

Empirical Studies to Identify Coordination- and Methodology Patterns in Large-Scale Agile Development

Moritz Schuell, 05.08.2019, Bachelor's Thesis Final Presentation

sebis

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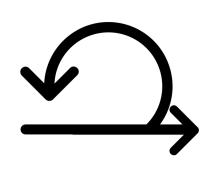




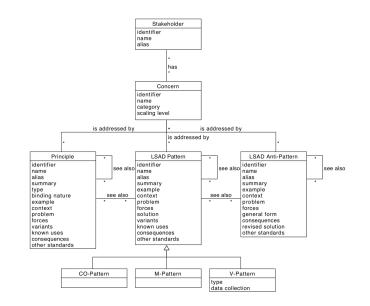
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Motivation







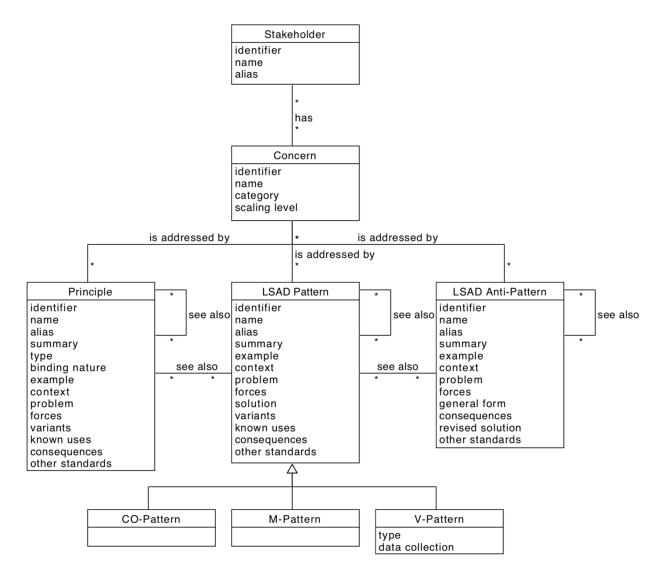


Agile methods are designed for small, co-located teams.

Their shown benefits make them attractive to **larger companies** as well [1]. Applying agile methods on **large-scale projects** leads to several **concerns** [2].

Large-scale agile development **pattern language** created by sebis [3].

Motivation



Research Questions

RQ 1

What are recurring coordination and methodology concerns in large-scale agile development?

RQ 2 What are good practices for addressing recurring coordination and methodology concerns in large-scale agile development?

RQ 3

Which anti-patterns regarding coordination and methodologies should be avoided in large-scale agile development?





Motivation

Approach

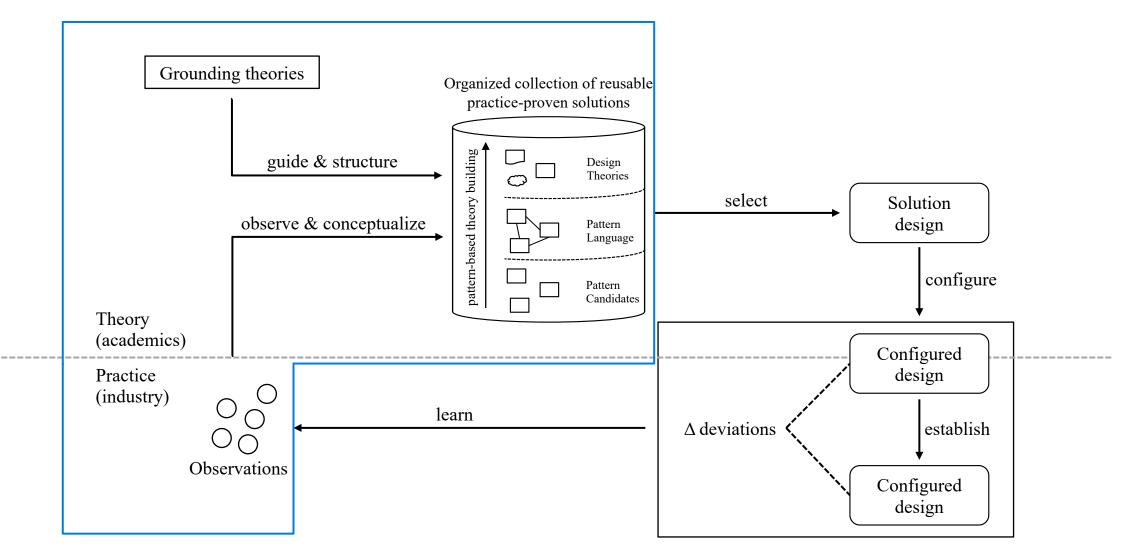
Case Description

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Approach: Pattern-Based Design Research (PDR) [4]



