



# Lean Software & Kanban

Software Engineering II  
WS 2019/20

Enterprise Platform and Integration Concepts

# Lean Software's Main Idea



Reduce Waste

## Waste

- Anything not delivered to the customer
- Artifacts that do not deliver a business value

Lean software inspired by

- Toyota's "lean manufacturing" industrial production
- Just-in-time production

# Lean Software's Principles



## 1. Eliminate Waste

- Anything not delivering business value
- E.g. requirements documents, partially done work, rarely used features (bloat), bugs, task switching, waiting

## 2. Amplify learning

- “Try-it, test-it, fix-it” rather than “do it right the first time”
- Short iteration cycles

## 3. Decide as late as possible

- Avoid up front design decisions, make choices when information is available

## 4. Deliver as fast as possible

- Working system at every iteration, fast feedback cycle

# Lean Software's Principles



## 5. Empower the team

- Motivate the team, self-organization
- “Find good people and let them do their own job”

## 6. Build integrity in

- Maintain the consistency of a system's design
- E.g. through refactoring, automated tests, complete build system

## 7. See the whole

- Focus on overall progress of the project
- Strong common sense

# Lean Software Summary

- **Idea:** Software development can benefit from industrial production recipes
- However, software has no production, only design
- “Lean” can be seen as more philosophy than method
- Reminder to look out for waste of any kind

A yellow sticky note with two red pushpins at the top, containing text about the applicability of Lean.

“Lean” is applicable in many sectors, e.g. lean startups



# Kanban

## (看板)



For  
Chepstow M48  
follow  
M4 S. WALES

Flow is constricted by bottlenecks  
(at full capacity, there is little throughput)

# Kanban's Main Idea



## Minimize Work In Progress

- Kanban: literally “signboard” or “billboard” in Japanese
- Inspired by Toyota
- Visual process-management approach (“Kanban boards”)
  
- “Stop Starting, Start Finishing”
- Ensure just-in-time production



# Core Kanban Practices

## 1. Limit work in progress (Kanban Limits)


- Limit amount of tickets per column
- Focus on most productive task for the project
- Pull work from previous columns
- Reduce context switching (waste)

## 2. Visualize

- Shared Kanban-Board with process steps as columns
- Requirements (tasks, user stories,...) travel as notes from left to right.

## 3. Manage flow

- Measure length of queue, average cycle time and throughput
- Identify bottlenecks and allow planning



There are many solutions for digital Kanban boards, it feels significantly different to move physical post-its though

