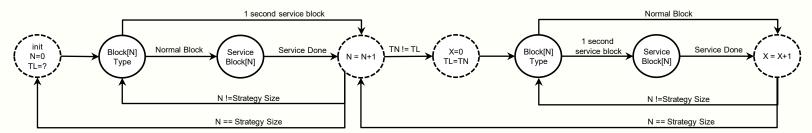
### What James told me afterwards

- I gave the design to two colleagues for review
- Louise corrected some minor issues
- It went into a 'final' review, with another colleague
- Based in his expertise, the solution was completely reworked
- Actually, two features were delivered and deployed
  - One that was design and code reviewed had no issues after deployment
  - Other one, was the source of quite some defects
- This success proved instrumental in buy-in for DesignLogs which are now embedded in the development process

# There are many ways to represent a design

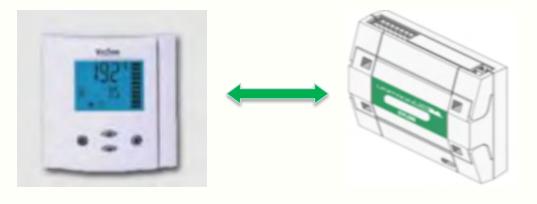
- Only few are useful
- Don't waste reviewer's time



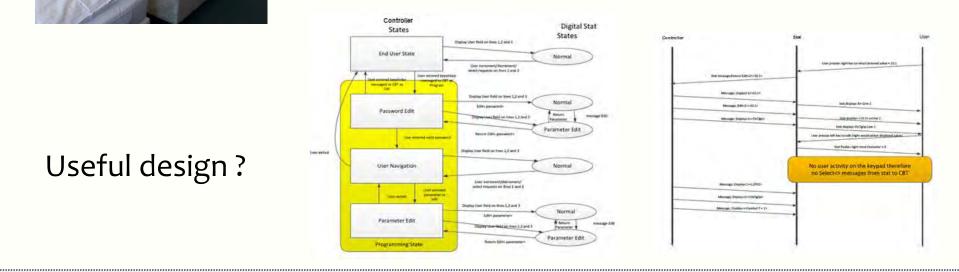


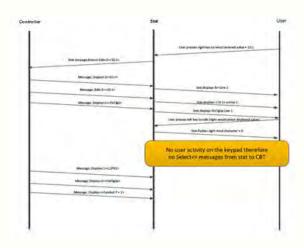
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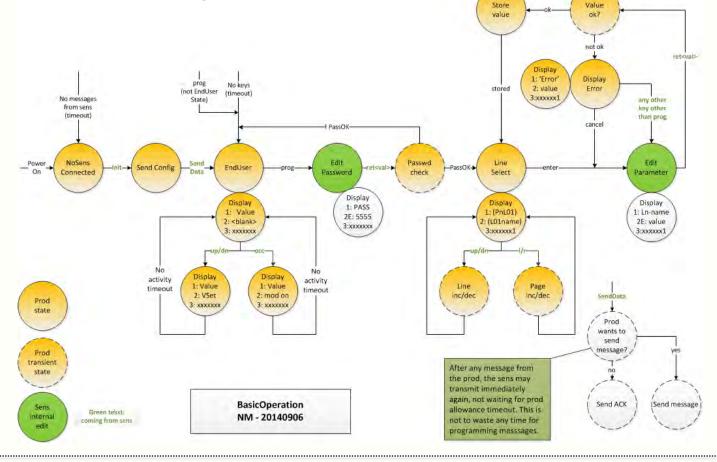
# Useful design?



