

Enterprise Blockchain Solution Lifecycle

From “*what is blockchain?*” to your first production release

Introduction

- Who am I?
 - Kris Bennett, #BlockchainBeardGuy
 - Chief Learning Officer, Blockchain Training Alliance
- What is Blockchain Training Alliance?
 - Blockchain Training and Certification
 - Partnered with Pearson VUE testing centers
 - Exclusive Blockchain content provider
 - Workshops and Consulting Services
 - Help making your ideas a reality
- Join my network on LinkedIn:
 - <https://www.linkedin.com/in/kbennett2000/>
- For more about Blockchain Training Alliance go to:
 - <https://blockchaintrainingalliance.com>



What Phase Are You In?

- Phase 1 – What is Blockchain?
- Phase 2 – Use Case Identification & Prioritization
- Phase 3 – Proof-of-Concept Construction
- Phase 4 – Minimum Viable Product Development

Phase 1

What is Blockchain?

Phase 1 – What is Blockchain?

- A Phase 1 organization is:
 - Working on understanding the business impact Blockchain, IoT, AI, Big Data, and other emerging technologies.
 - Aware these technologies will have a big impact but do not yet have a detailed plan to address those impacts.
- Key Participants at this phase are:
 - Senior Leadership
 - Business Analysts
 - Product / Program Managers
 - Department / Office Heads

Phase 1 – What is Blockchain?

- Typical questions include:
 - What is blockchain?
 - Why is it significant?
 - What impact will it have on my business and my industry?
 - How can blockchain help me deliver more value to my customers?
 - What is my high-level blockchain plan? (Ignore It / Plan for It / Take Action)
 - How does blockchain affect my short-term / medium-term / long-term business objectives?

Phase 1 – What is Blockchain?

- Objectives in this phase should be:
 - Tech 101
 - Identifying Trends and Patterns in the Marketplace
 - Review of External Use Cases and Real-World Implementations
 - Organizational SWOT analysis
 - Stakeholder Interviews
 - Personalized Go-Forward Recommendations, Guidance, and Best Practices
 - Go-Forward Planning

Phase 1 – What is Blockchain?

- Tech 101
 - Understanding what Blockchain is, the different options available, and the benefits and drawbacks associated with the technology.
 - What do things like blockchain, IoT, AI, VR/AR, Big Data, and 5G mean?
 - When can I expect to see the impact of each of these technologies?
 - What changes will these technologies bring about in the marketplace?
- Identifying Trends and Patterns in the Marketplace
 - What are the current trends and patterns in the marketplace that are helping to drive interest in and adoption of this technology.
 - How are these technologies disrupting businesses currently?
 - What kind of change can we expect in the future?
 - How are organizations planning for the coming changes?
 - Who will be the winners and losers?
- Review of External Use Cases and Real-World Implementations
 - Understanding how the technology is being used in the marketplace and what benefits successful implementers are deriving from it.
 - An overview of who's using emerging technologies, what they're doing with it, and the value they're getting.
 - Problems that can be addressed by emerging technologies.
 - Where emerging technologies are NOT a good fit.

Phase 1 – What is Blockchain?

- Organizational SWOT analysis
 - Understanding how **organizational strengths** could be **enhanced** by new technology.
 - Understanding how **organizational weaknesses** could be **addressed** by new technology.
 - Understanding **how market opportunities** could be **capitalized on** by new technology.
 - Understanding how **market threats** could be **mitigated** by new technology.
 - It's critical for the larger group to be aligned on these items going forward.
- Stakeholder Interviews
 - 60 – 90 minute stakeholder interviews
 - Senior Leadership
 - Product / Program Managers
 - Leadership from all major departments / divisions / offices
 - Focused on gauging understanding of three essential areas:
 - Understanding of Current Business Processes and Associated Flexibility
 - Understanding the Alignment of Technology Objectives to Business Objectives
 - Measuring Process Insight, Visibility, and Communications

Phase 1 – What is Blockchain?