# Core Kanban Practices



## 4. Make policies explicit

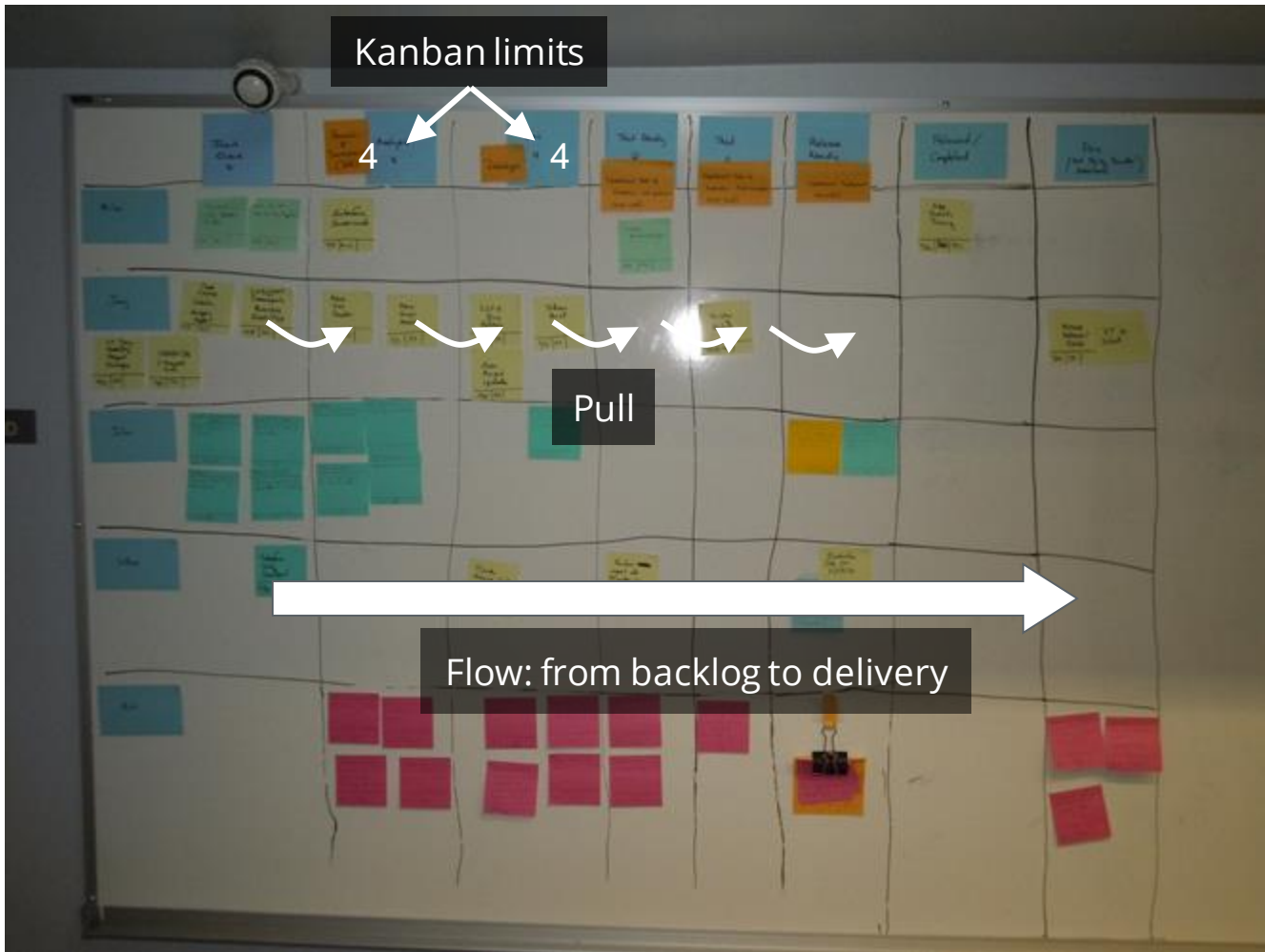
- Create explicit shared understanding of rules and assumptions
- E.g. what columns mean, Definition of Done, which ticket to pull next

## 5. Implement feedback loops

- Process of continuous improvement (“kaizen” in Japanese)
- Don’t wait for feedback, build it into the process

## 6. Improve collaboratively, evolve experimentally

- Try things out, evaluate



# Push vs. Pull Systems

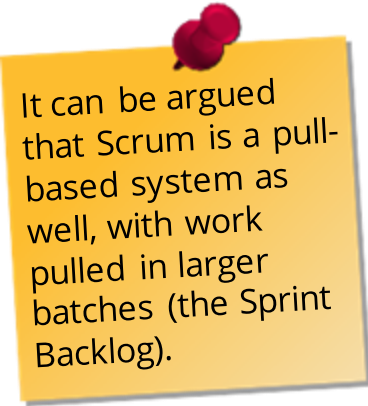
- How a team handles the inventory & scheduling of work items
- **Push production:** based on forecasted demand, schedule
- **Pull production:** based on consumed products, take only what is needed, process immediately

## **Scrum** Sprint Planning: **Push**

- Forecasted demand (business needs)
- Estimated capacity of team

## **Kanban:** **Pull**

- No need for planning, no queue to push into
- Stories worked on based on actual demand and actual capacity



It can be argued that Scrum is a pull-based system as well, with work pulled in larger batches (the Sprint Backlog).

