

Conviva and Project Management

Jose Solorio

@conviva | #NextGenerationofTV

conviva®

Jose Solorio



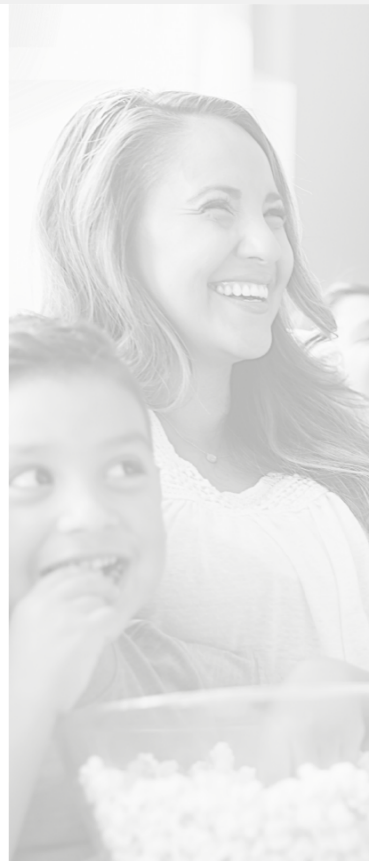
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Information Systems Management, 2008

Merrill College Affiliated

Software Project and Program Manager for



HISTORY

CONVIVA

- Founded in 2006 by 2 UC Berkeley computer science professors
- Private company
- Headquartered in Foster City, CA
- Company size: ~150 employees
- Focus: Video Streaming Software and Analytics



AGENDA



Acronyms, Foundation Information



Conviva



Project Management

A hand is shown resting on a wooden desk, with a tablet computer visible in the background. The scene is partially obscured by a large green overlay on the left side of the image.

Acronym Definitions

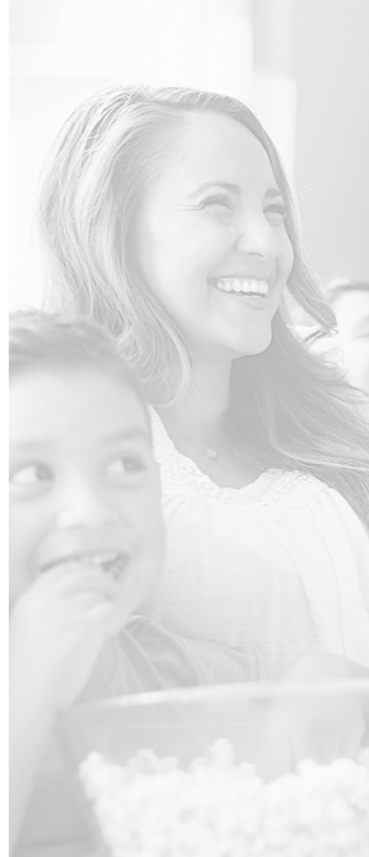
DEFINITION

Traditional Cable - TV Broadcast

Viewing delivered via cable, satellite, or other medium not internet.

Examples:

- Comcast Xfinity TV
- DirecTV
- Pay-Per-View



OTT – Over The Top

Video content delivered directly to users over the internet.

Examples:

- Hulu
- YouTube
- Netflix



AVOD – Advertising Video on Demand

Free to consumers. Paid by watching advertisements.

Examples:

- YouTube
- Crackle
- Hulu

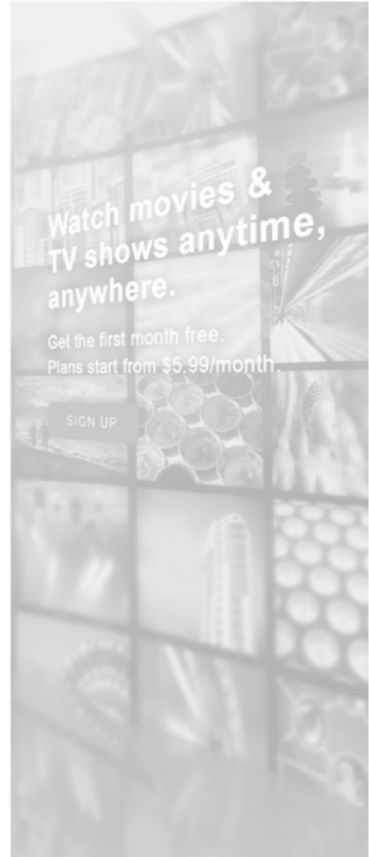


SVOD – Subscriber Video on Demand

Consumers pay a subscription fee in order to watch content.

Examples:

- HBO
- Netflix
- Amazon Video



DEFINITION

Cord Cutting

Unsubscribing from traditional cable-subscription methods.

More people ditching cable and opting for internet-based video delivery methods.

Any device, anywhere.

Buffering

When you watch video content on a device and then the video stops playing and you see this symbol...



Engagement vs Abandonment

Engagement:

When a user watches video content.

Abandonment:

When a user stops watching video content.



