GR8PM *Traditional* • *Agile* • *Hybrid* Training • Coaching • Consulting



Project Management *R.E.P* Institute

Why Agile is *Mainstream*

and

How You <u>Already</u> Qualify For The PMI-ACP®!

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Introduction: John Stenbeck, PMP, CSM, CSP, PMI-ACP



- Sr. PM Consultant for client-side ERP implementations
- Experience in Accounting, IT, Aerospace, Construction, and Manufacturing
- Train technical professionals in Aerospace, Defense, High Technology, Financial Services, Bio-medical and Life-science fields
- Adjunct instructor at the University of California San Diego (UCSD)

Introduction:

John Stenbeck, PMP, CSM, CSP, PMI-ACP

- Featured speaker at HP's National Conference (2002), Oracle's Annual Conference (2003), and PeopleSoft's International Conference (2004).
- One project reached the Federal Supreme Court.
- Front page feature in the San Diego Union and LA Times; Guest on Oprah and the Today Show.
- Past President and VP of Prof. Dev. for PMI-SD

GR8PM Introduction:

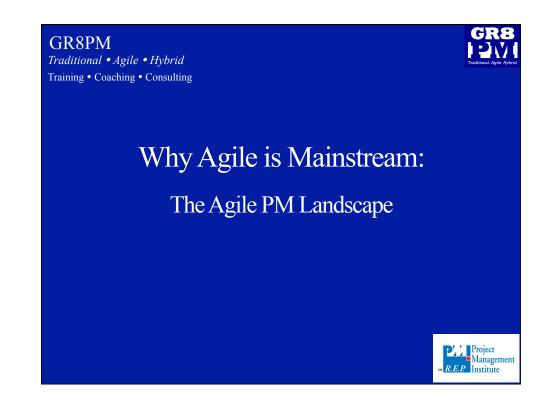
PMP[®] and PMI-ACP[®] Exam Prep classes

- Scrum Master Certification classes
- Corporate On-site seminars:
 - Command Course in Agile Project Management
 - Project Management Boot Camp
 - Crash Course in Leadership
 - Masters Course in Estimating and Risk Management
- Organizational Support Services:
 - Agile Enterprise Roll-out Consulting
 - Contract Project Managers

GR8PM Introduction:

Partial List of Past Clients

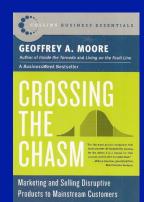
- Booz Allen Hamilton, Inc., McLean, VA
- Guinness Bass Import Company, Greenwich, CT
- Lucent Technologies Bell Labs, Allentown, PA
- Nike Corp., Beaverton, OR
- Oracle Corp., Redwood Shores, CA
- Orange County Public Works, Orange, CA
- Qualcomm Inc., San Diego, CA
- U.S. Army Space & Terrestrial Comms., Fort Monmouth, NJ
- U.S.D.A. National Finance Center, New Orleans, LA
- Visa Smart Cards, Foster City, CA



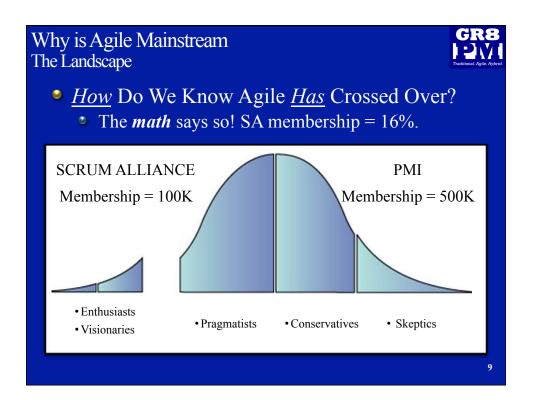
Why is Agile Mainstream The Landscape

<u>How</u> Do We Know Agile <u>Is</u> Mainstream?

 Crossing the Chasm: Marketing and Selling Disruptive Products to Mainstream Customers, by Geoffrey A. Moore, HarperBusiness, 1991



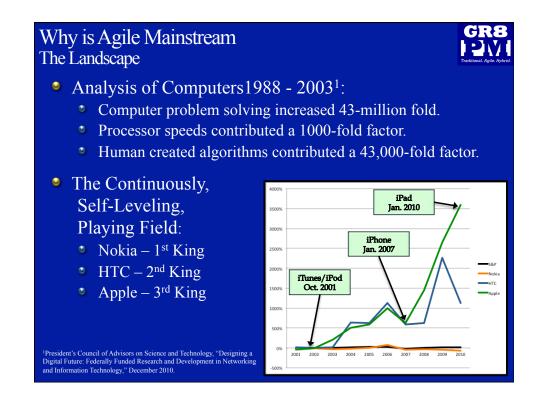
- First adopters = 16%
 Innovators and Early Adopters
- Second Adopters = 34%
 Early Majority
- Third Adopters = 34%
 Late majority
- Fourth Adopters = 16%
 - Laggards

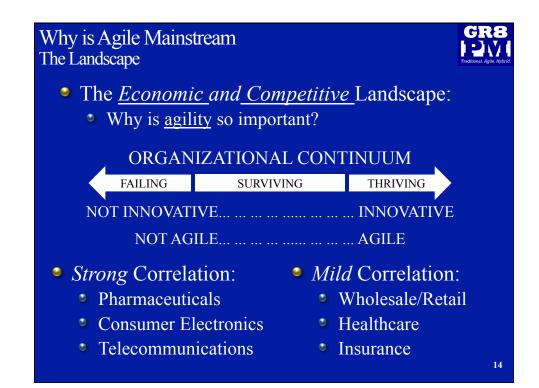


Why is Agile Mainstream The Landscape		GR8 1 D V I Traditional. Agile. Hybrid
Another View: Ancient Chinese Fable:	1	2
	2	4
	4	16
Inventor delights Emperor with new game –	5	32
Chase and is offered a reward	6	64
Chess – and is offered a reward.	7	128
	8	256 512
Inventor requests 1 grain of rice on first	10	1,024
	11	2,048
square and doubling on each square.	12	4,096
	13	8,192
	14	16,384
At square 32 the reward was 4 billion	15	32,768
grains; the yield from about 1 large field.	16 17	65,536 131.072
grams, the yield from about 1 large field.	18	262,144
	19	524,288
At square 32 the Emperor saw the final	20	1,048,576
±	21	2,097,152
outcome would cost him his kingdomand	22	4,194,304
C	23 24	8,388,608
the Inventor was beheaded!	24	16,777,216 33,554,432
	26	67.108.864
The abase board reward would equal 264 1	27	134,217,728
The chess board reward would equal 2 ⁶⁴ – 1	28	268,435,456
grains and be bigger than Mount Everest.	29	536,870,912
grams and be bigger than would Everest.	30	1,073,741,824
	31 32	2,147,483,648
	52	4,234,307,230

