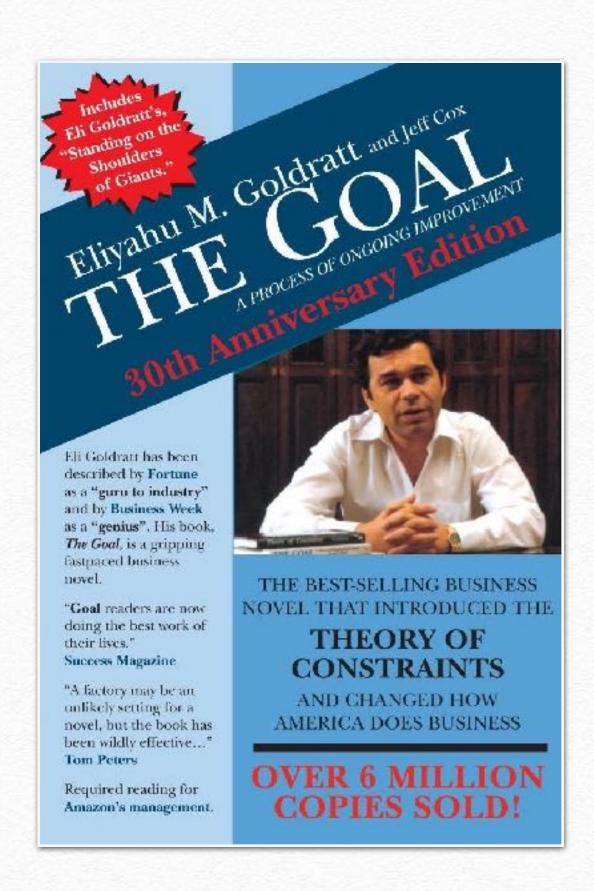
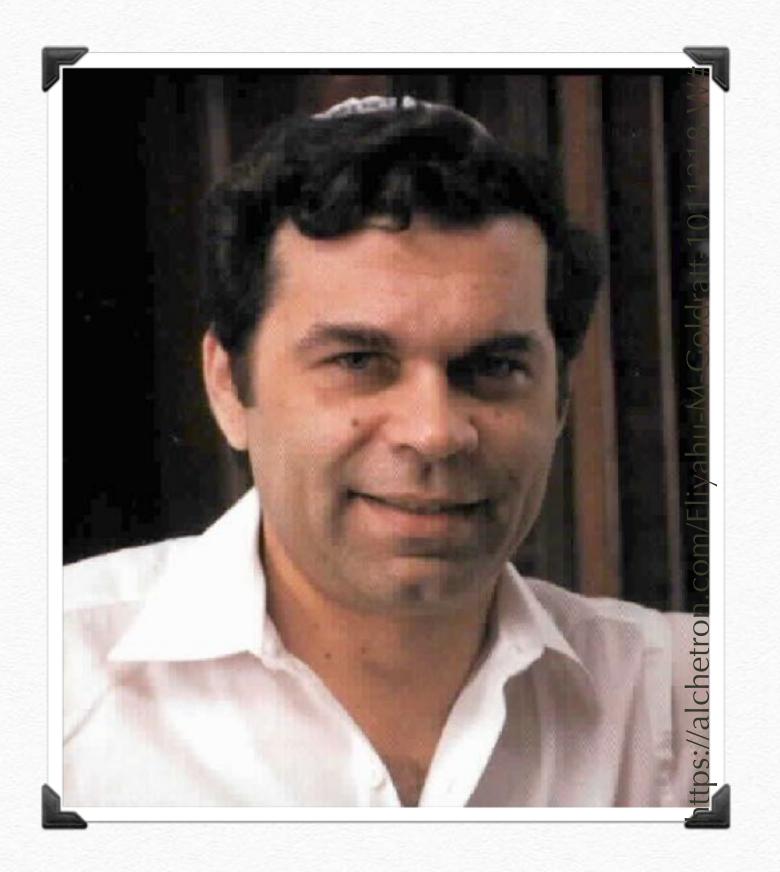
How to break the rules

