## Retrospectives are good

## Prespectives are better

Niels Malotaux

N R Malotaux
Consultancy
+31-30-228 8868
niels@malotaux.nl
www.malotaux.nl

## Niels Malotaux

- Project Coach
- Helping projects and organizations very quickly to become
- More effective - doing the right things better
- More efficient - doing the right things better in less time
- Predictable - delivering as predicted
- Getting projects back on track


## Retrospectives ?

- Do we have retrospectives?
- Why ?
- Do we have retrospectives on retrospectives ?
- Do we have prespectives ?
- Do we have retrospectives on prespectives?


## Ultimate Goal of a Project <br> (reference for retrospectives and prespectives)

- Delivering the Right Result at the Right Time, wasting as little time as possible (= efficiently)
- Providing the customer with
- what he needs
- at the time he needs it
- to be satisfied
- to be more successful than he was without it
- Constrained by (win - win)
- what the customer can afford
- what we mutually beneficially and satisfactorily can deliver
- in a reasonable period of time


## Project evaluations - Post Mortem - Retrospectives



## First Do and then Think, or First Think and then Do ?

Insanity is doing the same things over and over again and hoping the outcome to be different (let alone better) Albert Einstein 1879-1955, Benjamin Franklin 1706-1790, it seems Franklin was first

- Only if we change our way of working, the result may be different
- Hindsight is easy, but reactive
- Foresight is less easy, but proactive
- Reflection is for hindsight and learning $\rightarrow$ retrospective
- Preflection is for foresight and prevention $\rightarrow$ prespective
- Only with prevention we can save precious time
- This is used in the Deming/Plan-Do-Check-Act cycle


## The essential ingredient: the PDCA Cycle

(Shewhart Cycle - Deming Cycle - Plan-Do-Study-Act Cycle - Kaizen)

- Plan-Do-Check-Act
- The powerful ingredient for success
- Business Case
- Why we are going to improve what
- Requirements Engineering
- What we are going to improve and what not
- How much we will improve: quantification
- Architecture and Design
- Selecting the optimum compromise for the conflicting requirements
- Early Review \& Inspection
- Measuring quality while doing, learning to prevent doing the wrong things
- Weekly TaskCycle
- Short term planning
- Optimizing estimation
- Promising what we can achieve
- Living up to our promises Efficiency of what what we do
- Bi-weekly DeliveryCycle


## Evolutionary Project <br> Management (Evo)



- Optimizing the requirements and checking the assumptions
- Soliciting feedback by delivering Real Results to eagerly waiting Stakeholders
- TimeLine
- Getting and keeping control of Time: Predicting the future
- Feeding program/portfolio/resource management



## Weekly TaskCycle

- What are we going to do and why
- Are we doing the right things, in the right order, to the right level of detail for now
- Optimizing estimation, planning and tracking abilities to better predict the future
- Select highest priority tasks, never do any lower priority tasks, never do undefined tasks
- There are only about 26 plannable hours in a week (2/3)
- In the remaining time: do whatever else you have to do
- Tasks are always done, 100\% done



## Every week we plan

- How much time do we have available
- $2 / 3$ of available time is net plannable time
- What is most important to do
- Estimate effort needed to do these things

```
Taska
Taskb
Taskc 3
Taskd 6
Taskf 4
Taskg 5 26
Taskh 4
Taskj 3
Taskj 3 % No 
```

- Which most important things fit in the net available time exactly (default 26 hr per week)
- What can, and are we going to do
- What are we not going to do
- Not producing waste!