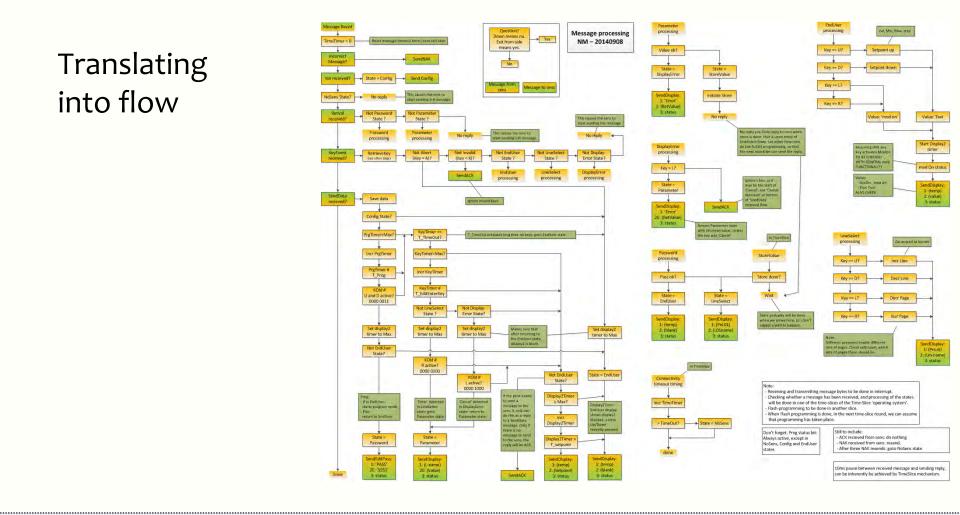


Choose the appropriate design

47 pages documentation condensed into one page

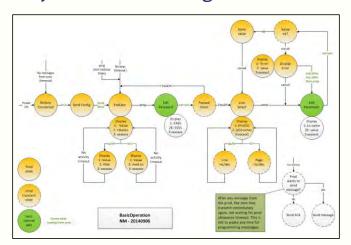


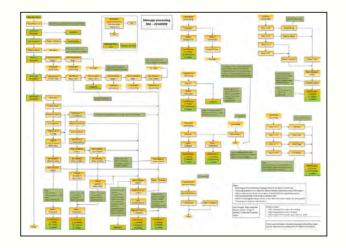
# Translating into flow

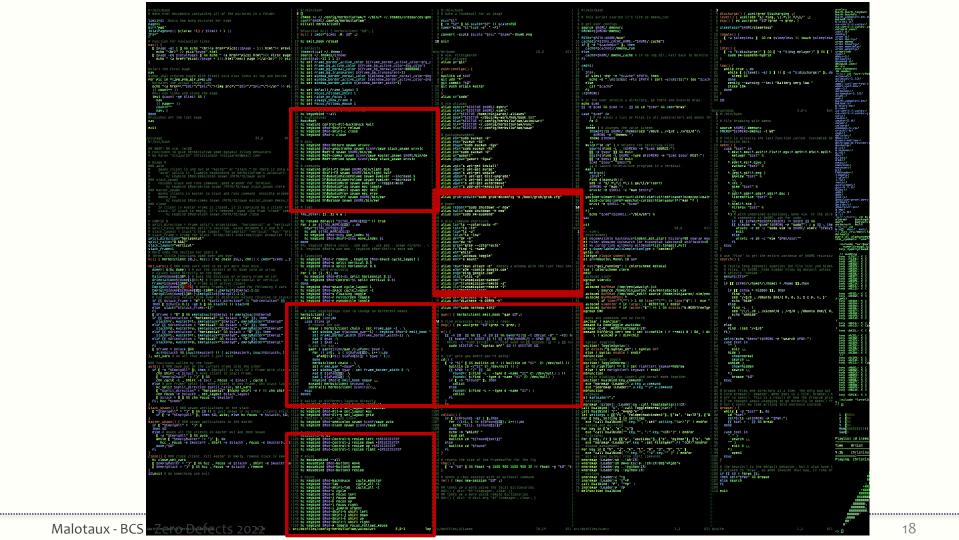


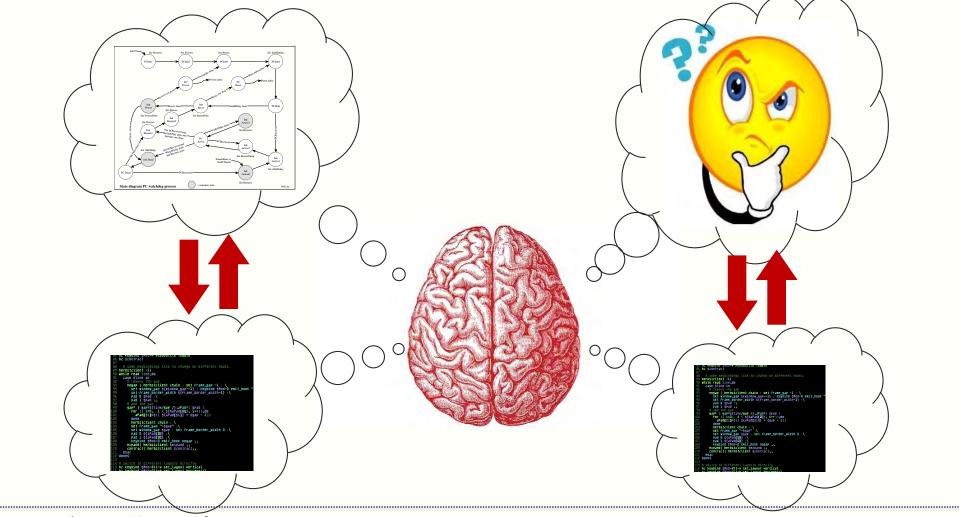
# What is better than reviewing code?

