Just What Product Management Needs:



The Gift of Continuous Delivery

Elizabeth Ayer Redgate Software

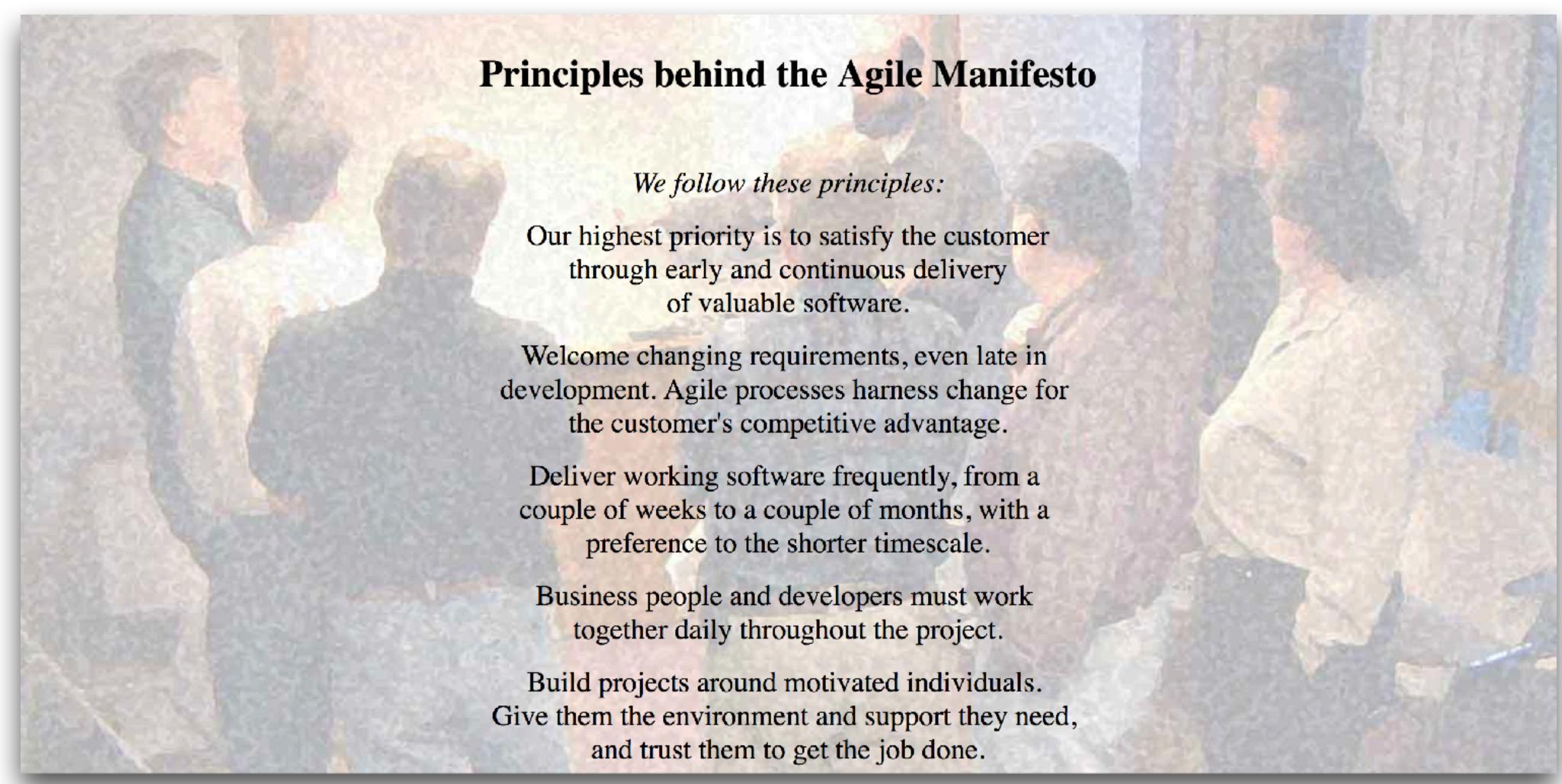


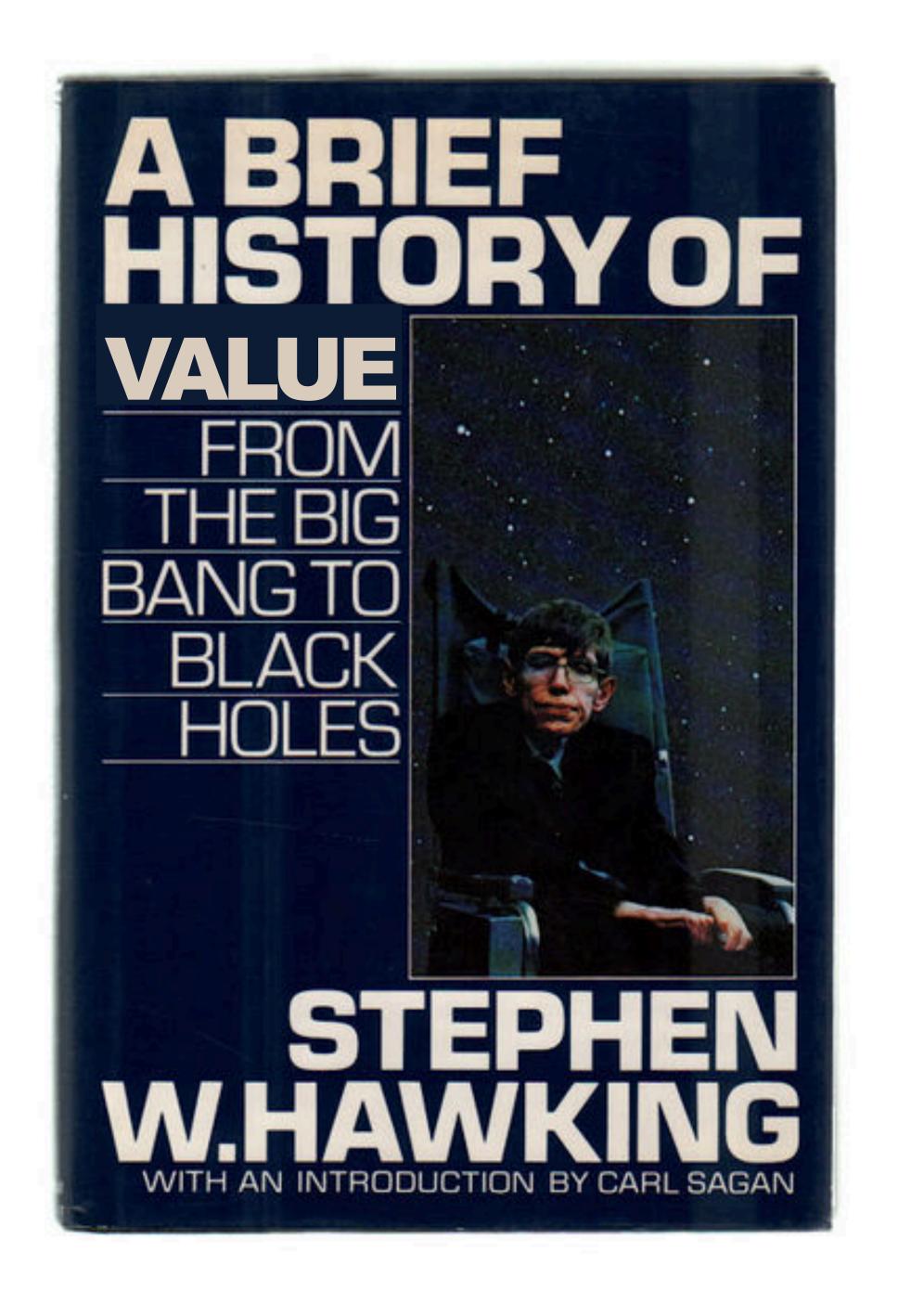
Tools for database developers and administrators

