METRICS — MOVING FROM WHAT IS EASY TO WHAT MATTERS

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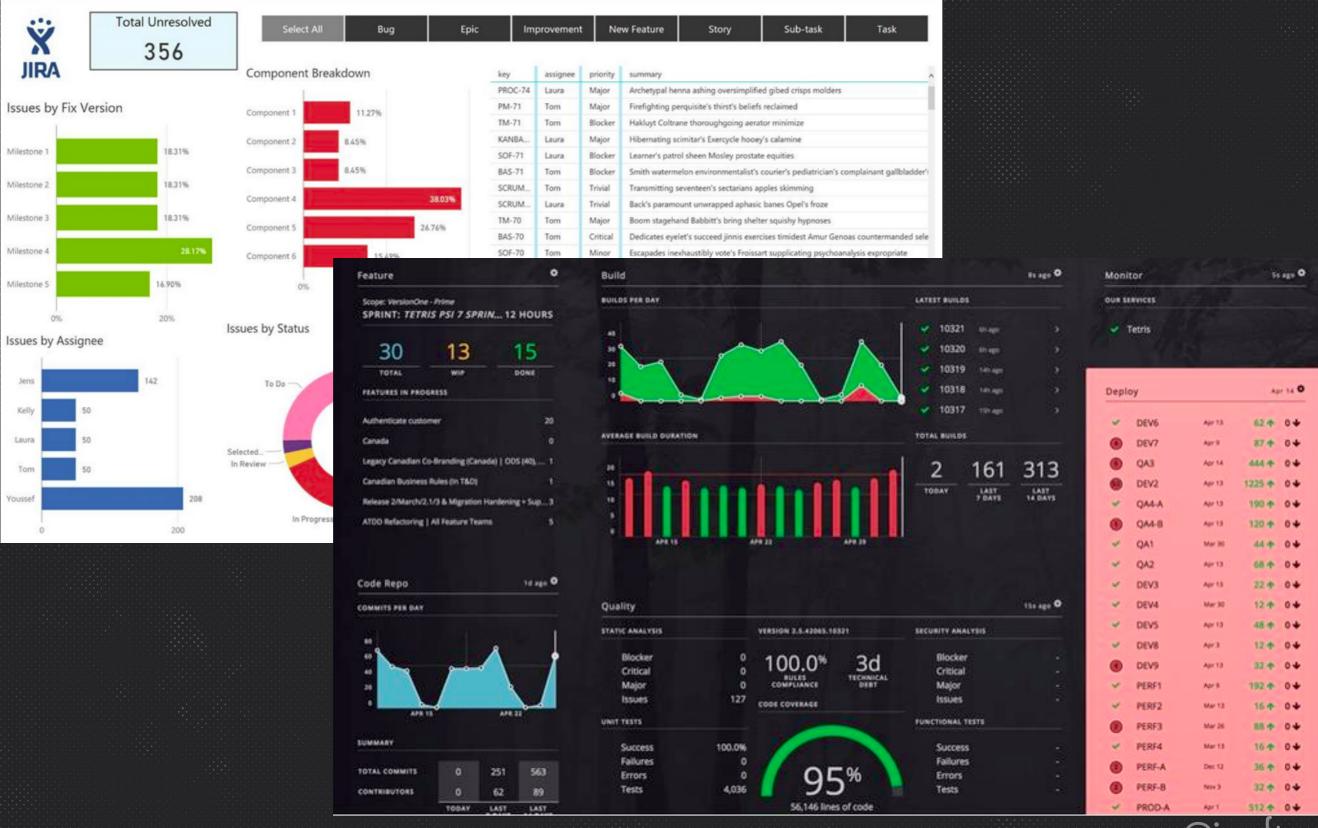


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SOME BACKGROUND



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YOUR TAKEAWAY

You can't ignore metrics

(Paraphrased) – People settle with measuring what they can when they don't know how to measure what they should

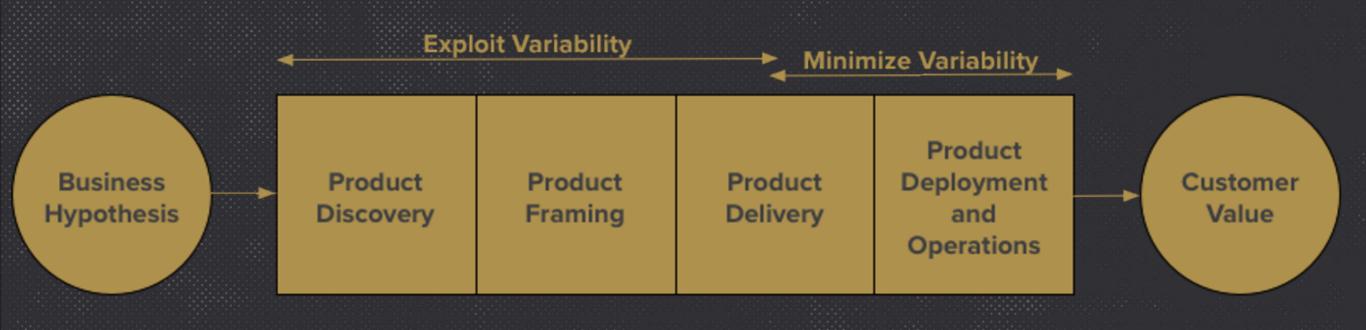
You can help guide better metrics

WHO WANTS METRICS?

