

# Root Cause Analysis Driven Improvement

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# Root Cause Analysis Defined

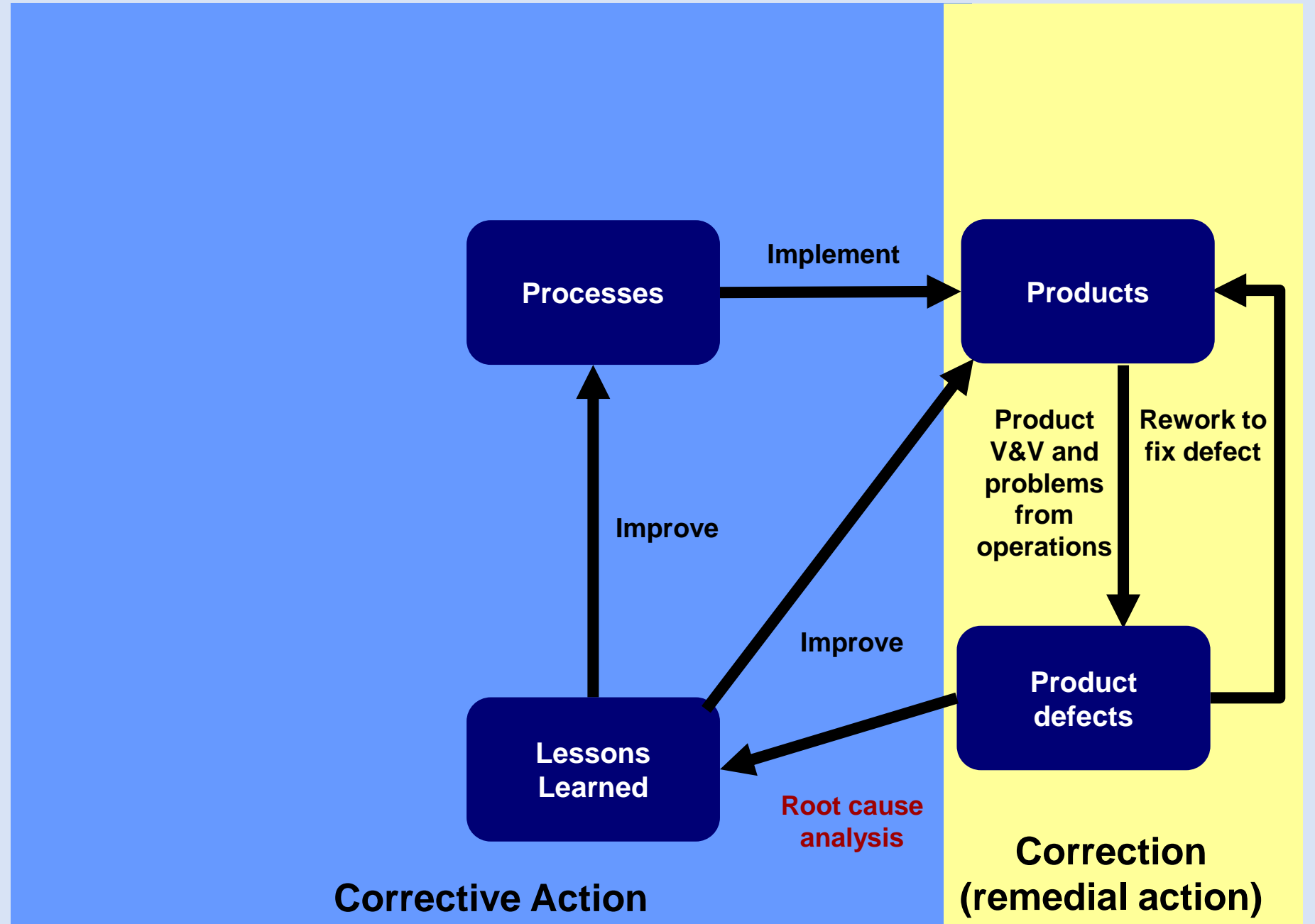
**Root cause analysis** is an investigative process used to assess sets of product defects or process problems to identify the underlying factors and systemic causes of those defects or problems.

# Benefits of Root Cause Analysis

## The benefits of root cause analysis include:

- Addressing underlying factors & systemic causes – not just a band aid on the symptoms
- Preventing reoccurrence of similar defects or problems
- It is logical & systematic approach based on facts – focuses thinking
- Concentrating on product & process – helps eliminate blaming
- Promoting organizational learning
- It can be applied to risks, as well as defects & problems

# Product Correction VS. Corrective Action



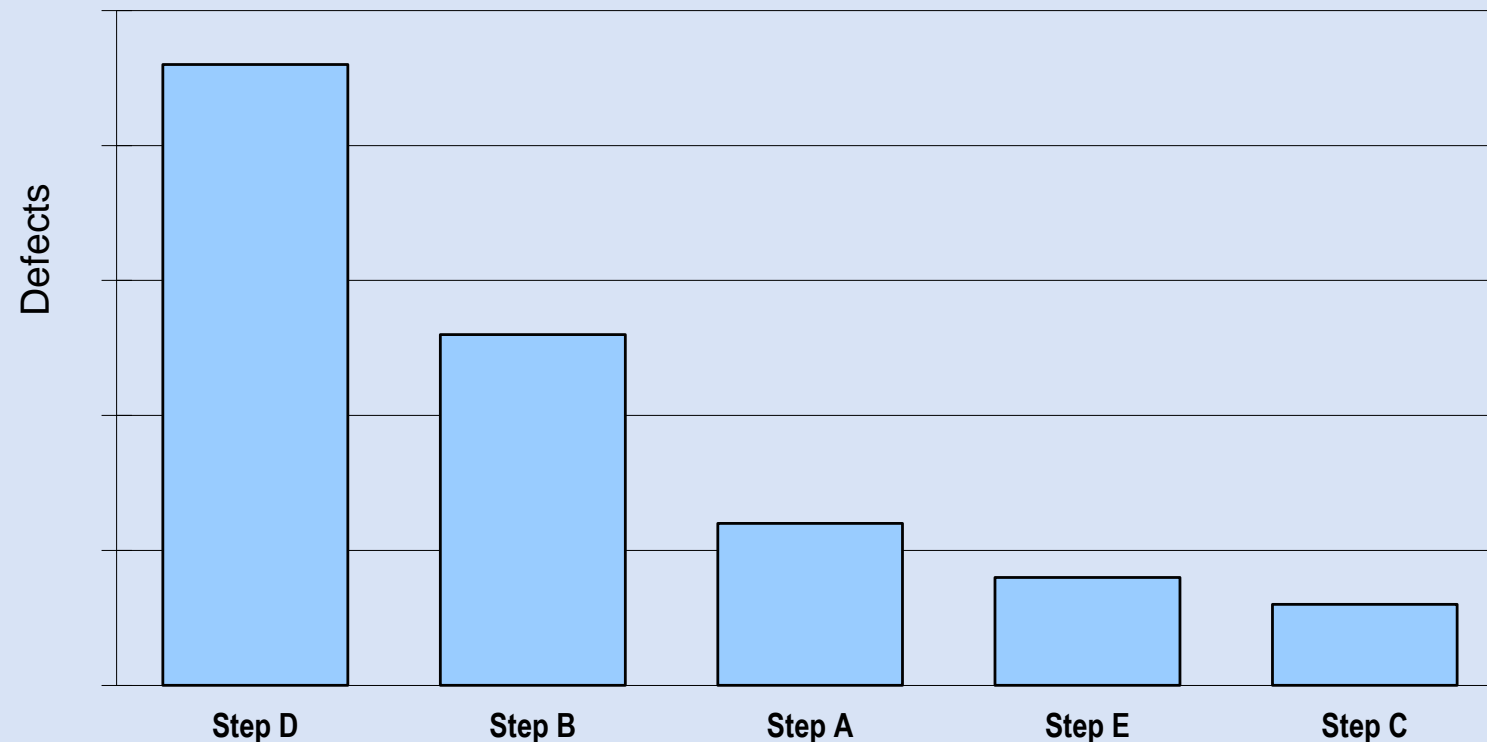
# Product Defects – When Introduced?

