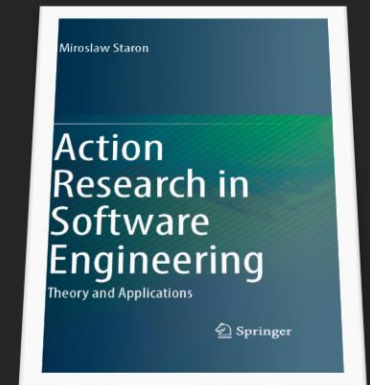
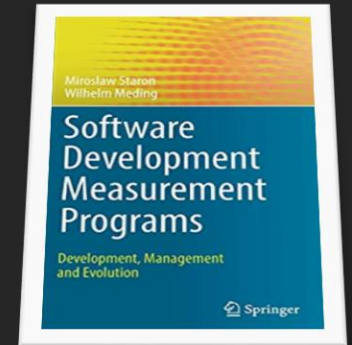
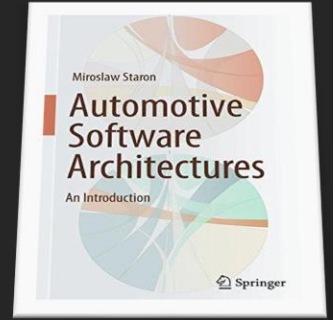




UNIVERSITY OF  
GOTHENBURG

# INFORMATION NEEDS FOR SAFE TEAMS AND RELEASE TRAIN MANAGEMENT: A DESIGN SCIENCE RESEARCH STUDY

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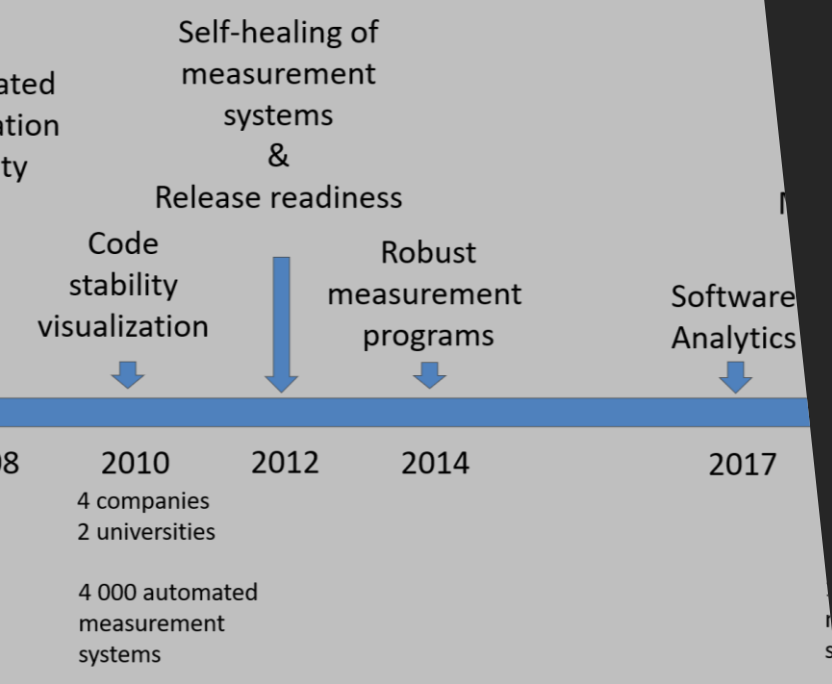




# Who am I?

- Professor of Software Engineering at Chalmers | University of Gothenburg
- Specialization in software measurement
  - Machine learning in software engineering
  - Autonomous artificial intelligence based measurement
  - Measurement knowledge discovery
  - Simulation of outcome before decision formulation
  - Metrological foundations of measurement reference etalons
- Actively working with the standards
  - ISO/IEC 15939 - Software and Systems Engineering - Measurement Processes
  - ISO/IEC 25000 (series) - Software Quality Requirements and Evaluation (SQuaRE)
  - ISO/IEC 14598 - Information Technology - Software Product Evaluation
- Software Center – a collaboration between 13 companies and 5 universities



