

Evaluation of a Taxonomy for Communities of Practice in Large-Scaled Agile Software Development by Practitioners

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1. Background and Motivation
2. Research Questions
3. Research Methodology
4. First Results
5. Next Steps and Roadmap
6. Appendix



Motivation

Rapidly evolving technology and customer needs demand adaptability

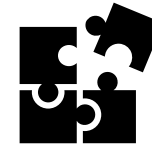
Agile methods address these challenges but scaling them introduces complexity



Communities of Practice (CoPs)

Enable knowledge sharing and collaboration across teams

Help solve cross-functional challenges in complex large-scaled agile software development (LSAD) environments



Research Need

Lack of an overview of key aspects to consider in establishing and cultivating CoPs in LSAD.

A taxonomy was developed to provide a structured overview of CoPs in LSAD



Current Focus

Taxonomy evaluation is essential. The existing taxonomy has not been evaluated yet.

Next step: Evaluate the taxonomy by gathering insights from practitioners



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RQ 1

How can the taxonomy of CoPs in large-scaled agile software development be evaluated in practice?

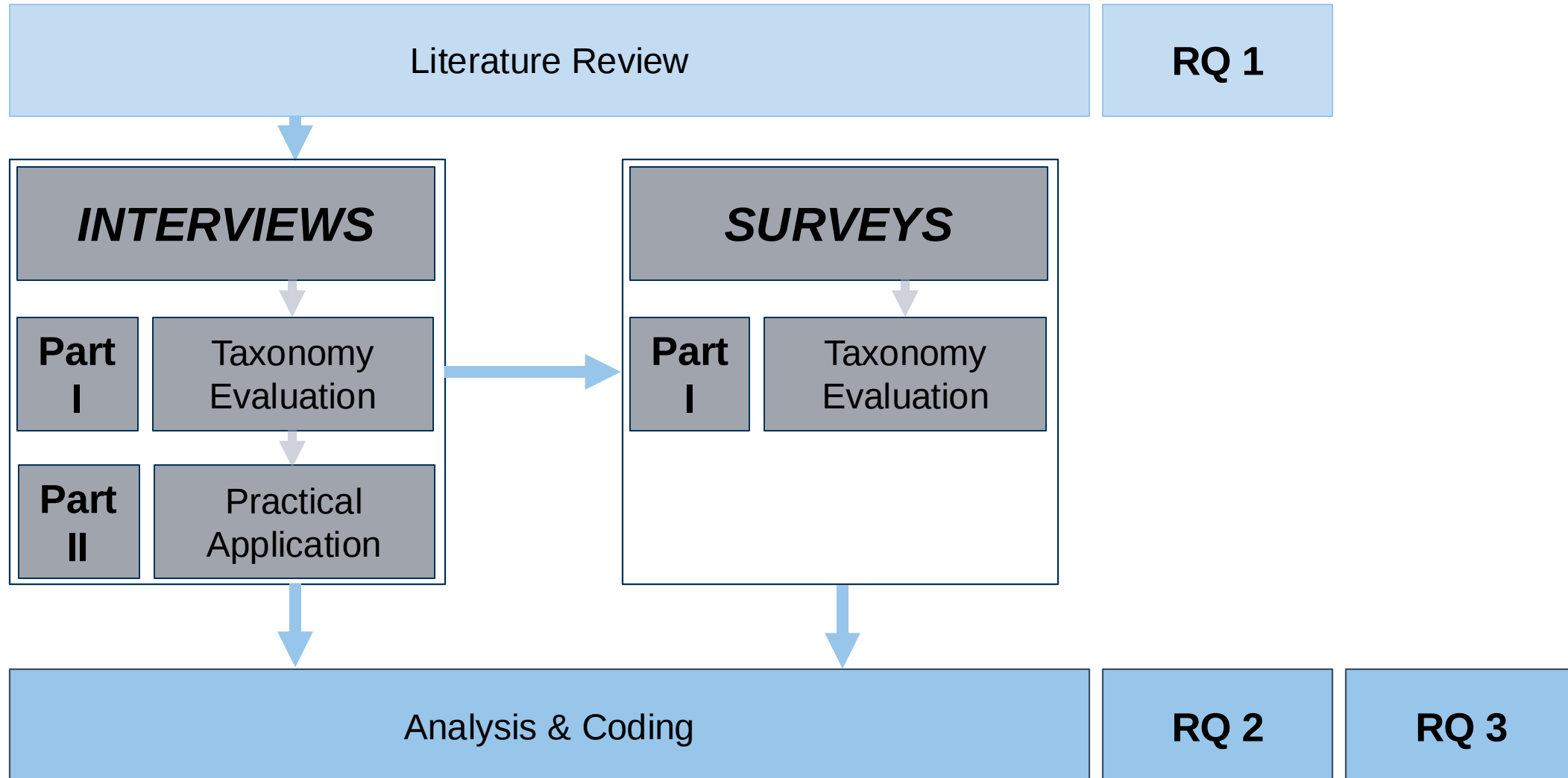
RQ 2

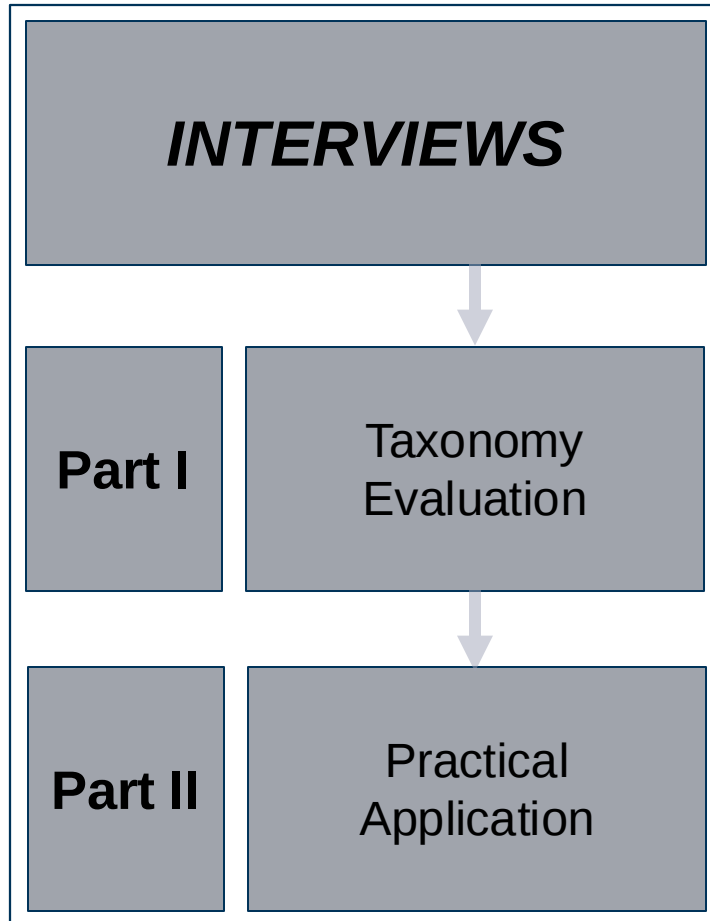
How well does the existing taxonomy fulfill quality criteria in representing CoPs in large-scaled agile software development?

RQ 3

How can the existing taxonomy of CoPs in large-scaled agile software development be improved?

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Structure: Semi-structured expert interviews about the taxonomy of CoPs in LSAD

Duration: 30-60 minutes

Format: online via video call

Recording: Audio transcribed for analysis

Data Privacy: Results will be anonymized

Target Participants: Agile coaches, Scrum masters, developers, IT architects, IT portfolio managers, technical leads, and others with expertise with CoPs in LSAD

Part I: questions about the existing taxonomy regarding quality criteria

Part II: practical application of the existing taxonomy while sharing thoughts aloud

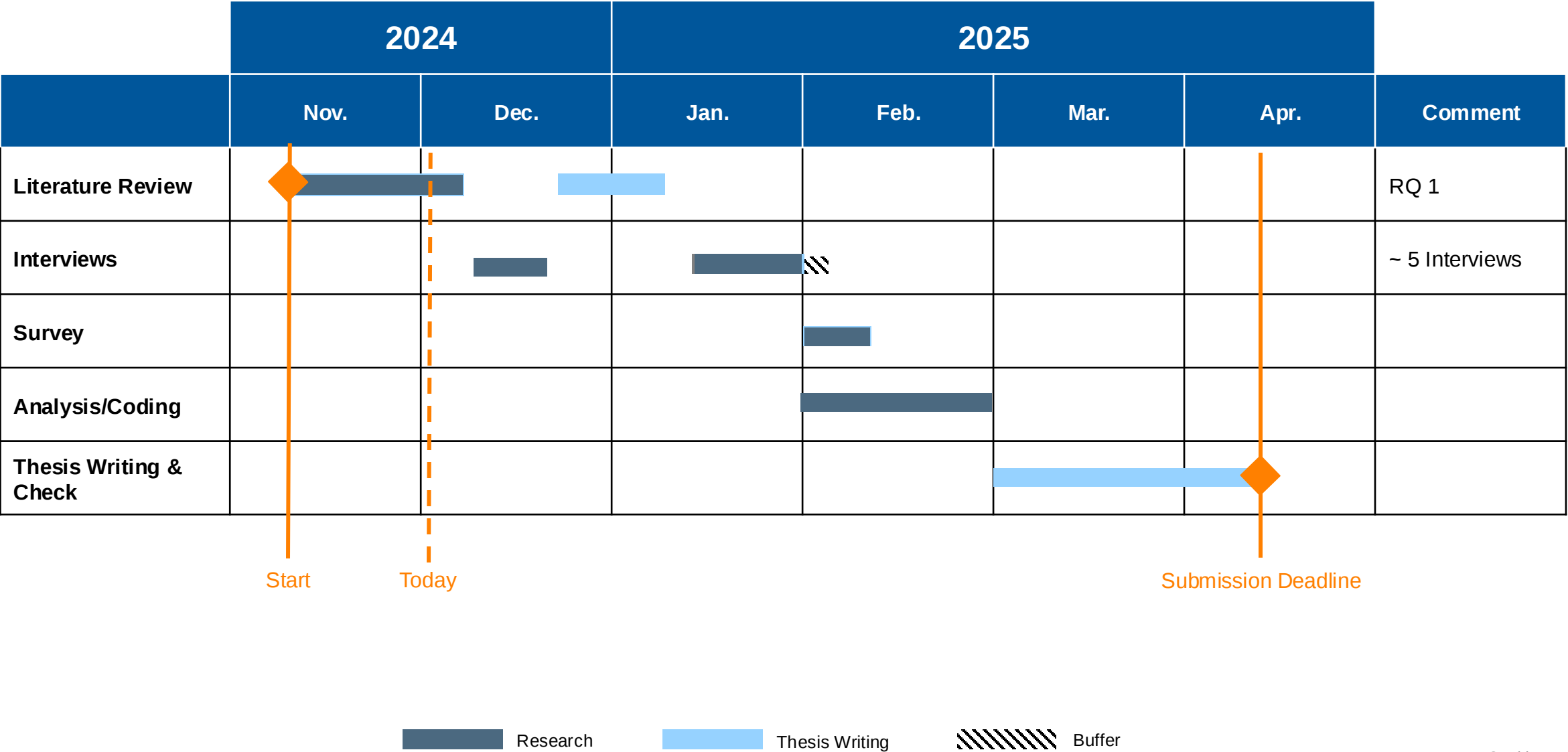
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First Results: Literature Review

