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This case study goes over how Blackboard Inc. Chose to look at its productivity and breakdown the metrics at which the company was committing lines of code. It’s through this that the pattern was noticed that commits were being lessoned and the lines of code being committed were longer. From this data and information Ashman chose to change the architecture of the company into decoupled teams. From these smaller teams they would change the code into smaller, more manageable microservices. He chose to call it Building Blocks, these changed the scale at which the developers were working and committing changes, giving the developers a smaller set of code to work on but also allowing for more frequent commits and updates. The conclusion of this study being that setting goals and changing architecture could be what saves a company and should be able to adapt to not only changes but the ever-growing features. Another big takeaway I would argue that was made is the value of having smaller features over one large code base and what changes in scalability can achieve for an organization.