



Improving software flow

Alexander Polomodov
Tinkoff



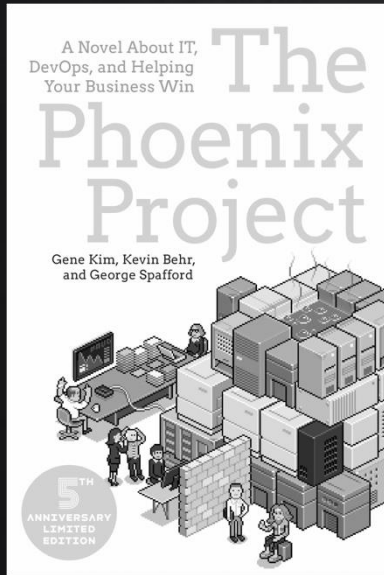


Hello!

My name is Alexander

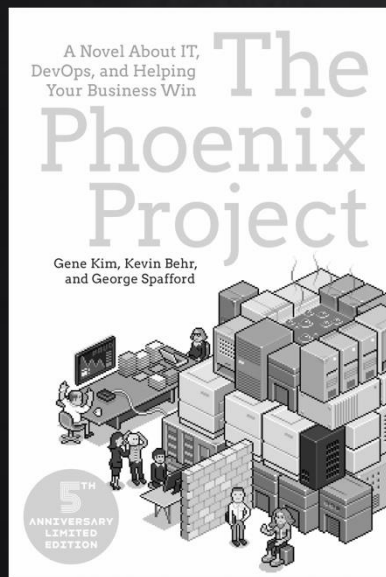
- ❖ Technical Director
- ❖ Responsible for architecture and delivery management in the company

Classical books from IT Revolution

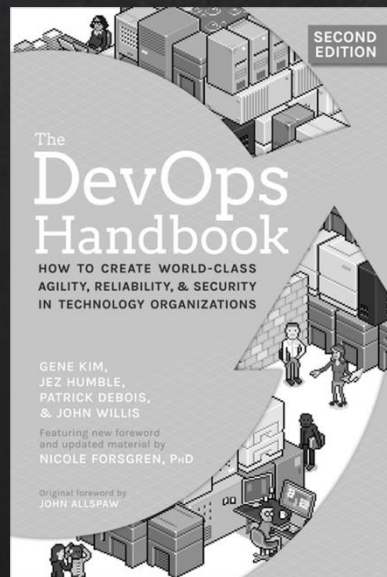


2013

Classical books from IT Revolution

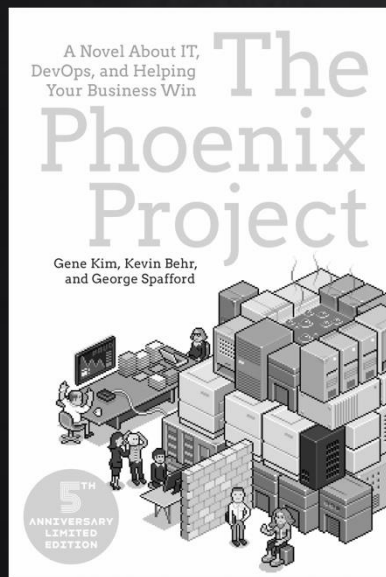


2013

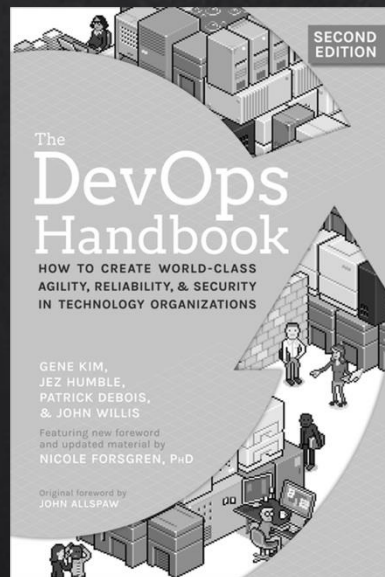


2016

Classical books from IT Revolution



2013

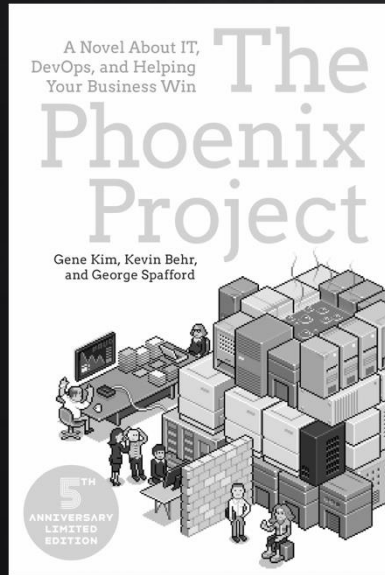


2016

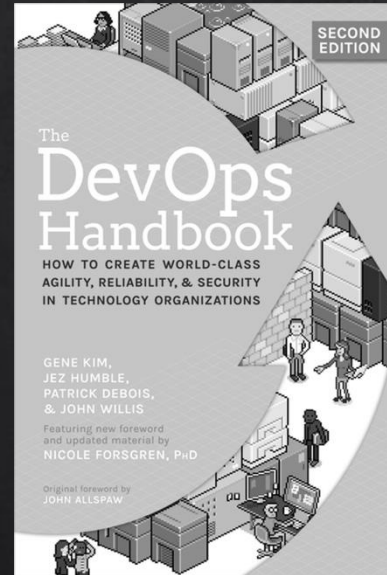


2018

Classical books from IT Revolution



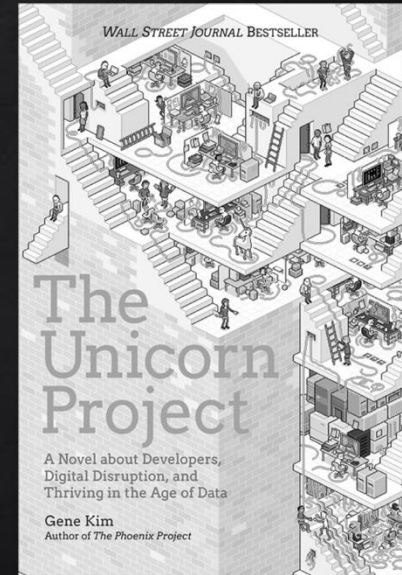
2013



2016



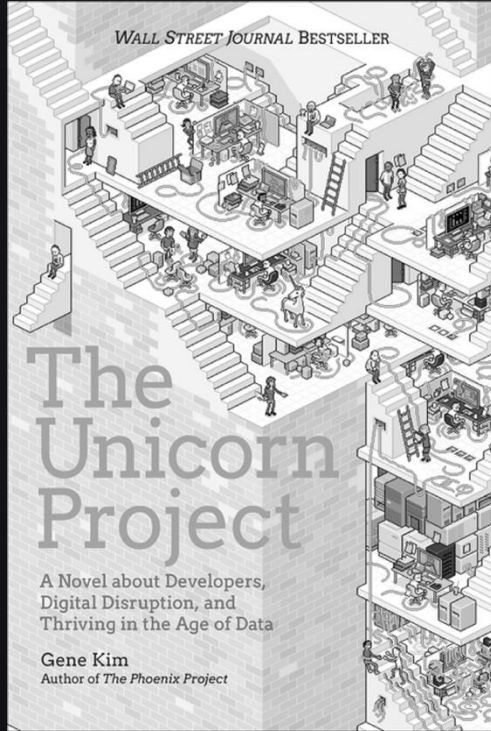
2018



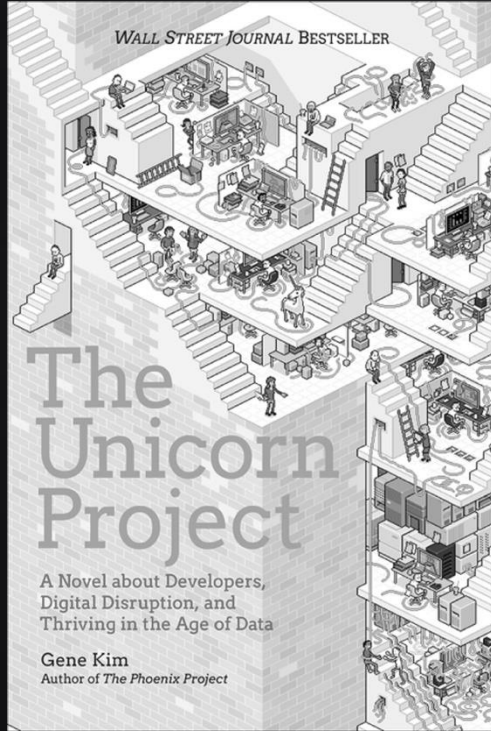
2019

Five ideals from the “Unicorn Project”

The
TINKOFF

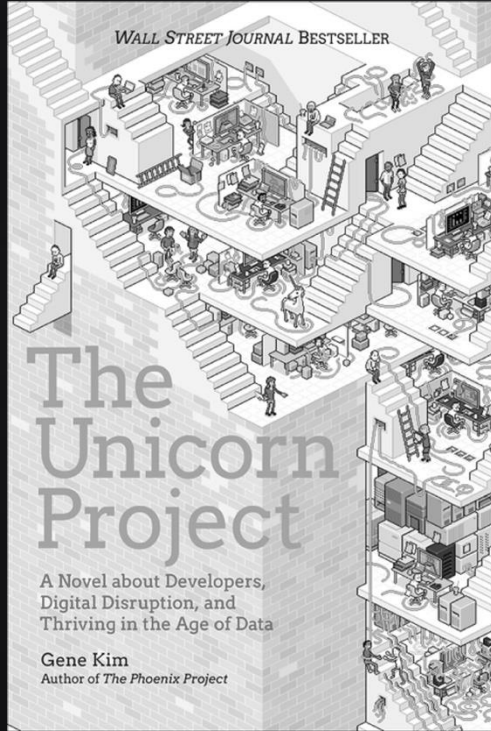


Five ideals from the “Unicorn Project”