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Outline

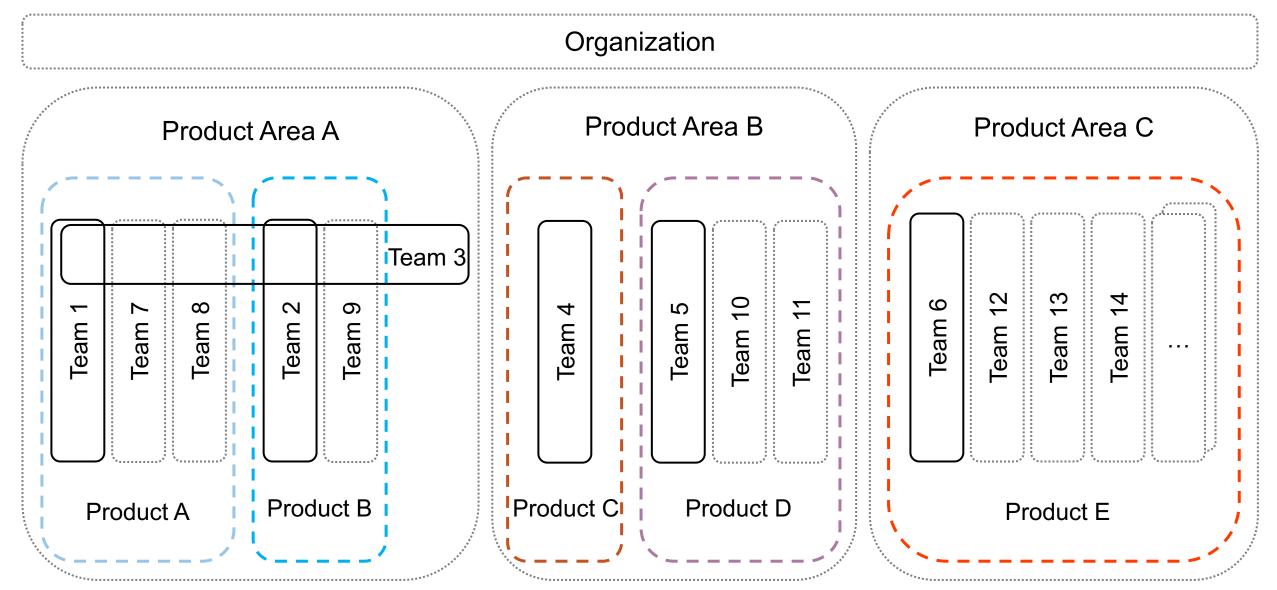
Motivation

Approach



Case Organization





Data Collection [5]

1st degree: direct contact with subjects

- Semi-structured interviews with 15 participants
- **2nd degree**: direct collection without active interaction
- Passive observation of meetings and work of teams
- 3rd degree: analysis of work artifacts
- Data from the intranet used to collect additional information

No.	Role	Team	Experience
1	Agile Consultant	-	6 – 10 years
2	Developer	Team 4	1 – 2 years
3	Developer	Team6	1 – 2 years
4	Developer	Team3	6 – 10 years
5	Development Manager	- / Team5	3 – 5 years
6	Development Manager	-	> 15 years
7	Product Owner	Team4	1 – 2 years
8	Product Owner	Team2	1 – 2 years
9	Product Owner	Team1	11 – 15 years
10	Scrum Master	Team2	3 – 5 years
11	Scrum Master	Team5	3 – 5 years
12	Scrum Master	Team1	1 – 2 years
13	Software Architect	Team1	3 – 5 years
14	Software Architect	Team2	6 – 10 years
15	Developer (Tech Lead)	Team6	11 – 15 years

Semi-Structured Interviews

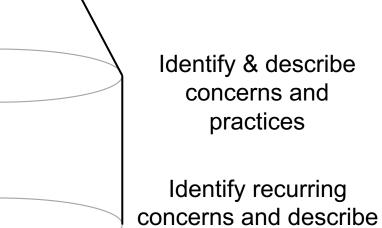
3 Interview Phases:

- Introduction: Information about the participant, role, and team
- Concerns & Practices I: Participant identifies top concerns and describes applied solutions
- **Concerns & Practices II**: Participant goes through list of existing concerns, identifies those that apply, and describes solutions

Review session to recap interview and capture feedback.

