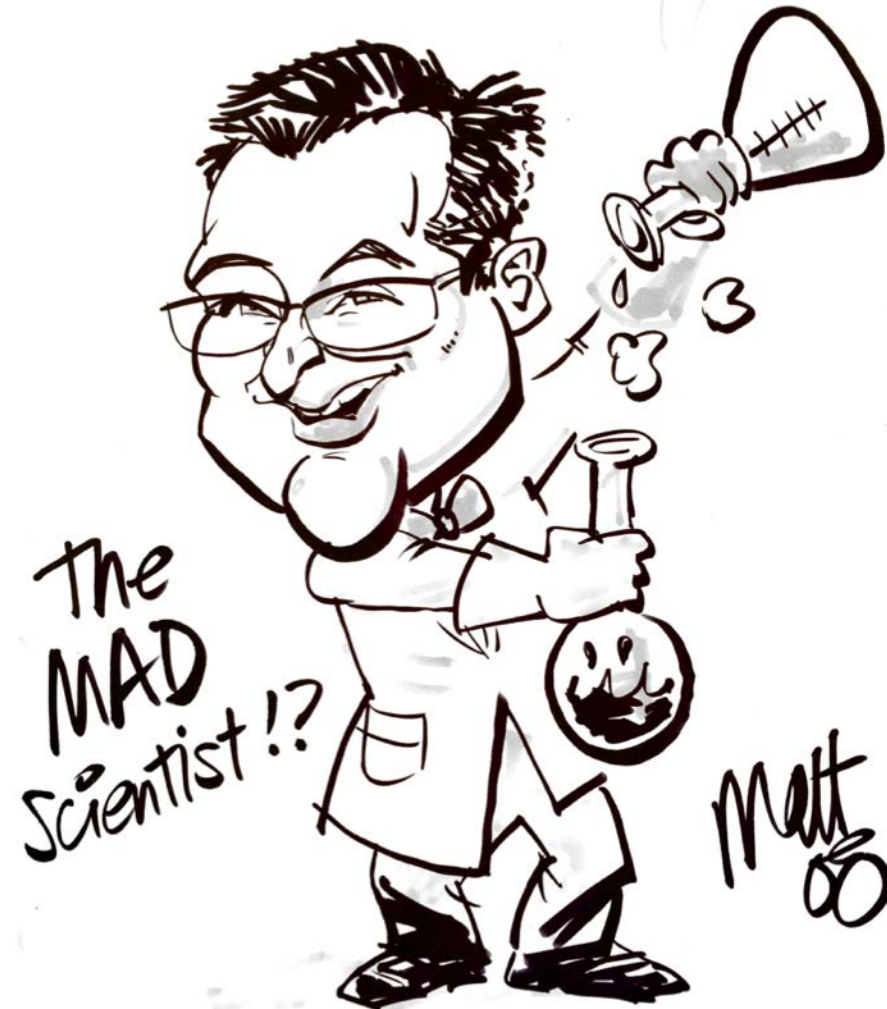




**PRAGMATIC PRODUCT MANAGEMENT:
HINTS AND TIPS FROM THE FEATURE
COAL FACE**

WARNING!

This session
will contain
some
experiments!



Outline

- Check-In: The lifecycle of a Feature
- On your marks: Identifying the best Features
- Get set: The power of PI Planning
- Go: Shipping the right Features
- Winning the race: Delighting your customers
- Check Out: Sticking to our principles

Check In



Check In – Who's in the audience?



Can all the Product Managers /
Product Owners please stand up!

And now all the SPCs and Change
Agents.

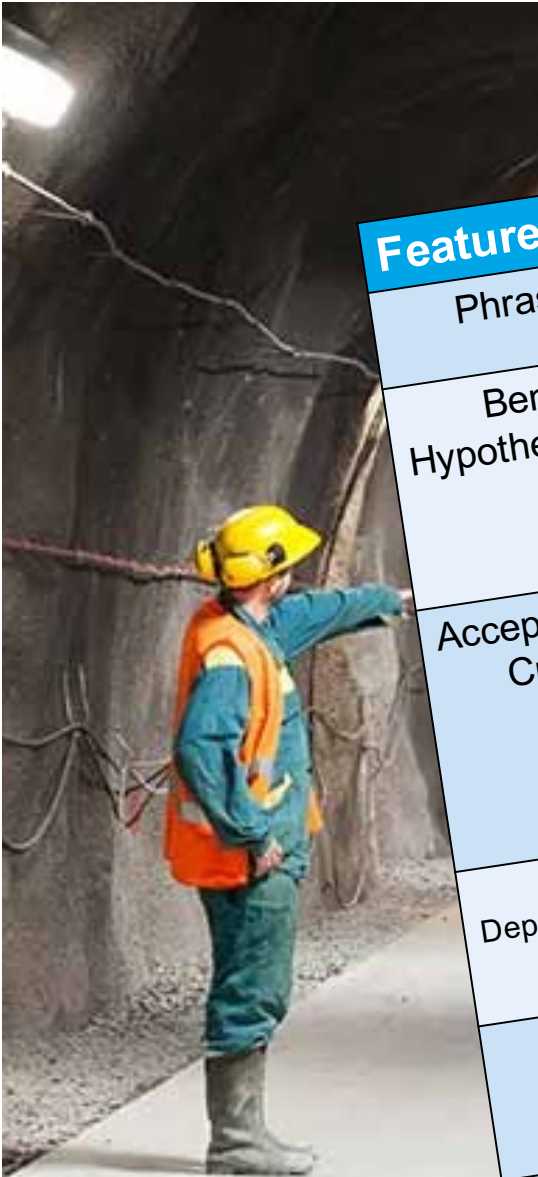
Check In – What is a Feature...



Feature:	
Phrase:	
Benefit Hypothesis:	
Acceptance Criteria:	
Risks & Dependencies	
Notes :	

...and why are they so important?

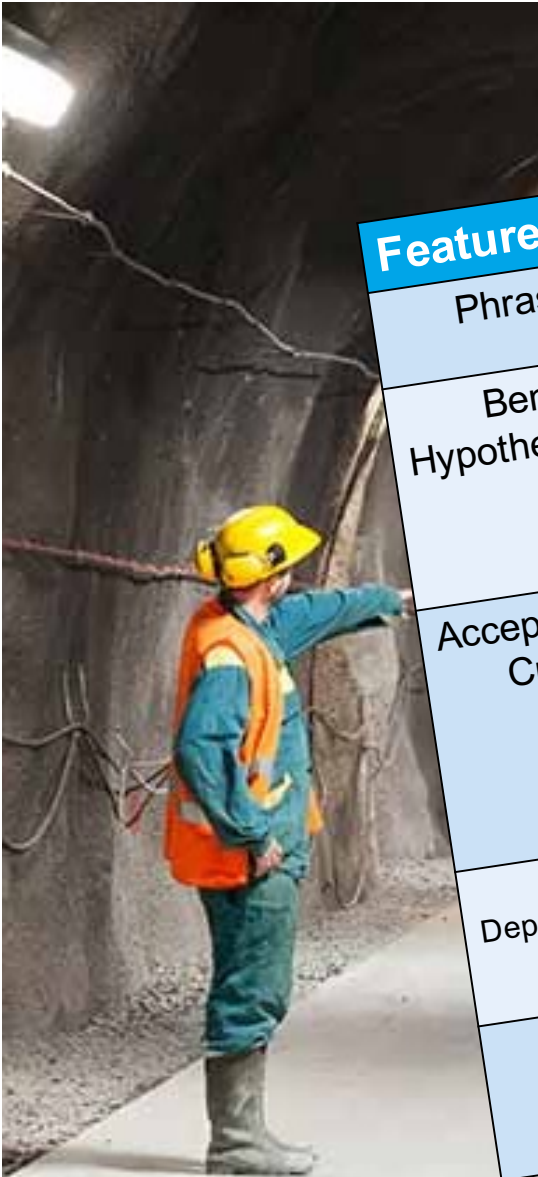
Check In – What is a Feature...



Feature: 2.1	
Phrase:	Loyalty Discounts: The system shall allow customers to open and maintain loyalty accounts, collect points and receive loyalty discounts.
Benefit Hypothesis:	More repeat business. Increased customer retention.
Acceptance Criteria:	Existing loyalty cards are reflected in the on-line store. New loyalty cards can be set up and issued from within the new system. Additional points are available for on-line shopping. Additional rewards are available for on-line shopping. On-line customers can benefit from the loyalty scheme without being issued a physical card.
Risks & Dependencies	Integration with the exiting physical card based loyalty points system.
Notes :	It is assumed that store accounts can be easily added to the Customer Preferences. It is assumed that, as for the stores, special offers are already 'points' aware.

...and why are they so important?

Check In – What is a Feature...