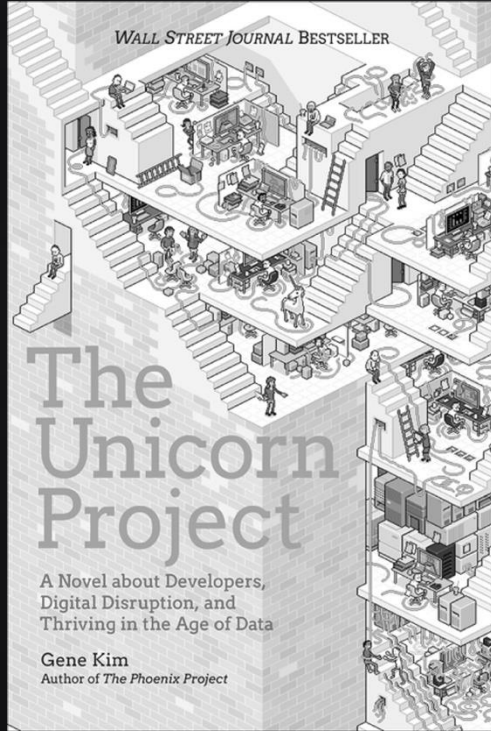
❖ *Locality and simplicity*

Five ideals from the “Unicorn Project”



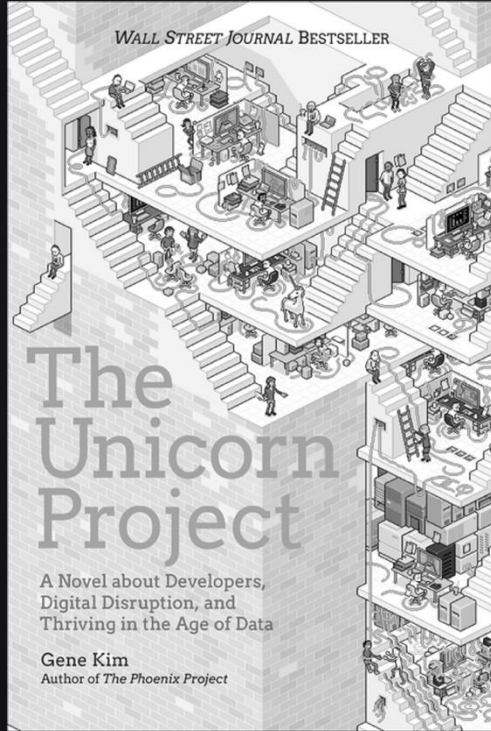
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- ❖ *Focus, flow, and joy*

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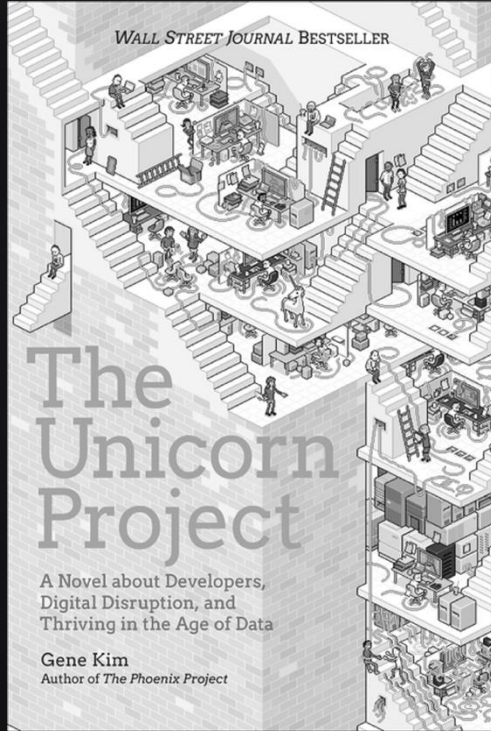
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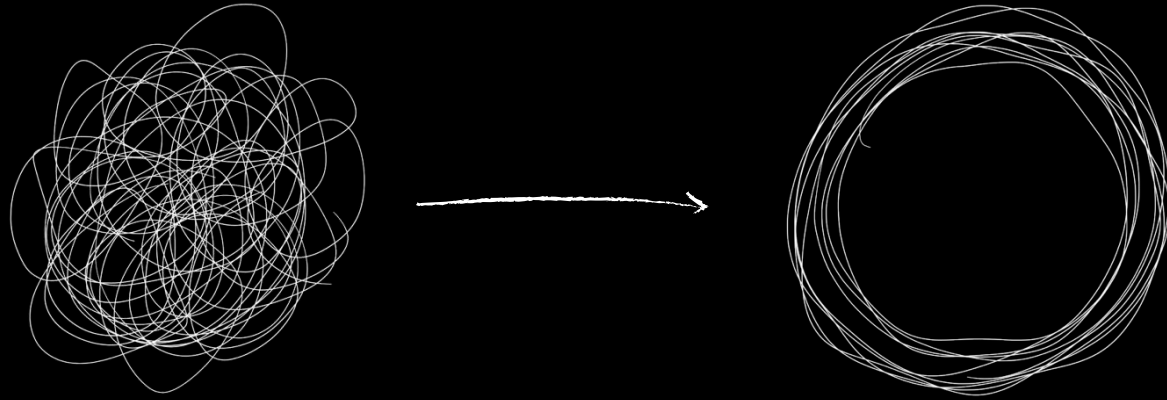


- ❖ Locality and simplicity
- ❖ Focus, flow, and joy
- ❖ Improvement of daily work
- ❖ Psychological safety

Five ideals from the “Unicorn Project”



- ❖ Locality and simplicity
- ❖ Focus, flow, and joy
- ❖ Improvement of daily work
- ❖ Psychological safety
- ❖ Customer focus



*Locality and Simplicity
(Architecture)*

Conway's law

Any organization that designs a system (defined broadly) will produce a design whose structure is a copy of the organization's communication structure.

Conway's law & "Inverse Conway Maneuver"

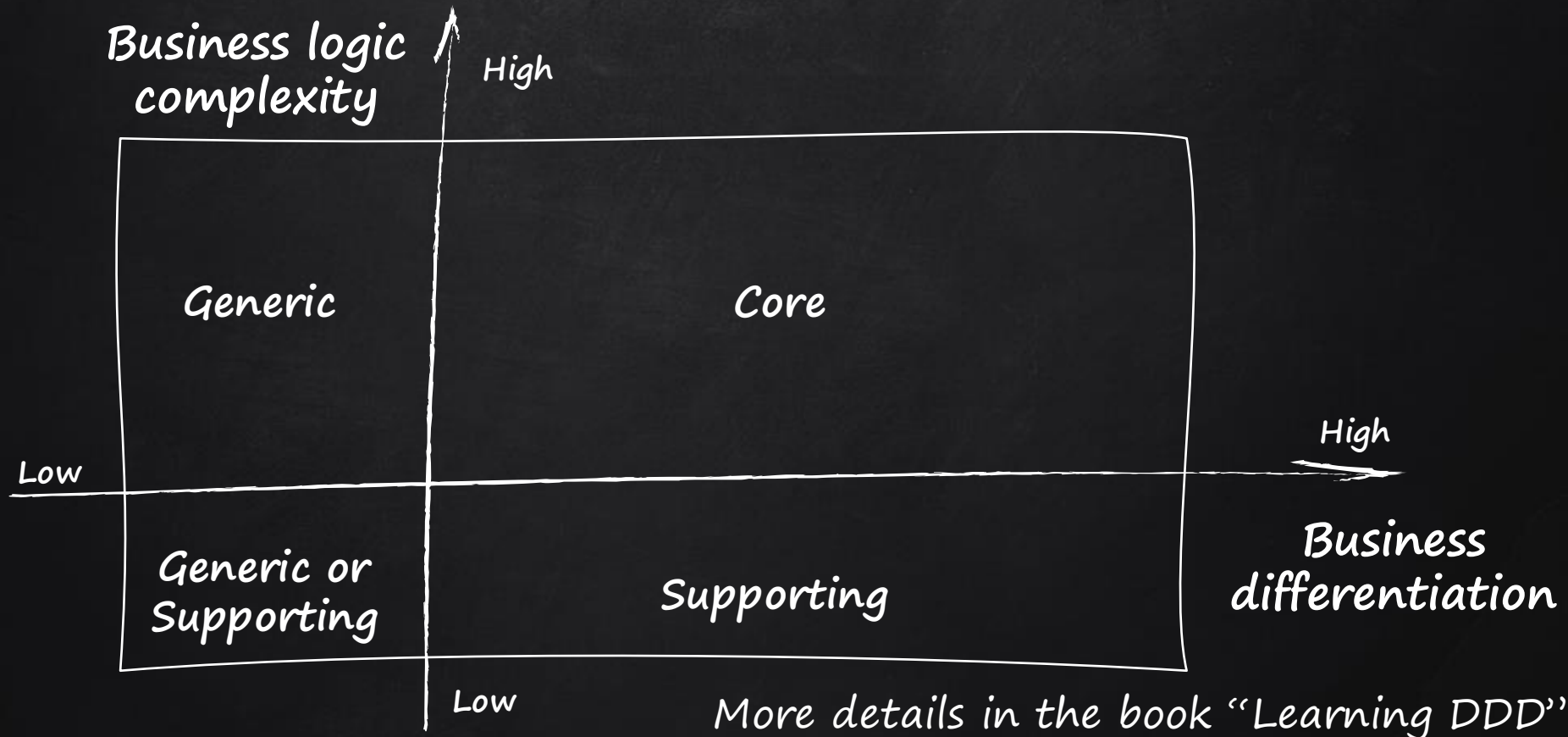
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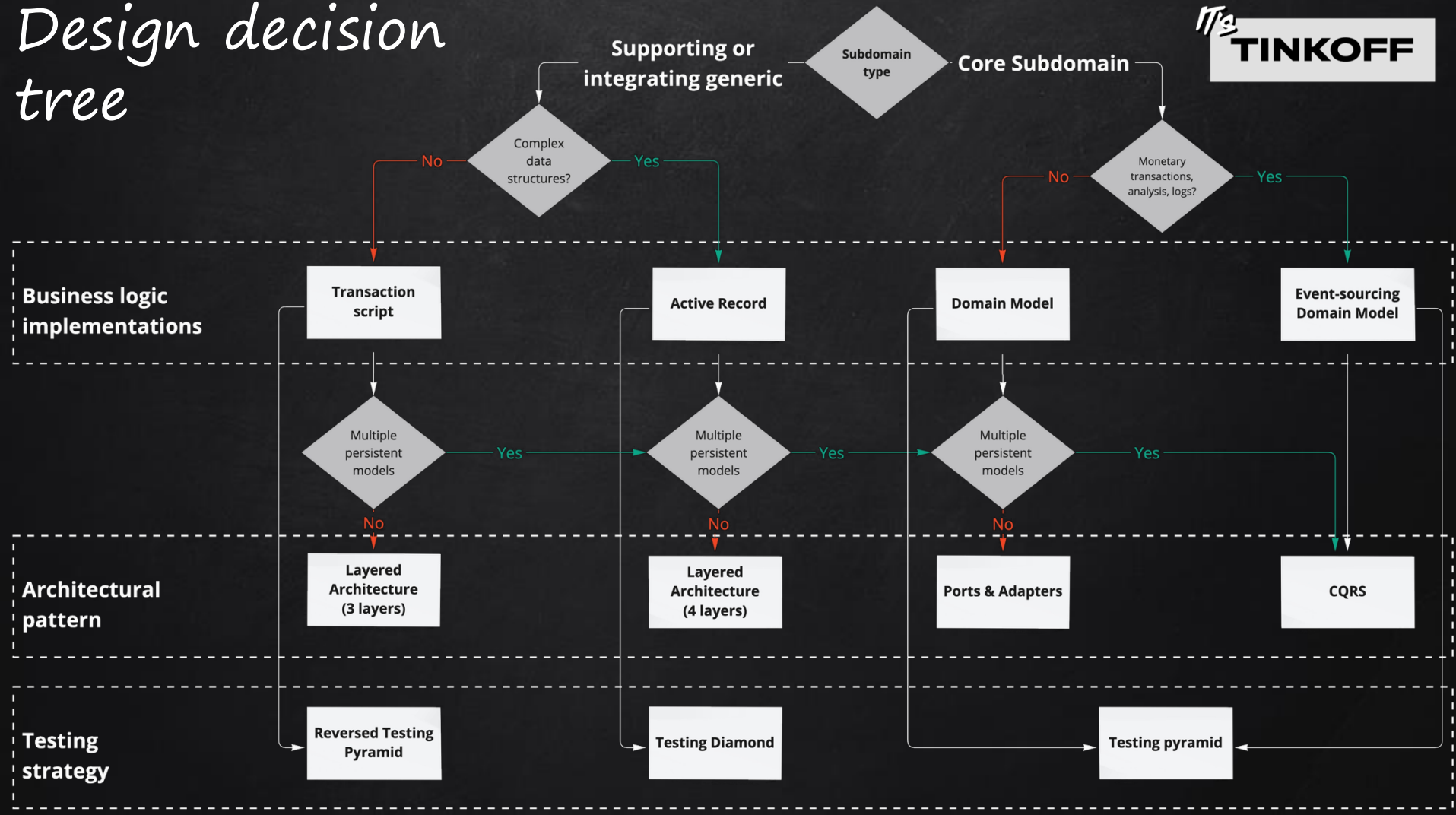
The best way to improve the quality and efficiency of your organization's software is to focus on team design

