

The BA in a Low-Code World Alex Bath October 15, 2019





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Intended Outcomes



- Introduce low-code platforms with a BA centric view
- Reinforce importance of Agile methodology through a low-code lens.
- Have great discussions and have fun
- Answer your questions

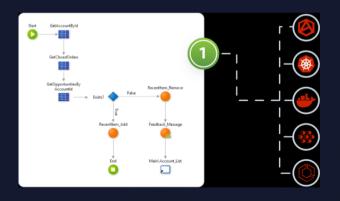


What is Low-Code?



- Low-code is a way to design and develop software applications fast and with minimal hand-coding
- It enables skilled people to deliver value more quickly and more reliably
- It allows developers to focus on the unique 10% of an application
- A way for developers to get more done





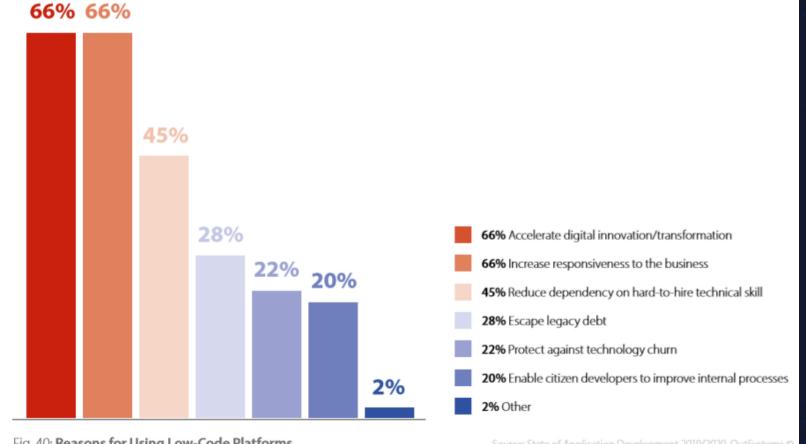
Low-Code Benefits



- Speed
 - Leads to a better customer experience
- Improved agility
- Decreased costs
- Improved standardization
- Higher productivity
- Built-in governance
 - Solution is administered by IT team
- DevOps support
 - Deployment, analytics and management
- Omni-channel capabilities
 - Progressive Web Apps (PWAs)
- Citizen Development

Reasons for Using Low-Code





Progressive Web Apps (PWAs)

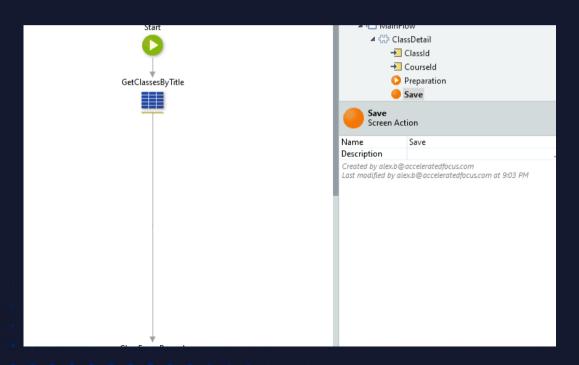


- Websites that look and feel like an app
- Reduced development costs
 - Multiple platforms or channels are supported with a single codebase
- Most often used B2C
- Remove pain points from customer journey
- Offline access

Al Assisted Development



- Low-code platforms are introducing Al assisted development
 - Further reduces development time up to 25%



Low-Code Developers



Shallow learning curve

	Less than a week	One week to less than two weeks	Two or more weeks
Solution Architects		Χ	
Developers	Χ		
Business Analysts			Χ
DBAs	Χ		

- Citizen developers
 - Non-professional users who can build simple applications
 - Includes business users
 - Lack professional experience required to build complex applications

Low-Code Skills



- Empathetic
- SQL
 - Relational database knowledge for low-code data modeling
- Web development basics
 - Lack of understanding can lead to poor decisions
- Mobile development (nice to have)
- Good logic and problem-solving skills



The BA Role in Low-Code



Uniquely positioned to be natural adoption champions or change agents

Past	Future
Formerly task-orientedRequirementsDocumentationProject artifacts	 Change Agents Build strategy Define vision and goals Support continuous improvement Focus on growth Citizen Developers

Low-code favors domain knowledge over technical know-how

The BA Role in Low-Code - Technical Debt



- Technical debt represents the extra costs that arise as a result of implementing substandard solutions
- Low-code = low-debt
 - Custom code is more complex and harder to maintain than low-code
- So? What does this have to do with the BA?
 - BAs are positioned to be change agents a "debt collector"
 - Domain knowledge enables the BA to identify high-value targets to reduce technical debt
 - For example, identifying highly integrated business processes.

