

Shipping AAA Products using Erlang & Kanban

25/03/2011 Erlang Factory SF Bay Area 2011



Shameless

What we are doing...

- AAA-Systems (RADIUS, DIAMETER gets traction)
- Session Control Systems (BNG, AMF, BRAS)
- TPLINO Platform as enabler
- Managed Service for AAA and Session Control
- Whitelabel ISP Services

- High Quality Requirements!
- "AAA on Rails" another App-Server Vision ...



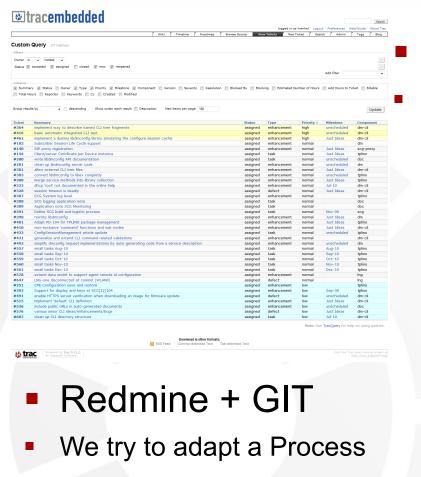
Why we Changed SW Development

- Time to Market
- Stability issues in the past
- Fragmented technologies (PHP, C, Java, Lua ...)
- Problems with SCRUM-Sprints and -Estimations
- Does SCRUM fit well to product development ???
- Failed Sprints leads to frustration < </p>
- Backlog, Tickets, Issues in different tools
- We still have operational tasks "disturbing"

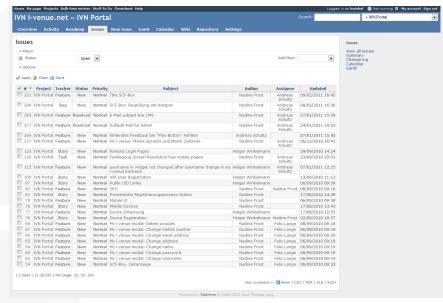
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Existing Environment



- Trac + SVN
- introduced by Dev-Team





What makes a SW Product?

- Named, Shippable Unit
- Developer- vs. Operations-View
- Versioned, Packaged, Visible
- Installable & Un-Installable!
- Many NON-Functional Requirements







The war of A vs. B vs. C vs. ...

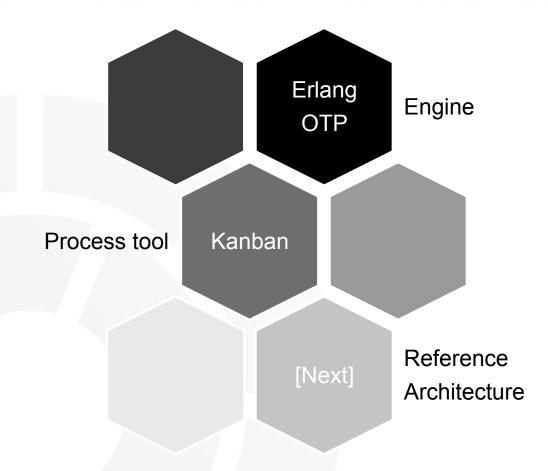
- Read books, Blogs & watch conference talks
- SCRUM vs. Kanban vs. XP vs. RUP (waterfall)
- Scala vs. Erlang vs. Go vs. Node.js
- Linux vs. FreeBSD vs. NetBSD (for embedded)
- Eclipse vs. Emacs vs
- Redmine vs. Trac vs. Bugzilla
- SVN vs. GIT vs. Mercurial

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Introduction of Erlang & Kanban



25/03/2011



Erlang at Travelping

- Started already two Years ago
- To many segfaults in C based TPLINO (SCG,LNG)
- Devices with 8MB Flash / 32MB RAM today
- Gives us room for a bigger VM then Lua actually
- Erlang has it own track record
- Rethink Java for the Server
- Proof of Concept of RADIUS Server in Erlang
- One Technology for all Products
- Small but Great Erlang Community



Erlang at Travelping

- Visited two Erlang-Factories and -Universities
- Erlang gives us:
 - A proven Track Record (20 Years)
 - A platform build for our purposes (B2T)
 - A defined programming model (OTP)
 - just 3 books to read ;-)
- We build in about three weeks
 - The fastest RADIUS server we know so far
 - Without a single crash
 - Delivers a 100Mbit/s stream of RADIUS packets

So - Erlang fits well for us !..







Banking

LRabbitMQ

Defense

Transport

Telecoms















Linux

Supported **Packages**

















Operating Systems













Architectures Processors



















25/03/2011

Kanban at Travelping



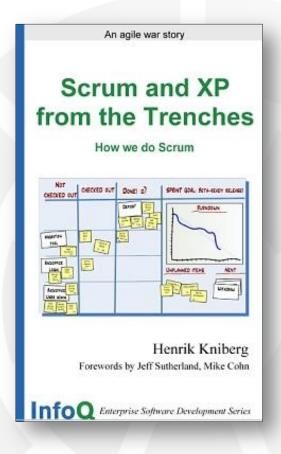
- Kanban in a Nutshell
- Why SCRUM failed (for us)
- The Development-Process
- Value Stream Mapping
- Build a Kanban-Board
- Card Anatomy
- WIP Limits und other policies



Kanban vs. Scrum



Many Thanks to Henrik Kniberg of crisp.se!



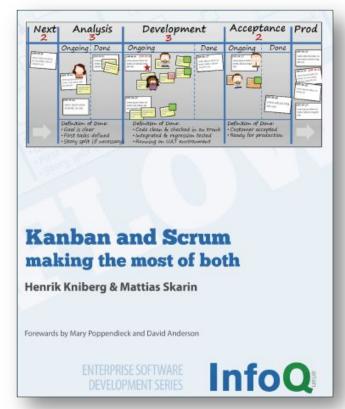


Henrik Kniberg





henrik.kniberg@crisp.se +46 70 4925284



Which team needs most improvement?

Team 1



Managers who don't know how to measure what they want settle for wanting what they can measure

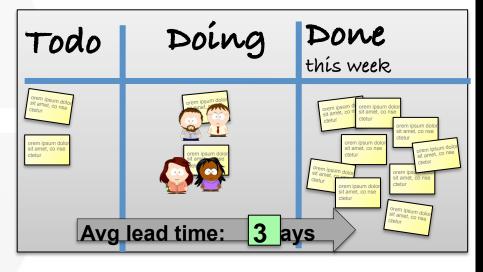


travelping

Team 2 Russel Ackoff









Kanban at Imperial Palace Gardens

















Kanban

- "Signaling" System
- Visualisation

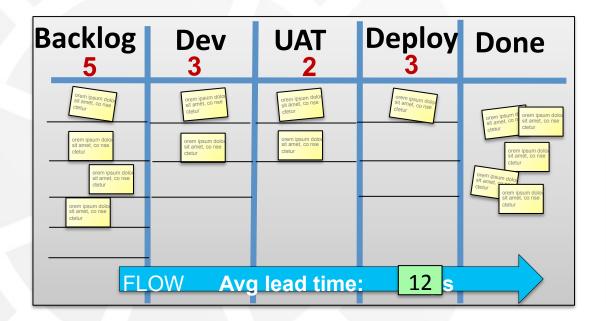






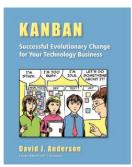
Kanban in SW development

- Visualize the workflow
- Limit WIP (work in progress)
- Measure & optimize flow
- Explicit policies (definition of Done, WIP limits, etc)





Pioneered by David Anderson in 2004



Kanban example

travelping

Board shared by the teams





Compare for understanding not for judgement



"anything used as a means of accomplishing a task or purpose."