More details in the book "Team Topologies"

Strategic design from Domain Driven Design



Design decision tree



What is microservice?

- ❖ *Simpler to understand the function*

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- ❖ *Simpler to understand the function*
- ❖ *Limit reasons to change*

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- ❖ *Simpler to understand the function*
- ❖ *Limit reasons to change*
- ❖ *More autonomous for dev, management, scale*

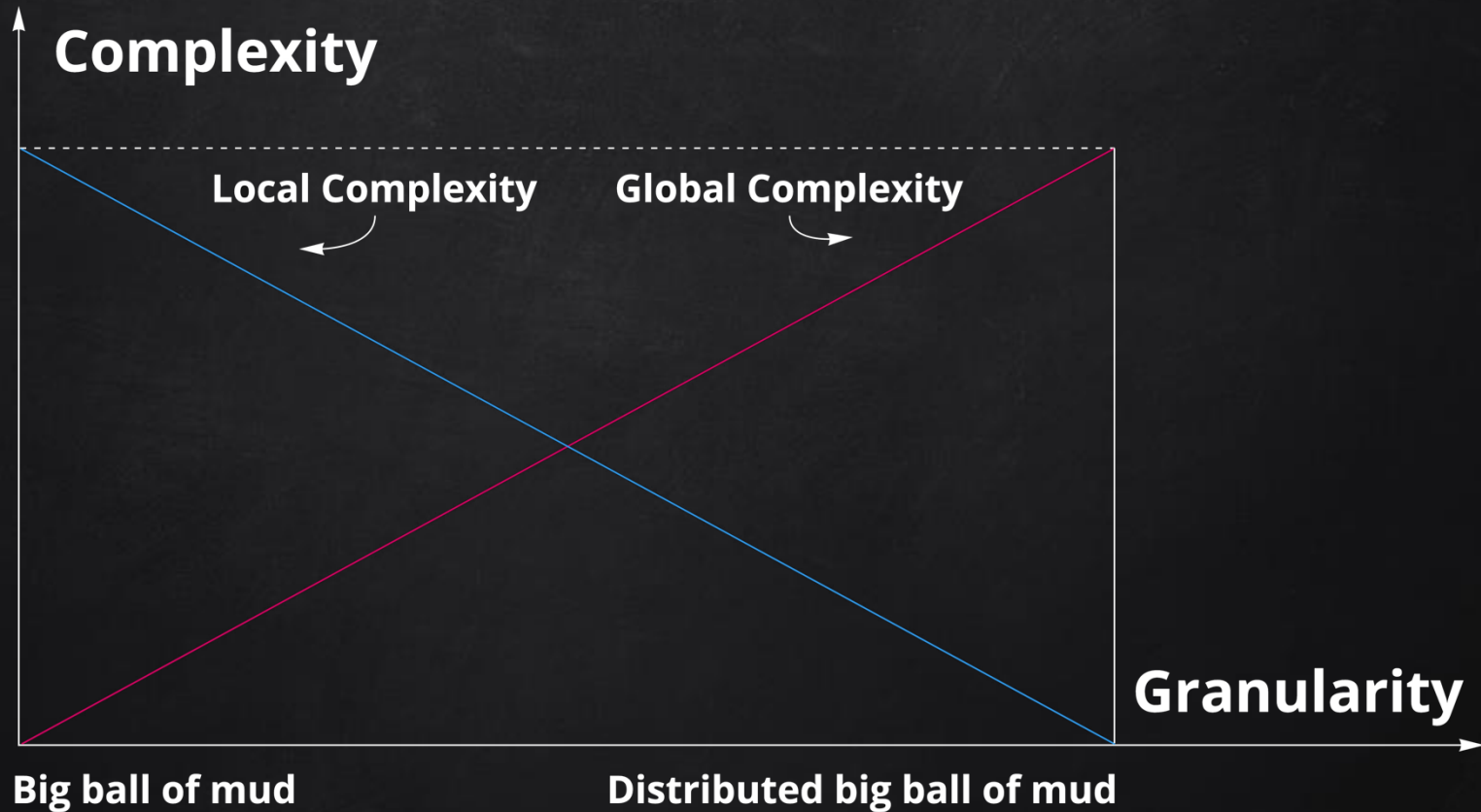
What is microservice?

- ❖ *Simpler to understand the function*
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- ❖ *Simpler to integrate with other components*

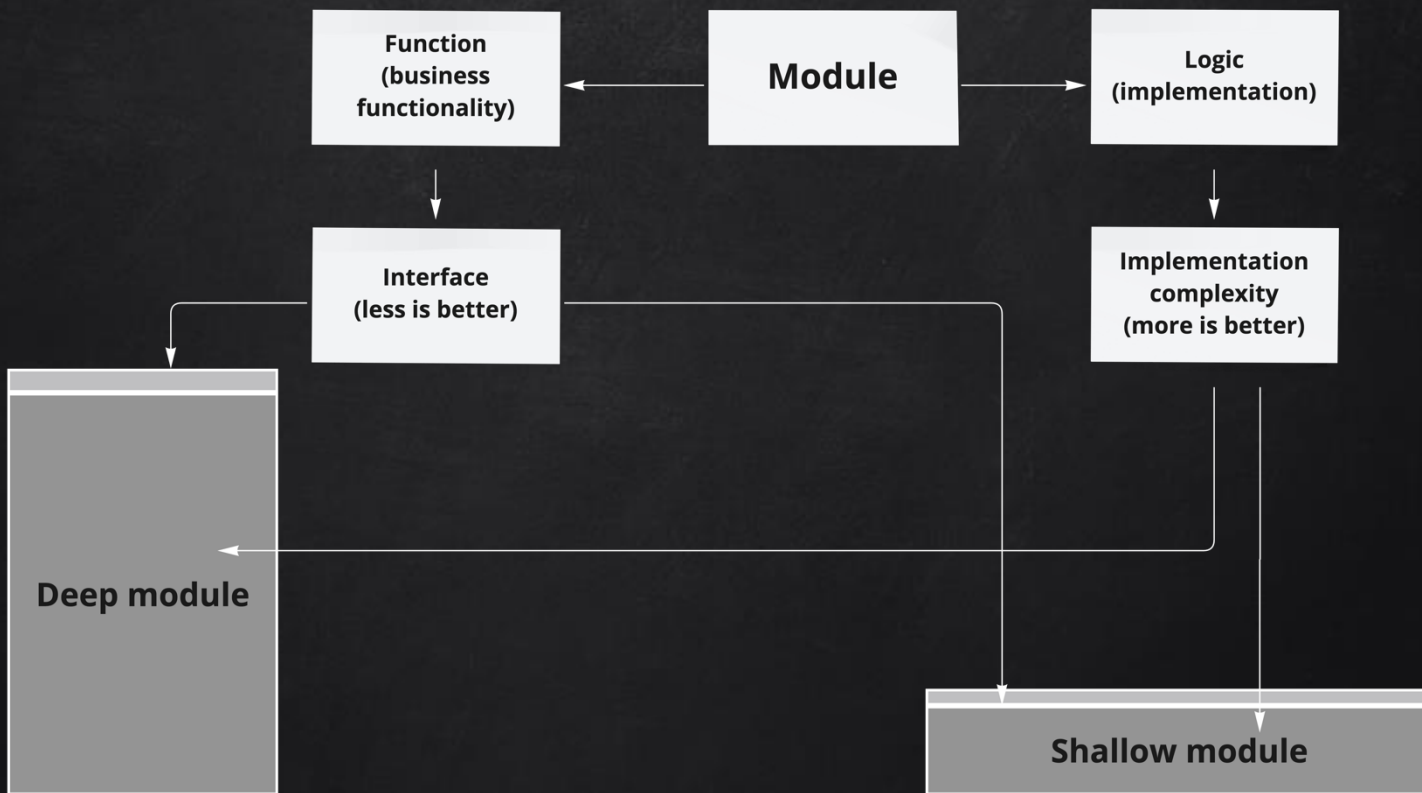
What is microservice?

