

Technical Debt

Why you should care

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Audience survey

1. Developers or Architects?

2. Product Owners/Project Managers?

3. Involved with Agile projects?

Different perspectives on technical debt

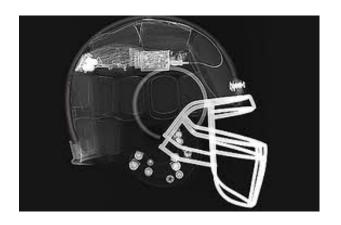
1. Domain knowledge — "Sprint 3: "Now that we know more about this product, we should do something about that code we shipped"

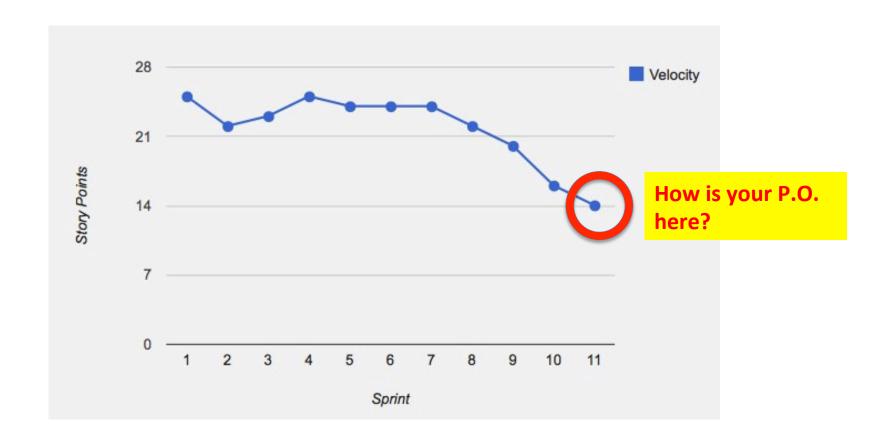
- 2. Prudent design decisions Sprint 1: "Let's use this framework now and adapt to a better framework on the next sprints"
- 3. Sacrifice of good software development practices "No time for refactoring. We will deal with this later"

Face the brutal facts:

It will happen!







what the hell is happening with this project?!?



which option would you go for?

1. the easy and quick way, but the code and solution doesn't seem quite proper...

Future looks dark...



2. a proper design and implementation along with refactoring, but it will take longer to ship.

No clouds ahead!

really? 18





the metaphor

Manifesto for Agile Software Development

We are uncovering better ways of developing software by doing it and helping others do it. Through this work we have come to value:

Individuals and interactions over processes and tools
Working software over comprehensive documentation
Customer collaboration over contract negotiation
Responding to change over following a plan

That is, while there is value in the items on the right, we value the items on the left more.

Kent Beck
Mike Beedle
Arie van Bennekum
Alistair Cockburn
Ward Cunningham
Martin Fowler

James Grenning
Jim Highsmith
Andrew Hunt
Ron Jeffries
Jon Kern
Brian Marick

Robert C. Martin Steve Mellor Ken Schwaber Jeff Sutherland Dave Thomas

the metaphor...

- every time you choose the first option (the "dark side one") you create debt (like a financial debt)
 - if it is a debt, it incurs interest
- you may pay only the interest
- or you may pay down the principal, reducing the interest in the future



"Technical debt is everything that makes your code harder to change."

(Tom Poppendiek -Lean Software Development)

such as....