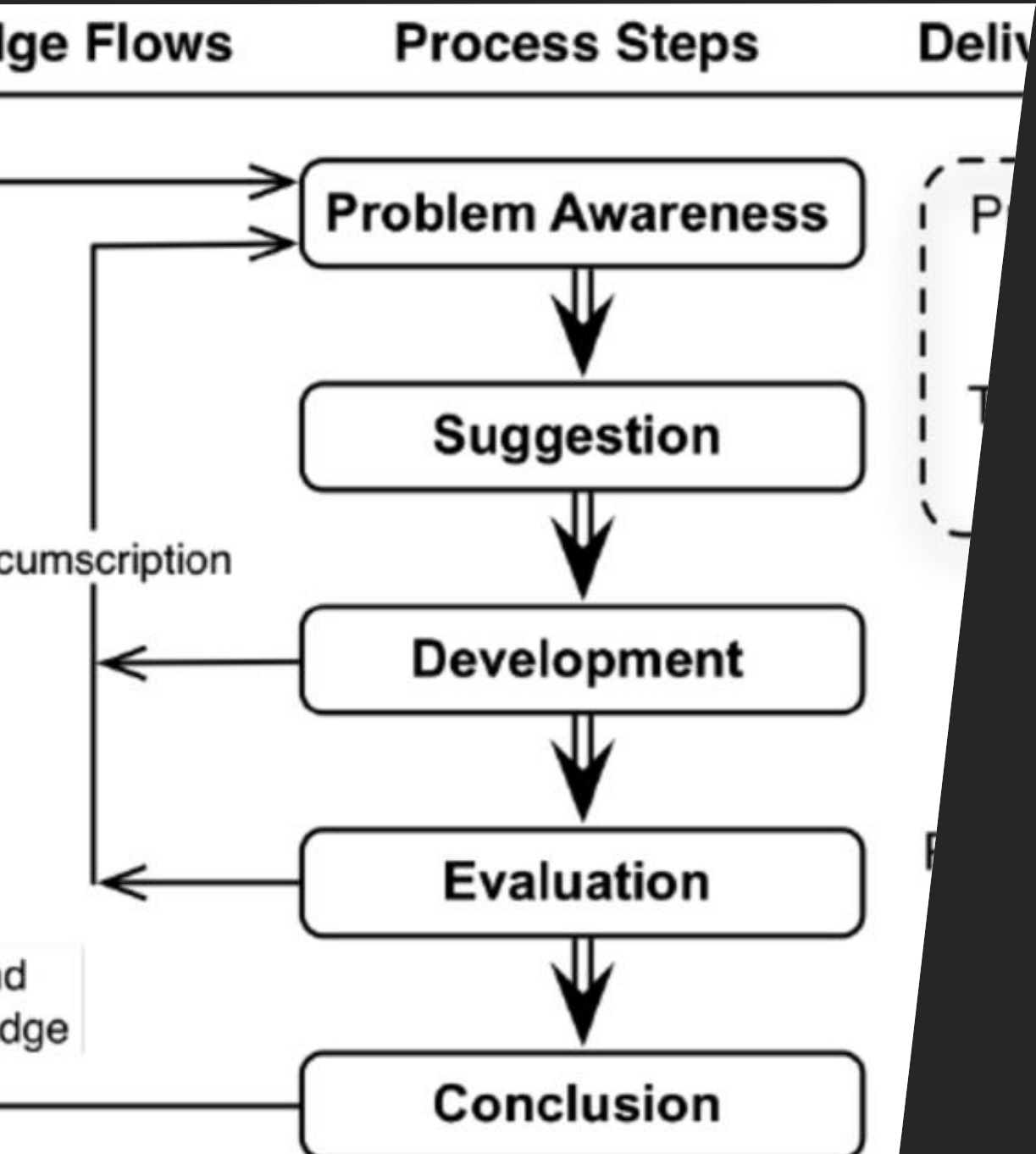


## Software Center – 12 companies and

a *collaboration* between  
**5 universities**

- We work together to accelerate the adoption of novel approaches to software engineering
- Our mission with the Software Center is to contribute to maintaining – and strengthen – Sweden's leading position in engineering industrial software-intensive products
- The metrics theme is led by Miroslaw and Wilhelm