- ❖ *Simpler to understand the function*
- ❖ *Limit reasons to change*
- ❖ *More autonomous for dev, management, scale*
- ❖ *Simpler to integrate with other components*
- ❖ *Not exposing whole database, because public database makes interface huge*

Relationship between complexity and granularity of services



Deep and shallow microservice



More details in the book "A philosophy of software design"

- ❖ *Bounded context is the boundary of a model*

Domain driven design and boundaries

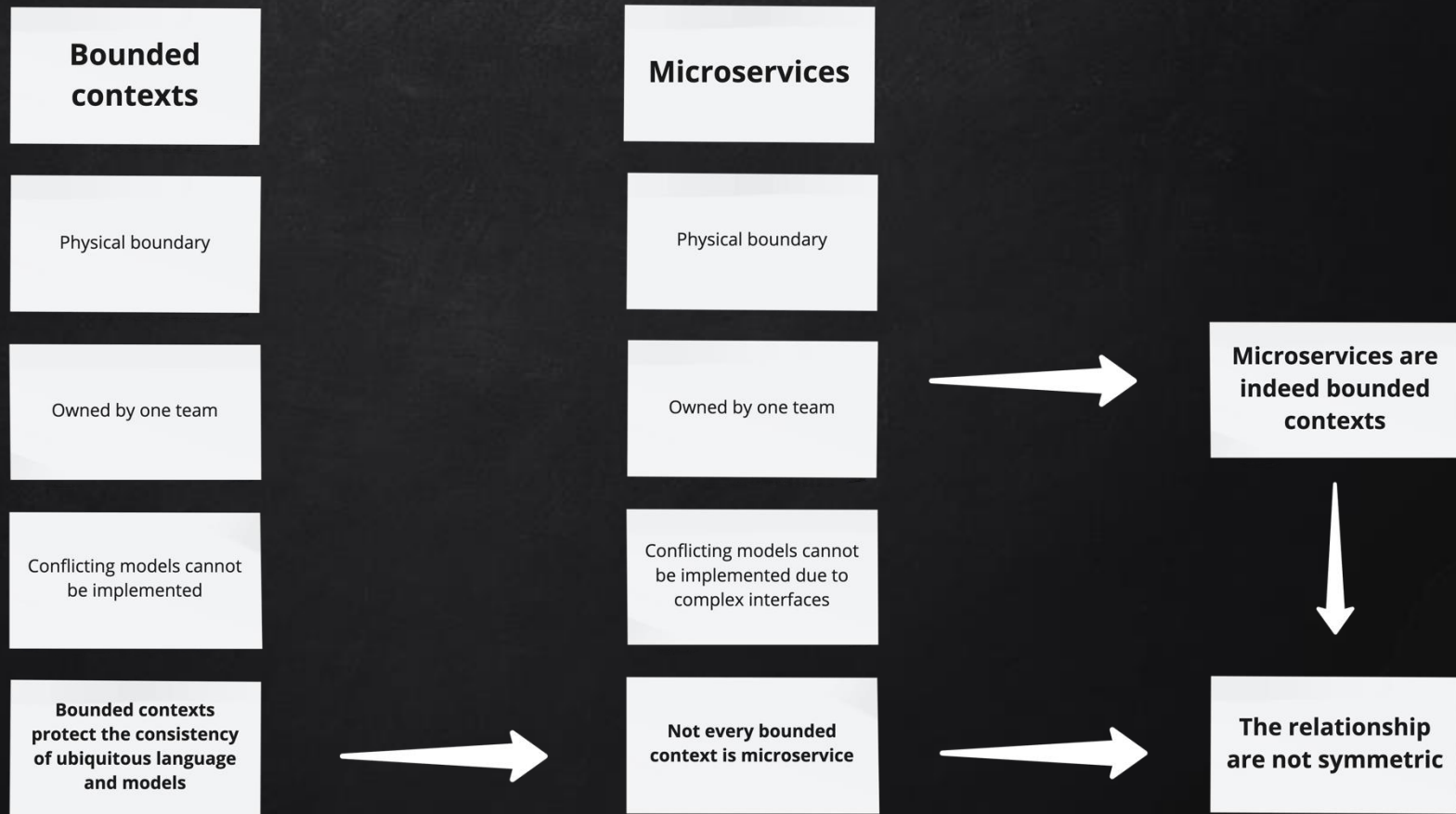


- ❖ *Bounded context is the boundary of a model*
- ❖ *Subdomains bounds a business capability*

Domain driven design and boundaries

- ❖ Bounded context is the boundary of a model
- ❖ Subdomains bounds a business capability
- ❖ Aggregates and value objects are transactional boundaries

Bounded contexts and microservices



Event-Driven Architecture



Event-driven architecture (EDA) is a software architecture paradigm promoting the production, detection, consumption of, and reaction to events.

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- ❖ *Components publish events to notify other system elements*

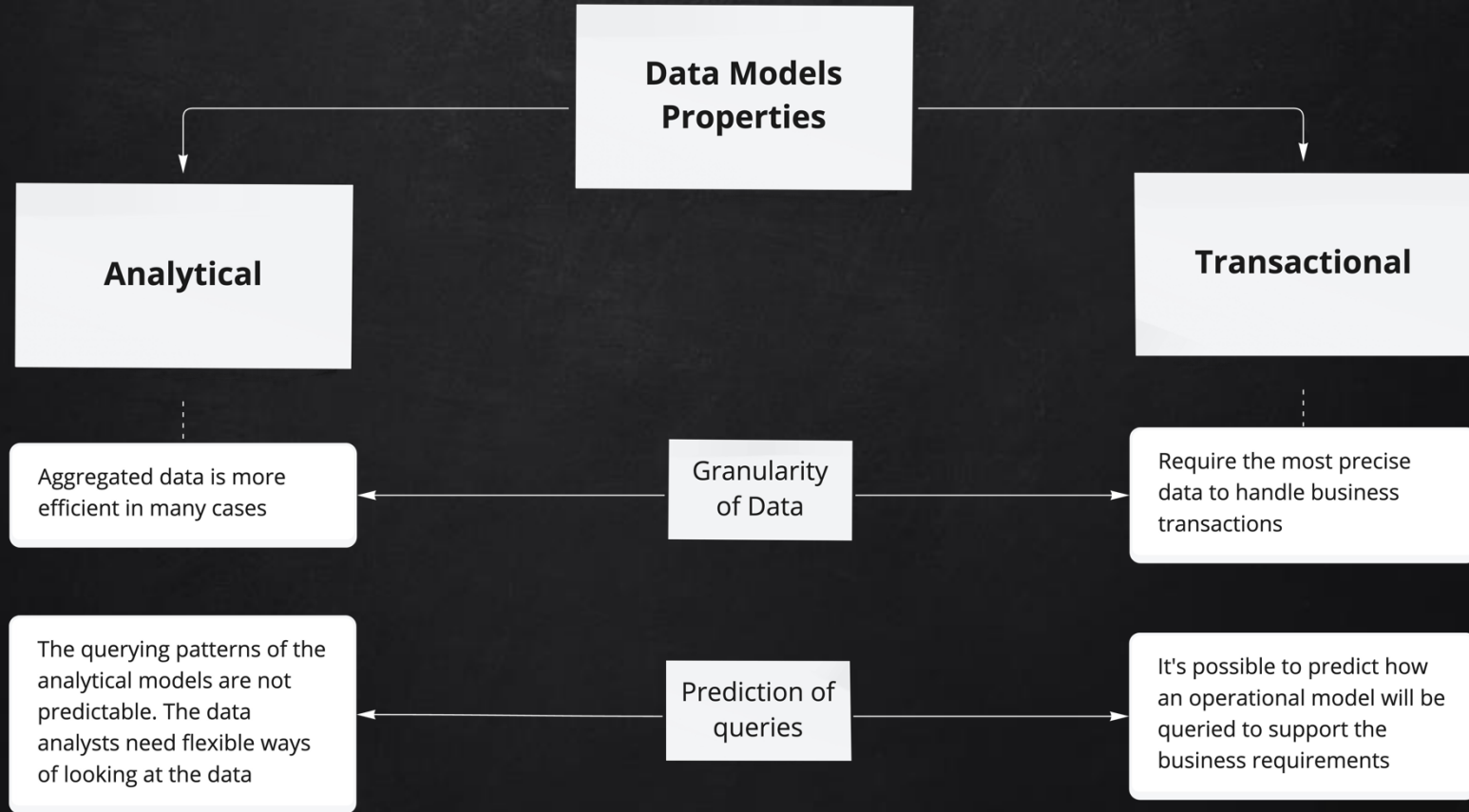
Event-driven architecture (EDA) is a software architecture paradigm promoting the production, detection, consumption of, and reaction to events.

- ❖ Components publish events to notify other system elements
- ❖ Components can subscribe to events raised in the system

