

# The Big Picture of Continuous Everything

Eriks Klotins

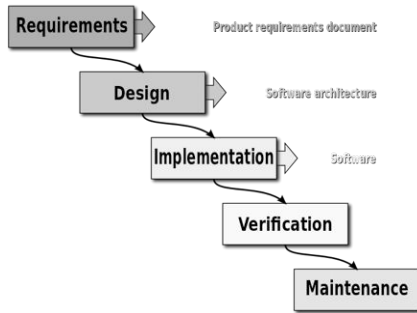


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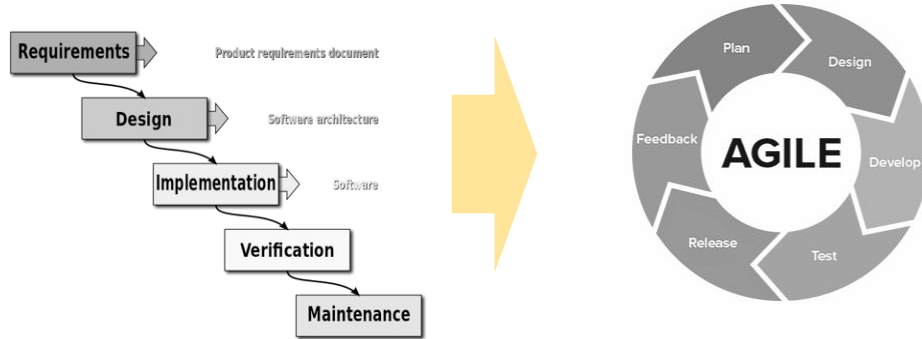
# **Everyone Wants to Get Better At Delivering Software**

# From Plan-driven, to Agile, to Continuous



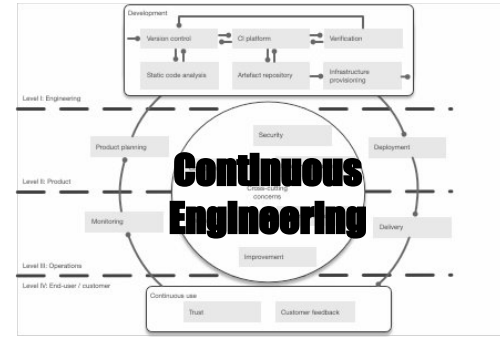
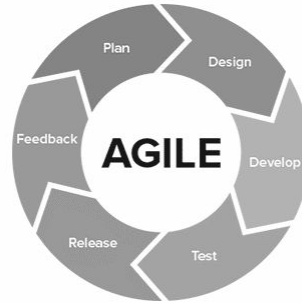
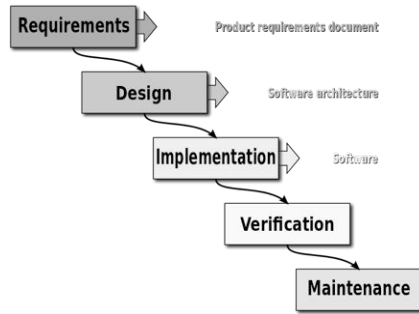
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- All project value (and risk) is delivered at the end
- It may take years to identify and fix a problem
- Relies on upfront process & planning

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  - Relies on upfront process & planning
- Release every few weeks
  - Value is delivered in chunks throughout the project
  - It may take a few weeks to discover and fix a problem
  - Relies on flexible collaboration and a customer in the room

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- Release quickly and ASAP
- Value is delivered continuously in small increments
- Data enables rapid and precise course adjustments
- Relies on automation, telemetry, and frequent customer feedback