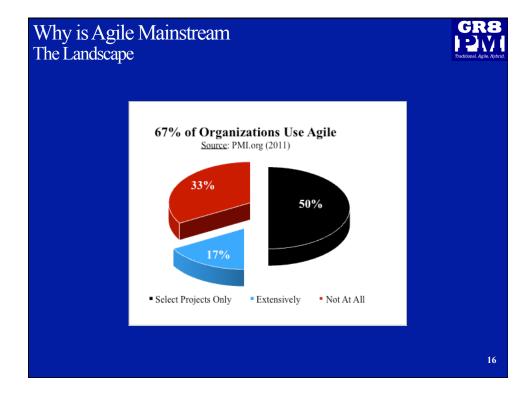
Why is Agile Mainstream The Landscape Digital improvement doubles every 18 months, reliably MOORE'S LAW 2,600,000,000 Microprocessor Transistor Counts Guad-core Z196 Quad-core Itanic B-Core Xeon Nel 1,000,000,000 (1971 – 2011) um Tukwila 100,000,000 urve shows trar ount doubling e Transistor count 10,000,000 ng every two years 1,000,000 100.000 Plot of CPU transistor counts against dates of introduction. Note the logarithmic vertical scale; the fitted line corresponds to exponential growth, with transistor count doubling every two 10.000 years. 2,300 1971 1980 1990 2000 2011 Date of introduction

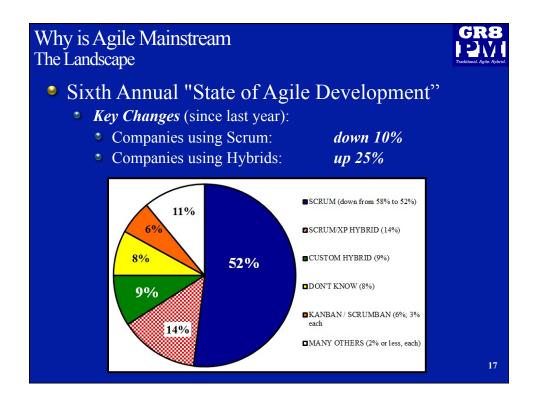






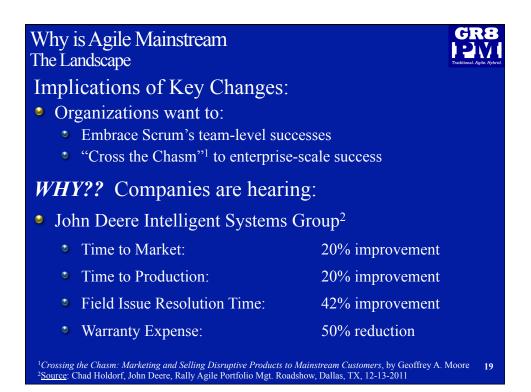


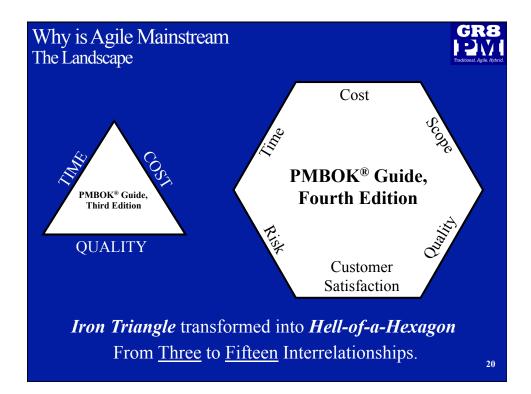


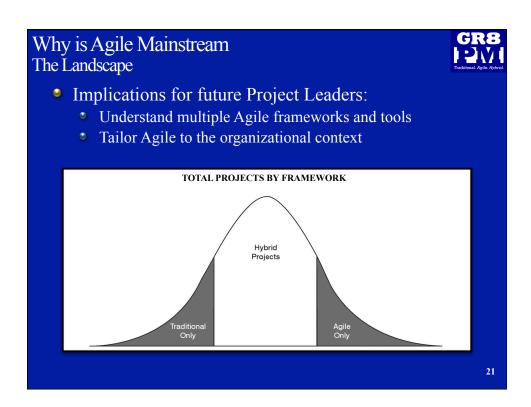


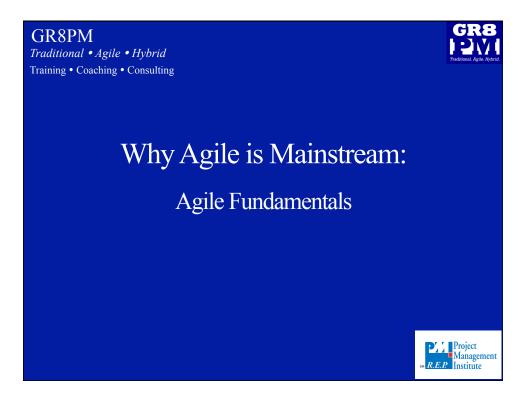
Why is Agile Mainstream The Landscape	GR8 PD/A Tedficeal Agite Hybrid
Sixth Annual "State of A	gile Development"
Top 5 Techniques	Top 5 Concerns
Daily Standup	Lack of up-front planning
Iteration Planning	Loss of management control
• Unit Testing	Management opposition
Release Planning	Lack of documentation
 Burn-down 	Lack of predictability
 Top Reasons for Adopting A Accelerate Time to Market 	e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e