2/3 is default start value this value works well in development projects


| cycle | who | task description | estim | real | done | issues |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3 | John | Net time available: 26 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | aaaaaaaaa | 3 | 3 | yes |  |  |
|  |  | bbbbbbbb [Paul] | 1 |  |  |  | TaskCycle Analysis |
|  |  | cccccccccc | 5 | 13 | yes |  | (retrospective) |
|  |  | dddddddd | 2 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | eeeeeeee | 3 | 2 |  |  |  |
|  |  | ffffffffffff | 2 | 1 |  |  |  |
|  |  | ggggggggg | 6 | 7 | yes |  |  |
|  |  | hhhhhhhh | 4 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 26 | 26 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | earning |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 4 | John | Net time available: 26 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | jijjijjjjjijjj | 3 |  |  | for proj x |  |
|  |  | kkkkkkkkk | 1 |  |  | for proj x |  |
|  |  | mmmmm | 5 |  |  | for proj x | $\downarrow$ |
|  |  | nnnnnnnn | 2 |  |  | for proj x | TaskCycle Planning |
|  |  | pppppppp | 3 |  |  | for proj y | (presepective) |
|  |  | qqqqqqqq | 12 |  |  | for proj y |  |
|  |  | rrrrrrrrrrr | 6 |  |  | for proj y |  |
|  |  | ssssssssss | 4 |  |  | for proj y |  |
|  |  | ttttttttttt | 4 |  |  | for proj y |  |
|  |  |  | 40 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## DeliveryCycle

- What are we going to deliver to whom and why
- Are we delivering the right things, in the right order,
to the right level of detail for now



## TimeLine example



## TimeLine

- What will we have done when
- Last day of starting xxx not to need an excuse later



## Objectifying and quantifying the problem

 is a first step to the solution| Line | Activity | Estim | Alter <br> native | Junior <br> tester | Devel <br> opers | Customer | Will be done <br> (now=22Feb) |
| :---: | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | Package 1 | 17 | 2 | 17 | 4 | HT |  |
| 2 | Package 2 | 8 | 5 |  | 10 | Chrt |  |
| 3 | Package 3 | 14 | 7 | 5 | 4 | BMC |  |
| 4 | Package 4 (wait for feedback) | 11 |  |  |  | McC? |  |
| 5 | Package 5 | 9 | 3 |  | 5 | Ast |  |
| 6 | Package 6 | 17 | 3 | 10 | 10 | $?$ |  |
| 7 | Package 7 | 4 | 1 |  | 3 | Cli |  |
| 8 | Package 8.1 | 26 | 1 |  |  | Sev |  |
| 9 | Package 8.2 | 1 | 1 |  |  | $?$ |  |
| 10 | Package 8.3 | 1 | 1 |  |  | Chrt | 24 Feb |
| 11 | Package 8.4 | 1 | 1 |  |  | Chrt |  |
| 12 | Package 8.5 | 1.1 | 1.1 |  |  | Yet | 28 Feb |
| 13 | Package 8.6 | 3 | 3 |  |  | Yet | 24 Mar |
| 14 | Package 8.7 | 0.1 | 0.1 |  |  | Cli | After 8.5 OK |
| 15 | Package 8.8 | 18 | 18 |  |  | Ast |  |
|  | totals | 106 | 47 | 32 | 36 |  |  |

## TimeLine:

## What do we do if we see we won't make it on time ?



- Value Still to Earn
versus
- Time Still Available


If the match is over, you cannot score a goal

## Deceptive options

- Hoping for the best (fatalistic)
- Going for it (macho)
- Working Overtime (fooling ourselves)
- Moving the deadline
- Parkinson's Law
- Work expands to fill the time for its completion
- Student Syndrome
- Starting as late as possible, only when the pressure of the FatalDate is really felt


## The Myth of the Man-Month

Brooks' Law (1975)
Adding people to a late project makes it later


Saving time

## Continuous

 elimination of wasteWe don't have enough time, but we can save time without negatively affecting the Result !

- Efficiency in what (why, for whom) we do - doing the right things
- Not doing what later proves to be superfluous
- Efficiency in how we do it - doing things differently
- The product
- Using proper and most efficient solution, instead of the solution we always used
- The project
- Doing the same in less time, instead of immediately doing it the way we always did
- Continuous improvement and prevention processes
- Constantly learning doing things better and overcoming bad tendencies
- Efficiency in when we do it - right time, in the right order
- TimeBoxing - much more efficient than FeatureBoxing


## But all this prespection takes too much time!



- It should save time, otherwise: don't do it !
- It worked in many projects, statistically there is a good chance that it works for you


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