# **State-of-the-Art Continuous Software Engineering**

Level I: Engineering

Level II: Product

Level III: Operations

Level IV: End-user / customer

Level I: Engineering

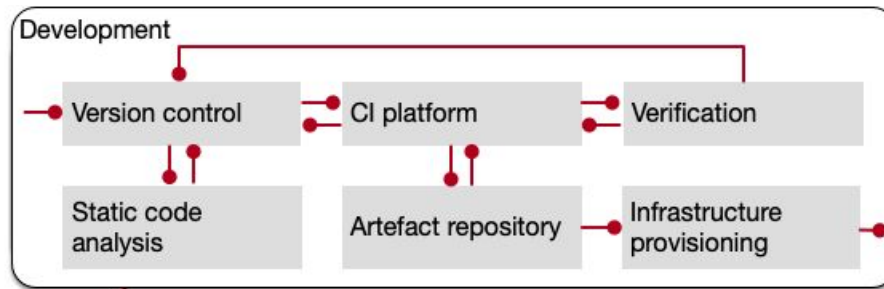
Product planning

Level II: Product

Level III: Operations

Level IV: End-user / customer





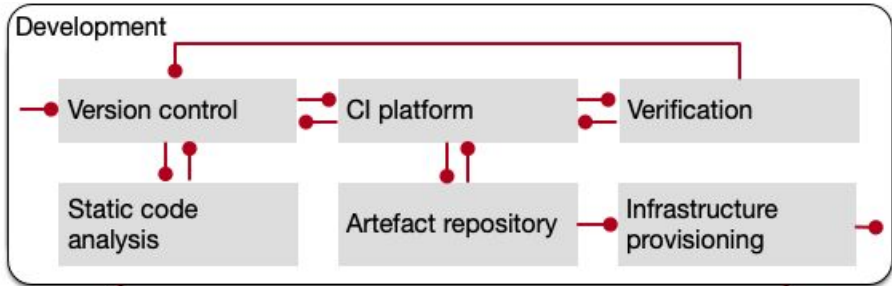
Level I: Engineering

Product planning

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Level I: Engineering

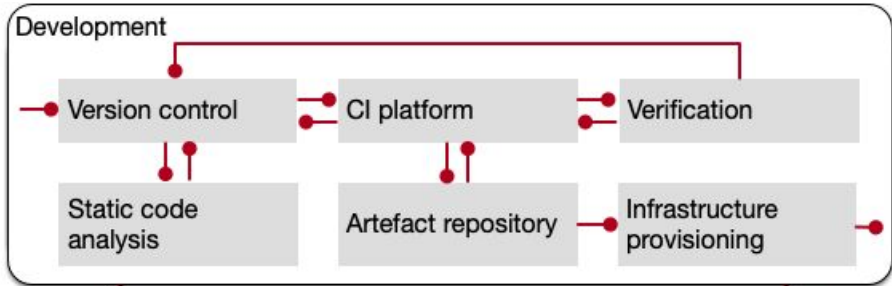
Product planning

Deployment

Level II: Product