AGENDA



Acronyms, Foundation Information

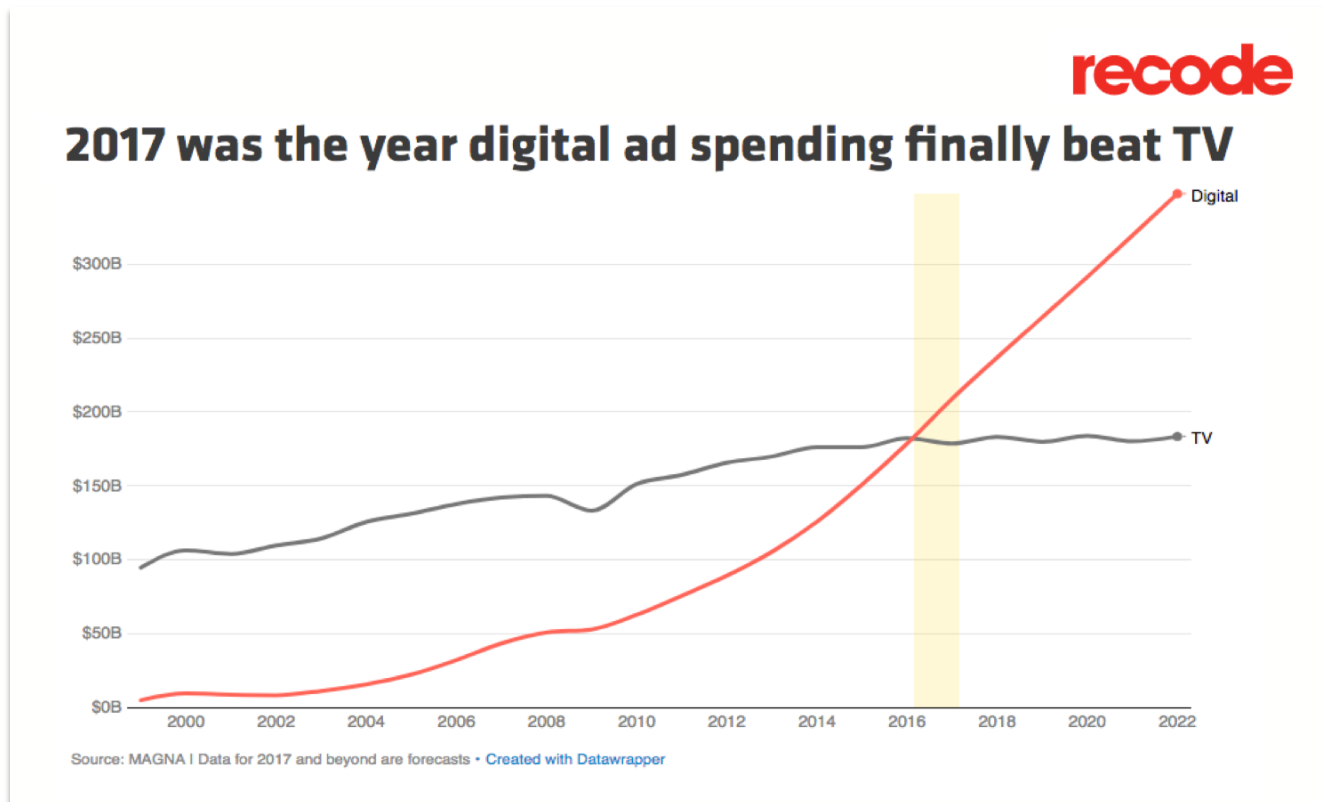


Conviva



Project Management

Digital Ad Spend Is now #1



\$400B TV BUSINESS TRANSITIONING TO THE INTERNET

- Video streaming is now mainstream technology
- Netflix and YouTube have proven the scale & appeal
- TV Industry is taking on the challenges & opportunities of video streaming



THE STAKES ARE HIGH FOR THE
INTERENT TELEVISION BUSINESS

● PAY TV ● AD-DRIVEN TV ● PUBLIC TV

Great Content Requires Great Experience



Consumers are more in control

- Consumers want to buy and watch only the shows and channels they care about
- No bundles or waste
- Watch any show on any device at any time



The Three Epochs of TV: \$400B In Transition

	BROADCAST	CABLE	OTT
DELIVERY	Fixed spectrum airwave	Coaxial cable & private networks	Open Internet wired and wireless
CHANNELS	<10 networks	10-100 networks + channels	+1000's titles/shows
SCREENS	1	1-5	unlimited
VIEWING WINDOW	Primetime at home	Primetime + dayparts at home	24x7 anywhere
MEASUREMENT	Discrete Audience panel	Discrete Audience panel	Continuous census of viewers
MONETIZATION	Audience upfront R&F	Audience upfront & scatter R&F	Viewer hybrid digital ad + pay
DISRUPTORS	Big 3	Cable MSO's and networks	YouTube and Netflix

Increasing complexity puts new requirements on measurement and analytics

A person is holding a tablet computer. The image is split vertically. The left side is a dark, semi-transparent overlay with white text. The right side shows the person's hands holding the tablet, with a blurred background. The Conviva logo is visible in the bottom right corner.

So where does Conviva fit in all this?

CONVIVA

In layman's terms...

Conviva makes software that reports video performance information back to video streaming providers.

In layman's terms...

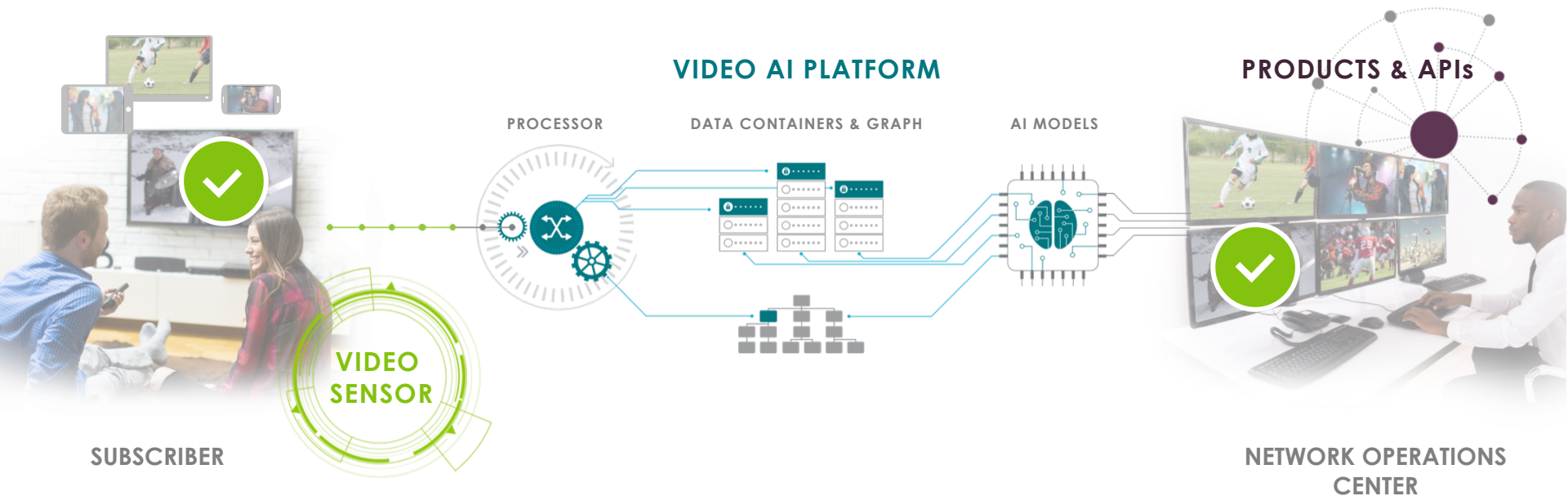
- This allows video streaming providers to understand:
 - How much content customers are watching
 - When they are watching
 - Whether there were issues during streaming and diagnose them



Viewership

- Viewers expect perfect quality video and are quick to abandon video if quality drops
- Abandonment will impact content providers
- They want users watching as much video as possible - the more you watch, the more money they make i.e. ratings

How it works



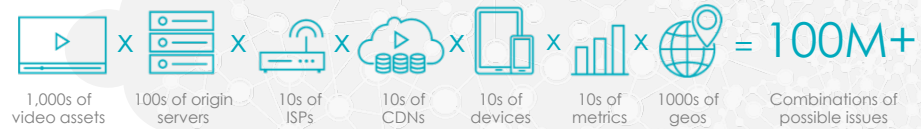
QoE and content engagement issues identified and resolved in seconds