Feature: 2.1

Phrase:	Loyalty Discounts: The system maintain loyalty accounts, c
Benefit Hypothesis:	More repeat business. Increased customer retention
Acceptance Criteria:	Existing loyalty cards New loyalty cards Additional points Additional rewards On-line customer a physical card
Risks & Dependencies	Integration with
Notes :	It is assumed that store accounts can It is assumed that, as for the stores, spec

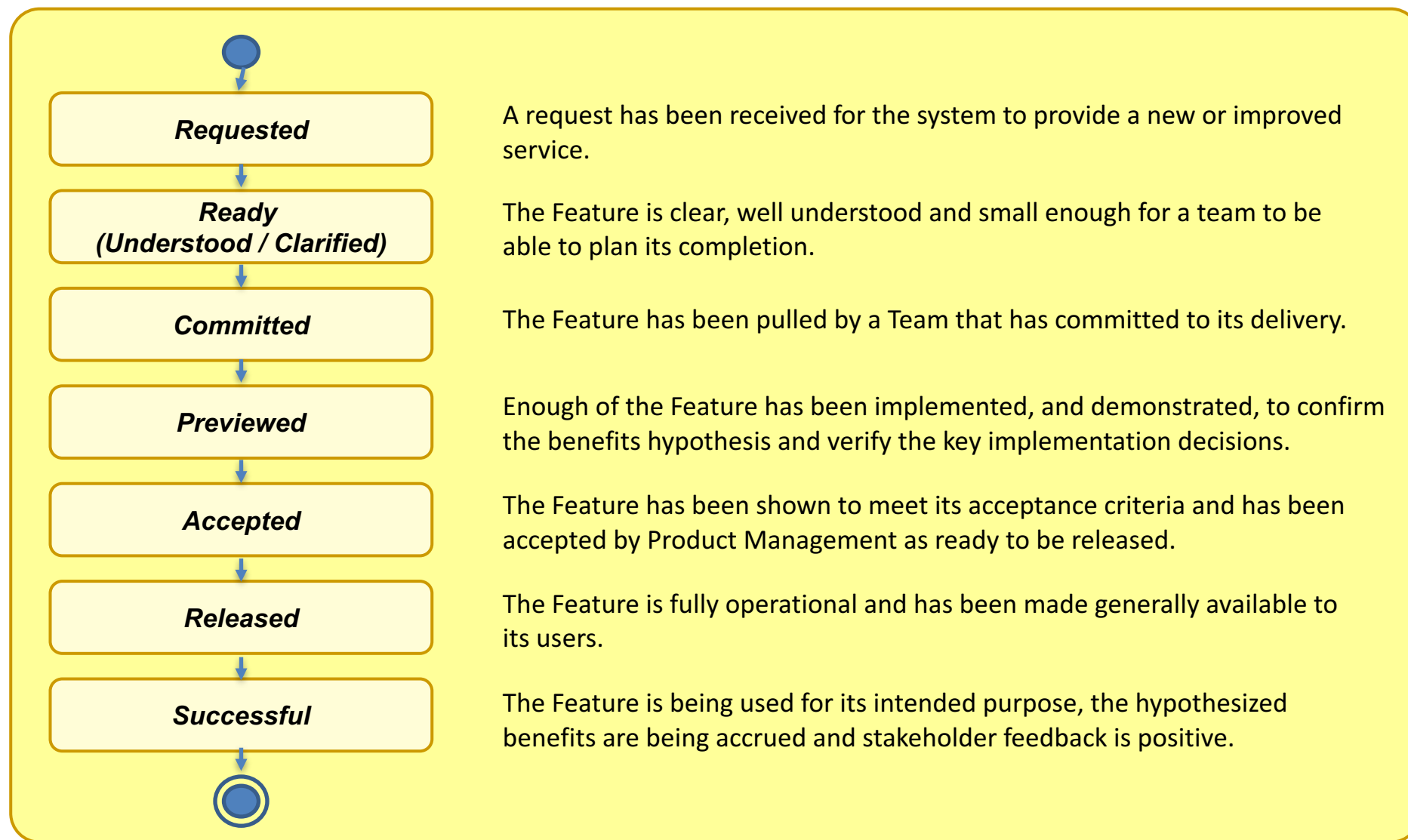
Feature:

Feature: E001

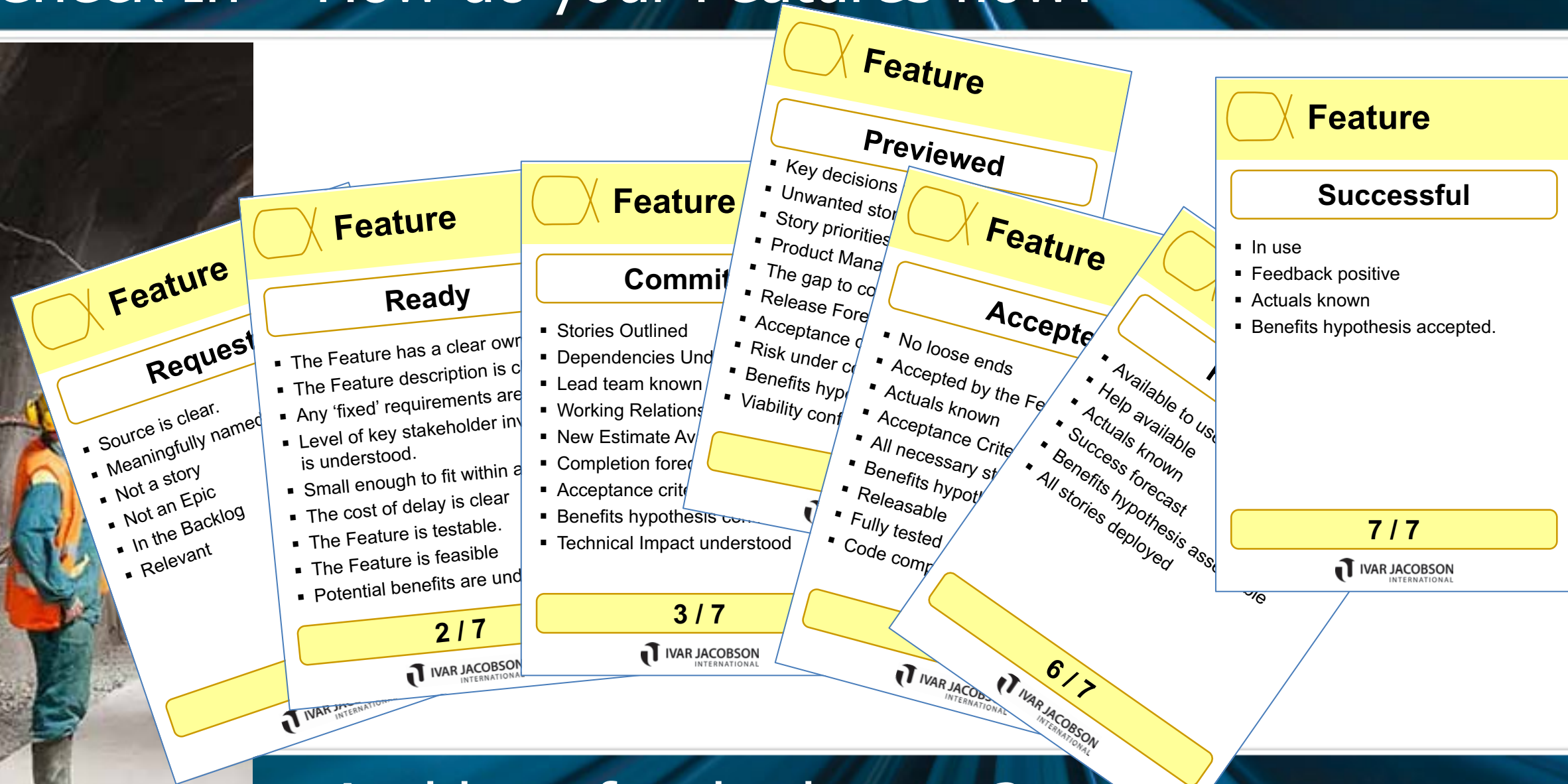
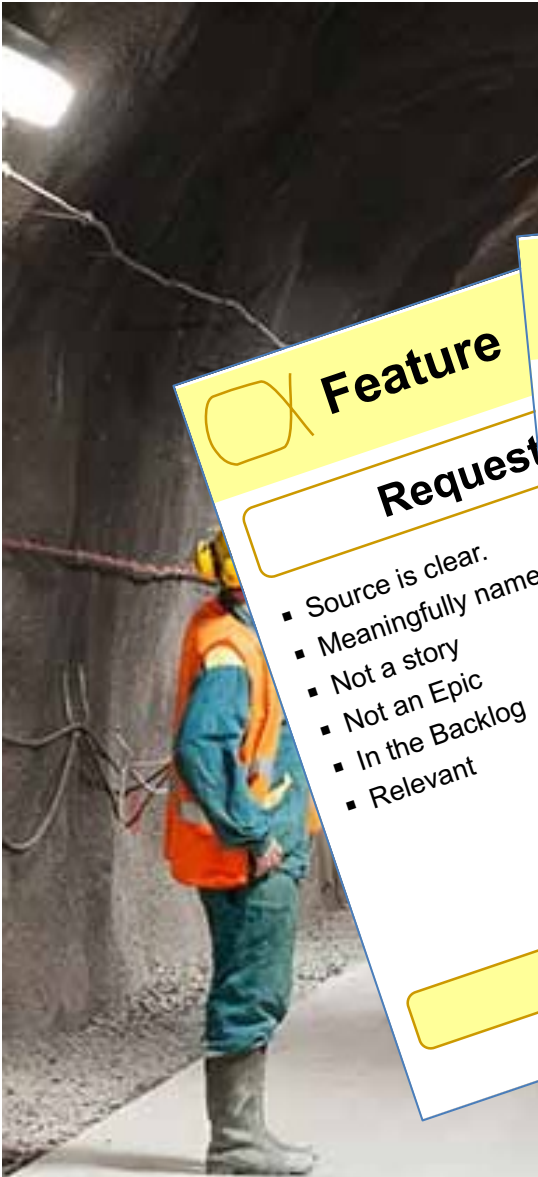
Phrase:	Spike – Investigate impediments to Release on Demand
Benefit Hypothesis:	We understand what needs to be done to move to a continuous delivery model: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overall costs • Tooling options
Acceptance Criteria:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At least the Top 5 impediments are clear • Costs to establish first round of improvements are clear • Potential for improvements is clear • A credible roadmap is available
Risks & Dependencies	Technical subject matter experts are not available
Notes :	Time-Box to no more than 4 weeks.