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Personal background

practices

Interview Structure Visualization based on [5]

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Data Analysis

Coding using MAXQDA2018:

- Integrated Approach [9]
- **Provisional Codes**: Existing concerns from literature used as starting point
- Scheme: LSADPL used as a general categorization scheme

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Concerns	3					
Principles		7				
Anti-Practices	1.	4				
V-Practices	2	3				
CO-Practices M-Practices	51					
Meetings	2:					
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SM] Interview SM3	5					
[DevOps] Interview D3 [Tht] Interview D4	3	Kommentar	Dokumentgruppe	Dokumentname	Anfang	Code
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Interview M1 Interview PO3	4	9				
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SUPER: Follow The Sun\Follow The Sun		2				
Call ack of Social Binding Between Teams due to Geographical Distri	20					
Interview D4 Principles	41					
M-Patterns	14					
• CO-Patterns	12:	3				
V-Patterns	5	3				
nti-Patterns	4:					
Concerns Concerns	92					
ୁହୁଦ୍ଧNew Cross-Team Feature Originating from Team ୁହୁଦ୍ଧCorruption of Shared Codebase		2				
Corruption of Shared Codebase		6				

Case Description

Exemplary Pattern Candidate

Conclusion

Motivation

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Results



Concerns

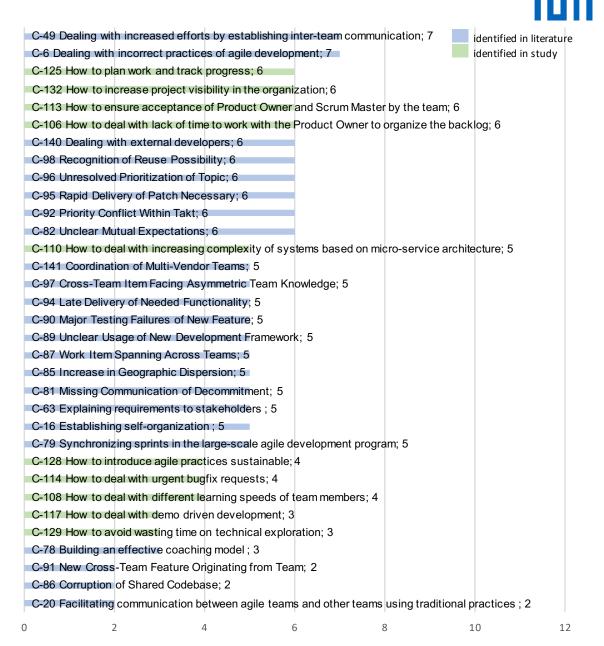
C-105 How to deal with requirements coming from different sides; 13
C-101 How to keep the team motivated despite frequent, severe changes in requirements; 13
C-142 Decisions on higher levels reach lower levels; 12
C-111 How to keep the team focused on the larger context and project goals; 11
C-59 Establishing a common understanding of agile thinking and practices; 11
C-44 Dealing with communication gaps with stakeholders; 11
C-107 How to deal with slow reactions of other teams or people in case of dependencies; 10
C-134 How to deal with inefficient coordination meetings; 10
C-83 Lacking Knowledge of Another Team's Activities; 10
C-1 Coordinating multiple agile teams that work on the same product; 10
C-121 How to deal with not being able to physically sit together in distributed teams; 9
C-115 How to take decisions in multiple-team setups; 9
C-100 Division of knowledge within and between teams; 9
C-99 Discovery of Redundancies; 9
C-88 Unclear Work Items; 9
C-84 Unknown Dependencies Between Teams; 9
C-138 How to deal with distractions in online meetings; 8
C-120 How to coordinate work across multiple time zones; 8
C-136 How to avoid building up technical debt due to fast iteration; 8
C-135 How to align teams from independent projects to integrate their products; 8
C-93 Assumption Mismatch; 8
C-80 Competing Concept Deadlock between Teams; 8
C-124 How to implement scaled agile methodologies; 7
C-116 How to deal with an existing development team before requirements are existing; 7
C-122 How to deal with unexpected dependencies; 7
C-119 How to deal with issues that interrupt the sprint; 7
C-127 How to meet release dates; 7
C-137 How to balance shielding of the developers and giving them enough project context; 7
C-133 How to deal with increased demand of status updates in agile methods; 7
C-102 How to deal with corporate hierarchies and salary structures; 7
C-144 Dealing with increased number of Coordination Meetings; 7
C-143 Missing Understanding of Roles; 7 identified in literature
C-75 Forming and managing autonomous teams ; 7 identified in study