- Go-Forward Recommendations, Guidance, and Best Practices
 - Have you talked with other organizations or leaders:
 - In your area?
 - In your industry / vertical?
 - In supporting verticals?
 - In entirely different verticals?
- Go-Forward Planning
 - Does it make sense to pursue this technology further at this time?
 - If so, why?
 - If not, why not? When should this decision be revisited? How should it be considered then?

Phase 2

Use Case Identification and Prioritization

Phase 2 – Use Case Identification & Prioritization

- Typical Questions Include:
 - What potential use cases exist in the world around me?
 - How does each one align with short-term / medium-term / long-term business objectives?
 - How do I evaluate and prioritize potential use cases?
 - How do I translate business requirements into technical requirements so I can architect a blockchain proof-of-concept?
 - How do I iteratively develop a PoC?
 - How do I know when to end a PoC?
 - How do I know if it makes sense to graduate a PoC to a Minimum Viable Product (MVP)?

Phase 2 – Use Case Identification & Prioritization

- Phase 2 Objectives:
 - Identify and document potential use cases
 - Prioritize use case development
 - Develop solution Guiding Principles in alignment with Business Objectives
 - Define and document solution parameters
 - Gather and document high-level solution requirements down the functional level
 - Define & Document Personas
 - Define & Document User Stories based on Personas
 - Define & Document Functional Requirements extracted from User Stories
 - Defining and documenting platform and technology choices
 - Solution Platform Mapping exercises
 - Define and document technical solution architecture
 - Define & Document Technical Requirements based on Functional Requirements
 - Develop Product Backlog



Phase 2 – Use Case Identification & Prioritization

- How Do You Answer These 4 Questions? (y/n)
 1. Do I have one or more assets I want to track?
 2. Do I care about the evolution / lifecycle of an asset?
 3. Is the evolution / lifecycle of an asset governed by rules and well-defined processes?
 4. Am I the single voice of truth for questions about an asset?

Phase 2 – Use Case Identification & Prioritization

- Let's Review – Signs of a good use case:
 - Do I have one or more assets I want to track?
 - YES
 - Do I care about the evolution / lifecycle of an asset?
 - YES
 - Is the evolution / lifecycle of an asset governed by rules and well-defined processes?
 - YES
 - Am I the single voice of truth for questions about an asset?
 - NO

Phase 2 – Use Case Identification & Prioritization

- Do I have one or more assets I want to track?
 - There's something I care about that I want to track.
 - This thing can be physical or virtual.
 - Bitcoin, digital music, food products, intellectual property, and usage of a service platform are all valid examples of an asset.
- If **YES**, a shared immutable ledger of events affecting the assets you care about is likely of value.
- If **NO**, you're likely trying to solve a business problem better suited to tools *other* than blockchain.

Phase 2 – Use Case Identification & Prioritization

- Do I care about the evolution / lifecycle of an asset?
 - It is not enough for me to know the current state of an asset.
 - It is important for me to be able to see the history of an asset and how it has evolved over time.
- If **YES**, the permanent append-only ledger providing full version history of all assets and their related properties will likely be of significant value.
- If **NO**, a database is likely a suitable data storage component.

Phase 2 – Use Case Identification & Prioritization

- Is the evolution / lifecycle of an asset governed by rules and well-defined processes?
 - An asset in my business does not evolve randomly.
 - An asset in my business evolves over time according to rules and well-defined processes.
- If **YES**, Smart Contracts and the ability to automate business processes according to clearly defined rules will likely add significant value.
- If **NO**, you're likely just looking to *capture* data rather than *act* on it. Technologies such as IPFS or no-SQL database platforms might provide greater value.