Physical tools

- dictionary.com

Thinking tools

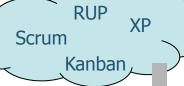
a.k.a. "mindsets" or "philosophies"

Lean Agile Systems Thinking
Theory of Constraints



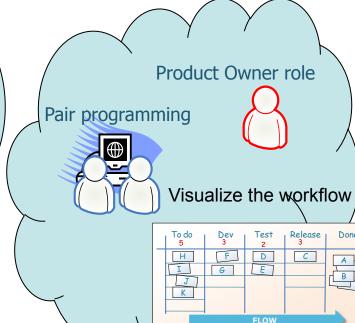
Toolkits

a.k.a. "frameworks"



Process tools

a.k.a. "organizational patterns"





Compare RUP, XP, Scrum, Kanban ...

More prescriptive

More adaptive



Business use case realization Business use-case model

Configuration management plan

Business vision

Change request

Deployment model

Deployment plan

Design guidelines Design model

Development-organization

Glossary Implementation model

Installation artifacts

Iteration assessment

Programming guidelines

Quality assurance plan

Reference architecture

Requirements attributes

Risk management plan

Stakeholder requests

Supplementary business

Supplementary specification

Target organization assessment

Test automation architecture

Test cases Test environment configuration

Test evaluation summary

· Status assessment

· Test guidelines

Test plan

Test suite

Test ideas list Test interface specification

Tool guidelines

Training materials

Use case model Use case package
 Use-case modeling guidelines

Software requirements specification

Manual styleguide

· Integration build plan

Iteration plan

Requirements management plan

Review record Risk list

document Software development

· Software architecture

Issues list

End-user support mateirla

Development case

assessment

Data model

Configuration audit findings

- Business-Model Reviewer · Business-Process Analyst
- Capsule Designer Change Control Manager
 Code Reviewer
- Configuration Manager
- Course Developer
- Database Designer
 Deployment Manager
- Design Reviewer
- Designer Graphic Artist
- Implementer
- Integrator Process Engineer
- Project Manager Project Reviewer
- Requirements Reviewer
- Requirements Specifier
- Software Architect
- Stakeholder System Administrator
- System Analyst
- Technical Writer
- Test Designer
- Test Manager
- Tool Specialist
 User-Interface Designer
- Architectural analysis
- · Assess Viability of architectural proof-of-concept
- Capsule design
- Class design
- Construct architectural proof-of-
- concept
- Database design
- Describe distribution · Describe the run-time architecture
- · Design test packages and classes
- · Develop design guidelines
- Develop programming guidelines
- Identify design elements Identify design mechanisms
- · Incorporate design elements
- Prioritize use cases
- Review the architecture
- Review the design Structure the implementation model
- Subsystem design
- Use-case analysis
- Use-case design
- Analysis model Architectural proof-of-concept
- Bill of materials
- · Business architecture document
- Business case

- Business rules
- Business use case
- Use-case realization Use-case storyboard Business glossary Business modeling guidelines User-interface guidelines User-interface prototype Business object model Vision Work order · Workload analysis mode

(13)

- · Whole team
- Coding standard
- TDD
- · Collective ownership
- Customer tests
- Pair programming
- Refactoring
- · Planning game
- Continuous integration
- Simple design
- Sustainable pace
- Metaphor
- · Small releases

Scrum (9)

- Scrum Master
- Product Owner
- Team
- Sprint planning meeting
- · Daily Scrum
- Sprint review
- Product backlogt
- · Sprint backlog
- · BUrndown chart

Kanban (3)

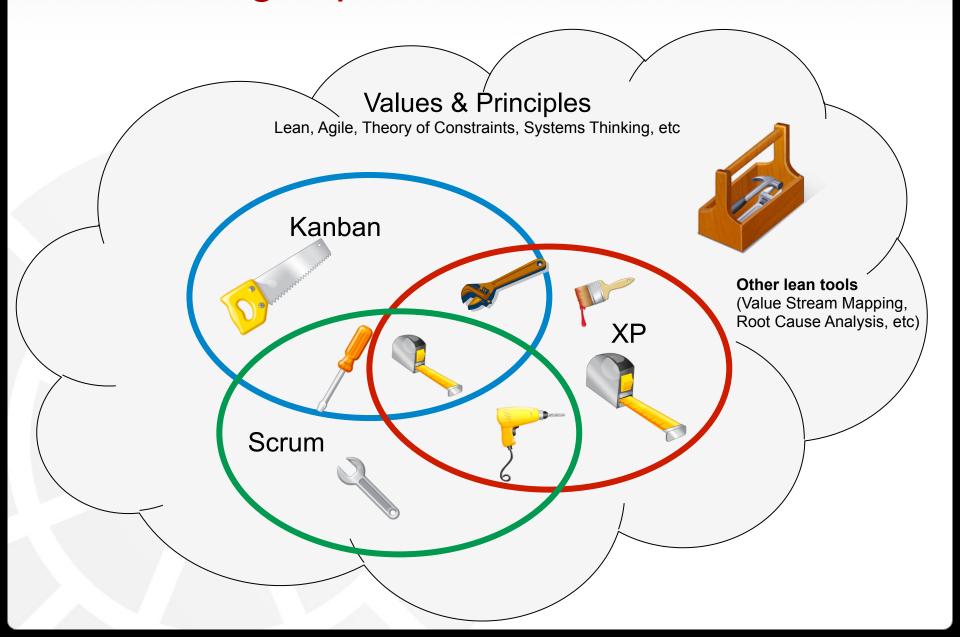
- · Visualize the workflow
- I imit WIP
- · Measure and optimize lead time

Do Whatever (0)



Lean & Agile process toolkits





Any tool can be misused...