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8

12

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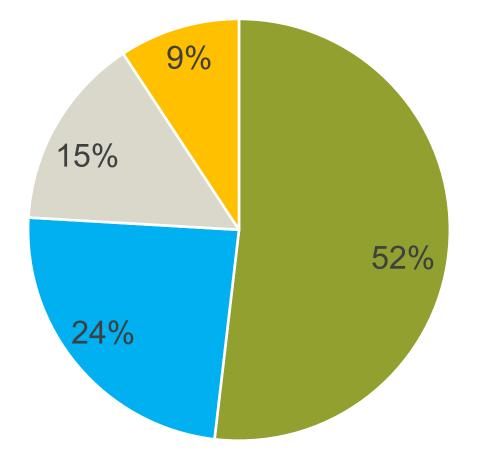


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New Concerns – Scaling Levels





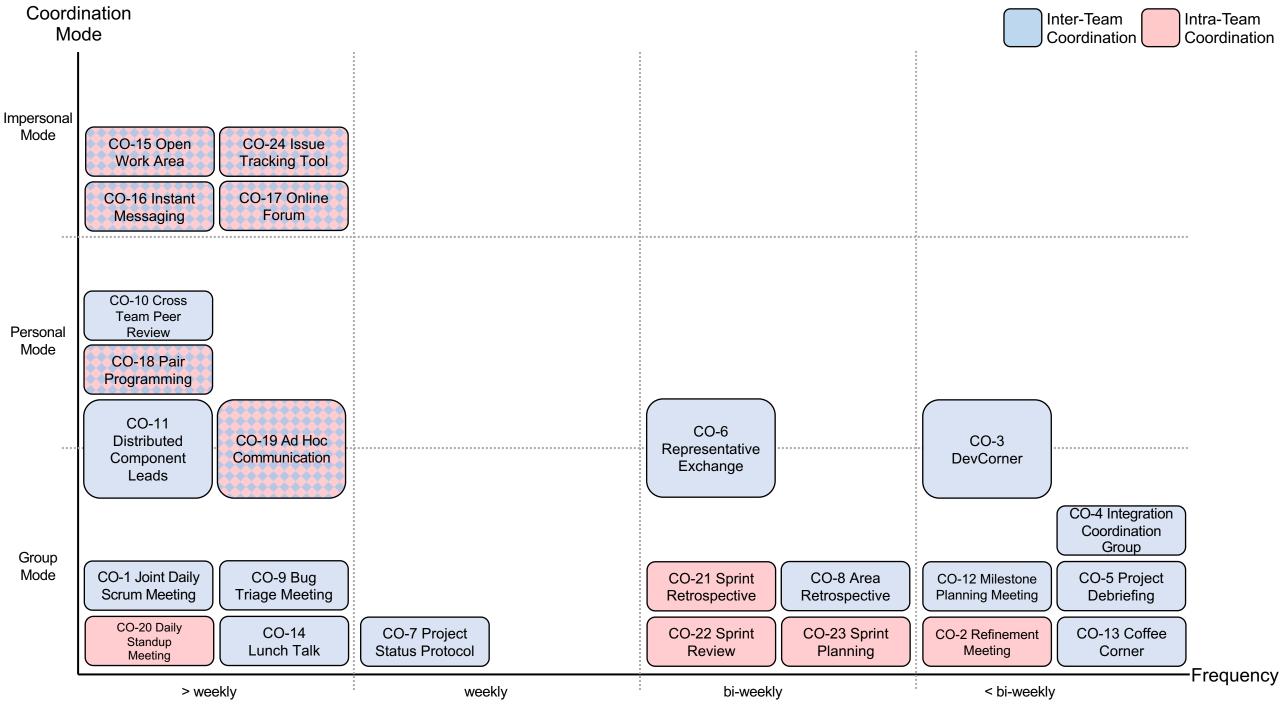
Team Level Program Level Organization Level Enterprise Level