...and why are they so important?

Check In – The lifecycle of a Feature



Check In – How do your Features flow?



And how far do they go?

Let's play with the cards

- Step 1 – Create your game board
 - Step 1.1 – Lay the cut deck of cards out left to right / states 1 to 7
 - Step 1.2 - Pick a real case on your table
 - Step 1.3 – Add a row for each group involved including at least Product Management, Dev Team and Ops
 - Add any additional rows as needed
- Step 2 – Lay out the cards to identify who is in the lead for each state
 - Place the cards in each row maintaining the order
 - If the state is not covered or used by your train leave it where it is
- Step 3 – Identify any additional states or handovers using the post-its
- Step 4 – Record your results
 - Identify (and count) any hand-overs and or additional states
- Step 5 – Repeat for other scenarios on your table until your 15 minutes is up

Play Your Cards Right: Layout your game board

Feature

Requested

- Source is clear
- Meaningfully named
- Not a story
- Not an Epic
- In the Backlog
- Relevant

1 / 7

Feature

Ready

- The Feature has a clear owner.
- The Feature description is clear
- Any 'hard' requirements are known.
- Level of key stakeholder involvement is understood.
- Small enough to fit within a PI
- The cost of delay is clear
- The Feature is testable
- The Feature is feasible
- Potential benefits are understood.

2 / 7

Feature

Committed

- Stories Outlined
- Dependencies Understood
- Lead team known
- Working Relationships Established
- New Estimate Available
- Completion forecast
- Acceptance criteria agreed
- Benefits hypothesis confirmed
- Technical impact understood

3 / 7

Feature

Previewed

- Key decisions verified
- Unwanted stories removed.
- Story priorities clear
- Product Manager enthused
- The gap to completion is known.
- Release Forecast
- Acceptance criteria finalized
- Risk under control.
- Benefits hypothesis supported
- Viability confirmed

4 / 7

Feature

Accepted

- No loose ends
- Accepted by the Feature Owner
- Actuals known
- Acceptance Criteria met
- All necessary stories accepted
- Benefits hypothesis validated.
- Releaseable
- Fully tested
- Code complete

5 / 7

Feature

Released

- Available to users
- Help available
- Actuals known
- Success forecast
- Benefits hypothesis assessable
- All stories deployed

6 / 7

Feature

Successful

- In use
- Feedback positive
- Actuals known
- Benefits hypothesis accepted.

7 / 7

PM

Dev

System
Test

Ops

Play Your Cards Right: Align the states

Feature

Requested

- Source is clear
- Meaningfully named
- Not a story
- Not an Epic
- In the Backlog
- Relevant

1 / 7

Feature

Ready

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2 / 7

Feature

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6 / 7

Feature

Successful

- In use
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7 / 7

PM

Review with CCB

Dev

Coded

Tested

System Test

System Tested

Regression Tested

Release Tested

Ops

Let's play with the cards

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Check In – Software Factory or Software Laboratory?



Features as orders.
Clear boundaries and handovers.
Focus on productivity.
It goes in - it comes out

Features as ideas.
Full collaboration.
Focus on value.

It goes in - it may come out



On your marks – Identifying the best Features



On your marks – An open door and an early exit



On your marks – Identifying Features

Most customer requests will be Features or, if too large, sliceable Feature Sets.



But some will be irrelevant
Or become irrelevant.



On your marks – How do you estimate your Features?

How do you estimate your Features?

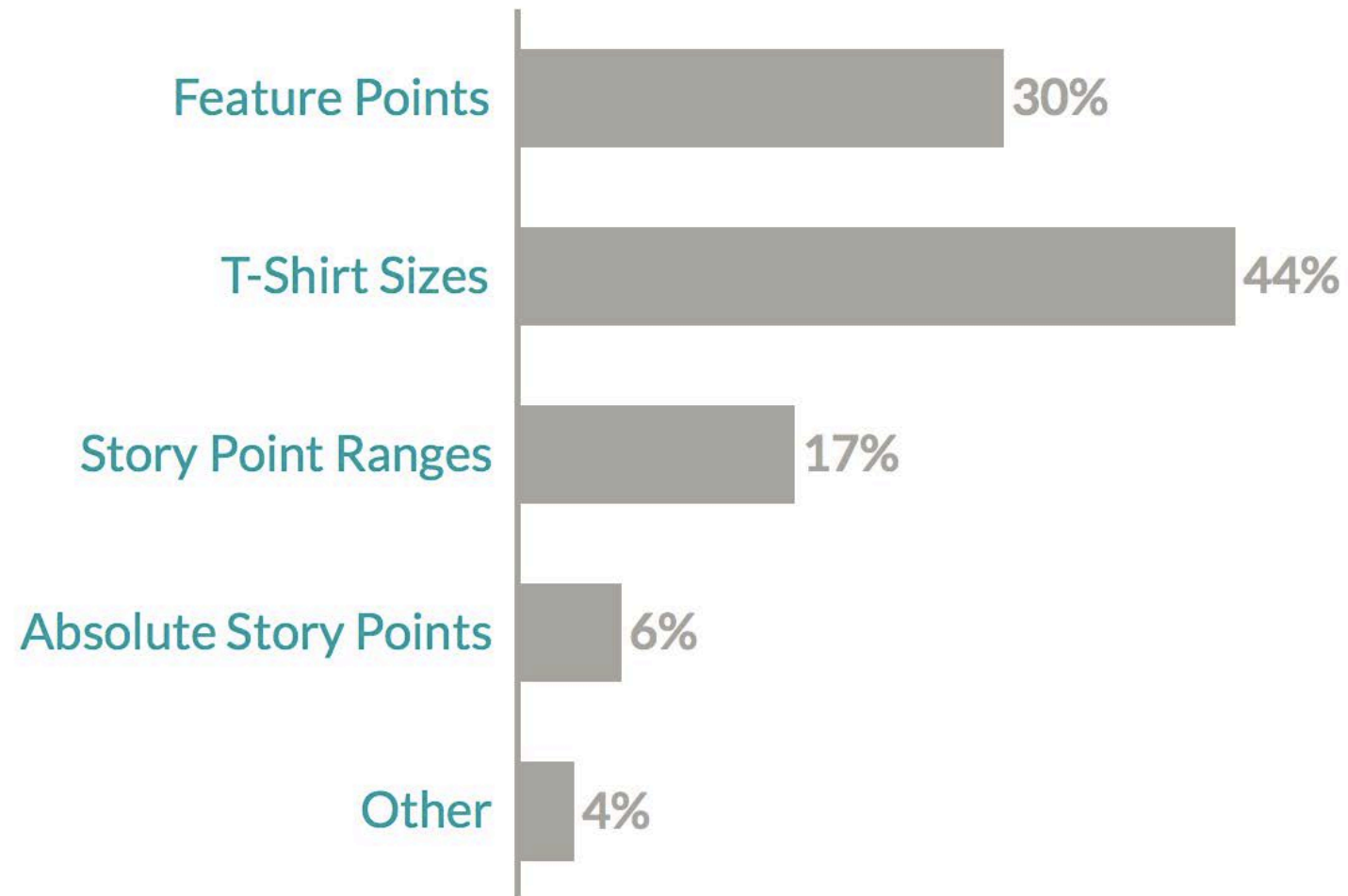
1. Feature Points
2. T-Shirt Sizes
3. Story Point Ranges
4. Absolute Story Points
5. Other



On your marks – How do you estimate your Features?



How do you estimate your Features?



On your marks – How do you estimate your Features?



Forecasting Estimate

- When: as soon as the Feature is queued
- use story point ranges

Planning Estimate

- When team pulls a Feature
- use sum of Story Story Points

On your marks – How do you slice Features?