Why limit WIP? (work in progress)





Setup

4 – 6 customers

10 minutes movie





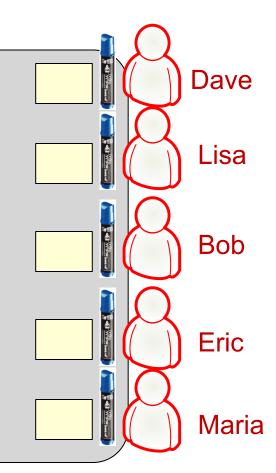
1 Developer



Henrik Kniberg

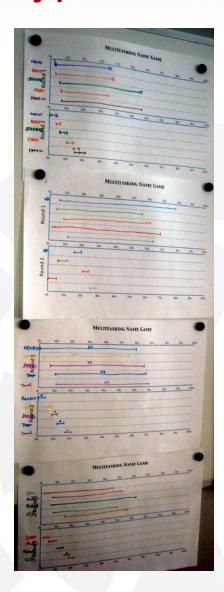
Kanban and Scrum Talk at Oredev 11.11. 2010 (Start at Minute 13:00)

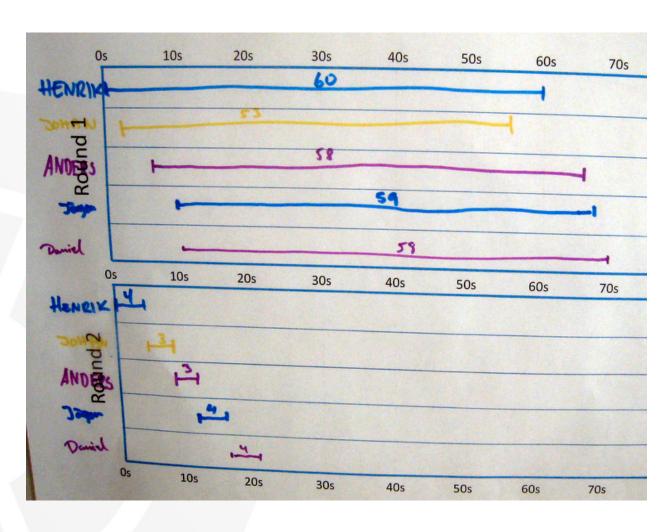
http://vimeo.com/16918747



Typical results of the Game

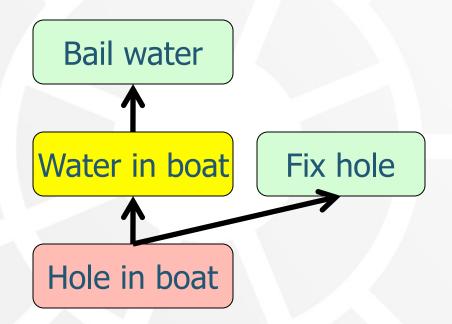




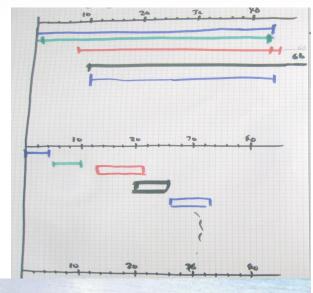


Causes of unnecessary multitasking

- Focusing on starting stuff rather than finishing
- Not limiting WIP
- Focusing on keep people busy (fear of slack)
- Accepting the "reason" & solving the symptom instead of the problem



