SCRUM Distribution Risk Score

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Agenda

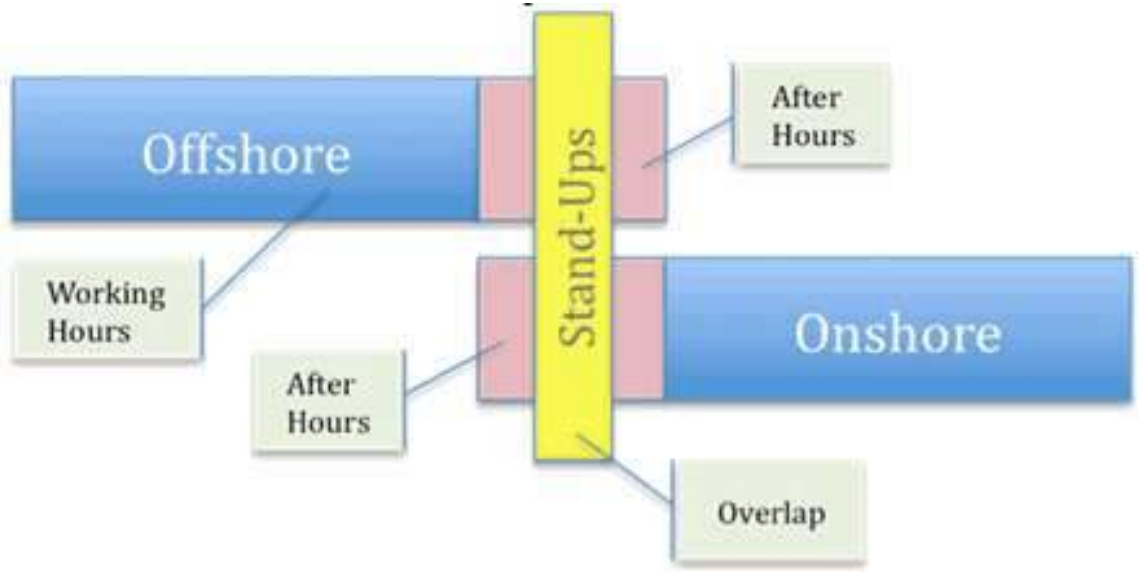
- Agile – the distributed problem
- Why we are forced to be distributed
- Distribution Factors
- Calculate your distribution score
- What is different when you have high distribution score
- Examples of high-score team structure
- Recommendations

Why we start being distributed?

- Outsourcing to Low-Cost departments in one company
- Outsourcing to another company
- Follow the Sun model
- Merges and Acquisitions - integrate products
- Lack of resources
- Work from Home