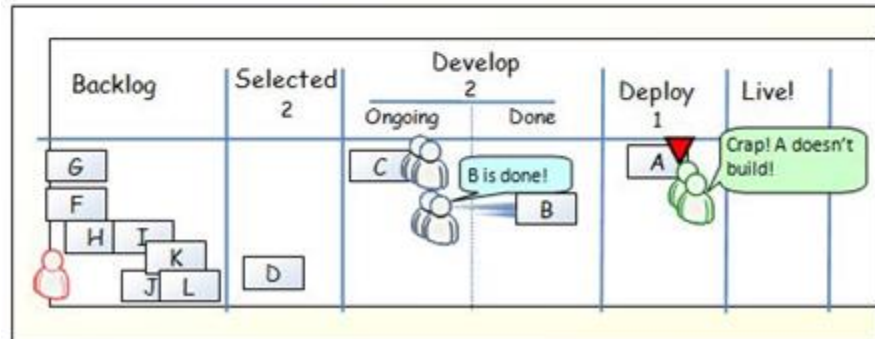
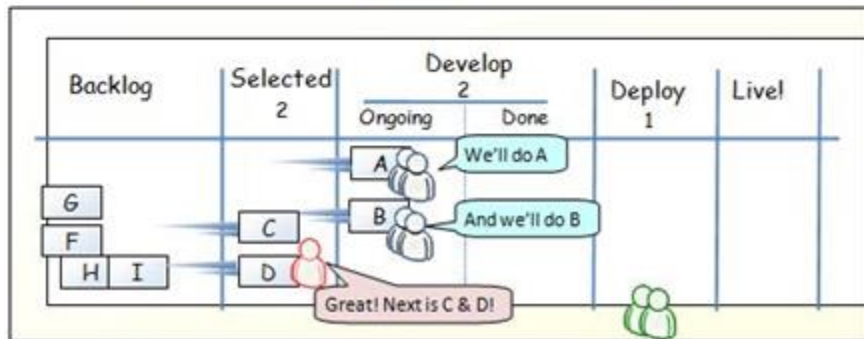
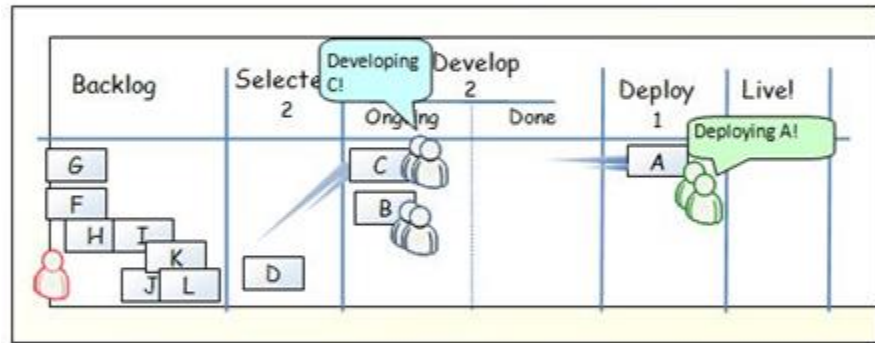