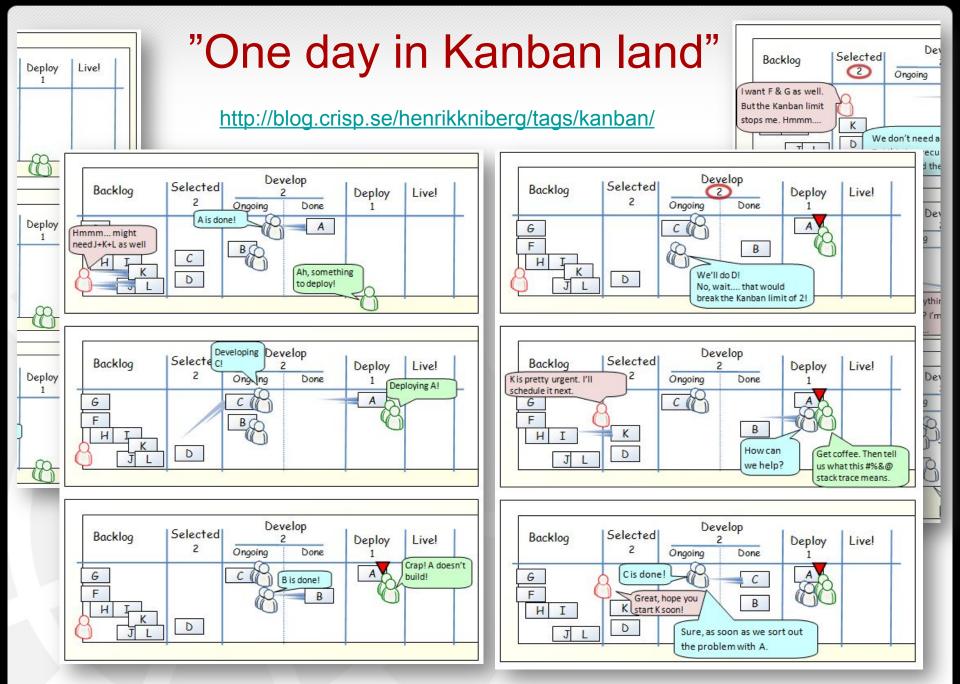




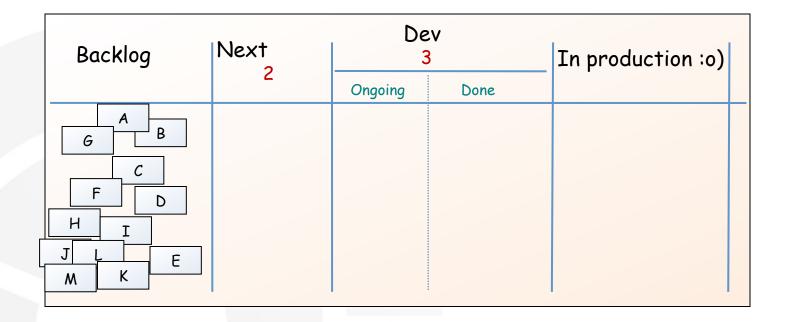




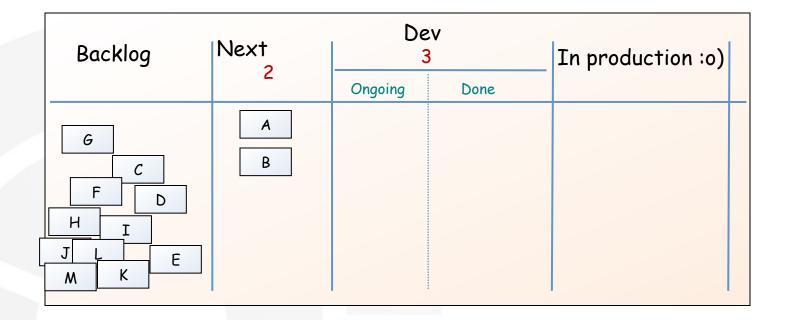
One day in Kanban land



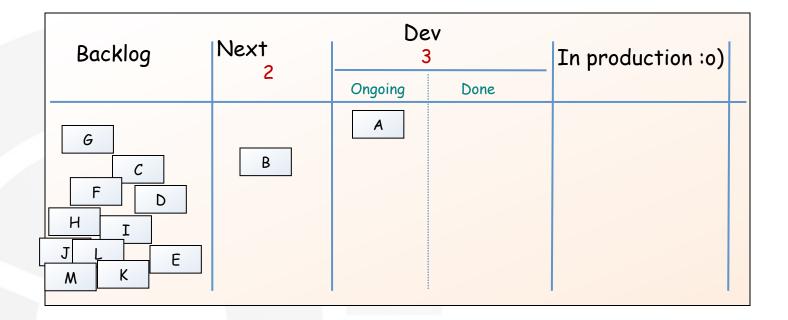




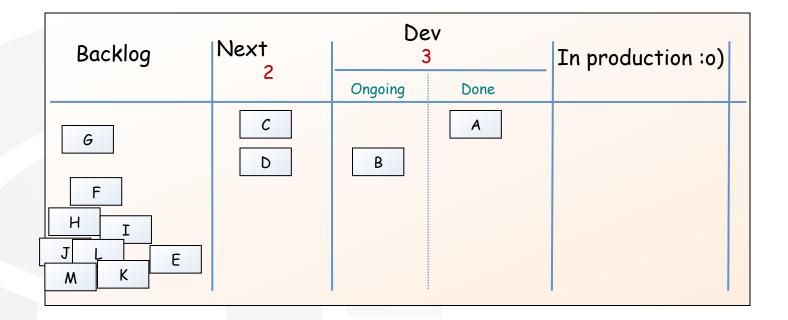




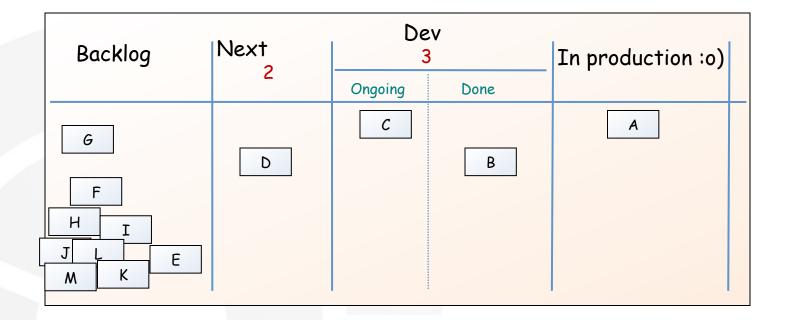




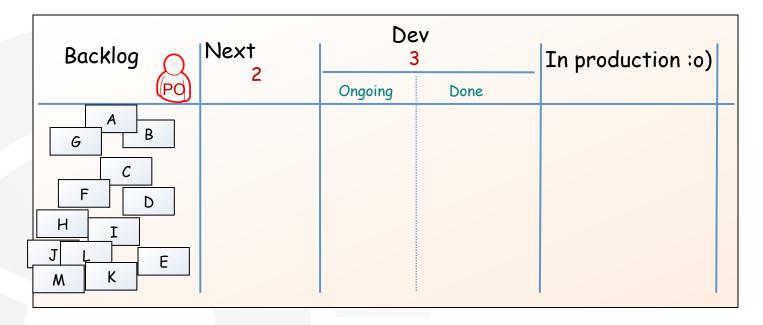








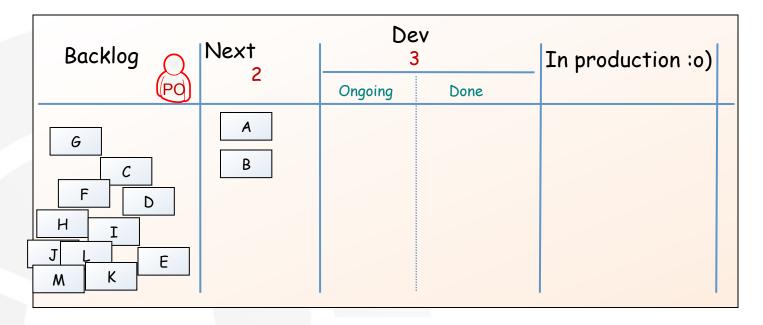
Scenario 2 – Deployment problem







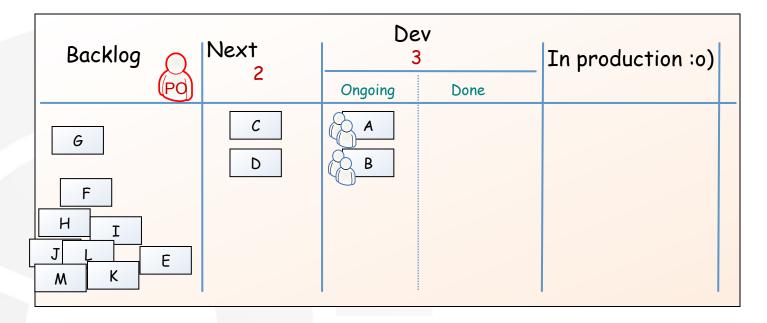
Scenario 2 – Deployment problem





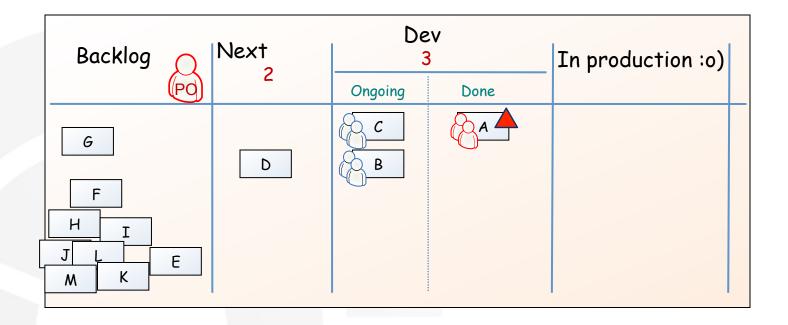


Scenario 2 – Deployment problem

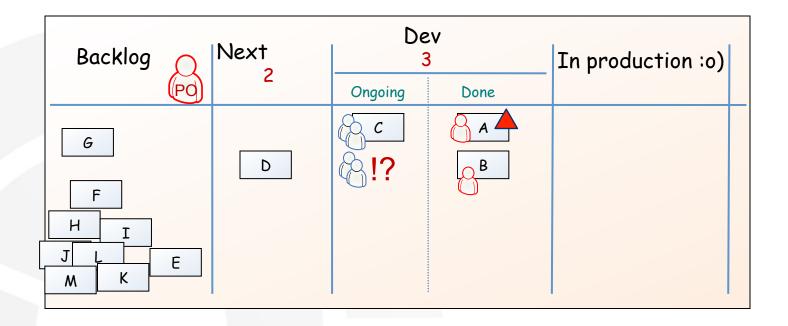




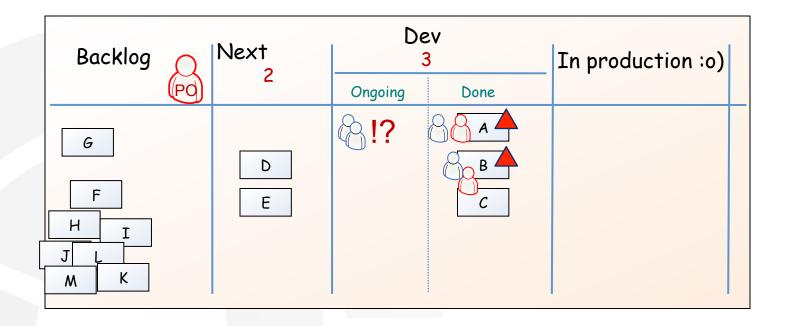
Scenario 2 – Deployment problem



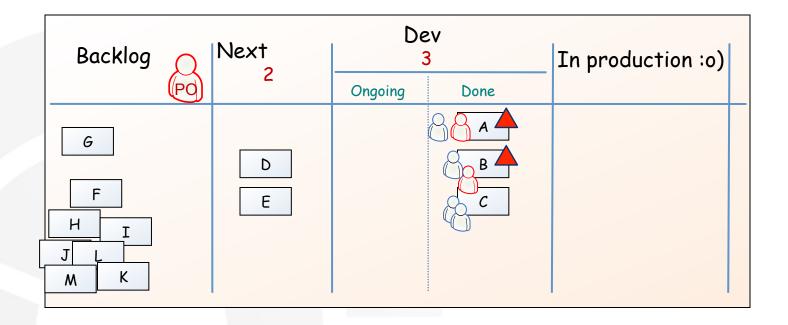
Scenario 2 – Deployment problem travelping