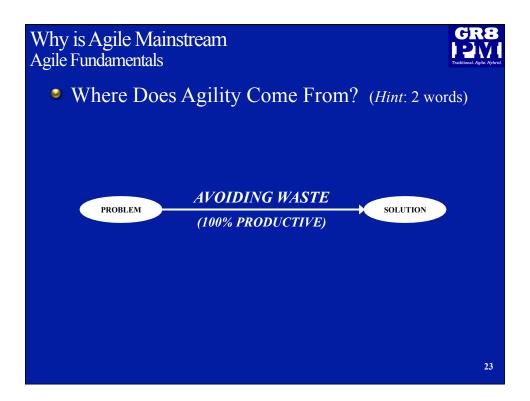
- Manage Changing Priorities
 Better Align IT / Business

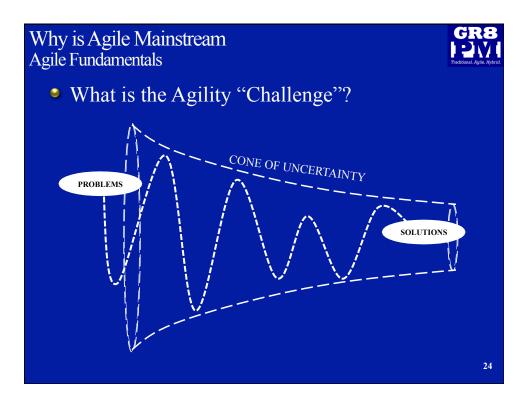


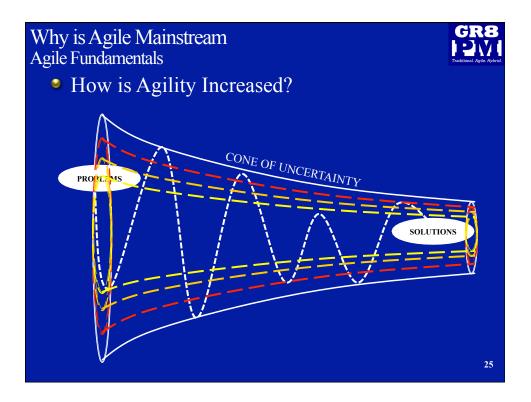


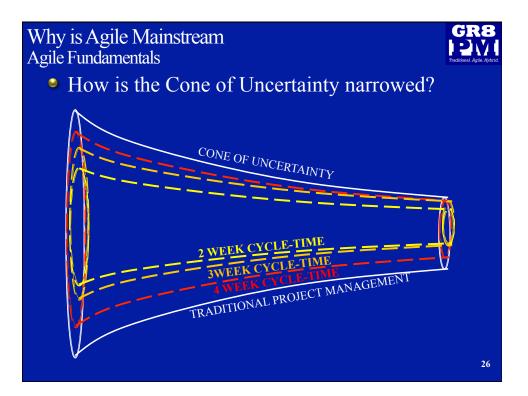


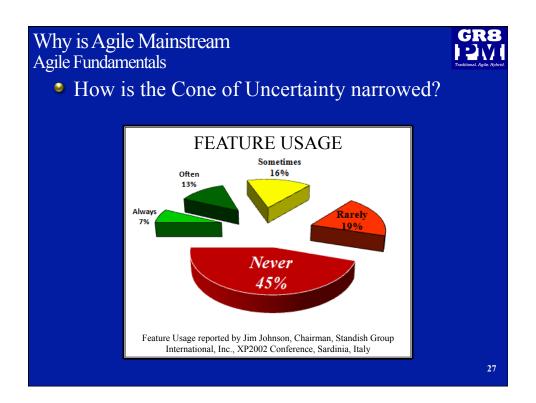


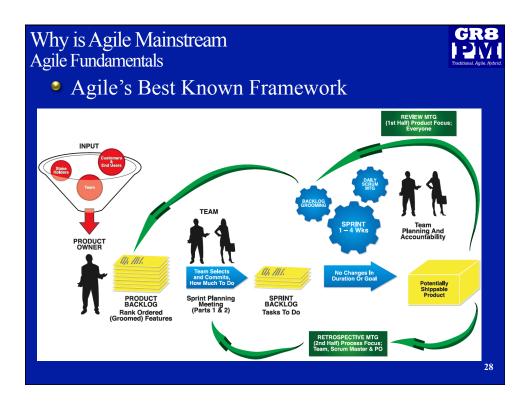


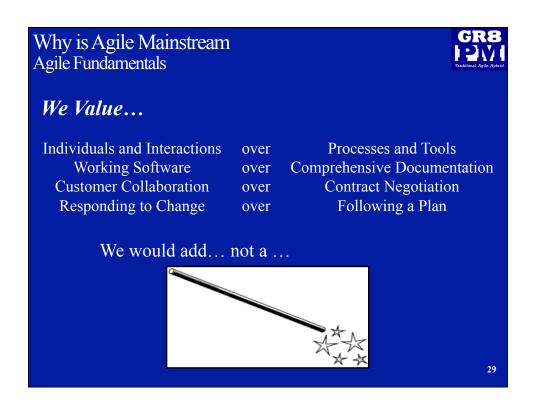


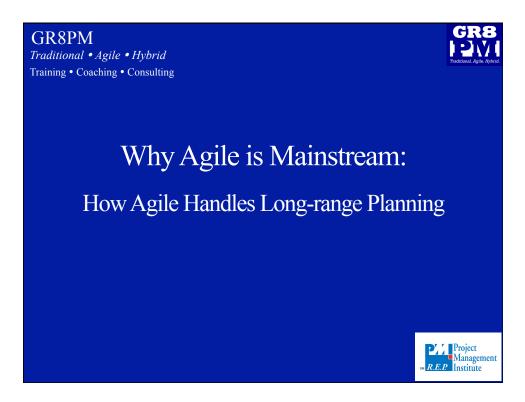


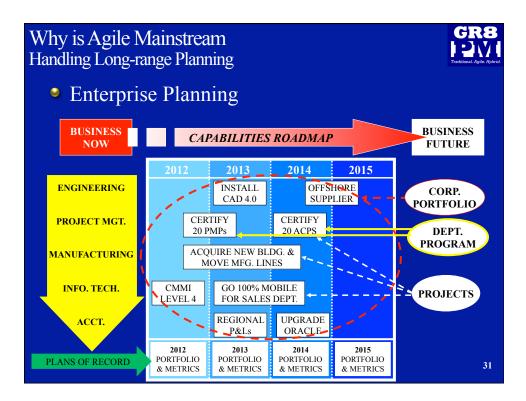