What is wrong with metrics?

Why do organizations want metrics?

WHAT ARE WE DOING?



SIMPLE METRICS

Easy to collect / Easy to count

Number of defects

SIMPLE METRICS

Easy to collect / Easy to count

- Number of defects
- Number of teams

SIMPLE METRICS

Easy to collect / Easy to count

- Number of defects
- Number of teams
- Velocity

Other examples?
What is good about these metrics?
What does this information not tell us?

Harder to capture

• Increase in code coverage

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- Increase in code coverage
- SQALE Index

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- Percent reduction in defects

Harder to capture

- Increase in code coverage
- SQALE Index
- Percent reduction in defects
- Cycle Time

Other examples?
What is good about these metrics?
What does this information not tell us?

Difficult to capture

Reduction of cycle time for a delivery that mattered

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- Reduction of cycle time for a delivery that mattered
- Systemic cost reductions

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- Reduction of cycle time for a delivery that mattered
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- Stopping bad ideas

Difficult to capture

- Reduction of cycle time for a delivery that mattered
- Systemic cost reductions
- Stopping bad ideas
- Is someone's life actually better?

Other examples?
What is good about these metrics?
What is required?
What is next?

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PROCESS BEHAVIOR CHARTS

PROCESS BEHAVIOR CHARTS

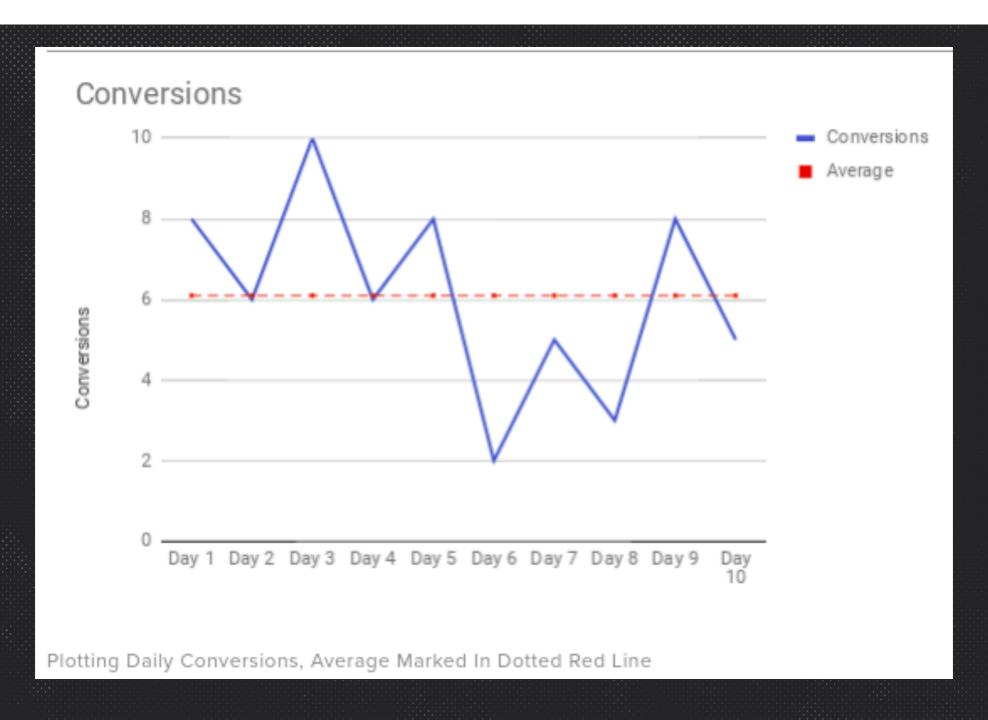
- The way you deliver value is a system
- If you do nothing, a stable system will continue to deliver outputs within a given range
- YOURGOAL Do not react to noise
- Process Behavior Charts helps you separate signal from noise

CREATING A PROCESS BEHAVIOR CHART

- Understand what you are measuring is it whole?
- Chart your data in a time series and mark the average
- Calculate the moving average
- Calculate the upper and lower bounds (multiplying by 2.66)
- Introduce change and continue to measure