① PREPARE THE INPUT FEATURE

- WARNING – Don't slice Features unless something is needed in the next PI 😊

② APPLY THE SLICING PATTERNS

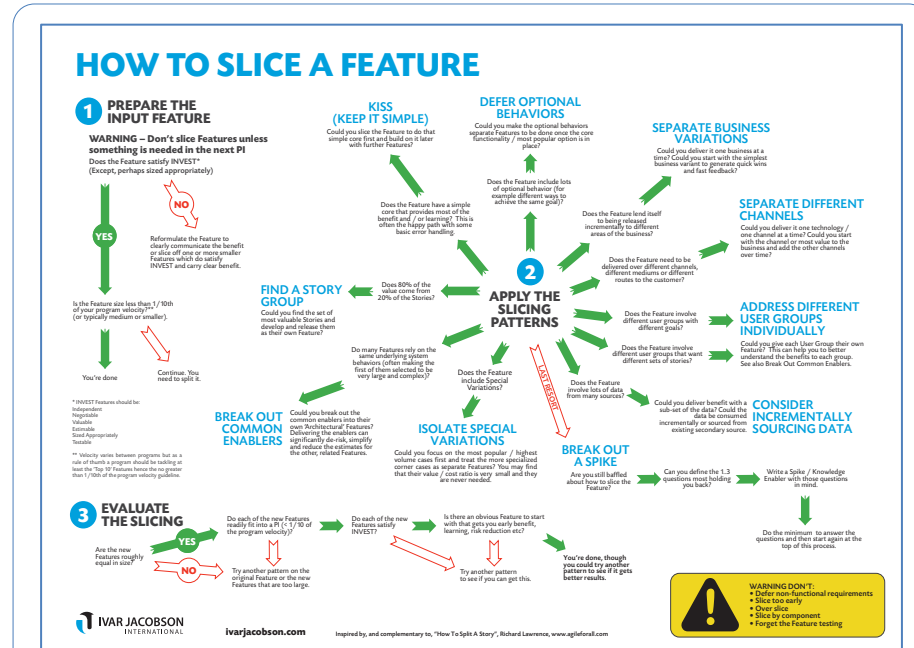
- KISS (Keep It Simple)
- Defer Optional Behavior
- Separate Business Variations
- Separate Different Channels
- Address Different User Groups Individually
- Consider Incrementally Sourcing Data
- Isolate Special Variations
- Break Out Common Enablers
- Find a Story Group
- Break Out a Spike

③ EVALUATE THE SLICING



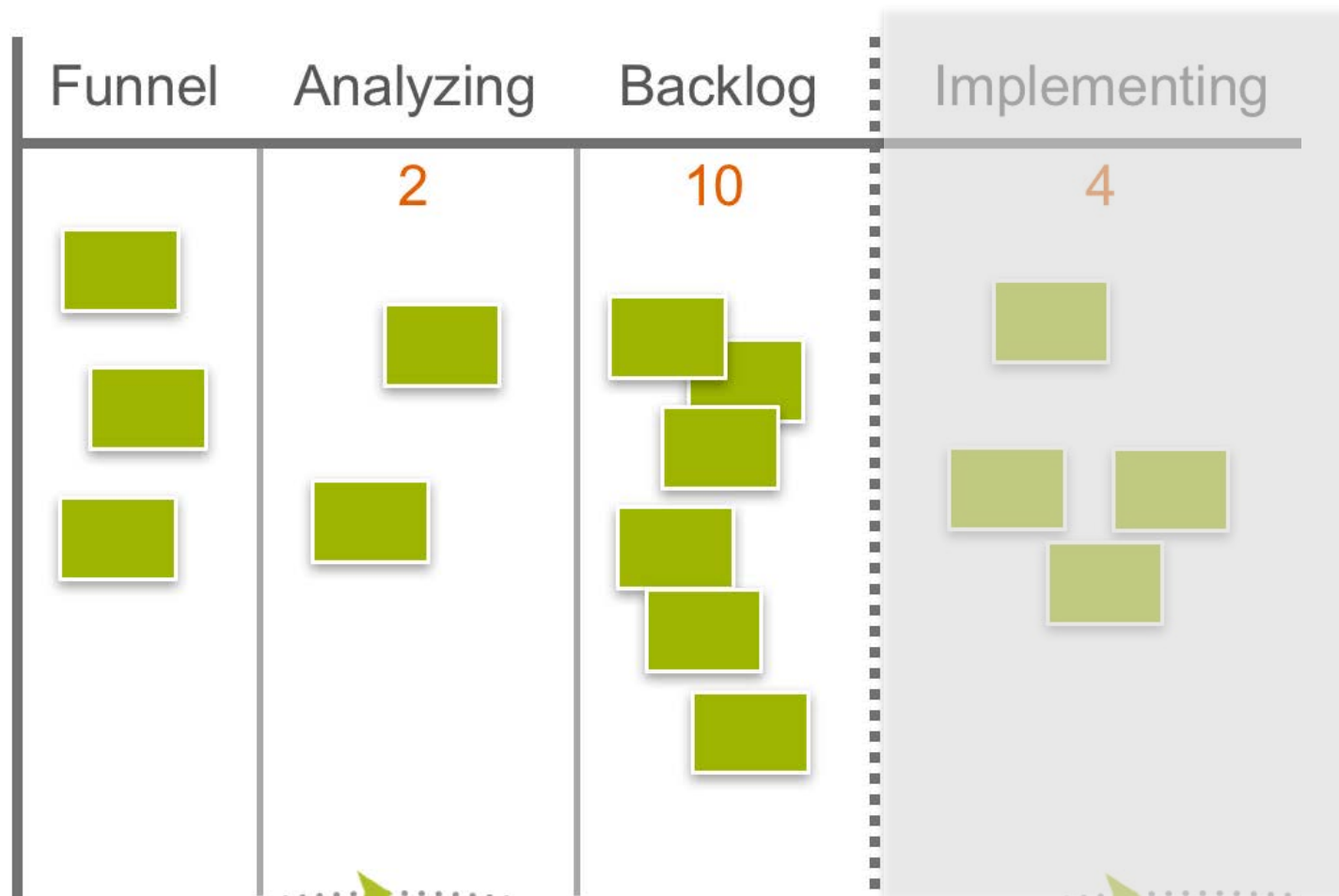
WARNING DON'T:

- Defer non-functional requirements
- Slice too early
- Over slice
- Slice by component
- Forget the Feature testing

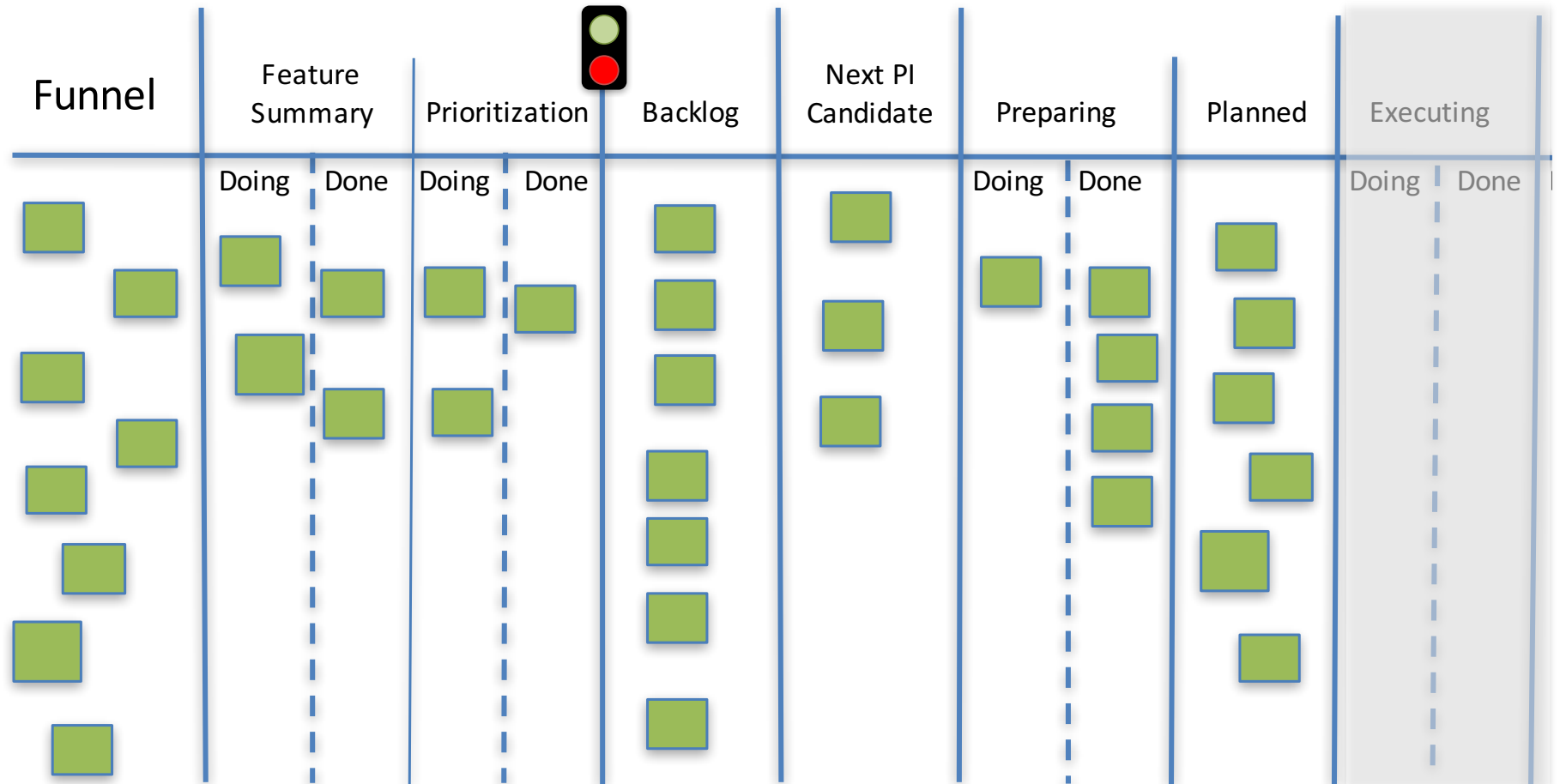


All summarized on this handy poster.
(Available from www.ivarjacobson.com)