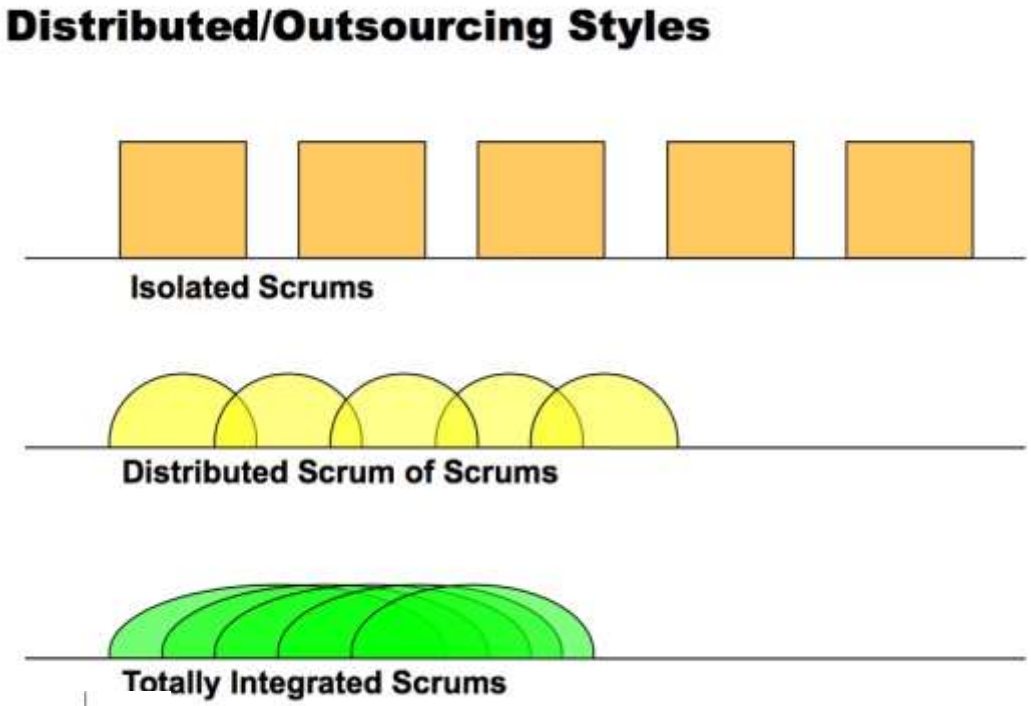
Factor 1: Physical distribution

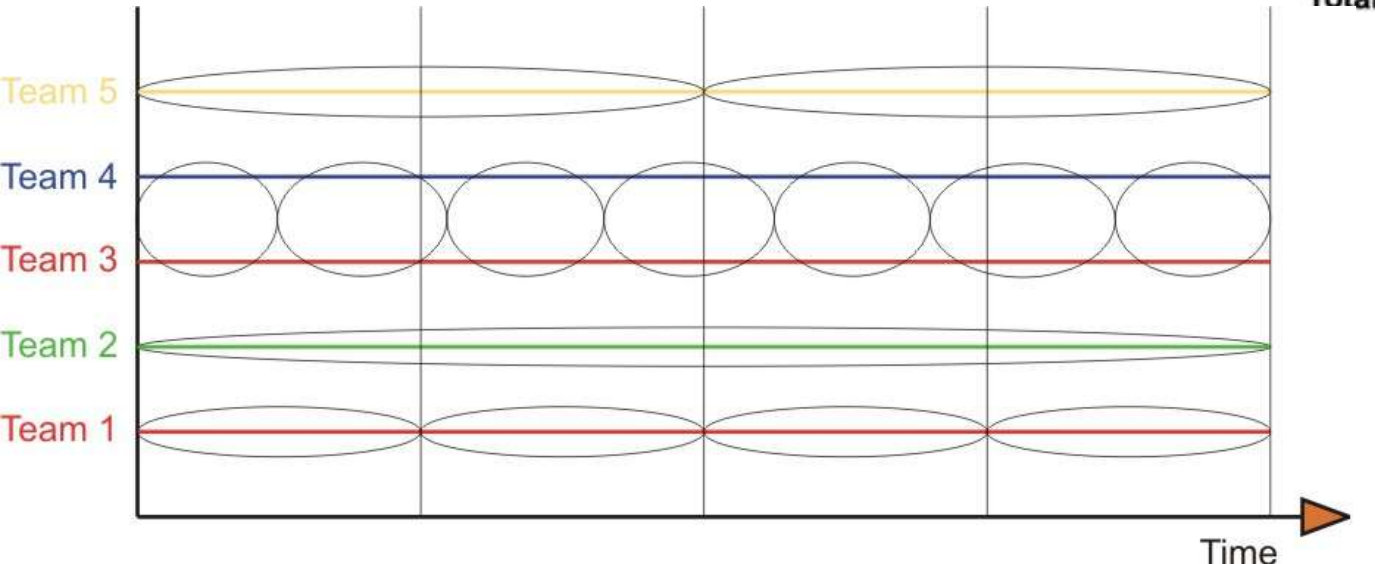
1. Collocated
2. Collocated Part-Time
3. Distributed with Overlapping Work Hours
4. Distributed with No Overlapping Work Hours