Identified Good and Bad Practices

In the study we identified:

- 24 Coordination practices
- 8 Methodology practices
- 6 Viewpoint practices
- 4 Bad practices
- 2 Principles

M-1 ** Mono-Repo	M-7 * Dedicated Person to Deal with Annoyments	V-5 **** Team Homepage	P-1 * Prerequisites of Autonomous Teams
M-2 * Mixed Sprints	M-8 * Requirement Separation	V-6 ** Persona	P-2 * Spread Knowledge
M-3 ** Assigning Rights	V-1 * Roadmap	AP-1 * Rantrospective	
M-4 *** Follow the Sun	V-2 * Task Dependency Mapping	AP-2 *** Demo Driven Development	
M-5 ** Ship-Captain	∨-3 * Milestone Planning Board	AP-3 ** Don't Use Agile as Magic Bullet	
M-6 *** Sprint Zero	∨-4 * Sailboat Retrospective	AP-4 * Too High-Level Scrum of Scrums	



Team 6 2 Interviewees Team 5 2 Interviewees Team 4 2 Interviewees Team 3 1 Interviewe Team 2 3 Interviewees Team 1 3 Interviewees Methology-Practices ■ Coordination-Practices Concerns ■ Viewpoint-Practices Anti-Pattern-Candidates

Results per Team

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Motivation

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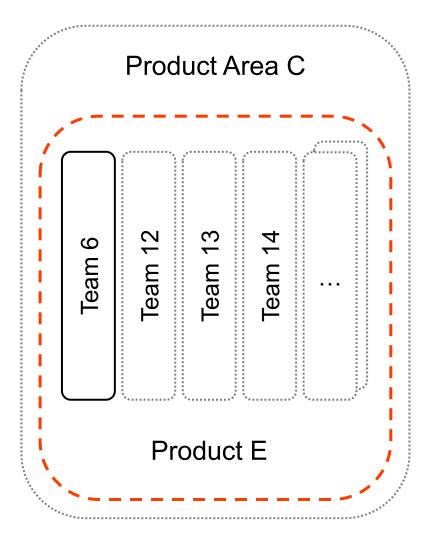
Exemplary Pattern Candidate

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Exemplary Pattern

M-4 Follow the Sun

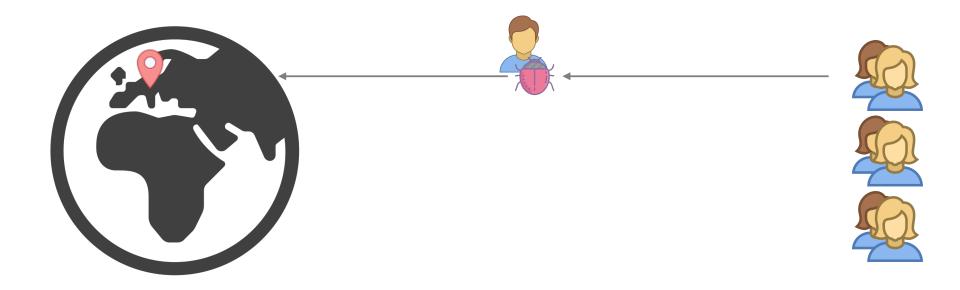
- Applied by Team 6 and Product E
- Also used by one of the Development Managers in his former company (also as a Development Manager)
- The Agile Consultant mentioned this practice is one of the view benefits of distribution across multiple time zones





Exemplary Pattern





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Conclusion

RQs	RQ1: 29 concerns identified RQ2: 24 Coordination-Practices, 8 Methodology-Practices, and 6 Viewpoint-Practices RQ3: 4 Anti-Pattern Candidates	
Key Findings	 Most concerns on team level Concerns often relevant for multiple stakeholders Case organization largely relies on group mode coordination Open work area facilitates ad hoc communication and personal information exchange between people 	
Outlook	 Solution design & application and evaluation & learning phases of PDR Identify actual patterns from good practices by conducting similar projects at other organizations & conducting quantitative studies 	

References

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[6] Van De Ven, A., Delbecq, A., & Koenig, R. (1976). Determinants of Coordination Modes within Organizations.