The BA Role in Low-Code – Change Drivers

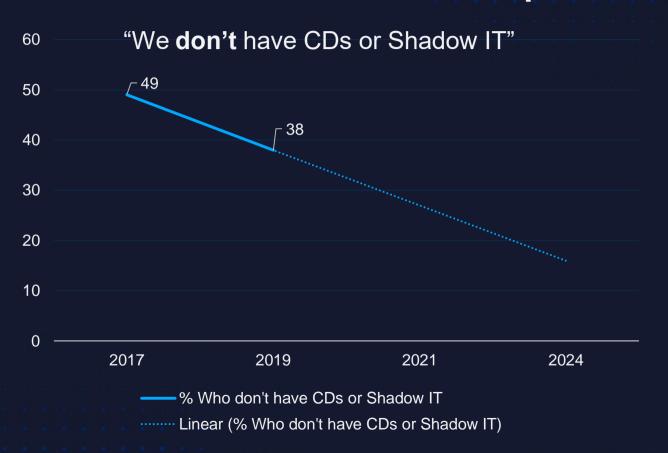


- Very few business executives approve of the rate that IT is introducing new technologies
- And...?
 - Despite slow IT, business is pushing forward
 - Many employees have engaged in "shadow IT" to achieve their goals
 - Business Analysts are the front line perfectly tailored to drive change in collaboration with IT and business



- Useless Stats Time!
- Based on a 2019 Gartner report:
 - Only 15% of respondents described recruitment of dev resources as "easy"
 - For specialists, recruitment was described as hard or very hard
 - Retention of developer talent is equally challenging
 - Only 16% said that IT was fully involved with citizen development
 - 36% said IT was mainly for back-end support of such development efforts
 - IT oversight and governance are lacking



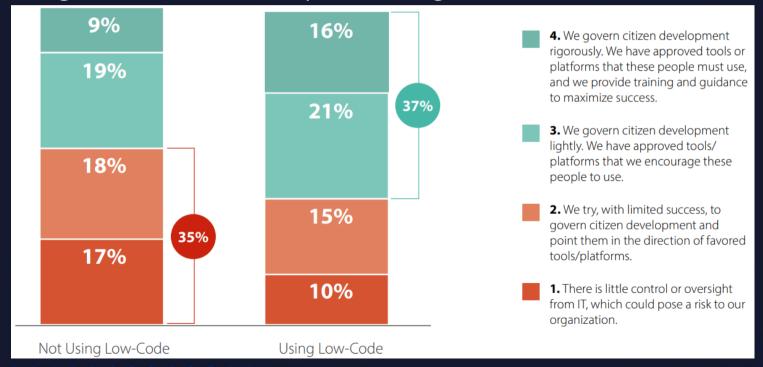




- The numbers may not be accurate
 - Are the respondents aware of shadow IT?
- Story time:
 - Excel Spreadsheets and tuition reporting
 - Business area, frustrated with slow delivery times, developed Excel Macros (VBA) to classify tuition fee categories
 - WOW! And... YIKES!
 - We had no idea! How long did it take them? About 1 week
 - Important to note that slow delivery times were a result of technical debt and low supply of developers (because they were too busy delivering crappy, low-value features on legacy technology...)



- Development skills are in **short supply**, especially in low-code
 - If governed, citizen developers can mitigate this