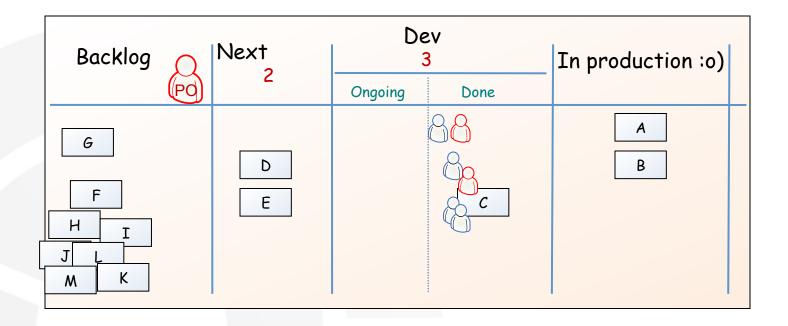
Scenario 2 – Deployment problem



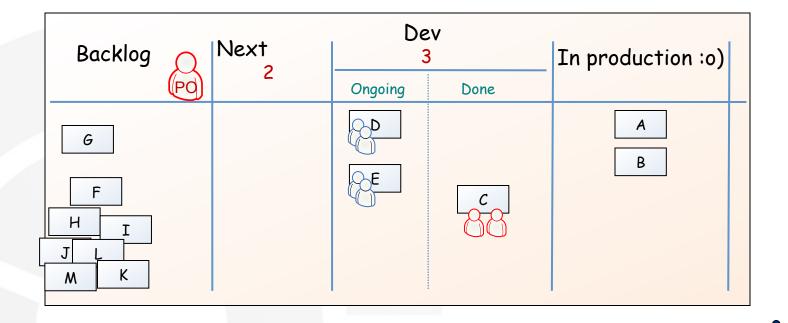
Scenario 2 – Deployment problem travelping



Scenario 2 – Deployment problem travelping



Scenario 2 – Deployment problem

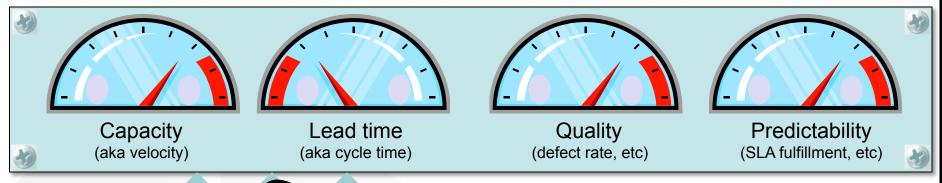




Evolve your process

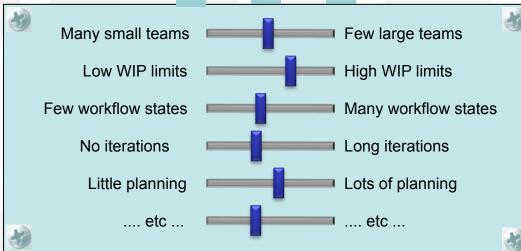
Kanban & Scrum are empirical







Kanban is more configurable

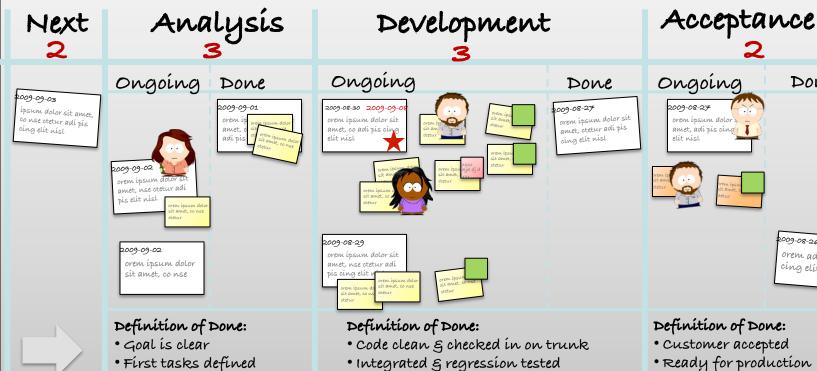


Great! More options!

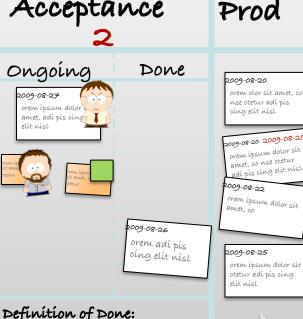


Oh no, more decisions!



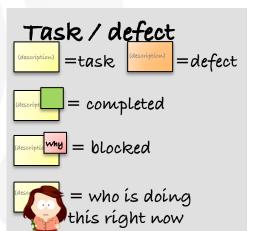


· Running on UAT environment





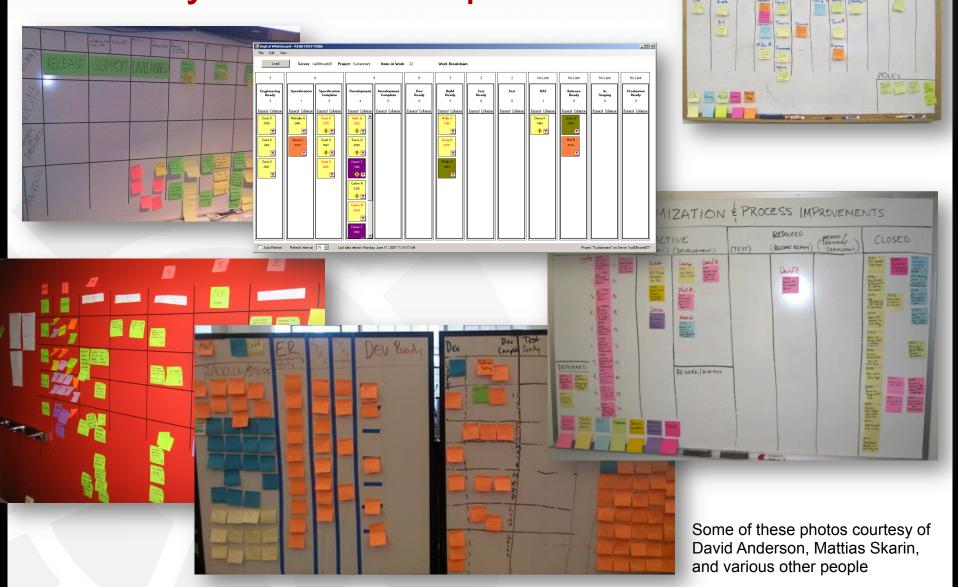
· Story split (if necessary)



What to pull first

- Panicfeatures (should be swarmed and kept moving. Interrupt other work and break WIP limits as necessary)
- Priority features 🛧
- Hard deadline features (only if deadline is at risk)
- Oldest features

Evolve your own unique board!