Developer
Product Manager
Head of Product

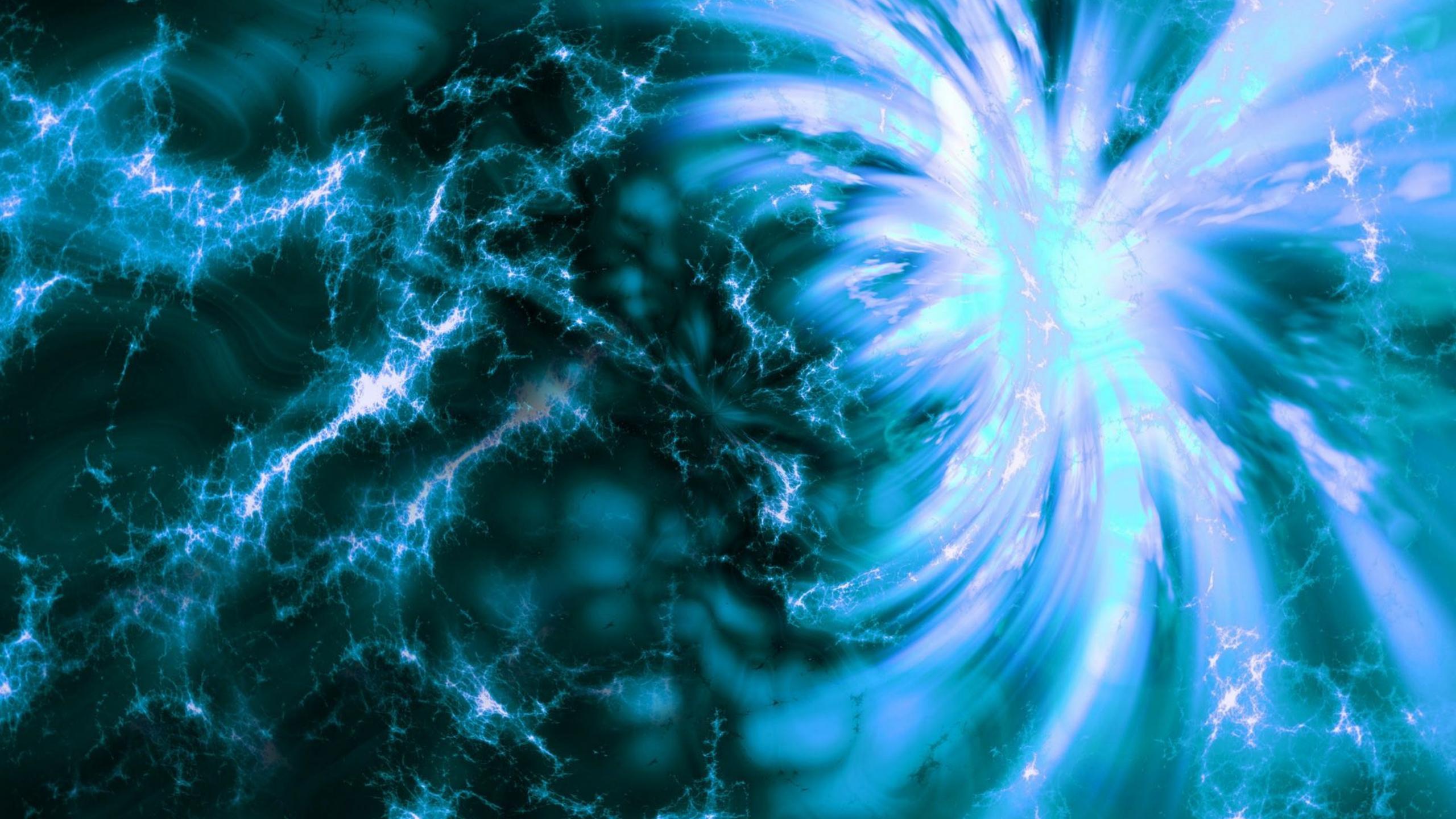