Types of Root Cause Analysis	Opportunity
● When introduced?	● Prevention process

# When Introduced? – Pareto Charts

**Purpose: To help identify areas that are causing the most problems.**

**Defects Interjected Per Process Step**



# Defect Containment Effectiveness

**Defect containment effectiveness:** Used to evaluate the effectiveness of defect detection techniques utilized during each phase of the software life cycle.

**Phase containment** is calculated as:

$$\frac{\text{\# of defects found that were introduced in the phase}}{\text{Total defect introduced during the phase}} \times 100\%$$

# Phase Containment Effectiveness – Example

Phase Detected	Phase Detected Defect Was Introduced		
	Requirements	Design	Code
Requirements	15		
Design	5	29	
Code	1	7	86
Test	3	3	19
Field	1	2	7
Total	25	41	112

Requirements:  $15 / 25 = 60\%$

Design:  $29 / 41 = 71\%$

Code:  $86 / 112 = 77\%$



# Product Defects – What Types?

Types of Root Cause Analysis	Opportunity
● When introduced?	● Prevention process
● <b>What types?</b>	● <b>Prevention &amp; detection process</b>

# Using Check Sheets

**Purpose:** To create frequency distribution tally sheets.

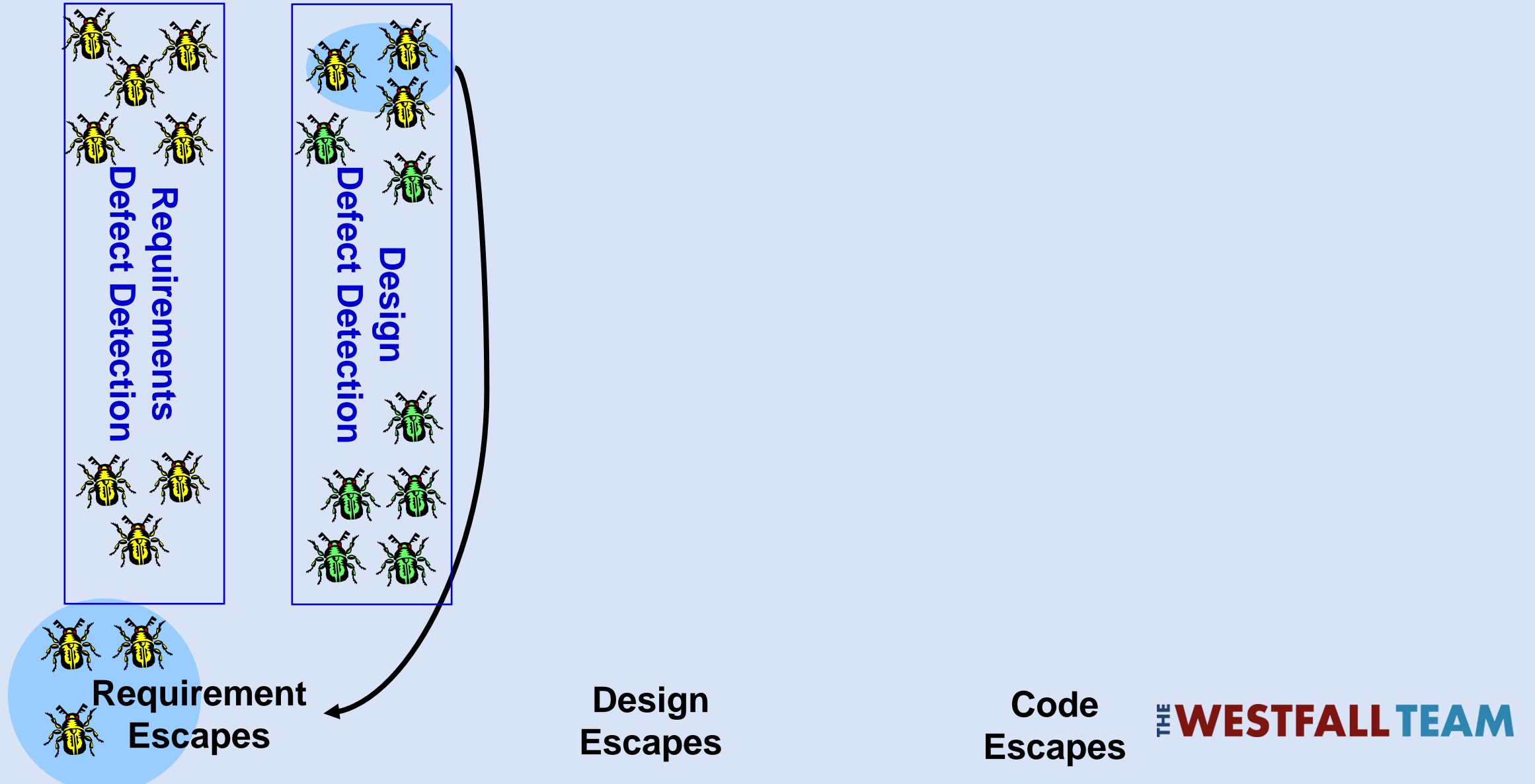
Root Cause	Frequency
Missing requirement	III
Ambiguous requirement	II
Incomplete requirement	I
Incorrect requirement	IIII
Contradictory requirement	
Change to requirements not communicated	IIII