Factor 2: Logical team organization

1. Isolated Scrum
2. Distributed Scrum of Scrums
3. Totally Integrated Scrum
4. Flexible Scrum



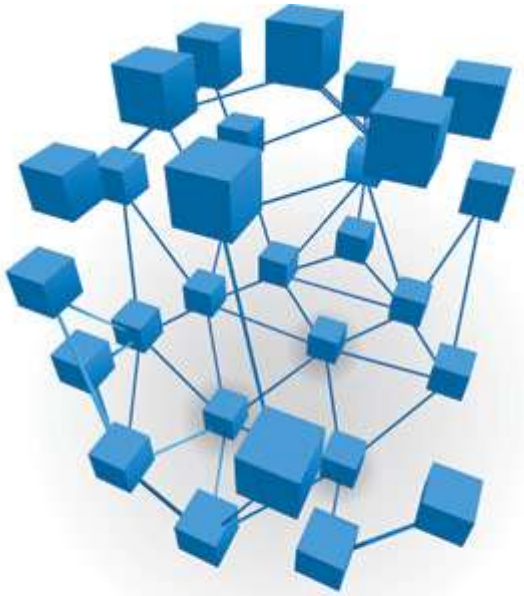


Factor 3: Project size

1. 1 Scrum Team - <10 members
2. 2 Scrum Teams - < 17 members
3. > 2 Scrum Teams - > 17 members

Factor 4: Product organization

1. > 1 products independent or using each other
2. 1 product – several integrated modules
3. 1 product with 1 piece of functionality or highly integrated modules



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…. 4*4*3*3 = 144

Max144 different SCRUM project organizations depending on these conditions.

Lowest Distribution Score is 4 (1+1+1+1) = Collocated Isolated Small 1product). Ideal for XP and SCRUM, nice, productive, a lot of fun.

Score 5-8 is normal for offshore development.

Highest is 14 (4+4+3+3) Score = Flexible SCRUM, 1piece, distributed with no overlapped hours, team >20 members: project will not survive without special conditions or will have awful communication overhead.

We'll discuss

- 2 and more teams (17 and more)
- Distributed with Overlapped working hours
- All levels of team logical distribution
- All types of product integration level

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When you have Distributed teams

- New Roles, management overhead
  - Project manager (not Scrum Master)
  - Architect (Chief Tech Lead)
  - Proxy Product Owner (Analyst)
- More e-mails and documentation
  - Self documented code may be not enough
  - Handover architectural documents
  - Reports on progress and impediments
  - Sub team and general Burn-Down
- Less Shared Code ownership
- Mini Demos

When you have Distributed teams

- Scrum of Scrums
- Horizontal communication of Peers
  - Scrum Masters/Chief SM (PM)
  - Tech Leads/Architect
  - Test Leads/Project Test Lead
  - Proxy Product Owners/Chief Product Owner