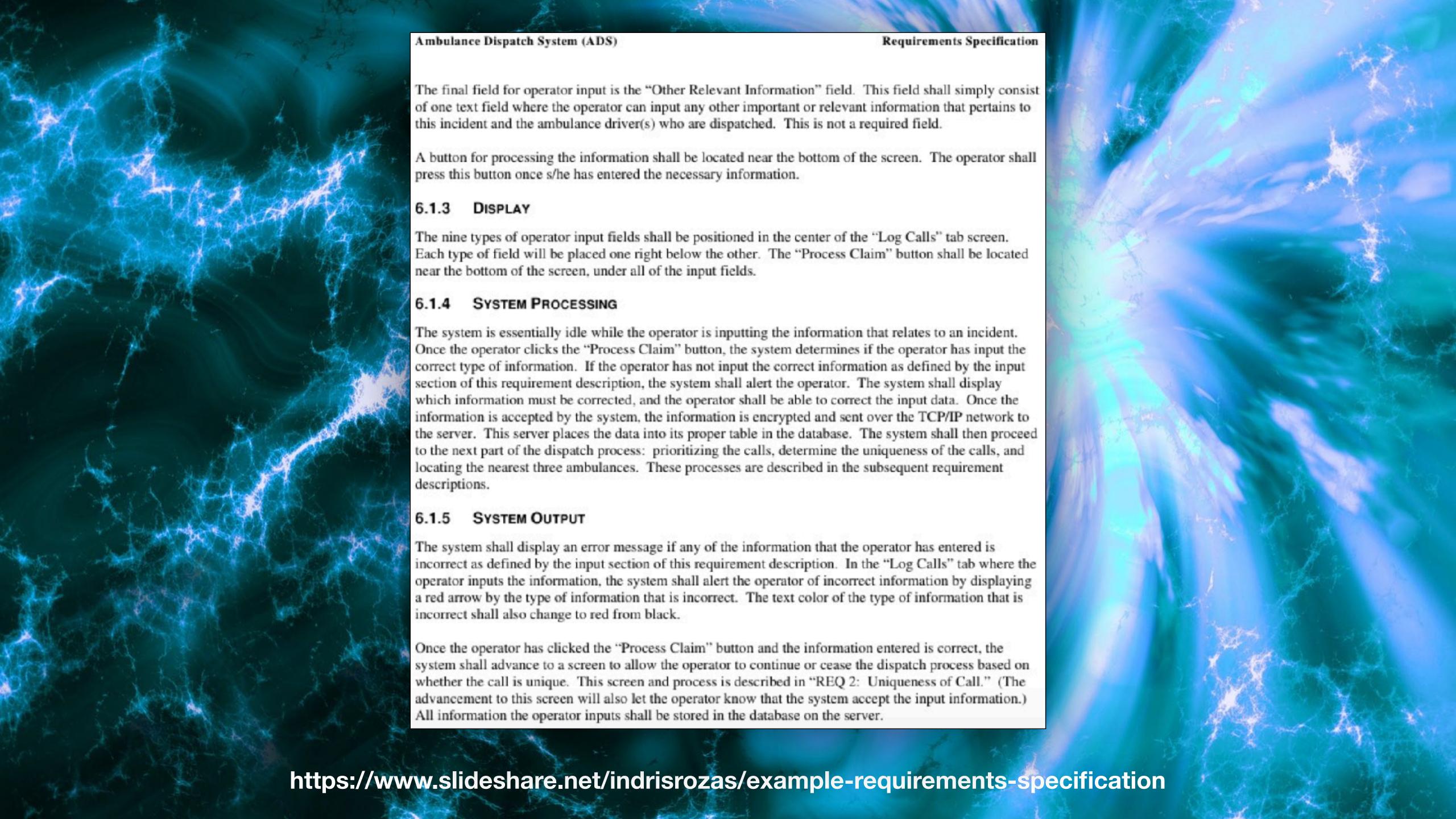






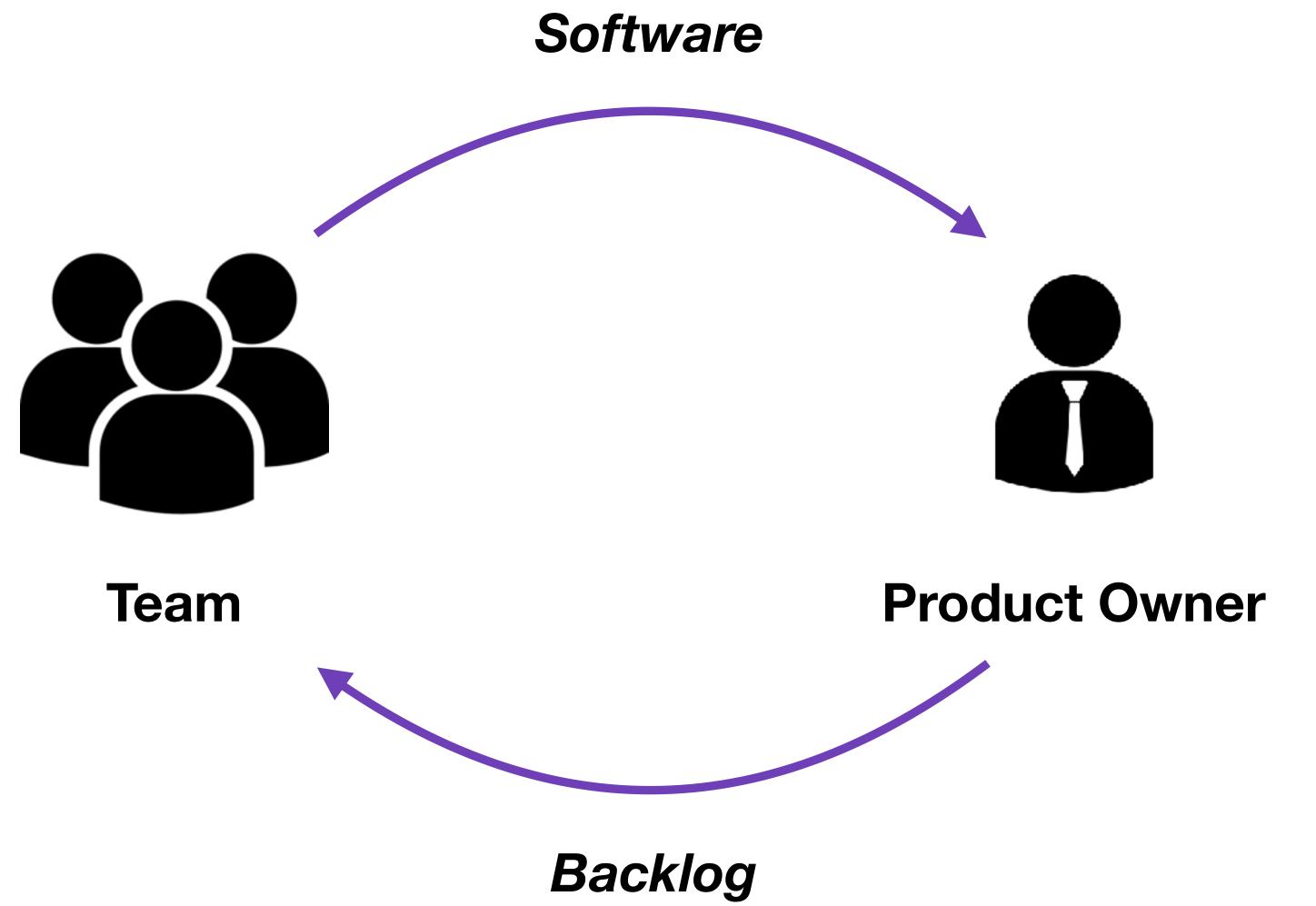
From the Big Bang...