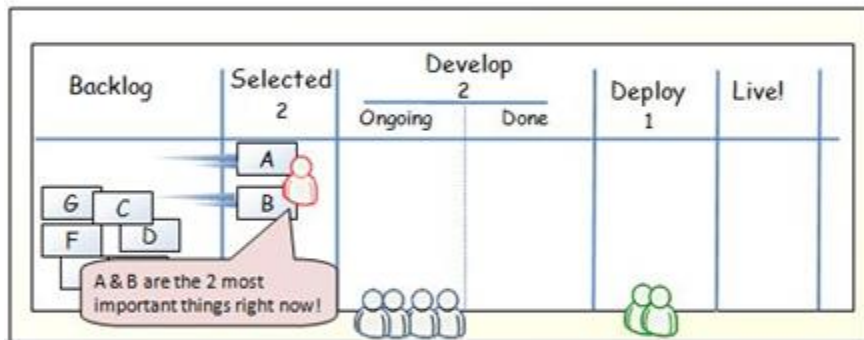
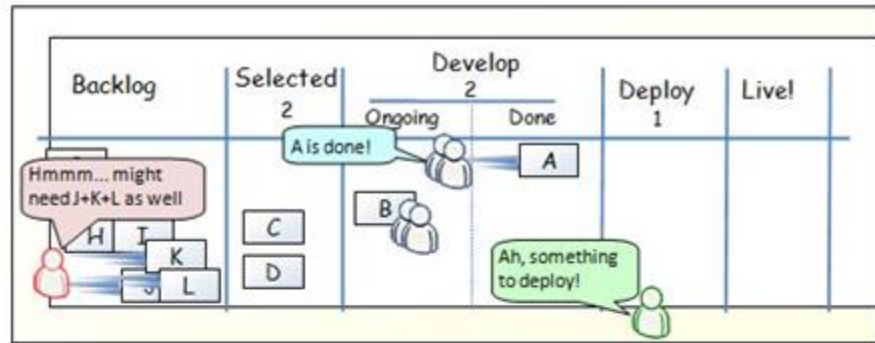
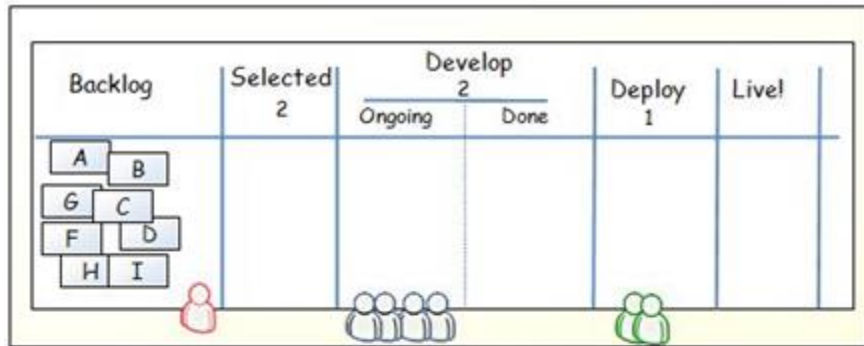