**Example:** Check sheet for root cause analysis of requirements defects found after the requirements phase.

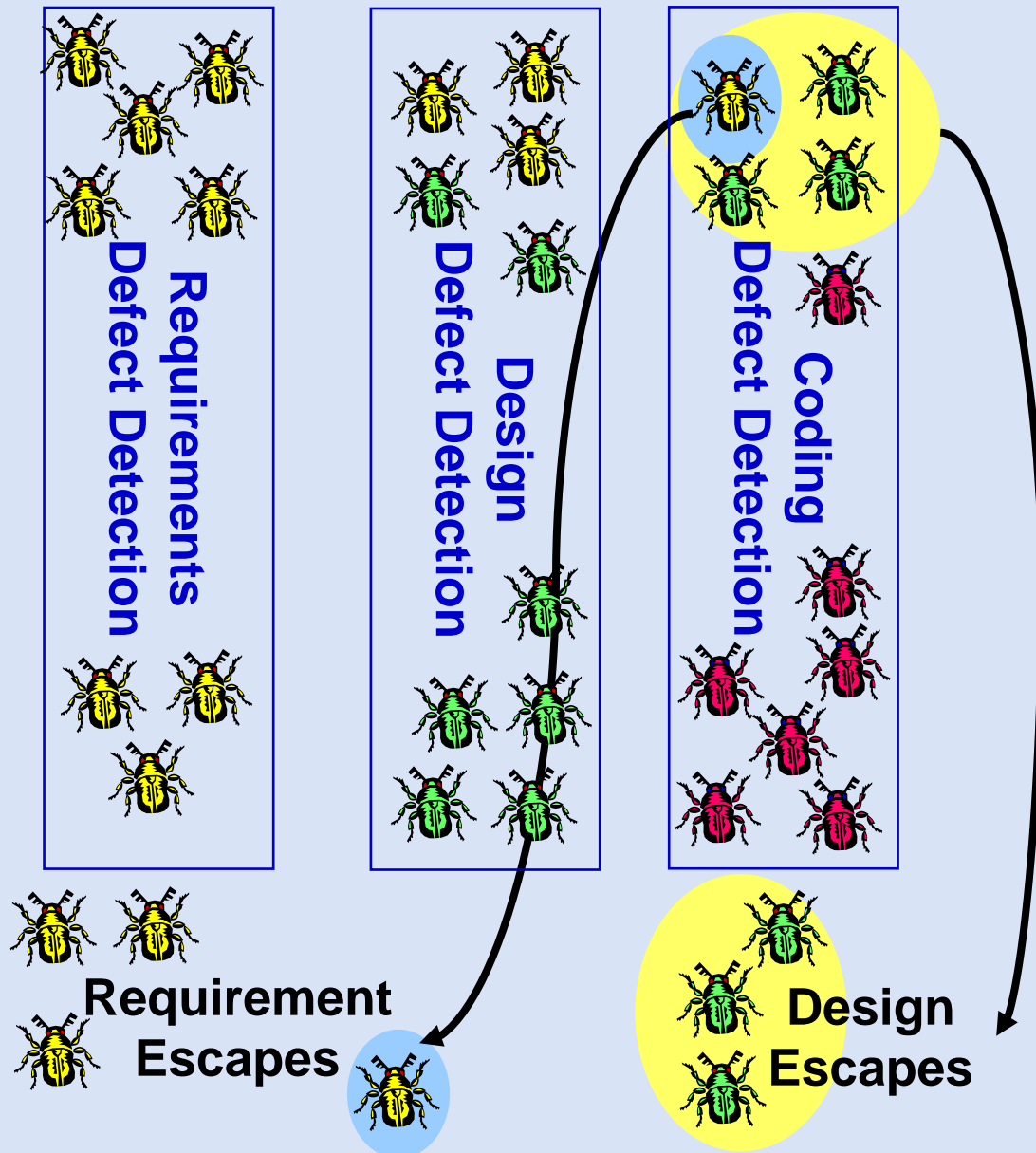
# Product Defects – When Detected?

Types of Root Cause Analysis	Opportunity
● When introduced?	● Prevention process
● What types?	● Prevention & detection process
● <b>When detected?</b>	● <b>Detection process</b>