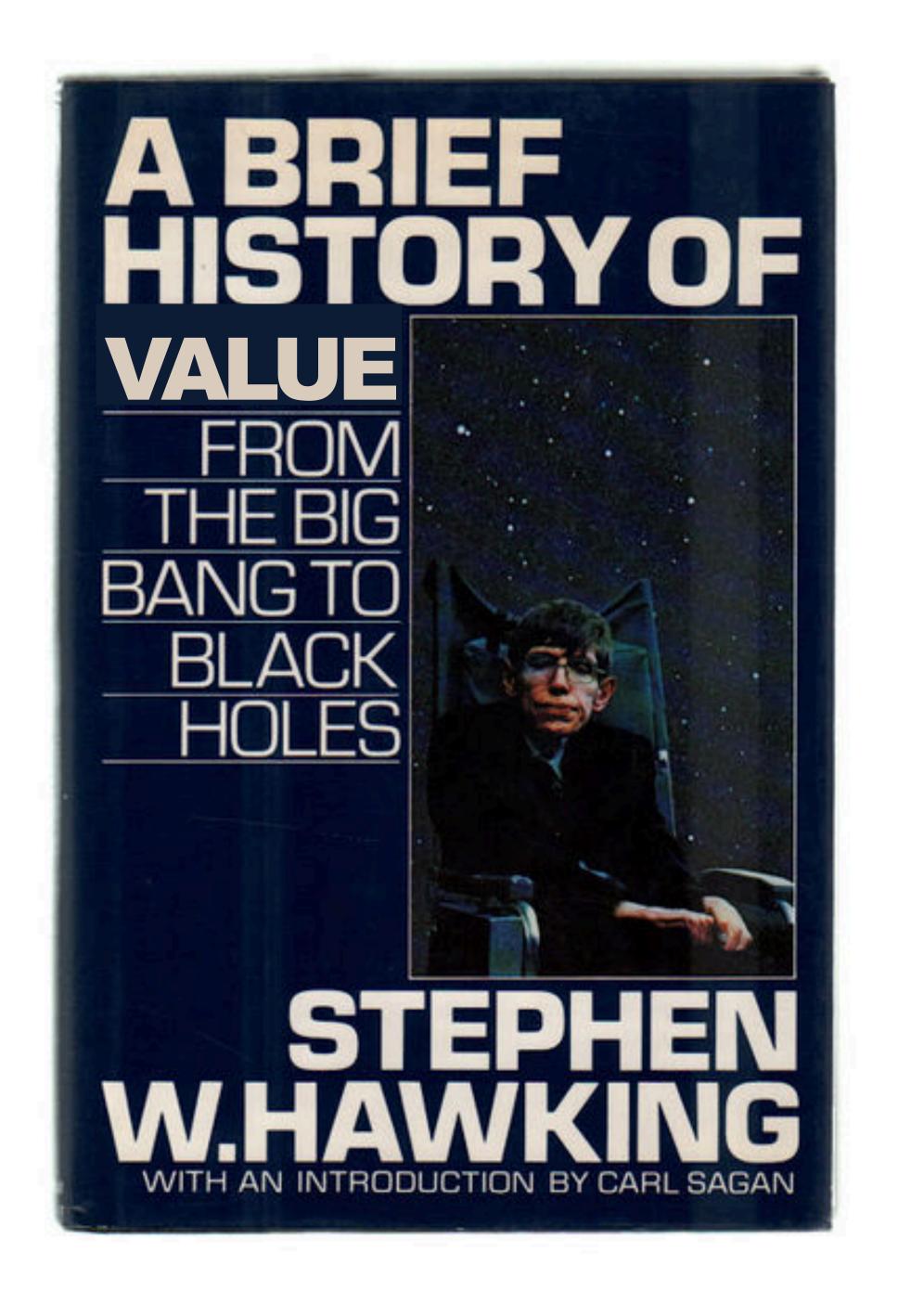




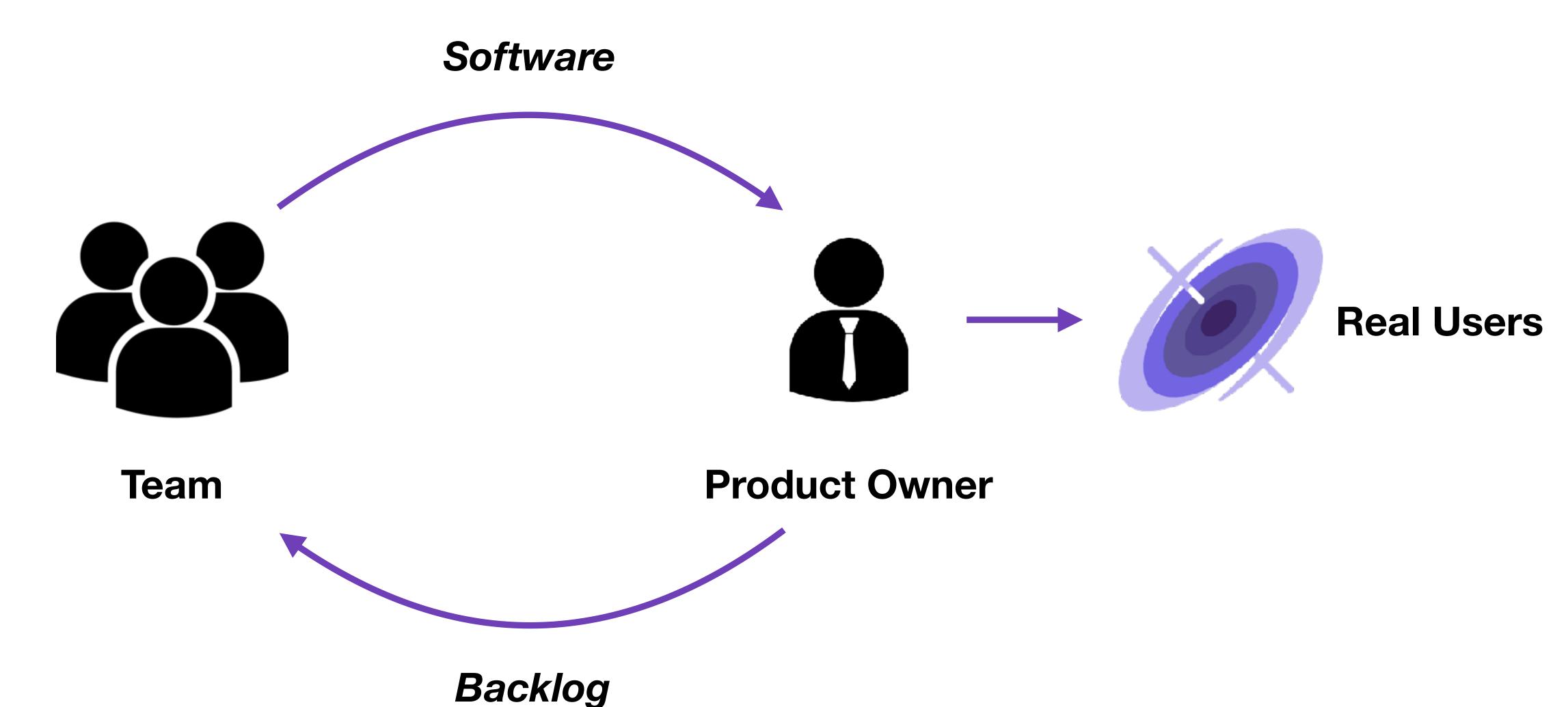
Prioritisation method MoSCoW

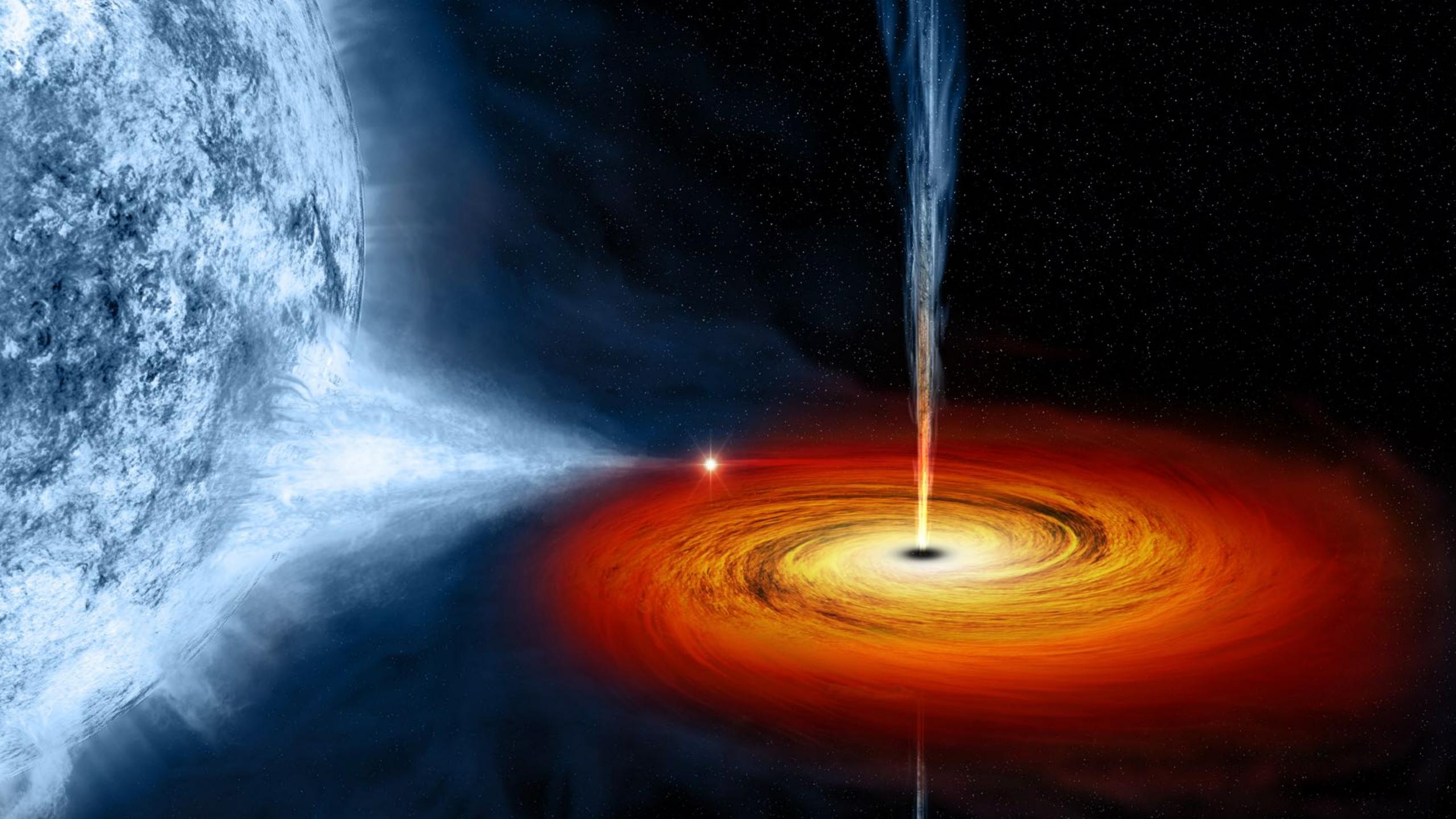
Then we got Agile!





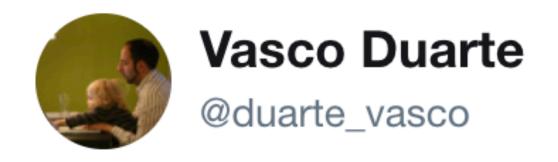
... to Black Holes?





Most prioritisation techniques are designed for Black Hole Agile.

Prioritisation methods
Stack ranking
Scorecards
Buy-a-feature
(etc)