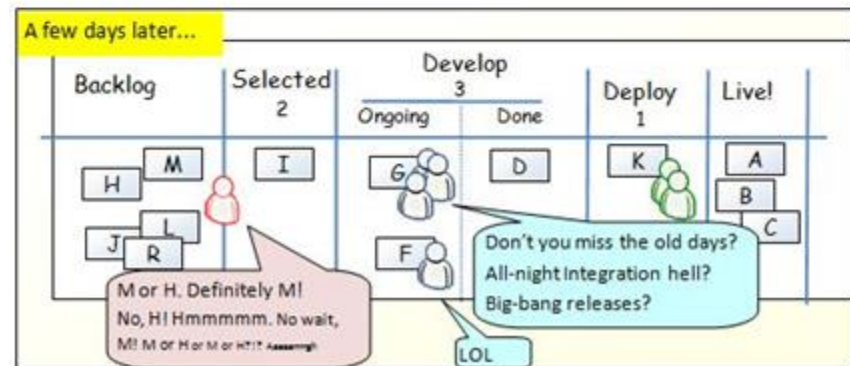
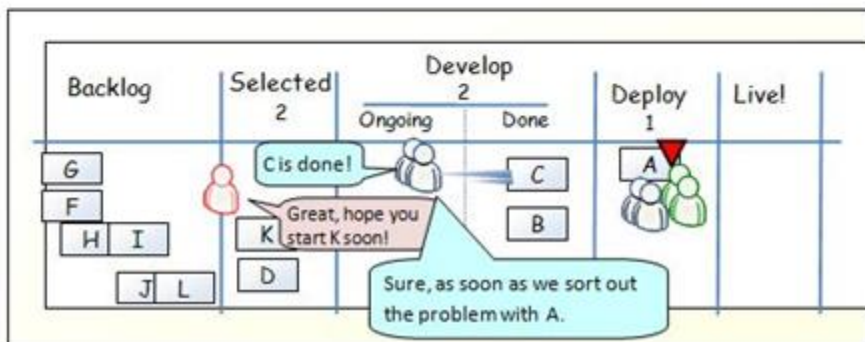
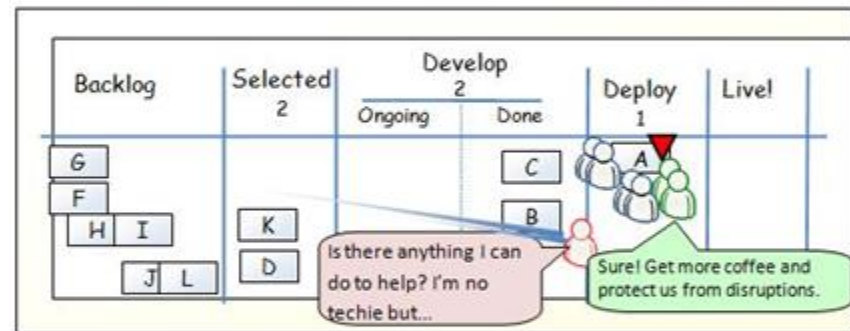
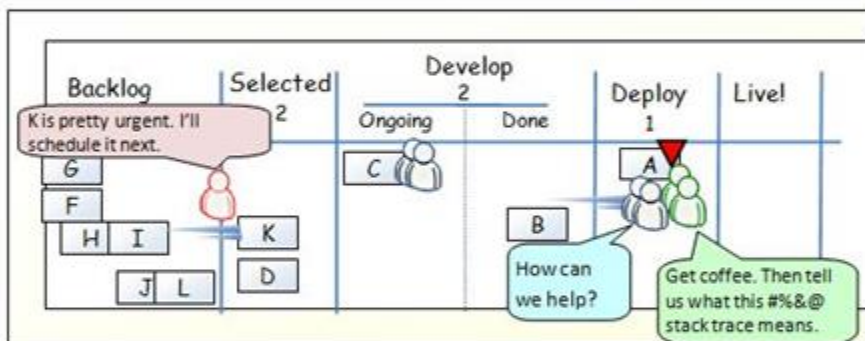
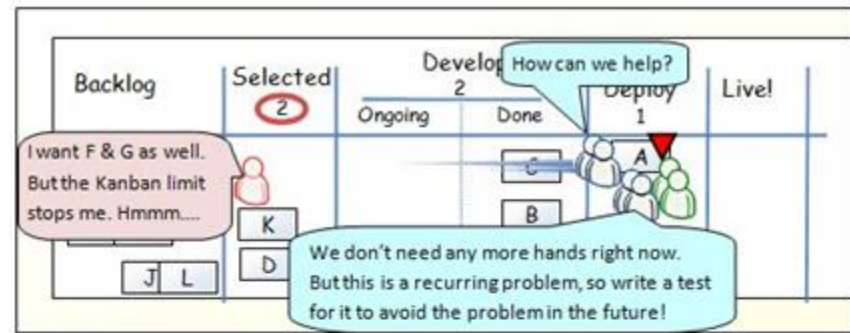
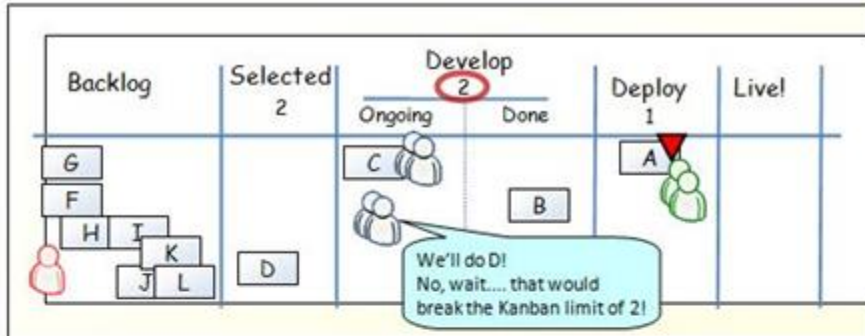
Subdivisions by subject / swim lanes