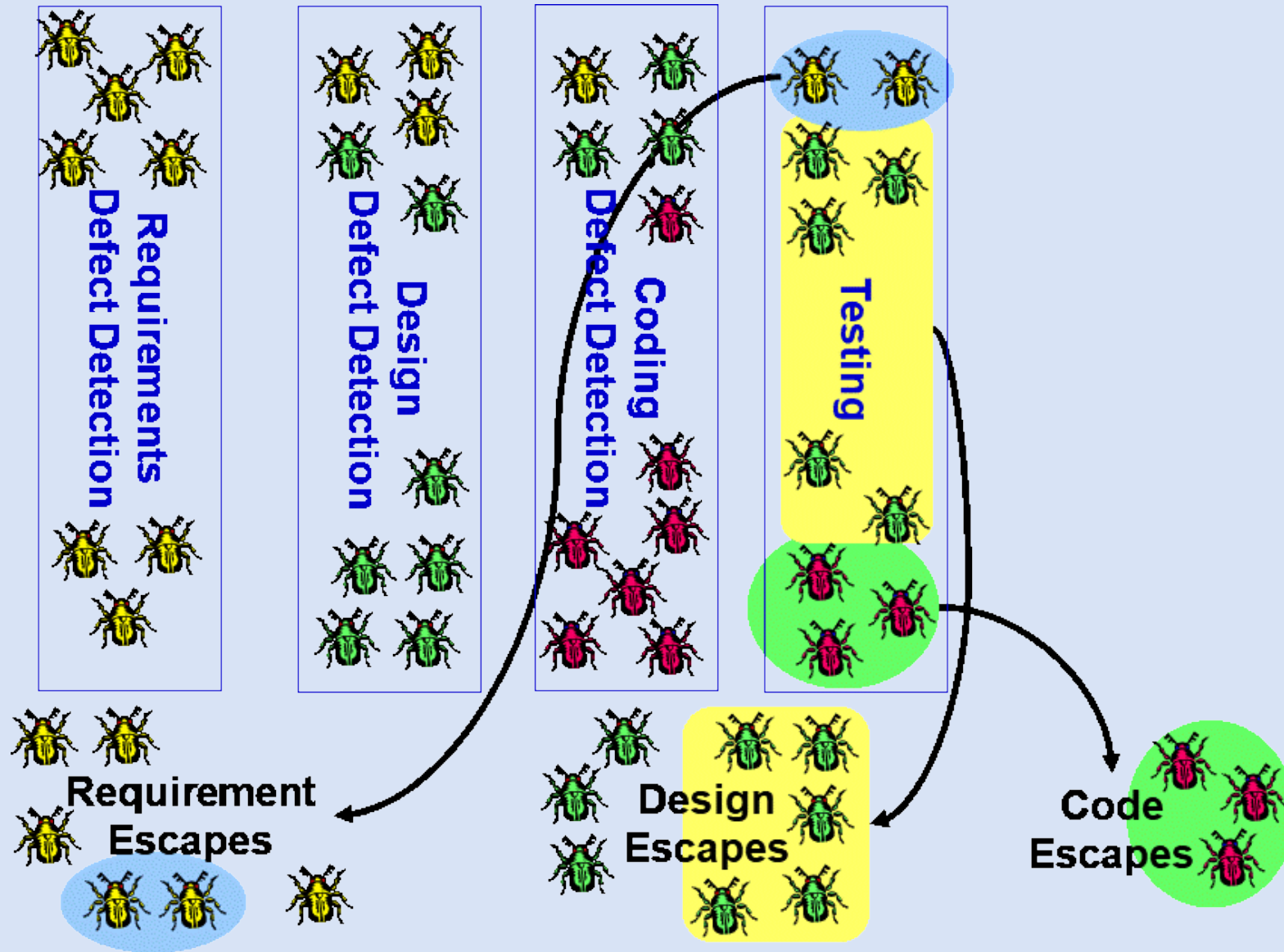
# Measuring Escapes



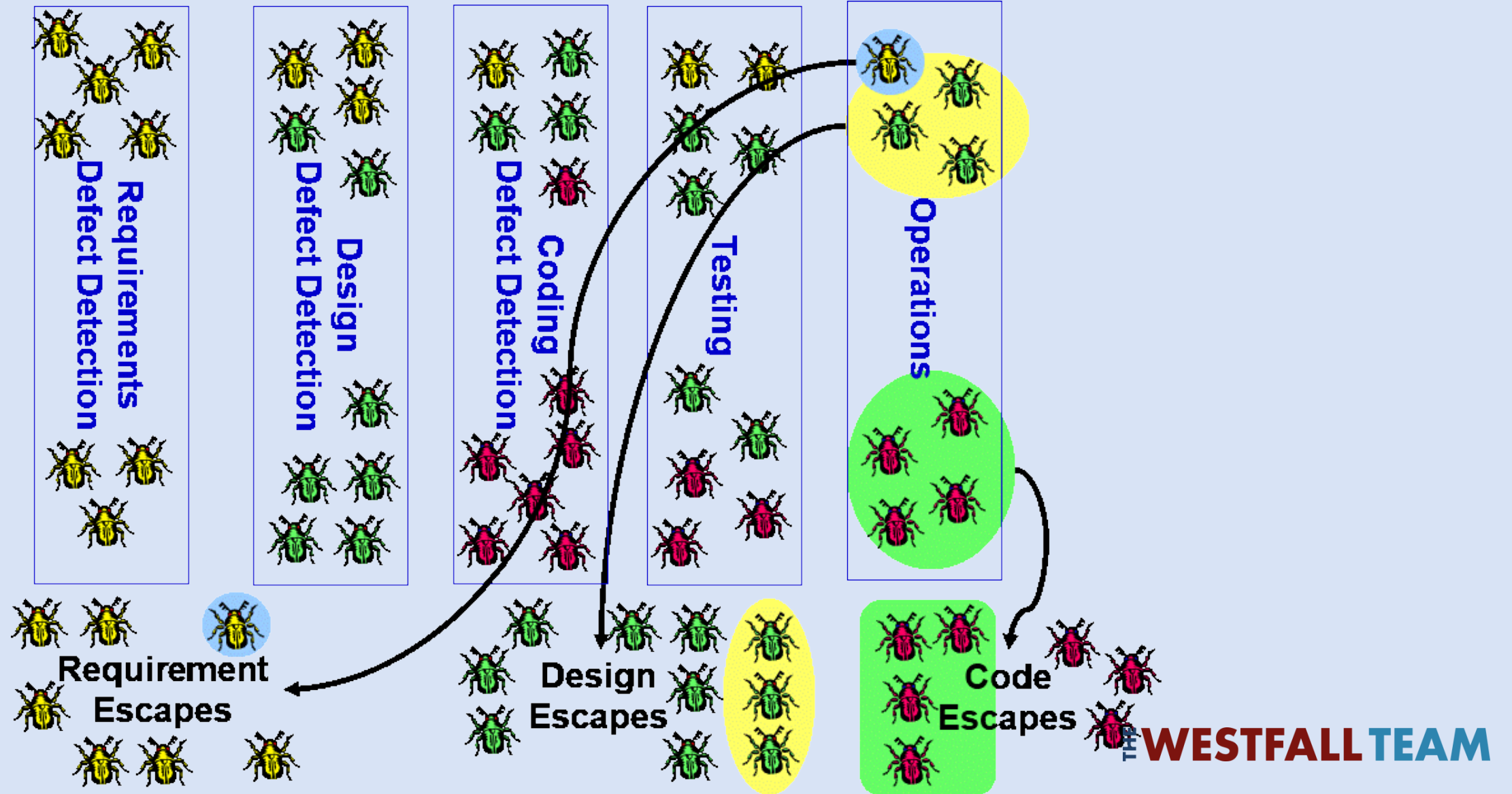
# Measuring Escapes



# Measuring Escapes



# Measuring Escapes



# Defect Removal Efficiency (DRE)

**Defect Removal Efficiency:** Used to evaluate the effectiveness of defect detection techniques utilized during each phase of the software life cycle

Defect removal efficiency is calculated as:

$$\frac{\text{Number of defects found (removed) by the activity}}{\text{Total number of defects present at the activity}} \times 100\%$$



# Defect Removal Efficiency – Example

Detection Technique	Phase Detected Defect Was Introduced		
	Requirements	Design	Code
Requirements Review	15		
Design Review	5	29	
Code Review	1	3	54
Unit Testing	0	4	32
Integration Testing	1	3	13
System Testing	2	0	6
Operations	1	2	7
<b>Total</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>112</b>

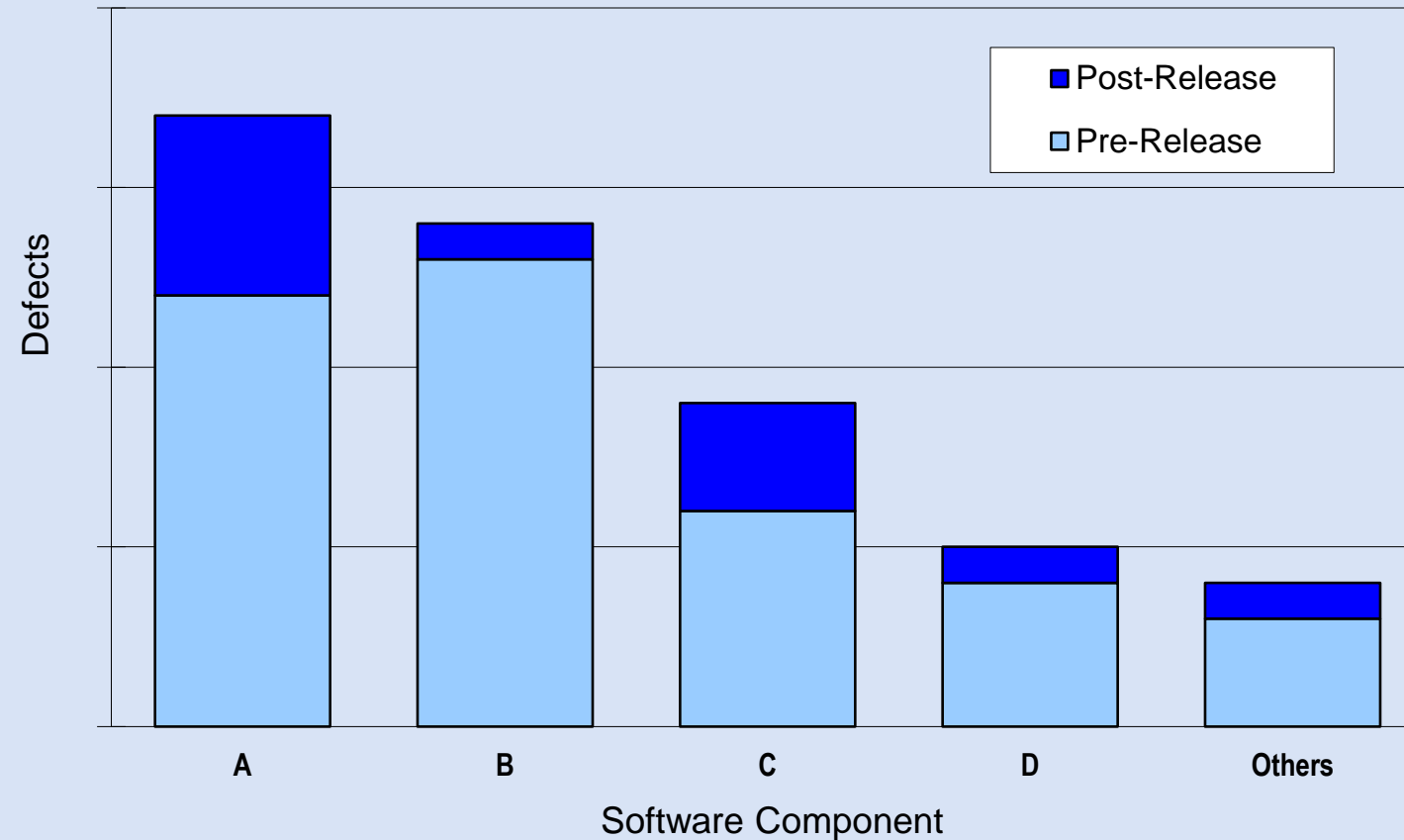
Design Review:  $(5+29) / (5+29+5+12) = 34 / 51 \approx 67\%$

