Plan

Plan

## Background

- Why is this important?
- Why should the reader care about this situation and be motivated to participate in improving?

#### Assessment Questions

- 1. Is there a clear theme for the problem report that reflects the contents?
- 2. Is the topic relevant to the organization's objectives
- 3. Is there any other reason for working on this topic (e.g., learning purposes)?

## **Current Condition**

- How do things work today?
- What is the problem?
- **Baseline Metrics?** •

#### Assessment Questions

- 1. Is the current condition clear and logically depicted in a visual manner?
- 2. How could the current condition be made clearer for the audience?
- 3. Is the current condition depiction framing a problem or situation to be resolved?
- 4. What is the actual problem in the current condition?
- 5. Are the facts of the situation clear, or are there just observations and opinions?
- 6. Is the problem quantified in some manner or is it too qualitative?

# **Goal / Taraet Condition**

Plan

• What outcomes are expected for what reasons? • What changes in metrics can be plausibly expected?

## Assessment Questions

- 1. Is there a clear goal or target?
- 2. What, specifically, is to be accomplished?
- 3. How will this goal be measured or evaluated?
- 4. What will improve, by how much, and when?

## **Root Cause Analysis**

Plan

- What is the root cause(s) of the problem?
- Use a simple problem analysis tool (e.g., 5 why's, fishbone diagram, cause/effect network) to • show cause-and-effect relationships.

## Assessment Questions

- 1. Is the analysis comprehensive at a broad level?
- 2. Is the analysis detailed enough and did it probe deeply enough on the right issues?
- 3. Is there evidence of proper five-whys thinking about the true cause?
- 4. Has cause and effect been demonstrated or linked in some manner?
- 5. Are all the relevant factors considered (human, machine, material, method, environment, measurement, and so on?
- 6. Do all those who will need to collaborate in implementing the countermeasures agree on the cause/effect model reasoning?

Owner:	Author leading the problem solving
Mentor:	Person guiding and assessing process
Date:	Current version Date

## **Countermeasures** (Experiments)

- Proposed countermeasure(s) to address each candidate root cause. [This should be a series of quick experiments to validate causal model analysis.]
- Predicted results for each countermeasure.

#### Assessment Questions

- 1. Are there clear countermeasures steps identified?
- 2. Do the countermeasures link to the root cause of the problem?
- 3. Are the countermeasures focused on the right areas?
- 4. Who is responsible for doing what, by when (is 5Why-1How clear)
- 5. Will these action items prevent recurrence of the problem?
- 6. Is the implementation order clear and reasonable?
- 7. How will the effects of the countermeasures be verified?

## Confirmation (Results )

- Actual result of each countermeasure (experiment).
- How does the system actually behave with the countermeasures that are being proposed for • implementation in place?

#### Assessment Questions

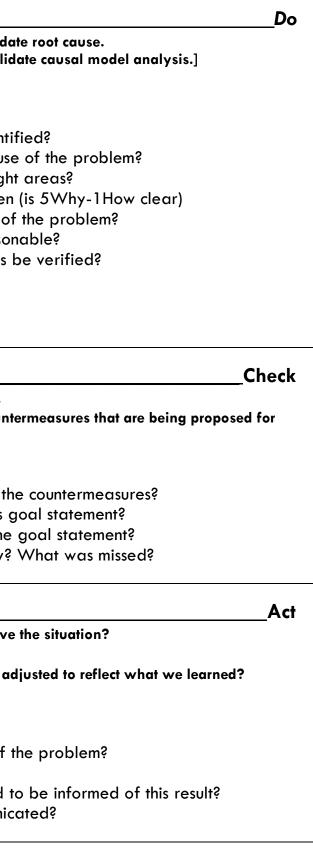
- 1. How will you measure the effectiveness of the countermeasures?
- 2. Does the check item align with the previous goal statement?
- 3. Has actual performance moved line with the goal statement?
- 4. If performance has not improved, then why? What was missed?

