

SUCCESS FACTORS FOR

Agile Planning

Agile Planning Successfully and Purposefully -
Your Competitive Advantage



Mathias V. Waldeck

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 - Volatility (volatility)

 - Uncertainty

 - Complexity

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- Problems of traditional planning

 - Continuation of the existing project

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 - Agile Planning

- Planning Onion

 - Product Planning

 - Release planning

 - Sprint Planning / Iteration Planning

 - Daily Planning

Release planning

- Content vs. Time

 - Content based release planning

 - Time-based release planning

 - The best of both

MVP product and release planning for advanced users

Sprint Planning

What should be achieved?

What capacity the team has

Which competencies are available and to what extent?

The scope of the various requirements

Velocity-based sprint planning

Commitment-based sprint planning

Agile estimation

The most important result is not a number

Complexity instead of effort

Commercial estimates

Story Points, ideal days, working days, t-shirt sizes and dog breeds

Story Points

Ideal days - ideal hours

Working days

T-Shirt Sizes

Dog breeds and similar categorizations

Incorrect estimates as a success factor - why we should make

more mistakes

Estimate tasks?

Estimation methods

Planning Poker

Triangulation

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Bucket system

Large/unsure/small

Bibliography

Planning

The VUCA world

For some years now, articles on new and changing challenges facing the economy and people have been appearing in the press and specialist literature. Examples of this are rapid changes, the dynamics of markets and fashion trends, the ever-increasing complexity and interconnectedness of topics and systems, global competition, the speed at which markets and technologies change, and the clash of different ways of thinking, philosophies and political systems.

Many experts summarize this situation under the term "VUCA" or "VUCA world". But what does it mean to live and plan in a VUCA world and what exactly does VUCA stand for?

VUCA stands for

- Volatility (volatility)
- Uncertainty
- Complexity (complexity)
- Ambiguity (ambiguity)

Volatility (volatility)

Volatility refers to the speed of change in an industry, a market or the world in general. It is characterized by fluctuations in demand, turbulence and short time to market. We recognize increasing volatility, for example, in the speed at which technological change occurs. Due to ever more advanced technologies and the use of ever faster computers and more sophisticated development tools, we are talking in some industries about capacities and development speeds in some technologies doubling annually, for example. The more volatile the world is, the faster things change.

Uncertainty

Uncertainty refers to the extent to which we can reliably predict the future. Part of the uncertainty is perceived and associated with people's inability to understand what is going on. However, uncertainty is also a more objective characteristic of an environment. Really uncertain environments are those that do not allow for prediction, even on a statistical basis. The more uncertain the world is, the more difficult it is to predict.

Complexity