Agile & TVD+ : A practical review of Similarities and Differences – in five dimensions





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Introduction





Objectives

Compare and Contrast Fluor's adoption/benchmark of TDS (Lean Product and Process Development) in our Industrial Construction Design (TVD+) to Agile on five dimensions:

- **1.** Definition
- 2. Success Factors
- **3.** Values
- 4. Principles
- 5. Systems/ Methods

TVD stands for Target Value Design

What does our Fluor's development look like?



Typical Effort : 100-500K hours Task Force: 40 to 500 Design Once & Build Once

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What does it resemble ?



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A comparison with the cooling system in an automobile



Basis for Comparison



- Current benchmark for Fluor's Lean in Design based on enhancements to TVD (2016)

Agile/SCRUM

- Presenter's experience of using Agile/SCRUM in Software Development.

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Definition: TVD+ and Agile

A disciplined System of Design

- "Minimize the waste produced by the design-estimateredesign cycle(s) of the traditional value engineering approach" (LCI).
- Fluor's TVD+ : TDS methods (Trade-Off Analysis/Curves , Design Clusters, Design Cycles and the role of the Entrepreneurial System Designer (ESD). Techniques such as Measles Charting
- Embed the values, principles, problem solving techniques and smart counter-intuitive methods used in TDS
- It is also partly inspired by the Iterative Design approach proposed first by Evans in 1959 (See picture below) and implemented by Naval Architects and Engineers

Agile Manifesto: Values and Principles

A statement of values for successful software development. (2001)

Preceded by SCRUM, Followed by Kanban (Frameworks that comply to the Agile Manifesto)

Spiral Design (Evens, 1959 – The earliest)



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Success Factors : TVD+ and Agile

- Development is Incremental, based on prediction of smooth design Progression to Target Values
- Frequent Testing & Inspection
- Embrace changes throughout development while minimizing Scope creep
- Focus on the Objects and the Process of development

- Development is Incremental , prioritized based on Value
 Deploy higher priority functionality & features first
- Frequent Testing.
- Embrace changes throughout development
- Focus on the Product and Process of development

Values : TVD+ & Agile

- Individuals and interfaces is emphasised over requirements and systems
- Meeting Target Values is emphasised instead of documentation
- Client Participation (ex. Joint Design Reviews) instead of hand-offs
- Responding to changing requirements and circumstances (empirical) over following a plan

"We are uncovering better ways of developing software by doing it and helping others do it."

Through this work, they have come to value:

- Individuals and interactions over process and tools
- Working software over comprehensive documentation
- Customer collaboration over contract negotiation
- Responding to change over following a plan

Principles : Agile and TVD+

| 1 | Customer estisfaction through early and continuous software | | |
|----|--|-----|---|
| 1. | delivery | 1. | Incremental "small batch" Delivery of design almed at reducing backtracking and defects. Continuous flow of IFC, IFP, IFF and IFP (Ifx) deliverables. |
| 2. | Accommodate changing requirements throughout the development process | 2. | Delay design-engineering decisions and iFx to the Last Responsible Moment to accommodate changing requirements. Be quick to respond |
| 3. | Frequent delivery of working software | | to change. |
| Л | Collaboration between the business stakeholders and | 3. | Deliver to Path of Construction. Deliverables aligned to Target Values (Design Objectives) |
| 4. | developers throughout the project | 4. | Focus on the things that internal /external Customers value through out the development cycle; use of codesign and other collaborative methods supported by Collaborative Contracts (Commercials) |
| 5. | Support, trust, and motivate the people involved | 5 | Self organizing teams lead by an ESD |
| 6. | Enable face-to-face interactions | 5. | |
| | | 6. | face to face. The Obeya System for Design |
| 7. | Working software is the primary measure of progress | 7. | Development that meets Design Objectives and mutually agreed Conditions of Satisfaction (rather than completion of artifacts such as |
| 8. | Agile processes to support a consistent development pace | | PFDS, P&IDS & Gas. |
| 0 | | 8. | Working to a demand cadence and dates determined by IFC, IFF, IFP and IFF. |
| 9. | Attention to technical detail and design enhances agility | 9. | Technical Integrity and ability to react to "surprises" |
| 1(| Simplicity – Develop just enough to get the job done for now | 10 | No overproduction or over processing in design |
| 1: | 1. Self-organizing teams encourage great architectures, | 10. | No overproduction of over processing in design |
| | requirements, and designs. | 11. | Self-organize and design their own work methods to work smoothly and |
| 12 | 2. Regular reflections on how to become more effective | | produce better outcomes internal and external customers |
| | | 12. | Reflection and Inquiry (Hansei) built into design cycles and events |
| | | | |

Methods: TVD+ and the SCRUM framework

- ✓ Velocity (Lead Time)
- ✓ Set Based
- Choosing by Advantages
- ✓ Focus on Target Values

 Time Boxed
 Set Based (lite)
 Traditional Advantages and Disadvantages
 Focus on working software

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Pictorial Review of the application of TVD+ in Fluor

- ✓ Velocity (Lead Time)
- ✓ Set Based
- Choosing by Advantages
- ✓ Focus on Target Values