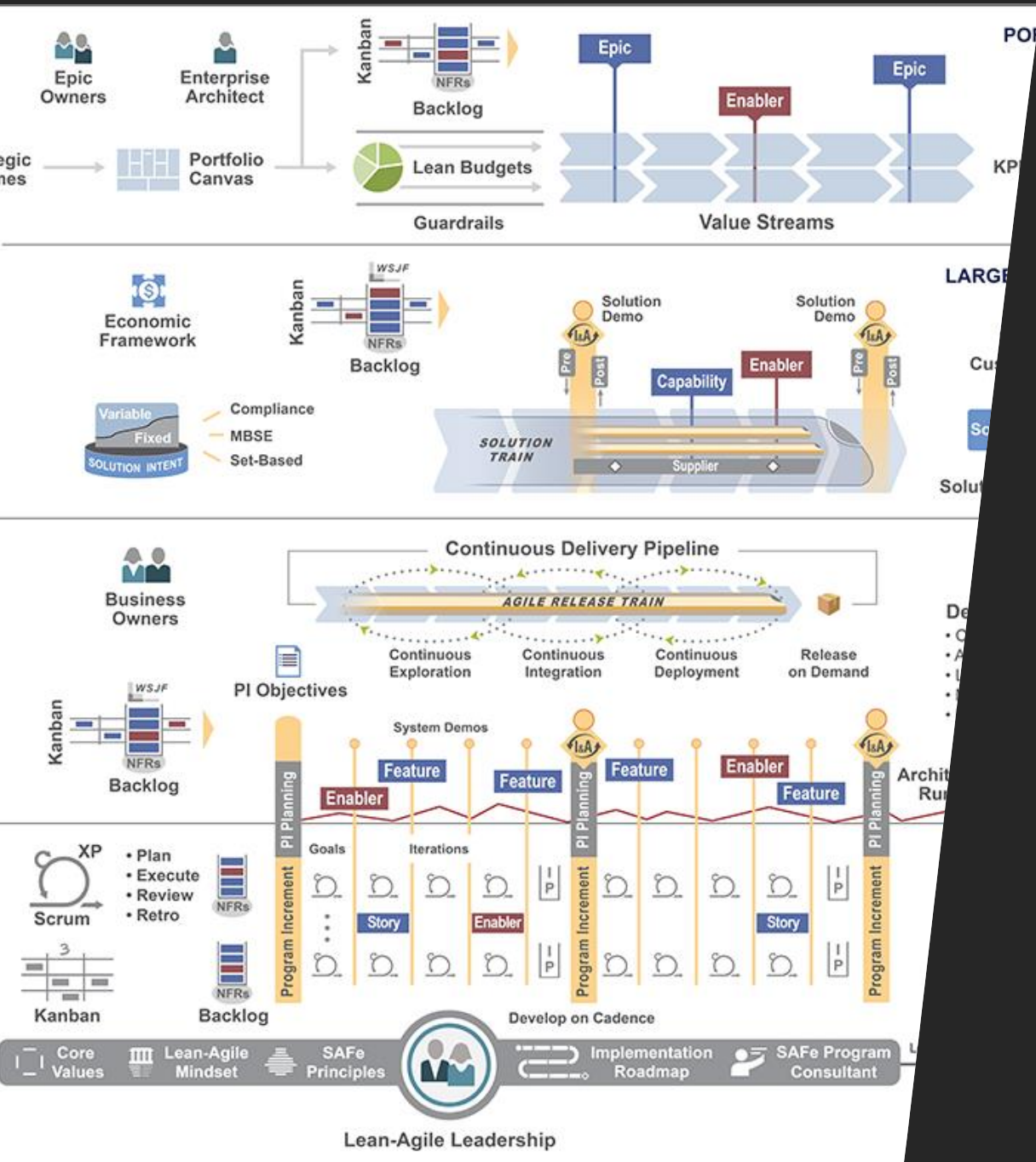




# Problem formulation

- What are the information needs of SAFe teams and train management in the automotive domain?
- Context
  - Company in embedded systems domain
  - Mature software product (over 10 years on the market)
  - Mature development organization
    - In a transition between project-based and Agile-based (SAFe) software development





# SAFe

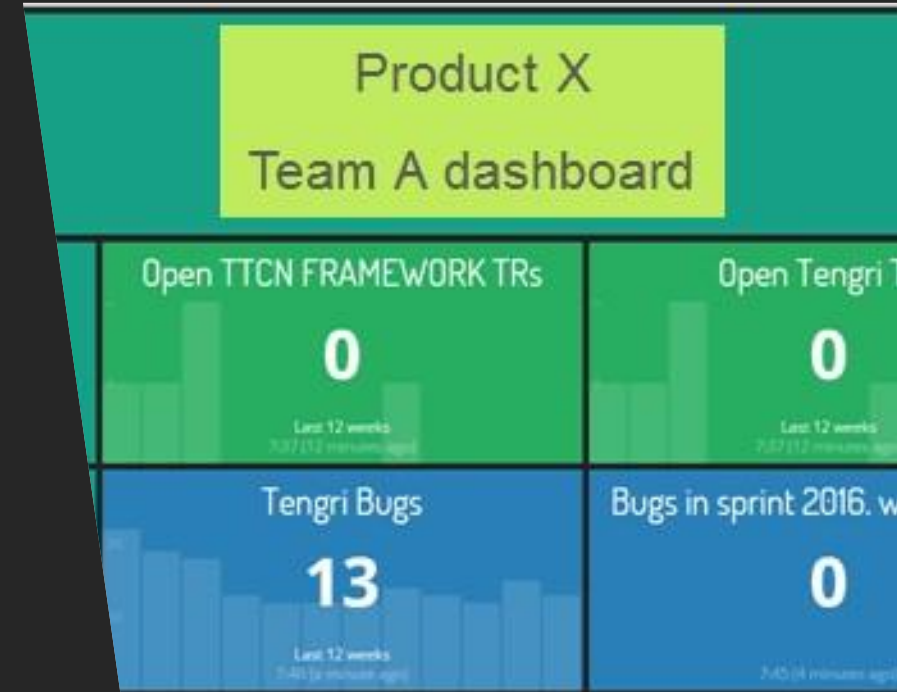
- Software development paradigm based on Agile principles
- Suited for companies in embedded systems domains
- Fits with the needs of ISO 26262
- Comes with prescribed sets of measures to monitor
- Brings in empowerment into large scale software development