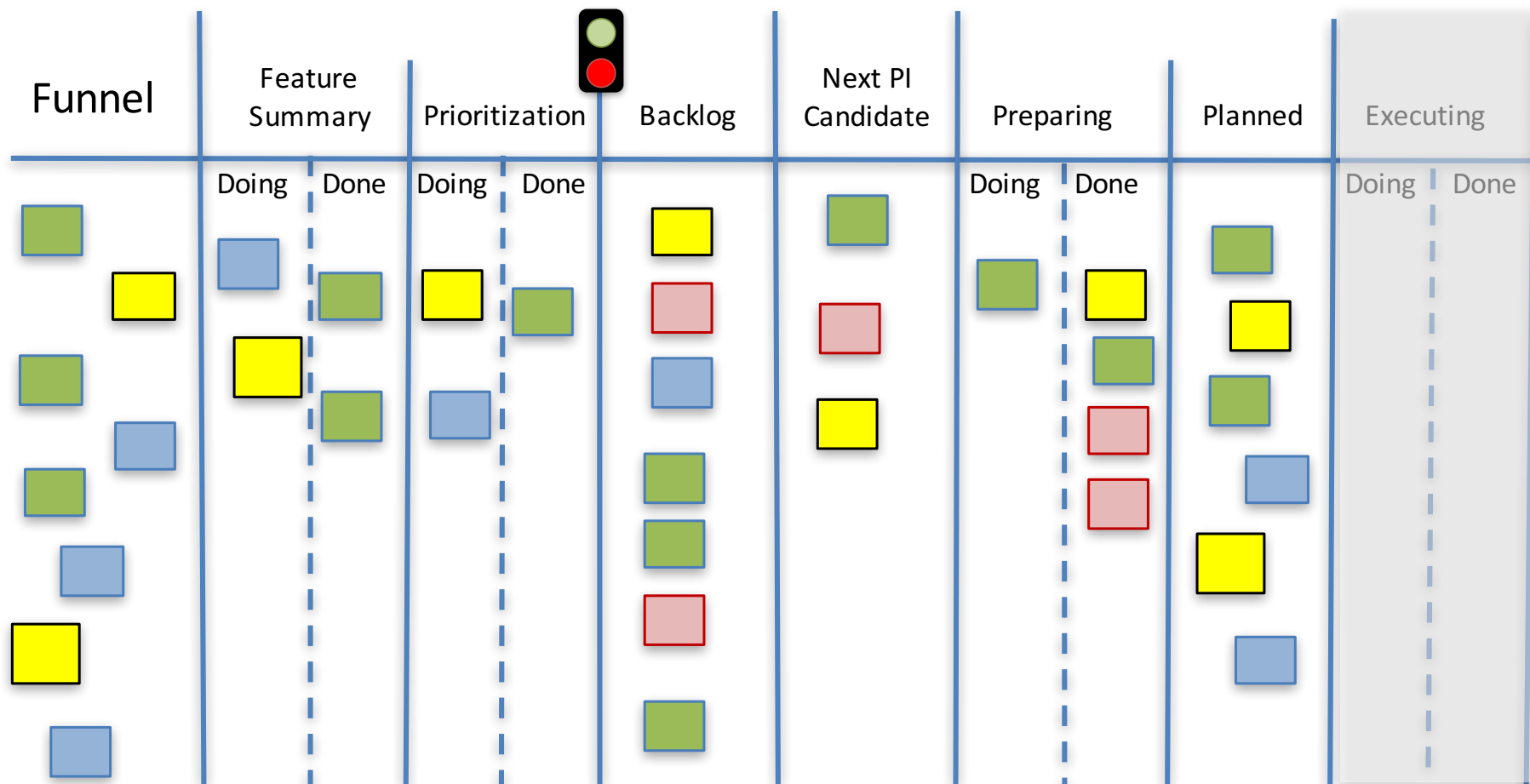
On your marks – There's more than one way to skin a cat



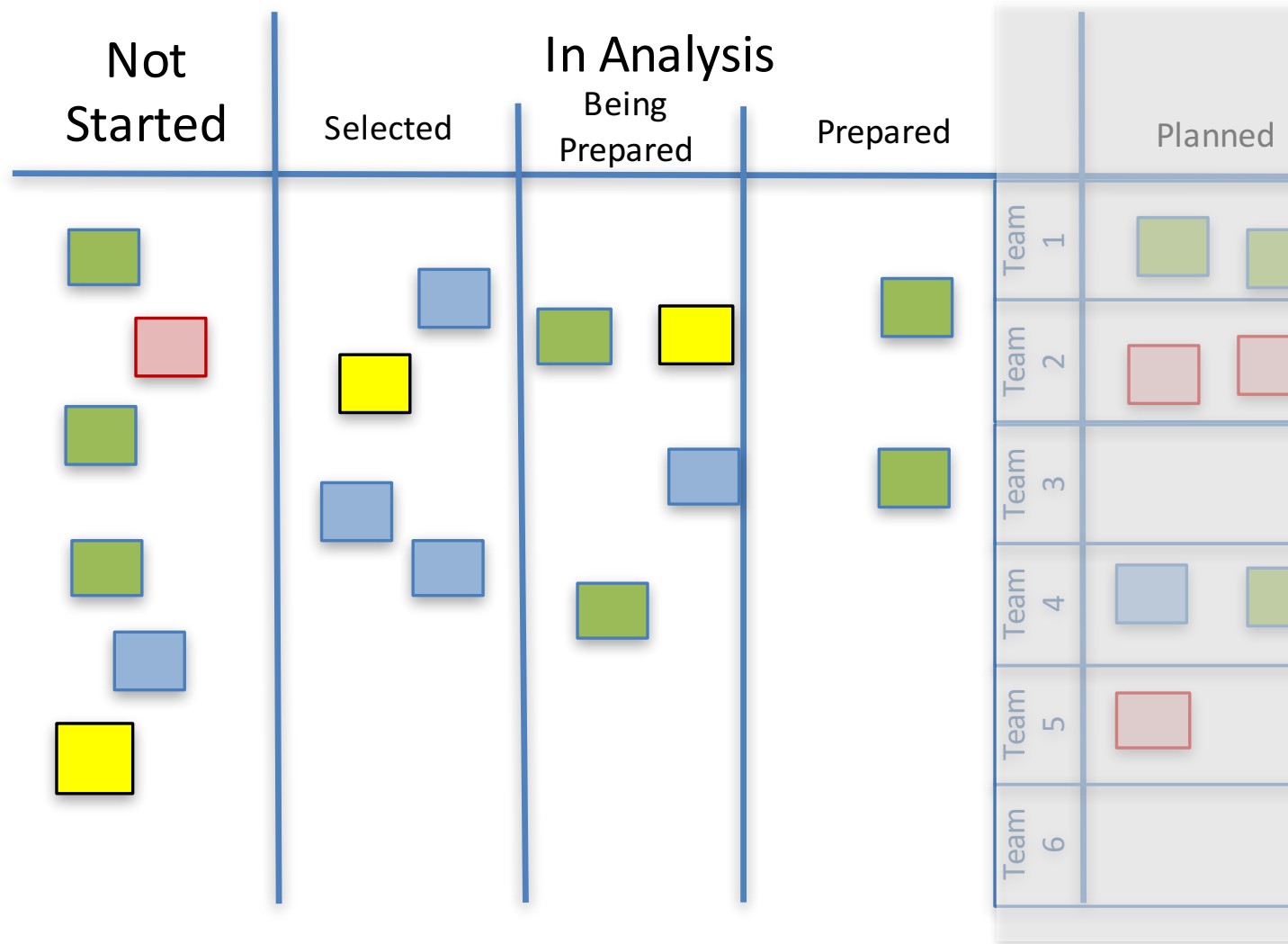
On your marks – There's more than one way to skin a cat



On your marks – There's more than one way to skin a cat



On your marks – There's more than one way to skin a cat



Creating **winning** teams.

On your marks – So what can go wrong?

In pairs take a few minutes to discuss things that can go wrong during Feature preparation.

