Three Years in the Startup Trenches: Reflections on People, Product, and Software Evolution

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About me

I've been a professor for 9 years

- I've been doing research about programming and software engineering for 18 years, inventing new developer tools and studying teams.
- Up until 2012, I'd never worked as a developer, I'd only ever studied developers.
- This is a talk about what I learned after finally engaging in practice, but with a research lens.

Background

- In 2013, I co-founded a startup based on my lab's research.
- I had three goals:
 - 1. Disseminate my lab's research
 - 2. Learn why research rarely makes it into practice
 - 3. Reflect on software evolution by embedding myself in a software startup

We know *how* developers work

- Hundreds of research papers describe what developers do:
 - Questions developers ask
 - Information they need
 - Coordination they require
 - Factors that affect productivity

Why do we work this way?

- Very hard to observe decisions longitudinally
 - Interviews/surveys rely on human memory
 - Field observations are time-consuming and can't observe individual decision making
 - Repository mining only sees a partial trace of a subset of decisions

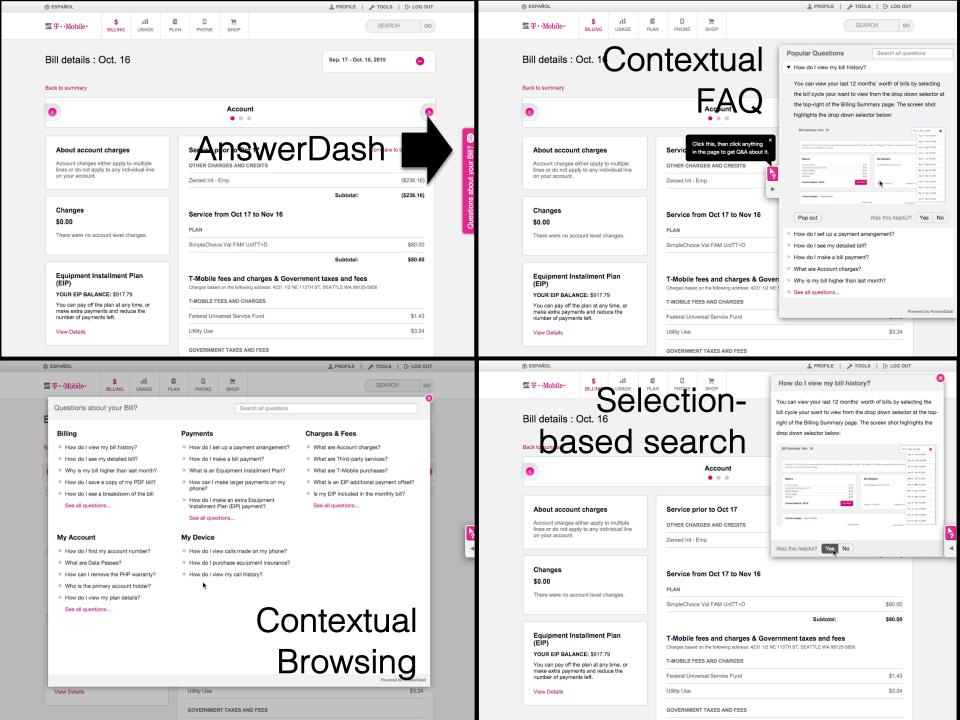
Method

- Participation observation (from anthropology)
 - Founded a software company, worked as CTO full time,
 60 hours per week, for three years
 - I wrote daily in diary, reflecting on "What structured today's decisions and why?"
 - Captured 15,000 emails with employees and customers
 - Interviewed co-founders and other executives for triangulation



- Raised ~\$2.5 million in venture capital with cofounders Jake Wobbrock & Parmit Chilana
- 20+ full-time employees,
 100,000+ lines of code,
 customers big and small
- I managed 8 engineers, managed product, conducted sales, shaped marketing, architected system, wrote a *lot* of code





s nappy by giving them the interesting work, challenging problems, problems they ca

Analysis

- Synthesized diary, emails, and interviews into claims about engineering decisions
- Distilled into claims and a theory of software evolution decision-making

I challenges

ith a point>

c. And where my feet will be less sweaty. They're quite sweaty.

you, our capable CTO, my co-founder, and someone who has to be more of an asshole:

any factors, some of which were outside your control (heartbleed, server port, additional hire), we have nd Jake isn't being enough of an asshole, either."