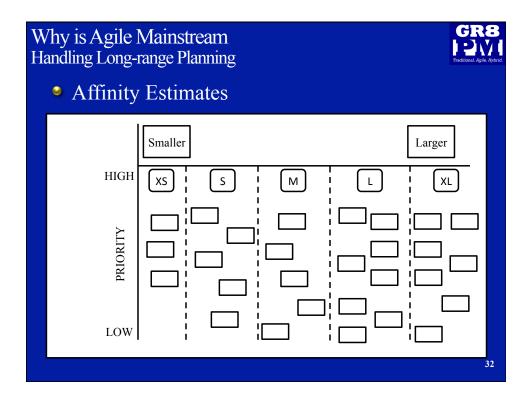


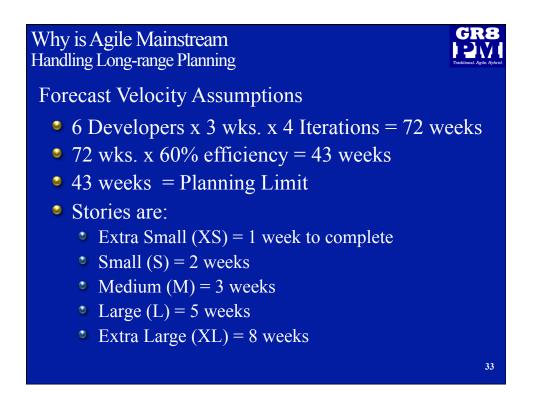


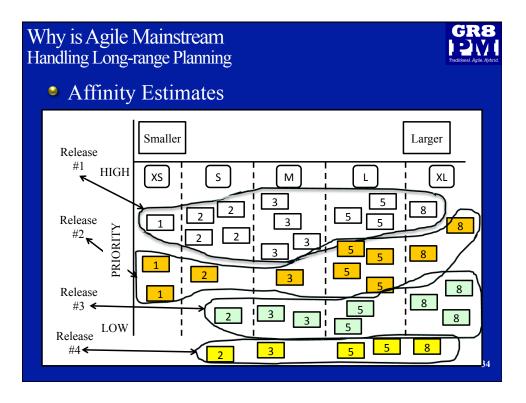


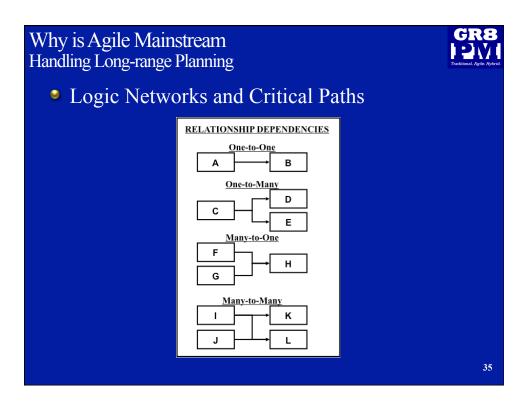


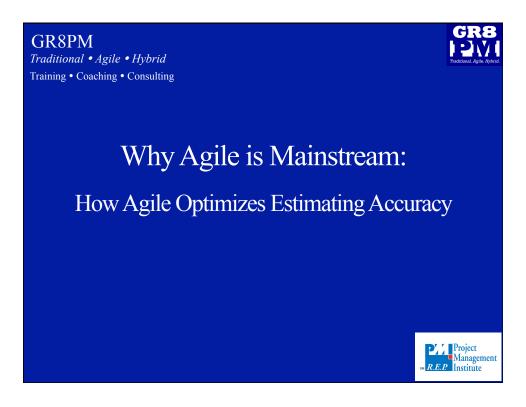


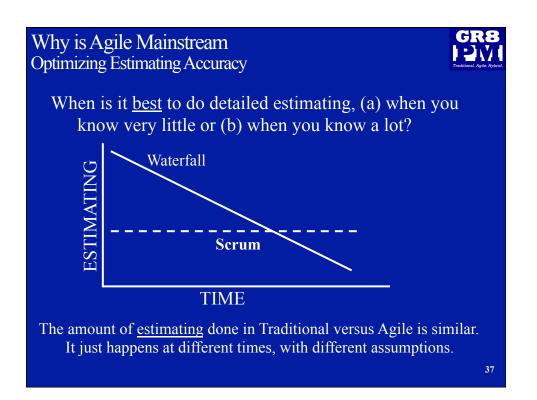








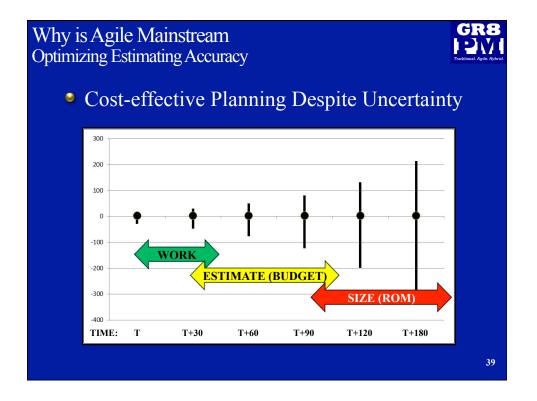


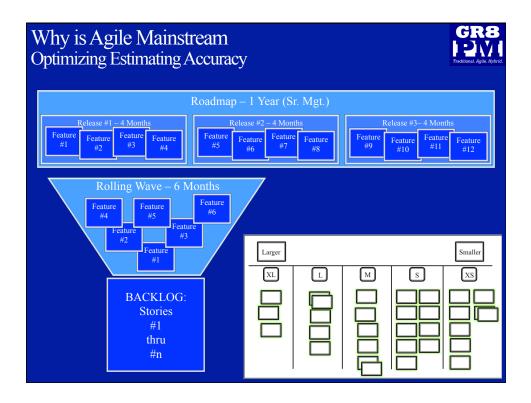


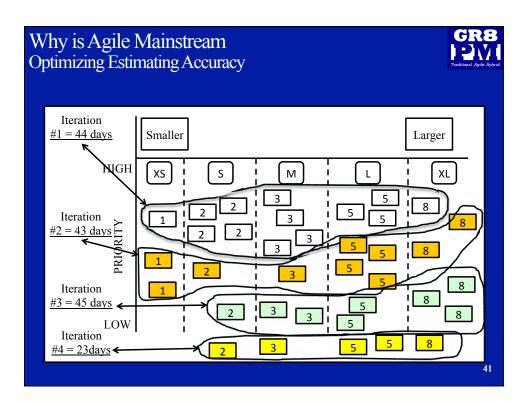
Why is Agile Mainstream Optimizing Estimating Accuracy

