

Waterfall and Agile and Lean, Oh My!

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History/Background





Purists

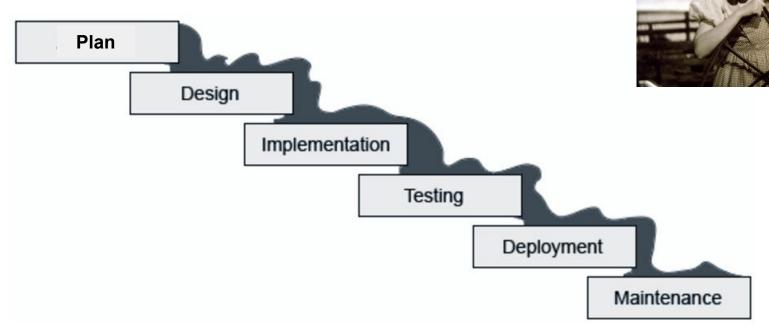


Absolute adherence to traditional rules, structures and...

PROJECT METHODOLOGIES



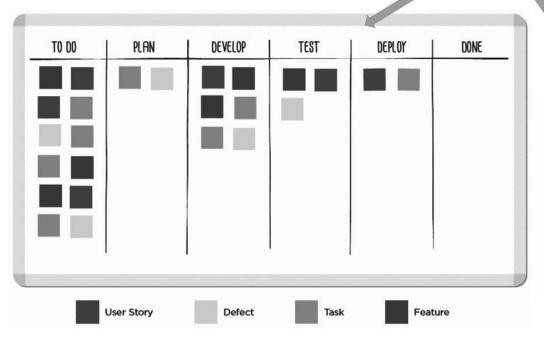
Waterfall



Maurya Rieder (March 3, 2017) Waterfall, Agile or Critical Chain - which methodology is right for you?. Retrieved from: https://www.linkedin.com/pulse/waterfall-agile-critical-chain-which-methodology-right-rieder



Kanban



Lifecycle Phases



ToDo	Doing	Done

LeanKit Inc (2017) What is a Kanban Board?. Retrieved from: https://leankit.com/learn/kanban/kanban-board/



Scrum



Lean DMAIC



DEFINE

Define the problem.



MEASURE

Quantify the problem.



ANALYZE

Identify the cause of the problem.



Identify and Implement the solution.



CONTROL

Maintain the solution.







Methodology Comparison

Framework	Planning	Execution	Operationalize
Waterfall	Requirements Document & Detailed Plan	Design, Develop, Test & Deliver	Closeout
Scrum	User Stories & Release Plan	Sprint Planning, Iterate, Demo & Retro	Closeout Sprint
Kanban	Minimum Marketable Feature & Release Plan	Flow Cards through Lifecycle	Final Support Phases
DMAIC (Greenbelt)	Define/Measure/Analyze/ Improve (Scoping)	Improve (Implement)	Control









From Kansas to Oz

Kanban

Without Work In Progress (WIP)

limits

Scrum

With multiple product owners

and epics vs stories

Waterfall

Without having full requirements

or full sponsorship

DMAIC

Without a grand vision or discrete

efficiency goals



















Blending

Scrum & Kanban =

Scrum & Waterfall =

DMAIC & Kanban =





Scrum - Ban





Scrum - Fall





DMAI - Ban



Key Factors

1















Scrum-Fall





- <u>Customer</u> heavier
 involvement in
 Planning
- <u>Team</u> works together to complete stories regardless of roles
- <u>Project</u>- Few unknowns and one big bang delivery

Framework	Planning	Execution	Operationalize
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Scrum-Fall: Student Activities Online





SCRUM stories



Schedule: Sprints

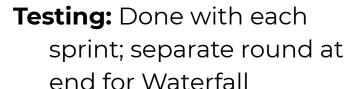
transitioned to

Waterfall



Build: Iterations → Dated

tasks





Delivery: Throughout project with final at end.



Stabilization: Scheduled support activities



Water-Ban





Functional Specification

- <u>Customer</u> not heavily involved
- <u>Team</u> specialized, only used in certain stages
- <u>Project</u>requirements are known upfront; scope prioritized by the team

Framework	Planning	Execution	Operationalize
Waterfall	Requirements Document & Detailed Plan	Design, Develop, Test & Deliver	Closeout
Scrum	User Stories & Release Plan	Sprint Planning, Iterate, Demo & Retro	OR Closeout Sprint
Kanban	Minimum Marketable Feature & Release Plan	Flow Cards through Lifecycle	Final Support Phases
DMAIC	Define/Measure/Analyze/ Improve (Scoping)	Improve (Implement)	Control

Water-Ban: Going Google







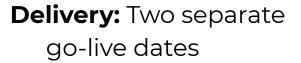
Requirements:

Defined upfront

Schedule: Based on two delivery dates (early adopters & everyone else)

Build: Constant Flow using an Electronic Kanban Board

Testing: Three cycles of testing scheduled



Stabilization: Included as discrete lifecycle stage









Decision Matrix - Reaching the Crossroads

Dorothy Gale:

Now which way do we go?

