VSM is Observability for CIOs

Done right, VSM creates actionable insights for teams

Observability SKILup Day September 23, 2021

Neelan Choksi (President) and Lee Reid (Sr. Value Stream Architect)



History of Observability

- Roots in Control Theory
- 1960 Dr. Rudolf Kálmán
 - Formal definition of system
 - Introduced the formal definition of a system and notions of controllability and observability
- "In a system, observability is a measure of how well internal states of a system can be inferred from knowledge of its external outputs." On the General Theory of Control Systems
- 2013 Observability at Twitter blog one of the first times observability in IT context
- 2016 Four pillars of Twitter's Observability Engineering team's charter:
 - 1. Monitoring
 - 2. Alerting / visualization
 - 3. Distributed systems tracing infrastructure
 - 4. Log aggregation/analytics







Value Stream Management, Not Value Stream Mapping

- Improves flow of business value
- Customer is in the center
- End-to-end
- Data driven systems thinking
- Makes work visible
- Allows IT to partner with the business



Observability Lessons from our Medical Peers

VSM: Vital Sign Measurement

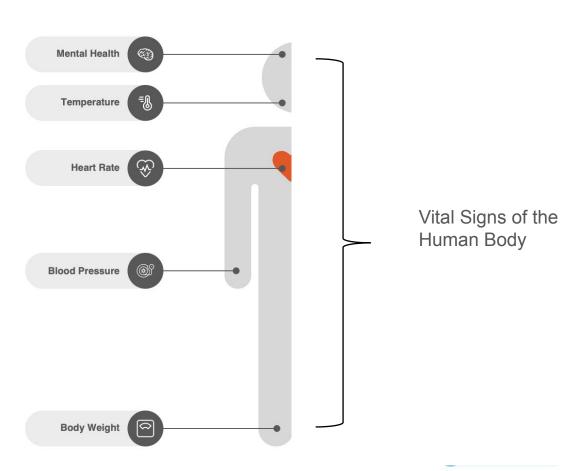


VSM: Value Stream Management

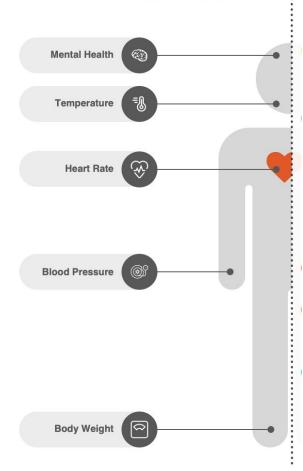




HUMAN BODY · VITAL SIGNS



HUMAN BODY · VITAL SIGNS

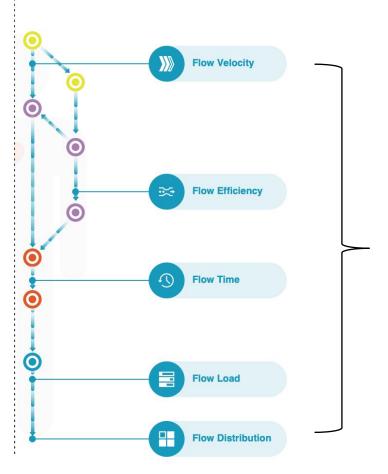


Vital signs measure the human body's basic functions.

- Vitals display a snapshot of what's going on inside the body. They
 provide crucial information about the organs.
- The importance of vital signs observation is that it allows medical professionals to assess wellbeing.
- Based on the results, a doctor may conduct further tests, diagnose a problem, or suggest lifestyle changes.