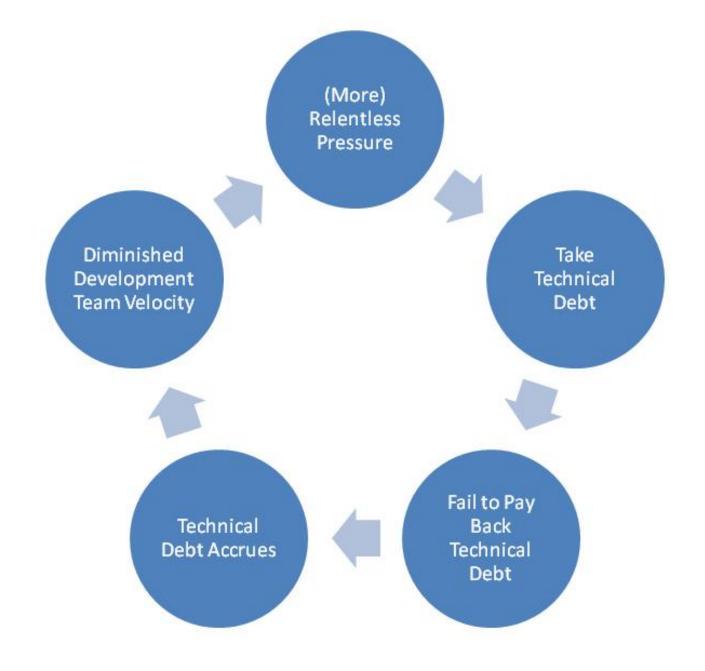
- Not the right design choices
- duplicated code
- lack of tests
- "workarounds"
- Unnecessary complexity
- •



interest?!?

- bugs
- extra effort
- slower velocity
- milestone delays





http://theagileexecutive.com/category/technical-debt/



"Every minute spent on not-quite-right code counts as interest on that debt. Entire engineering organizations can be brought to a stand-still under the debt load of an unconsolidated implementation..."

(Ward Cunningham, 1992)

why you should care?

interest?!?

- bugs
- extra effort
- slower velocity
- delays





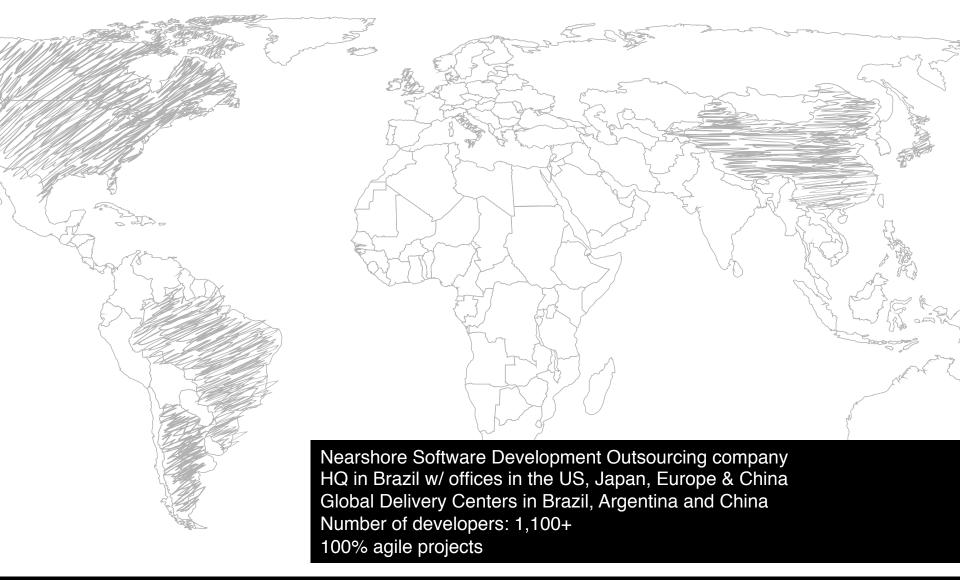




a little context

Ci&T





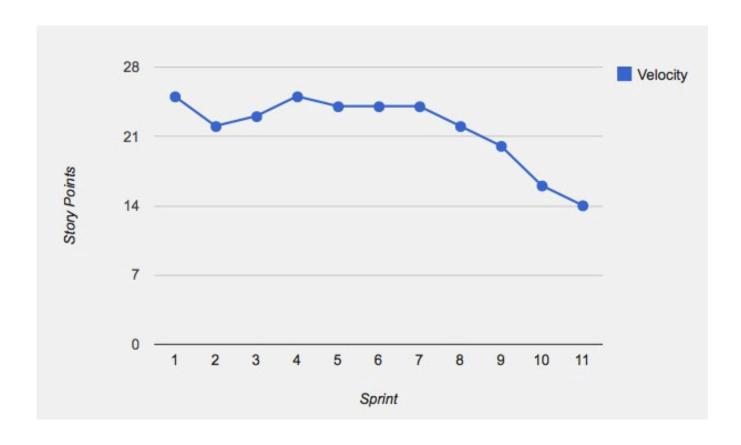
What do we deal with

- Different platforms/technologies/ frameworks
- New developers (different levels)
- New customers
- Aggressive timelines
- One Production System across the organization

some sad stories

(and fortunately other very happy ones!)

do you remember this chart?