1't create a culture, engineering or otherwise, that is comfortable with slipping. We must hit our mark ist be "hit" effectively a week or two in advance of actually shipping. We knew we wouldn't do that, but

oesn't view slipping as something to never, ever, ever, ever let happen. (I have worked in engineering n effective one we respected and did not hate.) There's a subtle mentality around these things and, for ow created a "slipping is kinda okay" mentality. It's subliminal, but it is real. We must not under-estimate the substitution of the substi

happen in the all-hands meeting. I kept it light. I asked about the weekend. I let you indicate that if nessage to the engineering team. It doesn't communicate that we're on the brink and the founders w

nust impress upon you that we MUST ship on or before next Wednesday. Not Thursday, not Friday, bark. Otherwise, we're just in this "ongoing deadline, no deadline" state that is poisonous to hitting ma

Monday night; Tuesday latest. That's what it'll mean to ship Wednesday.

vith respect and love for you and your efforts, I leave you with this video clip as homework. The hairy d is soft-spoken, cautious, and not-an-asshole, and here is what Erlich tells him is required to be an

I have to become more of an asshole.

/ednesday. Full stop.

with a point>

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cal search bug, and two first-use orange-arrow bugs (that's prob. the same bug, I realize).

ldy, focus on quality, not rushing things. And yet these two issues are pretty significant, and went und vith basic debugging work.

advisory board member. That's embarrassing to me.

Results

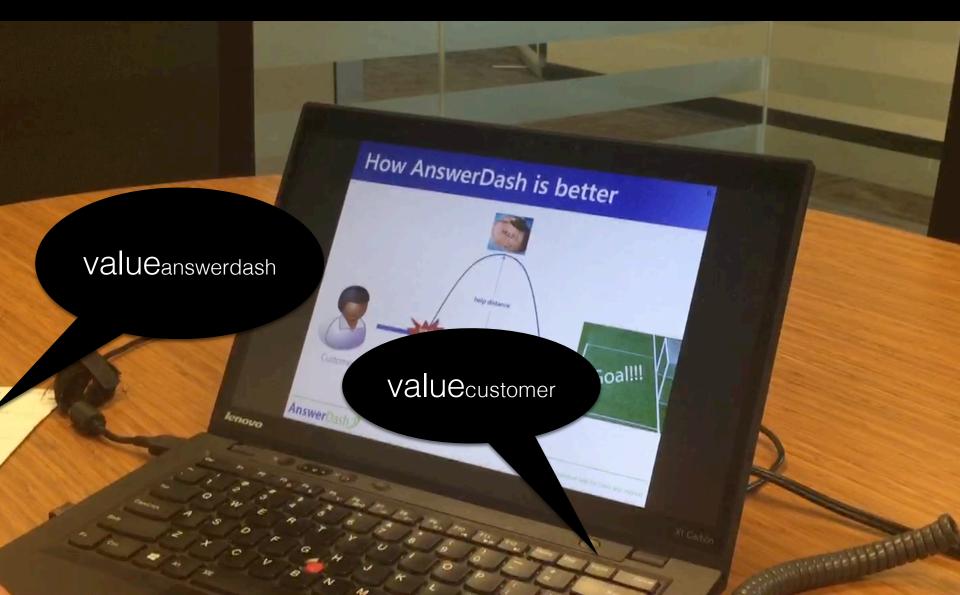
- Decisions were ultimately structured by a collective effort to define product value
- Product value proposition: an explanation for why software is valuable to stakeholders such as end users or customers
- Multiple factors structured the evolution of this proposition, which then structured the evolution of software

6 (of 9) factors...

