Performance Metrics That Matter: Eliminating Surprises in Agile Projects

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Software Engineering Institute

Carnegie Mellon University

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"If We Eliminate the Monthly Status Report What Do We Replace It With?"



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Agenda





Software Engineering's Persistent Problems

Common Misconceptions of Software

Immutable Laws of Software Development

Performance Metrics That Matter

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Main Points

We do awesome things in IT. Our **problems persist**.

Status quo is not acceptable with the threat of **cyber attacks**

We need

- to shift our focus to the individual developer/engineer trained in quality methods
- to cease dependence on test as the principal defect removal method
- the "vital few" performance metrics that really matter and help us manage the software work by managing quality



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IT Acquisition Failures Land On High-risk List

GAO Report

- "Too frequently, federal IT investments fail to be completed or incur cost overruns and schedule slippages while contributing little to mission-related outcomes,"
- "Unfortunately, fairly consistently, we find problems with these projects. And these seem to center on a lack of discipline and effective management practices, the need for improvements in project planning, and poor program oversight in governance."



Software Engineering's Persistent Problems - 1

Exponential rise in cybersecurity vulnerabilities due to defective software

Unacceptable cost, schedule, and quality performance of legacy systems **modernization** and Enterprise Resource Planning (**ERP**) projects



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Software Engineering's Persistent Problems - 2

Cost of finding and fixing software bugs (i.e. scrap and rework) the number one cost driver in software projects

Arbitrary and **unrealistic schedules** leading to a culture of "**deliver now, fix later**"



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Software Engineering's Persistent Problems - 3

Inability to scale software engineering methods even for medium size systems

Lack of understanding of the impact of variation in individual productivity

Absence of work place democracy and joy in work



The Appetite for Assured Software

The organizational appetite for assured software is driven by the net losses realized from compromised software

- The consumer has been living with nearly **60 years of poorly developed** and incompetent software.
- Hundreds of millions of dollars are spent annually on post software compromise and incident recovery, lost opportunities and productivity (ask me).
- Insecure software represents a pervasive kinetic threat to critical infrastructure and our way of life.....make no mistake about it.
- The prudent approach is to take a proactive one. That is, software assurance measures must be a top integration priority in the enterprise cyber security risk management schema.

SWAMP Webinar - Jerry L. Davis, Chief Information Officer, NASA



By the Numbers

- Feel my pain. Lack of a good software assurance program is a painful experience
- At one time 127 applications were tested and;
 - 81 (64%) contained high vulnerabilities that facilitated exposure of sensitive data or **system take over**;
 - 45 applications (36%) exposed Personally Identifiable Information (PII)
 - At another time 50 applications were tested and;
 - 41 applications (82%) hosted OWASP top 10 defects
 - 5 applications (10%) taken offline due to high risk
 - 19 (38%) contained high vulnerabilities that facilitated exposure of sensitive data or system take over
 - 12 applications (24%) exposed PII



Emerging Cyber Threats Call for a Change in the 'Deliver Now, Fix Later' Culture of Software Development

By Girish Seshagin, CEO of Advanced Information Services Inc. (AIS

The demand for new and innovative technology solutions has created a software industry laser focused on speed to market, costs and product functionality. While this may help companies achieve a first-to-market advantage, it has also led to an environment where developers are more focused on meeting unrealistic schedule commitments than producing high-quality software. necessary to permanently reduce the number of vulnerabilities found in their products."

Commit to Quality, Reduce Risk

Well-publicized software failures in recent times have been spectacular. We want these failures to become the exception instead of the norm. We want to encourage a thriving industry that easily enables quality work "Well-publicized software failures in recent times have been spectacular. We want these failures to become the exception instead of the norm. We want to encourage a thriving industry that easily enables quality work to happen."

