Teamwork and Group Dynamics

A few tips on effective teamwork, meetings, and presentations

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What is a Great Team?

- Diverse Skills
 - People skills, communication and writing skills, design skills, implementation skills and knowledge
- Coherence
 - Ability to build and maintain a shared vision
 - Shared expectations
- Mutual Respect and Responsibility
 - You don't have to like each other, but you need to trust each other — and to earn your teammates trust

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Diverse Skills (1)

- At least one person with experience in team projects, preferably with some management experience.
- At least one person with strong skills in programming and program design, preferably including networking.
- At least one person with strong communication skills and good written English.

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Team Roles

- Manager: responsible for schedule
- System architect
- Quality control
- Technical documentation
- User documentation
- User interface
- Configuration control (build-master)

Not I-I with people. Backup for each role.

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What do software developers do?

- One way to measure: how do they spend their time?
- IBM study (McCue, 1978):
 - 50% team interactions
 - 30% working alone
 - 20% not directly productive

Technical excellence is not enough

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"Egoless" design

(Weinberg, Psychology of Computer Programming)

- Investing ego in group
- "Letting go" of ego investment in code, design, ideas
 - No winning or losing design debates
 Once contributed, ideas belong to the group
 - Criticism is aimed at ideas, not people
- The best designers criticize their own designs!

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. . . but we are not egoless people

- Ego investment is normal
 - be aware of it, be in control of it
- Consider the egos of others
 - What are you attacking? Why?
 - What is motivation of the other person?
 - Do they need an ego stroke?
 - · Are they feeling ignored?
- Pride in accomplishment is ok, unless it interferes with accomplishment

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Consensus decision making

- Consensus is not counting votes
 - Democracy is 51% agreement
 - Unanimity is 100% agreement
 - Consensus is neither
 - It is "buying in" by group as a whole, including those who disagree
- Everyone has their say
- Everyone accepts the decision, even if they don't prefer it

Consensus takes time and work, but is worthwhile

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Conflict

- Can be healthy and productive
- · Can destroy a team if not carefully managed
- Manage conflict constructively
 - Soothe and protect egos
 - · everyone's job, but especially the manager's job
 - Keep conflict on a technical level
 - Consider reward structures
 - · Are you rewarding trouble?

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Notes on effective meetings

- Have a goal, and a plan
 - known to all
- Plan to goal:
 - Participants
 - Schedule
 - Intended outcome
- End with concrete, specific action items
- Prepare
 - Cost of wasted time = Time x people x hourly cost
 - Cost of individual prep time is much less

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Managing a presentation

- Someone is in charge (usually the speaker)
- Deal with short clarification on-line
- · Take extended discussions off-line
- This is part of having a plan:
 - Presentation has a goal, and must proceed to that goal

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Presentation materials

- · Consider your goal
 - What information is necessary?
 - Organize appropriately
- Handouts
 - People cannot read and listen; avoid handouts when possible
 - If handouts are necessary:
 - · Control pace hand out what's needed
 - OR: hand out well in advance
 - (e.g., previous day or week)

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Answering questions effectively

- Be sure you understand it This is most often done badly!
 - Ask for clarification
 - Back up if necessary
- · Manage the time
 - If short, answer or deal with it
 - If a diversion (or when it becomes a diversion), push it offline
- Ask for confirmation
 - "Is that what you asked?"
 - "Does that make it clear?"
 - "Does that address your concern?"

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Speaking up

- · Always consider:
 - How will this contribute to the goal?
 - Is this the right time and forum?
- Don't hold back
 - out of fear of looking stupid
 - (people will remember the smart things more than the dumb)
 - out of fear of attack
 - (yes, it happens, but you'll survive)

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