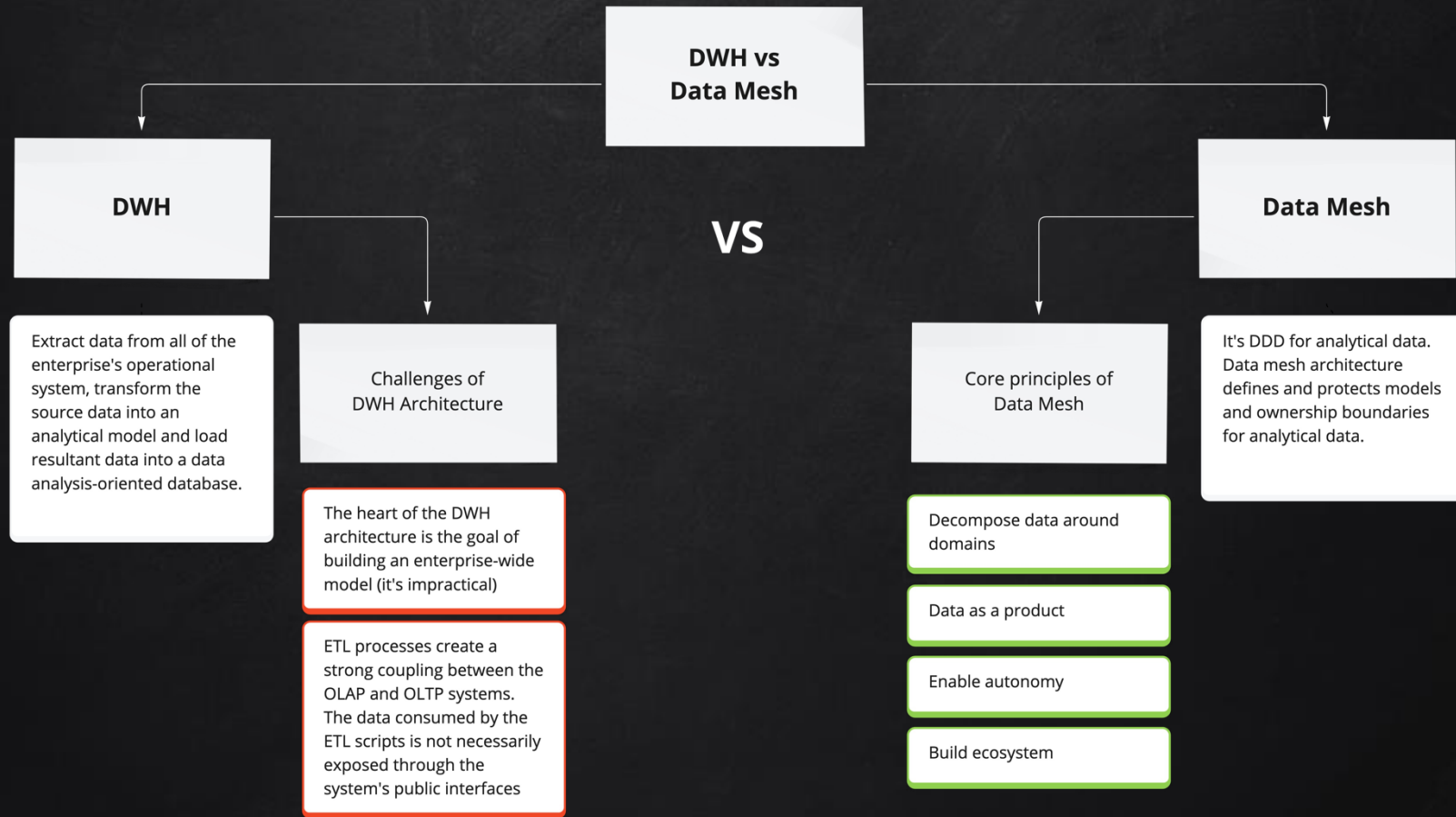
Event-Driven Design Heuristics

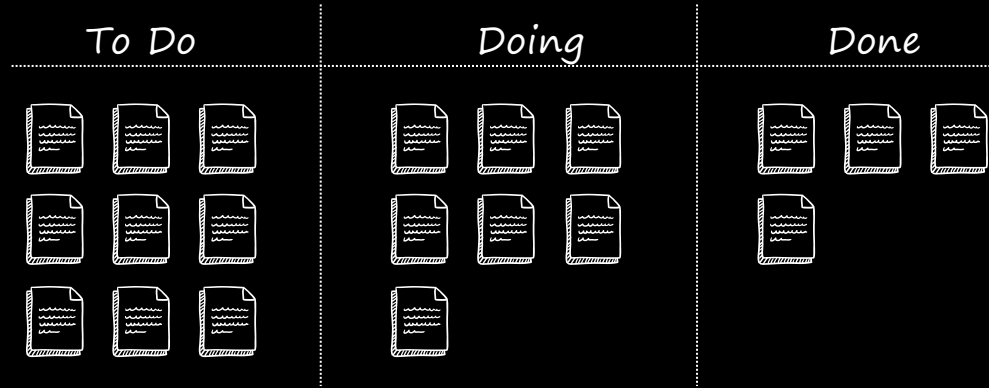


Data models and their properties



DWH and Data Mesh





Focus, Flow, and Joy
(Processes)

The Five Thieves of Time

❖ Too Much Work-in-Progress (WIP)

More details in the book "Making Work Visible"

The Five Thieves of Time

- ❖ Too Much Work-in-Progress (WIP)
- ❖ Unknown Dependencies

More details in the book “Making Work Visible”

The Five Thieves of Time

- ❖ Too Much Work-in-Progress (WIP)
- ❖ Unknown Dependencies
- ❖ Unplanned Work

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The Five Thieves of Time

- ❖ Too Much Work-in-Progress (WIP)
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- ❖ Conflicting Priorities

More details in the book “Making Work Visible”

The Five Thieves of Time

- ❖ Too Much Work-in-Progress (WIP)
- ❖ Unknown Dependencies
- ❖ Unplanned Work
- ❖ Conflicting Priorities
- ❖ Neglected Work

More details in the book “Making Work Visible”

Metrics for operation review

❖ Throughput

More details in the book “Making Work Visible”

Metrics for operation review

- ❖ Throughput
- ❖ Flow time

More details in the book “Making Work Visible”

Metrics for operation review

- ❖ Throughput
- ❖ Flow time
- ❖ Issues and blocked work items

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Metrics for operation review

- ❖ Throughput
- ❖ Flow time
- ❖ Issues and blocked work items
- ❖ The Time Thief O'Gram

More details in the book “Making Work Visible”

Шаблоны T-Meter



Дашборд команды Base

Дашборд команды начального уровня с базовыми метриками для анализа процессов

[Демодашборд](#)



Дашборд команды Pro

Дашборд команды продвинутого уровня с расширенным набором метрик для анализа процессов

[Демодашборд](#)

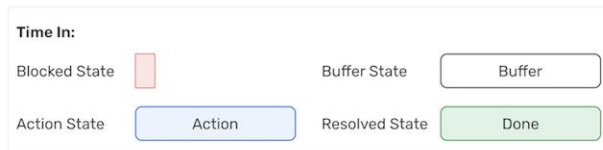
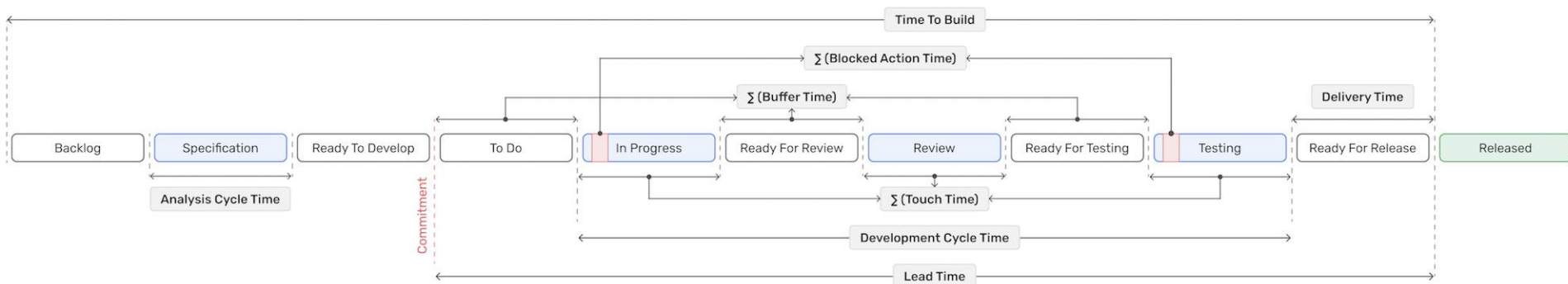


Дашборд руководителя

Дашборд для мониторинга и анализа метрик команд одного направления (отдела)

[Демодашборд](#)