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The Application Security Industry Is Now Bigger Than **The Application Development Industry**



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Common Misconceptions -1

We must start with firm requirements

If it passes test, it must be OK

Software quality can't be measured

The problems are technical

We need better people

Software management is different

Managing the Software Process, Watts Humphrey, Addison



Common Misconceptions – 2

Maturity levels guarantee results

Maturity level 3 is all that is needed

Higher maturity levels add to cost

Higher maturity levels are needed only for safety critical or business mission critical systems

If it is "agile" or "lean", it is good

What we need are lean processes

Maturity level 5 is the end



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The Real Question

Whose Process Is It?



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Why do development teams agree to **delivery** schedule they know they can't meet?

Why don't C-level executives realize that poor **quality performance is the root cause** of most software cost and schedule problems?

Why doesn't the government hold contractors liable for software defects and vulnerabilities?



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Why does the software applications development industry believe that **quality increases costs** and schedule?

Why do we continue to rely on **test as the principal defect removal** method?

Why do we continue to rely on monthly status reporting when projects get to be **one year late one day at a time?**



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Why don't we call technical debt for what it really is, "malpractice"?

Why don't we charge the **cost** of post release bug fixing (corrective **maintenance**) to **development** where it belongs?

Why do we approach software and supply chain assurance as a technical problem and not the **management problem** that it is?



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Have You Considered?

Quality work is more **predictable Unhappy** people rarely do quality work Without quality, agility is in **name only** Quality **without numbers** is just talk



The number of development hours will be directly proportional to the size of the software product





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When acquirers and vendors both "guess" as to how long a project should take, the acquirers' "guess" will always win

Customers' Dilemma

- Want their product now at zero cost.
- Due to time-to-market pressures, time frames are arbitrary and unrealistic for the software team to produce a product that works.

Developers' Choices

- Try to "guess" what it would take to win the business.
- Or make a commitment based on a plan and what the organization can do based on organization historic data.



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When management compresses schedule arbitrarily, the project will end up taking longer

Schedule/Quality Trade-off						
	Default	10% Compression	20% Compression	10% Extension		
Duration Mths	25.9	23.3	20.7	28.5		
Defect Count	1,033	1,316	1,715	849		
% Change		27.4%	66.0%	-17.8%		



When poor quality impacts schedule, schedule problems will end up as quality disasters

Maryland officials were warned for a year of problems with online health-insurance site

"We didn't know it would be broken when we turned it on"



The less you know about a project during development, the more you will be forced to know later

Data for week of	26-Mar-12	24	of 52	PROJECTED END DATE	Week Of	Week(s)
				Avg EV Eff/Wk	6-Aug-12	19
	Baseline Plan	Actual	Actual/Plan	Rem EV Effort & Avg EV Eff/Wk	6-Aug-12	19
Project Hours	479.0	485.4	1.01	Top 8 Avg EV Eff/Wk	30-Jul-12	18
Project Hours To-Date	9910.0	10253.4	1.03			
Earned Value	2.20%	2.60%	1.18	Blocked EV Effort	732.3	
EV To-Date	51.80%	50.20%	0.97	To Date Hours Per EV (excl Blocked EV Eff)	152.4	
EV Effort %		343.5	70.8%	FOR ONTIME COMPLETION		
Cost of Quality [(A+FR+PREV)/TOTAL EFFORT]		3317.9	32.4%	Avg EV / Week	1.8	
				Avg EV Effort / Week	244.8	
Engineering Effort To-Date		8379.8	81.7%	Total EV Effort Required	6,855.6	
Management Effort To-Date		1873.6	18.3%			



When test is the principal defect removal method during development, corrective maintenance will account for the majority of the maintenance spend



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The number of defects found in production use will be inversely proportional to the percent of defects removed prior to integration, system, and acceptance testing



The amount of technical debt is inversely proportional to the length of the agile sprint

Measure	S1	S2	S 3	Description
System test defects	21	25	34	System test defects includes all defects found post unit test
High severity system test defects	16	6	8	
Open high severity system test defects	2	1	0	Defects not closed at Sprint end
Open low severity system test defects	3	3	14	
Peer review defects	- 4	3	7	Major operational defects only
System test defect density – high severity defects	1.14	0.84	0.66	
System test defect density – total defects	1.5	3.5	2.8	
%Early defect removal	16%	11%	17%	Defects found in Peer Reviews/Total Defects found
Net Code Churn (LOC)	13979	7115	12154	Measured by taking snapshots of code at beginning and end of Sprint, and then diffing the snapshots