Phase 2 – Use Case Identification & Prioritization

- Am I the single voice of truth for questions about an asset?
 - In most cases, as an asset evolves over time it passes through many hands.
 - This means I am most likely one of many custodians of an asset during certain parts of a larger, collectively-shared process.
- If **NO**, a centralized system acting as a single source of truth is likely not an ideal fit. A decentralized authoritative system which is shared and collectively managed by all members of a business network is likely a much better fit.
- If **YES**, a database or other centralized authoritative system is likely acceptable as your organization is *already* the single voice of authority for questions around this particular asset.

Phase 2 – Use Case Identification & Prioritization

- More Blockchain Use Cases ‘Symptoms’:
 - Large Business Network?
 - This is a solution which will be used across organizational boundaries, not just at my organization.
 - Need for multiple ledgers?
 - Keeping ALL the data on one single ledger won’t work.
 - We need multiple ledgers we can control access to.
 - Public Verification?
 - I need to be verifiable to a relatively large or public audience of stakeholders outside my organization.
 - Coin / Token?
 - I have a business idea or model which will benefit from the use of a digital coin or token.

Phase 2 – Use Case Identification & Prioritization

- More Blockchain Use Cases ‘Symptoms’:
 - Audit / Review?
 - This process is subject to audit or later review by external stakeholders, regulators, etc.
 - Can’t be solved with a database?
 - I have a problem which cannot be solved by a database due to technical limitations.
 - Non-technical (human) problems / barriers?
 - I have a problem that can’t be solved with conventional technology due to non-technical reasons.
 - Systems integration?
 - I am trying to integrate disparate line of business (LoB) systems, oftentimes across organizational boundaries.
 - I need a reliable way to persist state across LoB applications.

Phase 2 – Use Case Identification & Prioritization

- Once you've identified 1-3 good use cases:
 - Document each potential use case
 - Prioritize use case development
 - Which delivers the most business value?
 - Which creates the most business pain?
 - Which would be the simplest problem to solve?
- Develop solution Guiding Principles in alignment with Business Objectives
 - What are the “North Stars” that we will use to maintain alignment with the initial vision and proper direction ?
- Define and document solution parameters
 - What solution decision points are out of our control?
 - Laws, regulations, dependencies, etc.

Phase 2 – Use Case Identification & Prioritization

- Once you've identified 1-3 good use cases:
 - Gather and document high-level solution requirements down the functional level
 - Define & Document Personas
 - For each user role, describe the current state.
 - Define & Document User Stories based on Personas
 - For each user role, describe the idealized future state.
 - Define & Document Functional Requirements extracted from User Stories
 - Define everything the solution **should** do, worry about **how** to do it later.
 - Defining and documenting platform and technology choices
 - Solution Platform Mapping exercises
 - What platforms are we considering, and why?
 - What platforms have we ruled out, and why?
 - Define and document technical solution architecture
 - Define & Document Technical Requirements based on Functional Requirements
 - **How** are we going to implement each Functional Requirement?
 - Develop Product Backlog
 - Prioritized list of features and functions.
 - Priority should be decided by non-technical stakeholder audience.

Phase 3

Proof-of-Concept Construction

Phase 3 – PoC Construction

- A good PoC is just like a movie set...
 - **ONLY** build enough to tell a convincing story.
 - You are **NOT** building anything that will go in your production release!



BLOCKCHAIN
TRAINING ALLIANCE

Phase 3 – PoC Construction

- Phase 3 Objectives should include:
 - What is our PoC team composition?
 - Build it and they will come...
 - ...*or*...
 - ...a group effort right from the start.
 - Definition and alignment by stakeholders on PoC boundaries.
 - What will this PoC do?
 - What will it *actually* do?
 - What will it *pretend* to do?
 - What will this PoC *NOT* do?



Phase 3 – PoC Construction

- Phase 3 Objectives should include:
 - Solution Design Documentation
 - Proposed outline on next slide....
 - Development of Sprint Plan from Product Backlog
 - Creation of environments for:
 - Development – Required
 - Test – Required
 - Q/A – Optional
 - Staging – Optional
 - Agile release process:
 - Development → Delivery → Feedback → Development
 - Definition of PoC Exit Criteria
 - How do we know when to stop PoC development?

