GSAW 2018

AGILE GS SW: CHEAPER, FASTER AND BETTER

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Before agile

- Regressions and SW failures
- Low productivity rates
- Lack of involvement and responsibility of development teams
- Crisis solved by "heroes"

Transformation vision

- Be a happy team creating the best ground control SW in the world

Transformation objectives

- Improve SW quality
- Work with peopleware values
- Customer satisfaction: Frequent deliveries & velocity



FROM PROJECTS TO

Project-oriented groups can lead to:

- Different solutions for the same issue
- Sub-optimum workload distribution
- Priorities not properly addressed





Agile teams benefits:

- Backlog oriented to provide the best value
- Team velocity increase
- Continuous improvements in the team



ERARCHICAL VS PFOPI FWARF

Hierarchical organization consequences:

- Project manager is responsible, but
- Development is done by the team
- Team involvement is limited

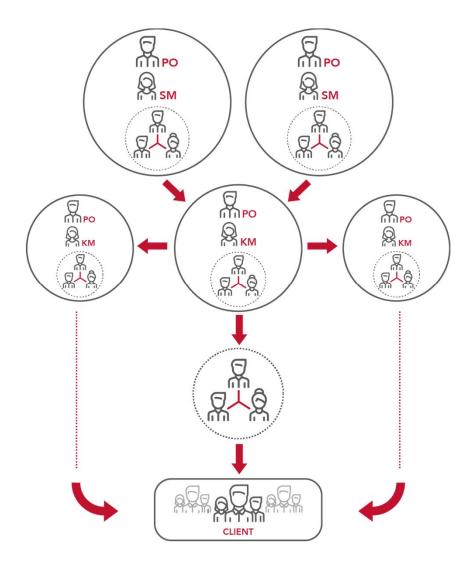




Peopleware:

- SW is done by people, not by machines
- Work with motivated teams
- Focus, prioritize, complete as many tasks as possible







The challenge: to extend the Agile culture to customers

Technical staff usually open to quickly adapt the model (early adopters)

- Frequent delivery as key factor for showing the advantages of the Agile model
- Quick reception of the systems, less uncertainty
- Collaboration, development based in real needs





Higher resilience in management layers (laggards)

Different models need to be applied in organizational and financial matters

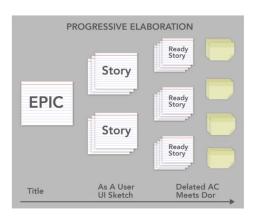


COULREMENTS VSUSER STORIES

Most customers prefer traditional **Requirements**

- Contractual: apparently easier to manage
- Locked/Limited





But... a **User Story** is just a well-expressed requirement

- **User language**: Communication, feedback, collaboration
- Flexible: Adaptive to user needs, innovation
- **Simplified planning:** Just-in-time, meet objectives



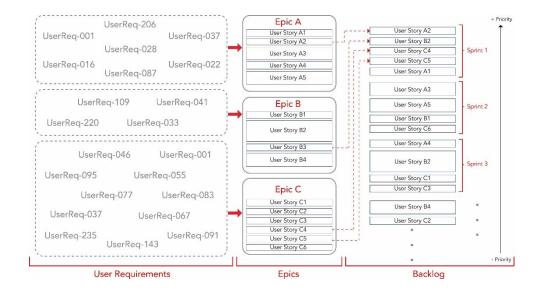
EQUIREMENTS VS USER STORIES

User requirements
/acceptance tests
converted into:

→ Epics → US → Tests

 A Docker container is provided after every Sprint

Improved customer feedback and satisfaction

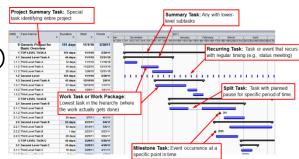


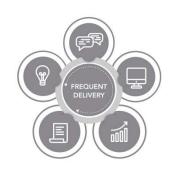
 Classical validation phases (FAT/SAT) are kept but lighter and with improved results



Project schedule based on Gantt:

- Generic and big tasks (Design, Integration)
- Product is only available at the end
- Too late to complain!
- Development delays shorten testing
- Robustness at stake





■ Frequent delivery of working SW

- After each sprint, SW is ready to be delivered
- Customer can see the functionality early in the process
- Testing is a must
- iTeam
- Long-term testing in parallel to quick deliveries
- Fixes introduced as needed in the backlog



- Agile is a framework for complex developments
- Agile process can be stronger, integrated and coherent thanks to QA and CMMI techniques





- QA system and CMMI as reference models with a collection of best practices
 - Can be tailored to adopt the flexibility and adaptability of Agile
 - Traditional waterfall model replaced by incremental approach
 - Some practices are revisited to remove not useful activities

LEGACY CODE

- Legacy code usually prevents frequent delivery
- Frequent delivery implies **automation**
- Automation applied to the whole development process: code audit and metrics, build, deploy, testing and validation

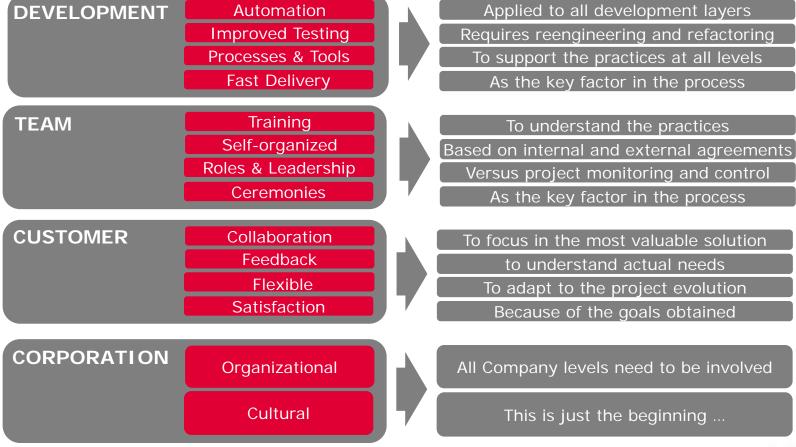




- Very low level, even inexistent automatic testing in legacy code
- Reengineering for introducing automation: development processes, tools and code



Agile Success Story: EUTELSAT at GMV





MISTAKES EXPERIMENTS PRACTICES SM not defined (1 Inception Freq. team) delivery tion: metrics, test Grooming than 1 rol per Stable person teams Lean Daily coffee Retro dynami cs agile practice Salary s in agile increase by the team Timebox (someti mes)



SUCCESS

FAILURES



THANK YOU

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