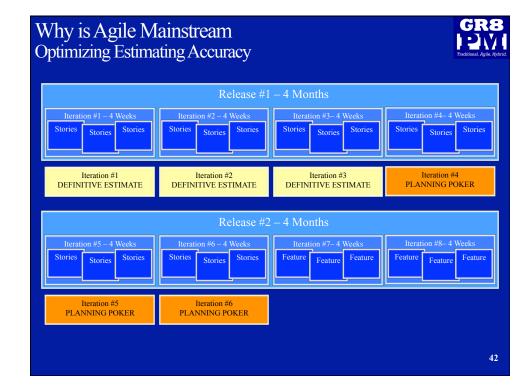
Fundamental Premise of Planning

Estimate Types	% Design Complete	Estimate Accuracy
ROM	0 - 10%	+100% to $-50%$
Budget	15 - 25 %	+30% to $-15%$
Definitive	45 – 100 %	+15% to -5%









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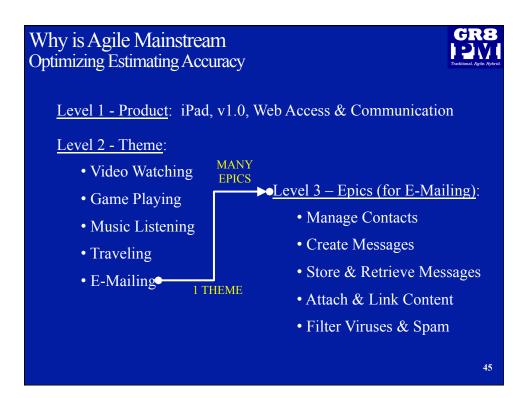
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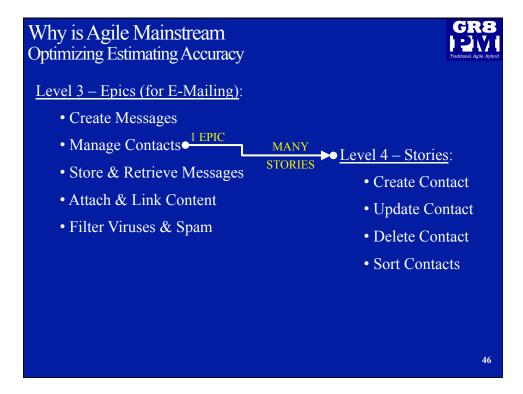
C	ALENDAR	– 4 WEEK	ITER ATIC)N
MON.	TUES.	WEDS.	THURS.	FRI.
		SPRINT PLAN & BEGIN	STAND-UP & WORK	STAND-UP & WORK
STAND-UP & WORK	STAND-UP & WORK	STAND-UP & WORK	STAND-UP & WORK	STAND-UP & WORK
STAND-UP & WORK	STAND-UP & WORK	STAND-UP & WORK	STAND-UP & WORK	STAND-UP & WORK
STAND-UP & WORK	CODE FREEZE	PLANNING POKER	STAND-UP & WORK	STAND-UP & WORK
STAND-UP & WORK	REVIEW & RETRO	SPRINT PLAN & BEGIN		

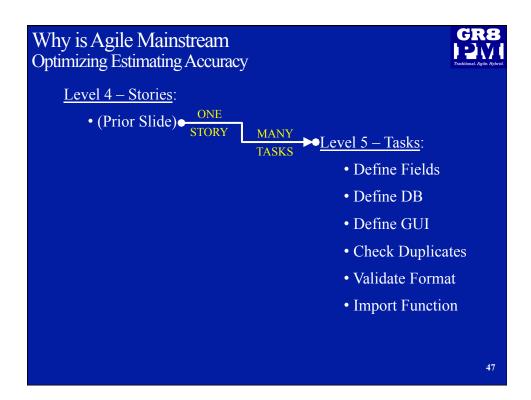
Why is Agile Mainstream Optimizing Estimating Accuracy

Key concepts:

- User stories describe a product feature from the perspective of the end user.
- The customer/proxy is primarily responsible for writing and prioritizing user stories.
- The team is responsible for estimating the work involved and deciding how to accomplish the work.