Complexity of Measurement

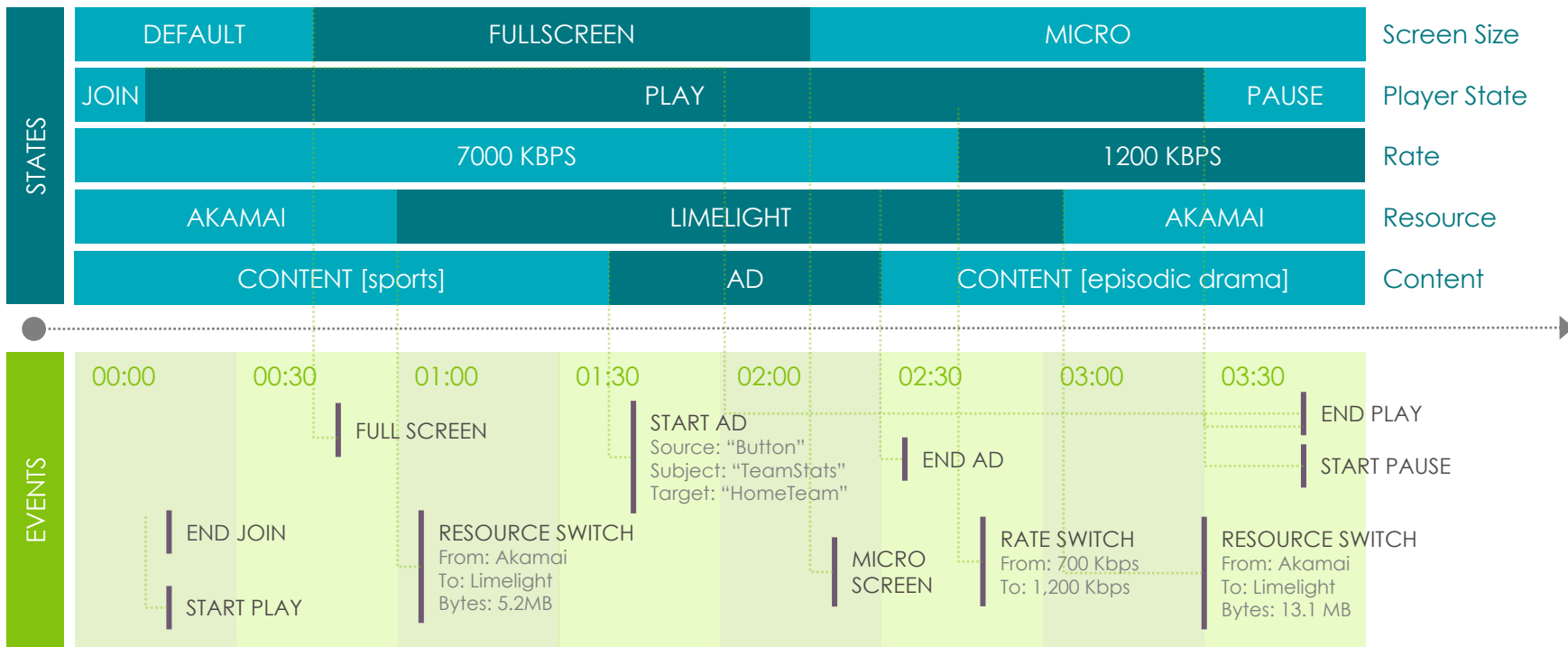
1 Subscribers are on many devices



2 Internet video delivery ecosystem is very complex



Granular Data Indexed by Rich Metadata



CONVIVA

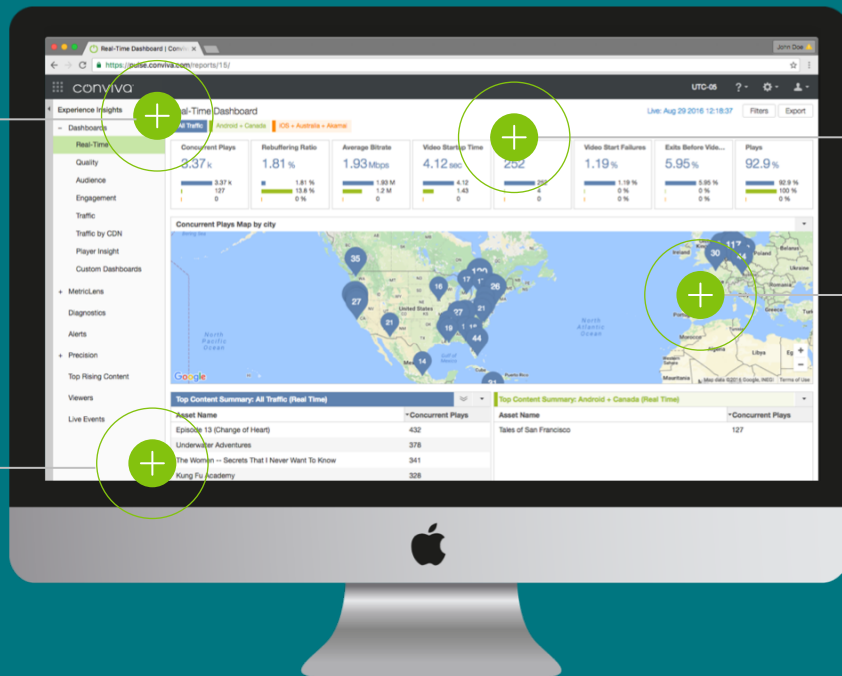
And it looks like this

Ability to drill-down and see data by player type, region, by content type

Real-time traffic quality metrics

Global view of all your users

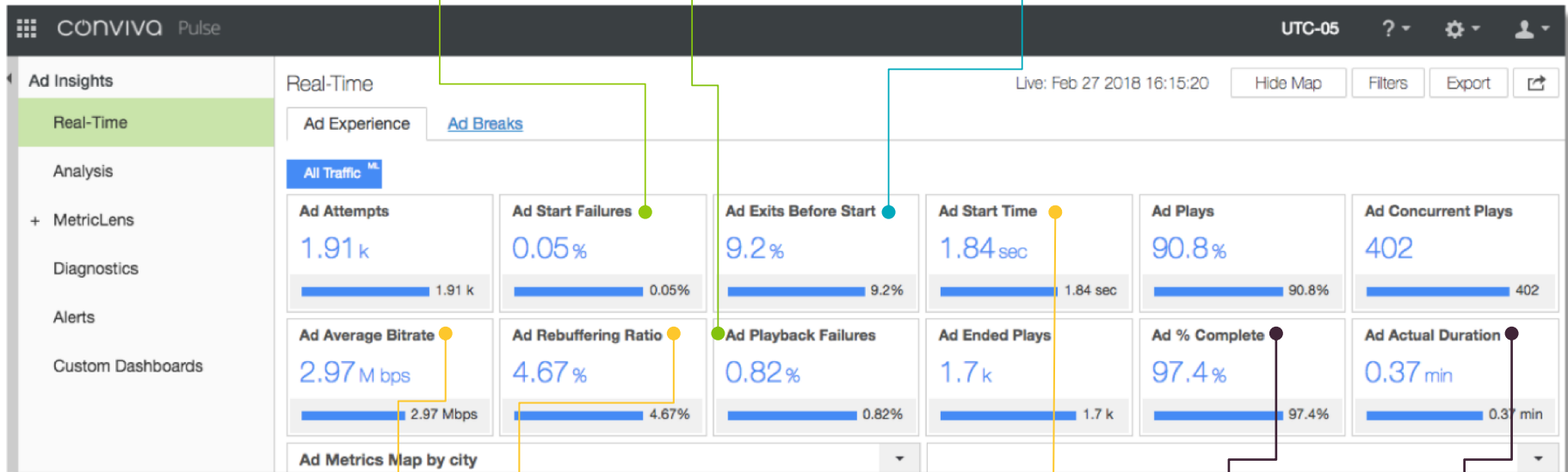
Top content being watched right now



Advertisement Consumption Data

Identify "broken" ads in real-time

Understand ads "abandoned" by viewer



Average ad bit rate

% of ads that completed playback

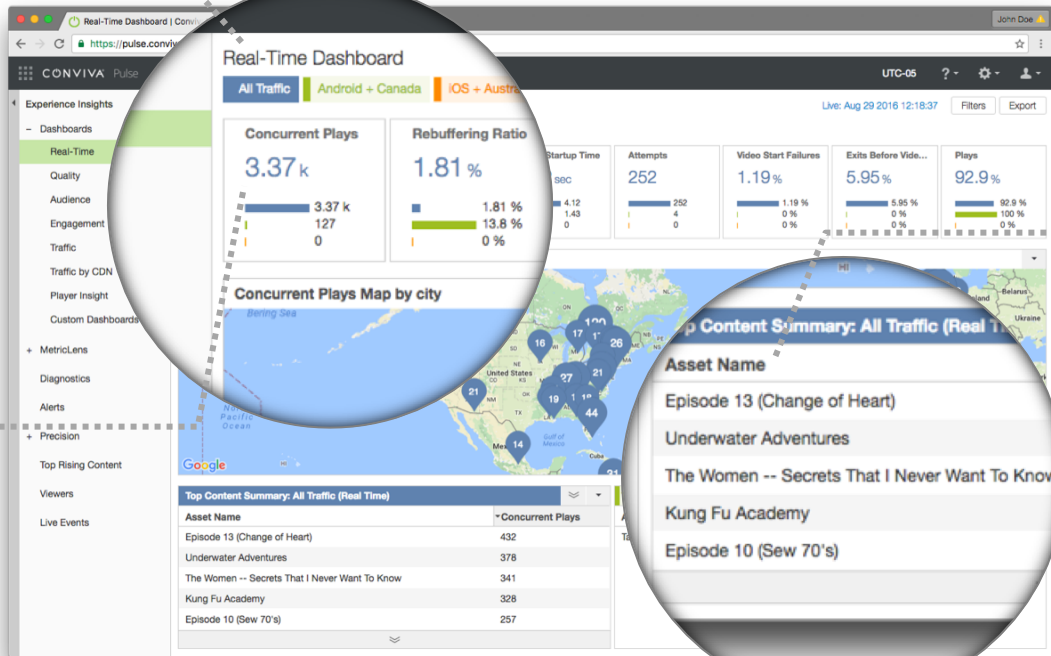
INSIGHT Real-Time Analysis of Quality Issues

Identify QoE issues in real time

One second granularity, 2 second updates enables fast time-to-resolution