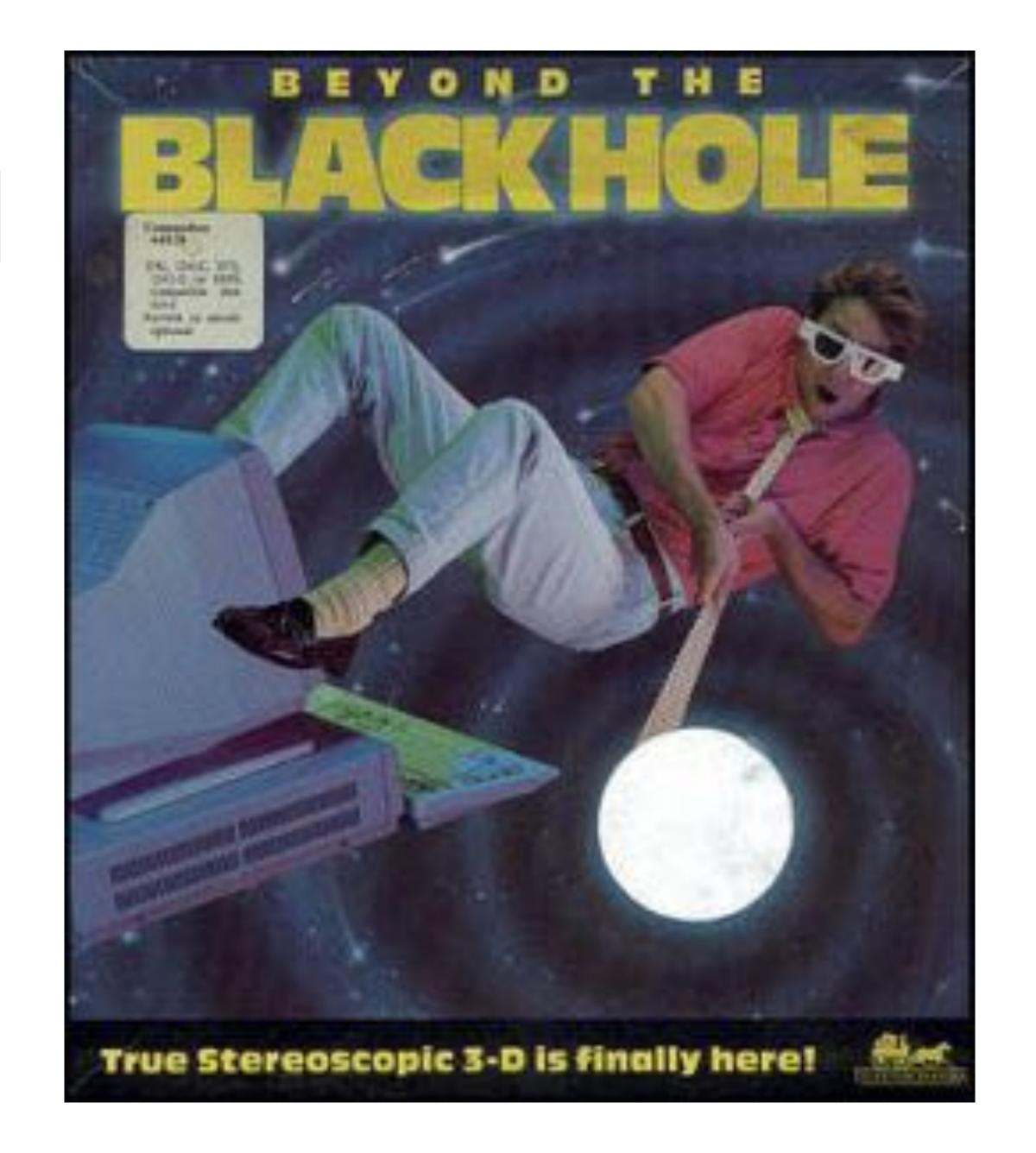




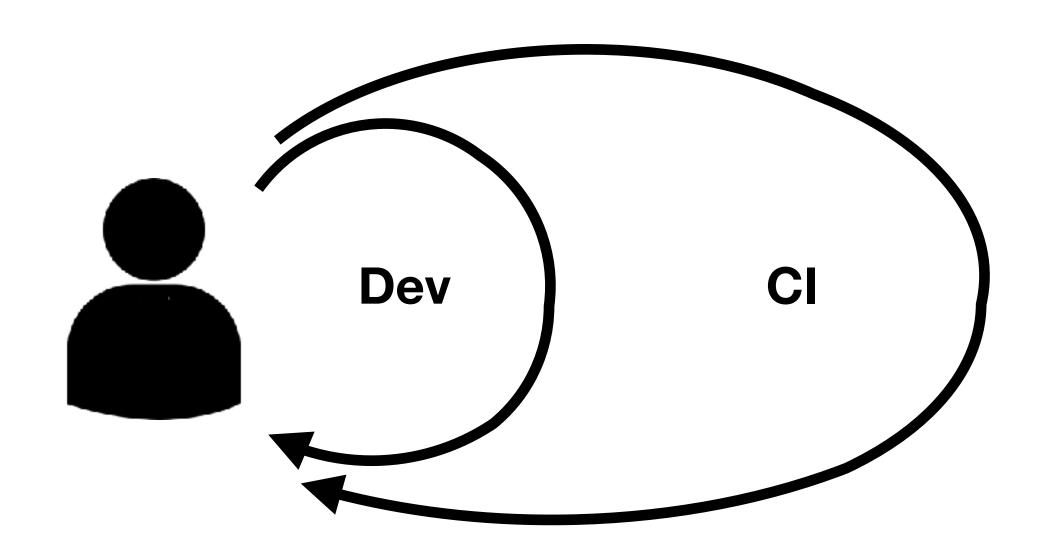
#Agile is fundamentally a philosophy of business. Software was its first application. #agile #business #NoEstimates

1:42 PM - 23 Sep 2016

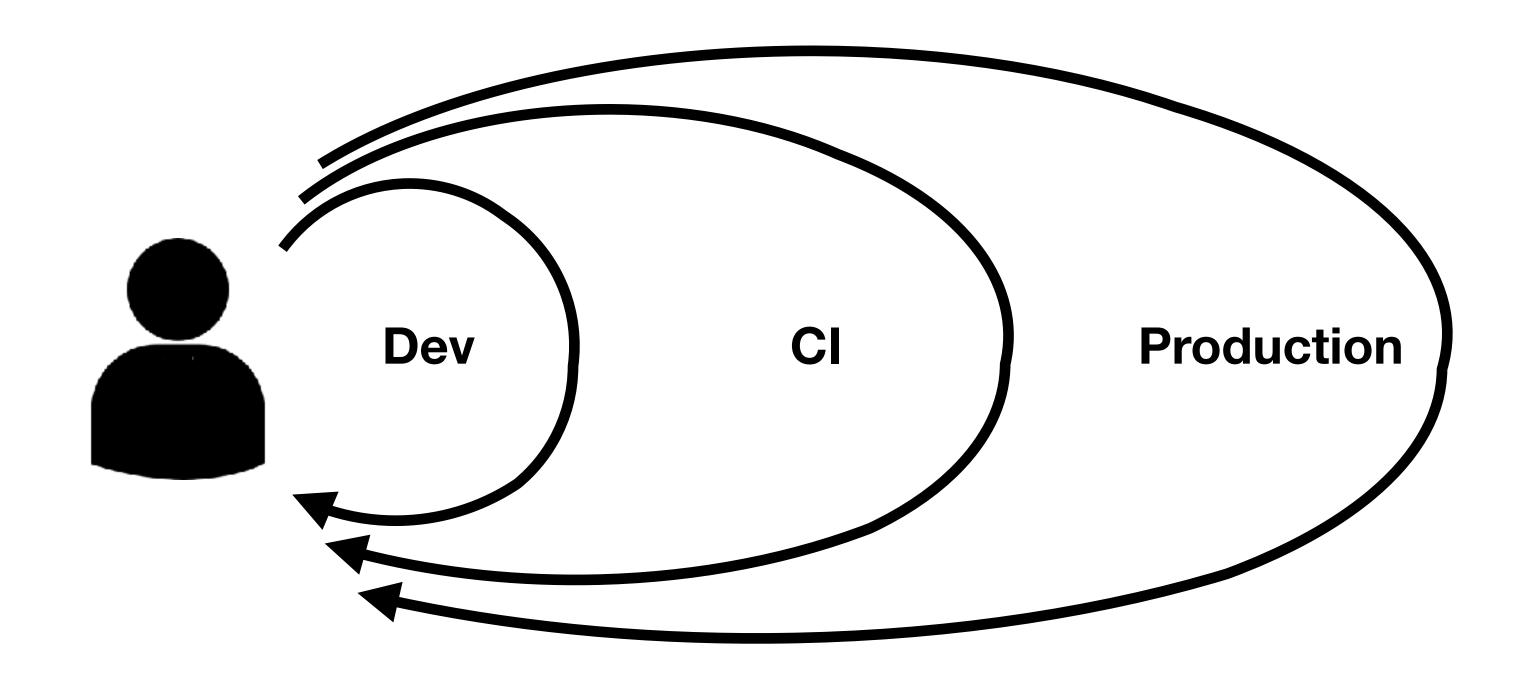
What lies beyond the black hole?