*Adapted from <u>Infinium Medical</u>

VALUE STREAM • FLOW METRICS



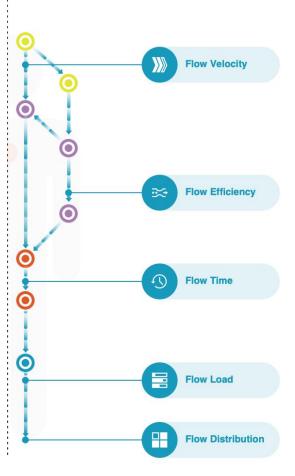
The "vitals" of value flow in software delivery

Software Delivery - Vital Signs

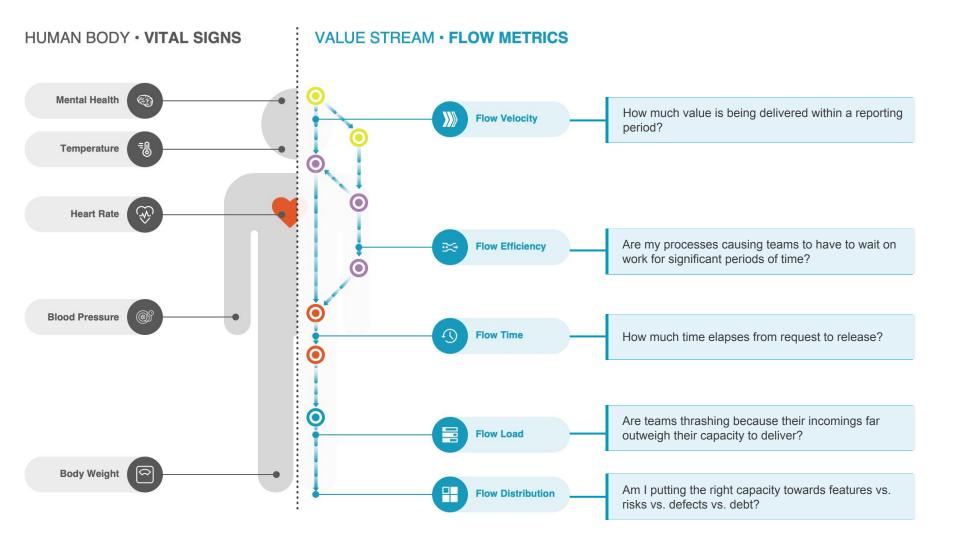
Like the human body:

- The Software Delivery End-to-End System or Value Stream is a complex network of interconnected functions.
- The vital signs we need to measure are Flow Metrics

VALUE STREAM • FLOW METRICS



- "vitals" provide a snapshot of what's going on in the delivery system. They provide crucial information about the flow of value in the system.
- The importance observing Flow Metrics is that it allows leaders to assess wellbeing.



Patient Critical Care:

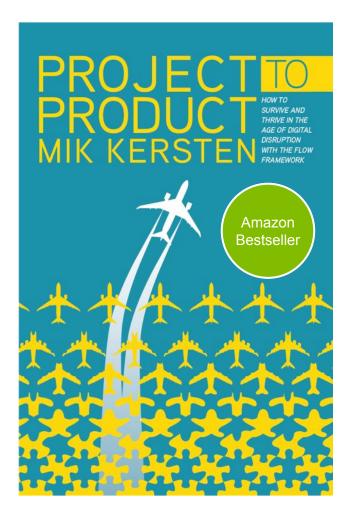
 Continuous Observation of Vital Signs of Health



Transformation Critical Care:

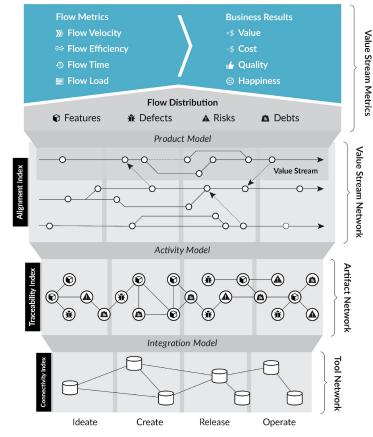
 Continuous Observation of Vital Signs of Success with Flow Metrics





Flow Framework®

v1.0



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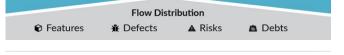
The Flow Framework* is a framework created by Mik Kersten, CEO of Tasktop Technologies Incorporated ("Tasktop"). This diagram is licensed under the Attribution No Derivatives Creative Commons License, accessible at https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nd/4.0/legalcode.