# Our previous research

- Empowered teams have specific needs (not only the ones prescribed by processes)
- Product increments are equally important as project increments
- Speed and quality trumps all other aspects



#14	CMA_trunk_vccdeliv	2 months ago
#307		15 hours ago
#23	SPA_4zone_AutoTestCanoe	13 days ago
#106	SPA_Branch_VBF_param	1h 35m 32s   1h 57m 9s
#3	SPA_Branch_vccdeliv	24 days ago
	SPA_demo_plots_param	14 days ago
	SPA_Release_VBF_param	17 days ago
	SPA_trunk	3 days ago
	SPA_trunk_VBF_build	7 hours ago



# Measures and information needs prescribed by SAFe

**Table 1.** Relevant Portfolio measures

Area	Measure	Measurable concept
Lean portfolio	HR Statistics	Employee satisfaction
Lean portfolio	Net promoter score	Customer satisfaction
Lean portfolio	Feature cycle time	Productivity
Lean portfolio	Team, program, large solution and portfolio self-assessment	Improvement
Lean portfolio	Release predicability	Improvement
Lean portfolio	Support call volume	Quality
Lean portfolio and Enterprise balance scorecard	Number of releases per year	Time to market
Lean portfolio and Enterprise balance scorecard	Number of defects	Quality
Enterprise balance scorecard	Team velocity vs. capacity	Efficiency
Enterprise balance scorecard	Teamwork	Agility
Enterprise balance scorecard	Value feature point delivered	Value delivery

**Table 2.** Relevant team and large solution measures

Area	Measure	Measurable concept
STP	Program velocity	Functionality
STP	Predicability	Functionality
STP	Number of features planned	Functionality
STP	Number of features accepted	Functionality
STP	Number of enabler features planned	Functionality
STP	Number of enabler features accepted	Functionality
STP	Number of non-functional tests	Quality
STP and team	Number of stories planned	Functionality
STP and team	Number of stories accepted	Functionality
STP and team	Unit test coverage	Quality
STP and team	Number of defects	Quality
STP and team	Number of total tests	Quality
STP and team	Percent of automated test	Quality
Team	Perecent of stories accepted	Functionality
Team	Velocity planned	Functionality
Team	Velocity actual	Functionality
Team	Number of new test cases	Quality
Team	Number of new test cases automated	Quality
Team	Number of refactors	Quality

# Standard SAFe measures (examples)

- Program velocity, program predicability
- Number of features planned, Number of features accepted
- Number of enabler features planned, Number of enabler features accepted
- Number of non-functional tests
- Number of stories planned, Number of stories accepted
- Unit test coverage
- Number of defects
- Number of total tests
- Percent of automated test
- Velocity planned, Velocity actual
- Number of refactorings