Actionable real-time KPIs

Peak Concurrent Plays, startup, playback, and fidelity KPIs help track content delivery issues.



Top Content

Popularity of concurrent plays to enable fast editorial improvements

Real-Time Alerting & Diagnostics

Flexible, Responsive Alerts

Flexible alert settings and sophisticated diagnosis of delivery quality issues

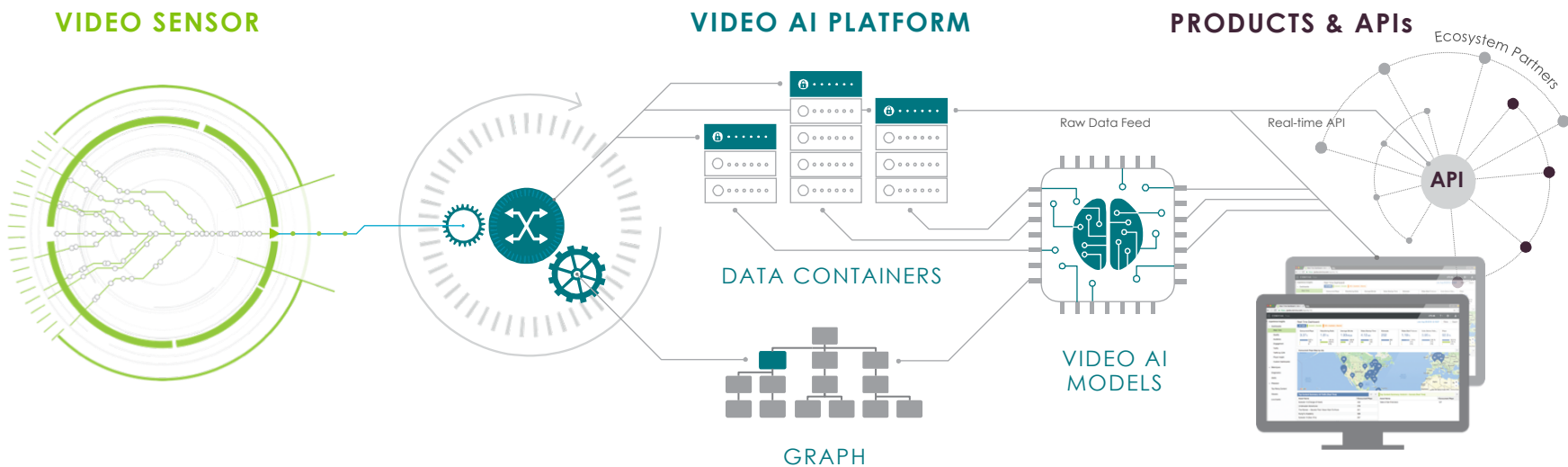


Detailed Analysis

Identify specific errors triggering alerts to quickly diagnose issues

Conclusion: Video AI Architecture

Streaming Video Measurement and Analytics Powered by AI





AGENDA

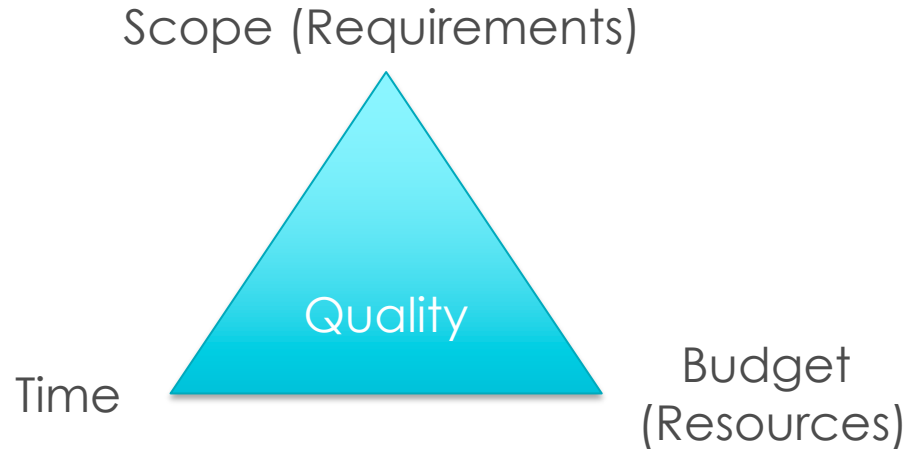
 Acronyms, Foundation Information

Conviva

Project Management

Project Management

- My definition: Applying tools, processes, and techniques in order to guide a software team towards producing high quality software on time and within budget