The Scarecrow:

Pardon me, this way is a very nice way.

It's pleasant down that way, too.

Of course, some people do go both ways.



Planning

Level of customer participation on the project team

Full	Often	Sometimes	Intermittent
	×	×	

2 Level of requirement/user story details needed prior to the start of execution

High	Medium High	Medium	Low	
	X			

Project team methodology preference/ experience

Waterfall	DMAIC	SCRUM	Kanban
×		×	Х

4 Primary project driver

Process	Timeline	Unfamiliar	Functionality
		×	X

5 Ongoing measures required post project

Required	Recommended	Optional	Rarely/ N/A
7			×

Planning	Methodology	1	
DMAIC	Waterfall	SCRUM	Kanban
0	2	3	3

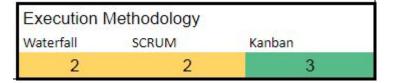
Scrum Kanban



Execution

6 Level of team oversight needed

High	Medium	Low
	×	
	to respond to ch timeline, and/or	7.2 - 2.2
Easy	Moderate	Difficult
	×	
Level o	of dependencies	within the
Many	Some	Few
	×	
4	of 3rd party vend ement (e.g. RFI	
High	Medium	Low or N/A
	×	
Deliver	y approach	
Iterative	Constant Flow	v Big Bang
×	x	



Kanban

Analyze the Results

Planning Methodology				
DMAIC Waterfall SCRUM Kanban				
0	2	3	3	



Execution Methodology								
Waterfall	SCRUM	Kanban						
2	2	3						

Kanban -OR- Scrum-Ban



Blend Matrix

Name	When to use	Point of View	Requirements method	Schedule definition	Build	Testing	Delivery approach	Closing approach
DMAI-Ban Bland of DMAIC and Kanban	-Customer somewhat involved -Process driven -Team members are specialized, only used in certain stages or deliverables -Stories can be paused as needed without causing significant domino effect	Organization efficiency	-Requirements and development of the scope follows the defined DMAC process - Define, Measure, Analyze, they are written in statistical language	-Team defines the lifecycle stages -Scheduling based on team capacity and area of expertise white considering team WIP limits and customer expectations -Tasks are determined at a constant flow	-Scope prioritized by the team based on order of precedence, importance, availability and expertise of team resources -Constant flow of work pulled by the team	-Disorder Teating Mecyle stage identifiled. -Continual teating once scope is developed built. -thems requiring modification return to Develop/fluild lifecycle stage.	-Control measures are	-Stabilization can be a discrete lifecycle strage -Defects return back to build stage -Cortect measures exist and are monitored in "monitor" lifecycle stage. -Documentation, lessoms learned, solution acceptance and project clasure all included within lifecycle stages, eithe as one stage or discrete. -A "Done" stage contains all completed work.
DMAI-Fall Bland of DMAIC and Waterfall	-Infermittent customer involvement -Process driven -Can include traditional vendor RFP -May only have one big being delivery	Organization efficiency	-Requirements and development of the scope follows the defined DMAIC process - Define, Measure, Analyze, they are written in statistical language	-Sequential task planning, considering dependencies, team aflocations and other standard waterfall planning -managed in tradisional project management schedule or spreadsheet	-Traditional waterfall: Design/Bulld/Develop	 -Will have defined test plan to include different testing types -Full end to end testing done prior to acceptance 	-Big Bang delivery, which may have several smaller delivery points after for supporting functionality -Measures of Control are also defined	-Control measures exist and are monitonedStabilization, documentation, standard dosing activities done at end of the projectDetects addressed and prioritized in dosing phase.
DMAI-Scrum Bland of DMAIC and Scrum	-Very involved customer -Process driven -Higher number of unknowns -Deliverables can be deployed independent of one another	Organization efficiency	Requirements and development of this scope follows the defined DMAIC process - Define, Measure, Analyze: Hey are written in statistical language	-Scope time-boxed for controlled releases in Sprints with an overall release plan, providing customer with end- date/delivery simeframes	-Team collaborates together on all aspects of creating the scoped deliverables -Product owner (customer) prioritizes the stories -Creation of control measures if no control Sprint	-Team defines "how to demo" information to test each term contained in the timebox. -Continual testing as stories are developed/but per defined acceptance criteria. -teams requiring modification move to future Sprint.	-tlerative demos and deployments -Customer feedback/refactoring anticipated -Control measures are deployed along with the applicable scope	-Control measures exist and are manifored in subsequent Sprints post-deployment. -Defects move to future sprints -Documentation during build Sprint or during later documentation Sprint -Standard closing activities done as closing Sprints at the end of the project
Kan-Fall Bland of Kanhan and Waterfall	-Team members are specialized, only used in contain stages - Customer somewhat involved - Some amount of unknowns - Stories may be paused as needed without dausing significant domino effect - Infrastructure and development blend	Users (does not include "why")	-Requirements are written as user stories. -User stories are written from the business users perspective and DO NOT include "why". -Business Isrecast driven and are written in business user language	-Team defines the lifecycle stages most scope items need to followRough estimates and timing identified based on relative string, team WIP limits and outstoner expectations.	-Uflecycle stages include Design, Build. Develop -Constant flow of work pulled by the team in planned sequence	-Will have defined test plan to include different testing types -Pull end to end testing done prior to acceptance -Stories typically DO NOT include 'how to demo' hest	-Big Bang delivery, which may have several smaller delivery points after for supporting functionality	-Stabilization, documentation, standard docing activities done at end of the project -Defects addressed and prioritized in dosing phase
Kan-Scrum Bland of Kanban and Waterfull	-Team members are specialized, only used in certain stages -Customer is heavily involved -Higher number of unknowns -Stories can be paused as needed without causing significant domino effect	Users (does not include "why")	-Requirements are written as user stories. -User stories are written from the business users perspective and DO NOT include "why" -Business forecast driven and are written in business user language.	-Scope time-boxed for controlled releases in Sprints with an overall release plan, providing customer with end- date/delivery timeframes	-Team collaborates together on all aspects of creating the scoped deliverables -Product owner (customer) prioritizes the stories	-Team defines "how to demo" information to test each item contained in the timeboxContinual testing as stories are developed/built per defined acceptance orderiaItems requiring modification move to next Sprint.	-tierative demos and deployments -Customer feedback/refactoring anticipated	-Defects move to future sprints - Documentation during build Sprint or during later documentation Sprint - Standard closing activies done as closing Sprints at the end of the project