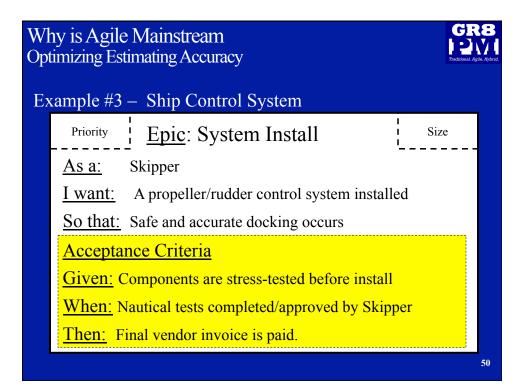


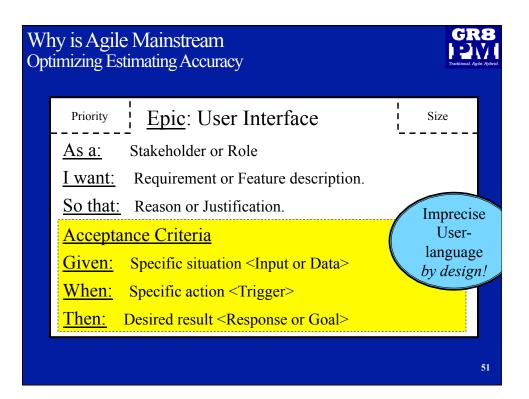


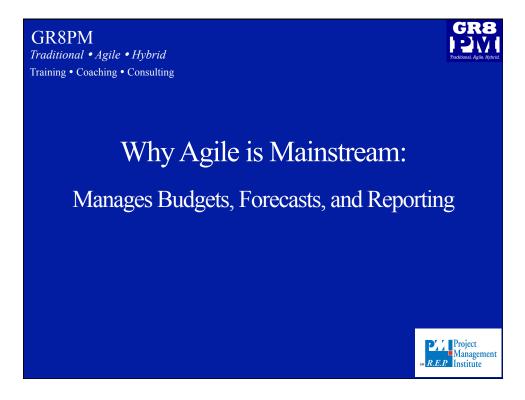


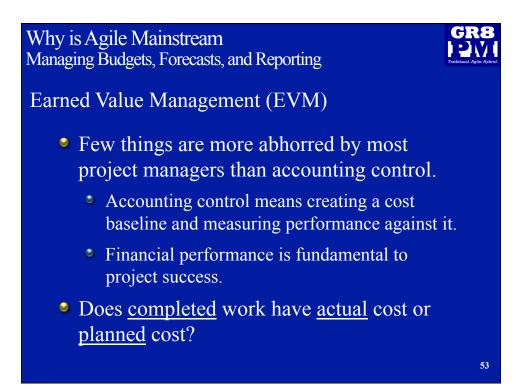
	Why is Agile Mainstream Optimizing Estimating Accuracy						
Ex	xample #1 – Aircraft System Replacement						
	Priority Epic: Hardware Installation Size						
	<u>As a:</u> Aircraft Quality/Test Engineer						
	<u>I want:</u> All procedures to follow FAA protocols						
	So that: I can certify the system and plane for commercial use $\frac{1}{2}$						
	Acceptance Criteria						
	Given: Components are replaced by certified techs						
	When: Components unit tested and no errors detected						
	Then: Aircraft ground safety run through is completed per FAA test protocol and plane certified to fly	48					

	imizing Estimating Accuracy GR8
Ex	ample #2 – Teenager Chore
	Priority Epic: User Experience Size
	<u>As a:</u> Parent
	<u>I want:</u> Kitchen trash emptied
	So that: No offensive odors interrupt dinner
	Acceptance Criteria
	Given: The trash has been moved to outside can
	When: The route to the outside trash can is viewed
	Then: No pieces have been dropped and left behind
	49









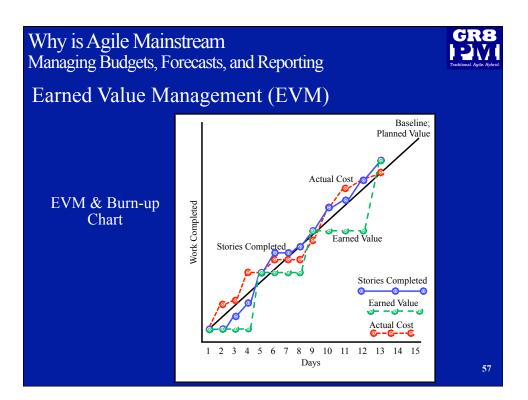
-	Why is Agile Mainstream Managing Budgets, Forecasts, and Reporting								R8
۲	EVM	Memoriz	zation Tri	ck:					
		Schedule	Variance	=	EV	_	PV		
		Schedule	Index	=	EV	/	PV		
		Cost	Variance	=	EV	_	AC		
		Cost	Index	=	EV	/	AC		
٥	SciVaEV	hedule, Scl riance, Ind / is always	hedule, Co ex, Variano first	st, Co ce, In	ost idex) and	commi	t to memory	C.
		inus, Divid 7, PV, AC, 4		Divid	le				54

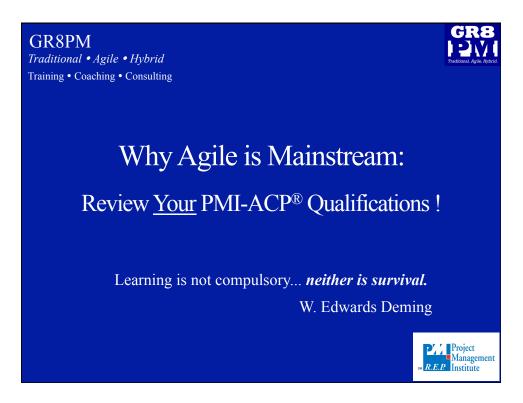
Why is Agile Mainstream Managing Budgets, Forecasts, and Reporting

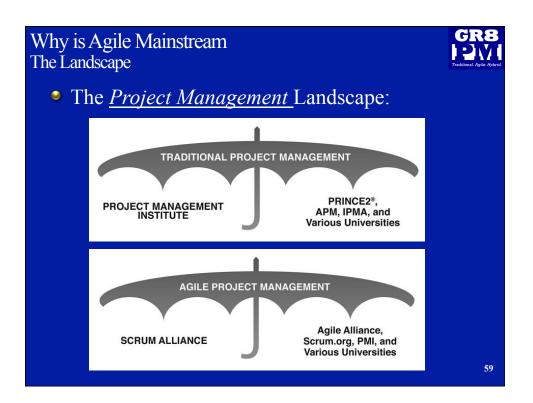
- EVM Memorization Trick:
- Once PV is established, calculations are routine.
 - For completed work, PV = EV.
 - For completed work, AC comes from cost accounting.
- Interpreting results is very straightforward.
 - For SV and CV, negative variance is undesirable.
 - For SPI and CPI, variances less than 1 are undesirable.