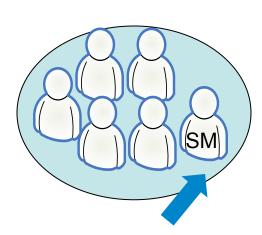


Kanban compared to Scrum

Scrum prescribes roles, Kanban doesn't



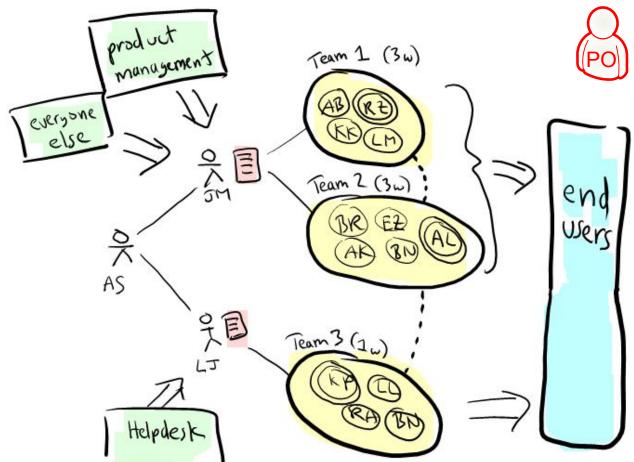




Scrum

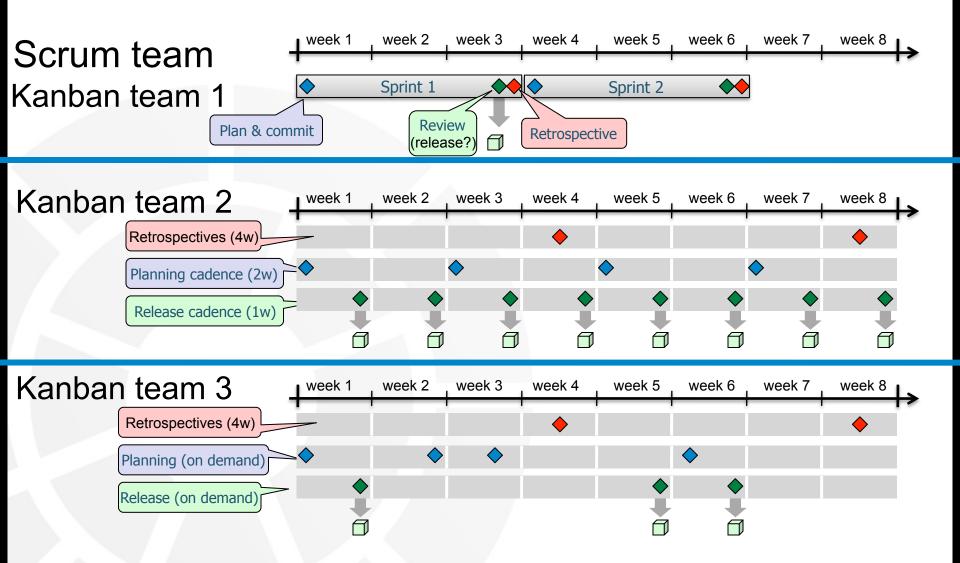
Master

Team



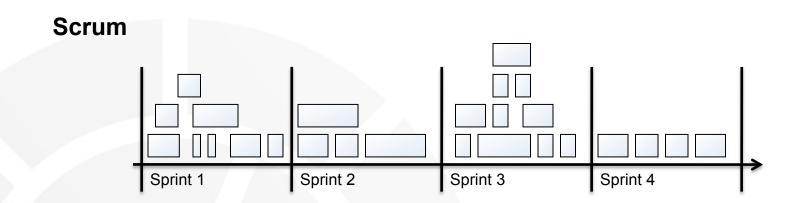
Scrum prescribes timeboxed iterations



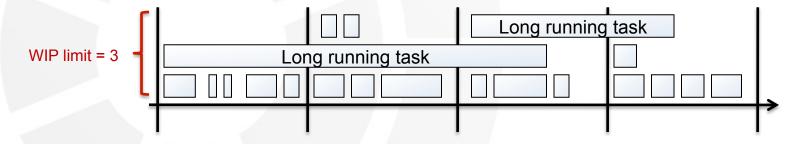


Scrum backlog items must fit in a sprint





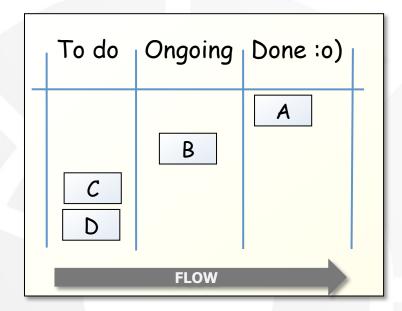
Kanban



Both limit WIP but in different ways

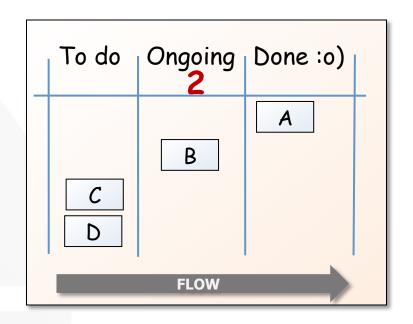


Scrum board



WIP limited per unit of time (iteration)

Kanban board



WIP limited per workflow state

Scrum discourages change



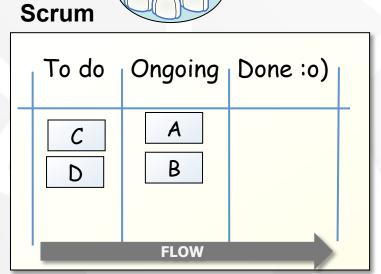
in mid-iteration

I'd like to have E!