- Dependency management
  - Code
  - Resources
  - People
  - Time

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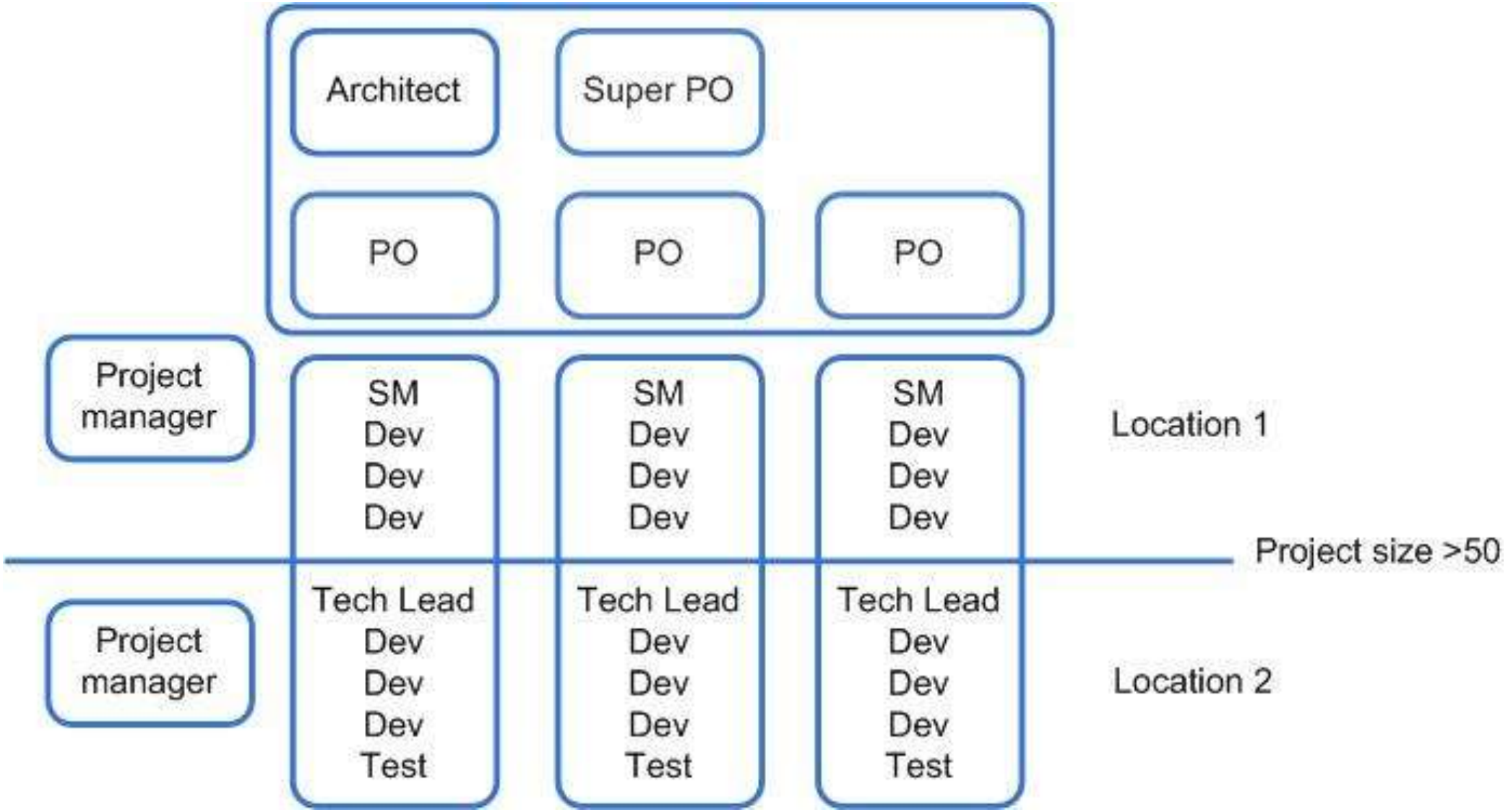
Don’t forget communication tools

- Continuous integration/build automation
- Team collaboration/task/bug tracker/report builder (Jira, TFS)
- Meeting culture/Scrum Meetings/Sprint Pulse
- Skype/Video facilities
- Webex/Screen sharing
- Airplane
- Beer

