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A Scaled Agile Framework for High-Growth Software Startups

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ABSTRACT: In the fast-paced world of modern business and technology, adaptability has become a key factor for success. Organizations adopting the Scaled Agile Framework often experiment with varying cycle lengths for their Program Increments (PIs). While the default recommendation is an eight- to twelve-week cycle, many organizations have found immense value in compressing the timeline to one-month cycles. One significant advantage of this approach is enhanced adaptability, allowing teams to respond swiftly to change while maintaining alignment with organizational goals. In this study, the author has collaborated on multiple software projects that utilized one-month cycles, demonstrating why the one-month cycle is more effective than the traditional three-month cycle.

I. INTRODUCTION

In the fast-paced world of modern business and technology, adaptability has become a key factor for success. Organizations adopting the Scaled Agile Framework often experiment with varying cycle lengths for their Program Increments (PIs). While the default recommendation is an eight- to twelve-week cycle, many organizations have found immense value in compressing the timeline to one-month cycles. One significant advantage of this approach is enhanced adaptability, allowing teams to respond swiftly to change while maintaining alignment with organizational goals. In this study, the author has collaborated on multiple software projects that utilized one-month cycles, demonstrating why the one-month cycle is more effective than the traditional three-month cycle.

1.1 Why Adaptability Matters

In today's rapidly evolving markets, customer needs, technological advancements, and competitive landscapes can shift overnight. A company's ability to adapt quickly to these changes often determines whether it thrives or falls behind. Traditional long cycles can lock teams into plans that may no longer align with the realities of the market. Shorter one-month cycles reduce this risk, enabling organizations to pivot faster and seize opportunities as they arise.

II. HOW ONE-MONTH CYCLES ENHANCE ADAPTABILITY

1. Frequent Feedback Loops

One-month cycles enable teams to review progress and gather stakeholder feedback more frequently. By delivering small, incremental value in shorter intervals, teams can test hypotheses and validate solutions quickly. For instance, a team working on a product feature can gather user feedback after just a few weeks and refine the feature based on real-world input rather than assumptions.

2. Reduced Risk of Waste

In longer cycles, teams may spend months building features or products only to discover later that they no longer align with market needs or customer expectations. Shorter cycles minimize the risk of such misalignment by allowing for regular course corrections. This iterative approach ensures resources are focused on delivering what matters most.

3. Faster Response to Market Changes

Shorter cycles mean shorter planning horizons. This allows organizations to integrate new information, such as competitor actions or changing customer demands, into their strategy more quickly. For example, if a competitor releases a disruptive feature, teams working in one-month cycles can reprioritize and launch a counter-strategy within weeks rather than months.



4. Empowered Teams and Decision-Making

One-month cycles emphasize agility at the team level. Teams gain greater autonomy to experiment, learn, and adapt without waiting for the end of a lengthy PI. This empowerment not only boosts morale but also fosters a culture of innovation, where teams are encouraged to respond to change rather than resist it.

5. Improved Stakeholder Engagement

With shorter cycles, stakeholders have more frequent opportunities to engage with the teams and provide input. This continuous interaction strengthens collaboration, builds trust, and ensures alignment between business objectives and team deliverables.

2.1 Practical Considerations for One-Month Cycles

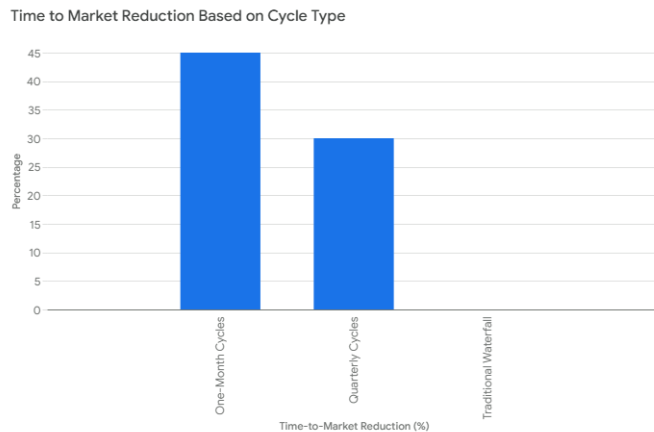
While one-month cycles offer numerous benefits, implementing them requires careful planning:

- **Refined Prioritization:** Teams must focus on delivering the most critical features within shorter timeframes, requiring strong product ownership and backlog management.
- **Efficient Ceremonies:** Agile ceremonies such as planning, retrospectives, and demos need to be streamlined to avoid consuming a disproportionate amount of the cycle.
- **Cross-Team Coordination:** In scaled environments, shorter cycles necessitate tighter coordination across teams to avoid bottlenecks and misalignment.