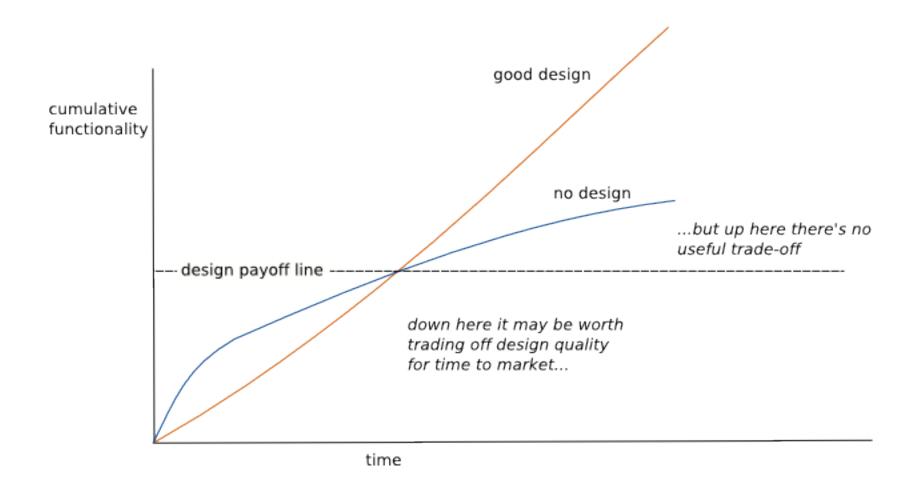


what the hell is happening with this project?!?

it is a true project... 😊

- Aggressive timeline to ship the product
 - prudent technical debt ("let's fix it later!")
 - yes! We met the milestone! ☺
- But.... a new "critical" milestone was set...
 - reckless technical debt
 - things got more difficult (extra effort, extra bugs, frustrated team, unhappy customer...)
 - two sprints spent on refactoring, almost no new functionality delivered...
 - we didn't meet the second milestone... ☺
 - a long time to recover credibility.

Design Stamina Hypothesis (by Martin Fowler @ Agile Brazil 2010)



http://www.martinfowler.com/bliki/DesignStaminaHypothesis.html

let's look another example...



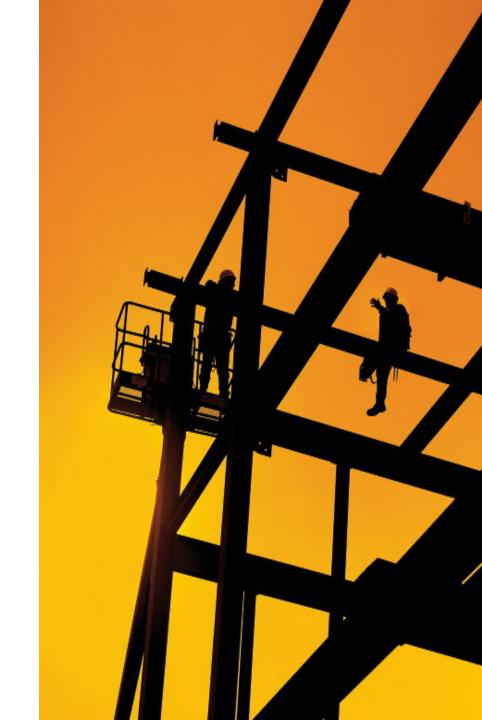
what a hell is happening with this project?!?

lack of automated tests and continuous integration!

- complex billing system for an insurance company
 - several integrations with legacy systems
 - automated tests were not easy to be created (and kept working later!) → not prioritized
 - Product Owner wouldn't accept to spend sprint capacity with what he saw as "no value"
- after some time (and PO not so happy) team was able to create a minimal test suite (one entire sprint spent on that!)
 - keep this testing code up and running had become part of the definition of done (as it should have been since day 0)
 - in the following sprint, regression tests effort dropped half as well as the bugs found by the PO! ☺

a good reference now!