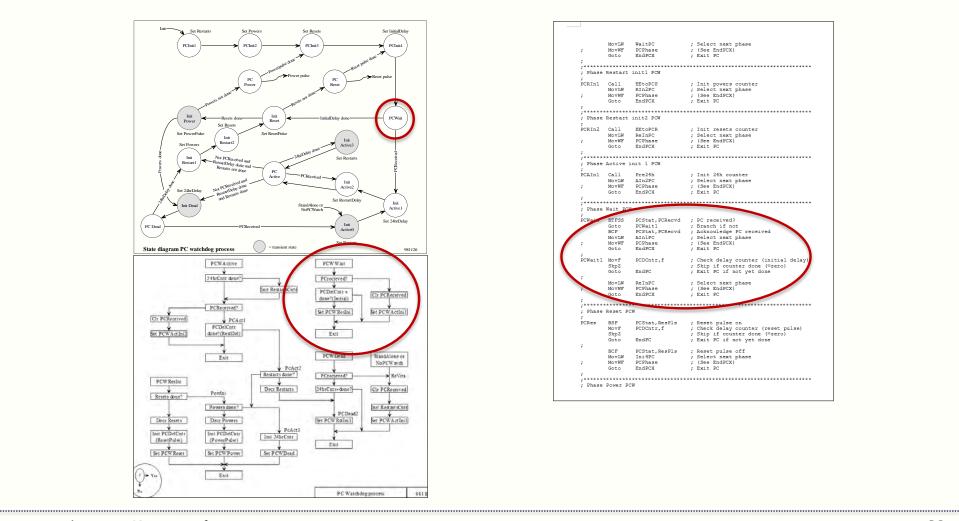
- If you review software, what do you review?
- What is better than reviewing code?
  - May I review the design first?











```
MovLW
            WaitPC
                          ; Select next phase
      MOVWE
            PCPhase
                          ; (See EndPCX)
      Goto
            Endpcy
                          : Exit PC
; Phase Restart init1 PCW
PCRIn1
      Call
            EELOPCE
                          ; Init powers counter
      MovLW
            RIn2PC
                          : Select next phase
            prphase
                          ; (See EndPCX)
      MOTIVE
      Goto
            EndPCX
                          ; Exit PC
; Phase Restart init2 PCW
PCRIn2 Call
            EEtoPCR
                          ; Init resets counter
      MovLW
            ReInPC
                          ; Select next phase
      MovWF
            PCPhase
                          ; (See EndPCX)
            EndPCX
; Phase Active init 1 PCW
PCAIn1
      Call
            Pre24h
                          ; Init 24h counter
      MovLW
             AIn2PC
                          ; Select next phase
      MovWF
            PCPhase
                          ; (See EndPCX)
      Goto
            EndPCX
                          ; Exit PC
Phase Wait Po
      BTFSS
             PCStat, PCRecvd
                          ; PC received?
      Goto
            PCWait1
                          ; Branch if not
            PCStat. PCRecvd
                          ; Acknowledge PC received
      BCF
      MovLW
            AIn1PC
                          ; Select next phase
      MovWF
            PCPhase
                          ; (See EndPCX)
      Goto
            EndPCX
                          ; Exit PC
                          ; Check delay counter (initial delay)
PCWait1 MovF
            PCDCntr,f
                          ; Skip if counter done (=zero)
; Exit PC if not yet done
      SkpZ
      Goto
            Ender
            ReInPC
                          ; Select next phase
      MovWF
            PCPhase
                          ; (See EndPCX)
            EndPCX
                          ; Exit PC
                  *******
                                       *******
; Phase Reset PCW
PCRes
             PCStat, ResPls
                          ; Reset pulse on
      MovF
             PCDCntr.f
                          ; Check delay counter (reset pulse)
      SkpZ
                          ; Skip if counter done (=zero)
            EndPC
                          ; Exit PC if not yet done
      Goto
      BCF
             PCStat, ResPls
                          ; Reset pulse off
      MovLW
             Ini4PC
                          ; Select next phase
            PCPhase
                          ; (See EndPCX)
      Goto
            EndPCX
                          ; Exit PC
,
:-----
; Phase Power PCW
```

# Case: Scrum Sprint Planning

- What is the measure of success for the coming sprint?
- "What a strange question!
   We're Agile, so we deliver working software. Don't you know?"
- Note: Users are not waiting for software: they just need improved performance of what they're doing
- How about a requirement for 'Demo': No Questions No Issues
- How's that possible !!?
- They actually succeeded!