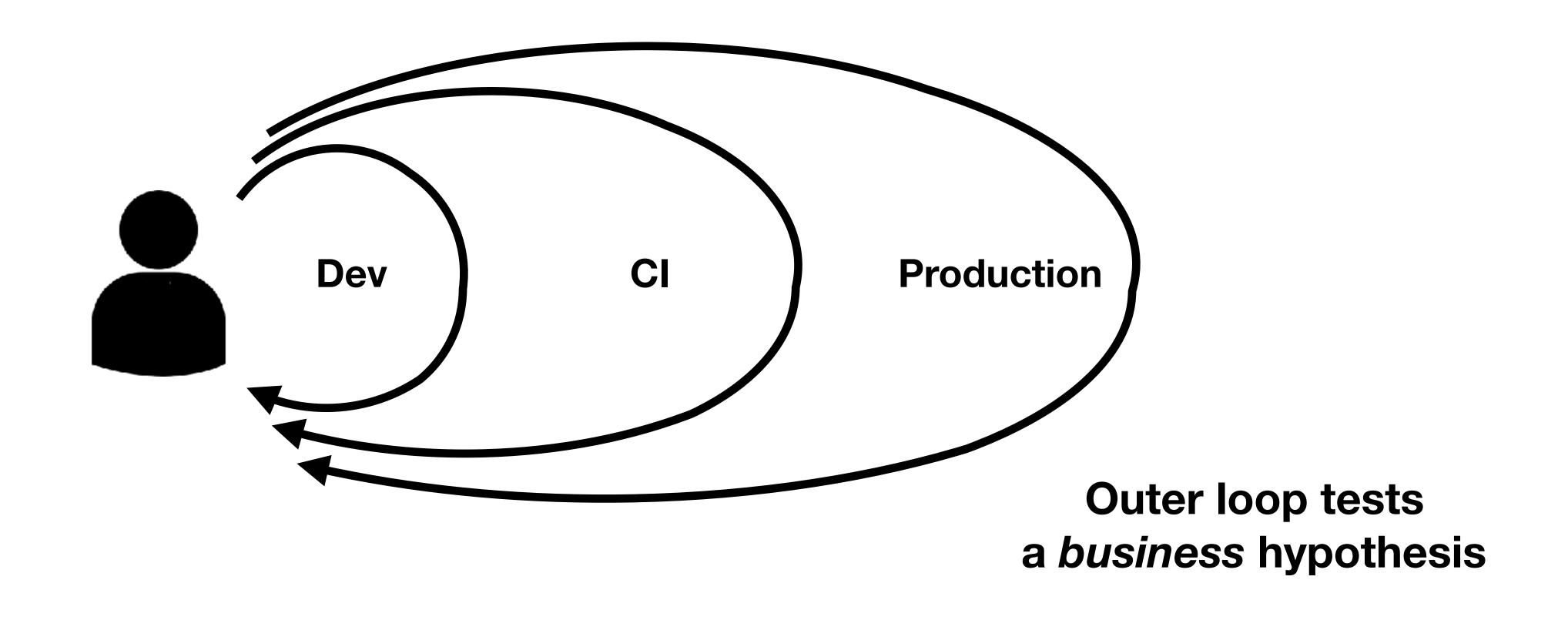
Continuous Delivery is about shortening cycle times



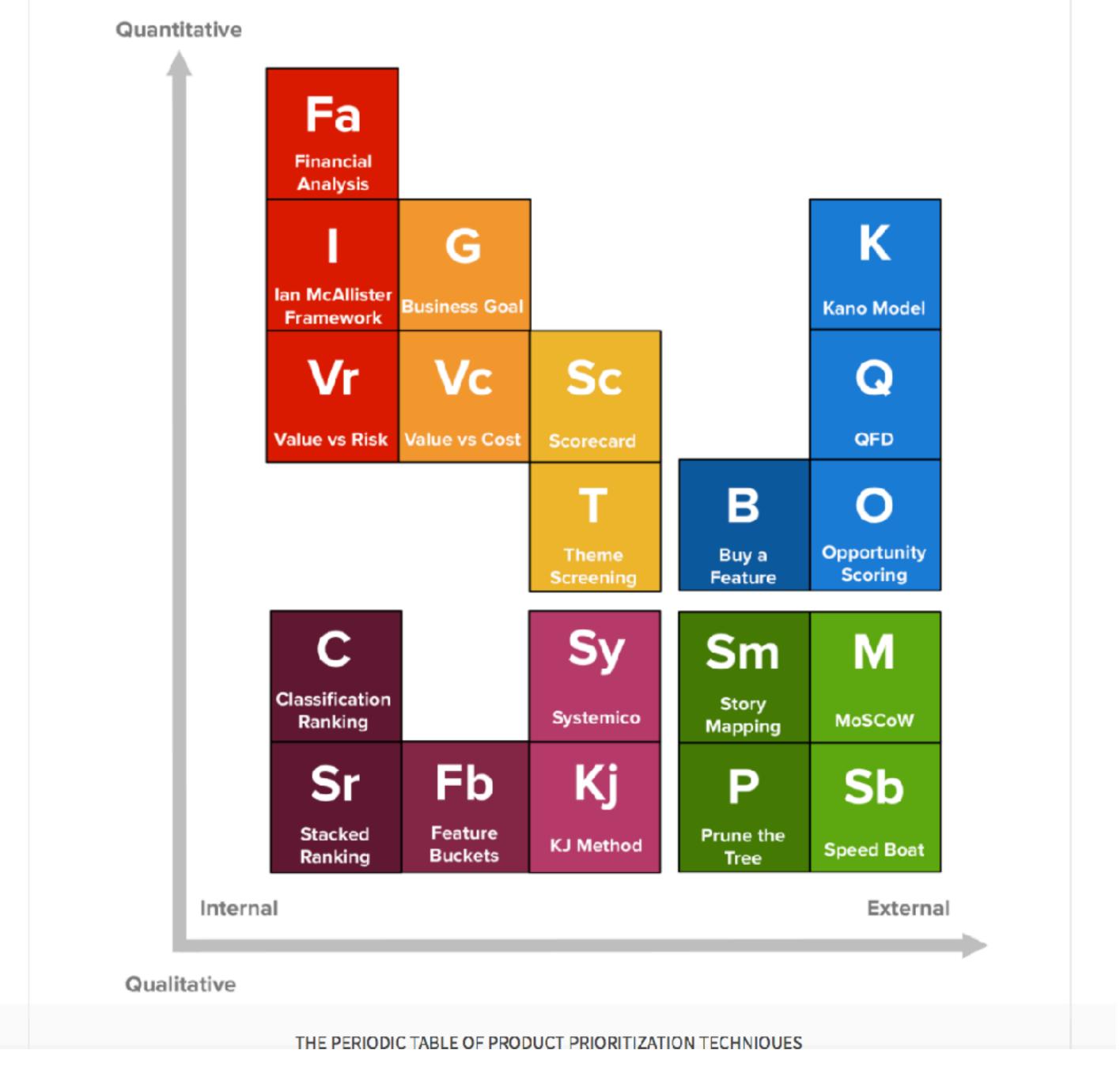
Continuous Delivery is about shortening cycle times