- a large construction company
- 18 months project
- High business complexity
- company board as the main stakeholders (even PO)
- Ci&T team: 12 people
- monthly shipping



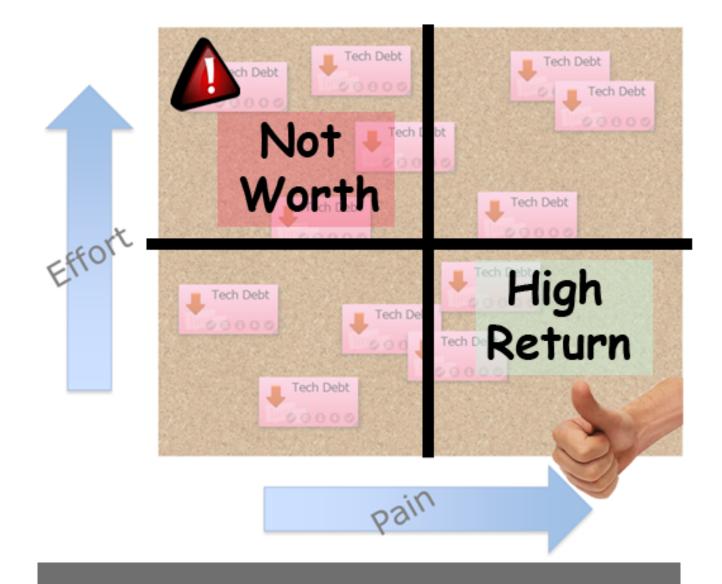
technical debt under control!

- code standards / design / code reviews / frequent refactoring
 - cost to add new features is almost the same since sprint 3
- continuous integration / automated tests
 - daily builds deployed on customer environment
 - completely automated deploy process

how to pay the debt?







2 – evaluate and prioritize



3 – do not accumulate

continuous integration

TDD

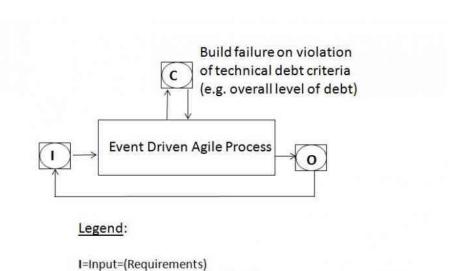
code reviews

Refactoring (including reflecting your new knowledge about business domain)

Review your design decisons and refactor to reflect them

4 – pay

And then add it to your software development process as a technical debt reduction framework



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O=Output=(Code Increment in the build)

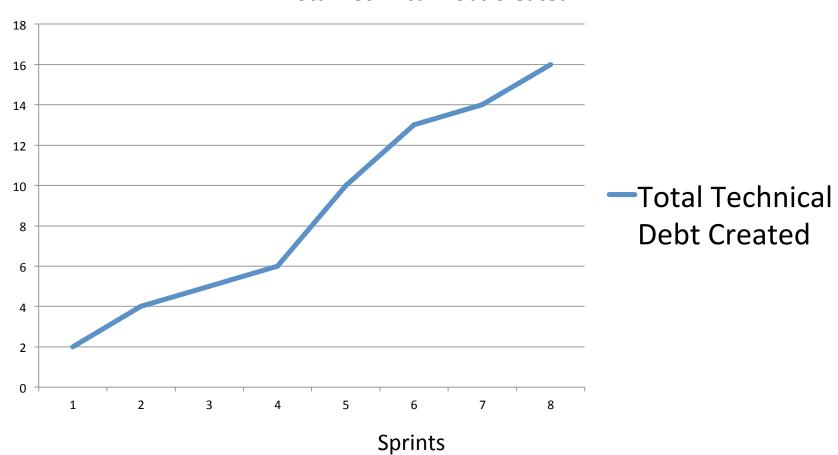
C=Control Unit= ('Stop the line' & convene a team meeting)

e.g.: part of
Continuous Integration,
Definition of done,
Daily reviews
Retrospectives,