Flow Distribution



Are our outcomes aligned with business priorities?



Flow Distribution

Flow Distribution, as described in the Flow Framework®. measures de-facto investment in different types of value creation by showing the ratio of Flow Items (features, defects, risks, and debt) completed over a particular time period.



Note: Healthy Flow Distribution includes appropriate levels of risk and debt

You can use this metric to:

- Understand whether resource allocation is in-line with business priorities and if not, make adjustments.
- . Drive prioritization discussions with business stakeholders by making work distribution visible
- Assess how the distribution of work on technical debt impacts future Flow Velocity -- does tackling 20% debt each release ensure that feature work does not slow over time?
- Proactively plan Flow Distribution such that it matches current business priorities: for example, as a
 value stream nears the public release of a new product, the distribution may include a higher
 feature distribution and a lower defect distribution. Once the product is released and widely used
 by customers, the distribution of defect work may increase.

How is it Calculated?

Flow Distribution is the relative distribution of Flow Velocity across the four Flow Item types (feature, defect, risk, debt).



Flow Velocity



How much customer value are we delivering over time?

Flow Velocity

Flow Velocity, as described in the Flow Framework®, measures productivity by showing how many Flow Items of each type were completed over a particular time period. It is a throughput measure that helps you understand the rate of value delivery over time.



Note: High Flow Velocity translates into more value delivered.

You can use this metric to:

- · Identify whether value delivery is accelerating, decelerating, or staying constant.
- Prompt investigation into how to increase Flow Velocity when it's too low, for example, by investing
 in talent, architecture, or infrastructure. Since wait time is the largest factor that stalls Flow, efforts
 to increase Flow Efficiency can also dramatically improve Flow Velocity.
- Prompt research into the root cause of a noticeable change in velocity, for example, a new process, change in workflow, or staffing change.

How is it calculated?

Flow Velocity is represented as the number of completed Flow Items minus the number of re-opened Flow Items per time interval.



Flow Time



Is time-to-market getting shorter to outpace the competition and shorten feedback loops?

Flow Time

Flow Time, as described in the Flow Framework®, measures time to delivery by tracking the total time from work start to work complete, including both active and wait states. It helps you understand your actual time-to-market and inform your delivery date commitments.

Flow Time starts when the Flow Item is accepted into the product value stream and enters an active state, i.e. transitions from new to either active or waiting state. This is subjective to your product value stream but might happen when a feature is scheduled for a release, or when a customer ticket is reported or escalated. Flow Time ends when the Flow Item transitions to a done state.



Note: Shorter Flow Time means faster time to market

You can use this metric to:

- Identify when time to value is increasing or decreasing, so you can investigate the contributing factors.
- · Predict time-to-market based on previous performance.
- Assign flow time goals for each Flow Item to ensure that all Flow Items are completed within an
 adequate time frame. This helps to ensure that production incidents (defect Flow Items) are not the
 only Flow Item handled expeditiously.



Flow Load



Are we balancing demand vs. capacity to ensure future productivity?

Flow Load

Flow Load, as described in the Flow Framework®, measures work in progress (WIP) by showing the number of Flow Items being actively worked on in a product value stream. It includes all Flow Items in either an 'active' or 'waiting' state.

Flow Load is the single largest predictor of Flow Velocity and Flow Time. While the ideal Flow Load will vary by product, excessive Flow Load is correlated to inefficiency. By analyzing how Flow Load, Flow Velocity, and Flow Time interact with one another, you can identify the ideal WIP limits for your product value stream.



Note: High Flow Load will negatively impact Flow Velocity

You can use this metric to:

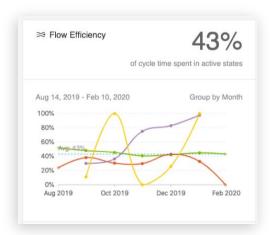
- Discover the product value stream's optimal Flow Load, when Flow Velocity is high and Flow Time is low.
- · Work with business stakeholders to balance demand vs. capacity correctly.
- . Understand how WIP impacts business outcomes, like employee happiness and engagement.

