

Agile Product Management

Making Things Happen

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What Is Agile?

- Agile is a group of software development methodologies
 - Scrum
 - Extreme Programming (XP)
 - Lean
 - Etc.
- Key Characteristics:
 - Small increments
 - Adaptive to change
 - Collaborative





Why Do It?

- It results in better software
 - Higher productivity
 - Higher quality
 - More customer satisfaction
 - More visibility
 - Better morale





How Does Agile Affect Product Managers?

Before

 You provide a detailed list of requirements (most of which won't get done)

 You put out roadmaps saying what features will be in upcoming releases

Now

- You provide a list of priorities
- When each is taken on, you collaborate with the team to elaborate on details
- You change priorities as you learn more
- You specify themes in roadmaps, not features
- You talk about relative priorities with customers



The Backlog

- A ranked list of stories
- What is a story?
 - A scenario that we must do work to implement which results in business value
 - Typically in the form of: "As a <type of user>, I want <feature> so that <business value>"
 - Good stories meet the INVEST criteria





Example

Post a Job

 As a recruiter I want to be able to post a job to the web site so that I can generate interest in the position.





Acceptance Criteria

- What is required for the success of this story?
- Typically determined at iteration planning jointly between product owner, dev, QA, writers, etc.





Constraints

- There is not a one to one mapping between requirements and stories
- If you already support a platform, for example, then continuing to support it doesn't require new development work, rather it is a constraint that needs to be tested for



Product Owner

- Prioritizes the backlog
- Communicates what is important ... and what is not
- Is a proxy for the customer





Who is the Product Owner?

Product Manager

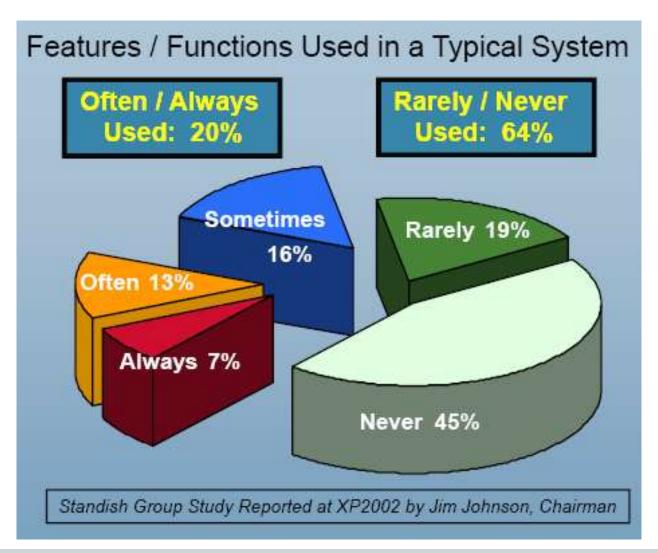
- Pros:
 - Most familiar with customers' priorities
 - More in tune with the goals
 - Provides balance against the technical folks
- Cons:
 - Busy: hard to give the team the time they need
 - Not always willing to understand the technical issues

A Proxy (architect, lead, etc.)

- Pros:
 - More available
 - Understands the technical details
- Cons:
 - Another level away from the customer
 - Biased towards the technical organization's needs
 - Good to have interplay between needs and execution



Why Prioritize?





Prioritization Doesn't Stop

- The product owner re-prioritizes after each iteration
 - We've learned more about the business
 - Let's take advantage of that
- The further down the list something is, the less defined it will be and the less important it is to prioritize precisely



Splitting a Story

- The closer to the present a story is, the smaller it will become
- Those for this iteration need to fit within the iteration
- When splitting a story, each "slice" should add incremental user value





Communicating the Future

- Themes give you room to be flexible
 - We know we're going to do something in this area
 - We'll decide as we go how much
- If a customer is asking about a particular feature, you can get into a discussion of priorities
 - Well, that's important, but we think this and this are more important, what do you think?
- Demos are a potential opportunity to get a customer involved
- Smaller, incremental releases generate feedback on what to dig into in more detail



Summary

- Don't fear agile; it gives you more control
- Prioritization enables the team to focus on that which is going to make the biggest difference
- Collaboration is better than handoffs
- Small chunks enable more attention to detail and allow you to change direction earlier / with less cost



Questions?

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