Phase 3 – PoC Construction

- A good Solution Design Document should include:
 - Executive Overview
 - Problem Statement
 - SMART Goals and the Definition of “Success”
 - Solution Guiding Principles
 - Solution Design and Architecture
 - Platform Selection and Concerns
 - Network Considerations
 - Solution Design
 - Assets
 - Participants
 - Transactions
 - Queries
 - Events
 - Additional Requirements
 - General Timeline of Events
 - Potential Risks
 - Data Dictionary
 - Asset and Participant Properties
 - Enumerations
 - Transaction Definitions

Phase 3 – PoC Construction

- Phase 3 Considerations:
 - Technical Considerations
 - Available skillsets vs required skillsets
 - Will the work be performed in-house, outsourced, or a combination?
 - What are the responsibilities and deliverables of each vendor / participant?
 - Technical Training or Education required?
 - How will architects and developers be supported?
 - Are we involving Operations at this phase?
 - This should be a dev/ops project, not a dev project!

Phase 3 – PoC Construction

- Phase 3 Considerations:
 - Project Management Considerations
 - How will new releases be demoed / trialed?
 - How will feedback be collected?
 - How will feedback be integrated into the Product Backlog?
 - What defines feedback that will NOT be integrated in the backlog?
 - How will sprints be defined from the Product Backlog?
 - Sprint duration?
 - Skillsets per sprint?
 - How will sprints be managed?
 - Post-Mortem process?
 - What is the official Change Management process?
 - Are all team members up to speed?
 - Have we reached PoC Exit Criteria?
 - Should Exit Criteria be revisited?

Phase 3 – PoC Construction

- Design Sanity Checks:
 - Can I communicate the value of this solution to **any** customer or user without using the word “*blockchain*”?
 - Can I describe a clear difference in customer experience before and after the implementation of this solution?
 - If yes, then I’ve likely justified the costs of this solution.
 - If design and development activities cannot be directly related to an enhanced and demonstrably improved customer experience, how are costs justified?