How is it calculated?

Flow Load is represented as the total number of Flow Items in active or wait states recorded at the end of each day.



Flow Efficiency



Is waste decreasing in our processes?

Flow Efficiency

Flow Efficiency, as described in the Flow Framework®, is a measure of waste in a product value stream, where work is waiting. It tracks the ratio of active time vs. wait time out of the total Flow Time. Ideal Flow Efficiency is above 40%.

Tip: If your Flow Efficiency is very high, for example over 40%, we recommend validating that your state mappings are accurate. For example, if your 'new' state identifies work that is past the line of commitment, that state should be re-mapped to either 'waiting' or 'active.'



Note: The higher the Flow Efficiency, the better. Ideal performance is 40%.

You can use this metric to:

Measure wasted time and delays: the lower the Flow Efficiency, the longer work is stagnating in a
waiting state. This points to the existence of bottlenecks, inefficient processes, dependencies, or
lack of resources.

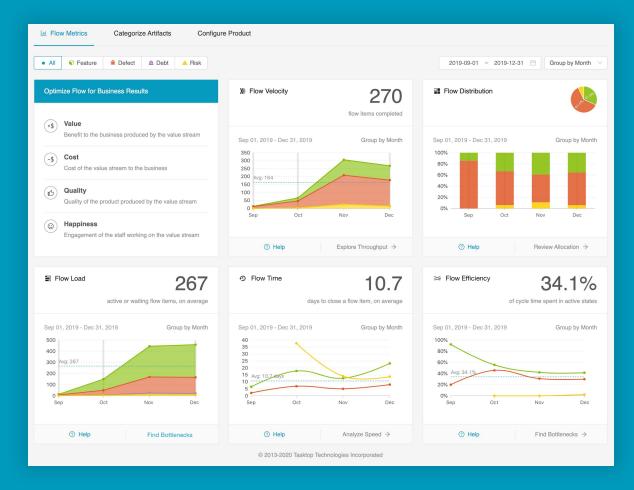


The Impact of Flow Metrics

Stories from the real world

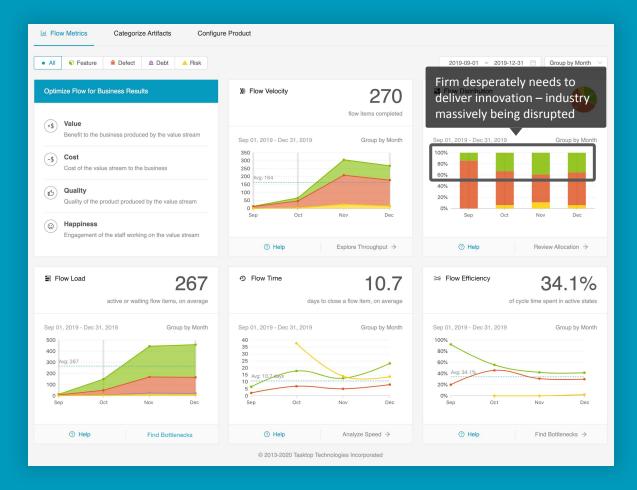






Financial Services

Revealing the hidden costs of tech debt

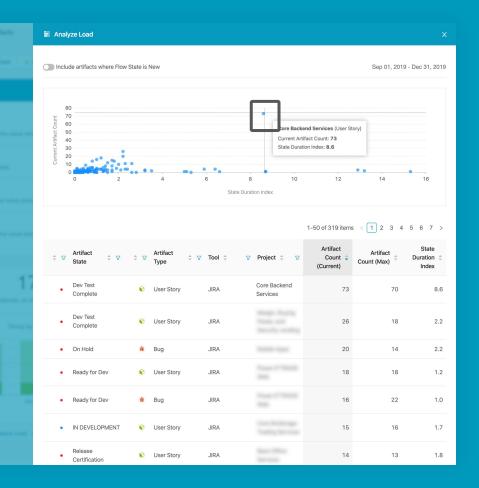


Where is the purple (debt)?