Totally Integrated Example



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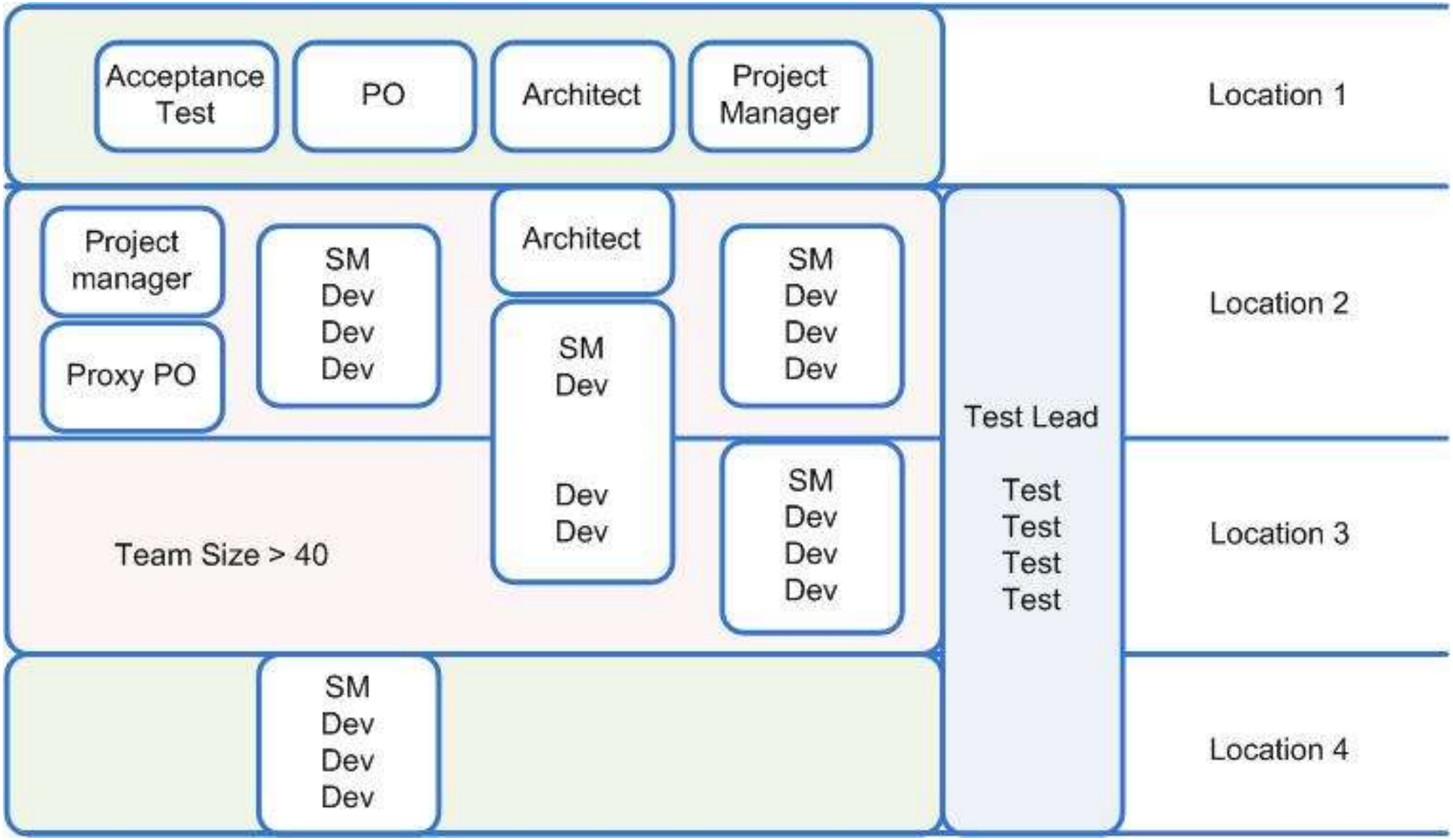
Flexible Scrum Example



So… if you face distributed one

- Max attention to communication, visual, personal
- More beer if necessary, start with team building
- Know your type of Distributed Agile, plan additional roles
- Use Kanban principle to balance the load and avoid the bottlenecks on specific roles
- Use Sprint Pulse to manage the meeting and communication overhead level and team communication
- Peers speak with peers, is your SMs do not talk to each other – you are in trouble
- Calculate the Load Factor – it will be different from type to type

Plan to decrease the distribution score

- Try to make your cumulative Agile distribution score as low as possible

- avoid unnecessary distribution
- define independent modules
- Increase overlapping hours
  - think of smaller team
  - isolate Scrum where possible
  - any level raise treat and calculate as risk for the project

And…know and practice Agile from beginning to end, better practice lower distribution level Agile before (by you or get expertise in your company).

Thank you.

Question time.