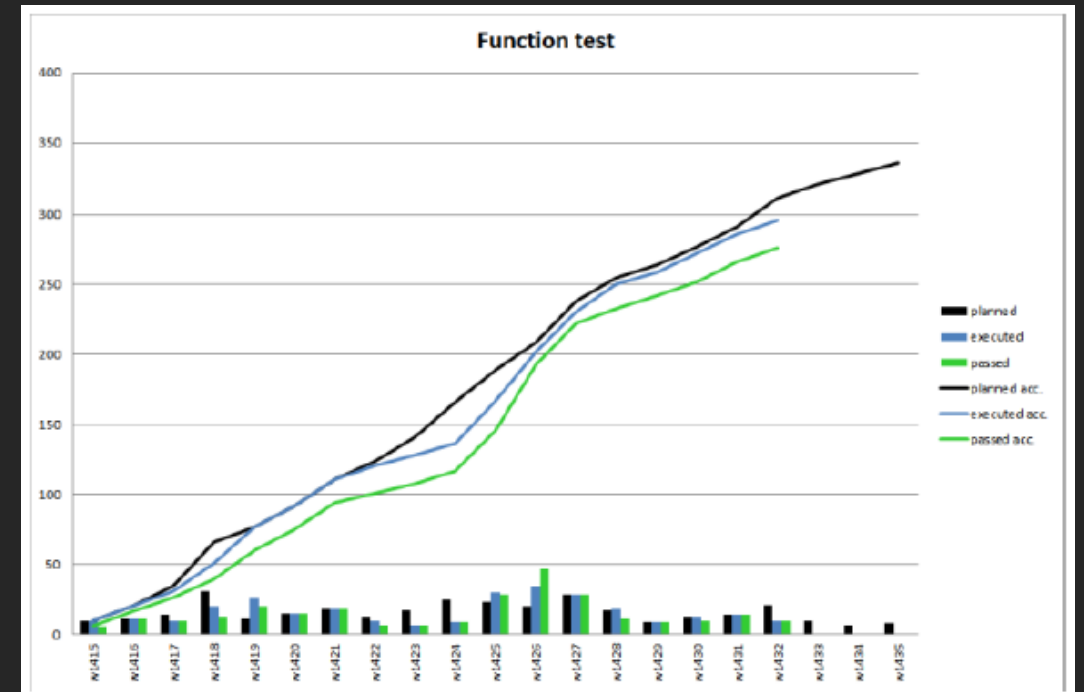
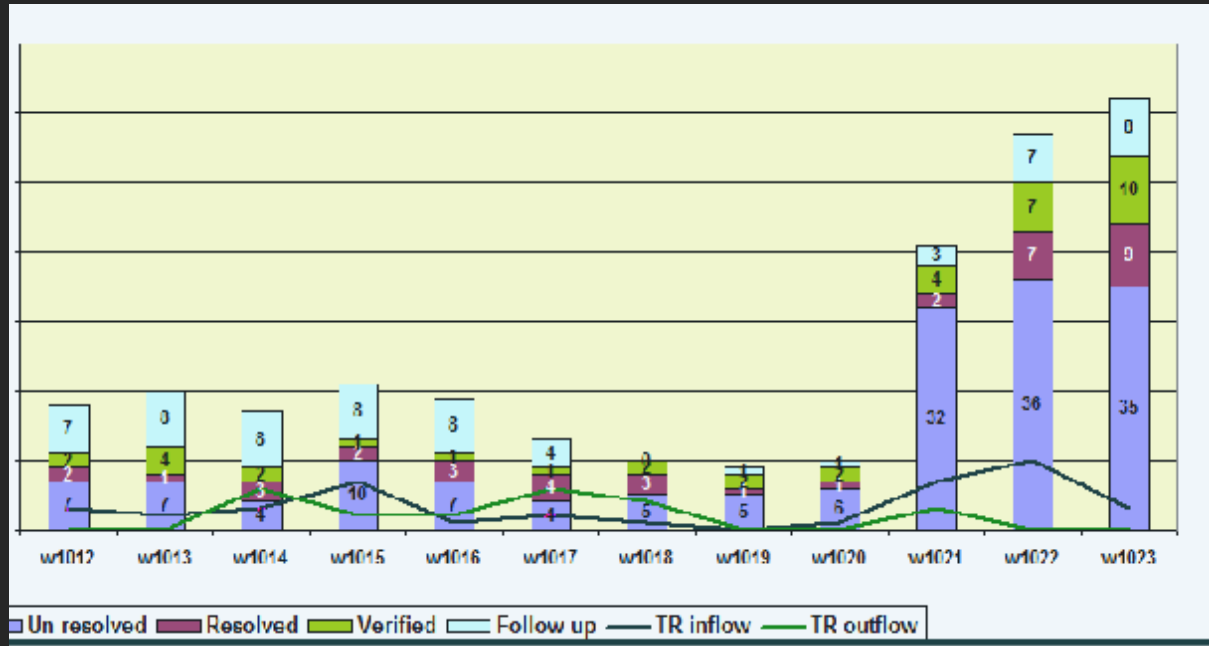
Feature

Tollgates

	F0	F1	F2	F3	FRC	F4	GA
Disable Sub-Features							
Phase lead time (days)	→ 0	→ 119	→ 0	→ 29	24	-	X
Accumulated lead time (days)	0	119	119	148	148	-	X
Phase lead time (days)	→ 0	→ 119	→ 0	→ 29	24	-	X
Accumulated lead time (days)	0	119	119	148	148	-	X
Phase lead time (days)	→ 0	→ 13	→ 0	84	-	X	X
Accumulated lead time (days)	0	13	13	13	84	-	X
Phase lead time (days)	→ 1	→ 1	→ 0	→ 53	20	-	X
Accumulated lead time (days)	1	2	2	55	55	-	X