2.2 Statistics Related to One-Month Cycles

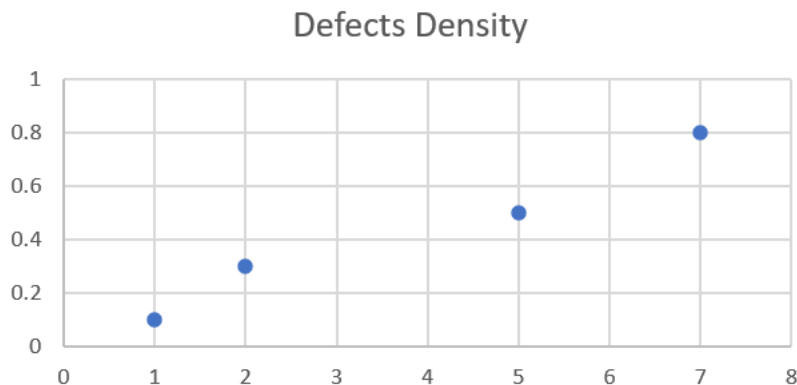
1. Faster Time-to-Market:

Companies adopting Agile report a 30–40% reduction in time-to-market compared to traditional methods. One-month cycles enhance this further by compressing planning and delivery timelines.



2. Defects Density

Shorter cycles are expected to have lower defect density



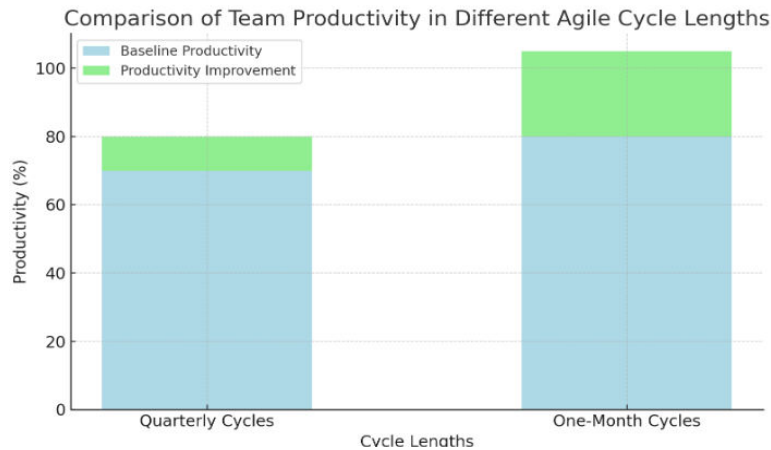


3. Improved Customer Satisfaction:

Organizations that implemented shorter Agile cycles (e.g., one-month iterations) reported a 20–30% increase in customer satisfaction due to quicker delivery of valuable features.

4. Team Productivity:

Studies show that teams operating in shorter cycles experience a 25% increase in productivity as frequent retrospectives and quick adjustments keep momentum high.



5. Reduction in Rework:

Shorter cycles reduce rework by 15–20% due to continuous stakeholder engagement and immediate course correction opportunities.

6. Alignment Across Teams:

Organizations using Scaled Agile Framework (SAFe) with shorter cycles improved cross-team alignment by 35%, as reported in the 15th State of Agile Report.

7. Adaptability to Change:

In rapidly changing markets, companies with shorter Agile cycles were able to pivot and respond to changes 50% faster compared to those using longer planning increments.

III. TEAM STRUCTURE

The recommended structure is typically as follows:

Key Roles

1. Program Manager

- Acts as the Agile coach and facilitator for the program increment.
- Ensures smooth execution of PI (Program Increment) planning, coordination, and retrospectives.

2. Product Management Team

- Includes Product Managers and Product Owners.
- Ensures backlog prioritization, alignment with business goals, and stakeholder communication.