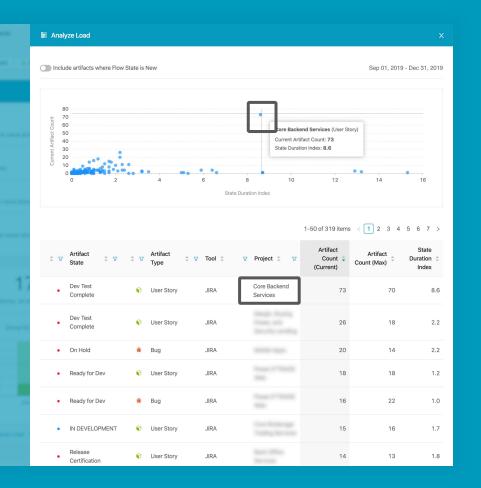
1. Feature delivery is painfully low, and no investment in debt



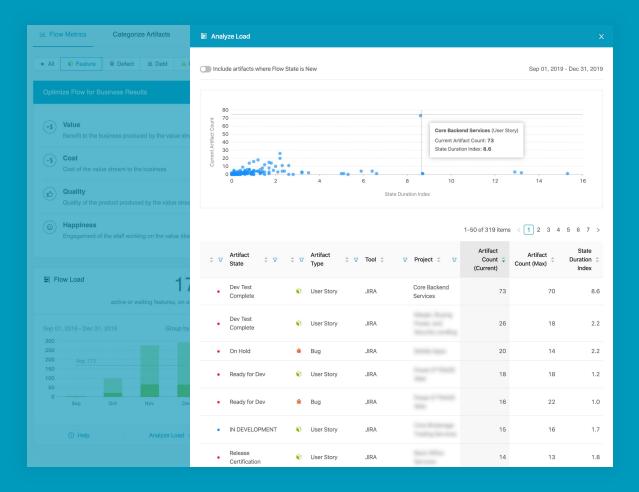
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- 3. Tasktop Viz instantly reveals the core bottleneck in Core Backend Services, a painful legacy constraint



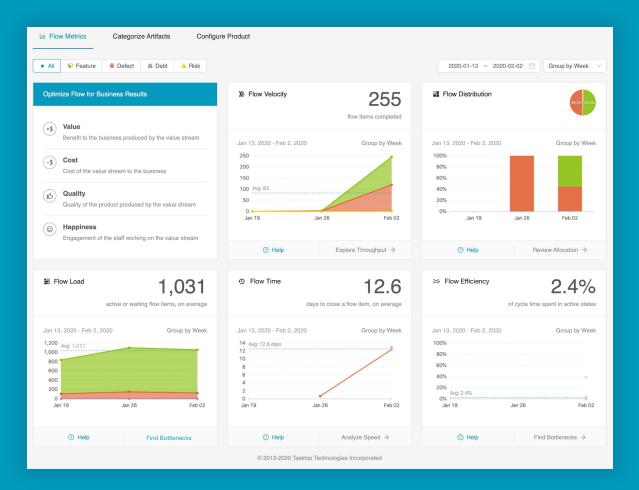
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"One of the reasons we brought this tool in is that we'd lost credibility... Not a lot of people want to put money into something [debt] without seeing demonstrable improvements."

-- VP DevOps





Health Insurance

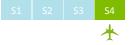
Importance of flow modeling and 'what if'?