# Theory: Monitoring Defect Backlog and test progress



# Results: Information needs for Scope creep

- Stakeholder: Product Manager
- Measures:
  - Problems from field tests: number of Problem Reports defects reports
  - Problems from the previous scope (from customer): number of Problem Reports
  - Old defects: number of PRs
  - Missed estimations: estimation + actual
  - Supporting others: issues + burn-up + fluctuations in velocity
  - New features: JIRA
  - Changed external context
- Stakeholder: Development team
- Measures:
  - Changes in the environment (e.g. tooling)
  - New tasks
  - Problems from field tests: number of Problem Reports defects reports
  - Problems from the previous scope (from customer): number of Problem Reports
  - Old defects: number of PRs
  - Missed estimations: estimation + actual
  - Supporting others: issues + burn-up + fluctuations in velocity
  - New features: JIRA
  - Dependency on other teams

# Results: relevant information needs for team and solution management

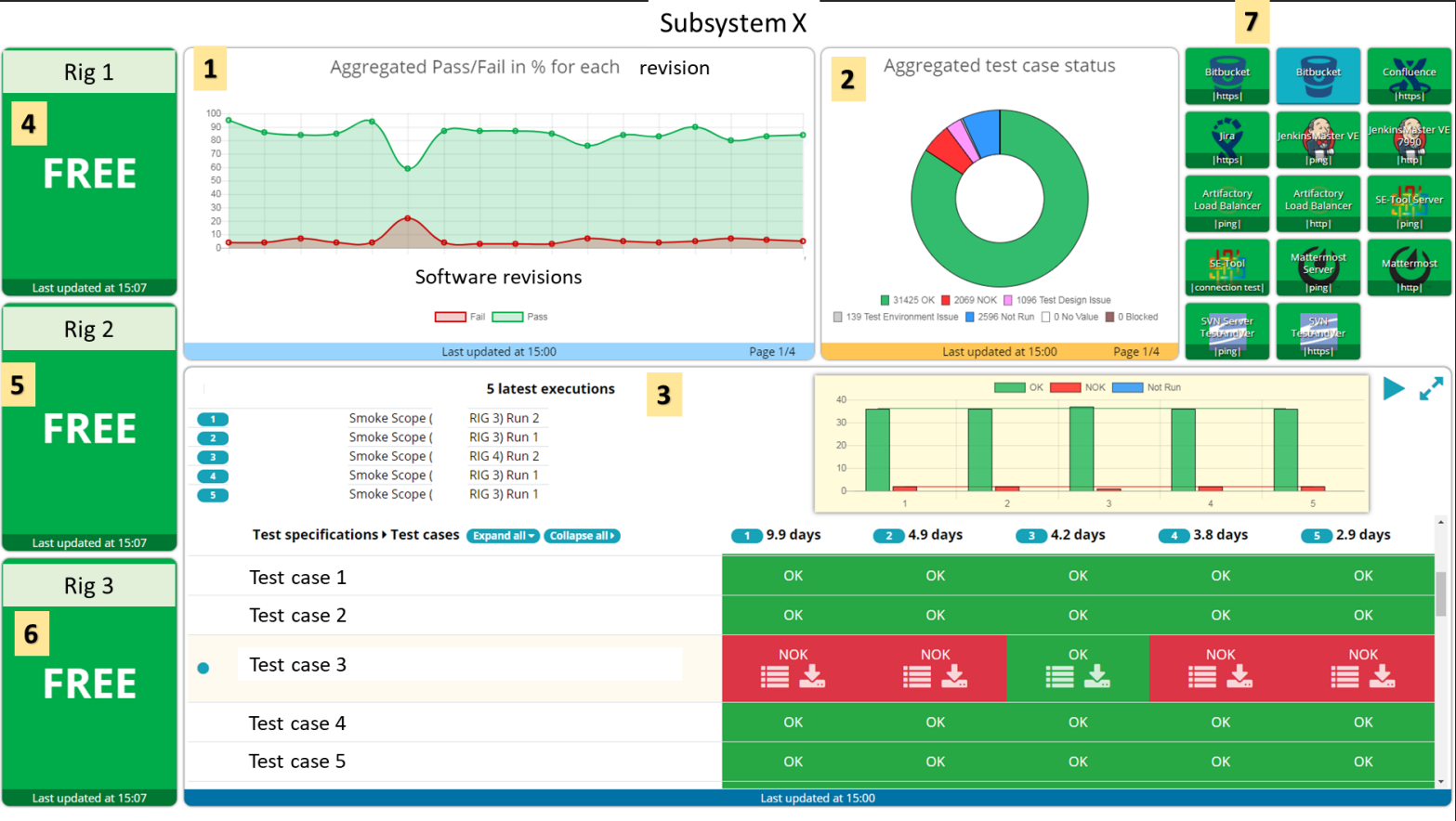


Table 3. Relevant team and large solution measures