Driven by the methodology...
...not driving the methodology

- Communication/ Change Management
- Testing
- Management Commitment/ buy-in



Let's Practice!

Decision Tool

ntrda.me/decision

Planning

Government Data Compliance Project:

- Experienced specialized team
- Recent Agile training
- Customer available, when needed
- Requirements provided
- Loose timeline, eventual final deadline



- Level of customer participation
- Level of requirement details needed
- Team methodology preference/ experience
- Primary project driver
- Ongoing measures required post project

Execution

Government Data Compliance Project:

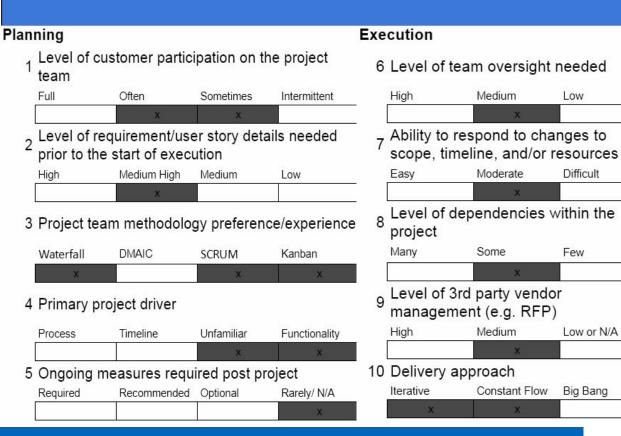
- Team has mixture of skills and buy-in
- Members of other high risk projects
- Potential Compliance consultants
- Discrete deliverables, delivered at will
- Some cross-dependencies

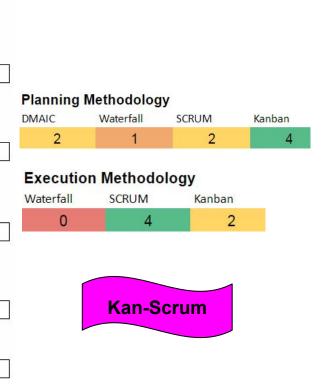


- Level of team oversight needed
- Ability to respond to change
- Level of dependencies within the project
- Level of 3rd party vendor management
- Delivery approach