# Product Defects – What Component?

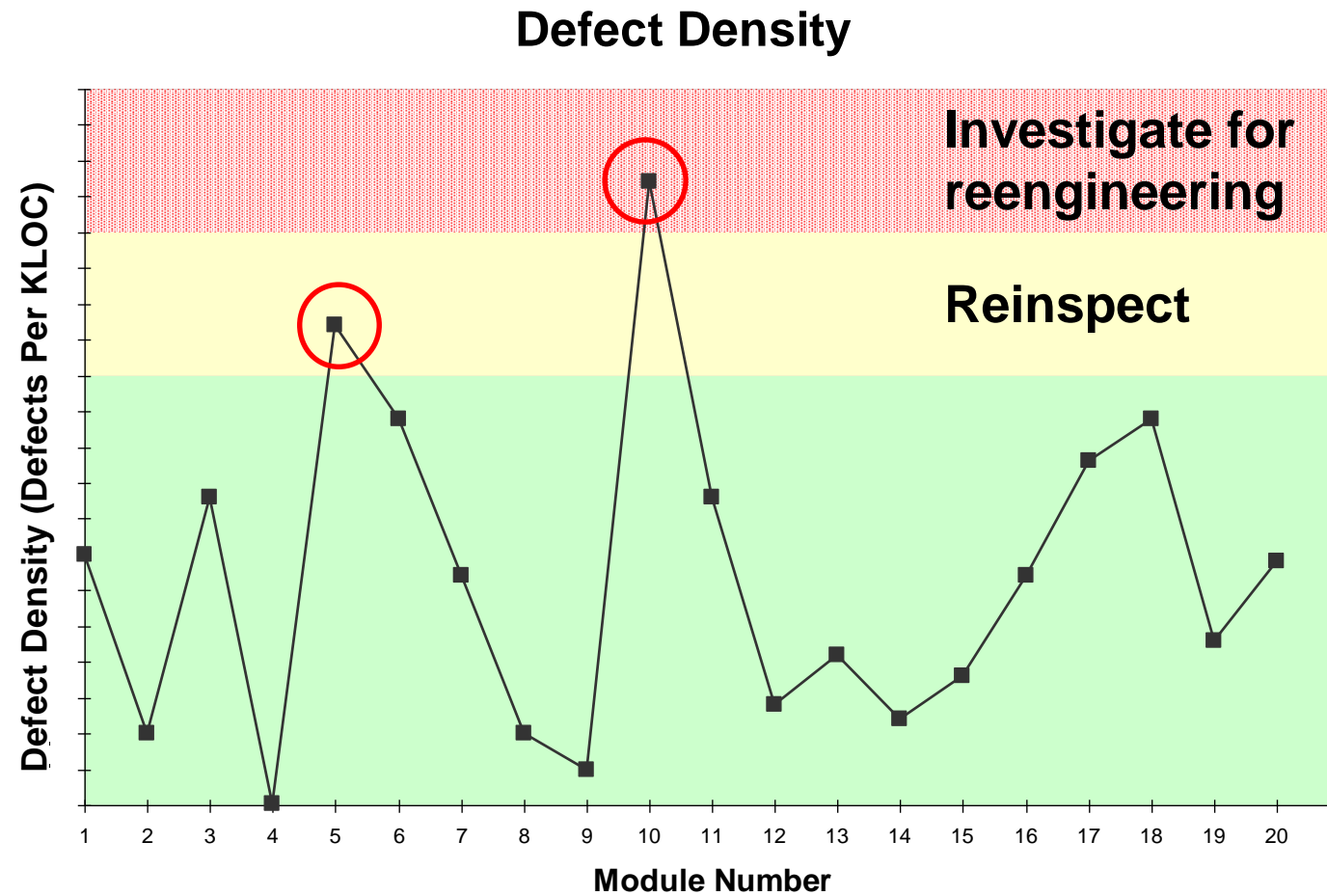
Types of Root Cause Analysis	Opportunity
● When introduced?	● Prevention process
● What types?	● Prevention & detection process
● When detected?	● Detection process
● <b>What component?</b>	● <b>Re-engineering</b>

# Defect Prone Components or Features

Metrics: Pre-release & post-release defect counts for each component.