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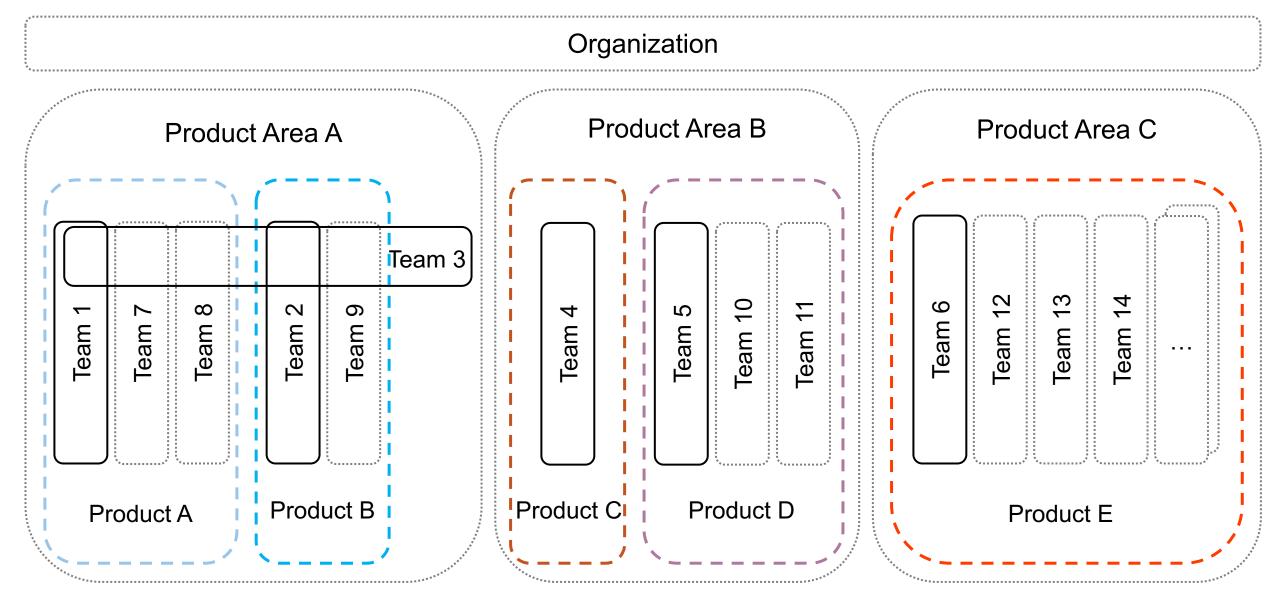
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Backup Slides

Case Organization

ТЛП



Team Details

Team1

- 14 members (Scrum Master, Product Owner, Software Architect, DevOps Engineer from Team3, and 10 Developers)
- Developing a solution to make all business objects maintained by the product suite of the organization accessible through a central API.
- Working together with teams from Walldorf and Potsdam

Team2

- 7 members (part-time Scrum Master, Product Owner, Tech Writer, Software Architect, DevOps Engineer from Team3, and 4 Developers)
- Developing a cloud service for authentication and authorization that will be used within the whole product suite. Intended to replace the product-level identity management with suite-level identity management.
- Working together with team from Walldorf

Team3

- 4 members (Team Lead, 3 DevOps Engineers)
- Takes care of creating and maintaining continuous integration and deployment pipelines for the teams on Product A and B.

Team Details

Team4

- 7 members (Product Owner, and 6 Developers)
- Develops a platform that enables real-time analysis of software logs, and reaction to events in the logs. Builds on the product built by Team5 etc.