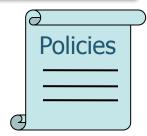


Kanban





	To do	Ongoing 2	Done :o)
	C	Α	
	D	В	
FLOW			

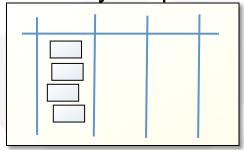


Scrum board is reset between each iteration

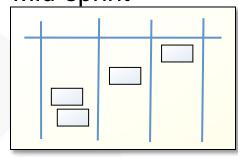


Scrum

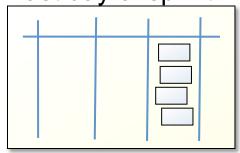
First day of sprint



Mid-sprint

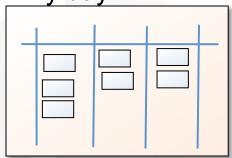


Last day of sprint



Kanban

Any day

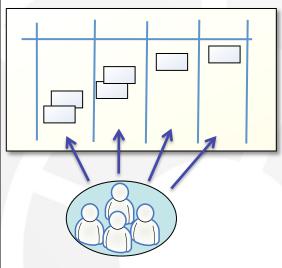


Scrum prescribes cross-functional teams



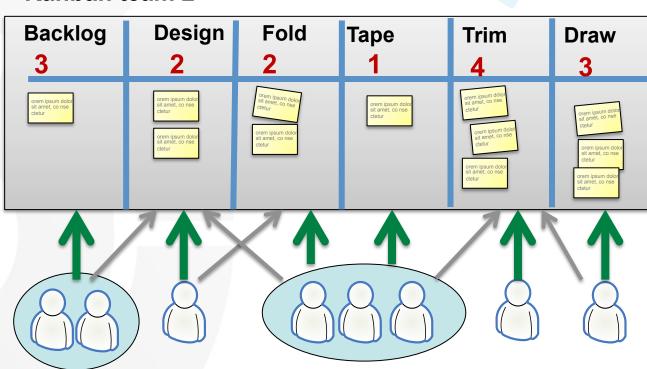
Kanban supports both specialists & generalists

Scrum team Kanban team 1



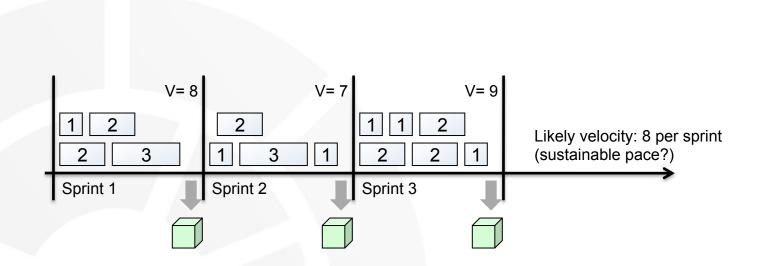
Cross-functional team

Kanban team 2



Scrum prescribes estimation and velocity





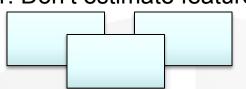
Estimation is flexible in both Kanban & Scrum



Features

<u>Tasks</u>

1. Don't estimate features. Just count them.



2. Estimate features in t-shirt size



3. Estimate features in story points Weeks?



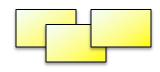
4. Estimate features in ideal man-days



1. Skip tasks

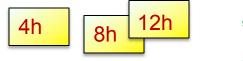
"Typical" Kanban

2. Don't estimate tasks. Just count them.



3. Estimate tasks in days

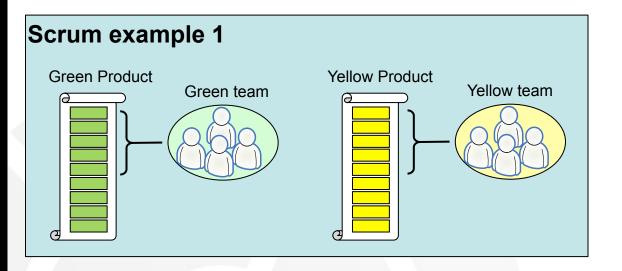
4. Estimate tasks in hours



"Typical" Scrum

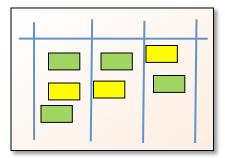
Both allow working on multiple products simultaneously (if you must...)

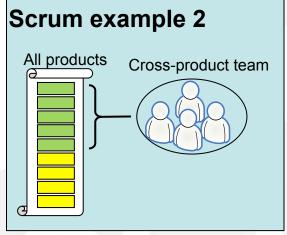


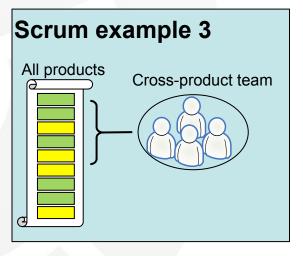


Kanban example 1

Color-coded tasks

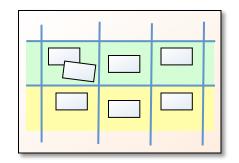






Kanban example 2

Color-coded swimlanes





Minor differences



Minor difference:

Scrum prescribes daily meetings



... but many Kanban teams do that anyway.

Minor difference:



Scrum prescribes a prioritized product backlog



Scrum:

- Product backlog must exist
- Changes to product backlog take effect next sprint (not current sprint)
- Product backlog must be sorted by "business value"

Kanban:

- Product backlog is optional
- Changes to product backlog take effect as soon as capacity becomes available
- Any prioritization scheme can be used. For example:
 - Take any item
 - Always take the top item
 - Always take the oldest item
 - 20% on maintainance items,80% on new features
 - Split capacity evenly between product A and product B
 - Always take red items first





Example...

Your turn ...



Identify a value stream that you want to improve

- Who is the customer?
- What is the input?
- What is the output?
- What is the approximate cycle time today?

Your turn Identify item types



Sample distinguishers:

Tech improvement

Feature

Critical fix

Bug

Support ticket

- Different urgency/size?
- Different lifecycle?
- Different cost of delay?





Analysis

Done

2009-08-30 2009-09-08

orem ípsum dolor sít

amet, co adí pis cing

2009-08-29

orem ipsum dolor sit

amet, nse ctetur adí



Done

2009-09-03

ípsum dolor sít amet, co nse ctetur adí pis cing elit nisl



ongoing





Definition of Done:

- · Goal is clear
- · First tasks defined
- · Story split (if necessary)

Development



















2009-08-22 orem ipsum dolor sit

2009-08-25



Definition of Done:

- · Code clean & checked in on trunk
- · Integrated & regression tested
- · Running on UAT environment

Definition of Done:

- · Customer accepted
- · Ready for production

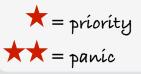


Feature / story

Date when added to board

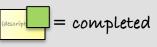


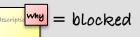
Hard deadline (if applicable)

