



Honeywell PSP Deployment Strategy

Software Engineering Institute Symposium

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Agenda

- Honeywell's vision
- Software Six Sigma organization
- PSP/TSP deployment plan
- Getting sites started with PSP
- Contacts



Honeywell Software Development Vision

- The merger between AlliedSignal and Honeywell provided a unique opportunity to combine the strengths of two companies.
- Our CEO set corporate goals for the new Honeywell.
 - delight customers, make the numbers, deploy Six Sigma Plus, deliver learning to all associates
- The SW Integration Team defined a software development vision.
 - comprised of the most productive, creative, innovative, and qualityconscious workforce in the world
 - enabled by data-driven, disciplined development processes, and state-of-the-art tools
 - supported by learning programs that foster personal excellence and continuous improvement

The Software Six Sigma organization was created to move Honeywell towards achieving its vision.

Software Six Sigma Objectives

- Improve the quality and reduce cost and cycle time of systems and software development, freeing up resources and enabling growth
 - monitor, identify, pilot emerging software process technologies
 - deploy proven processes and tools throughout Honeywell
 - provide CMM-based process assessment to Honeywell sites
 - drive alignment of Six Sigma Plus, PSP/TSP, and CMM
- Offer training and consulting services to external customers
- Establish Honeywell as *the* leader in high quality systems engineering and software development

Introduce PSP/TSP as a means of meeting corporate objectives

PSP/TSP Organizational Business Objectives

Pilot program goals

- run 6 PSP/TSP pilots over 18-24 months
- use pilot projects that reflect multiple sites and multiple domains
- reduce integration and test defects by 30%, and increase weekly hours on task by 20% relative to control project
- break even on a 12-month project
- Deployment starts immediately after pilot completion
- Institutionalization objectives
 - institutionalize within 3 years after pilot phase
 - reduce integration and test defects by 50%
 - increase weekly hours on task by 50%
 - permanently reduce software development cost by 25%-40%

Understand the drivers to successful deployment of PSP/TSP

Projected Organizational PSP/TSP Savings



- 25% to 40% cost reduction at full institutionalization
- annual cost avoidance of \$50 to90M

...the power of quality on the scale of Honeywell's workforce

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Getting Started with PSP

- Understanding the cost/benefit
- Building sponsorship
- Selecting a pilot project
- Automation
- Training the engineers
- The TSP launch
- Support structure

PSP/TSP Cost Benefit Summary

	Pilot	Institutionalization
Baseline project cost	\$980K	\$980K
PSP/TSP deployment cost	\$202K	\$18K
PSP/TSP savings	\$249K	\$249K – \$442K
Quality – integration & test	\$103K	\$103K – \$172K
Schedule – task hours	\$146K	\$146K – \$290K
Net Cost with PSP/TSP	\$933K	\$556K – \$749K
Savings	\$47K	\$231K - \$424K
Run rate improvement	5%	23% - 43%

Post-institutional savings range goes from a low-end comparable to pilot project to a high-end that assumes a greater level of process maturity and use of Six Sigma methods that might not be possible with a less capable process

Building Sponsorship

- Provide "Managing PSP-trained Engineers" training to first and second line supervisors and managers
 - Honeywell uses a 2-day version of the course to make it accessible to managers with busy schedules
 - "PSP Executive Seminar" does not provide adequate technical depth for this management group
- Generate cost/benefit analysis
- Establish linkage of PSP/TSP to organizational initiatives
- Provide senior management with "PSP Executive Seminar" training
- Instructors with first-hand PSP/TSP experience provide credibility for managers and executives

Selecting a Pilot Project

- Lower maturity level organizations can implement PSP.
 - need basic CM and QA in place
 - desirable to have a documented process capability baseline
- Pilot project should break even within one year.
- The first line supervisor "sells" PSP to the pilot team.
- A PSP-trained team mentor should be selected from outside the project.
- In selecting the initial projects, try to pick ones that are not in perpetual crisis.
- In selecting the initial team, try to pick members who are open-minded.



Training the Engineers

- Just-in-time training prior to project start
- One week on, two weeks off, one week on
- Dedicated training facility; preferably offsite
- Each student is provided with a laptop computer
- Automated tool use during training to facilitate data capture and analysis
- Entire team is trained together
- First line supervisor and mentor trained with the team after completing the "Managing PSP-trained Engineers" class
- Reward developers for taking the training and for completing the homework assignments

Automation

- Robust automation essential for metrics collection and analysis when using PSP/TSP
- Provided by multi-user client server data base application
- Includes support for
 - scheduling and keeping records of meetings and inspections
 - logging and tracking the status of action items
 - risk management
 - problem reports
 - TSP launch planning and tracking
 - PSP time and defect logging
 - estimation (PROBE)
 - automated metrics collection and analysis

The TSP Launch

- Developers have completed homework and demonstrate quality improvement
- Sponsorship meeting
 - authorizing sponsors through first line supervisors
 - other affected managers
- External facilitation
- Initial four-day launch
- Quarterly three-day relaunch
- Monthly checkpoints (or more frequently)
- Automated tool use during launch



Support Structure

- Senior management support
 - visibly ask for PSP metrics
- Team mentor
 - mentor should be trained with the pilot team and should complete the homework assignments
 - mentor should not be on the program critical path
- Rewards and recognition
 - reward pilot team for taking the class and for completing the homework assignments



Deployment

- Existing projects are allowed to run to completion with existing processes
- Assuming that 1/3 of the staff of a typical site will be involved in a new start each year, a site will typically reach full institutionalization within three years after the completion of the pilot phase
- Site evaluates new projects for suitability for PSP/TSP as they start
- Just-in-time training prior to project start
- External launch facilitation; local support and mentoring
- Once the process is institutionalized, the site becomes self-sustaining

Recommendations

- Generate sponsorship from the middle out
- Understand the cost/benefits of PSP/TSP
 - make your best estimate based on the data you have, and move on !!!
 - present the benefit as quality improvement, not productivity improvement
- Integrate with organizational initiatives
- Train the supervisor and mentor with the team, just-in-time
- Implement PSP and TSP at the same time

... Utilize PSP / TSP to achieve measurable business results