Which do you think is the worst:

1. Too much preparation?
2. Too little preparation?



On your marks – The Seven Sins of Feature Preparation



Seven Deadly Sins of Feature Preparation

Pride - Pre-defining all the Stories

Sloth - Freezing the Scope

Lust - Gold Plating

Greed - Maximum Possible Features

Wrath - Disenfranchised POs & Teams

Gluttony - Believing the Initial Estimate

Envy - My Feature, My Team

+ The Original Sin:

The Pre-allocation of Features

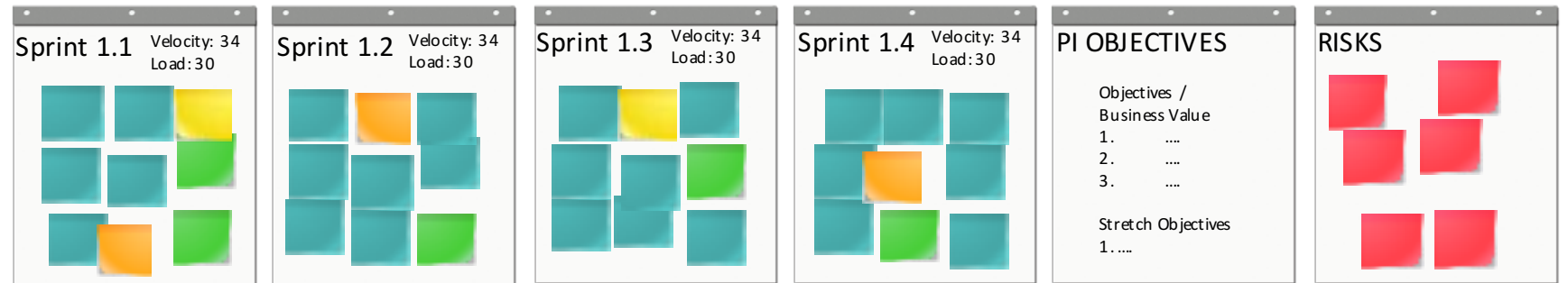
Get Set – The Power of PI Planning



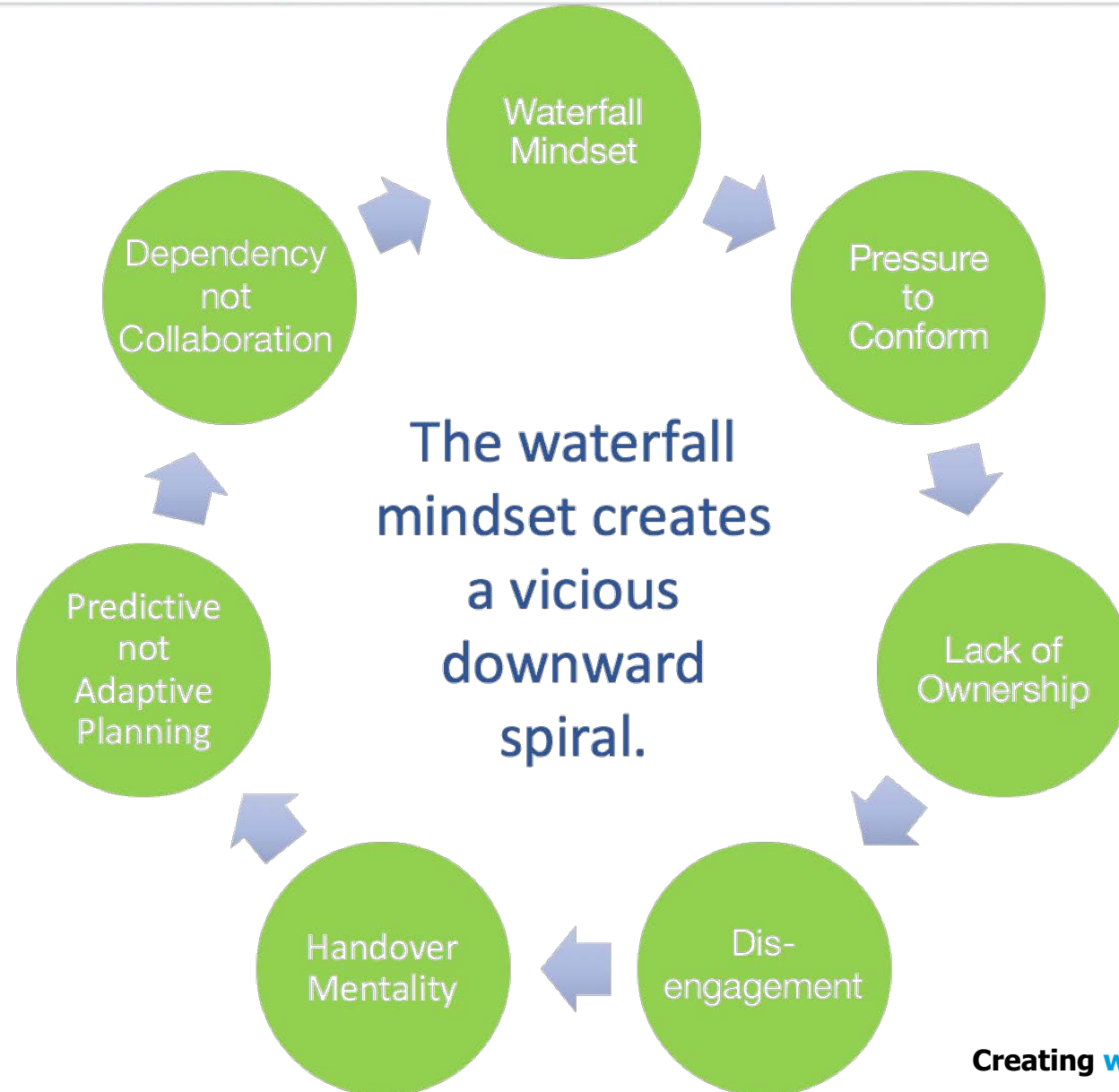
Get Set – The Power of PI Planning



- Pull don't push
- Negotiate
- Don't waterfall.....
- ...Don't try to shrink the event by preparing your features...



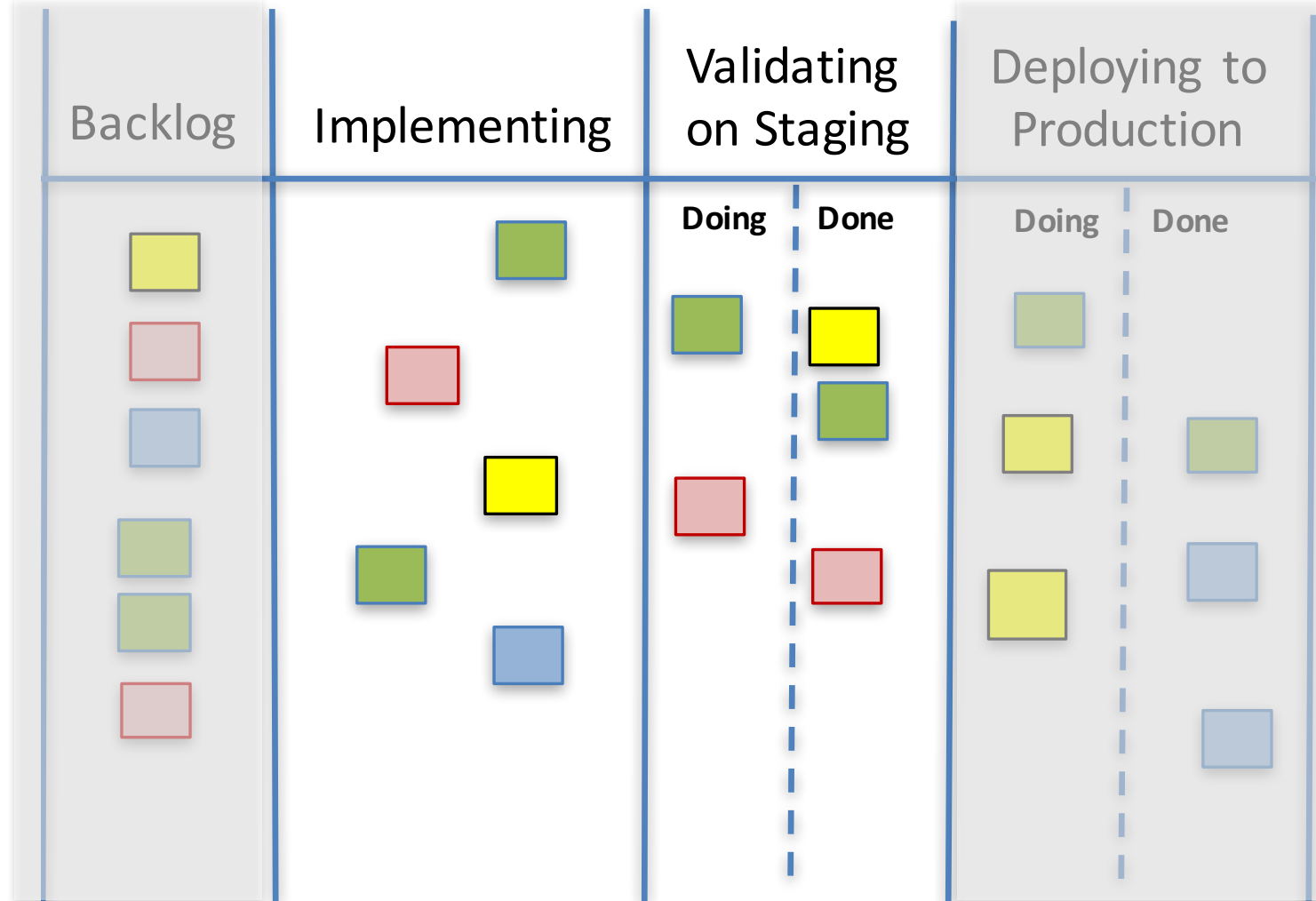
Get Set – Just say no to waterfalling your Features