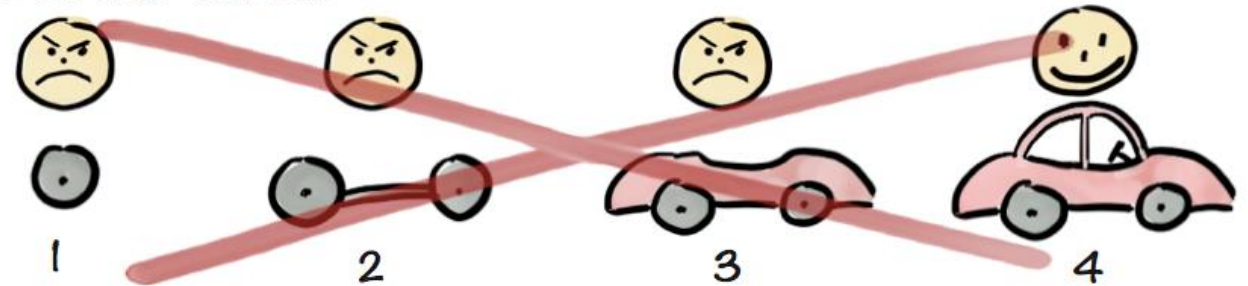
Phase 4

Minimum Viable Product Development

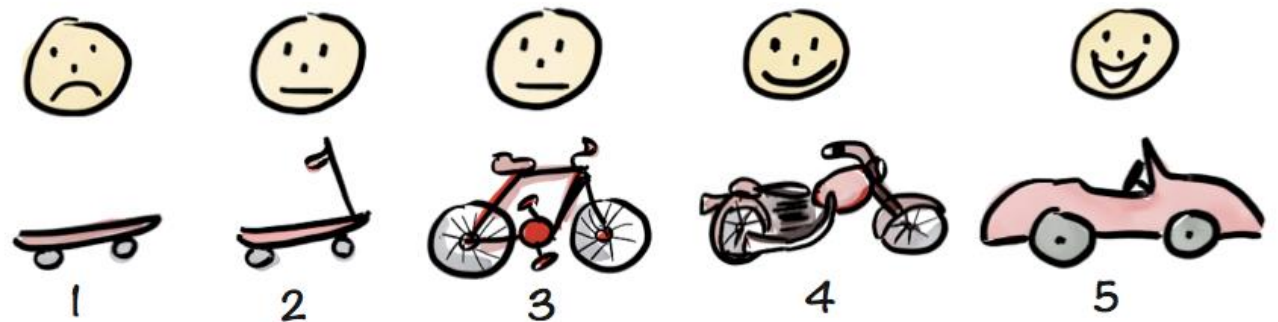
Phase 4 – MVP Development

- MVP = Minimum Viable Product
- An MVP should:
 - Be a complete and usable product at every release.
 - Deliver something of business value at each release.
 - Incrementally add more value with each release.

Not like this....



Like this!