Level III: Operations

Level IV: End-user / customer



Level I: Engineering

Product planning

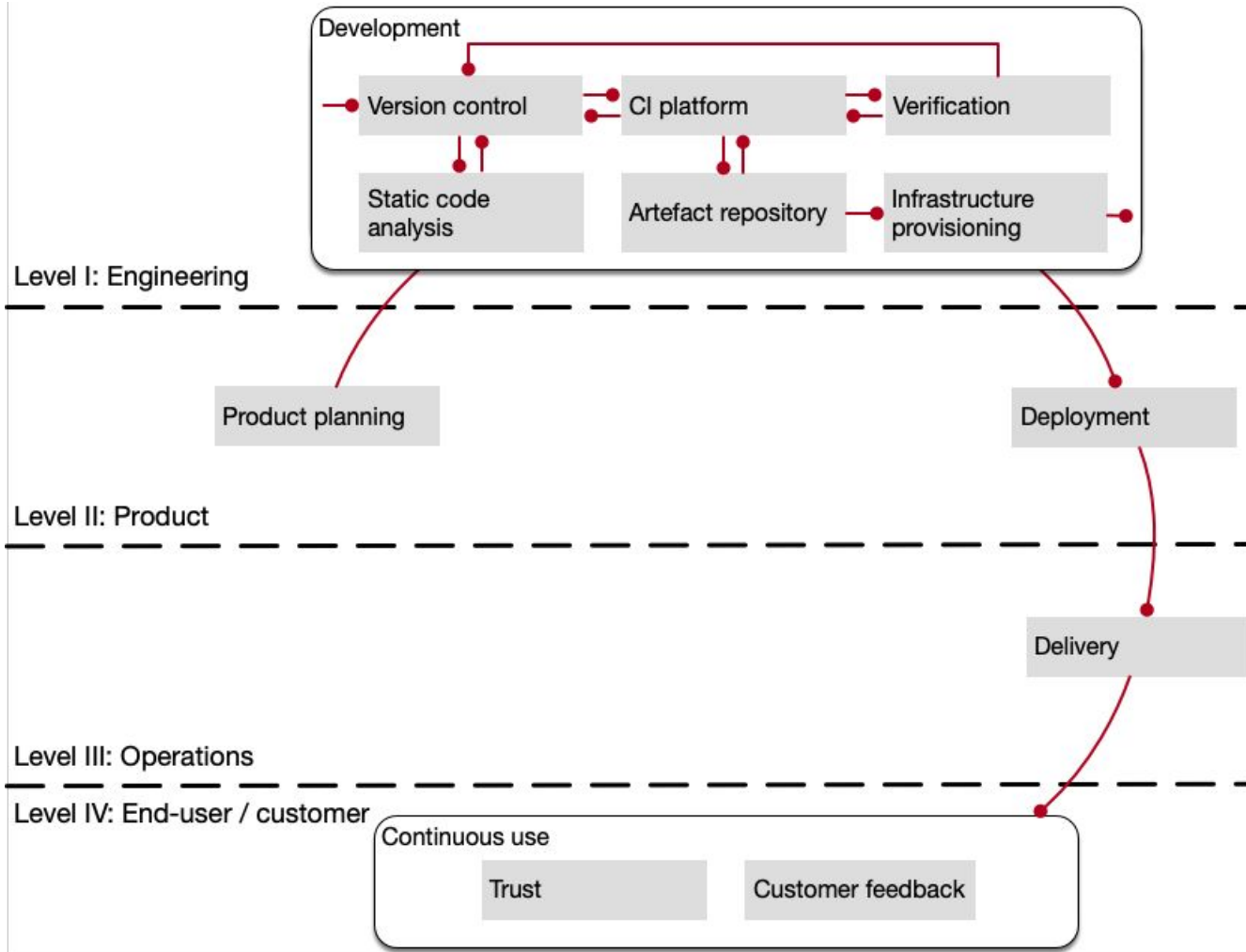
Deployment

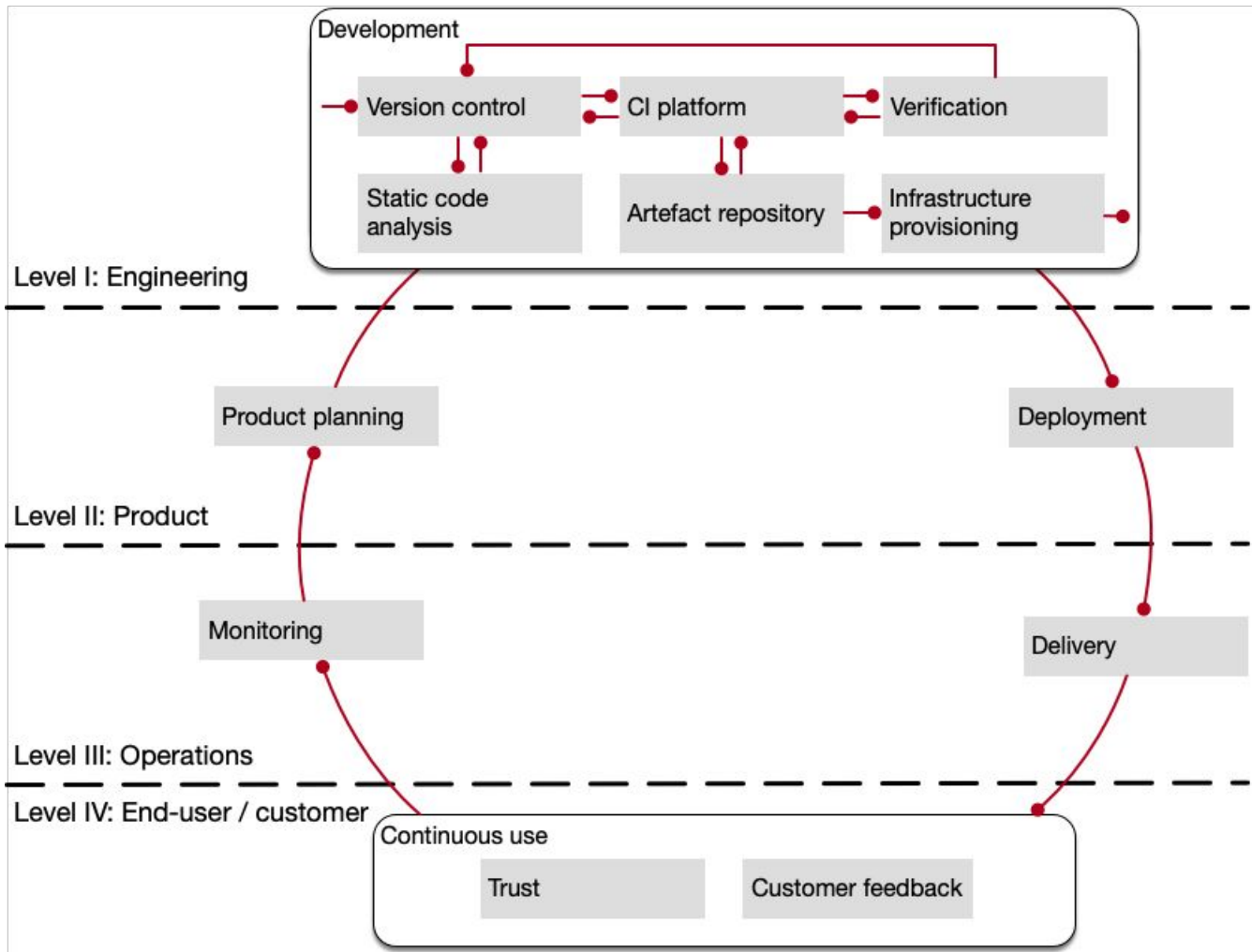
Level II: Product

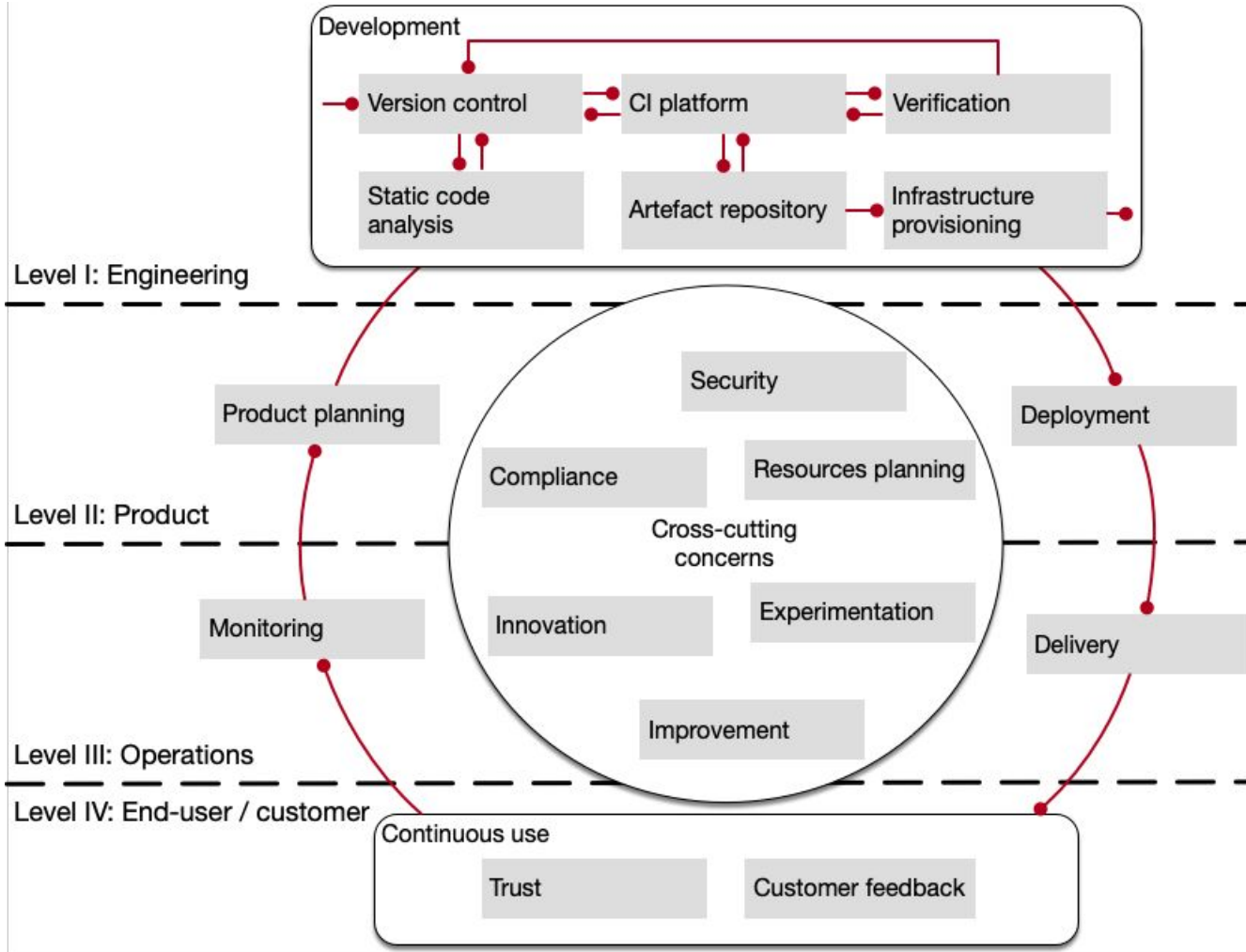
Delivery

Level III: Operations

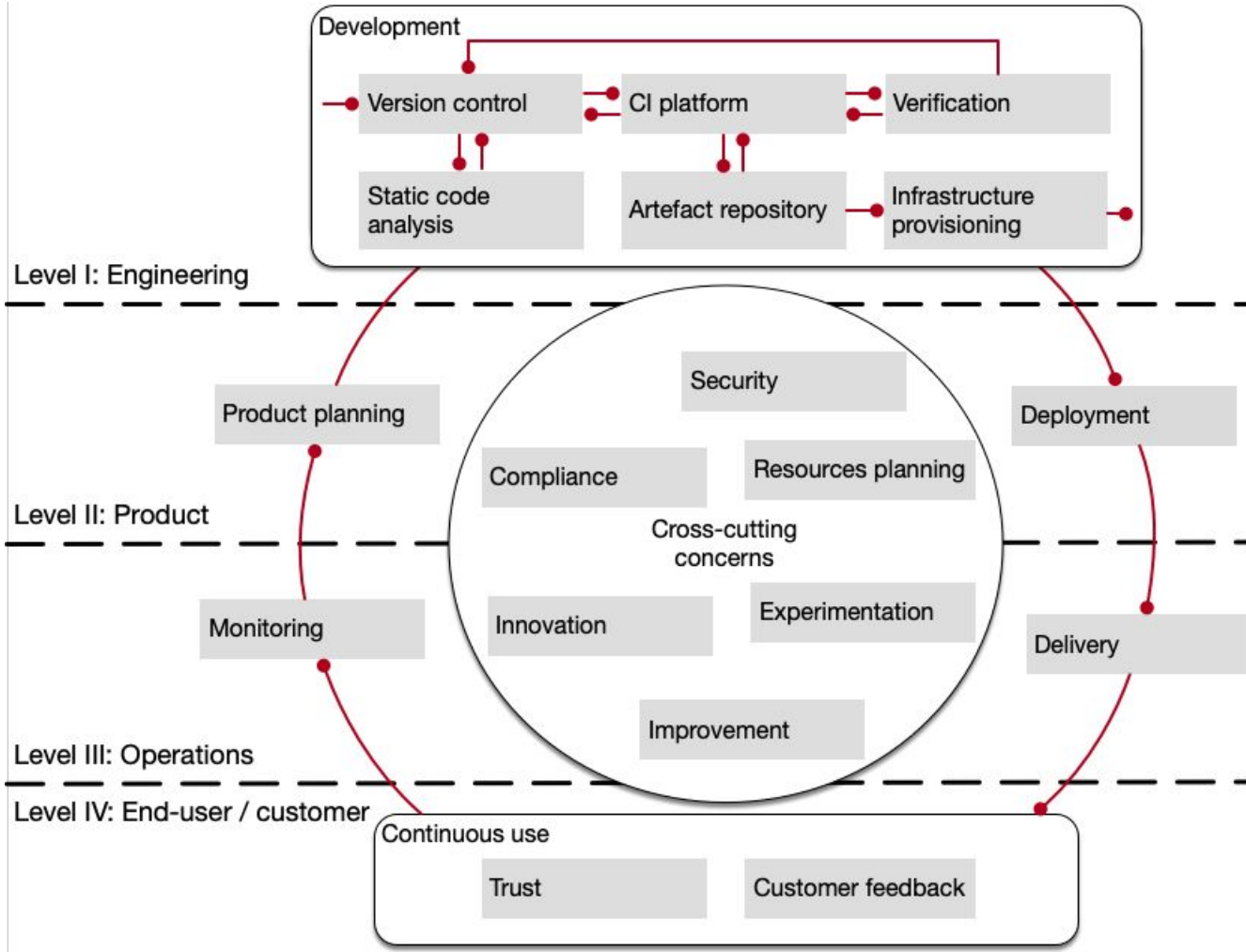
Level IV: End-user / customer



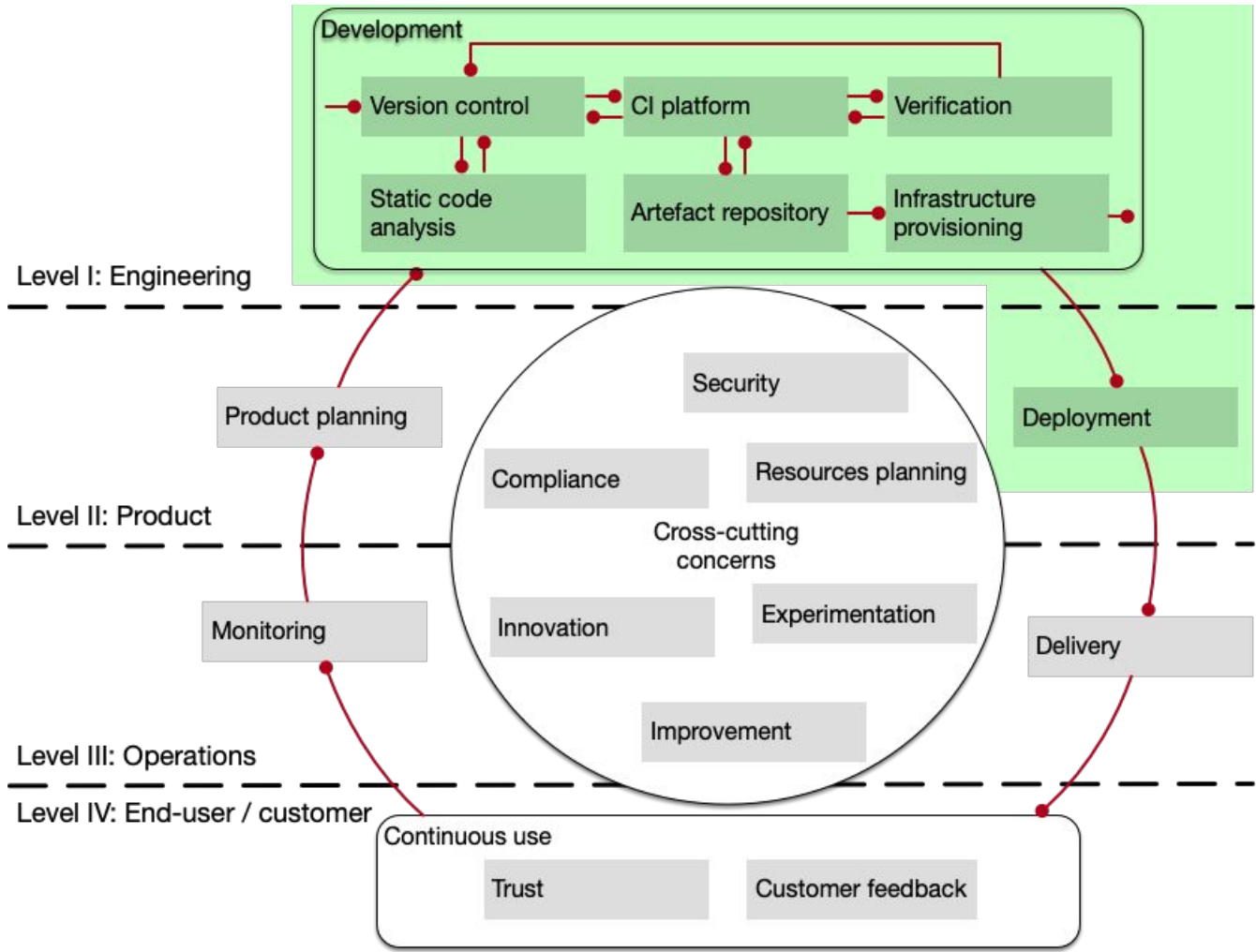


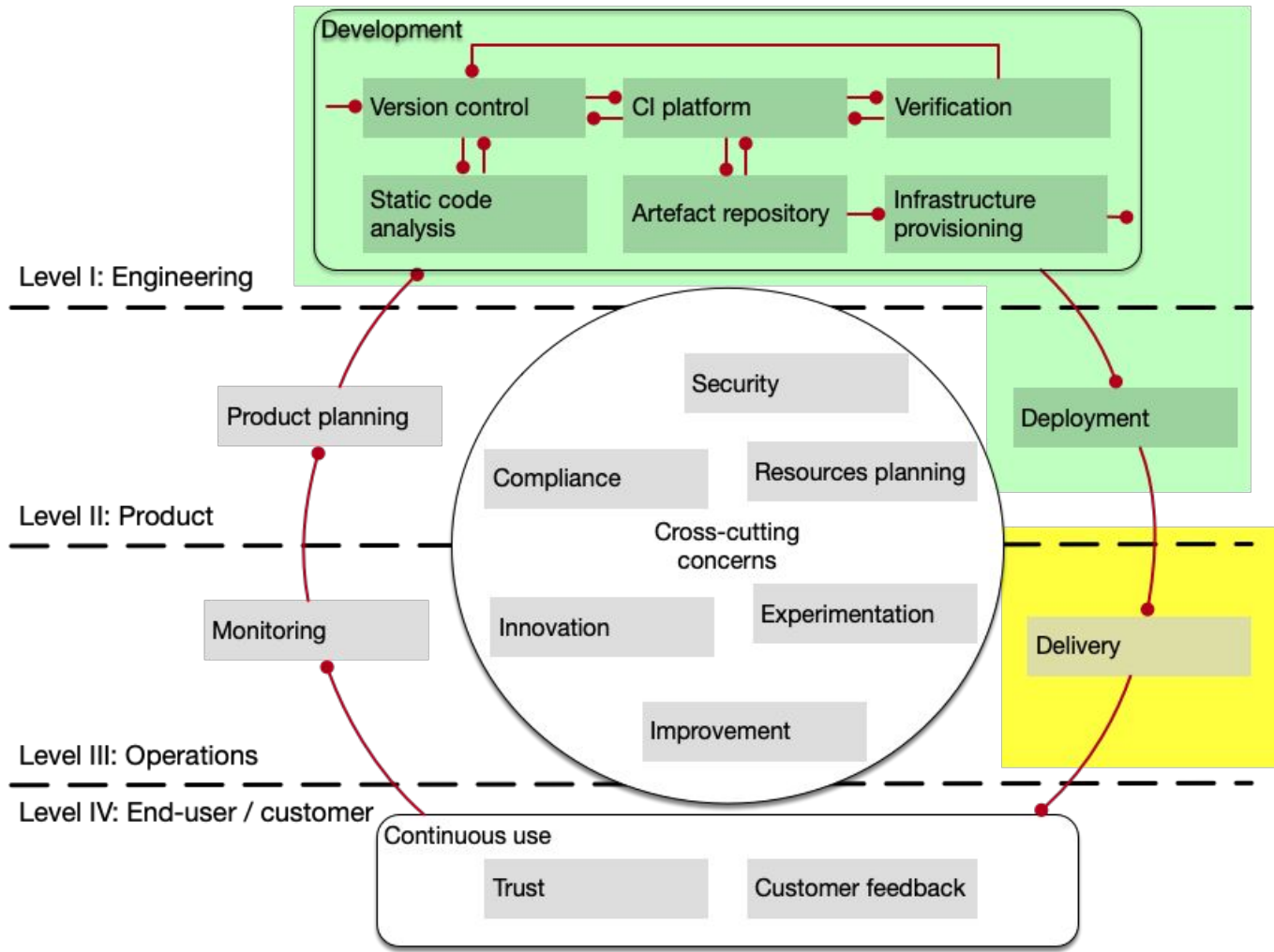


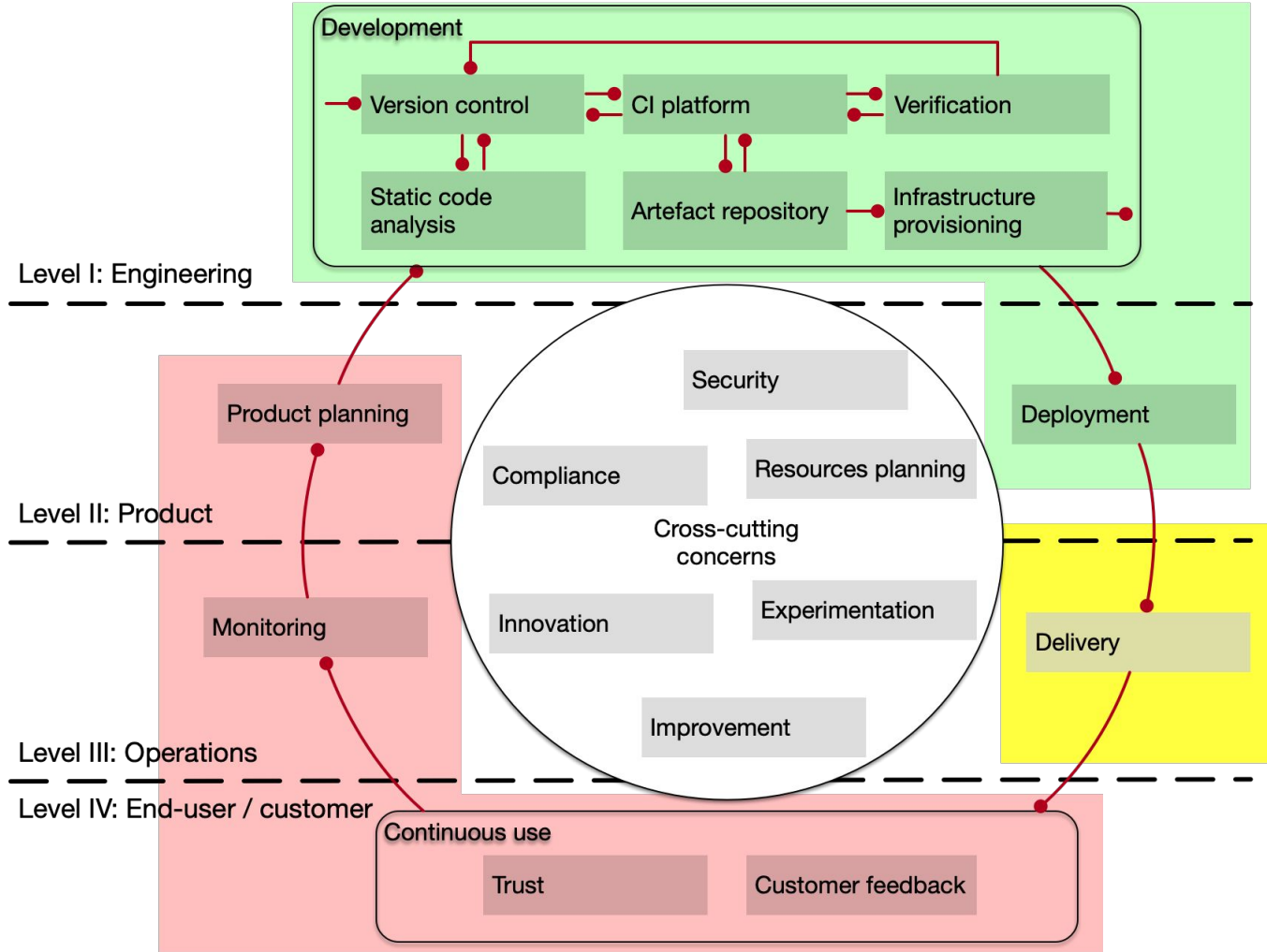
**State-of-practice**

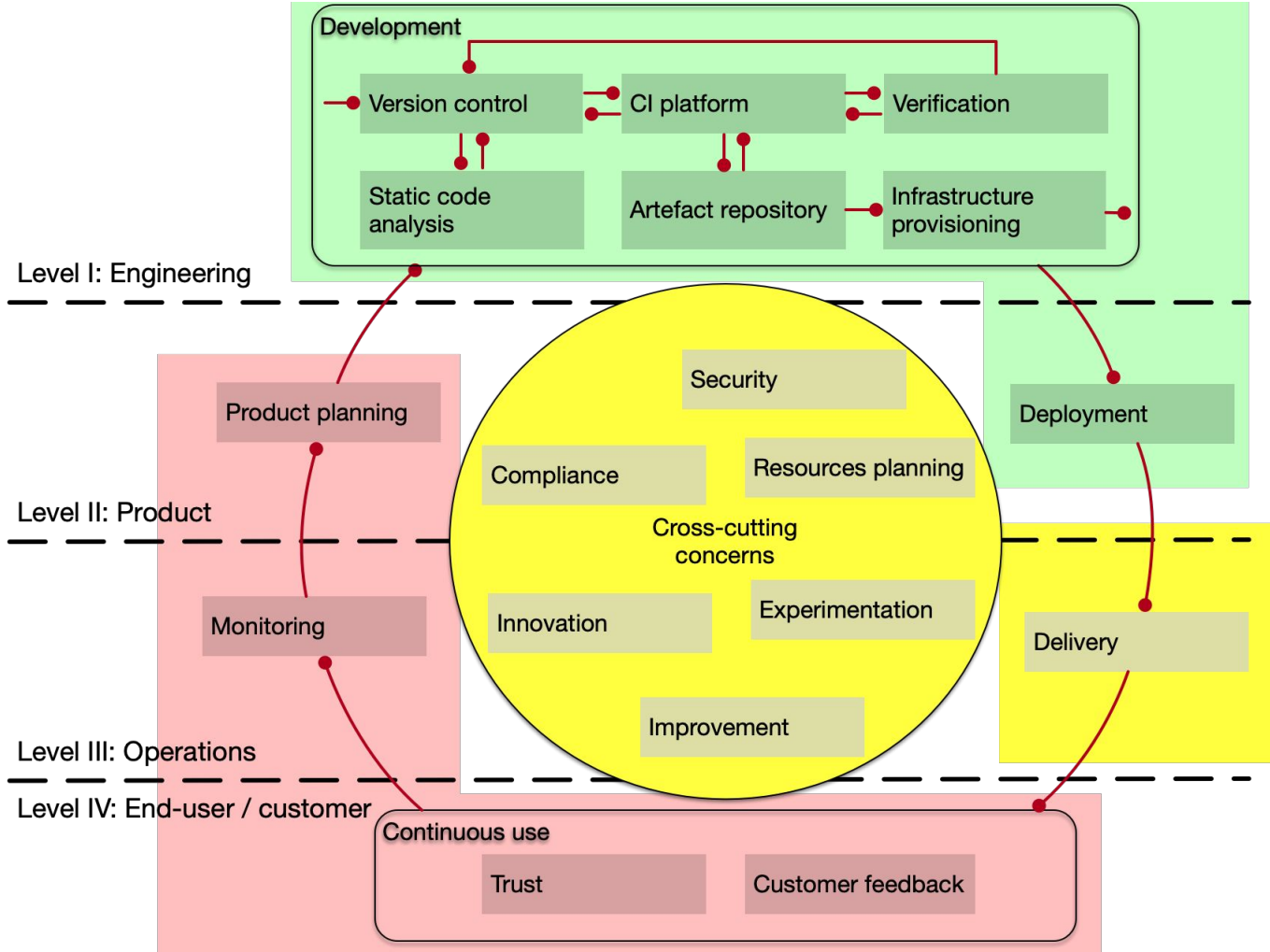