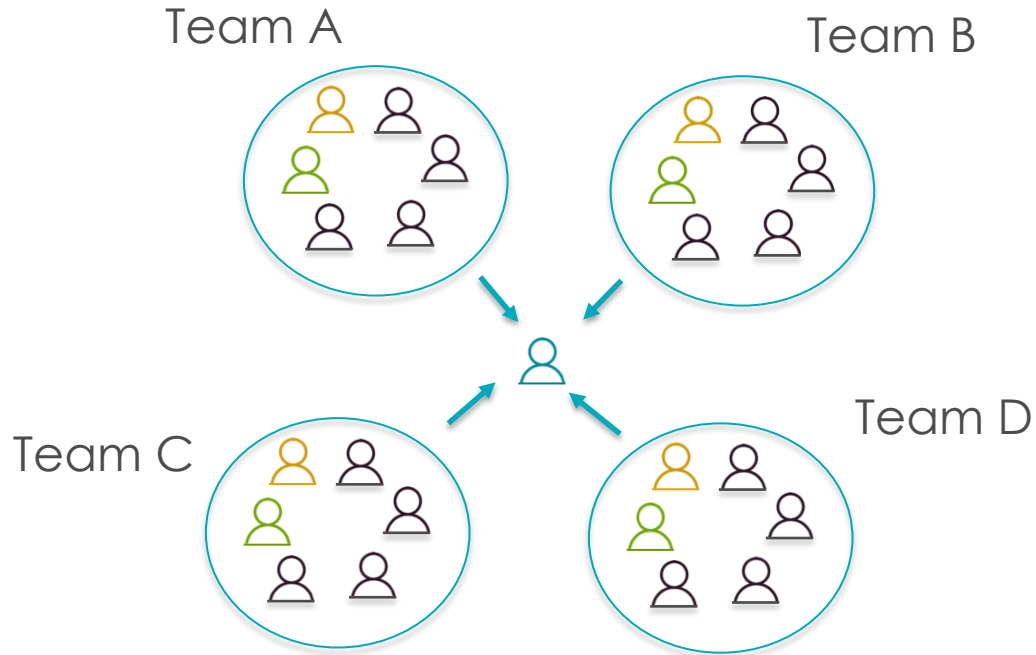


Project, Product, Program Management

Project Management	Product Management	Program Management
<p>Day-to-day tracking of work being done by various individuals</p> <p>Ensures members follow the processes and rules</p> <p>Reports on progress and all project status information</p>	<p>Creation and prioritization of requirements</p> <p>Work closely with customers to understand needs</p> <p>Predict where the trends are going</p>	<p>Coordinates various teams to come together and produce a product or service</p> <p>Very high level form of project management</p>

Project, Product, Program Management

-  Project Manager
-  Product Manager
-  Program Manager
-  Developer



Software Development Processes

“In software engineering, a software development process is the process of dividing software development work into distinct phases to improve design, product management, and project management.”

Source: Wikipedia.org

Page: Software Development Process

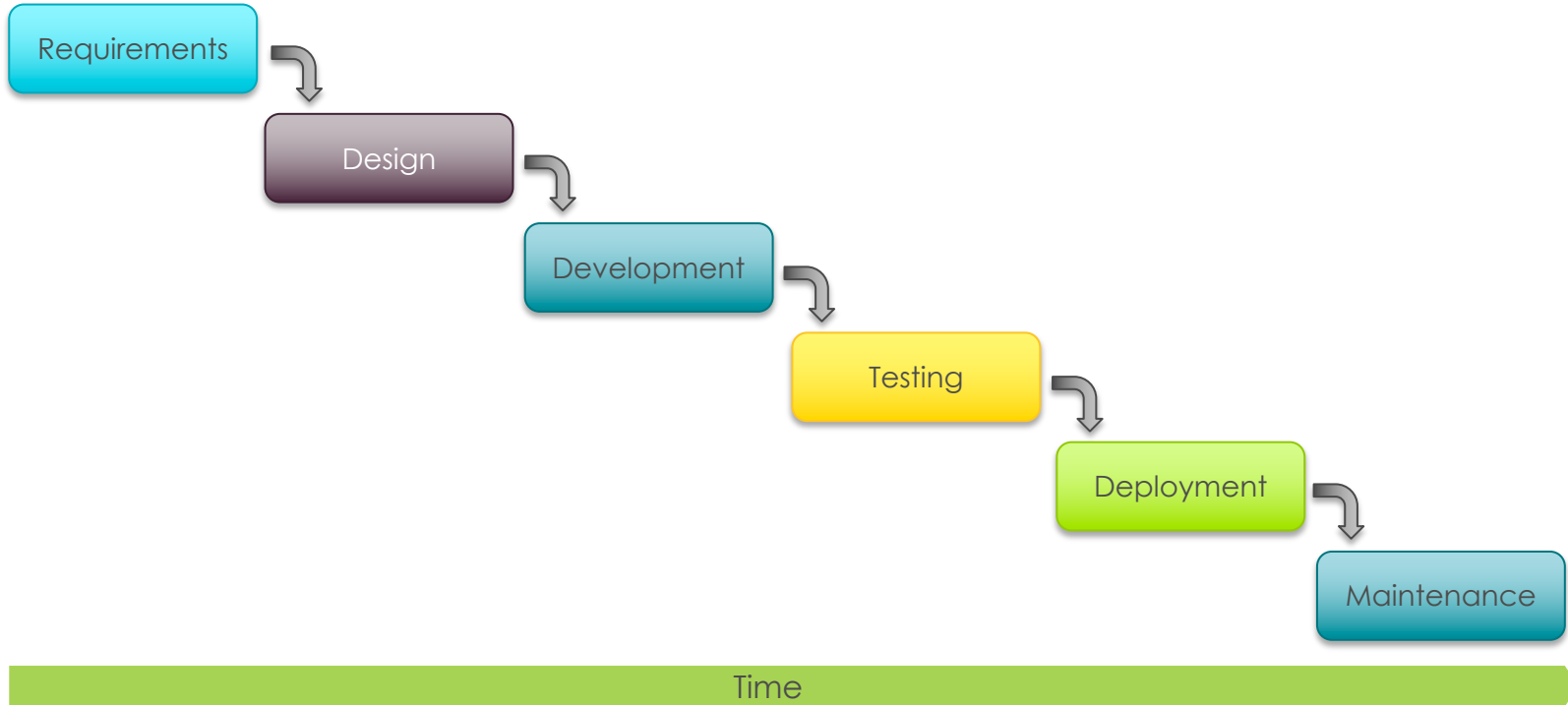
URL: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Software_development_process

Software Development Processes

- Various forms of software development processes exist (Also called methodologies)
- Each has their pro's and con's
- Each is best suitable for particular circumstances, project types, and timelines
- A project manager must identify the correct methodology and apply it
- Two most common methodologies: Waterfall, Scrum

Waterfall

Phase
Requirements
Design
Development
Testing
Deployment
Maintenance



Waterfall – The Good

- Organizes the project life into sequential, non-repeating phases
- Usually applied to projects where requirements are known up front for the most part, won't change, and won't need customer/user feedback

Waterfall – The Good

- The process itself is very easy for managers to understand and follow along
- Tries to identify dependencies up front and give a rough idea of the sequence of steps at the very beginning of the project
- Gives an estimate “Finish date” for the project, which managers really like to see

Waterfall – The Bad

- Gives the illusion that all aspects of a project can be calculated and figured out up front, but rarely do projects finish on time.
- Very difficult to make design changes the further out into development phase you go
- Feedback from customers needs to wait until the later phases of the project



Scrum Methodology

Scrum Team



Product Owner

Product
Owner



It all starts with a person called the Product Owner

Every Scrum team needs to have one Product Owner and one only

The Product Owner's job is to be the voice of the end-user

They own and set the direction that the product will go

This person understands the needs of the user better than anyone else and relays that information back to the Scrum team

This person usually has a background or is a domain expert in the area that pertains to the product or solution



Product Owner

The Product Owner:

- Owns the backlog and prioritizes it
- Determines the acceptable level of quality of the product for shipping
- Generates a product roadmap
- Seeks technical advice from the Tech Lead of the team to make educated prioritization decisions
- Has the final say on what the team will work on

The Product Owner doesn't need to understand how the product will be built, they just need to understand what will be built and by when.

QUESTION

Does the Product Owner need to be technical as well?