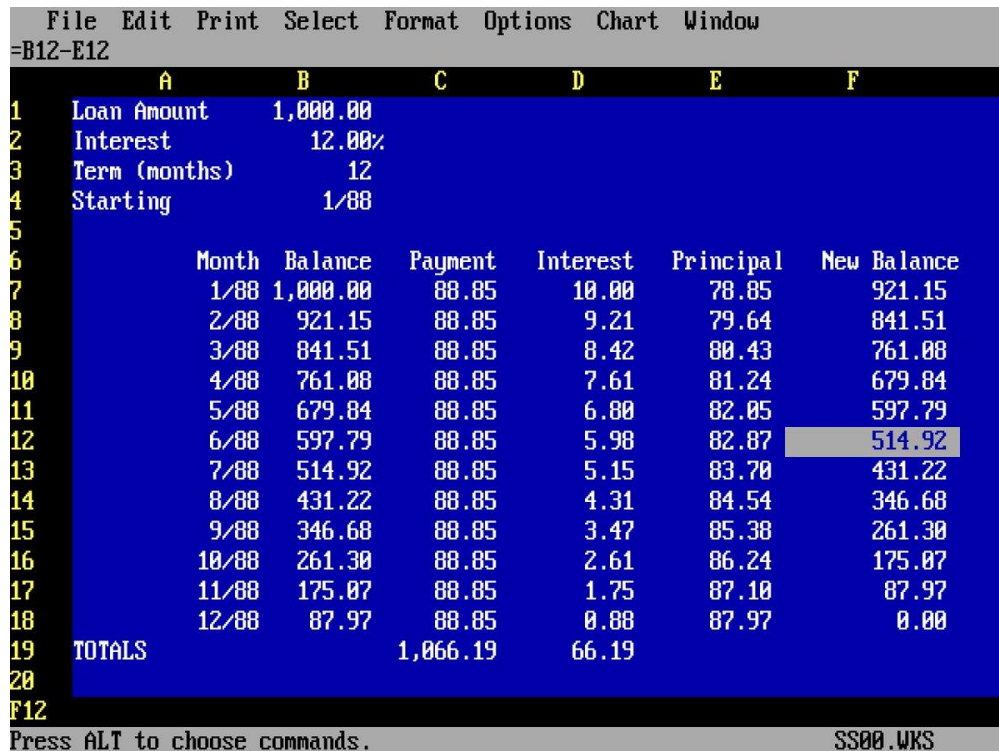
by Henrik Kniberg



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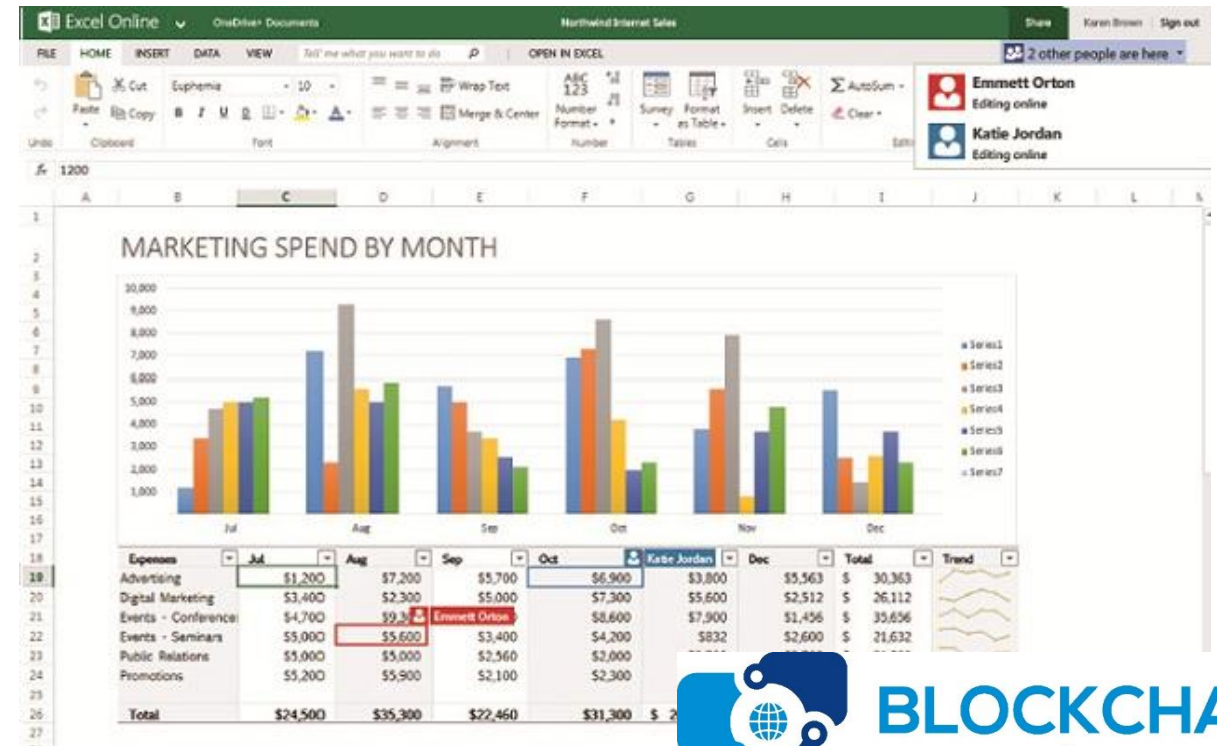
Phase 4 – MVP Development

- The Evolution of Microsoft Excel (1992 to 2019)
 - Each version was **COMPLETE** and **USEABLE**
 - Each version delivered business value



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1	Loan Amount	1,000.00				
2	Interest	12.00%				
3	Term (months)	12				
4	Starting	1/88				
5						
6		Month	Balance	Payment	Interest	Principal
7		1/88	1,000.00	88.85	10.00	78.85
8		2/88	921.15	88.85	9.21	79.64
9		3/88	841.51	88.85	8.42	80.43
10		4/88	761.08	88.85	7.61	81.24
11		5/88	679.84	88.85	6.80	82.05
12		6/88	597.79	88.85	5.98	82.87
13		7/88	514.92	88.85	5.15	83.70
14		8/88	431.22	88.85	4.31	84.54
15		9/88	346.68	88.85	3.47	85.38
16		10/88	261.30	88.85	2.61	86.24
17		11/88	175.07	88.85	1.75	87.10
18		12/88	87.97	88.85	0.88	87.97
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Phase 4 – MVP Development

- Phase 4 Considerations:
 - In general, the addition of blockchain into the solutions development process does not substantially change much.
 - Time-tested principles for successful development and delivery should be adhered to.
 - When developing on platforms where **Smart Contracts are stored on-chain**, be careful of your release cadence!
 - How are old releases managed?
 - How are new releases communicated to the rest of the application stack?
 - Change Management Process
 - Critical to define BEFOREHAND!
 - Especially when taking consortium approach!
 - What happens when conflicting changes are submitted?
 - What is the official Change Acceptance process?