# Recurring challenges



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# Challenge 1 - Determining the adoption goals

- **Superficial goals** like “speed”, “flexibility” and “efficiency” **are not useful** to drive any **systematic changes**
  - *E.g. efficiency* may have different meaning for different stakeholders, speed may be less relevant in slow-moving markets, continuous data sharing may be out of question for systems behind an air air-gap.
  - More *{flexible|frequent|efficient|speedy}* software delivery is implicitly assumed to be an improvement.
- Usually, improving one aspect happens at the expense of another. Few consider such tradeoffs.
- The goals should be **aligned**, measured and shared **across the whole organization**.

## Challenge 2 - Dealing with Conway's law

- Software **architectures and processes** tend to follow the underlying **organizational structures**
- **Sub-optimal** hierarchical structures and **organizational conflict** lead to **functional silos** (e.g. strategy, product planning, R&D, QA, Sales, Operations) and **monolithic software**.
- Functional silos focus on their own “slice” and **optimize for their KPIs** without considering the whole picture.
- Any efforts to improve and automate the engineering process are **limited to a one silo**. Breaking silos and connecting the pipeline **requires changing** the organizational and software **structures**

# Challenge 3 - Internal constraints

Driving changes in **large, old, and “stale” organizations** is inherently difficult

- **Culture and attitudes** play a significant role
- **Management** plays an important role
- Legacy products, processes, and structures **slow down changes**
- **Business models** may not be compatible
- **Politics** play a role

In principle, **no different** than driving any other **enterprise transformation**



# Challenge 4 - External constraints

Having an **end-to-end** delivery pipeline **may not be possible** for all organizations and products due to:

- The lack of **incentives** to upgrade
- High **risk** of upgrading
- Downstream **dependencies** on products/vendors/processes
- Upstream **dependencies** on vendors/partners
- **Compliance** requirements
- Limited **control** over the software life-cycle

**A sustained pace  
of small improvements beats  
occasional big changes**

# Contributions towards the future



Implement structures and systems encouraging and supporting small improvements.

- Collaboration, delegation, empowerment
- Flexible processes



Implement data-driven approaches for decision support

- Measurable goals
- Metrics, KPIs
- Data pipelines, data warehouses
- Broad access datasets, use of data and data analysis
- Data literacy



If *continuous X* is a relevant practice to improve towards a specific goal, implement it



Measure and repeat