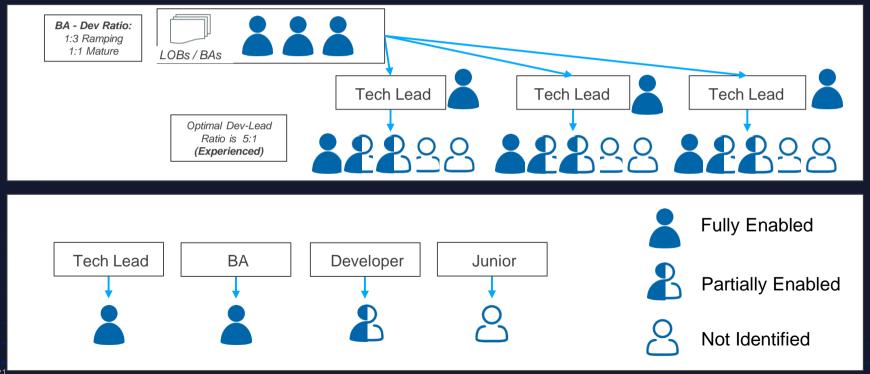


- Domain knowledge > technical know-how
 - BAs have both (usually)
- Business Analysts are fundamentally aware of the constraints and practices of IT delivery teams
 - Most understand SDLC
- The Business Analyst, with the power of low-code platforms and good governance, are the growth engines of IT

The BA Role in Low-Code



What is the optimal team composition in a low-code environment?



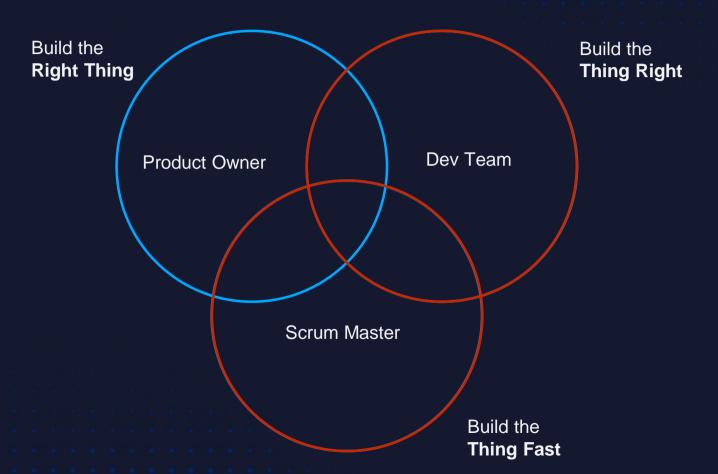
The BA Role in Low-Code



- What makes a good team?
 - Knows and believes in the vision or purpose
 - Knows what to do and when to do it
 - Makes their own calls
 - Able to analyze and improve without taking it personally
 - Isn't afraid to communicate

The BA Role in Low-Code – Product Owner





The BA Role in Low-Code – Product Owner



- Responsible for managing the Product Backlog
 - Clearly expressing Product Backlog items
 - Ordering the items in the Product Backlog to best achieve goals and missions
 - Optimizing the value of the work the Development Team performs
 - Ensuring that the Product Backlog is visible, transparent, and clear to all, and shows what the Scrum Team will work on next
 - Ensuring the Development Team understands items in the Product Backlog to the level needed
- Overlaps with traditional BA roles and responsibilities
 - As a result, the BA can act as a co-product owner, especially in a low-code environment



Product Intake – Project vs Product



- Project
 - Temporary (has a start and end date)
 - Success is defined as on-time, under budget and within scope
 - All of which are defined up front
 - Rigorous, verbose documentation

- Product
 - Focused on customer delight
 - Continuously respond to change to ensure delivery of the right product
 - Adaptable
 - Defined by a product strategy and vision
 - Deliver value, not features
 - Maximize ROI

Product Intake – Business Analyst



- Generic Business Analyst
 - Gather requirements and write stories
 - Supports testing
- Technical Business Analyst
 - Writes stories
 - Develops low and high fidelity mock-ups
 - Participates in delivery
- Low-Code Enabled Business Analyst
 - Writes stories
 - Develops low and high fidelity mock-ups
 - Participates in delivery
 - Develops and demonstrates MVPs in low-code

