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Working with Hybrid Teams

Your Guide:
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Agenda

- Introduction
- What are hybrid teams and why should we care?
- Begin at the End: How we work at Clarity
- The fundamental premise of Agile
- Blending the two types of work
- Flow is a fancy way of saying “Service Desk”
- Two Key Roles: Program Manager & RTE
- What about “Shared Services”?
- The value of Big Room Planning (BRP) ceremonies for hybrid teams
- Finally: Don’t let “Perfection” stand in the way of “Good Enough”
- Questions

Introductions

- Take 5 Minutes
- Turn to a Person Near You
- Introduce Yourself
- Business Cards

What are hybrid teams and why should we care?

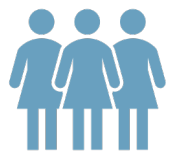
Not everything is agile...



- Companies like to talk about going “all agile”
- Most efforts, however, actually have agile and traditional components
- Thus, you will need to have multiple delivery methodologies for different delivery groups
- A *hybrid team* is one that has some people that deliver in an agile manner while others focus on a more traditional time-based delivery

Begin at the End: How we work at Clarity

Clarity is delivered by a hybrid team



- Features are delivered in an agile fashion with scope varying between releases
 - Release Train Engineer is responsible for enforcing agile ceremonies
 - Engineering delivers in 6 ½ sprints (13 weeks) over each quarter
- The release itself is delivered in a traditional waterfall manner on set dates
 - Program Manager is responsible for ensuring the time-based milestones are met
 - Big Room Planning
 - Release Planning
 - Product Management & the Program Manager prepare each release
 - Planning activities in the 6 weeks prior to the quarter
 - Packaging activities in the 3 weeks at the end of each quarter
 - Marketing, Legal, Product Analysts (for SKU management)

The fundamental premise of Agile

Agile is for work with significant unknowns



- Agile methodologies are intended for situations where you learn as you go
- Software development naturally lends itself to an agile methodology
 - You don't really know what you want (or don't want) until you see it
- Because scope is indeterminate, cost & schedule are held fixed to provide structure/predictability

- If you know what you need to do and the sequence to do it
 - Traditional methodologies are better and more appropriate

Blending the two types of work

Traditional wrappers around agile



- Typically, there is an agile “engine” that generates product
 - The trick is that you don’t know the exact scope of delivery until the end of a cycle
- Wrapped by a traditional packaging wrapper that hits particular dates
 - The release/launch always occurs on a specific date
 - Milestones are established working backward from that date
- Some functions may use a Kanban/flow based model

Flow is a fancy way of saying
“Service Desk”

Flow = Queue Management



- Optimizing “Flow” is about maximizing velocity through the queue
 - Functions such as marketing often will have SLAs on items that enter their queue
 - SLAs are a traditional, not an agile, concept
- If you have enough supply to meet demand, then FIFO works just fine.
- If you ***don't***
 - You'll typically want a product manager or some other role to prioritize the queue

Two Key Roles: Program Manager & RTE

One role for product, one role for engineering



- Program Manager
 - Typically tied into Product Management
 - Responsible for coordinating completion of activities/milestones by deadline
- Release Train Engineer
 - Typically tied into Engineering
 - Responsible for compliance with agile policies & procedures
 - In our case, also involved with defect prioritization & delivery

What about “Shared Services”?

Shared Services are basically vendors



- Similar to the flow conversation above
 - If supply exceeds demand, then a simple FIFO queue will suffice
 - SLAs provide predictability over when something will be delivered
 - If demand exceeds supply (or delivery is agile), then things get more complicated
- For the 2nd situation
 - Each Shared Service needs to have a roadmap that indicates what they expect to deliver or resolve when
 - All stakeholders that leverage the Shared Service should have the opportunity to review and comment on the roadmap/impacts that it will have
 - Product Management for the Shared Service needs to work with each stakeholder group to prioritize items for delivery

The value of Big Room Planning (BRP) ceremonies for hybrid teams

Never assume people know what you know



- We all tend to focus on our respective roles
- BRP provides an opportunity for everyone across all functions to hear the same message and get on the same page
- Note that NOT all planning has to occur during the BRP event
 - We conduct planning for 6 weeks leading up to our BRP event
 - Our BRP event is only ~90 minutes with teams reading out their plan for the cycle

Finally:
Don't let "Perfection" stand in
the way of "Good Enough"

Your hybrid teams process will evolve



- Example: We started off with 2 day in-person BRP sessions
 - Over time, the teams themselves voted for a remote 90 minute readout
- Example: We originally had a number of folks that were all responsible for tracking individual milestones in our release process
 - Over time, we realized having a single Program Manager track all of it was much more efficient and effective
- Some work that was “agilized” was returned to a more traditional delivery once it was realized that an iterative methodology was not appropriate
- Don't insist on a “perfect” process. Just get started and improve as you go.

Questions?



Surveys

Please take a few moments to fill out the class survey.
Your feedback is extremely important for future events.