Dan North
@tastapod

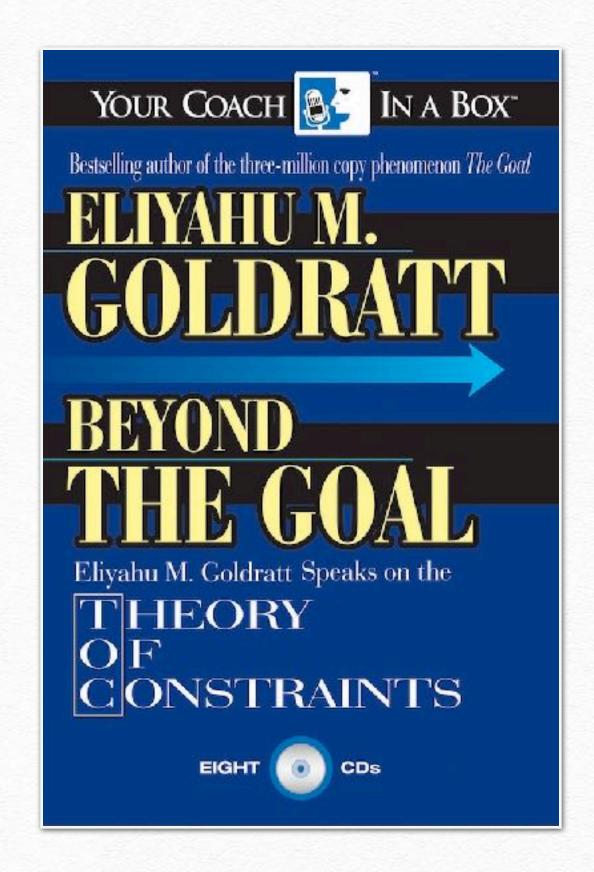
Eliyahu Goldratt



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ELIYAHUM. GOLDRATT

BEYOND THE GOAL

Eliyahu M. Coldratt Speaks on the

THEORY
OF
CONSTRAINTS

EIGHT O CD

"Technology can bring benefits if, and only if, it diminishes a limitation."

—Eli Goldratt

"Technology can bring benefits if, and only if, it diminishes a limitation."

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Technology (n):

dictionary.com:

1. the branch of knowledge that deals with the creation and use of technical means and their interrelation with life, society, and the environment, drawing upon such subjects as industrial arts, engineering, applied science, and pure science

Merriam-Webster:

- 1. a: the practical application of knowledge especially in a particular area b: a capability given by the practical application of knowledge
- 2. a manner of accomplishing a task especially using technical processes, methods, or knowledge

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We are really really bad at adopting new technology

We are really really bad at exploiting new technology

How to adopt a technology

- 1. What is the power of the technology?
- 2. What limitation does the technology diminish?
- 3. What rules enabled us to manage this limitation?
- 4. What new rules will we need?

Example: MRP



Applying the four questions to MRP

- 1. We can carry out complex MRP calculations overnight!
- 2. It takes an entire week for a skilled team to calculate MRP for a month. This is time-consuming, expensive and error-prone.
- 3. We can only plan monthly otherwise it is too expensive. We need to buy in big enough batches to last the entire month.
- 4. We must replan frequently and order for shorter timeframes.