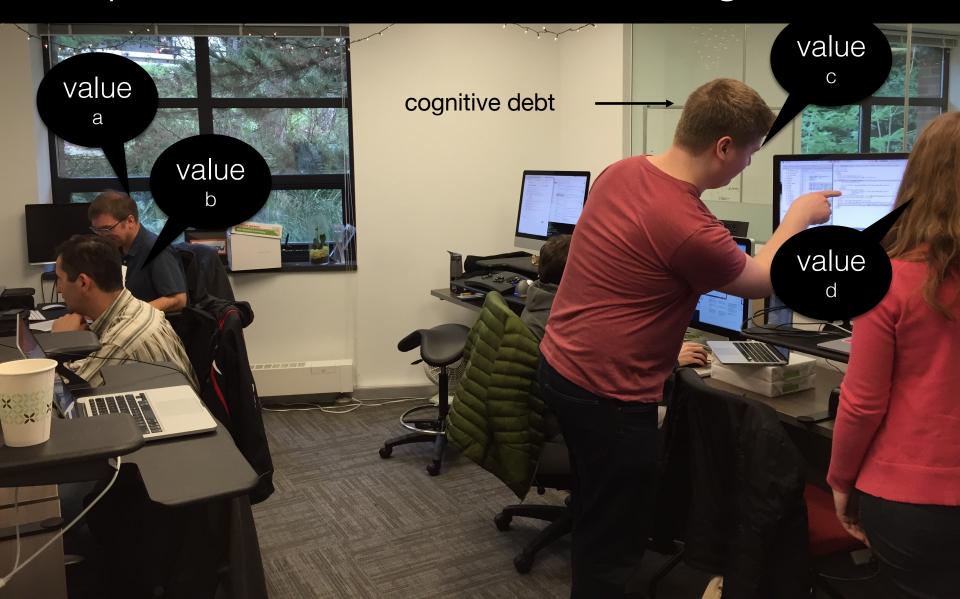
Read the paper for the other three...

http://faculty.uw.edu/ajko/publications/answerdash

Diffusion of power constrained collective agreement of value



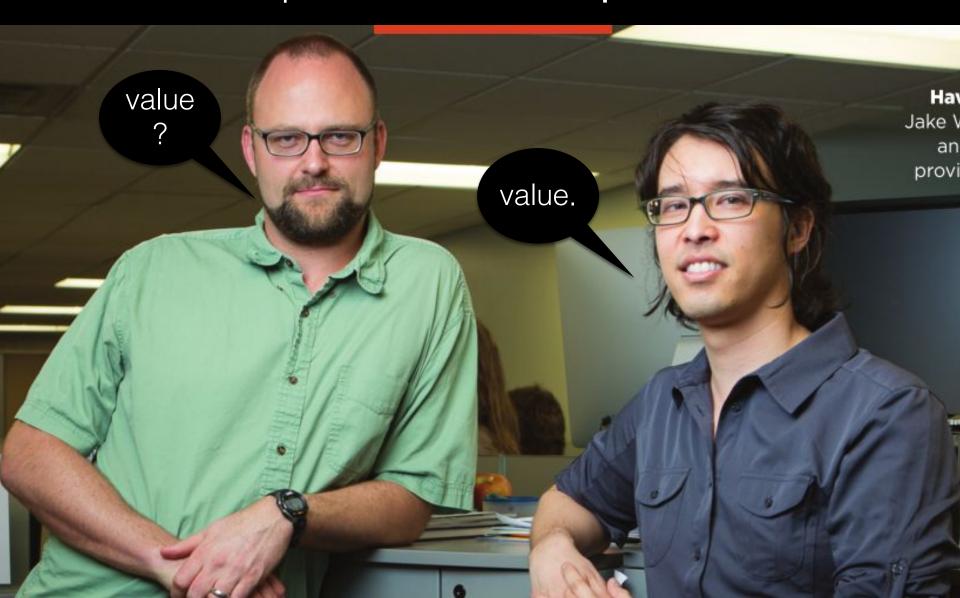
Consistent **engineering** of value required required consistent **understanding** of value



