BASIC INTRODUCTION TO LEAN

Zornitsa Nikolova

Leanify Ltd.

http://leanify.com

T: +359 888 980 909

E: office@leanify.com





LEAN STARTED BACK IN THE 1950S...

Toyota Production System

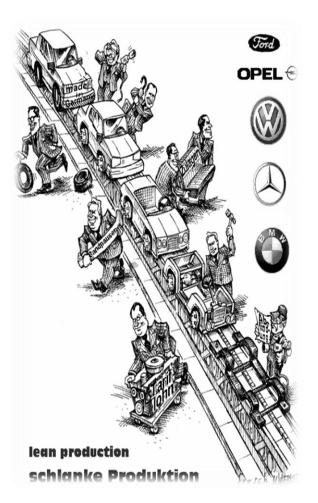
"All we are doing is looking at the timeline from the moment a customer gives us an order to the point we collect the cash. And we are reducing that timeline in the value stream by removing non value-added wastes"

Taiichi Ohno, father of the Toyota Production System





LEAN MANUFACTURING



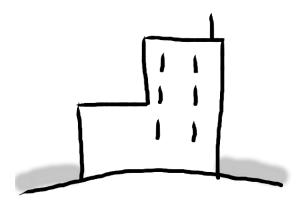
- ✓Drawing on the knowledge and creativity of individual workers
- √Shrinking of batch sizes
- ✓ Just-in-time production
- ✓An acceleration of cycle times
- ✓Inventory control



WHY IS IT SO RELEVANT NOW?

Pains

- VUCA: Volatility, Uncertainty, Complexity, Ambiguity
- Fast-paced competition landscape
- New responsibilities (triple bottomline)



21-century company

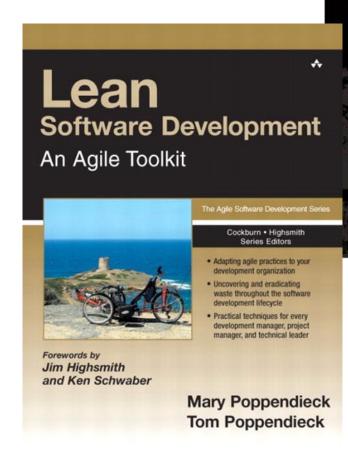
Gains

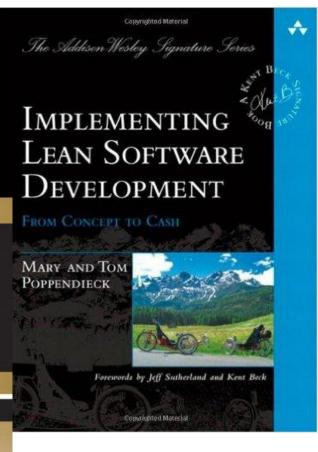
- Flexibility
- Adaptability
- Utilize collective intelligence
- Need for learning organization



LEAN SOFTWARE DEVELOPMENT

- ✓ Eliminate waste
- √ Amplify learning
- ✓ Decide as late as possible
- ✓ Deliver as fast as possible
- ✓ Empower the team
- ✓ Build integrity in
- ✓ See the whole





http://www.poppendieck.com/



IT IS A PROCESS CONCEPT

Input:

- Ideas and requirements
- Materials
- People



Output:

Value (to customer=> to company)

Goals:

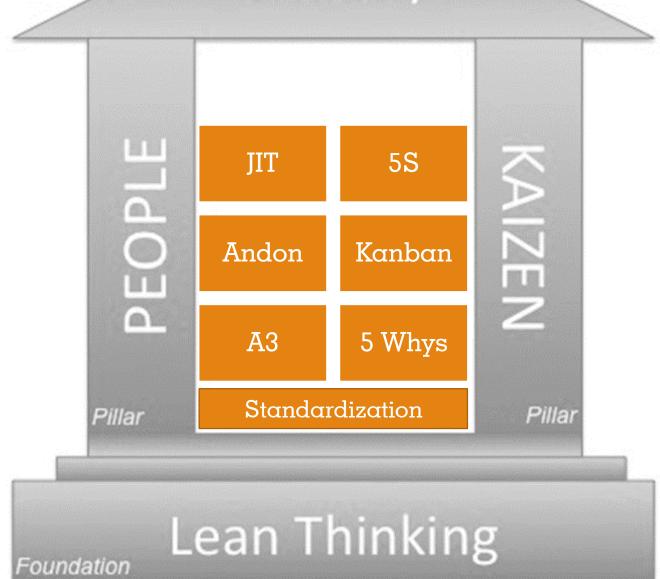
- 1. Increased throughput of value
- 2. Shortened lead times
- Reduced cost for deliveries