Hint for setting up dashboard

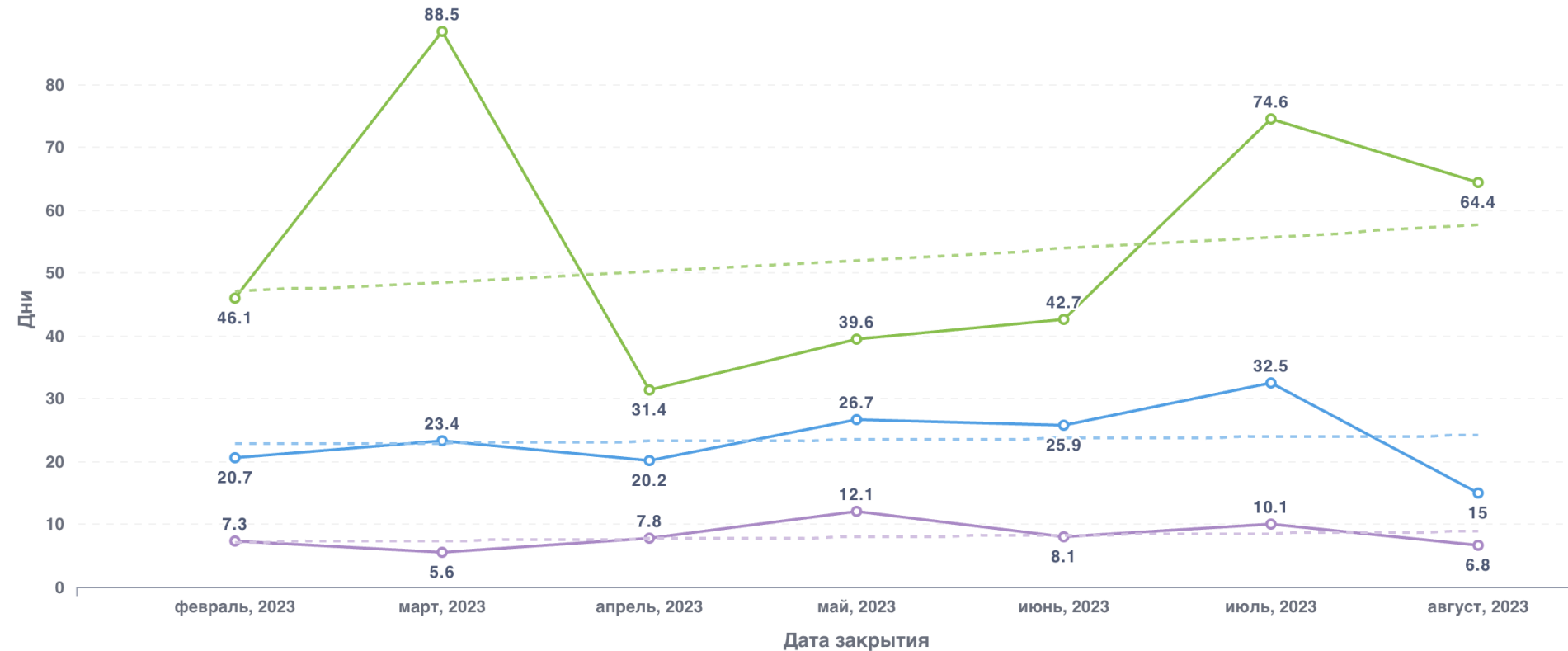


Dashboard example



Процентили и тренды Lead Time

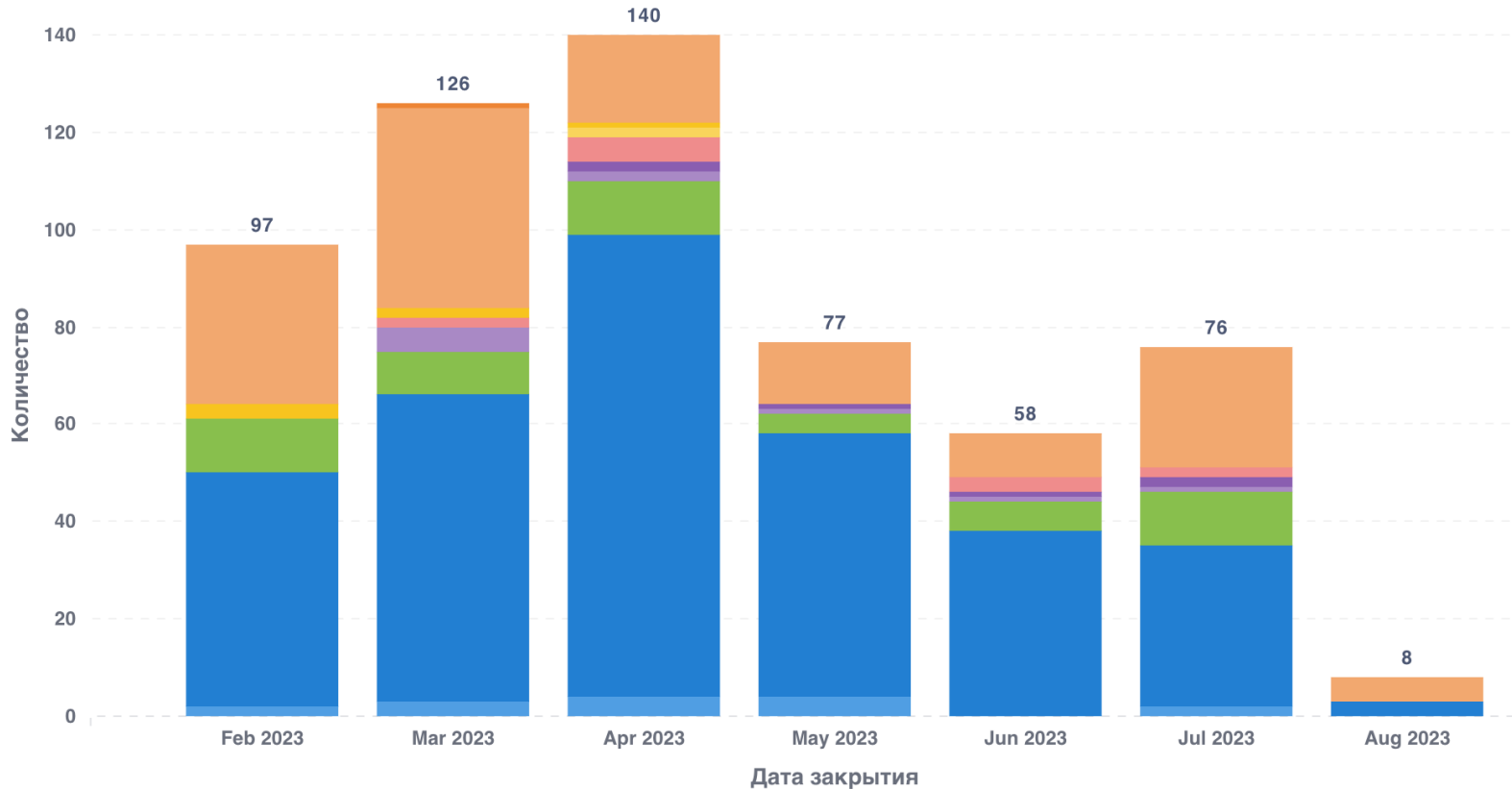
● Медиана ● 95% ● 85%



Dashboard example

Завершенные задачи (Delivery rate)

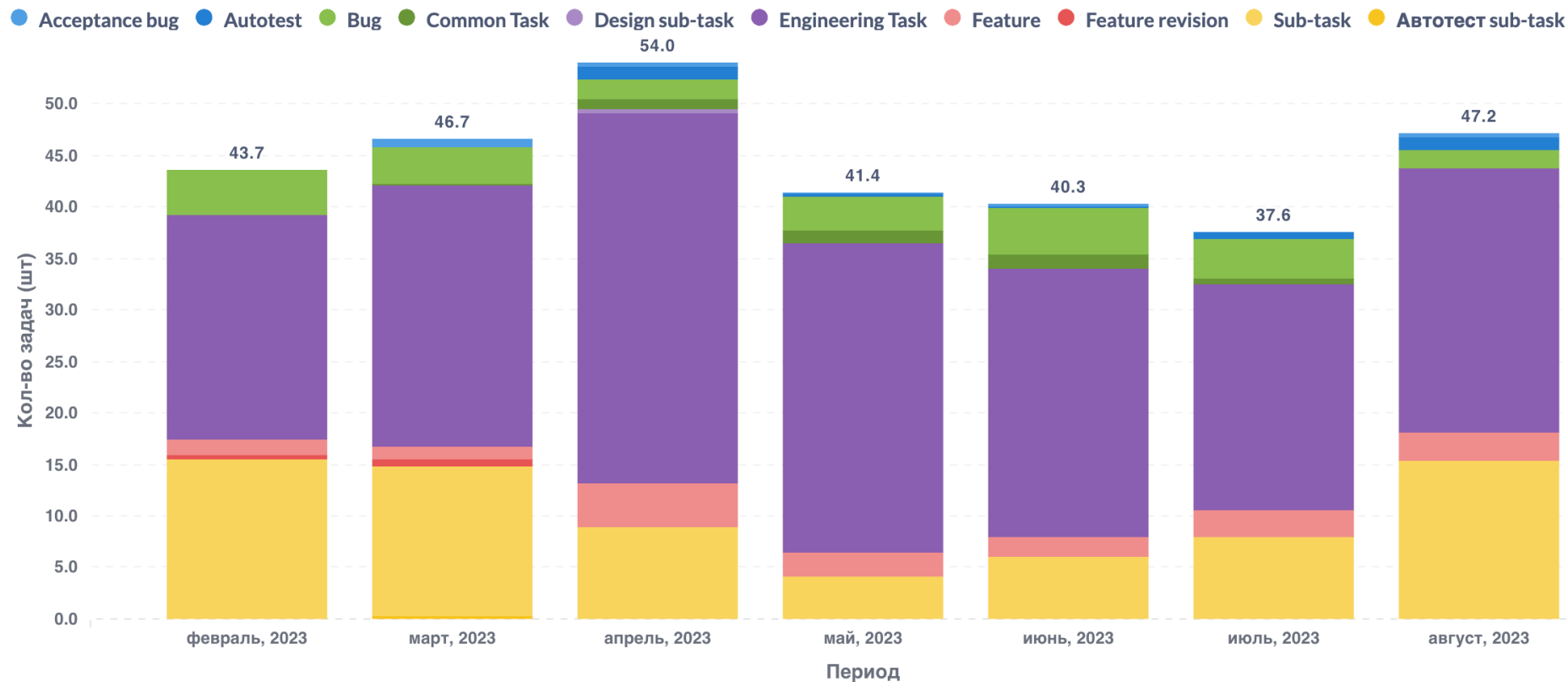
- Группа MB_Misc.
- Группа MB_Problems
- Группа MB_Engineering
- Группа MB_Business
- Автотест sub-task
- Sub-task
- Feature revision
- Design sub-task
- Case
- Common Task
- Autotest
- Acceptance bug
- Design
- Bug
- Engineering Task
- Feature



Dashboard example

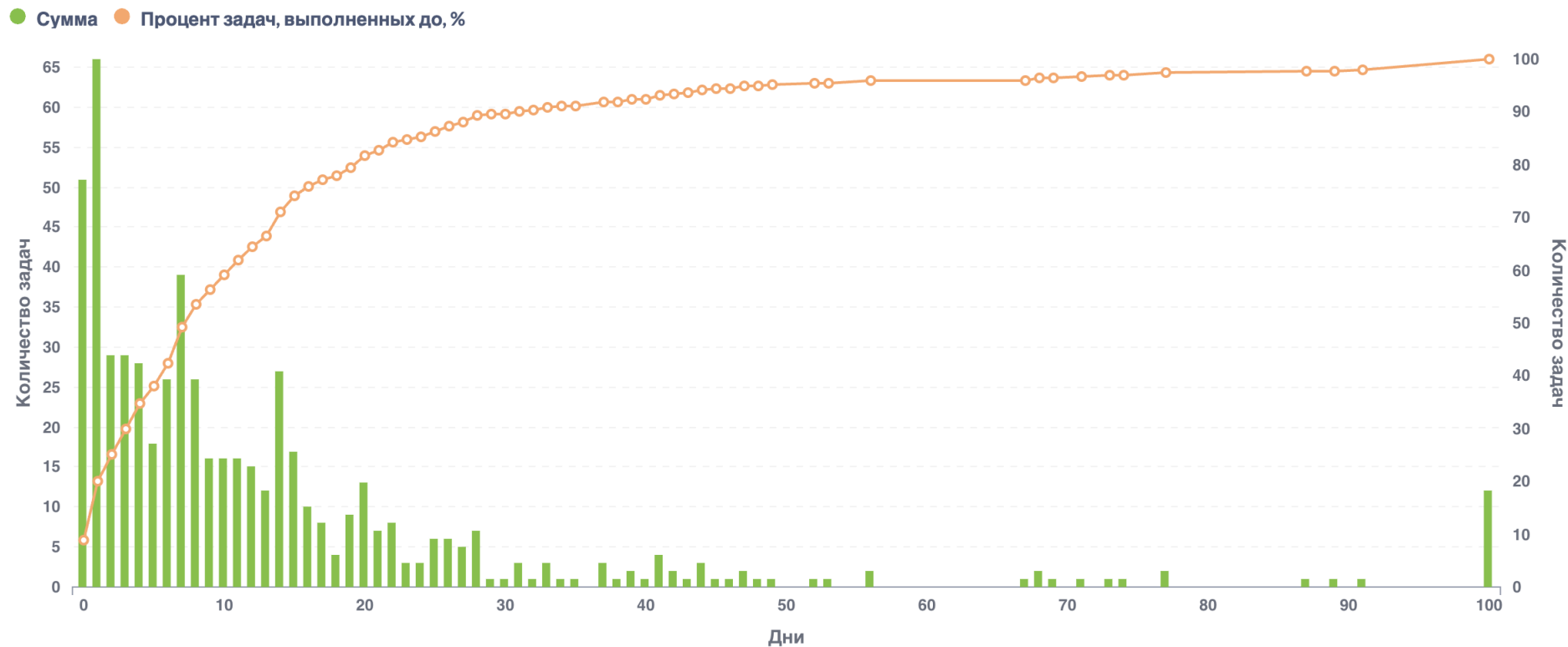


Среднее количество задач в работе



Dashboard example

Спектральная диаграмма Lead Time





Improvement of Daily Work (Engineering practices)

More details in the book "Accelerate"

Focus on a global outcome to ensure teams are cooperative

Key characteristics of measuring performance

Focus on outcomes not output

Measures that meet these criteria

Software delivery performance tempo
(from lean management: lead time and batch size)

Delivery lead time

There are 2 parts of **lead time** (discovery and delivery). Product delivery lead time - time it takes to go from code committed to code successfully running in production

Deployment frequency

Deployment frequency works as a proxy for **batch size** since it's easy to measure and typically has low variability

Software stability

MTTR
(mean time to recover)

How quickly can service be restored?