Practice - Results



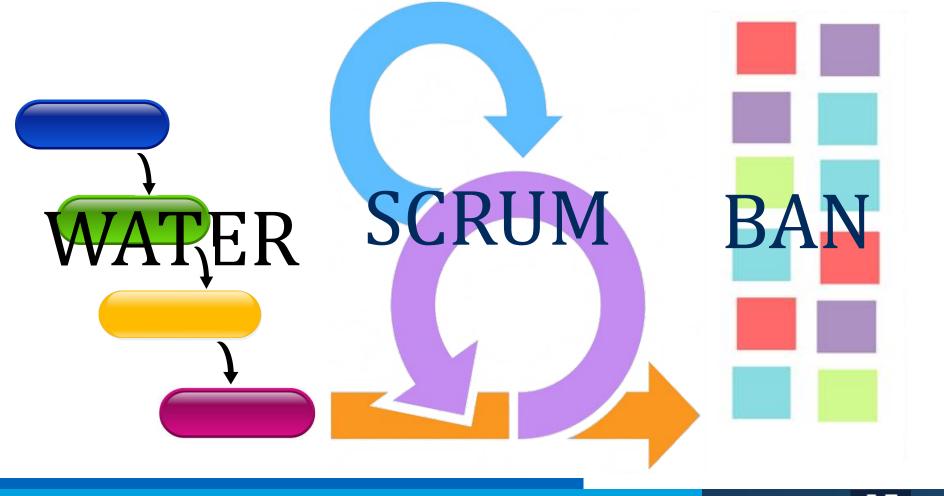












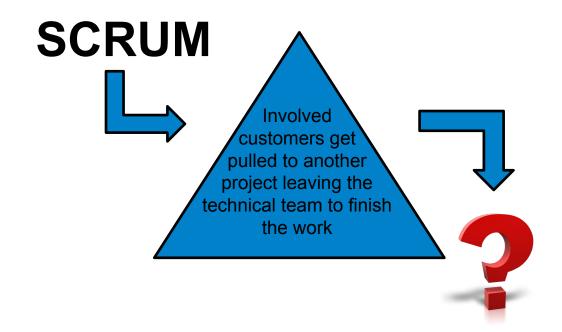




Ruby Slippers Exercise



Ruby Slippers Exercise #1



SCRUM-Ban

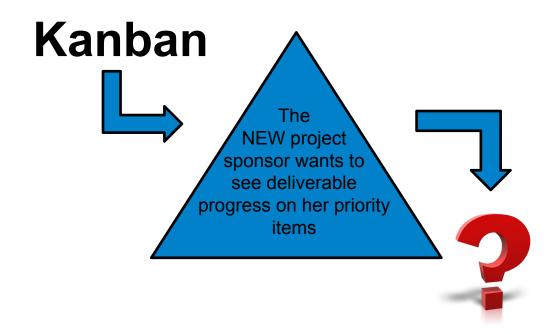
SCRUM-Fall

Cancel the Project





Ruby Slippers Exercise #2



Kan-Fall

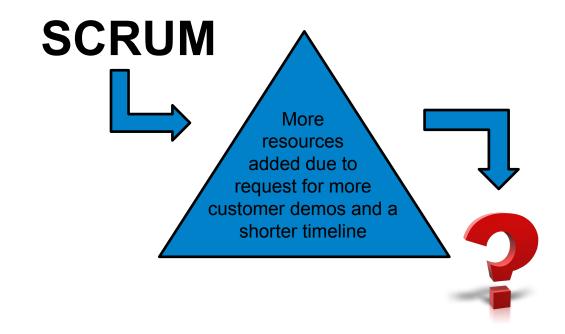
Kan-Scrum

Kan-DMAI





Ruby Slippers Exercise #3



SCRUM-Fall

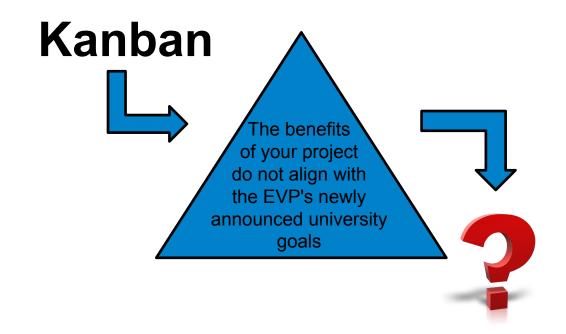
SCRUM-Ban

Stay the Course





Ruby Slippers Exercise #4



Kan-Fall

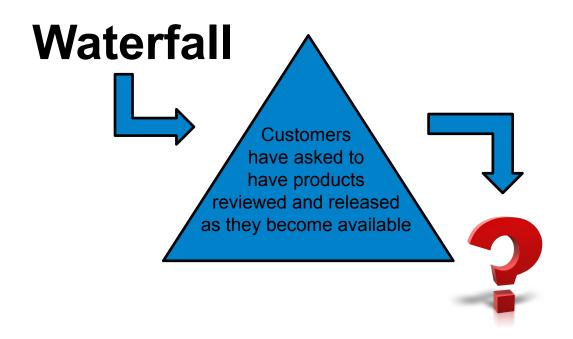
Cancel the Project

Kan-SCRUM





Ruby Slippers Exercise #5



Stay the Course

Water-Scrum

Water-Ban







Thank you!

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Decision Tool ntrda.me/decision



Blend Matrix ntrda.me/blends

Special Thanks to our OIT colleagues for their contributions to this presentation.

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