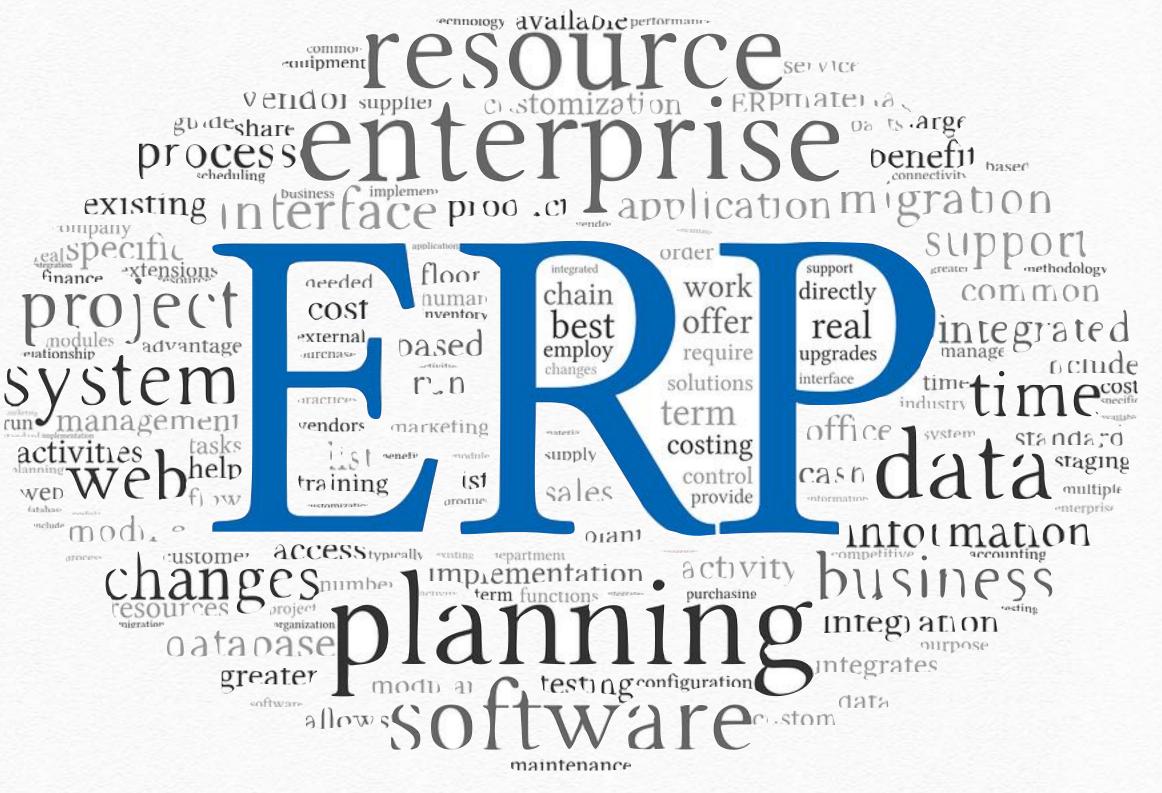
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 We can outmanoeuvre our competitors!

Rules for coping become policy

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Example: ERP



http://www.ultraconsultants.com/mrp-vs-mrp-ii-vs-erp/

Applying the four questions to ERP

- 1. We can collect, process and present information across the enterprise.
- 2. Diminishes ignorance of what other groups in the enterprise are doing.
- 3. Manage cost by maximising utilisation.

 Use cost accounting of utilisation to make local decisions.

 Internal functions like IT seen as cost centres.
- 4. Use throughput accounting to measure flow of value holistically. Collaborate across divisions and across silos.

 All functions are seen as value creation.

Rules for coping become law

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 Collaborate across divisions and across silos.

 All functions are seen as value creation.

Example: Cloud



Applying the four questions to Cloud

- 1. We can have on-demand computing power.
- 2. Diminishes the cost and risk of running your own data centre.
- 3. Hardware procurement, maintenance, decommissioning are expensive. Computer hardware requires lots of people to look after it. Hardware (Cap-Ex) decisions are expensive and require lots of governance.
- 4. You can explore technological ideas quickly and inexpensively. You can reduce computing power as easily as increasing it. You are renting compute power, not buying servers.

Rules for coping become structure

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Example: Continuous Delivery



Applying the four questions to CD

- 1. We can eliminate, simplify and automate releasing software.
- 2. Diminishes high risk and transaction cost of releasing. Reduces bottleneck at specialists.
- 3. Fixing any mistakes will be expensive and time-consuming.

 Managing the risk requires specialists to check things manually.
- 4. Enshrine specialist knowledge in self-evidencing processes and tools. Slice work into small, valuable increments.

Everyone needs to learn how to automate: "We're all programmers now!"

Rules for coping become culture

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 - Everyone needs to learn how to automate: "We're all programmers now!"

How to break the rules

1. Understand the power of the new technology

What does it do? How does it work?

Will it work this way for you too?

How can we exploit this technology?

2. Recognise the limitation the technology will diminish

How could you prove the limitation was holding you back?

How would you know it was diminishing? What could you measure?

What is your control group? What if this is just a fluke?

How to break the rules

3. Identify the existing rules we use to manage the limitation

How will they get in the way? What assumptions do they make? Who owns the rules? Who might be threatened by dismantling them? How can we make it safe to change? How to create a graceful exit?

4. Identify and implement the new rules

How can we safely exploit this new technology?

What contraindications should you be looking for?

How do we introduce and institutionalise these new rules?

"Technology can bring benefits if, and only if, it diminishes a limitation."

—Eli Goldratt

Now go break some rules!

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