Stakeholder	Information Need	Measure(s)
ProdMan, DevTeam	What is the status of our field tests?	Number of Problem Reports (PR) from the field tests
ProdMan, DevTeam	What is our status of problems from the previous scope (from customer)	Number of PRs from customer
ProdMan, DevTeam	What is our status of legacy defects?	Number of internal PRs (previous release defects)
ProdMan, DevTeam	What is our planning accuracy?	Difference between estimated development time and actual development time
ProdMan, DevTeam	How much do we support other teams?	Number of resolved issues (internal defects) + burn-up + fluctuations in velocity
ProdMan, DevTeam	How much do we support other teams?	Number of new issues in internal defect reporting tool
DevTeam	How many changes in the development environment do we experience?	Number of changes introduced to tooling
DevTeam	What is the status of our quality journal?	Number of open problem reports
DevTeam	How dependent are we on other teams?	Expert assessment

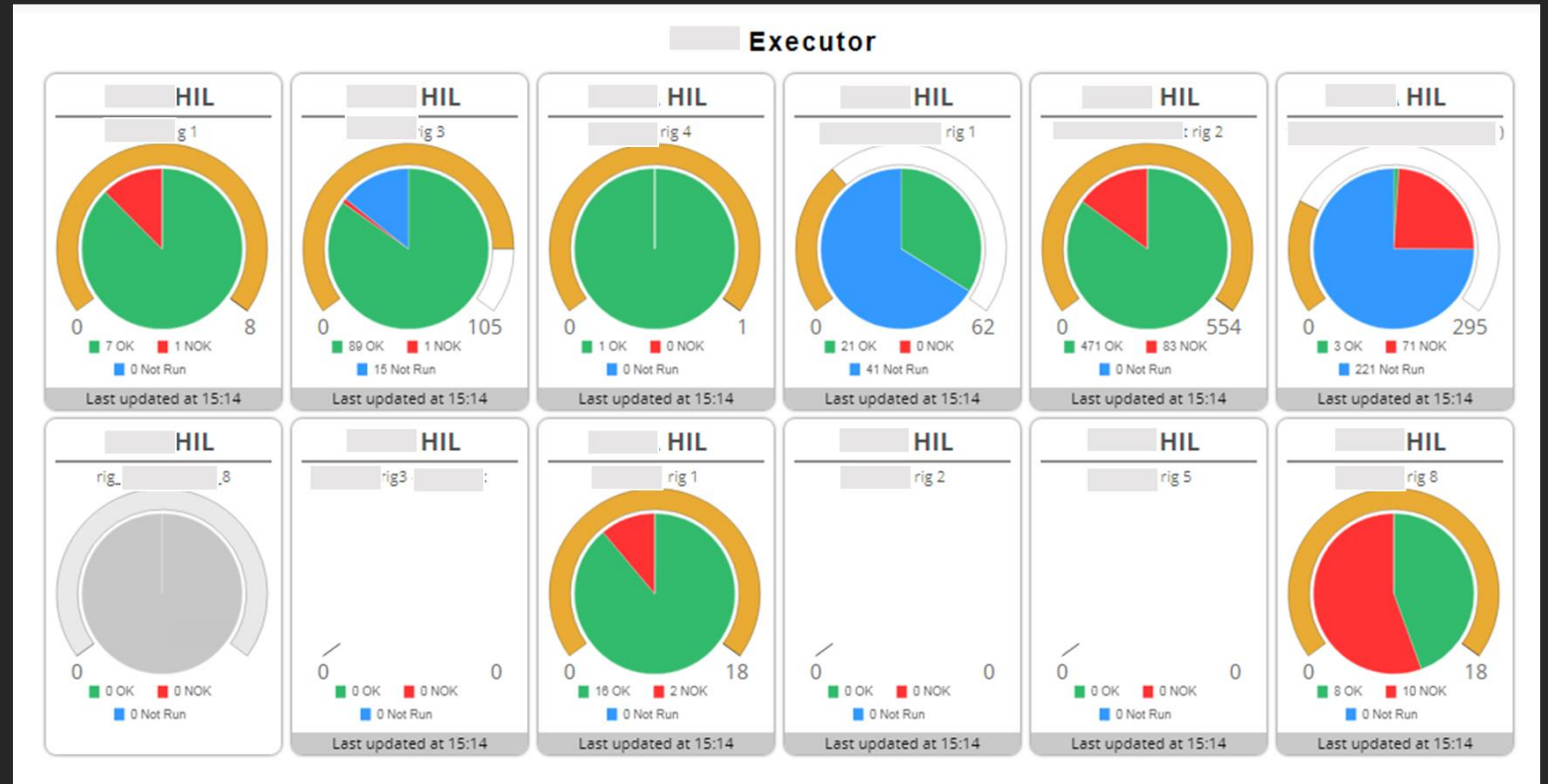
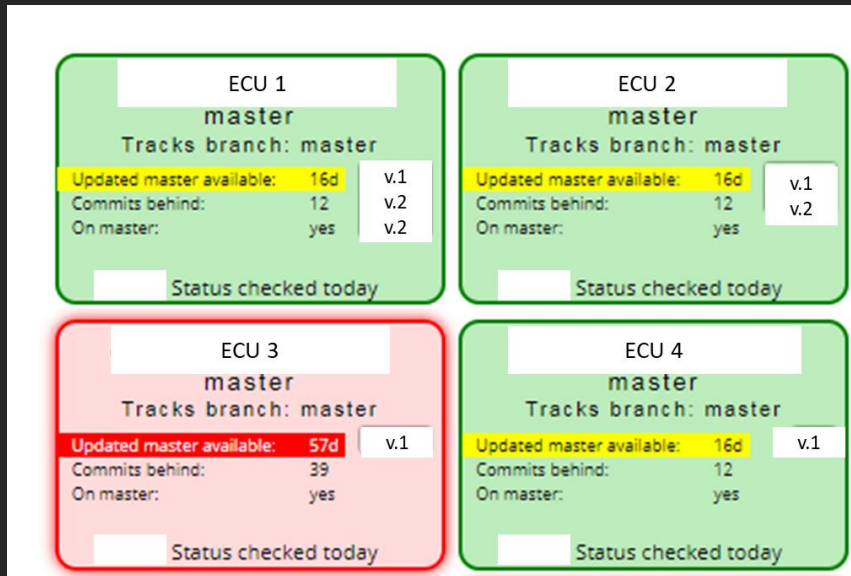
# Results: Problem reports from the field