Change fail rate

A key metric when making changes to systems is what percentage of changes to production fail.

There is no trade-off between improving performance and stability and quality

Key principles of continuous delivery

```
graph TD; A[Key principles of continuous delivery] --> B[Build quality in]; A --> C[Work in small batches]; A --> D[Computers perform repetitive tasks; people solve problems]; A --> E[Relentlessly pursue continuous improvement]; A --> F[Everyone is responsible];
```

Build quality in

In continuous delivery, we invest in building a culture supported by tools and people where we can detect any issues quickly, so that they can be fixed straight away when they are cheap to detect and resolve

Work in small batches

Even though working in small chunks adds some overhead, it reaps enormous rewards by allowing us to avoid work that delivers zero or negative value for organization. A key goal of CD is changing the economics of the software delivery process so the cost of pushing out individual changes is very low

Computers perform repetitive tasks; people solve problems

Invest in simplifying and automating repetitive work that takes a long time, such as regression testing and software deployments

Relentlessly pursue continuous improvement

High performing teams are never satisfied, they make improvement part of everybody's daily work

Everyone is responsible

A key objective for management is making the state of system-level outcome (throughput, quality, stability) transparent, working with the rest of organization to set measurable, achievable, time-bound goals for these outcomes, and then helping their teams work toward them

Engineering practices

Test automation

Continuous integration

Deployment automation

Version control

Trunk-based development

Test data management

Shift left on security

Monitoring

Loosely coupled architecture

Proactive notifications

Empowered teams

Continuous delivery

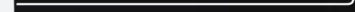
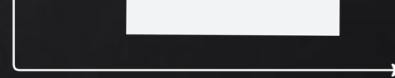
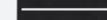
Westrum organizational culture

Software delivery performance

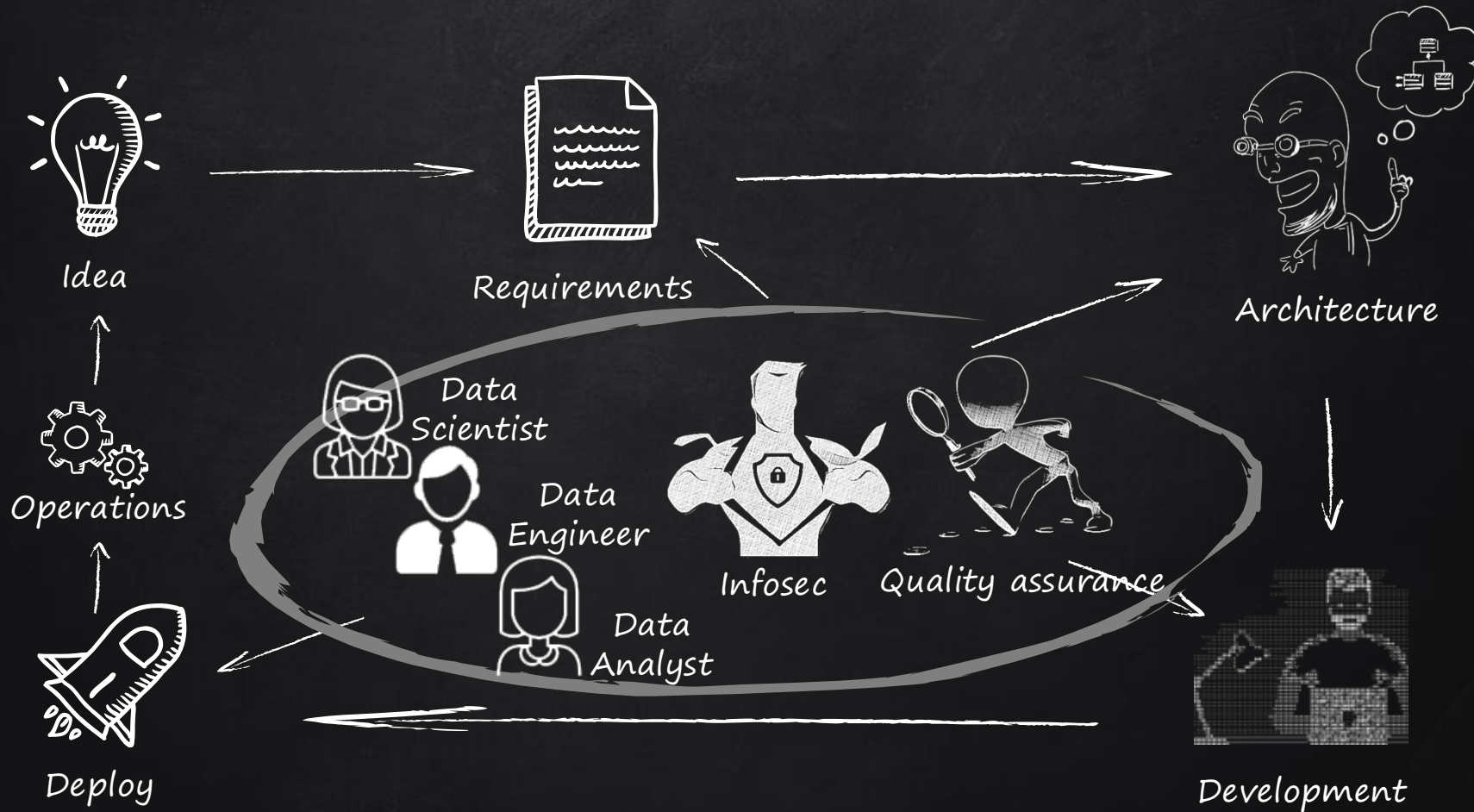
Organizational performance

Less rework

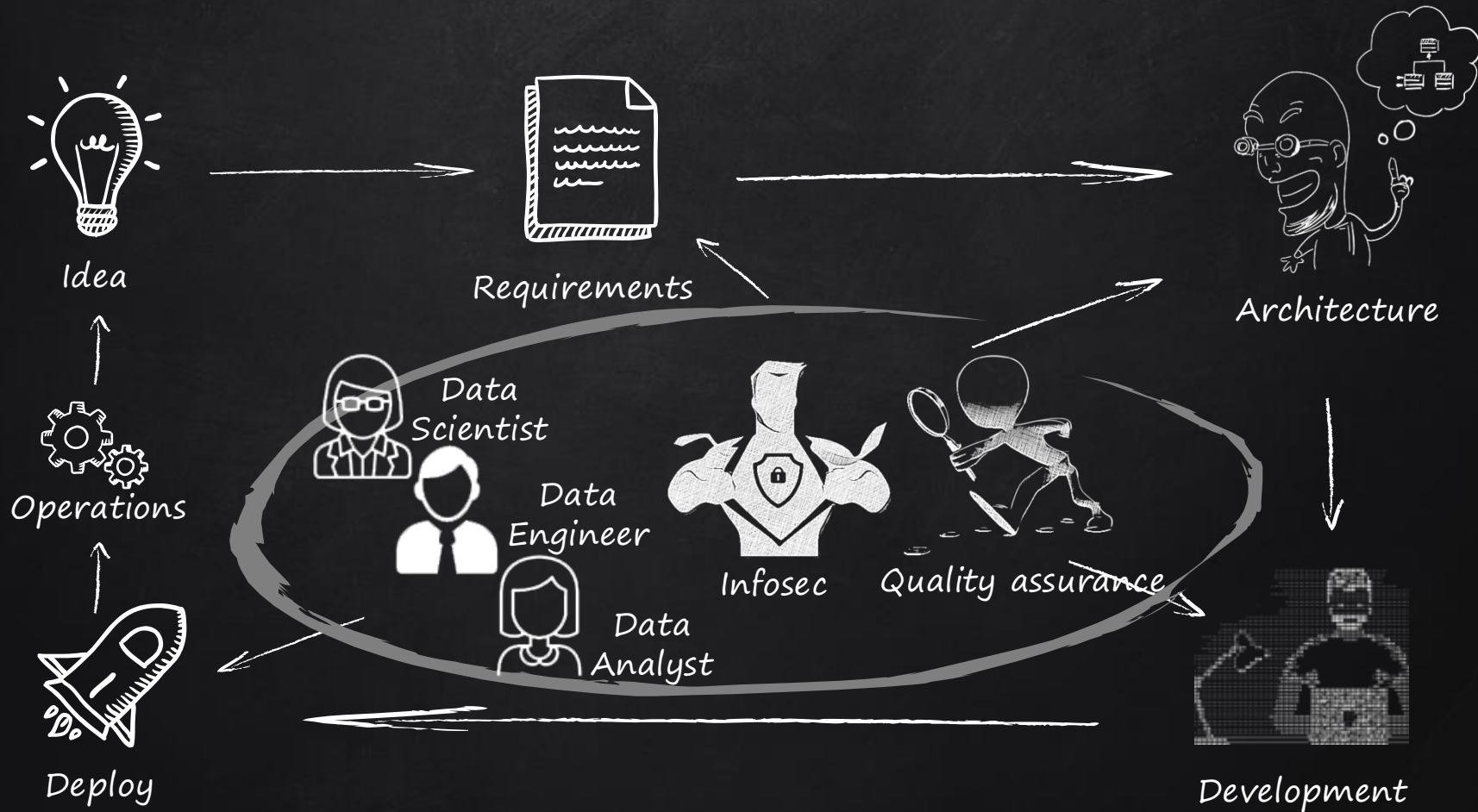
Identity



Dev ... Sec ... Data ... WTF ... Ops



Pipeline driven organization



Strategic programming

The first step towards becoming a good software designer is to realize that working code isn't enough. It's not acceptable to introduce unnecessary complexities in order to finish your current task faster...