Team5

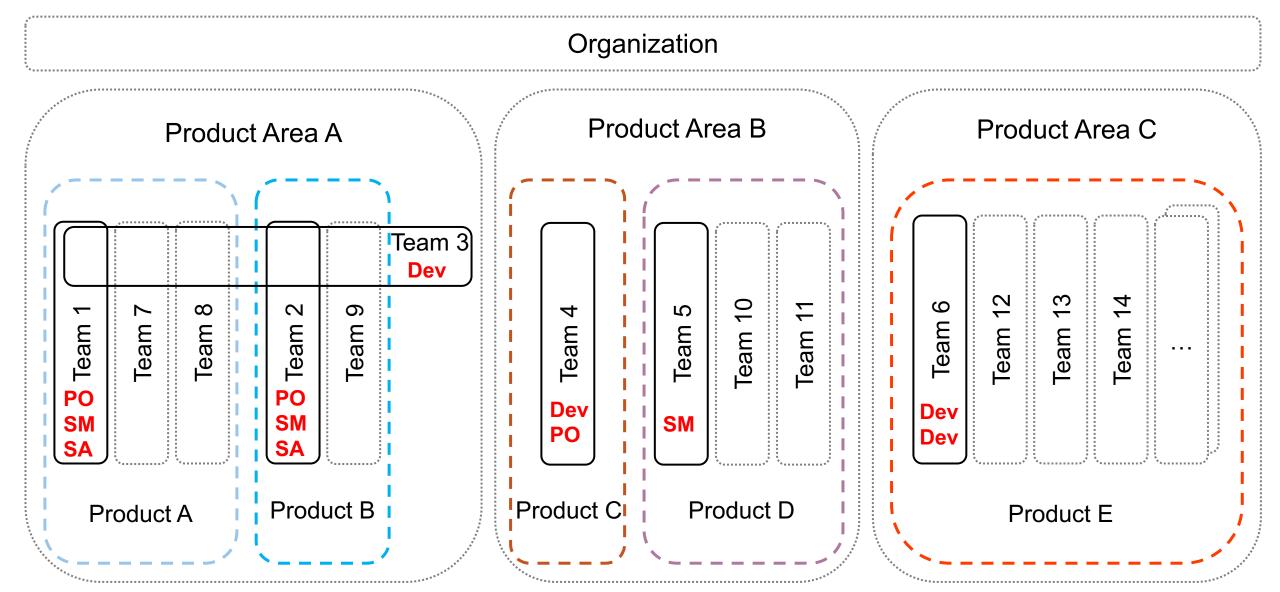
- 5 members (part-time Scrum Master, Product Owner (= Development Manager), and 3 Developers)
- Develops a log management solution, focusing on retrieval and collection of logs generated by products of the organization. Makes logs searchable and analyzable.
- Working together with teams from Canada and Poland

Team6

- 12 members (Scrum Master, Product Owner, Enterprise Architect, Quality Assurance, Tech Writer, and 7 Developers)
- Develops a software that automates the deployment and operation of other products of the case organization.
- Working together with teams from Germany, Poland, Canada, and USA