Product Owner

Product
Owner



It helps, but it is not required

Technical Product Owners can keep up with discussions and participate in meetings better

It is not required because understanding the technical aspects is the job of the **Tech Lead**. This person provides recommendations from a technical point of view so that the Product Owner can make the absolute best decisions with the technical implications factored in

Tech Leads understand how the product will be built from a technical perspective and focus purely on technical matters: Architecture, API designs, technical approaches, and they provide technical guidance

Product Owner and Tech Lead

Product
Owner

Tech
Lead



- The duties of each are too broad and too much for one person to do everything.
- The duties are also highly unrelated (i.e. understanding the business side – Product Owner – versus understanding how the code is organized – The Tech Lead)
- It is better to break those up into two distinct roles and allow each person to specialize in their core job role



Scrum Master

The Scrum Master runs the Scrum process and helps the team remove impediments

They:

- Setup and host all project related meetings
- Coach the team on the Scrum process
- Ensure the team doesn't overcommit to what can be achieved
- Work with the Product Owner to ensure the Backlog is up to date
- Produce performance metrics
- Coordinate activities with other teams
- Manage communication of project status
- Are both a leader and someone with no authority (I.e. Nobody reports to me)

Summary

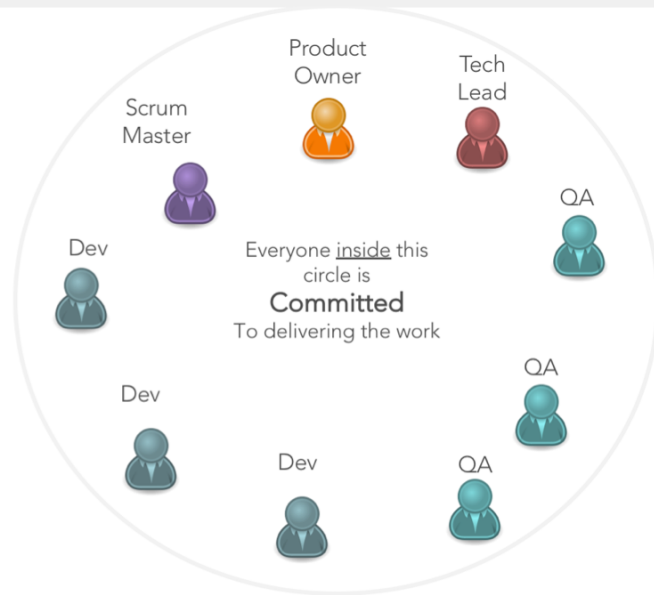
The **Product Owner** is the voice of the end-user and sets the direction of what the team is going to build (Understands the what and the why)

The **Tech Lead** is concerned with how to make those user needs a technical reality (Understands the how) and navigate the rest of the devs/qa towards that

The **Scrum Master** is there to protect the team from disruptions from outside requests, remove roadblocks/showstoppers and owns the scrum process

Dev focus purely on developing (building the product)

QA focus purely on Quality Assurance (Testing the product)



Step 1



- The Product Owner begins by asking the end user “What should you be able to do?”

What should you be able to do?



Product
Owner

As a [user], I should be able to do [X ability] so that I can [X benefit]

As a [user], I should be able to do [Y ability] so that I can [Y benefit]

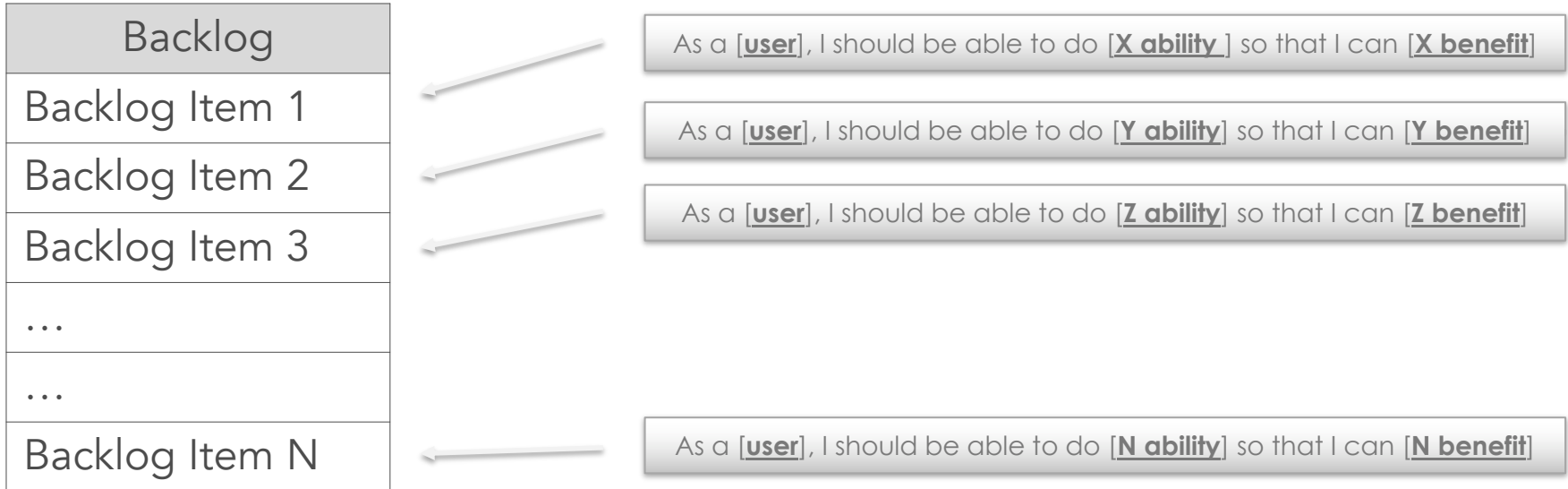
As a [user], I should be able to do [Z ability] so that I can [Z benefit]



Customer
/ User

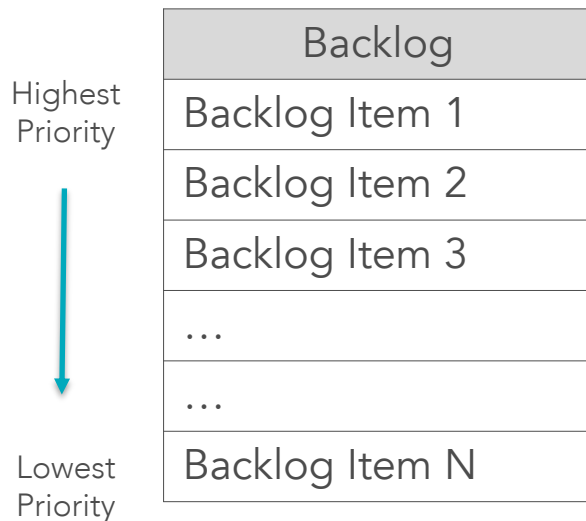
Use Cases

- Those are your use cases. The Product Owner converts those to backlog items, and creates a prioritized backlog that contains them



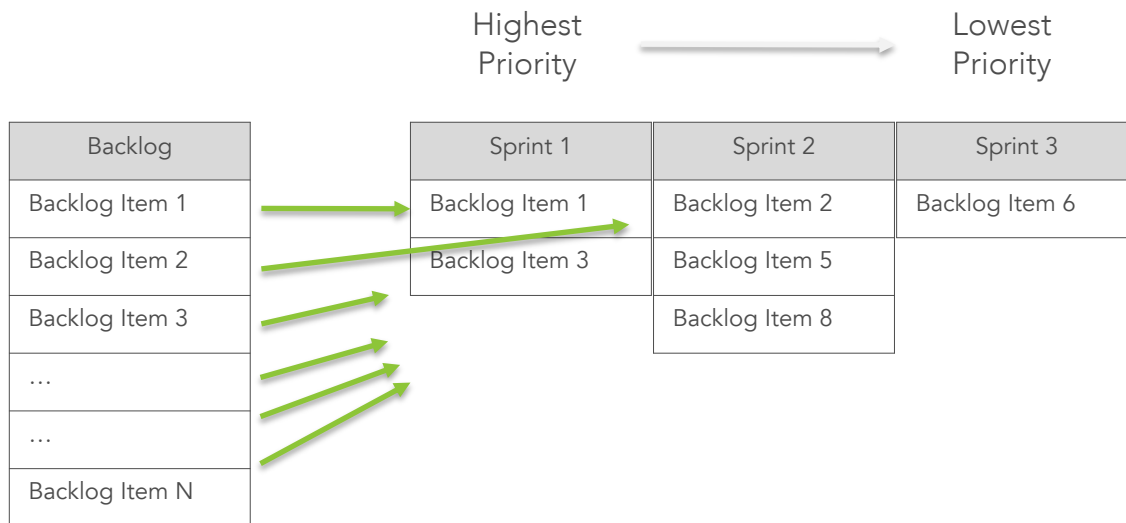
Backlog

- A backlog is just a list of prioritized use cases that have not been committed to be worked on yet. Backlogs are owned and prioritized by the Product Owner