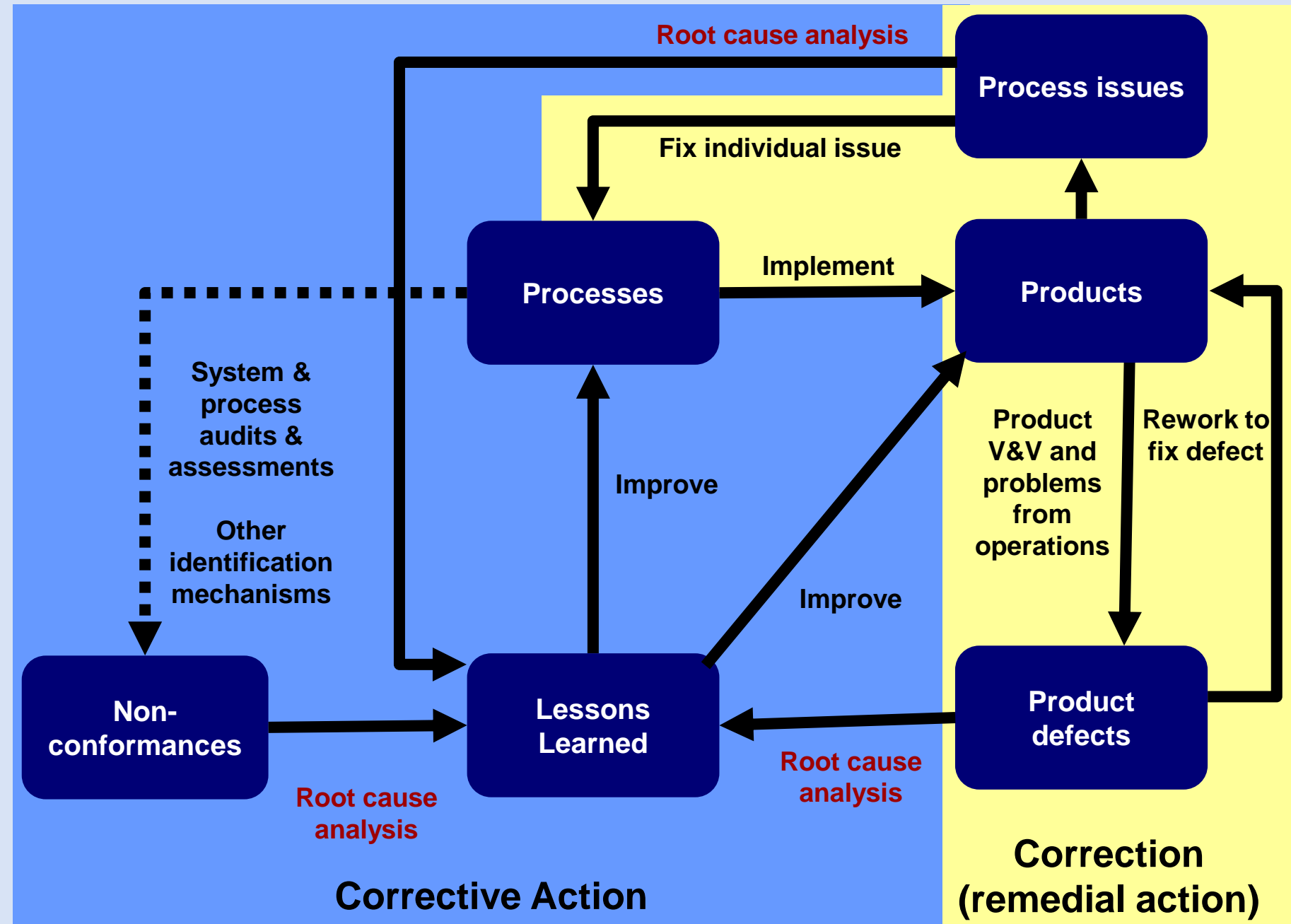
# Defect Density



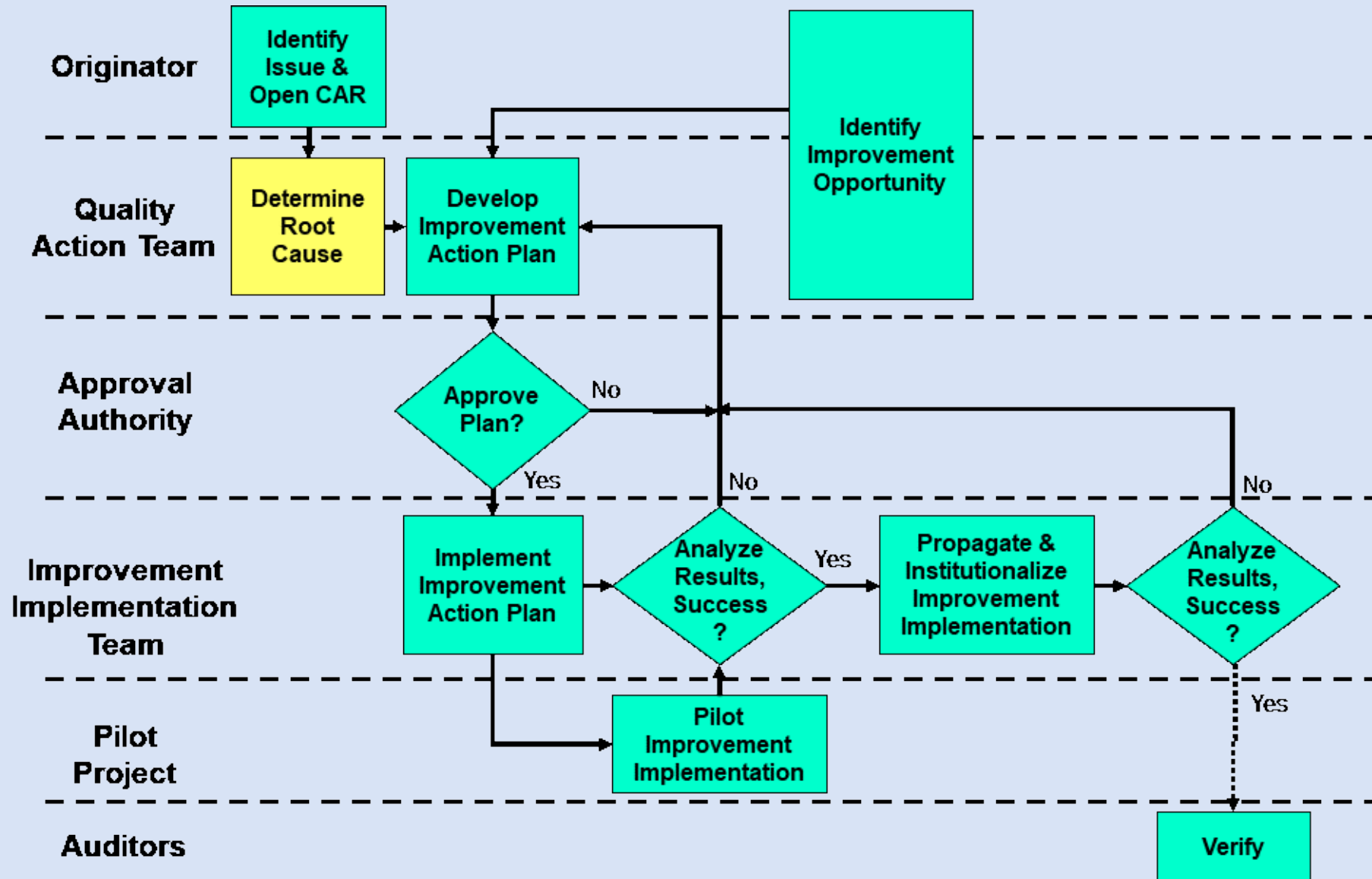
# Product Defects – Similar Components?