Phase 4 – MVP Development

- Phase 4 Considerations:
 - New Product Release Process
 - How are changes, upgrades, new versions, and new releases managed?
 - How are these activities communicated to customers, users, product owners, and stakeholders
 - Is there a release sign-off process?
 - What QA processes and checks are required for release?
 - How are releases rolled back?
 - Are old releases still supported?
 - How are permanent old releases managed?

Phase 4 – MVP Development

- Phase 4 Considerations:
 - New Platform Release Process
 - When a platform component has a major version release, how will this be handled?
 - Immediate upgrade, evaluation process, upgrade schedule, etc?
 - What about minor releases?
 - What is the official process for dealing with breaking upgrades?
 - How are rollbacks performed?
 - Team Communications
 - How are team members alerted to changes or updates?
 - How do team members communicate with each other?
 - Where do team members go for help?
 - Technical help
 - Project Management help
 - Other help

Phase 4 – MVP Development

- Phase 4 Considerations:
 - Network and Infrastructure Considerations
 - How are network nodes going to be hosted?
 - Internet, public network
 - On-Premises
 - Directly Managed
 - Managed via Toolset
 - Cloud Provider via Virtual Private Network
 - Bring cloud infrastructure behind your firewall
 - Cloud Provider in the Cloud
 - How is identity managed across your organization?
 - LDAP, Active Directory, Forms Authentication, OAuth, etc.
 - How do you currently manage certificates and key pairs?
 - ***MOST IMPORTANTLY:***
 - How do your business network partners and solution participants answer all these questions?
 - A chain is only as strong as its weakest link!

Phase 4 – MVP Development

- Phase 4 Considerations:
 - Consortium Management
 - How do members:
 - Join?
 - Leave?
 - Re-join?
 - Change role?
 - Are there (or should there be) auditable standards for each member?
 - How do group members communicate with each other?
 - Communications platforms
 - Meeting schedule and cadence
 - Included audiences per topic
 - How are changes in feature set, implementation, or solution scope handled by the group?
 - Do all members vote?
 - Is there only one vote?
 - Do all members get an equal vote?

Other Considerations

Other Considerations

- Ethereum is not a *product*, it is a *protocol*.
- Protocols can be run on any compliant network, regardless of size.
- HTTP is also a protocol.
 - HTTP used publicly gives us the *internet*.
 - HTTP used behind a firewall gives us an *intranet*.
- Do you have a use case for an *intranet blockchain*?
- Learn more at:
 - <https://entethalliance.org/>

Other Considerations

- Persisting state across business objects located in different systems has been a very hard problem to solve.
- This is compounded when systems cross organizational boundaries.
- Conventional technology has not been well-suited to address this.
- Learn more:
 - <https://www.coindesk.com/yes-you-may-need-a-blockchain>

Other Considerations

- Blockchain aims to solve problems which haven't been easily addressed using databases or conventional technology.
- Blockchains excel at persistence, robustness, and data integrity.
- Databases excel at rapidly storing and querying data.
- A good solution uses each component to its maximum benefit.
 - Let the database store the data, and let blockchain tell the story of what happened to that data.
- Learn more:
 - <https://medium.com/@mycoralhealth/why-blockchains-dont-suck-and-the-perils-of-distributed-databases-1a522cc7cfe1>
 - ...and...
 - <https://medium.com/@chainfrog/5-reasons-that-blockchain-is-not-just-a-slow-database-55fe9d913578>