# 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)



© 2021 Tasktop Technologies Incorporated.

## 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**





© 2021 Tasktop

### 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 Infinium Medical

### VALUE STREAM · FLOW METRICS



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

- The 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.

### HUMAN BODY · VITAL SIGNS

### VALUE STREAM • FLOW METRICS



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®



Copyright © 2018 Tasktop Technologies Incorporated.



v1.0

## **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.

## Q 2020 Tasktop Technologies Incorporated.

## 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.



- 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<sup>®</sup>, 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)?

 Feature delivery is painfully low, and no investment in debt



- Feature delivery is painfully low, and no investment in debt
- Worse when you look into the Flow Load, features are just sitting and waiting for very long periods of time



- 1. Feature delivery is painfully low
- Worse when you look into the Flow Load, features are just sitting and waiting for very long periods of time
- Tasktop Viz instantly reveals the core bottleneck in Core Backend Services, a painful legacy constraint



- 1. Feature delivery is painfully low
- Worse when you look into the Flow Load, features are just sitting and waiting for very long periods of time
- Tasktop Viz instantly reveals the core bottleneck in Core Backend Services, a painful legacy constraint
- Forcing the conversation on the reality that if they don't "slay the monolith" they will never be able to compete



- 1. Feature delivery is painfully low
- Worse when you look into the flow load, features are just sitting and waiting for very long periods of time
- 3. Tasktop Viz instantly reveals the core bottleneck in Core Backend Services, a painful legacy constraint
- Forcing the conversation on the reality that if they don't "slay the monolith" they will never be able to compete

"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'?





## After 11 days of data...

1. Hundreds of work items in progress, mostly features





- 1. Hundreds of work items in progress, mostly features
- 2. Done doesn't mean done?

! Flo	w Metrics Categ	orize Artifacts Confi	igure Product			
<b>6</b> C	Categorize artifacts and their	states to generate flow metrics				×
⊡c	Collapse All Hid	e Uncategorized Artifacts				
	Artifact Type 💠	7 Tool 💠	₽ Project \$		Artifact Count 👙	Flow Item 💠 🛛 🖓
÷	Bug	$\{0,1,\dots,1\} \in \{1,1,\dots,n\}$	Hadf Stapping Consergation 9.	$\odot$	267	🕯 Defect 🗸 🗸
٠	Story	$\{0,1,\dots,1\} \in \{1,1,\dots,n\}$	And Angles Scourges 4.	Clarity Project STARTS WI	282	🛆 Debt 🗸 🗸
Ξ	Story		1948-1949 (1999) 1999		3,308	♥ Feature ∨
	State of Story (11) 💠		⊽ Condition ¢	Artifact Count 💠	Flow State 👙	A
	Blocked		$\odot$	0	• Waiting ~	
	Cancelled		$\odot$	423	Uncategorized V	
	Code Review		•	0	Active	
	Done		•	591	• Waiting ~	
	Implemented		$\odot$	2,149	• Done v	
	In Progress		$\odot$	27	• Active	
	In QA		$\odot$	2	• Active $\vee$	
	Ready		•	14	• Waiting $\vee$	
	Ready for QA		$\odot$	2	• Waiting $\vee$	
	Review Complete		$\odot$	1	• Waiting V	
	To Do		$\odot$	99	• New 🗸	
+	In-Sprint Bug		Nutl Inspire Tenangeter 7.	۲	66	🗴 Defect 🗸 🗸
+	Task			•	149	Uncategorized V



- 1. Hundreds of work items in progress, mostly features
- 2. Done doesn't mean done?

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.





- 1. Hundreds of work items in progress, mostly features
- 2. Done doesn't mean done?
- Changing the modeling allows you to do "what if" analysis and immediately tells a very different story



- 51 S2 S3 S4
- 1. Hundreds of work items in progress, mostly features
- 2. Done doesn't mean done?
- Changing the modeling allows you to do "what if" analysis and immediately tells a very different story
- "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?
- Changing the modeling allows you to do "what if" analysis and immediately tells a very different story
- "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?

TASKTOP



Measuring Your Shift from Project to Product

### **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

Gain real-world, practical knowledge, skills and the latest thinking around Flow Metrics and VSM with:

- On-demand courses
- Interactive workshops
- Executive roundtables
- Slack community

## flowframework.org/flow-institute





## Thank you!