Table 4. Measures for defects into integration

Stakeholder	Information Need	Measure(s)
Integrator	What is our integration status?	Days to integrate
Integrator	What are the versions of the used tools?	N/A
Integrator, DevTeam	What is our integration speed?	Build time
Integrator, DevTeam	What is our integration speed?	Compilation time
Integrator, DevTeam	What is our integration speed?	Generation time
Integrator, DevTeam	What is our integration speed?	Time to create the description file
Integrator	What is the size of our software?	Artifact size (binary file size)
Tester	What is the availability of our tools?	Binary status of tool availability
Tester	What is our test status?	Uptime / average time between fails
Tester	What is our test status?	Response time for server
Tester	What is our test status?	Test results over time (per sw. revision)
Tester	What is our test status?	Requirements coverage over time (per sw. revision)
Tester	What is our backlog?	Average number of sw. defects over time
Tester	What is the extra workload in our sprints?	Burn-up over time (work items not planned)
Tester	What is our planning accuracy?	Schedule slippage
Tester	What is our release speed?	Time between the designer's readiness of model and model's release
Tester	What is our test status?	Number of smoke tests executed
Tester	What is our test status?	Number of scope tests executed
DevTeam	What is the status of our test rigs?	Test rig availability
DevTeam	What is the quality of our integration?	Code commits/broken builds
DevTeam	What is the status of our release?	Status of release steps per sprint
DevTeam	What is our backlog?	Number of changed Electronic Control Units (to be integrated)
DevTeam	What is our integration speed?	Total lead time from model to integrated code
DevTeam	What is our test status?	Number of passed regression test cases
DevTeam	What is our test speed?	Execution time per test case
DevTeam	What is our defect resolution speed?	Defect resolution time

# Results: tool set-up and CI progress





# Theory vs Companies' need (excerpt from our study)

Measure	Theory	Company A	Company B
Velocity	++	--	--
Speed	--	++	++
Number of releases per year	++	--	--
Release readiness	--	++	--
Team velocity vs. Capacity	++	--	--
Scope creep	--	--	++
Burn-up	--	++	++
Number of *-tests	++	++	++
Number of defects	--	++	++
Tool status (Up-time, ISP)	--	++	++
Integration status (commits/broken builds)	--	++	++

# Conclusions & Further work

- Empowered software development teams' information needs are very different from the prescribed ones
  - Prescribed: based on management's needs
  - Actual: focus on product increments and team impediments
- New aspects
  - Speed
  - Availability of tools and infrastructure
  - Defects as feedback and improvement
- Next steps
  - Extended studies in more organizations
  - Longitudinal study on the evolution of the organization's information needs



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