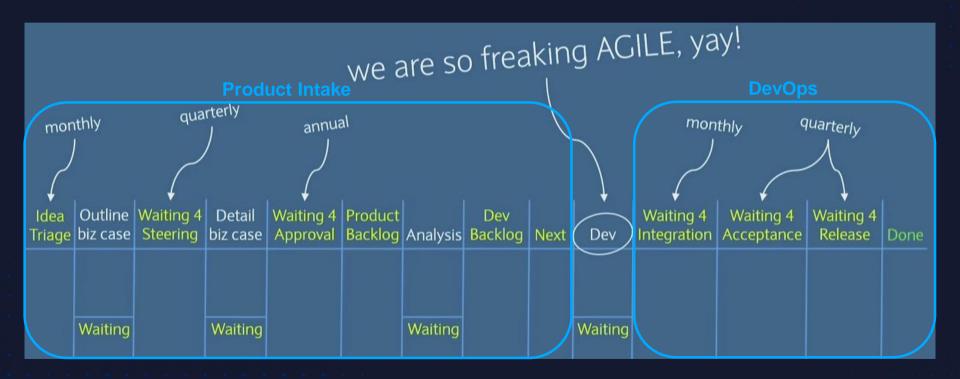
Product Intake – Business Analyst



	Planning	Req. Gathering	User Stories	Mock-ups	Data Modeling	Citizen Developer	Adoption Champion	Test Cases	Verify Solution	Support
Generic Business Analyst	X	X	X	X				X	X	X
Technical Business Analyst	X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X
Low-code Enabled BA	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Χ

Product Intake





Product Intake

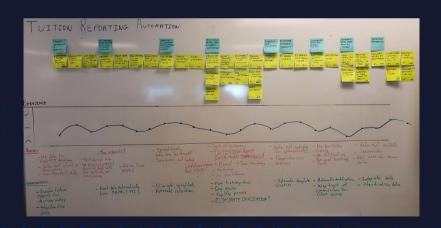


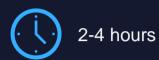
- Every product starts with an idea
 - What aspects of an idea do we care about?
 - How do we decide which idea to pursue and productize?
- Evaluate ROI on the idea as soon as possible
 - O How?
 - Derive business value
 - Determine a high-level effort estimate
 - Calculate ROI

Story Mapping and T-Shirt Sizing



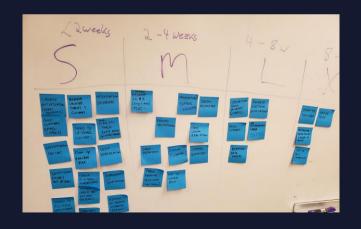
- Story map the idea to capture highlevel business objectives regarding the product
- Use T-Shirt sizing to roughly estimate the duration to build the product







1-2 hour(s)



How to Derive Value





How to Play the Business Value Game

- All stakeholders are invited from the Product Owner to estimate the value of requirements in a meeting time-boxed to 2 to 4 hours.
- Each stakeholder is given a deck of cards that have values of 100, 200, 300, 500, 800, 1200, 2000, 3000 and a ? or coffee mug (which means take a break).
- If the game is played for the first time, a baseline requirement is chosen and assigned an amount of Business Value (aim for one that lands at 500 or 800 for value).
- The facilitator reads the requirement to be prioritized by business value.
- Each stakeholder can relatively estimate the value of the requirement in the following categories:
 - (N) New Value: Will bring new, valuable services.
 - (U) Up Value: Will extract more value from existing services.
 - (R) Retainment: Not implementing will cause reduction in service.
 - (O) Operational efficiency: Will save on operational expenditures.
- Each stakeholder plays their card with the number facing down. When all cards are on the table, the cards are turned over.
- The stakeholders estimating the highest and lowest value will justify attributing the decision to one of the 4 mentioned categories (NURO)
- The round continues until the stakeholders have reached an agreement on the value for the requirement or the Product Owner decides to split the requirement into more parts if the value proposition is not clear.

Calculate ROI



ROI = Business Value / Duration

Business Value Game Demonstration



- Scenario
 - We run a brewery and we want to create a new line of craft beers.
 - We had four directors go research which beers should be included in the lineup - they are ready to bring their research to the table
 - For brevity, just tell me your favorite beer and be ready to convince others!



User Centered Design



- What is it?
 - Iterative design process focused on users and their needs
 - Helps understand the context of the product we are developing
 - Considers the whole experience
 - Before, during and after using your product
 - Environmental factors
 - Deeper sense of empathy
 - UX is a pivotal role within product development and low-code
 - As a business analyst, your role is to bridge the UX gap that exists between customers and development teams

Product Vision



- Every product starts with an idea
 - What aspects of an idea do we care about? Why is it important?
 - Develop a vision to crystalize the idea
 - Define what will make the idea successful
 - If you can't it is probably a bad idea

DEFINING

VISION

Use as a starting point. Ideally, each team member will create their own pitch and then come together for discussion. Eventually, the team will arrive at a well-defined vision with clear success criteria.