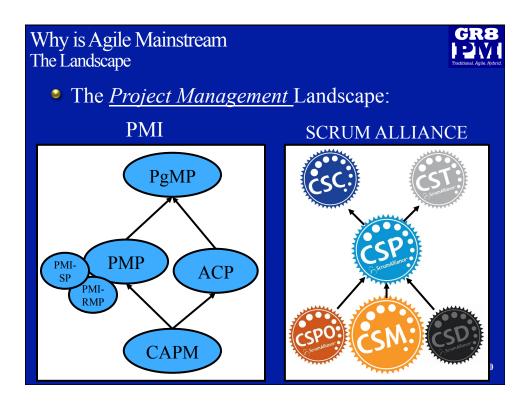


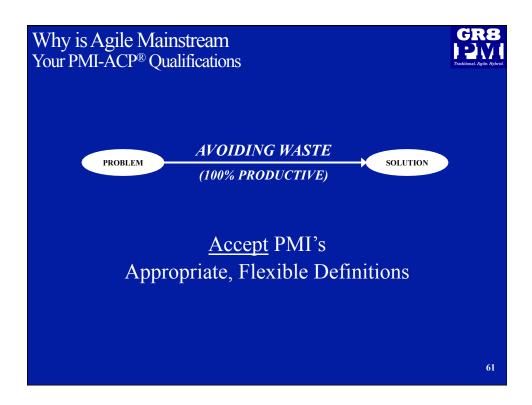
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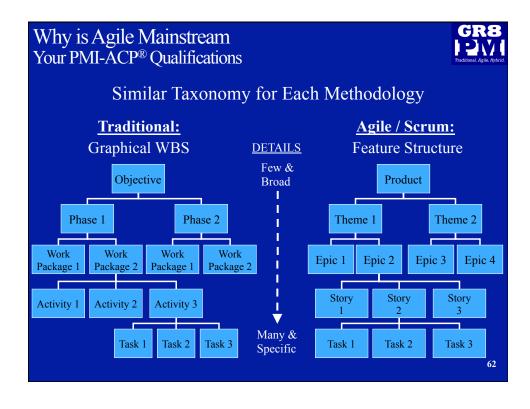






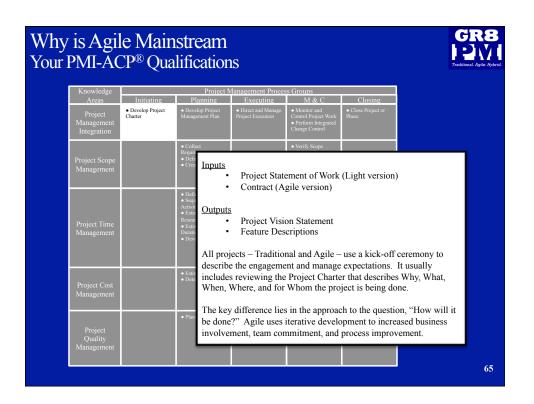






	Why is Agile MainstreamGR8Your PMI-ACP® QualificationsPOV										
Sir	Similar Taxonomy for Each Methodology										
Definitions are completely arbitrary logical devices.											
<u>PN</u>	<u>/IBOK</u> :	<u>A(</u>	<u>GILE</u> :	DE	EFINITION:						
1.	Objective	1.	Product	1.	Business-level Full Function Vision						
2.	Phase	2.	Theme	2.	What a User <u>Class</u> wants to see or experience (Sub-function; End-to- end workflow)						
3.	Work Pkg.	3.	Epic	3.	What a User will do and the result(s) they will see						
4.	Activity	4.	Story	4.	Workflow component in User words						
5.	Task	5.	Task	5.	Technical job plus acceptance criteria 63						





Why is Agile Mainstream Your PMI-ACP[®] Qualifications

		Project M	Management Proces	ss Groups		
Areas	Initiating	Planning	Executing	M & C	Closing	
Project Management Integration	Develop Project Charter	 Develop Project Management Plan 	Direct and Manage Project Execution	Monitor and Control Project Work Perform Integrated Change Control	Close Project or Phase	
Project Scope Management		Collect Requiren Define Create Inputs		tion Statement		
Project Time Management			 Roadmap a Epic-level MBOK recomm 	nends Progress	ive Elaboration	n as the process to le's use of Stories
Project Cost Management			elop a Roadma are equivalent			Plans. Release (document).
Project Quality		 Plan Quality 	Perform Quality Assurance	Perform Quality Control		

GF

Project Management Integration • Develop Project Management Plan • Develop Project Management Plan • Develop Project Management Plan • Monitor and Project Execution • Clare Project or Place Project Scope Management • Collect Requirements • Define Scope Create Wits • Collect Requirements • Define Scope • Create Wits • Release Plan • Epic and User Stories • Collect Project Time • Epic and User Stories Project Time Management • Define Activite • Sequence • Create Wits • Product Backlog • (Initial) Prioritization Project Time Management • Define Activite • Sequence • Create Wits • The PMBOK identifies Define Scope and many PMs interpri that as a one-time activity even though it conflicts with Progressive Elaboration. Agile embraces Progressive Elabor by establishing a framework – the Product Backlog – for sco management. The Backlog is prioritized and frequently revi	Knowledge Areas	Initiating	Project M Planning	Management Process Groups Executing M & C Closing
Project Scope Management • Collect Requirements • Define Scope • Create WBS • Release Plan • Epic and User Stories Project Time Management • Define Activities • Activities • Declop Schedule • Product Backlog • (Initial) Prioritization Project Time Management • Define Activities • Declop Schedule • Define Activities • Declop Schedule • Define Activities • Declop Schedule • Define Scope and many PMS interprint that as a one-time activity even though it conflicts with Progressive Elaboration. Agile embraces Progressive Elabor by establishing a framework – the Product Backlog – for scor management. The Backlog is prioritized and frequently revior	Project Management	Develop Project	 Develop Project 	Direct and Manage Project Execution Control Project Work Phase
Project Time Management • Define Activities • Estimate Activity • Develop Schedule • Product Backlog • (Initial) Prioritization Project Time Management • Estimate Activity • Develop Schedule • Product Backlog • (Initial) Prioritization • Define Activity • Estimate Activity • Develop Schedule • Product Backlog • (Initial) Prioritization • Define Activity • Develop Schedule • Progressive Elaboration. Agile embraces Progressive Elabor by establishing a framework – the Product Backlog – for sec management. The Backlog is prioritized and frequently revi	Project Scope		Requirements Define Scope	Release Plan
• Estimate Cost • Determine Budget management. The Backlog is prioritized and frequently revi			 Sequence Activities Estimate Activity Resources Estimate Activity Duration 	 Product Backlog (Initial) Prioritization The PMBOK identifies Define Scope and many PMs interpret that as a one-time activity even though it conflicts with Progressive Elaboration. Agile embraces Progressive Elaborati
Management and revised to manage project scope.	Project Cost Management			management. The Backlog is prioritized and frequently review and revised to manage project scope.