Your primary goal must be to produce a great design, which also happens to work. This is strategic programming.

John Ousterhout, Raft's co-inventor

More details in the book "A philosophy of software design"

Spirit – our internal:
developer platform



Spirit – our internal developer platform

❖ VCS

Spirit – our internal developer platform

- ❖ VCS
- ❖ XaaS

Spirit – our internal developer platform

- ❖ VCS
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 - ❖ Managed Kubernetes

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 - ❖ DBaaS (Postgres)

Spirit – our internal developer platform

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 - ❖ Kafka as a Service

Spirit – our internal developer platform

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 - ❖ Cassandra as a Service

Spirit – our internal developer platform

- ❖ VCS

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 - ❖ Managed Kubernetes

 - ❖ DBaaS (Postgres)

 - ❖ Kafka as a Service

 - ❖ Cassandra as a Service

 - ❖ S3

Spirit – our internal developer platform

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- ❖ Pipelines

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- ❖ VCS
- ❖ XaaS
- ❖ Pipelines
 - ❖ Build infrastructure

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- ❖ Pipelines
 - ❖ Build infrastructure
 - ❖ Image registry

Spirit – our internal developer platform

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- ❖ XaaS
- ❖ Pipelines
 - ❖ Build infrastructure
 - ❖ Image registry
 - ❖ Test management system (Allure) + Quality gate

Spirit – our internal developer platform

- ❖ VCS
- ❖ XaaS
- ❖ Pipelines
 - ❖ Build infrastructure
 - ❖ Image registry
 - ❖ Test management system (Allure) + Quality gate
 - ❖ Performance testing (Cosmos)

Spirit – our internal developer platform

- ❖ VCS
- ❖ XaaS
- ❖ Pipelines
 - ❖ Build infrastructure
 - ❖ Image registry
 - ❖ Test management system (Allure) + Quality gate
 - ❖ Performance testing (Cosmos)
 - ❖ Fitness functions (Danger)

Spirit – our internal developer platform

- ❖ VCS
- ❖ XaaS
- ❖ Pipelines
- ❖ Operation

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 - ❖ Observability platform (Sage) and traces

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 - ❖ Observability platform (Sage) and traces
 - ❖ SLAser (SLAs for all system)
 - ❖ OMG (for incidents)



Psychological Safety (Organizational culture)

Project Aristotle by Google



What makes a team effective at Google?

What makes a team effective at Google?

- ❖ Psychological safety

- Team members feel safe to take risks and be vulnerable in front of each other

What makes a team effective at Google?

- ❖ Psychological safety
- ❖ Dependability
 - Team members get things done on time and meet Google's high bar for excellence

What makes a team effective at Google?

- ❖ Psychological safety
- ❖ Dependability
- ❖ Structure and clarity
 - Team members have clear roles, plans and goals

What makes a team effective at Google?

- ❖ Psychological safety
- ❖ Dependability
- ❖ Structure and clarity
- ❖ Meaning
 - Work is personally important to team members

What makes a team effective at Google?

- ❖ Psychological safety
- ❖ Dependability
- ❖ Structure and clarity
- ❖ Meaning
- ❖ Impact
 - Team members think their work matters and creates change

Westrum organizational cultures

Typology of organizational cultures

```
graph TD; A[Typology of organizational cultures] --> B[Pathological (power-oriented)]; A --> C[Bureaucratic (rule-oriented)]; A --> D[Generative (performance-oriented)];
```

Pathological (power-oriented)

Organizations are characterized by large amounts of fear and threat. People often hoard information or withhold it for political reasons, or distort it to make themselves look better.

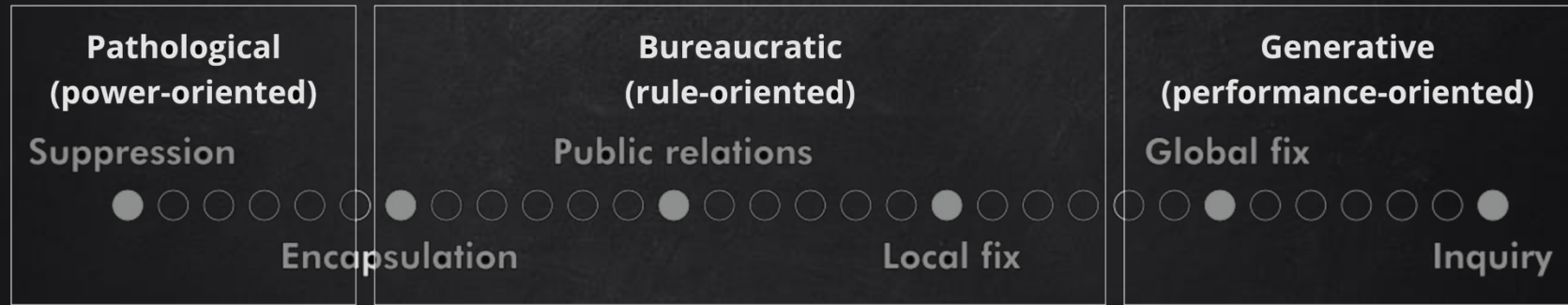
Bureaucratic (rule-oriented)

Organizations protect departments. Those in the department want to maintain their "turf," insist on their own rules, and generally do things by the book—*their* book.

Generative (performance-oriented)

Organizations focus on the mission. How do we accomplish our goal? Everything is subordinated to good performance, to doing what we are supposed to do.

Responses to anomalous information



Suppression—Harming or stopping the person bringing the anomaly to light; “shooting the messenger”

Encapsulation—Isolating the messenger, so that the message is not heard

Public relations—Putting the message “in context” to minimise its impact

Local fix—Responding to the presenting case, but ignoring the possibility of others elsewhere

Global fix—An attempt to respond to the problem wherever it exists. Common in aviation, when a single problem will direct attention to similar ones elsewhere

Inquiry—Attempting to get at the “root causes” of the problem

Postmortems



The primary goals of writing a postmortem are to ensure that the incident is documented, that all contributing root cause(s) are well understood, and, especially, that effective preventive actions are put in place to reduce the likelihood and/or impact of recurrence.

From Google SRE Book

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From Google SRE Book

I have two public stories about postmortems

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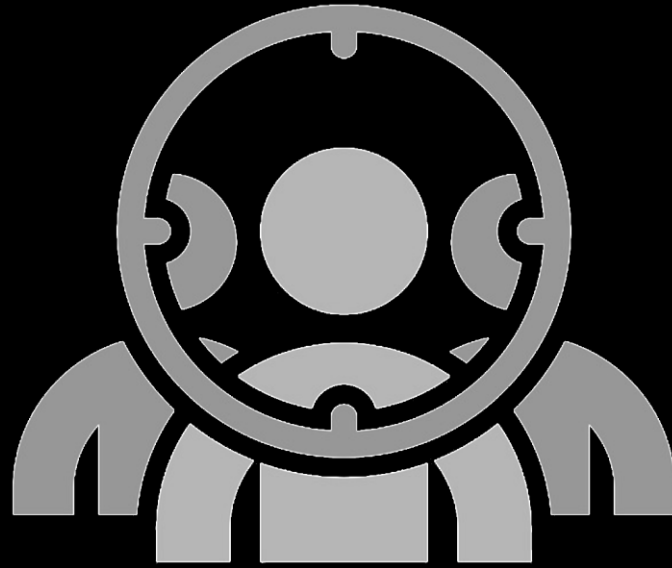
❖ Culture of postmortems or how we learn from our fuckups

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From Google SRE Book

I have two public stories about postmortems

- ❖ Culture of postmortems or how we learn from our fuckups
- ❖ From monolith to microservices and back again at Fuckup Nights



*Customer Focus
(Outcome not output)*

Business outcomes

- ❖ *Clear business metrics*

Business outcomes

- ❖ *Clear business metrics*
 - ❖ *Revenue*

Business outcomes

- ❖ *Clear business metrics*
 - ❖ *Revenue*
 - ❖ *Profit*

Business outcomes

- ❖ *Clear business metrics*
 - ❖ *Revenue*
 - ❖ *Profit*
 - ❖ *Market share*

Business outcomes

- ❖ *Clear business metrics*
- ❖ *Clear customer metrics*

Business outcomes

- ❖ *Clear business metrics*
- ❖ *Clear customer metrics*
 - ❖ *Performance of key customer flow*

Business outcomes

- ❖ Clear business metrics
- ❖ Clear customer metrics
 - ❖ Performance of key customer flow
 - ❖ Failed customer interactions

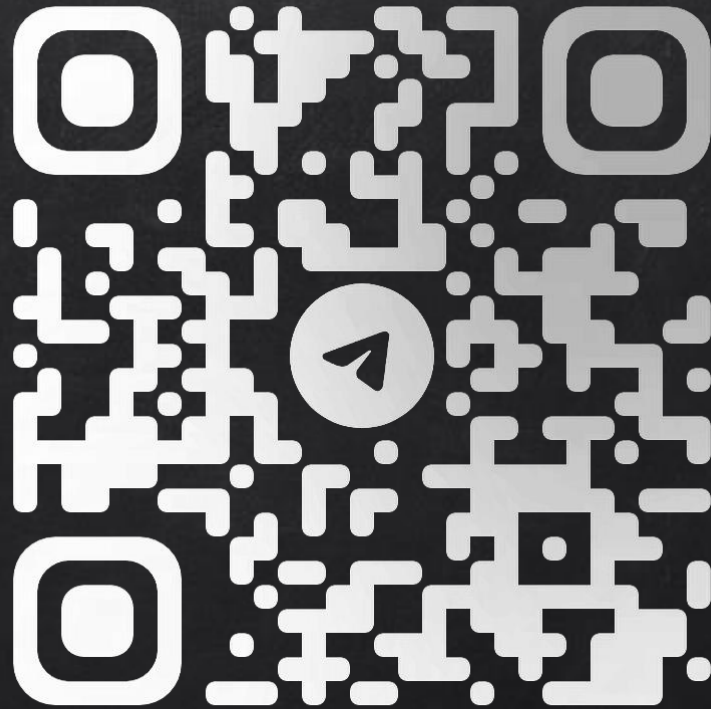
Business outcomes

- ❖ Clear business metrics
- ❖ Clear customer metrics
 - ❖ Performance of key customer flow
 - ❖ Failed customer interactions
 - ❖ Availability to business

The biggest cause of failure

The biggest cause of failure in software-intensive systems is not technical failure; it's building the wrong thing.

Mary Poppendieck, co-author
"Lean Software Development"



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t.me/book_cube/1440

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