Feb 02

Find Bottlenecks →

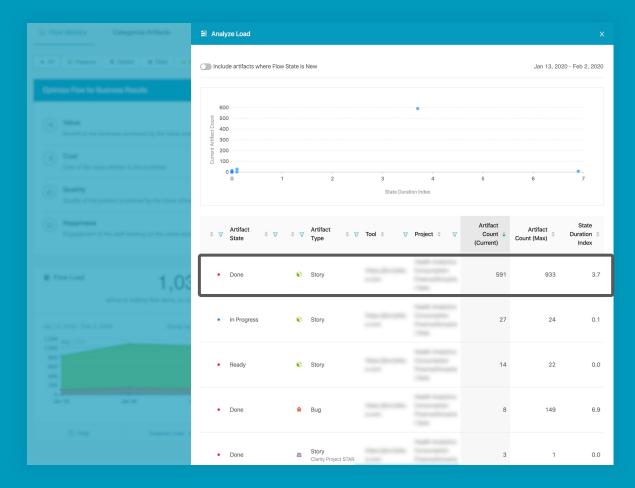
? Help

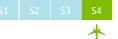
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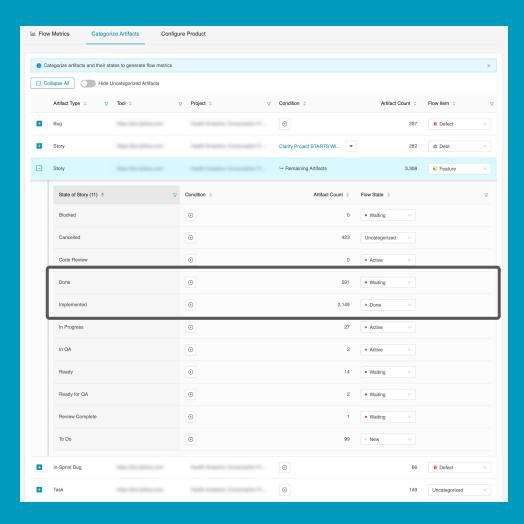
After 11 days of data...

1. Hundreds of work items in progress, mostly features





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- 2. Done doesn't mean done?





- Hundreds of work items in progress, mostly features
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According to the work process,

Done is a wait state, followed by

Implemented. But the process isn't

being followed, creating a

measurement black hole between

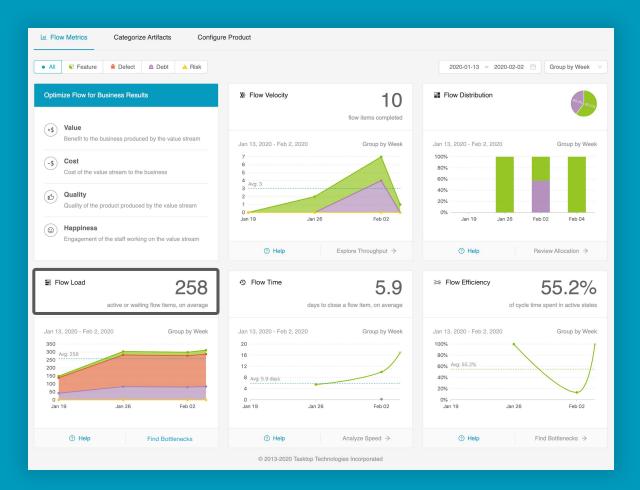
Done and Released, a suspected

bottleneck.

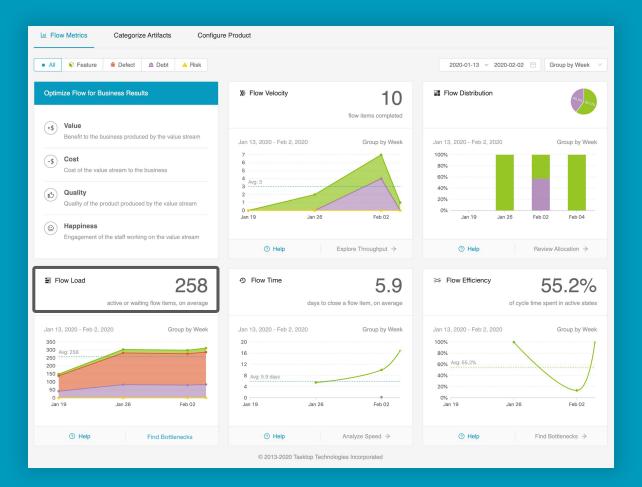




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- 3. Changing the modeling allows you to do "what if" analysis and immediately tells a very different story



