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Course: Agile methods of Software Development.

The Scaled Agile Framework (SAFe) describes goals and plans at several levels of abstraction:

Investment Themes

Epics

Features

Stories

Tasks

Q1. Describe examples of each of these for a company like MyHeritage that produces software and services for genealogy research. That is, give specific examples of themes, epics, features, stories and tasks that might be used in planning and developing software that allows users to record and analyze their family trees.

Ans. Scaled agile is an Agile Software Development framework which is a freely revealed knowledge base of proven success patterns for implementing lean – agile software and systems development on large enterprise scale. MyHeritage and Ancestry are online genealogy data network, where users of these platforms can create family tree, upload and browse through photos, search billions of records, and uncover ethnic history with simple DNA test. Cisco reports 40% defect reduction following the adoption of SAFe. HPE found the measured approach they needed in the scaled agile framework. With the proven SAFe, HPE can deliver solutions much faster and with less effort. SAFe defines the roles, teams, activities and artifacts to apply lean and agile principles at enterprise scale.

Investment Themes :-

It is a piece of portfolio planning where the partners examine on the present vision of the portfolio and how the new item will fit into this portfolio. For MyHeritage, the portfolio may comprise of various administration items for individual and business clients to deal with the lineage data. The partners will settle on choice on what improvement are required in the current items. The support and upkeep required in the current arrangement of the items. Choices are additionally made with respect to propelling the new item or components in the current item to get the edge in the market against the focused items and organizations. So that the organization can pick up the piece of the pie and also income. Arranging is additionally accomplished for the future ventures. Partners additionally settle on choice with respect to the old/legacy items they would expel the support of.

Epics:

Epics are the activities taken keeping in mind the end goal to convey the items show in the venture portfolio. They can be viewed as the perspective of the item from the eye of the client. For MyHeritage it may be a product which can deliver the family tree. The Epics are organized as per the client need and market rivalry. They are also maintained in the portfolio backlog with the estimates and other information. The epics are decomposed into features, these features are thus disintegrated into user stories and which subsequently are deteriorated as assignments. Legends are the portrayed as stories of how the client communicates with the system. It is not point by point rather it is quite recently the substance of the item segments so as to get further subtle elements in consequent period.

Features:

The epics are divided into features entity. Feature are the more detailed versions of epic where some of the requirements are detailed compared to rather generic view in the epic. For MyHeritage, the display and sharing options might be described as a feature for the product. These are called features. One might also want to have a multimedia as a feature in the product.

User Stories:

User stories are the decomposition of different features. They specify in detail the features and divide them in multiple stories so that the simultaneous work by different developers makes the development works faster. For MyHeritage, the feature of display and sharing option might be divided into user stories like, export as GEDCOM file, email someone the link to the interface, download the family tree or sharing on the social media.

Tasks:

User Stories are further divided into tasks. Tasks helps us to manage the user stories efficiently. The user story is divided into tasks so that one can work on the smaller subset of the problem first and reusing that in order to create the solution of the entire solution iteratively. This is the lowest level activity which is performed by a typical developer. The user story is said to be completed if all the tasks are completed by the developer for that story.