First thing: Release Planning

- Release Planning is just an initial attempt at placing the items in a Sprint in which we think we want to work on them with the caveat that the order could change later on



QUESTION

What is a Sprint?

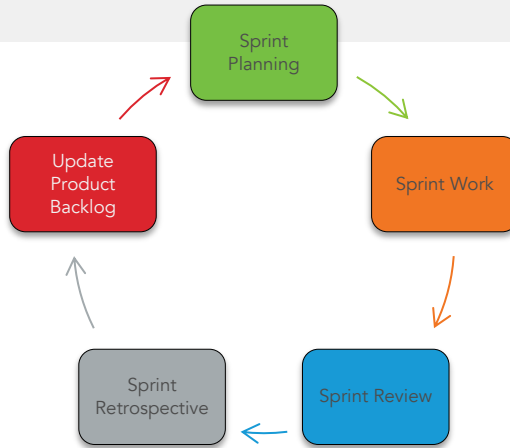
Sprint

- A Sprint is just a time box with a fixed start and end date. In that time, all work committed needs to complete.



- A sprint produces a potentially shippable product, component, service, or result

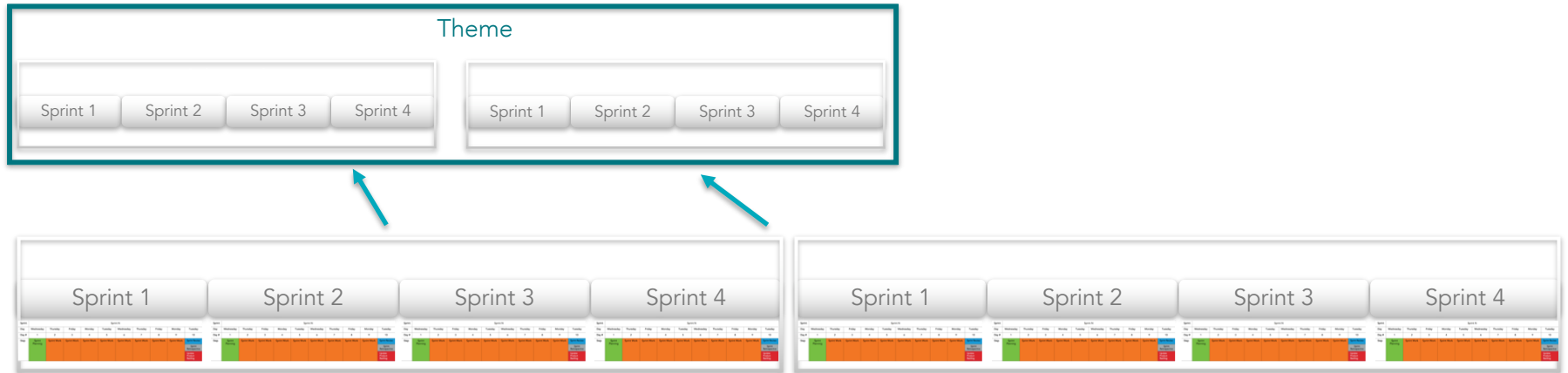
It looks like this



Sprint	Sprint N									
Day	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Monday	Tuesday
Day #	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Step	Sprint Planning	Sprint Work	Sprint Work	Sprint Work	Sprint Work	Sprint Work	Sprint Work	Sprint Work	Sprint Work	Sprint Review
										Sprint Retrospective
										Update Product Backlog

Sprint

- Multiple Sprints form a Release. Multiple Releases form a Theme

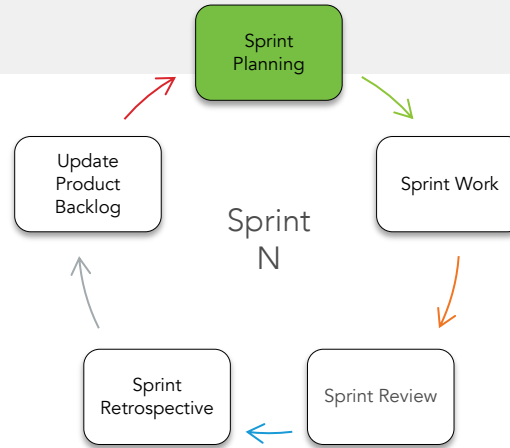


- You do not need to wait until the end of a release to push to Production. You can push to production at the end of any sprint because the code is in a **potentially** shippable state.

Sprint Planning

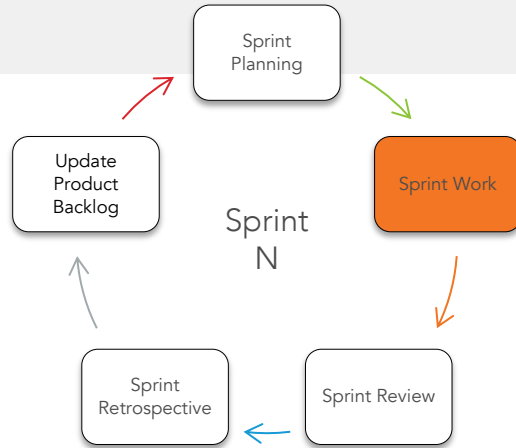
- Sprint Planning happens on the first day of the sprint and in it, the team makes a commitment to deliver a set of items by the end of the sprint
- Once the Sprint Planning meeting is over, the requirements are locked in and the sprint scope doesn't change
- The benefit of this is that when you exit the Sprint Planning meeting, you will know exactly what you need to work on for the duration of the sprint and you will have been given only as much work as you can reliably deliver

Sprint Planning happens on Day #1 of the sprint



Sprint	Sprint N									
Day	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Monday	Tuesday
Day #	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Step	Sprint Planning	Sprint Work	Sprint Work	Sprint Work	Sprint Work	Sprint Work	Sprint Work	Sprint Work	Sprint Work	Sprint Review
										Sprint Retrospective
										Update Product Backlog

After Sprint Planning, comes Sprint Work where you start working on those items



Sprint	Sprint N									
Day	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Monday	Tuesday
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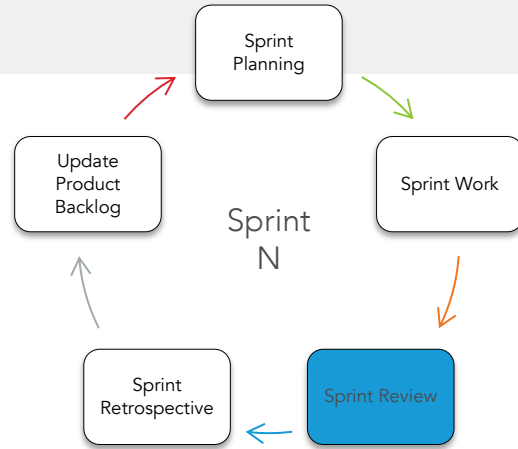
QUESTION

What if the Product Owner tries to change committed items once the sprint starts?