Why is Agile Mainstream
Your PMI-ACP [®] Qualifications

Knowledge			Management Process Groups
Areas	Initiating	Planning	Executing M & C Closing
Project Management Integration	Develop Project Charter	Develop Project Management Plan	Order and Manage Admitra and Close Project or Inputs Prioritized Product Backlog
Project Scope Management		Collect Requirements Define Scope Create WBS	Tools Prioritization techniques Sizing and Estimating techniques
Project Time Management		Define Activities Sequence Activities Estimate Activity Resources Estimate Activity Duration Develop Schedule	 Iteration Planning techniques Outputs Prioritized Iteration Backlog User Stories
Project Cost Management		Estimate Cost Determine Budget	Traditional project management uses a hierarchy of Program, Project and sub-Project plans to sequence work and measure progress. Agile uses a hierarchy of Roadmap, Release, and Iteration plans to do the same thing.
Project Quality Management		• Plan Quality	Agile project sequencing is more dynamic because of its Lean- driven focus to eliminate the waste of non-value-added work.
			68

Knowledge	Initiating	Project N Planning	lanagement Process Groups
Areas Project Management Integration	Initiating Oevelop Project Charter	Planning Develop Project Management Plan	Inputs Roadmap and Release Plans Product Backlog
Project Scope Management		Collect Requirements Define Scope Create WBS	Iteration Backlog <u>Tools</u> Sizing and Estimating techniques Velocity Analysis
Project Time Management		Define Activities Sequence Activities Estimate Activity Resources Estimate Activity Duration Develop Schedule	Outputs • Cost Baseline • EVM Baseline
Project Cost Management		Estimate Cost Determine Budget	Key concept – <i>Estimates are <u>wrong by design!</u></i> Knowing this truth, Agile avoids <u>false precision</u> in order to eliminate waste ar focuses on producing useful, reasonable cost estimates and schedules to support needed and required planning.
		• Plan Quality	Over time project metrics – such as velocity, quality, and changer rates – stabilize and Agile cost estimates become more reliable

Knowledge	* 101 - 01		Management Process Groups
Areas Project Management Integration	Initiating Develop Project Charter	Planning Develop Project Management Plan	Executing M & C Closing Oriect and Manage Monitor and Close Project or
Project Scope Management		Collect Requirements Define Scope Create WBS	Inputs Product Backlog User Stories
Management		Define Activities Sequence Activities	• Modeling techniques
Project Time Management		Estimate Activity Resources Estimate Activity Duration Develop Schedule	• Models (Multiple, small, interlocking models)
			Agile's approach to Quality is Organic, and Overt if need
Project Cost Management		Estimate Cost Determine Budget	Projects include more frequent quality review steps becau Team includes QA. Smaller, more frequent reviews redu by reducing how far off-track any work can actually go.
		Plan Ouality	Organic means that the Customer/Proxy must be involved

Why is Agile Mainstream Your PMI-ACP® Qualifications				
	Management Process Groups			
Areas Initiating Planning Inputs Prioritized Iteration Backlog	Executing Orect and Manage Project Execution	M & C • Monitor and Control Project Work • Perform Integrated Change Control	Closing • Close Project or Phase	
Retrospective Meeting Outputs <u>Tools</u> Prioritization techniques Daily Synchronization Meeting		Verify Scope Control Scope		
Outputs • Velocity Data • Backlog Updates		Control Schedule		
Work is done within the Iteration time box. Work is re- prioritized and re-sequenced outside of the Iteration. By planning outside the Iteration time box priorities and flexibility are maintained. By executing work within the time box team focus and commitment are maintained.		Control Costs		
The team uses Daily Synchronization to improve the work dynamic and periodic Retrospectives to institutionalize the team's learning into its practices.	Perform Quality Assurance	• Perform Quality Control		

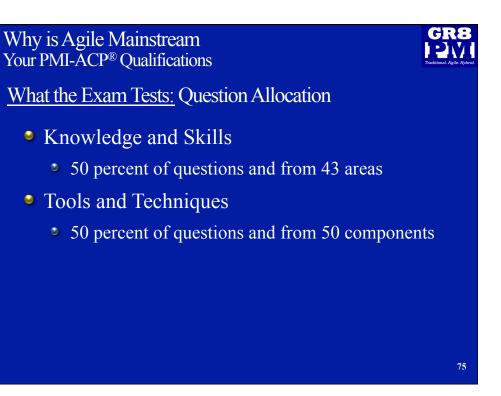
Knowledge Projec	Management Proces	ment Process Groups		
	Executing	M & C	Closing	
Product Backlog Models	Direct and Manage Project Execution	Monitor and Control Project Work Perform Integrated Change Control	 Close Project or Phase 	
 Organic techniques Overt techniques 		Verify Scope Control Scope		
 Tests and Acceptance Criteria for Stories Multiple small, interlocking Models 		Control Schedule		
gile's approach to Quality is to reduce waste by reducing how r off-track any work can actually go.				
rganic QA uses TDD practices (and automated testing tools in oftware) to enable frequent work reviews and Customer/Proxy valuation of the emerging increment of the solution.		Control Costs		
vert data capture and reporting is done if needed due to the ontext of the project, or if required by regulators or others.	Perform Quality Assurance	 Perform Quality Control 		

Vhy is Agile Mainstream our PMI-ACP® Qualifications What the Exam Tests			GRB PYMI Treditional Agile Hybrid.
 The ACP exam is based on 11 book. That body of work covers 3,888 page. The 11 authors sometimes have difform opposing opinions regarding agile provide the provided the provide the provided the provide the provide the provide the provided the	ges. ering a	nd/or	uthors.
Title: Agile Estimating and Planning Agile Retrospectives: Making Good Teams Great Agile Project Management: Creating Innovative Products Agile Project Management with Scrum Lean-Agile Software Development: Achieving Enterprise Agility The Software Project Manager's Bridge to Agility Agile Software Development: The Cooperative Game Coaching Agile Teams Becoming Agile: In an Imperfect World The Art of Agile Development User Stories Applied: For Agile Software Development	Price \$ 54.99 \$ 29.95 \$ 49.99 \$ 39.99 \$ 39.99 \$ 49.99 \$ 49.99 \$ 42.99 \$ 44.99 \$ 44.99 \$ 39.99 \$ 44.99 \$ 507.85	Pages 368 200 432 192 304 384 504 352 408 440 <u>304</u> 3,888	73

Why is Agile Mainstream Your PMI-ACP® Qualifications

What the Exam Tests: A Passing Grade

- Based on the PMP credential, and exam standards, about 61% of test takers will pass.
- The exam has 120 multiple-choice questions.
 - 100 scored questions.
 - 20 un-scored, development questions
- A passing score require enough correct answers within the 3 hour time period.



Agile. Hybrid.
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