Case Organization

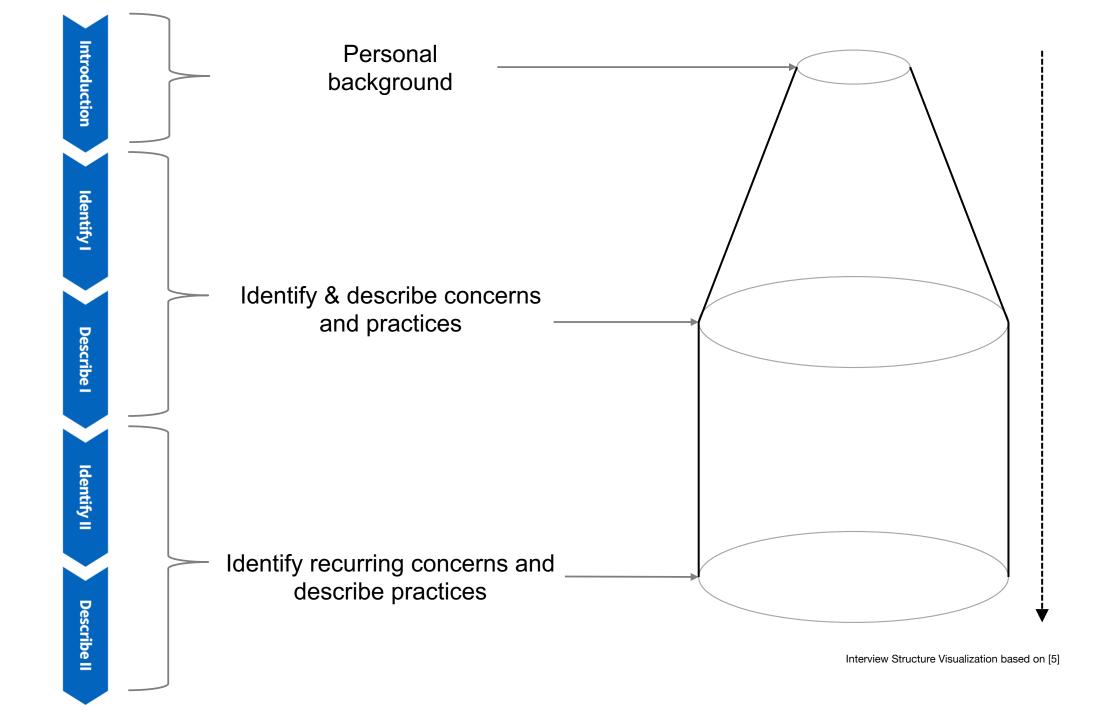
ТЛП



Semi-Structured Interviews







Three different coordination modes in organizations [6]:

Impersonal Mode	Personal Mode	Group Mode
 Plans Schedules Policies Information & Communication Tools 	 Individual role occupants Vertical or horizontal 	 Staff meetings or committees Scheduled or unscheduled
Coordination by Programming	Coordination by Mutual Adjustment Coordination based on feedback and new / changing information	
Codified blueprints; actions are impersonally specified		

Exemplary Pattern – Documentation

Pattern Overview			
ID	M-4		
Name	Follow the Sun		
Alias	Dispatcher		
Summary	To deal with urgent bug fix requests and customer issues, the Follow the Sun practice helps to guarantee a certain reaction time. The distribution of the teams across multiple time zones, together with the role of a 'Dispatcher', is leveraged to have 24/7 availability for urgent issues.		

Example

The initial version of Product E of the case organization has been released half a year ago. Since then, the live running installations of the product have significantly increased. This led to a high inflow of bug reports and urgent customer issues. The company is obliged by contract to react to reported issues in less then two hours. To keep up with this, the project teams set up a 'Dispatcher' role and have a rotating on-call team in each time zone.

Context

The company has to react to issue reports in a given time frame. The number of incoming issues and reports is high. Teams are distributed across multiple time zones.

Exemplary Pattern – Follow the Sun



Problem

C-20 Facilitating Communication between Agile Teams and other Teams using Traditional Practices C-114 Dealing with Urgent Bugfix Requests C-120 Working across Multiple Time Zones

Forces

Customers can report issues at any given time, all around the globe. The company needs to make sure to be on call all day. The protective setup of Scrum and other agile methods during a sprint make it hard to address urgent issues during a running sprint.

Solution

To achieve very quick reaction times to urgent bug fix requests, set up a '24/7 Team'. This team is distributed across different time-zones, in such a way that 24/7 coverage is ensured by always having one active team. Create a 'Dispatcher' role, that takes bugs and reported issues and directly assigns them to development teams or developers – even inside a running sprint. Each time-zone team has one Dispatcher that is responsible for six hours a day, so 24/7 team availability is achieved by rotation. The Dispatcher has access to the bug database / error tracking system. The Dispatcher has the right to interfere the work of the Scrum development teams and can assign tasks even inside a running sprint. If necessary, the Dispatcher can also release code bypassing the normal review procedure. During the remaining two hours of the workday, the Dispatcher ensures that all currently running work is handed over to the following Dispatcher and 24/7 team members.

Exemplary Pattern – Follow the Sun

Consequences

Benefits:

- The reaction time to urgent requests is guaranteed to be low around the clock.
- The normal Scrum development setup can continue in parallel without changes.

See Also

This practice can be applied together with V-2: Task Dependency Mapping to visualize the necessary handovers across time zones.

Liabilities:

disturbed.

•

The Scrum sprints and meeting cycle can be

Other Standards

A similar pattern is documented in the pattern catalogue by [7] and in [8].

Limitations

- Construct Validity
 - data source triangulation (multiple sources of data)
 - chain of evidence by coding
 - BUT: cannot make study database public
- Internal Validity
 - preparation document sent alongside invitation to interviews
 - Already existing concern only shown at the end of interviews
- External Validity
 - pattern as artifacts \rightarrow abstraction
 - BUT: findings (most likely) restricted to agile environments
- Reliability
 - findings may not be reproducible by similar research (very specific to organization and time of observation)