Types of Root Cause Analysis	Opportunity
• When introduced?	• Prevention process
• What types?	• Prevention & detection process
• When detected?	• Detection process
• What component?	• Re-engineering
• <b>Similar components?</b>	• <b>Investigation</b>

# Process Correction vs. Corrective Action



# Process Improvement Process



# Identifying Process Issues – Examples

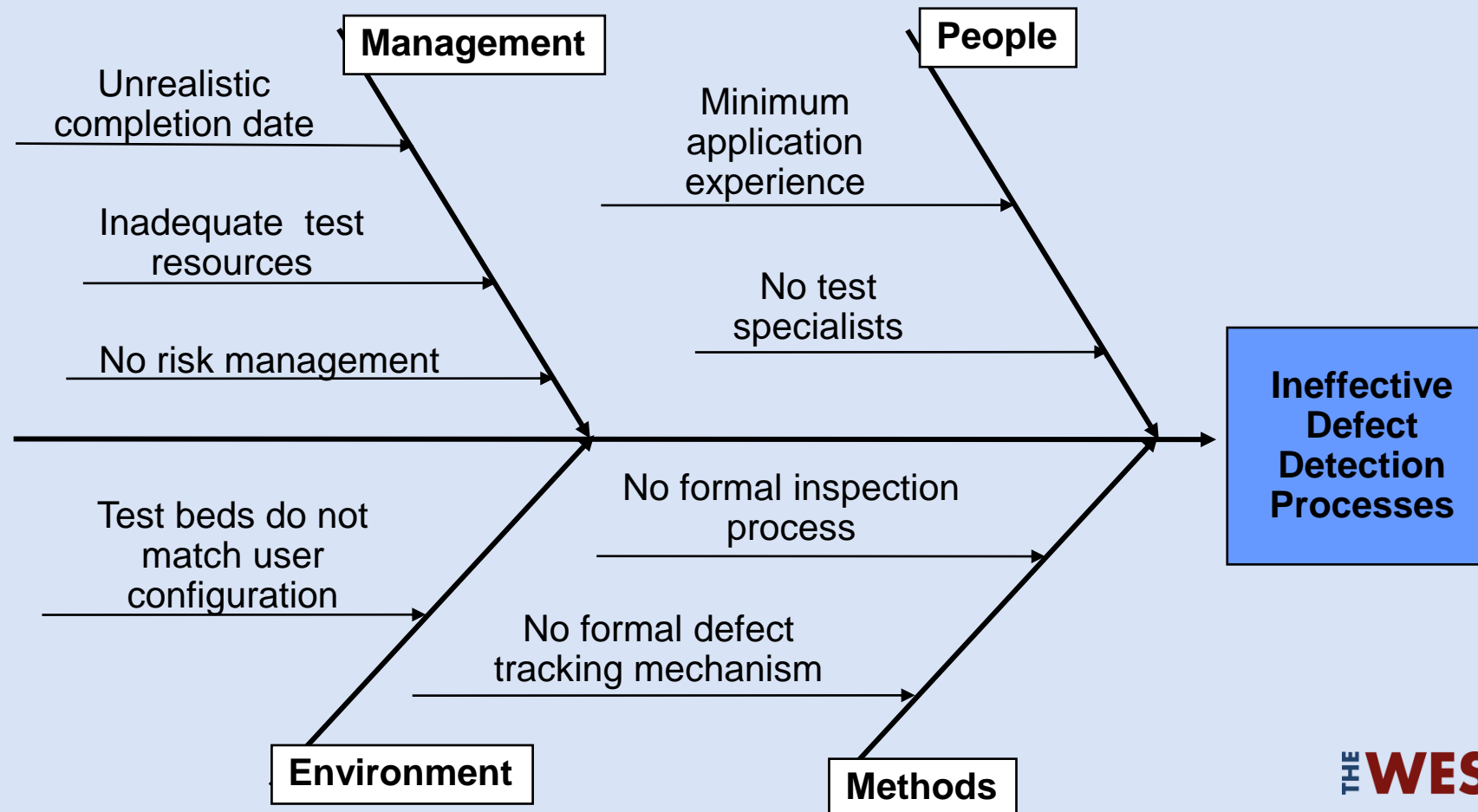
**Process issues are identified in many ways, for example:**

- Performance of root cause analysis on one or more product defects
- Problems identified during process implementation
- Customer dissatisfaction
- Negative trends or out-of-control states discovered using metrics
- Nonconformances or negative observations from audits & reviews
- Identification of poor performance during process assessments
- Identification of a waste during lean analysis