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Insanity is doing the same thing over and over and firing the project manager or the contractor when you don't get the results you expected



Results Organization History



Constancy of Purpose

 Make schedule and quality predictable. Since the introduction of HVD, average schedule deviation has been less than 5%

Focus on quality:

- Removal of defects at the earliest opportunity, before test where they are the least costly to remove
- Quality is more predictable
- Unhappy people rarely do quality work

On the project for the Selective Service System, we were able to deliver 680,000 lines of source code where:

- Zero security vulnerabilities were found in pen testing
- Production deployment 2 weeks ahead of schedule
- Schedule deviation less than 2% throughout 150 weeks of development
- Zero system downtime in over 3 years of production use due to software defects

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Results Recently Completed Project

Component yield: 92.3%

 Percent of defects introduced during development that were removed during development (before integration or system test)

Cost of Quality: 34.9% [Industry average: >50%]

• Effort in Appraisal, Failure and Prevention tasks

Time to Accept Deliverables:

- 1.3 Weeks per 100,000 SLOC [Industry average: >16 Weeks]
- 0.21 Defects/KLOC [Industry average: 4.73]

Schedule deviation: 4 weeks ahead of schedule

• 2.5% ahead [Industry average: 27% behind]



Results New Team Member

43 Components

Size estimate error: 9%

Effort estimate error: 13%

Process Quality Index (PQI): 0.73

SEI data: PQI > 0.4 indicates high quality component

Component yield: 93.5%

Percent of defects introduced during development that were removed during development (before integration or system test)







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Performance Metrics That Matter Benchmarking

	Industry Average	Company Average
Schedule deviation	> 50%	< 6%
No. of defects in delivered product (Size: 100,000 Source Lines of Code)	> 100	< 15
Customer's time to accept 100,000 SLOC product	> 4 Months	< 5 Weeks
% of design and code inspected	100	100
% of defects removed prior to system test	< 60%	> 85%
% of development time fixing system test defects	> 33%	< 10%
Cost of quality	> 50%	< 35%
Warranty on products	?	Lifetime



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Agile Project Management Example



"Vital Few" Performance Metrics

Metric	Increment	Sprint	Compone nt
Planned vs. Actual size, effort, schedule, earned value	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark
Cost of quality - % development effort in defect prevention, pre-test defect removal, testing defect removal, post- release defect removal	\checkmark		
% defects removed prior to system test	\checkmark	\checkmark	
Time in User Acceptance Test	\checkmark	\checkmark	
% with zero post-unit test defects			\checkmark
% design, code inspected	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark
Process improvement proposals	\checkmark		



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Make quality the number one goal

Hold contractors liable for software defects or vulnerabilities

Acquire Lowest Price Guaranteed Quality (LPGQ) offers rather than Lowest Price Technically Acceptable (LPTA) or Best Value offers

Trust contractors but verify



Industry Be Responsible for Quality

Make quality the number one goal

Cease dependence on test and rework for **defect** removal

Provide **quality guarantees** while continually improving cost and schedule performance

Support 2013 NDAA Sec 933



Empower Developers

End the practice of imposing **arbitrary and unrealistic** schedules

Trust and support the teams

Train software developers to negotiate **realistic and aggressive** schedule

Have Fun on the Job



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Joy in Work

"There is a square; there is an oblong. The players take the square and place it upon the oblong. They place it very accurately; they make a perfect dwelling place. Very little is left outside. The structure is now visible; what was inchoate is here stated; we are not so various or so mean; we have made oblongs and stood them upon squares. This is our triumph; this is our consolation."

The players in Virginia Woolf's The Waves



What does "FUN ON THE JOB"

Mean to you?



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" If I have made myself too clear, you must have misunderstood me" Alan Greenspan

Questions?



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