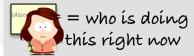


Who is analyzing / testing right now







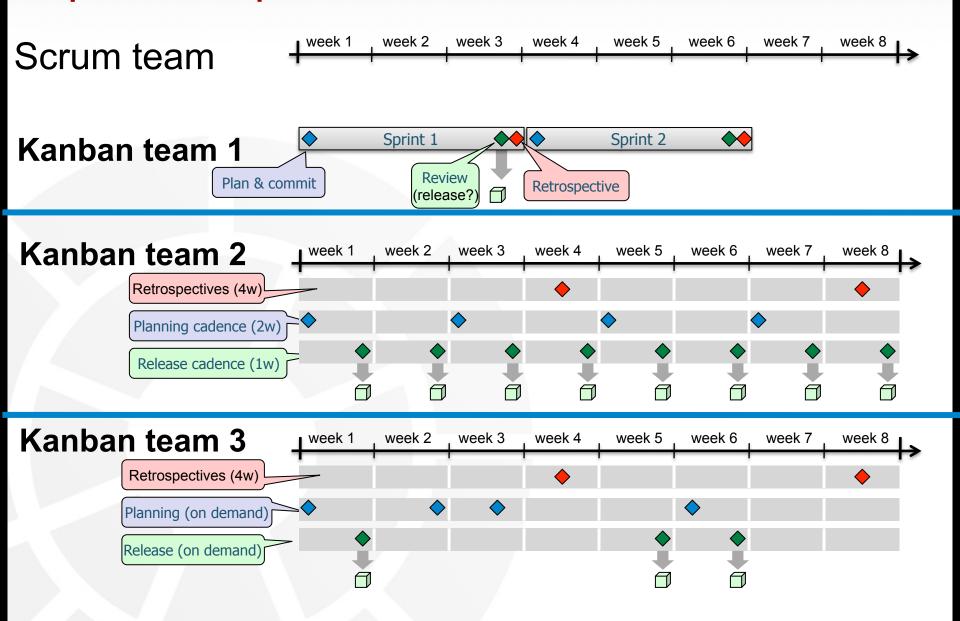


What to pull first

- Panicfeatures (should be swarmed and kept moving. Interrupt other work and break WIP limits as necessary)
- Priority features +
- Hard deadline features (only if deadline is at risk)
- Oldest features

Input & output coordination



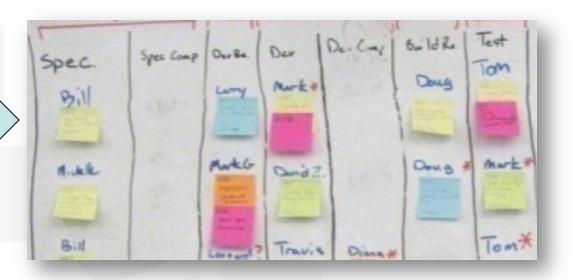


Your turn



Input coordination

How & when do items enter your Kanban system?



Output coordination

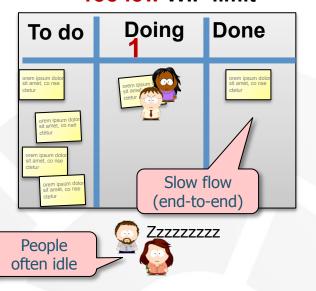


How & when do items exit your Kanban system?

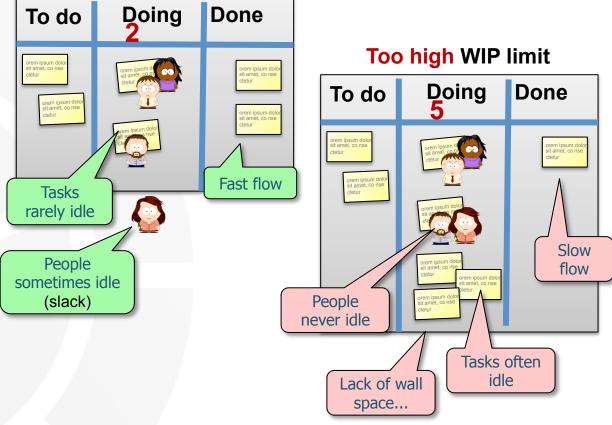
Optimizing the WIP limit



Too low WIP limit

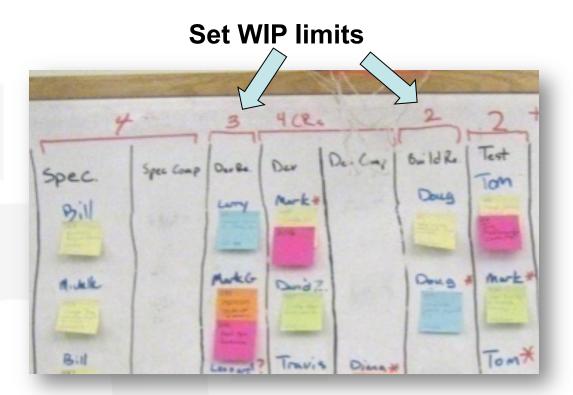


Just Right WIP limit





Your turn





Final points

Kanban & Scrum

Comparison summary

Similarities

- Both are Lean and Agile
- Both based on pull scheduling
- Both limit WIP
- Both use transparency to drive process improvement
- Both focus on delivering releasable software early and often
- Both are based on self-organizing teams
- Both require breaking the work into pieces
- In both cases the release plan is continuously optimized based on empirical data (velocity / lead time)



Differences

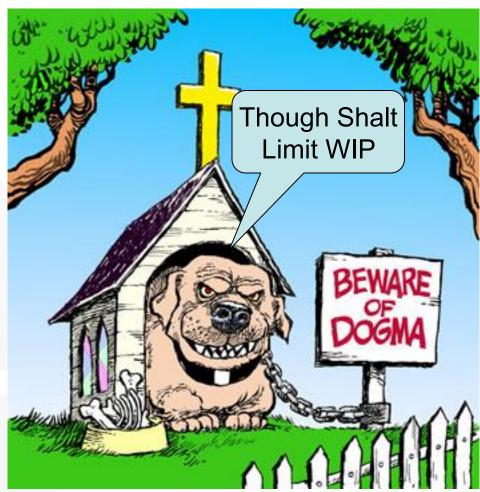
Differences			
Scrum	Kanban		
Timeboxed iterations prescribed.	Timeboxed iterations optional.		
Team commits to a specific amount of work for this iteration.	Commitment optional.		
Uses Velocity as default metric for planning and process improvement.	Uses Lead time as default metric for planning and process improvement.		
Cross-functional teams prescribed.	Cross-functional teams optional. Specialist teams allowed.		
Items broken down so they can be completed within 1 sprint.	No particular item size is prescribed.		
Burndown chart prescribed	No particular type of diagram is prescribed		
WIP limited indirectly (per sprint)	WIP limited directly (per workflow state)		
Estimation prescribed	Estimation optional		
Cannot add items to ongoing iteration.	Can add new items whenever capacity is available		
A sprint backlog is owned by one specific team	A kanban board may be shared by multiple teams or individuals		
Prescribes 3 roles (PO/SM/Team)	Doesn't prescribe any roles		
A Scrum board is reset between each sprint	A kanban board is persistent		
Prescribes a prioritized product backlog	Prioritization is optional.		

Don't be dogmatic



Go away! Don't talk to us! We're in a Sprint.



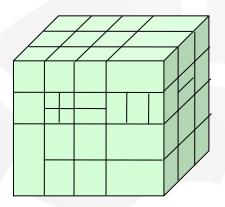




Essential skills needed

regardless of process

Splitting the system into useful pieces



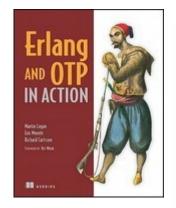
As a buyer
I want to save my shopping cart
so that I can continue shopping later

Software craftsmanship



Retrospectives









After three month . . .

- Fixed about 50 long standing Issues in 2 weeks
- Meetings are less less boring
- We know who does What, When and Why
- Developer Backlog is short and clean
- Bugs gets fixed fast as they are visable

Introduction without any resistence!

25/03/2011