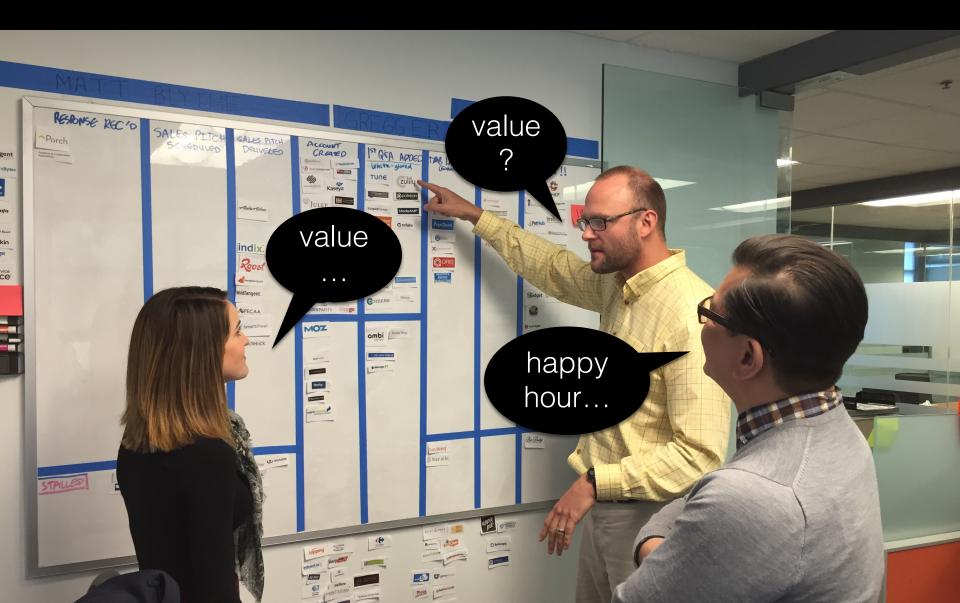
Prosocial communication streamlined communication of value



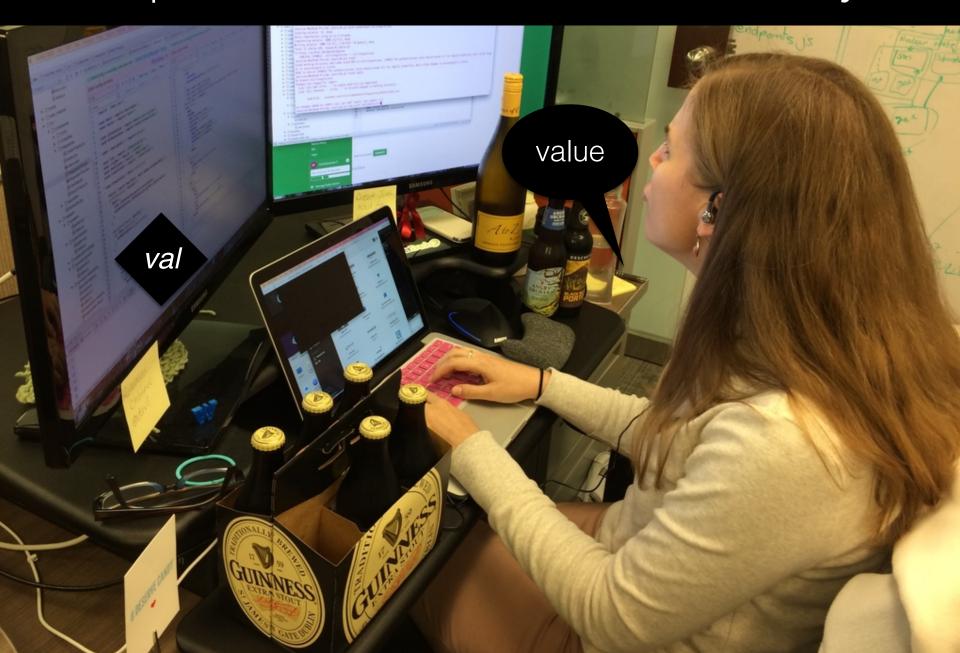
Cross-discipline implementation of value required trust in expertise



Social decision fatigue under uncertainty limited value consensus



Expression of value in code was lossy



A theory of software evolution decisions...

Software evolution is structured by the frequent, collective communication and agreement of a coherent proposition of a product's value across design, engineering, product, marketing, sales, support, users, and customers.

Decisions in software evolution are primarily about **shaping and communicating product value**, not about code.

Implications

- Product management and process were far more important than languages, tools, infrastructure in shaping how, why, and when software evolves
- Developers needed to excel at understanding, communicating, and translating value into code
- Tools might help developers enforce, check, communicate, prioritize, and filter representations of value in code

Open questions

- Does this theory hold in other settings?
- What is the effect of inconsistent understanding of product value propositions on defects?
- When a value proposition changes, how can teams disseminate the change and reflect it in code?
- How does value proposition ownership affect software evolution?
- How should engineering balance product valuedriven and engineering-driven decisions?

Questions?

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Research takeaway: Software evolution is structured by the frequent, collective communication and agreement of a coherent proposition of a product's value across design, engineering, product, marketing, sales, support, users, and customers.

Practice takeaway: engineering isn't just about great code, it's about translating and expressing a value negotiated across multiple disciplines.