# One day in Kanban Land

(A comic by Henrik Kniberg)







# Metrics — Cumulative Flow Diagram

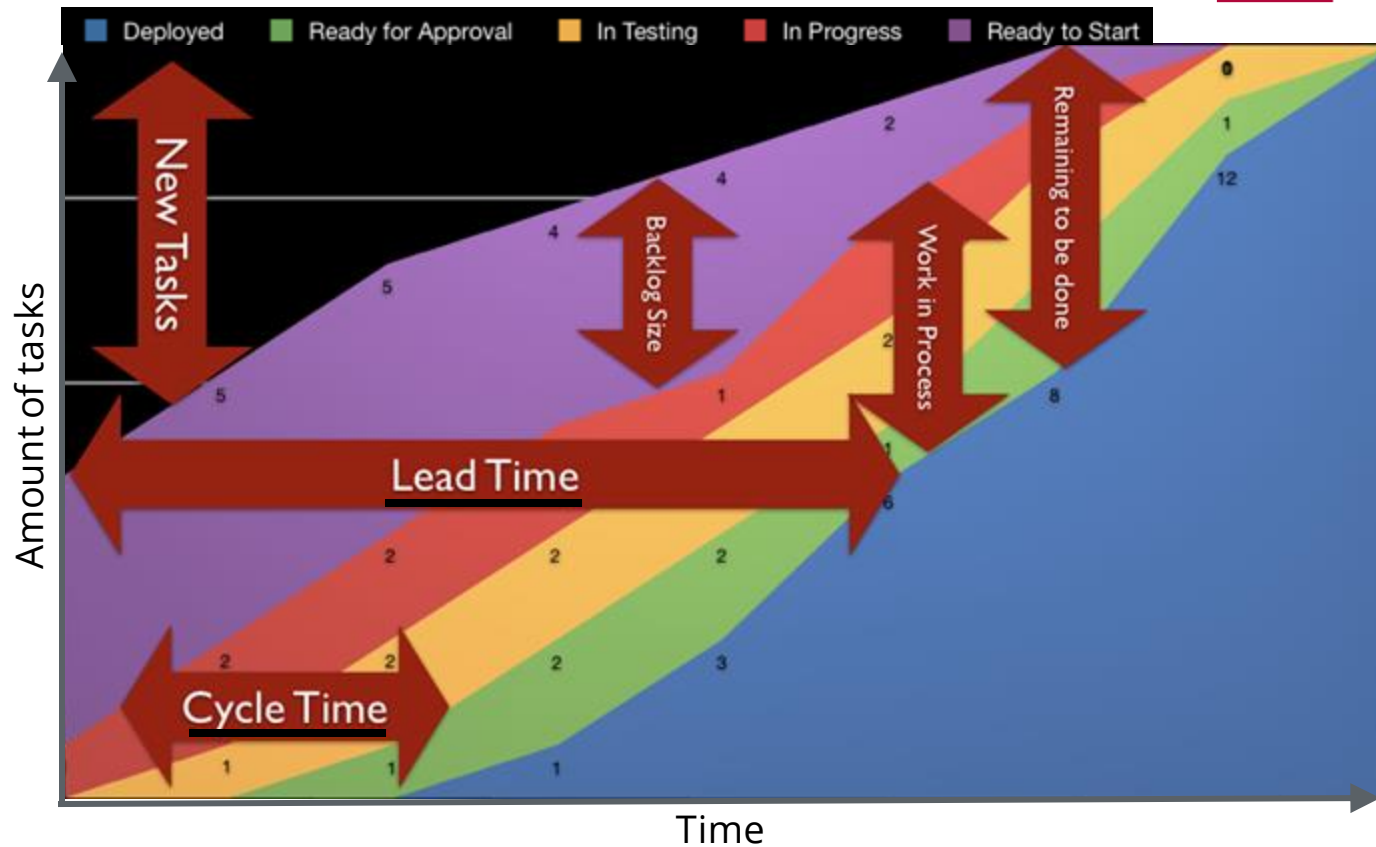


## Lead Time:

Time from ticket being placed on board to ticket delivered

## Cycle Time:

Time from starting work on ticket to finishing



# Discussion



- Main differences between Scrum and Kanban?
- What could be the biggest challenges when employing Kanban?
- What would be a "Kanban Master's" tasks?  
Is this a necessary role?
- What domains/contexts is...
  - Kanban better suited for?
  - Scrum better suited for?

# References



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