Go: Shipping the right Features



Go: Don't develop in secrecy



Go: Don't develop in secrecy



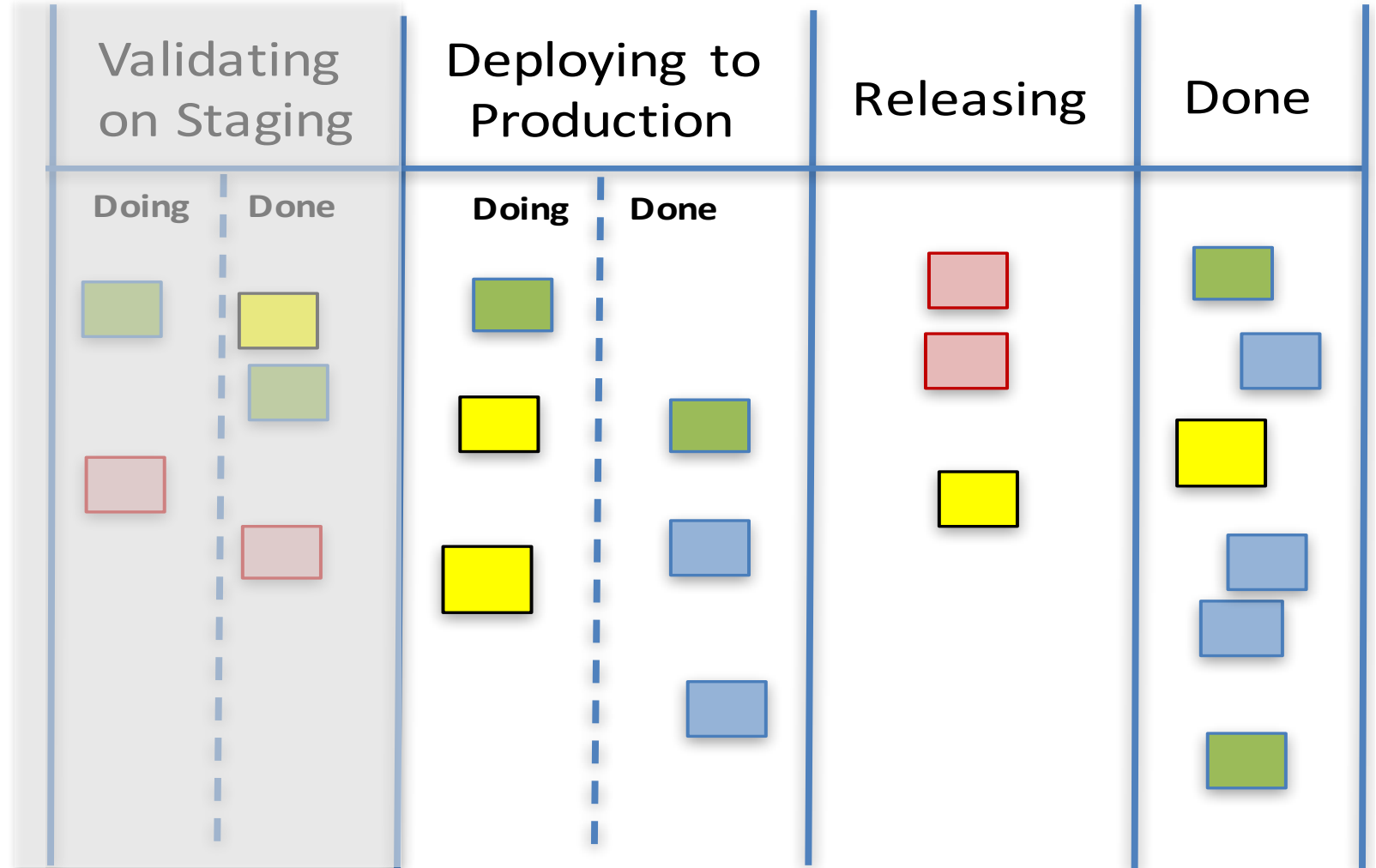
	Prepared	In Development			Accepted	Released
		Planned	In Progress	Previewed		
Team 1	■	■ ■		■	■ ■	■
Team 2		■ ■	■		■	■
Team 3	■		■ ■	■		■
Team 4		■ ■	■		■	■
Team 5		■	■	■		■
Team 6			■ ■ ■			■

Creating **winning** teams.