## Follow-up (Actions)

- What have we learned that does or does not improve the situation?
- In the light of the learning, what should be done?
- How should the way we work or our standards be adjusted to reflect what we learned? •
- What do we need to learn next? •

#### Assessment Questions

- 1. What is necessary to prevent recurrence of the problem?
- 2. What remains to be accomplished?
- 3. What other parts of the organization need to be informed of this result?
- 4. How will this be standardized and communicated?

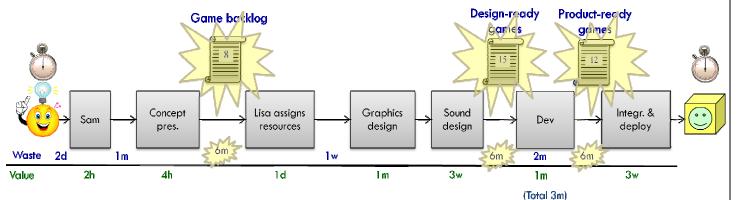


# Background

Games out of date

- $\Rightarrow$  Missed market windows Revenue is declining
- $\Rightarrow$  Demotivated teams Key developers about to guit
- Overhead costs Time to develop games steadily increasing due to declining technical quality  $\Rightarrow$
- $\Rightarrow$  Pressure to Work FASTER!



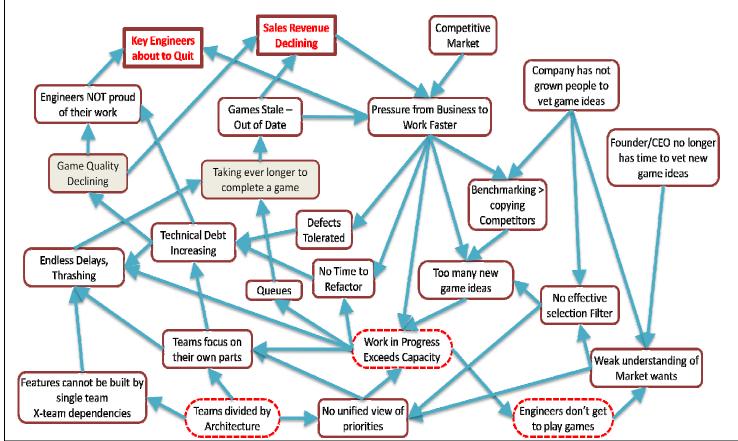


• Process cycle efficiency = 3 months add value / 25 months cycle time = 12%

# **Goal / Target Condition**

- 8x faster cycle time
- 5x fewer escaped defects
- 20% improvement in revenue

# **Root Cause Analysis**



Owner:	Lisa
Mentor:	Heinrich
Date:	18 May 2009

## Countermeasures

- 1. Cross Functional Teams Graphics design through deployment ✓ Predict 2x Faster Delivery
  - $\Rightarrow$  End dependencies now spend 75% of time waiting/negotiating
- 2. Abandon all but most promising 3 games in each queue. Do ONE game per cross functional team at a time.
  - $\checkmark$  4x faster delivery from reduced task switching
  - $\checkmark$  Eliminating queues will cut 1.3 years from schedule
- 3. Engage developers in playing games and selecting ideas
  - $\checkmark$  30% more profit to par with best competitor  $\Rightarrow$  Improved filtering on which games to develop
    - $\Rightarrow$  More fun games, more popular

# Confirmation (Results)

- 1. Cross Functional Teams
  - $\Rightarrow$  Half as much time waiting
- 2. One game at a time
  - $\Rightarrow$  Queues eliminated, time to complete game is 4 months (6x)
  - $\Rightarrow$  Technical Debt decreasing Escaped defects down by 2x so far
- 3. Engage developers in playing games and selecting ideas
  - $\Rightarrow$  One team taking time to play is producing more innovative games.
  - $\Rightarrow$  Impact on profit is TBD.

# Follow-up

- 1. Consider more cross training of team members to reduce waiting for expertise
- 2. Reduce difficulty of integration and deployment steps
- 3. Improve processes for generating and selecting game ideas a. Recruit talent if identifiable/available
  - b. Improve skills/process of best people already in company
  - everyone in the company.
- 4. Continue improvement of reused game components/engines to improve development throughput and reduce defects.

c. Broaden both participation in selection and game playing experience of