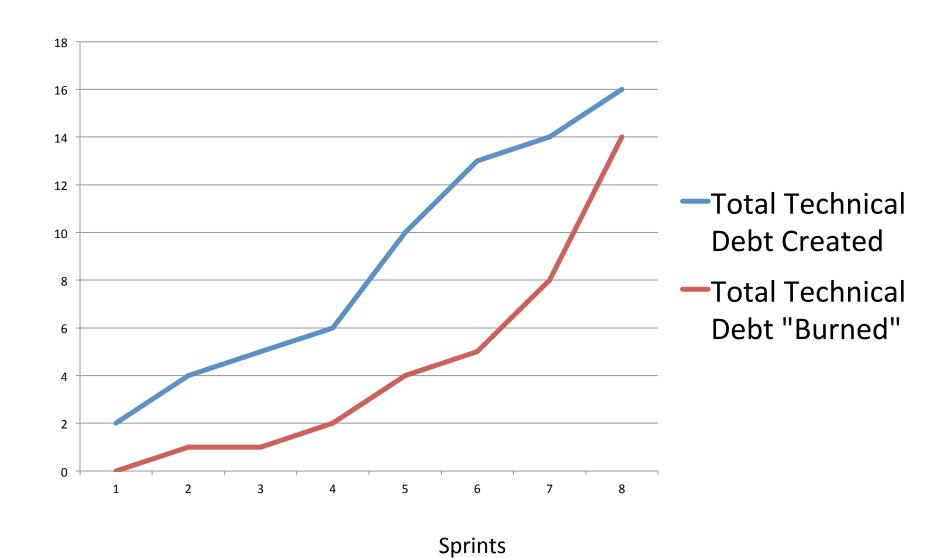
...

Measure it

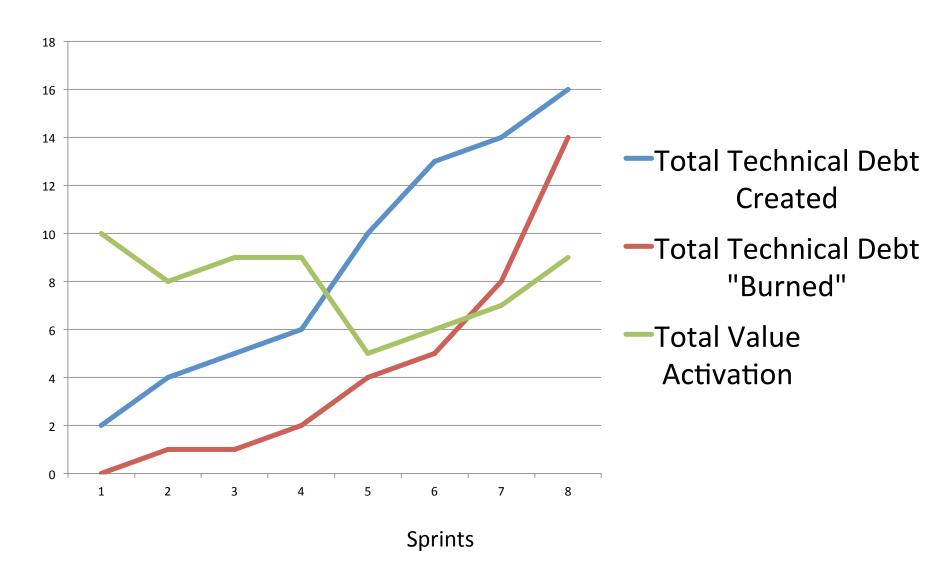
Total Technical Debt Created



Measure it



Measure and try and correlate it



and how about the product owner?

(because it seems he is somehow important, doesn't it?)

you may see him as the bad guy...

- pushing the team extremely hard
- adding unnecessary complexity
- not opened to technical arguments.

but he is the one who will have to pay for the debt eventually!



it is all about communication and transparency

 The product owner – usually - does not know what is refactoring, code review, TDD, etc

 He/she needs to know what is the size of the debt and make conscious decisions about when and how to pay it

Technical Debt – To summarize:

It's expensive to fix, but much more expensive to ignore

 Stick it to everyone's mind, from developers, managers to P.Os. The metaphor is fantastic to any level in the organization

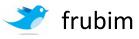
Establish a technical debt reduction
 framework – Measure, correlate and act

Thanks!

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references

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 Carsten Ruseng Jakobsen, Jeff Sutherland, Ph.D.