- S1 S2 S3 S4
- Hundreds of work items in progress, mostly features
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- 4. "What if" clearly reveals that development is not where things are piling up

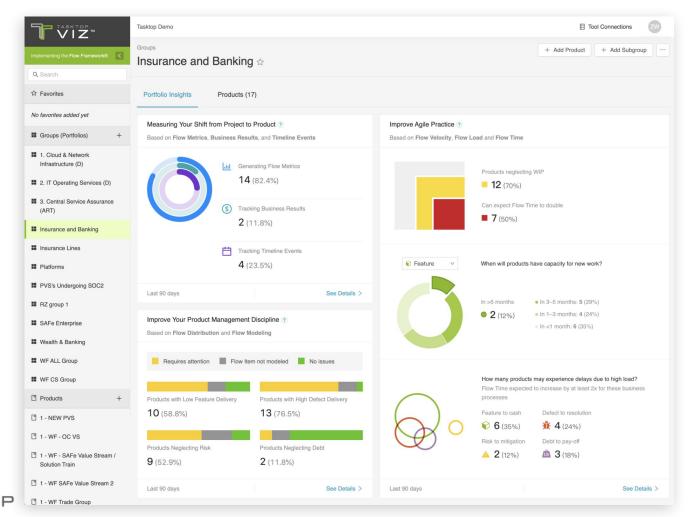




- 1. Hundreds of work items in progress, mostly features
- 2. Done doesn't mean done?
- 3. Changing the modeling allows you to do "what if" analysis and immediately tells a very different story
- 4. "What if" reveals it very clear that Development is not where things are piling up

"This is amazing. I love this."

-- IT Product Manager





Viz VSM Portfolio Insights

Focus your attention where it's needed most and harness exemplary value streams to mentor others

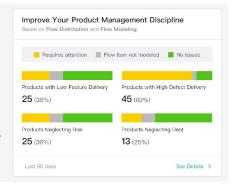
Drive Business Outcomes

- Which product teams are measuring business value flow?
- Which product teams are tracking the impact of technology on the business?
- Who is taking action to improve their flow and deliver better and faster?



Invest with Intent

- Which products are struggling to deliver new business capabilities?
- Who is inundated by quality issues?
- Where is there increased exposure to fines and breaches?
- Who will struggle to accelerate innovation?



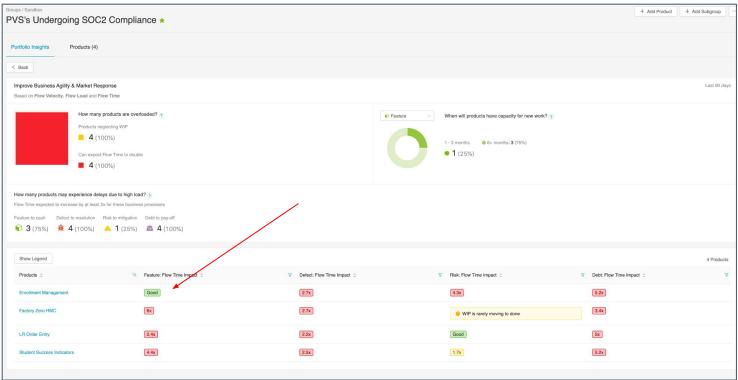
Measure True Business Agility

- Who is capable of rapid market response?
- Which products are "doing Agile" without truly being Agile?
- Where is work aging such that time-to-market is predicted to increase?
- When can product value streams take on new work?
- Which business processes will be impacted by longer Flow Times?





Portfolio Insights: Understanding Capacity based on Flow





Flow Metrics: Observibility to Manage Healthy Transformations



Prescriptive Metrics

Implements the Flow Framework® by the minds that created the Flow Framework



Turn key for rapid time-to-value

Out-of-the-box metrics dashboards for business users



Instant integrated visibility

Flow Metrics that measure value from the end-to-end value stream

Start Learning with Flow Institute

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- On-demand courses
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Thank you!