FOR <target customer>

WHO <statement of the need>

THE product name>

THAT <key benefit>

UNLIKE <primary competitor (optional)>

OUR PRODUCT <further differentiation>

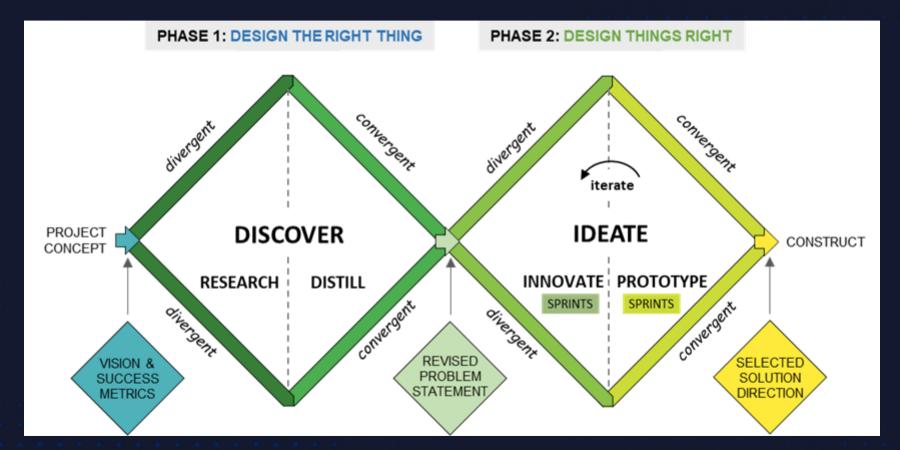
Success Criteria Examples

- · More business value delivered
- · Faster deliveries
- · More business agility
- · Higher velocity or productivity
- · Higher customer satisfaction
- More innovation
- Higher quality
- · Faster feedback
- Better response to competitor challenges

Important to get baseline measurements as early in the process as possible.

Product Discovery – DICE Framework





Product Discovery - Digital Greenhouse



GREENHOUSE FLAVORS

5 - DAY Greenhouse



VISUALIZE A POSSIBLE FUTURE

REQUIREMENTS WORKSHOP 1 D
IDEATION 1 D
VISION MOCKUPS 1 D
VALIDATION & ITERATION 2 D

2 - WEEKS Greenhouse



FROM PROBLEMS TO GRAND VISION

REQUIREMENTS WORKSHOP 2 D
IDEATION 2 D
PROTOTYPING 4 D
VALIDATION 8 ITERATION 2 D

4 - WEEKS Greenhouse



ROADMAP OF A GRAND VISION

REQUIREMENTS WORKSHOP 2 D
IDEATION 3 D
PROTOTYPING 10 D
VALIDATION & ITERATION 5 D

Product Discovery - Personas



- User Personas
 - Identify background, needs and frustrations of the individuals you are designing the product for
 - Collect statistics and context information about each personal
 - Understand the importance of each persona towards the product goal
 - Group into specific roles when they use the solution for different purposes



ABOUT

John is a graduate student at UCLA who cares deeply about animal rights. He spares his own time to volunteer at the local animal shelter and to promote pet adoption. He wishes to order some design artifacts to raise awareness a this school.

AGE 28
OCCUPATION Ph.D Student
INCOME Less than \$50k
STATUS Single
LOCATION Los Angeles, CA

NEEDS

- Create designs that promote animal adoption
- Order design artifacts such as posters, badges and buttons to distribute them to students
- · Help with the crowdfunding

FRUSTRATIONS

- Some vendors charge way too much for the designs
- Connecting with the local vendors require extra time on his end
- If he ends up not getting the funds, he has to put in his own money

SOCIAL MEDIA ACTIVITY

FACEBOOK
INSTAGRAM
TWITTER

CURRENT FEELINGS

Stressed Concerned Busy

PERSONALITY

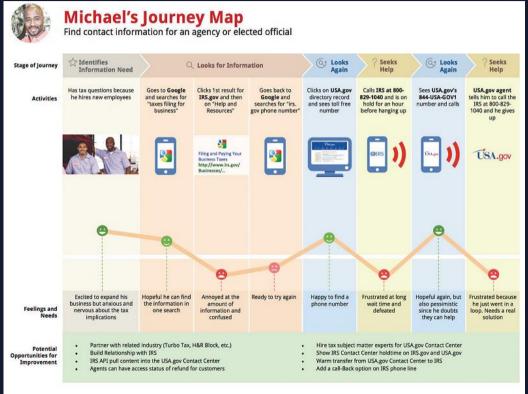
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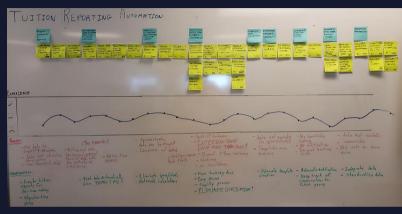
MOTIVATIONAL