Scope Creep

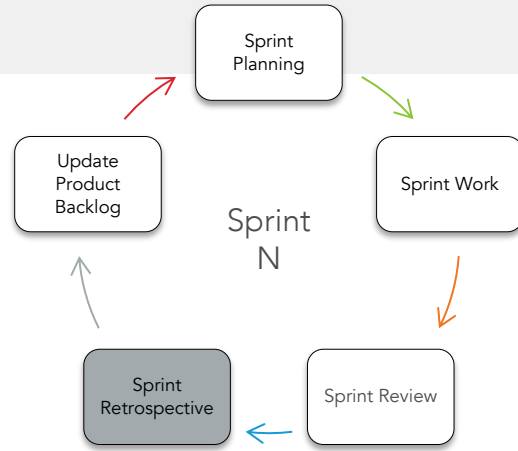
- Changes / Additions / Requests once the sprint started are called scope creep
- If there is scope creep, the team should meet with the Product Owner and discuss and quickly decide whether to stop the current sprint and de-scope committed items to work on this
- Changing sprint commitments and context switching is extremely disruptive and can force devs to leave code undone, untested, uncompileable, etc.

After Sprint Work, comes Sprint Review meeting where you demo any items that can be demo'ed to the Product Owner and get Acceptance for the items



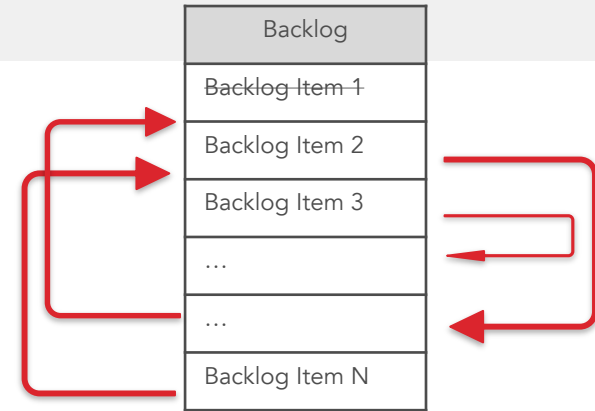
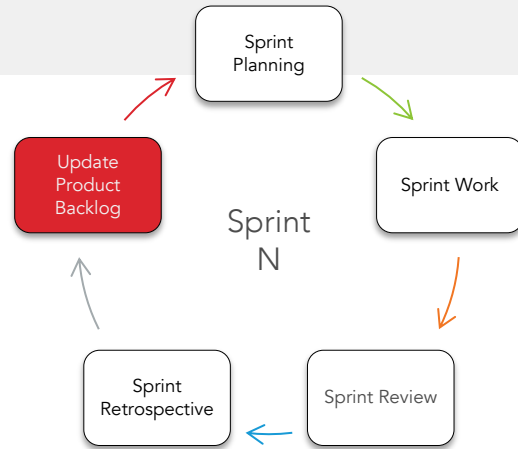
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										Sprint Retrospective
										Update Product Backlog

After the Sprint Review, you have a Sprint Retrospective meeting to talk about how to improve in the next sprint



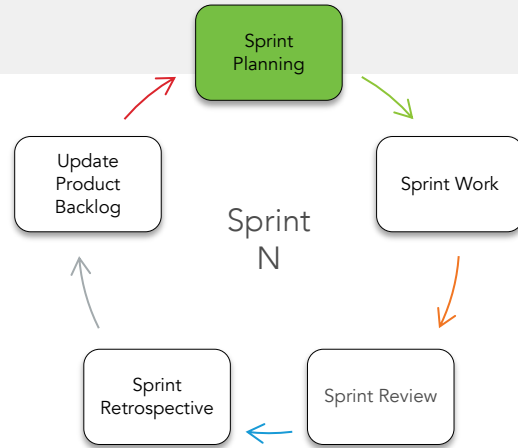
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										Sprint Retrospective
										Update Product Backlog

After the Sprint Retrospective meeting, you update the Product Backlog accordingly in preparation for the next sprint



Sprint	Sprint N									
Day	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Monday	Tuesday
Day #	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Step	Sprint Planning	Sprint Work	Sprint Work	Sprint Work	Sprint Work	Sprint Work	Sprint Work	Sprint Work	Sprint Work	Sprint Review
										Sprint Retrospective
										Update Product Backlog

The following day, we start the next sprint and we start the cycle all over again



Sprint	Sprint N									
Day	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Monday	Tuesday
Day #	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Step	Sprint Planning	Sprint Work	Sprint Work	Sprint Work	Sprint Work	Sprint Work	Sprint Work	Sprint Work	Sprint Work	Sprint Review
										Sprint Retrospective
										Update Product Backlog

Scrum – The Good

- Ideal for projects where the end product is not well known at the beginning of the project
- Brings in end user feedback earlier into the development phase
- Does away with lots of overhead documentation and processes, sign-offs, acceptance meetings, and other gating factors
- Gets a minimum viable product out for review faster than waterfall

Scrum – The Bad

- Not ideal for projects where the end product or result is known
- Difficult for hardware type projects to implement due to the nature of manufacturing a revised physical object versus updating a line of code for software
- Not ideal for projects where dates for BETA, General Availability, and other gating dates are required in advanced

OPEN ENDED



My experience managing Software Projects

My experience

- When I first started in 2008, Scrum not yet well adopted
- Each company adopted its own variation of Waterfall
- Took months to get a minimum viable product out using Waterfall
- Scrum took some getting used to for me and for others as well

Challenges

- People of varying ages, work experience, personalities, skills
- Bringing all of them together to complete a common goal brings its own challenges
- At times, need to get people who don't like to participate in meetings to do so
- Need to remain calm and composed during stressful meetings and or situations

Challenges

- Need to understand what everyone is doing at all times and need to relate at least to some degree to their language
- Need to say no to process changes (i.e. cutting corners) requested by others that could be counterproductive
- Need to know how to speak to Engineers and to Managers. Each has their own level of details they come to expect

Duties

- Ensure no process steps are missed
- Maintain a record of important dates
- Provide regular status updates to the correct people
- Provide assistance to team members not familiar with the process and educate them on best practices

Duties

- Ensure no team members are blocked or awaiting inputs from others. If they are, work to resolve those blocking issues right away
- Ensure the team is not disrupted by side requests from other people, managers, or stakeholders
- Ensure roles are followed and no one oversteps their role's responsibilities.

OPEN ENDED



Career Advice for Aspiring Project Managers

Project Management

- Take TIM, computer networking, computer science, entrepreneurship, management of technology classes
- Take a summer internship job. Even if unpaid. Will allow you to get first glimpse and experience
- Join a school organization and become familiarized with technology companies, take interest, and reach out to people in the field you are interested in



Project Management

- Having a technical background is very helpful for software project management. Allows you to quickly understand what is being talked about
- When you have a better understanding of the problem, you are better able to provide help to any team member who is blocked or awaiting input
- Various specialization areas for project managers

Project Management Specializations

- Software
- Hardware
- IT and Infrastructure
- Security
- Customer Support
- DevOps

Project Management Specializations

- You can also take project certifications



Thank You

Jose Solorio

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