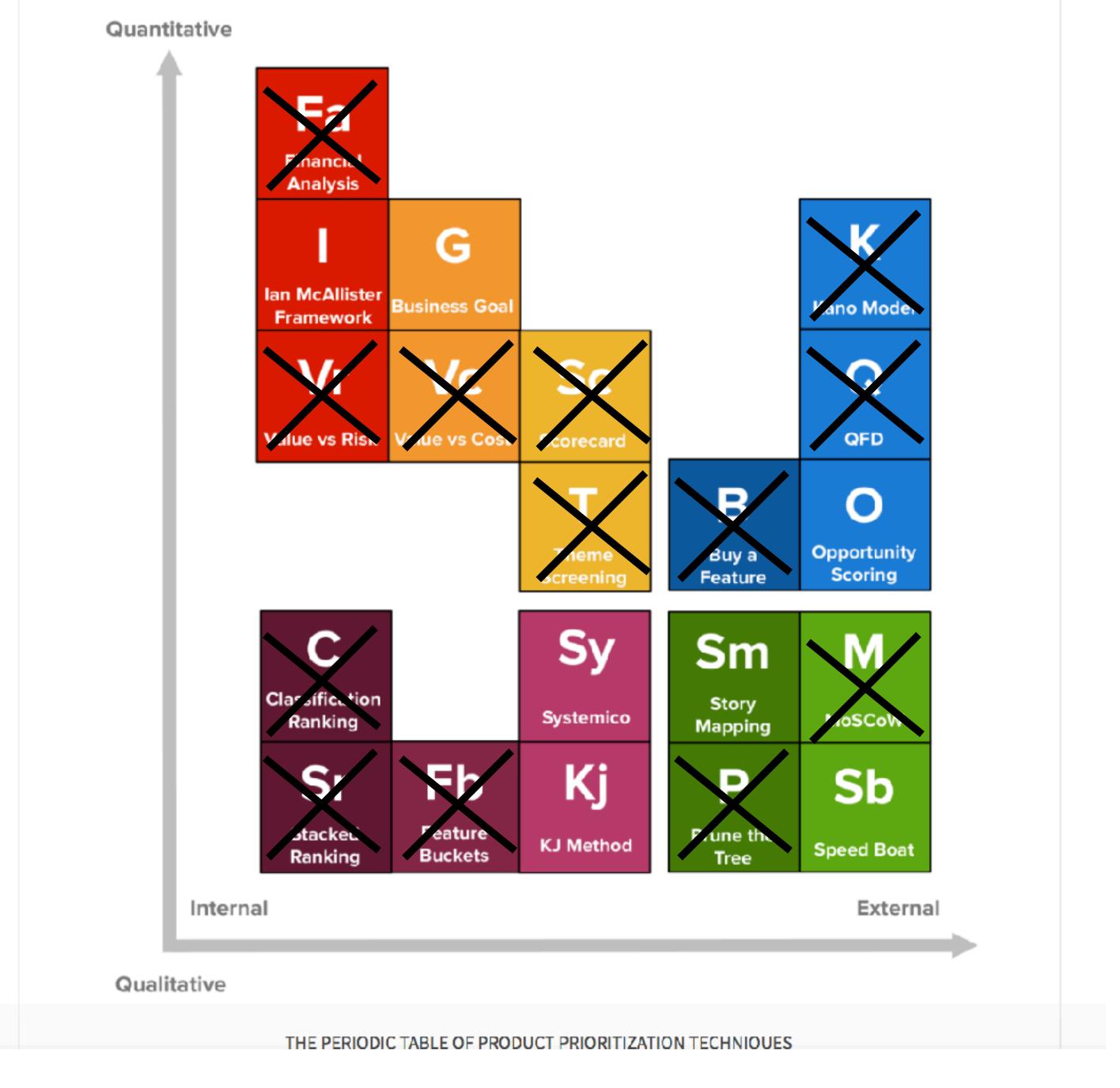


Continuous Delivery is about shortening cycle times



Prioritisation methods become less about scheduling work and more about selecting and solving high-value business problems





Principles of Modern Prioritisation:

- Still aim to maximise impact
- Outcome-focussed
- Thin, meaningful slices

At Redgate We Use OKRs

<Ongoing user research involving whole team, market research supplied mostly by Product Manager>

- 1. [PDM+Team Leads] Inspect + agree team purpose
- 2. [PDM+ Team] Generate ideas for **Objectives**, select based on purpose, company strategy alignment, and business impact.
- 3. [PDM+Team] Agree Key Results.
- 4. [Team] Uses Double Diamond (Understand, Define, Explore, Create) & other techniques to meet the challenge.

Example OKR

Objective: Increase the average number of features a SQL Prompt user uses

Why? It is company strategy to reduce churn, we have evidence that feature usage correlates with retention, and we have further evidence that discoverability of capabilities is poor.

Key result 1: For power users on the latest version, average count of features used goes from 2.4 to 3.

Key result 2: For occasional users on the latest version, average count of features used goes from 1.4 to 1.8.



Styles of managing pipeline work

- Make Business Case: remove all impediments to a faster development cycle (cf Kent Beck)
- Ratchet: At your coarse granularity of planning, add in time to do the highest-value thing on your pipeline
- Pipeline tax: Ringfenced percentage of time
- Just part of 'how the team works'

Summary

- Prioritisation for Big Bang used requirements to express and rank importance of work.
- Prioritisation for std::Agile orders features to maximise value per developer hour.
- Prioritisation for Continuous Delivery
 - Recognises the Business Hypothesis as a loop
 - (Often) Removes translation of business goal into prioritisable feature
 - Uses Design-led techniques to identify highest-value problems to solve, generate solutions and test their viability.