## Demo ??



- Give the delivery to the stakeholders
- Zip your mouth
- Keep your hands handcuffed on your back
- and o-b-s-e-r-v-e what happens
- Seeing what the stakeholders actually do, provides real feedback
- Then we can 'talk business' with the stakeholders





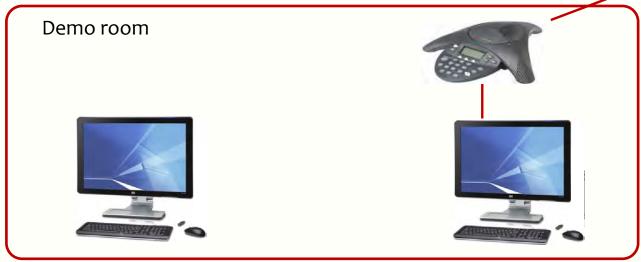


## The 'Demo'

Concurrent database record update

No questions – no issues!





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# **Delivery Strategy Suggestions**

- What we deliver will be used by the appropriate users immediately, within one week not making them less efficient than before
- If a delivery isn't used immediately, we analyse and close the gap so that it will start being used (otherwise we don't get feedback)
- The proof of the pudding is when it's eaten and found tasty, by them, not by us
- The users determine success, and whether they want to pay (we don't have to tell them, but it should be our attitude)
- Would you dare to deliver no-cure-no-pay?

# Case: How much legwork is being done in your project?

- Requirements/specifications were trashed out with product management
- · Technical analysis was done and
- Detail design for the first delivery



- At the first delivery:
- James: How is the delivery? (quality versus expectation)
- Adrian: It's exactly as expected,
   which is absolutely unprecedented for a first delivery
   the initial legwork has really paid off

# Some techniques shown

- Design
- Drawings
- DesignLog
- Review
- No Questions No Issues

A Zero Defects attitude makes an immediate difference

## Basic approach

- Design the requirement
  Review
  Design implementation
  Review
  Implement (code?)
  Review
- Test doesn't find issues (because they're not there)

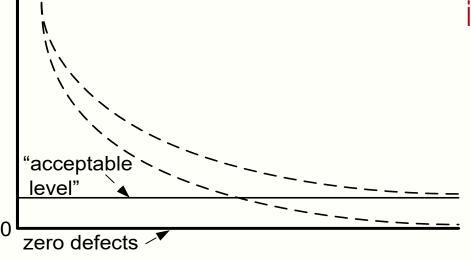
# Do we deliver Zero Defect products?

- How many defects do you think are acceptable?
- Do the requirements specify a certain number of defects?
- Do you check that the required number has been produced?
- In your projects
- How much time is spent putting defects in?
- How much time is spent trying to find and fix them?
- Do you sometimes get repeated issues?
- How much time is spent on defect prevention?
- Could you use "No Questions No Issues"?

# Approaching Zero Defects is Absolutely Possible

If in doubt, let's talk about it

Niels Malotaux



Inquiries: niels@malotaux.eu More

#### www.malotaux.eu/booklets

- 1 Evolutionary Project Management Methods (2001)
  Issues to solve, and first experience with the Evo Planning approach
- 2 How Quality is Assured by Evolutionary Methods (2004) After a lot more experience: rather mature Evo Planning process
- Optimizing the Contribution of Testing to Project Success (2005) How Testing fits in
- Optimizing Quality Assurance for Better Results (2005) Same as Booklet 3, but for non-software projects
- 4 Controlling Project Risk by Design (2006) How the Evo approach solves Risk by Design (by process)
- TimeLine: How to Get and Keep Control over Longer Periods of Time (2007)
  Replaced by Booklet 7, except for the step-by-step TimeLine procedure
- 6 Human Behaviour in Projects (APCOSE 2008) Human Behavioural aspects of Projects
- 7 How to Achieve the Most Important Requirement (2008)
  Planning of longer periods of time, what to do if you don't have enough time
- 8 Help! We have a QA Problem! (2009)
  Use of TimeLine technique: How we solved a 6 month backlog in 9 weeks
- 9 Predictable Projects (2012) How to deliver the Right Results at the Right Time
- RS Measurable Value with Agile (Ryan Shriver 2009)
  Use of Evo Requirements and Prioritizing principles

#### www.malotaux.eu/inspections

**Inspection pages**