OVING

Product Discovery – Journey Maps





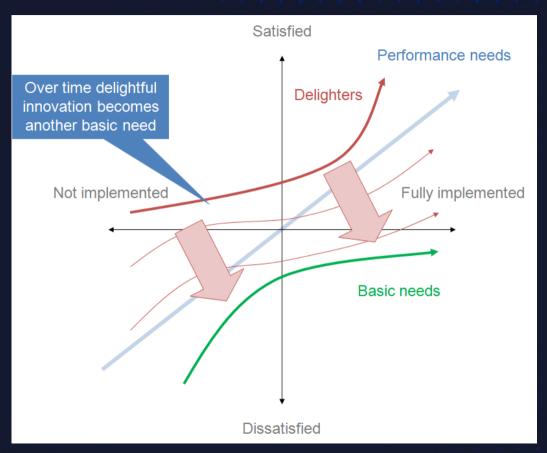




Product Discovery - Kano Model

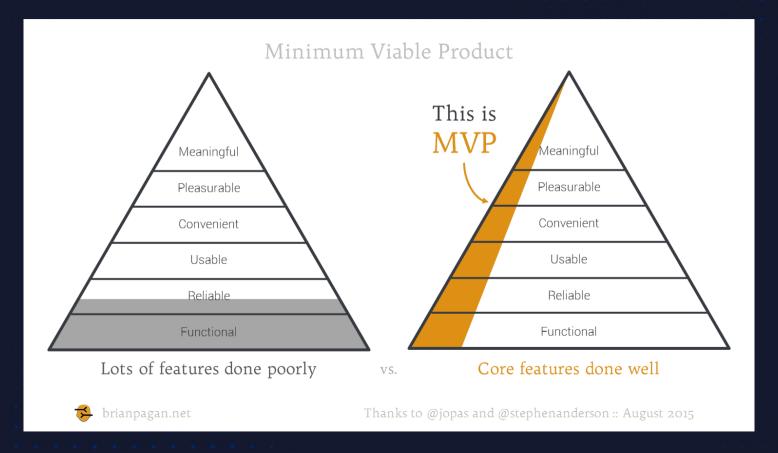


- Kano model
 - Helps frame features generated from ideation
 - Focuses on customer satisfaction



Product Discovery - MVP





Product Discovery - Levels of Planning









- Three parts: the three C's
 - Card: a brief written description of the story
 - Conversation: a real-time discussion to understand the details of the story
 - Confirmation: acceptance criteria to validate completion
- Who, What and Why
 - As a < WHO> | I want <WHAT> so that <WHY>



- What makes a good user story?
 - Independent
 - Negotiable
 - Valuable
 - Estimable
 - Small
 - Testable



- Acceptance Criteria
 - Define boundaries
 - Reach consensus
 - Serve as test cases
 - Allow more accurate planning and estimation
- Styles:
 - Bullet points
 - Examples
 - Diagrams and pictures
 - Given-When-Then

As a logged-out user
I want to be able to sign into a
website
So that I can find access my
personal profile

Scenario: System user signs in with valid credentials

Given I'm a logged-out system user and I'm on the Sign-In page When I fill in the "Username" and "Password" fields with my authentication credentials and I click the Sign-In button Then the system signs me in



- Splitting User Stories
 - Workflow Pattern
 - Business Rule Variations
 - Major Effort
 - Simple / Complex
 - Variations in Data
 - Data Entry Methods
 - Defer Performance
 - Operations (CRUD)
 - Break Out a Spike
 - Investigation work



Conclusion



- Low-code introduces development speed that far exceeds custom development
- Customers are asking for features at a much faster pace
- As a BA, your future depends on keeping up with this new, fast-paced world

Next Steps



- Learn and understand Agile
 - Take what works, leave the rest behind
 - Remember, you need to keep pace with development and customer expectations
- Familiarize yourself with a low-code platform

Reading



- Crossing the Chasm Geoffrey Moore
- *The Lean Startup* Eric Ries
- Originals Adam Grant
- Principles Ray Dalio