Agile Teams Orchestrations

Working together with Agile Teams

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ABSTRACT

Traditionally, software was developed as a whole in linear sequential phases with a fixed set of requirements where each phase depends on deliverables of the previous phases. However, the requirements for new age software changed frequently and needed a continuous delivery with customer centric approach. This led to an introduction to ‘Agile methodology’ where the requirements and solutions evolve iteratively through collaboration between self-organizing cross-functional teams. As per the Agile Manifesto, this approach is efficient for a small co-located team (less than 10-15 people). Effective coordination between teams and issues with design and architecture are of major concern with increase in complexity of software projects and teams.

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1 INTRODUCTION

In the past two decades, we noticed tremendous expansion of the internet, which led to growth of software companies from small-scale to large-scale. In this information age, due to enormous competition in the market, changes are frequent to any software project under development. Conventionally, the entire software was developed by a small team. However, with increase in the complexity and requirements, led to the increase in people involved in building software. As a result of this, team is responsible in developing a single module, which is a part of the large software. Agile works well, when applied on smaller teams as it gives more flexibility, transparency and coordination between the team members. Although, to meet the requirements for large scale projects a globalized approach with outsourced teams is becoming common, where different teams must work together cohesively flexibly and rapidly to deliver a product that conforms to the requirement specification. For agile principles to be effective for larger teams, careful considerations must be given to the collaboration between the teams, overall design and architecture, project falls on track, resolving dependencies and duplicity of work. In section 2 we discuss various issues of teamwork that should be considered while working in large scale. In section 2.1 we discuss the scrum approach that should be followed for large scale development. Section 2.2 addresses the challenges in the inter-team communication over large scale projects. Section 2.3 highlights how design and architectural affects in large projects.

2 TEAM WORK

Ideally agile is effective for team size ranging from 5-15 members. But in large-scale projects teams consists of single scrum to several hundred people. These large group of people are divided into smaller teams. Dedicated module of the system is developed by each small team. These groups can be categorized into scrum teams, distributed scrum of scrums and totally integrated scrums. Scrums team is usually collection of motivated self-organizing cross functional teams (typically 5-15 members) working together cohesively to deliver the product increments. The communication between the scrum teams is mainly face to face meetings. The main problem arises when team is distributed globally. The communication issues include differences in work style, time zone and cultural differences. As the teams are distributed, the teams may not use agile approach. Every team needs to follow same methodology in order to minimize the issues addressed in communication between teams. **(Totally integrated scrum)**

A productive successful scrum team needs to have a right balance between technical skills and experience. Every project relies on good teams. Effective team work helps drive the project towards success. Team players should be committed to the goal, being reliable and responsible, support and respect others, be active listener and a good problem solver. The next section highlights the necessary scrum approach for large scale projects.

3 PROPOSED APPROACH

Jeff Sutherland in 2007 proposed that out of the three approaches discussed above scrum teams and totally integrated scrum are less efficient than the distributed scrum approach for large scale projects because this is because teams have no way for regular communication. Sutherland and Folk favored the distributed Scrum approach for large scale because of regularly scheduled scrum of scrum meetings. Scrum of scrum is a method to use scrum for large scale teams. The group of people are divided into size of 5 to 15, an ambassador is elected for every team with who participates in the daily meetings with other ambassadors of other teams called scrum of scrums. Scrum master in each team takes part in scrum of scrums. A product owner showcases the work across all the team. Team who is responsible for deliverable should attend this meeting. This approach is slightly inefficient when creating architecture while working in parallel teams.

4 TEAM COMMUNICATION

One of the main issues in distributed development is the inter-team communication. Lack of communication in team, generates a lot of problems. Failure to communicate with team can create delays in production and several code conflicts. Conventional Agile methodology emphasis self-organizing highly skilled cross functional team members in a team who take care of all the phases in the software development cycle. However, as the size of the project increases, the teams need to face the issues of time zones, languages and culture. The teams can also be distributed across the globe where companies outsource the team to work on a particular module of the large project.

Bjornson always believed that the shared mental model, closed looped communication and trust among the team members are the most required techniques for a project to become successful. These techniques are co-related, so to have them in a distributed environment is difficult. Dingsoyr and Moe stated that the communication between teams can be better if several inter team workshops are conducted. The end goal of these workshop would be to get used to each other’s work culture and develop new methods to communicate with each other. There is one more way to increase the communication between teams by building knowledge which is beyond the team scope. This aides to self-management of individual teammates across teams.

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