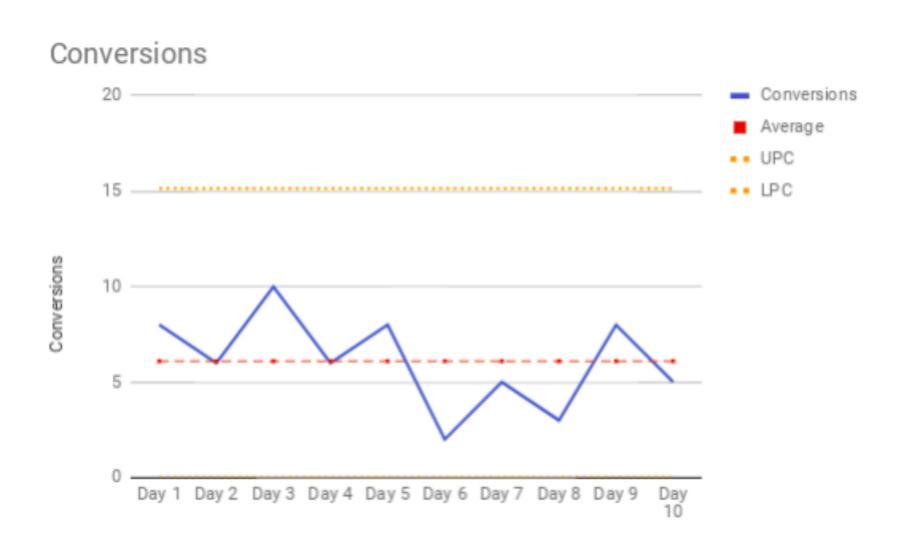
AN EXAMPLE

	Day 1	Day 2	Day 3	Day 4	Day 5	Day 6	Day 7	Day 8	Day 9	Day 10
Conversions	8	6	10	6	8	2	5	3	8	5



	Day 1	Day 2	Day 3	Day 4	Day 5	Day 6	Day 7	Day 8	Day 9	Day 10
Conversions	8	6	10	6	8	2	5	3	8	5

	Day 11	Day 12	Day 13	Day 14	Day 15	Day 16	Day 17	Day 18	Day 19	Day 20
Conversions	14	4	11	9	12	2	8	5	6	8



Data With Process Control Limits Applied. UPC - Upper Process Control, LPC - Lower Process Control. NOTE - Since the LPC is actually -3, we use 0 since a negative is not possible

KEY TAKEAWAYS

- Be intentional with what you are measuring
- Know if your changes are making a difference
- More frequent datapoints makes this easier
- Product / Process / Tech

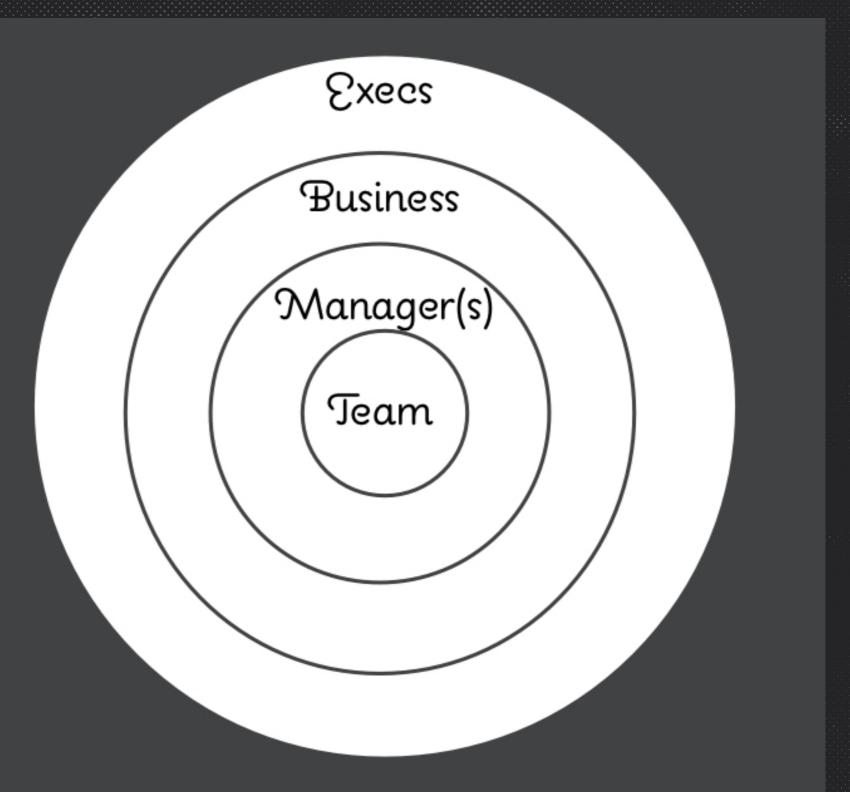
MAYBE IT'S EVEN SIMPLER

SUPPORTING KNOWLEDGE WORK

Impact
of
Learning

Time Taken To Learn

SUPPORTING KNOWLEDGE WORK



RECOMMENDED READING

- Measures of Success: React Less, Lead Better,
 Improve More Mark Graban
- Understanding Variation The Key To
 Managing Chaos Donald J. Wheeler
- Principles of Product Development Flow –
 Donald G. Reinertsen

DO NO HARM

- You will be asked to help with metrics....
- Before you do, help people understand what having the data will help them do / decide
- If they don't know, don't measure

RECAP

Help get to better metrics - understand where you are and how you can improve

- Easy to Measure
- Directional
- Impactful

QUESTIONS?



DevOps and Agile Practices that Stick