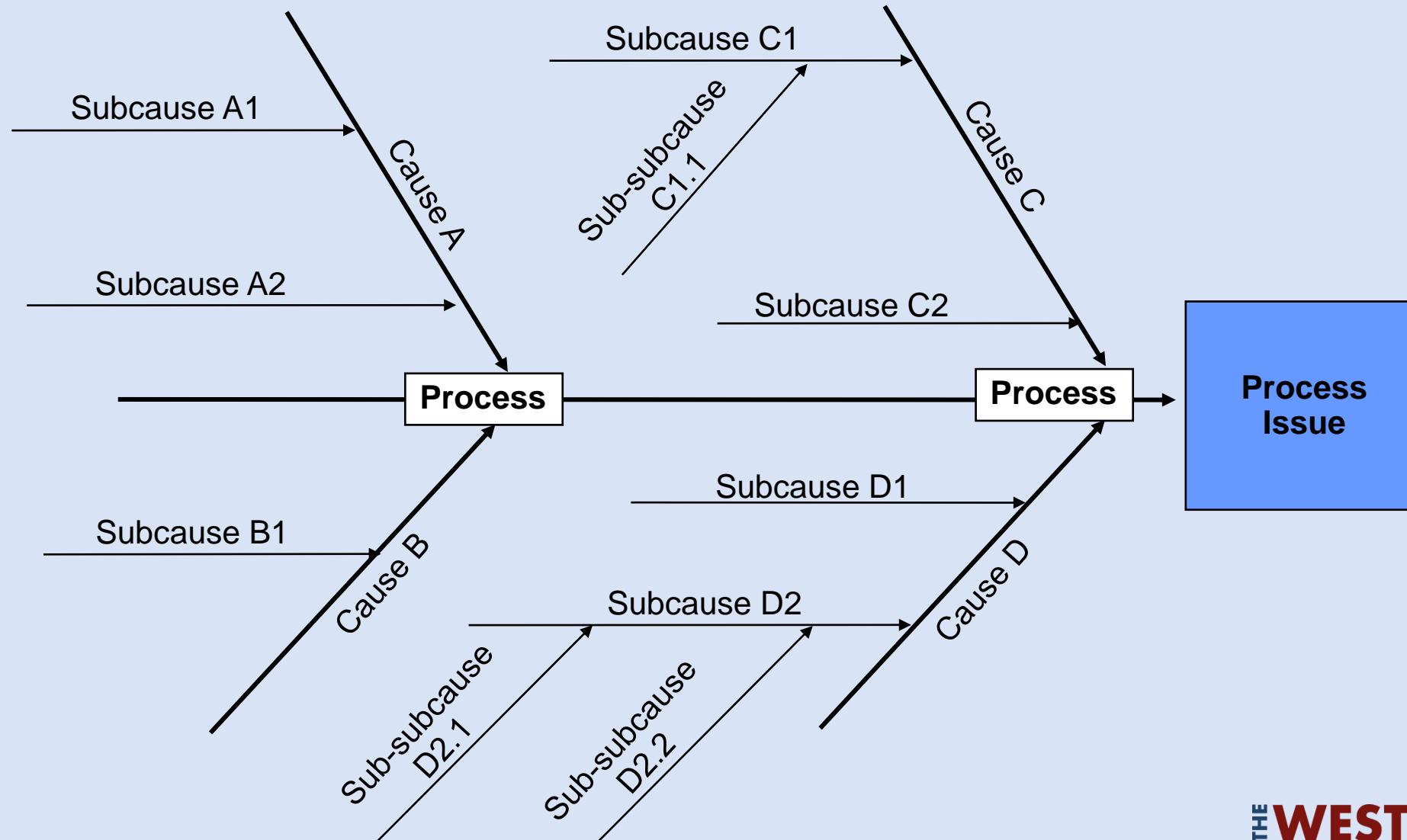


# Cause-and-Effect Diagrams

**Purpose:** To organize & graphically represent the causes of a particular problem.

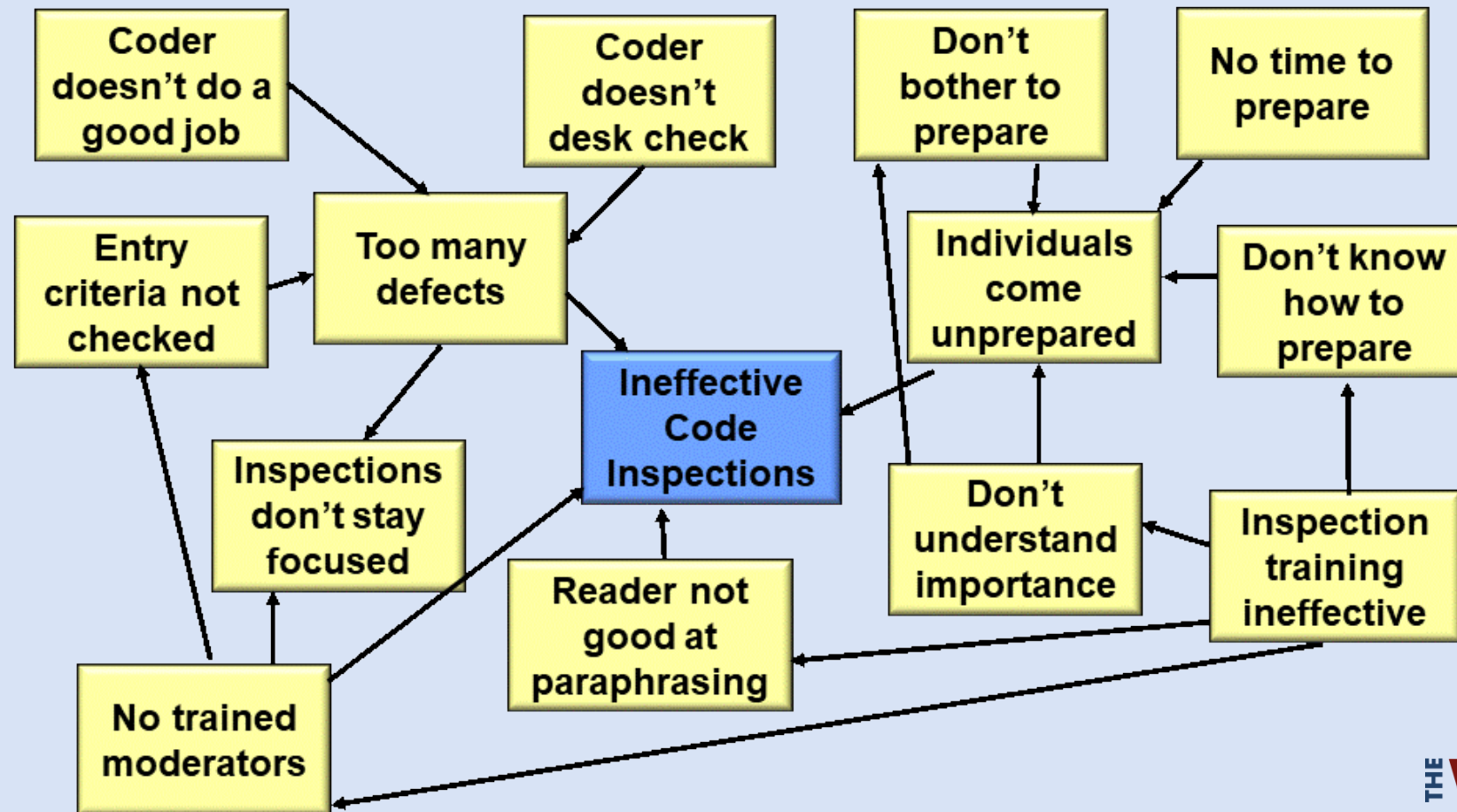


# Process Type Cause-and-Effect Diagrams



# Interrelationship Digraph

Purpose: To organize ideas & define the ways in which ideas influence each other.

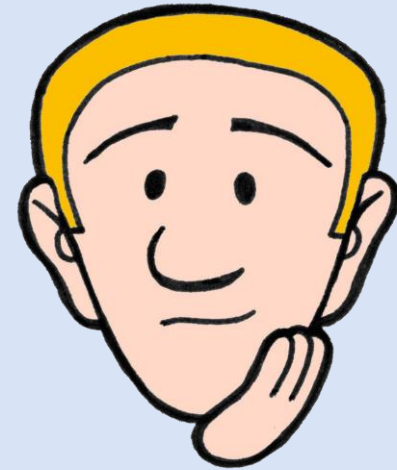
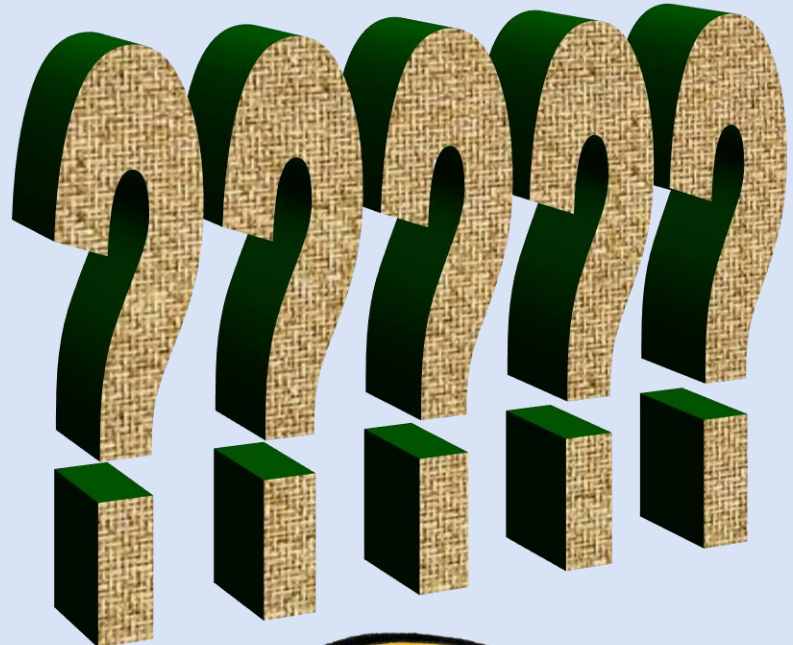


# Other Root Cause Analysis Tools

**There are many other tools that can be used to determine root cause, including:**

- Five whys technique
- Analyzing process flow diagrams
- Fault tree analysis
- Practitioner observations
- Brainstorming
- Nominal group techniques
- Etc.

# Questions?



# Contact Information



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