LEAN HOUSE

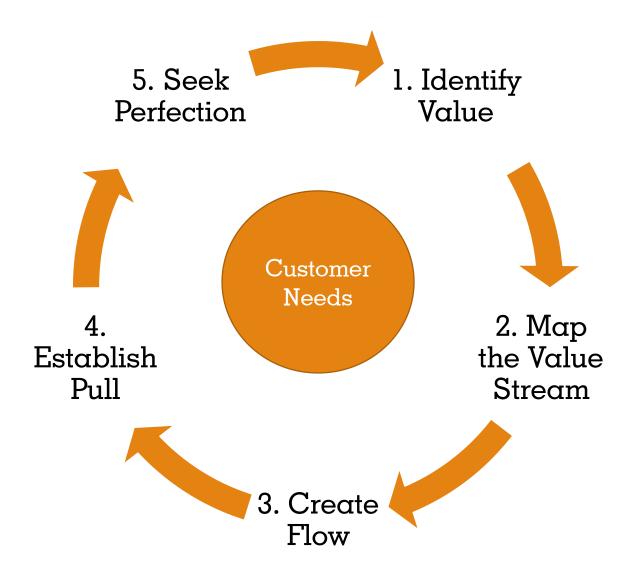
Delivery

Goal





LEAN PRINCIPLES

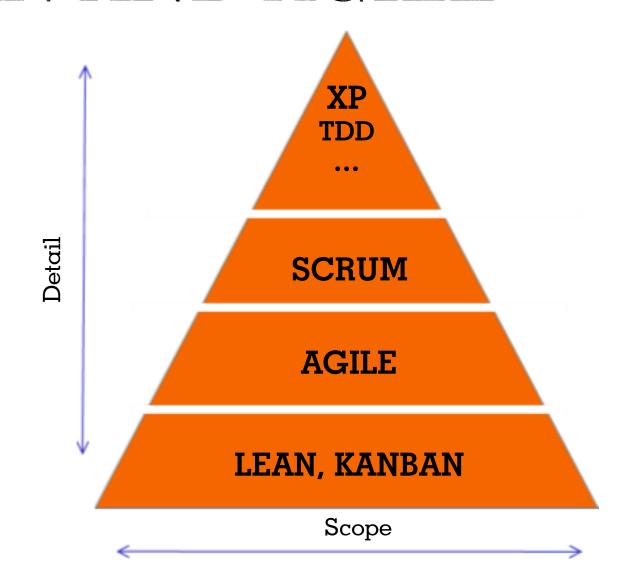


Key Concepts

- Value and waste
- Optimizing the whole
- Managing flow
- Continuous improvement
- People and leadership



LEAN AND AGILE







PRIORITIZING REQUIREMENTS WITH KANO MODEL



PRIORITIZATION

Definition: As a principle, it means doing 'first things first;' as a process, it means evaluating a group of items and ranking them in their order of importance or urgency.

	Expert Opinion	User Interview	
Kano analysis	V	~	
Theme screening	~		
Theme scoring	~		
Relative weighting	V		

Source: Mike Cohn



PRIORITIZATION BY VALUE

Financial value

- ✓ Net present value (NPV)
- ✓ Return on investment (ROI)
- √ Payback period
- ✓ Discounted payback period



Important but hard to apply on feature level

Desirability/ Customer Satisfaction

✓ Kano model

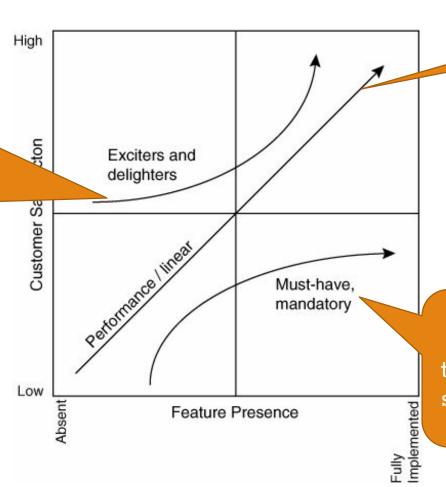


Can be used on any granularity level



KANO MODEL

Will buy the product without those, but having them will differentiate the product



The more, the better

Expected features; adding more of them does not raise satisfaction beyond a certain point



EXAMPLE: HOTEL ROOM



Mandatory:

- ✓ Has bathroom
- ✓ Clean



Linear:

- ✓ Fresh towels
- ✓ Aroma candles
- √ Flowers
- √ Cosmetics



Exciters:

- ✓ Jacuzzi
- ✓ Champagne compliment



HOW TO APPLY THE MODEL

2 Types of Questions

Functional:

How would you feel if Jacuzzi was available?

Dysfunctional:

How would you feel if Jacuzzi was **not** available?

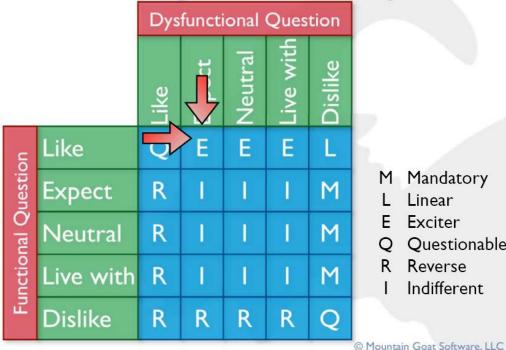
Answers:

I like it that way
I expect it to be that way
I am neutral
I can live with it that way
I dislike it that way

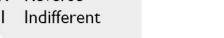


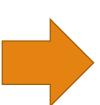
CATEGORIZING THEMES

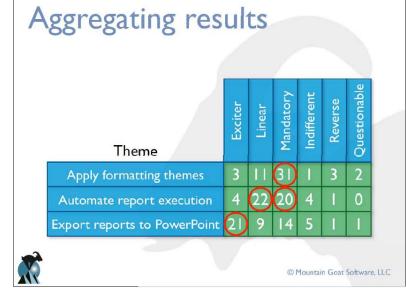
Categorizing an answer pair



- Mandatory
- Linear
- Exciter
- Questionable
- Reverse











PLANNING YOUR RELEASE

Priority on must-have items

- Not necessarily developed in the first iteration but must be available before release
- > Pareto principle might apply (not fully implemented)

Example: multi-language support at http://strikingly.com

> As many linear features as possible

Example: Pictochart.com adds a possibility to create different formats of an infographic (online presentation, brochure, etc.); yet, their page editing tools are far less comprehensive as compared to MS Powerpoint.

>Add at least a few delighters to differentiate















YOU ARE A PRODUCT MANAGER AT A CAR MANUFACTURING COMPANY...







Thank You!

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