

Dev-Ops HW-1

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Q1: Read about “Planning Poker” - Agile estimation technique and illustrate an example with a Development Team of 10 who are tasked to develop a mobile app for Maha-Khumb in 3 months.

Ans.

Scenario: A Development Team of 10 is tasked with developing a mobile app for the Maha-Khumb festival in 3 months.

Steps:

1. User Story Breakdown:

- The Product Owner has broken down the app's features into user stories.

Examples:

- "As a pilgrim, I want to see a map of the festival grounds with key locations marked."
- "As a user, I want to see a schedule of religious events."
- "As a pilgrim, I want to be able to find the locations of drinking water and restrooms."
- "As a user, I want to see live traffic and crowd density information."
- "As a user, I want to be able to make donations."

2. Planning Poker Session:

- The team gathers for a Planning Poker session.
- The Product Owner presents the first user story: "As a pilgrim, I want to see a map of the festival grounds with key locations marked."
- Each team member silently selects a card.
- **Example Round:**
 - 4 team members choose "5" (story points).
 - 3 team members choose "8."
 - 2 team members choose "3."
 - 1 team member chooses "13"
- **Discussion:**
 - The team members who chose "13" and "3" explain their reasoning.
 - The team member who chose 13, might have been thinking about the complexity of integrating with a live mapping service, and the team member who chose 3, might have been thinking about using a static map.

- The team discusses the technical complexities, potential challenges, and dependencies.
 - After the discussion, the team re-estimates.
 - After the second round of estimations, most of the team agree on 8 story points.
 - The Product owner records the 8 story points for that user story.
 - The team moves on to the next user story.
3. **Iteration:**
- The team repeats the Planning Poker process for each user story until all stories have been estimated.
4. **Velocity and Release Planning:**
- The team uses the estimated story points to calculate their velocity (the average number of story points they can complete in a sprint).
 - Based on the velocity and the total estimated effort, the team can plan the sprints for the 3-month development period and determine which features can be delivered within the timeframe.

Q2: Read Paper – Measuring Software Development Waste in OSS Projects - <https://arxiv.org/pdf/2409.19107>. Pick one measure from this paper and apply it on any open-source repository. Share results.

Ans.

PR Rejection Rate Analysis for axios Repository -

The paper "*Measuring Software Development Waste in Open-Source Software Projects*" proposes measures to identify waste. One such measure is the **PR Rejection Rate (PRR)**, which indicates unused contributions and backlog mismanagement.

1. Measure Selected: PR Rejection Rate (PRR):

- **Definition:** Ratio of unmerged pull requests (PRs) to merged PRs.
- **Formula:** $PRR = \text{Unmerged PRs} / \text{Merged PRs}$

2. Repository Analyzed:

- **Repository:** axios/axios on GitHub (<https://github.com/axios/axios>).
- **Method:** Used GitHub API and Python to fetch PR data.

3. Results:

```
[(base) jaiminpatel@Jaimins-MacBook-Pro-3 Desktop %  
Fetching PR data, please wait...
```

```
Total Closed PRs: 1670  
Merged PRs: 940  
Unmerged PRs: 730  
PR Rejection Rate: 0.78
```

A PRR of **0.78** suggests that for every merged PR, approximately **0.78 PRs** were closed without merging. This indicates a **moderate level of waste** in terms of unmerged contributions.

4. Conclusion:

The PR Rejection Rate of **0.78** for the **axios** repository highlights a need for improved backlog management to reduce unused contributions.