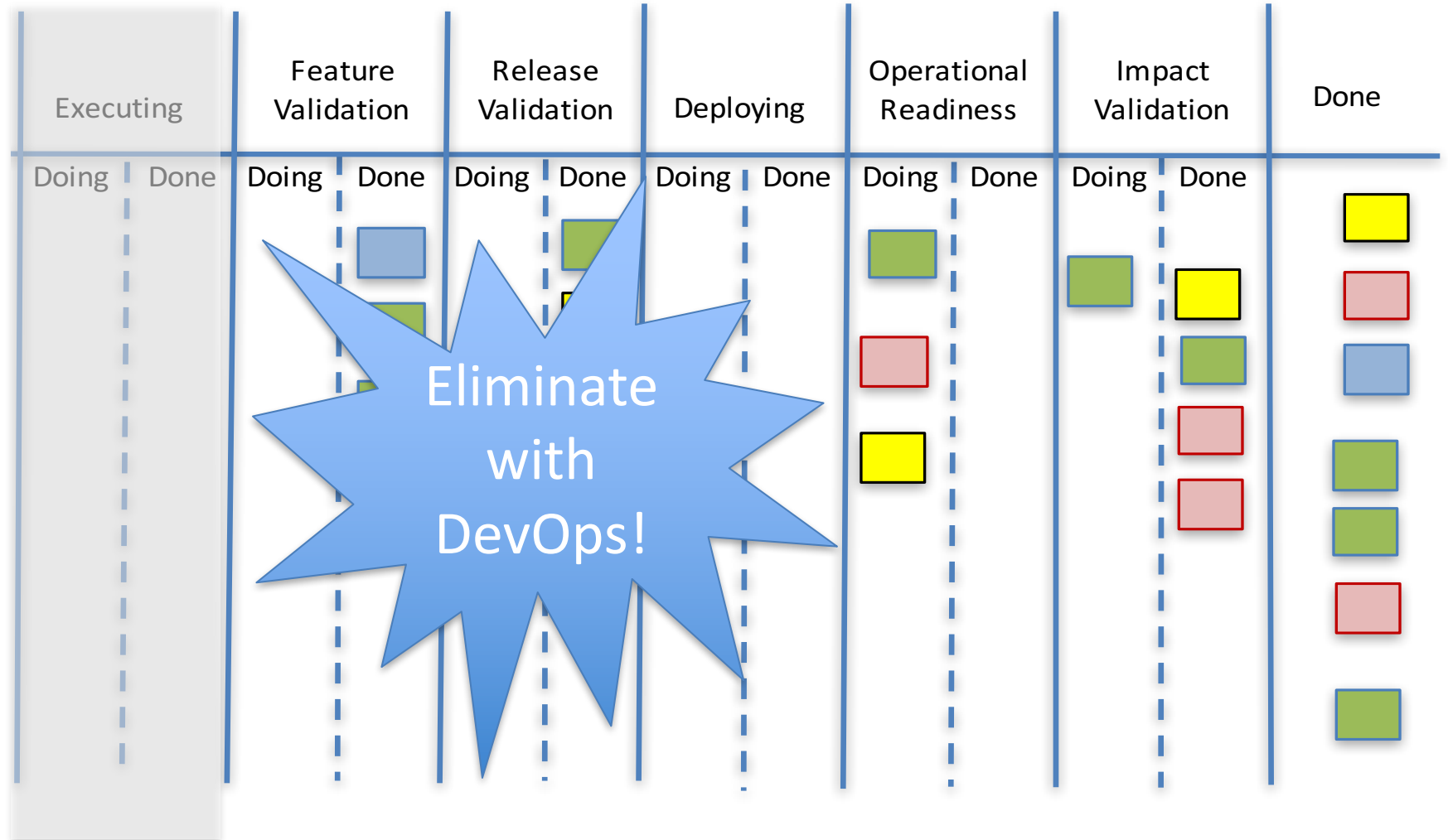
Go: Don't ship in silence



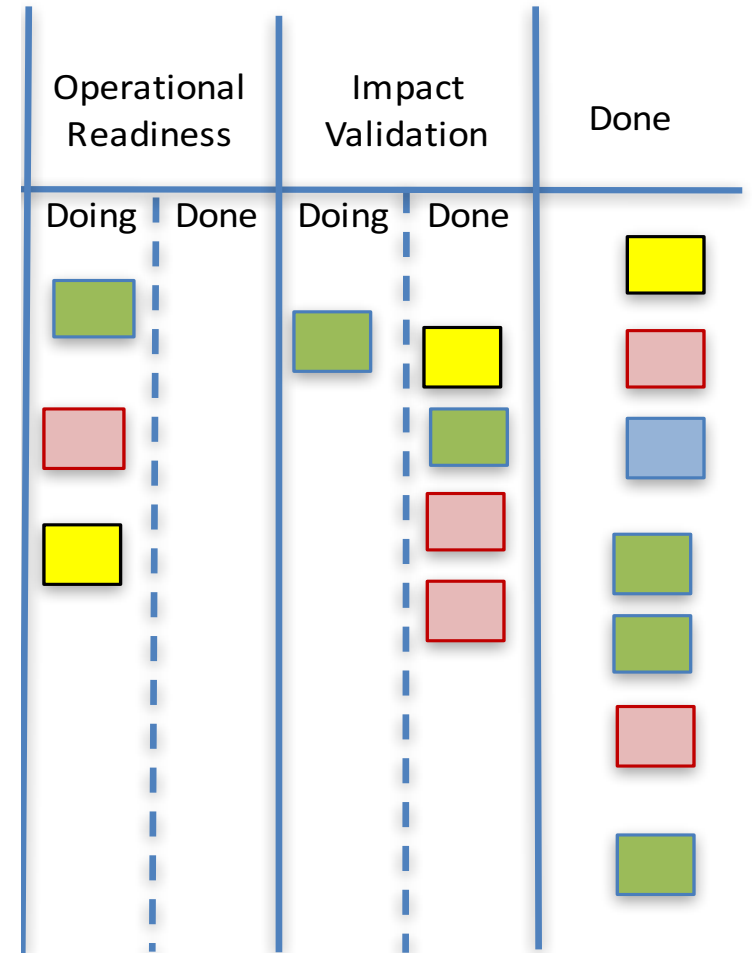
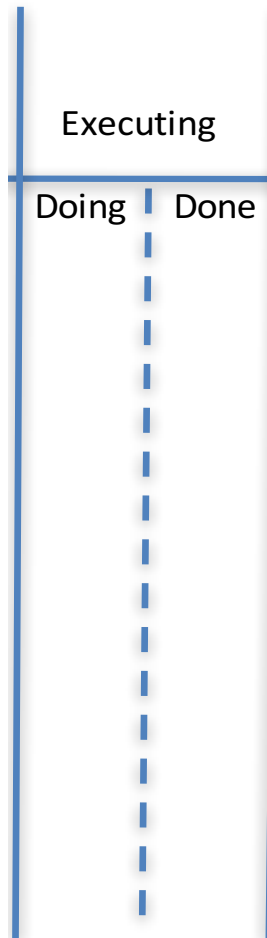
Go: Don't ship in silence



Go: Don't ship in silence



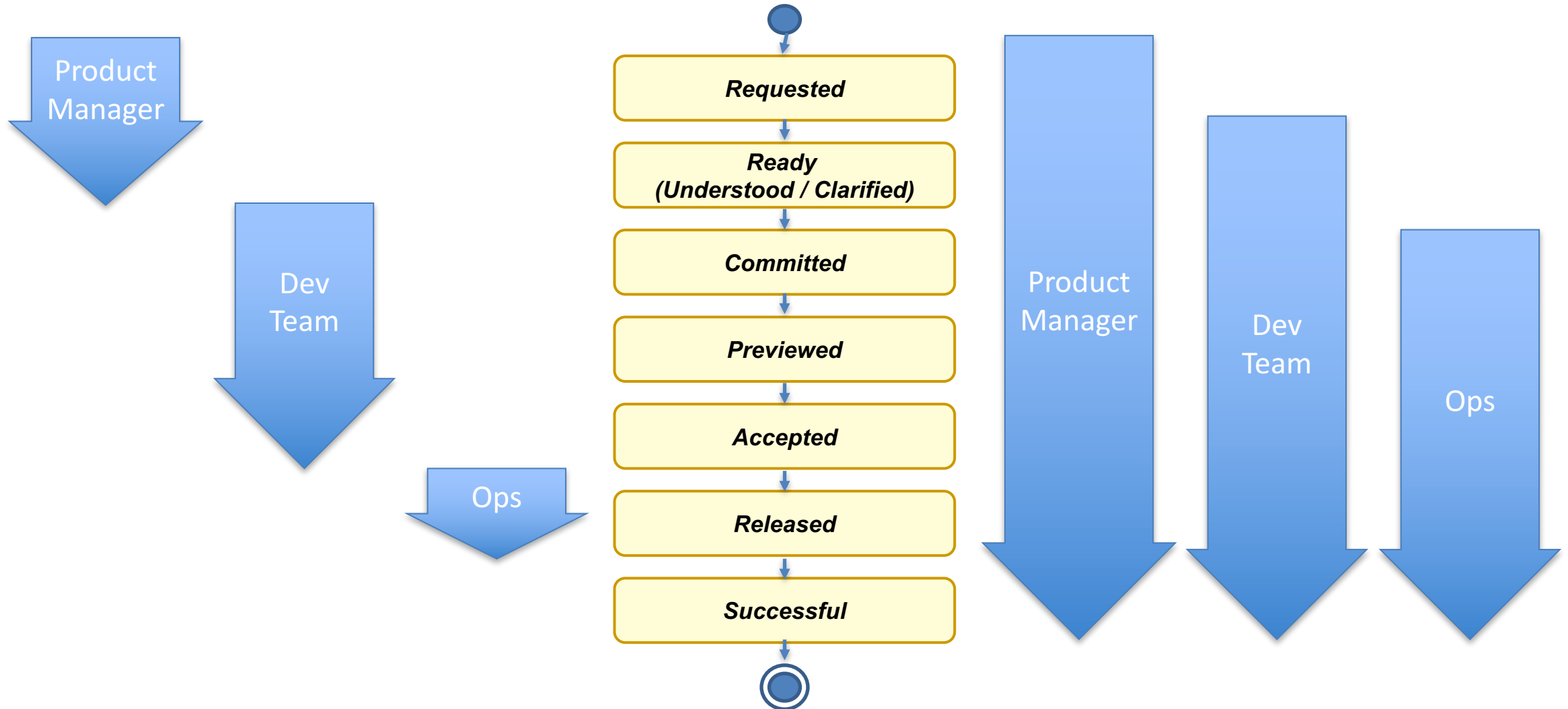
Go: Don't ship in silence



Winning the Race



Winning the race: What does it really mean to be done?



Winning the race: Value realisation

WARNING: Value may appear closer than it really is!

Value



Winning the race: Balancing Flow with Forecasts



Program Board

- Epic & Feature end to end Flow
- “Real-time” view
- Transparency of Epic & Feature state
- Risk & Issues

EPIC Board (Stakeholder View)

- Long term view
- PI Velocity vs Forecast Features
- Forecast vs Time Critical Events
- Competing Objectives (Causal Model)
- Influencing decisions



Check Out: Stand by your Principles



Check Out: Stand by your Principles



#1

Take an Economic View

...to sustain and grow your business.

All outstanding work (whether it has been started or not) should be sequenced to minimize cost of delay. Sunk costs should be ignored to ensure the maximum business benefit is generated from the money about to be spent.

Stop Starting, Start Finishing



The backlog is prioritized with the stakeholders using cost of delay and relative estimates of size. Incomplete Features are re-estimated and re-prioritized every PI.



The HiPPOs rule – it's my backlog and I set the priorities only adjusting them when someone more important overrules me. Once work is started then it is never stopped.

Check Out: Stand by your Principles



Step 1 – Discuss and rank the principles

- They can have the same rank if you like

Step 2 – Complete the happiness radiator

- Tick each row to indicate how well you believe your Product Management Team embodies the principle

Principle	Rank			
# 1	# 1	✓		✓
# 2	# 3			✓ ✓
# 3	# 1	✓	✓	✓
# 4	# 2		✓ ✓	✓

Check Out: Stand by your Principles



	Principle	Happy	Ambivalent	Sad
# 1	Take an Economic View	13%	41%	46%
# 2	Apply Systems Thinking	34%	32%	34%
# 3	Assume variability; preserve options	18%	40%	42%
# 4	Build incrementally, with fast integrated learning cycles	17%	34%	48%
# 5	Base milestones on objective evaluation of working systems	18%	43%	39%
# 6	Visualize and limit WIP, reduce batch sizes, and manage queue lengths	20%	34%	46%
# 7	Apply cadence, synchronize with cross-domain planning	43%	26%	31%
# 8	Unlock the intrinsic motivation of knowledge workers	15%	58%	27%
# 9	Decentralize decision-making	24%	21%	56%

Check Out: Get hold of the props and so much more

www.ivarjacobson.com

- for electronic / printable versions of the all cards
- for blogs
- for posters
- for pocket guides