3. System Architect/Engineer

- Responsible for defining the overall architecture and technical direction for the ART.

4. Development Team

Agile teams are the building blocks of an ART. Each team should be:

- Small (5–9 members)
- Cross-Functional (developers, testers, UX designers, etc.)
- Self-Organizing (empowered to make decisions within their scope)

Key Team Roles

1. Product Owner (PO)

- Owns the team backlog and ensures the team builds the right features.
- Collaborates with stakeholders and the Product Manager.



2. Development Team

- Includes developers, testers, and other specialists required to deliver the increment.

3. UX Designer (Optional, but recommended)

- Ensures the user experience is incorporated into the product development process.

Shared Services (Optional but Common)

Some teams may need additional support, typically grouped under Shared Services, such as:

- **DevOps Team:** Builds and maintains CI/CD pipelines, manages infrastructure.
- **Security Team:** Ensures compliance and security best practices.
- **Data Analysts:** Support teams with data insights and reporting.

Leadership Roles

1. Portfolio Manager

- Aligns ARTs with organizational strategy and oversees resource allocation.

2. Agile Coach

- Provides training, mentoring, and support to teams and leaders to ensure successful Agile adoption.

Sample Team Configuration for One ART

| Team | Roles | Focus Area |
|-----------------------|--------------|--------------------------|
| Team A | PO, 6 Devs | Core product features |
| Team B | PO, Devs, UX | Frontend/UI |
| Team C | PO, 6 Devs | Backend services |
| Shared DevOps Team | 4 Engineers | CI/CD and Infrastructure |
| Shared Security Team | 2 Engineers | Security and Compliance |
| System Architect Team | 2 Architects | System design |

Guidelines for Success

- **Communication Cadence:** Daily Standups, Weekly Syncs, and PI Planning every 4 weeks.
- **Team Alignment:** Use tools like Scrum of Scrums and PI Planning to ensure alignment across teams.
- **Metrics and Feedback:** Use KPIs like velocity, lead time, and customer feedback to evaluate performance.

IV. COMMUNICATION AND COORDINATION FRAMEWORK

1. Agile Ceremonies (Per Team)

- **Daily Standup:** 15-minute updates on progress and blockers.
- **Sprint Planning:** Bi-weekly (or monthly for one-month cycles).
- **Retrospective:** At the end of each sprint to identify improvements.
- **Sprint Review:** Demonstrate progress to stakeholders.

2. PI-Level Ceremonies (Across All Teams)

- **Program Increment (PI) Planning:** Every month to align team goals and dependencies.
- **Scrum of Scrums:** Weekly synchronization for cross-team communication.
- **ART Retrospective:** Once per PI to evaluate the overall train’s effectiveness.

4.1 Benefits of This Structure

- **Scalable Collaboration:** Enables cross-team alignment without excessive overhead.
- **Specialized Support:** Shared services ensure technical and security issues are managed effectively.
- **Customer-Centric Approach:** Product Owners and UX designers ensure features meet user needs.
- **Continuous Delivery:** DevOps integration enables frequent, reliable releases.



V. CASE STUDIES HIGHLIGHTING SUCCESSFUL IMPLEMENTATION

1. Cisco Systems

- Challenge: Transition from traditional waterfall development to Agile.
- Solution: Adoption of one month scaled agile, launching three programs focused on capabilities, defects, and projects.
- Results: Improved defect removal efficiency, reduced critical defects, and improved employee satisfaction.

2. John Deere

- Challenge: Improve development processes to better meet market demands.
- Solution: Implemented a holistic Agile transformation with Scrum@Scale and DevOps practices.
- Results: Enhanced product quality, improved market responsiveness, and a culture of continuous improvement.

3. LEGO Group

- Challenge: Slow product development cycles.
- Solution: Gradual adoption of Agile methodologies across the organization.
- Results: Accelerated product cycles, improved collaboration, and innovative products like LEGO Mindstorms.

VI. CONCLUSION

Running one-month Scaled Agile cycles provides organizations with a powerful tool to enhance adaptability in an unpredictable business landscape. By enabling faster feedback loops, reducing waste, and responding swiftly to change, organizations can stay ahead of the competition and consistently deliver value to their customers. For businesses operating in dynamic environments, adopting shorter cycles is not just an operational change but a strategic advantage.

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