Evaluation Method		Evaluation Criteria	
58%	Taxonomy Application with real world objects	Completeness / Comprehensiveness	A useful taxonomy can classify all known objects within the domain under considerations. A useful taxonomy includes all dimensions and characteristics of objects of interest.
15%	Taxonomy Application with existing research	Conciseness	A taxonomy should have a limited number of dimensions and characteristics to avoid excessive complexity.
9%	Expert Interview	Usefulness (+ Explanatory)	Exploring different use cases the taxonomy (Inspiration, evaluation of existing CoPs, support for CoP establishment, etc.) A useful taxonomy highlights key dimensions and characteristics to explain and understand the nature of the objects under study.
7%	Survey	Extendibility	A useful taxonomy should allow for inclusion of additional dimensions and new characteristics within a dimension.
		Applicability (+ Understandability)	The extend to which the artefact is easily understood and can be applied in practice.

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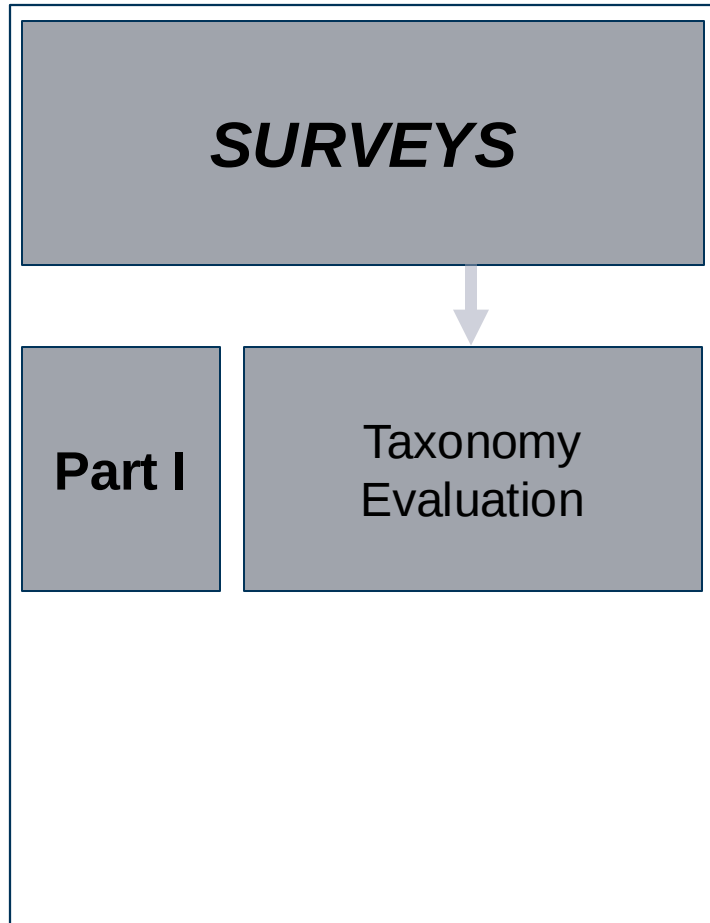
Next Steps and Timeline



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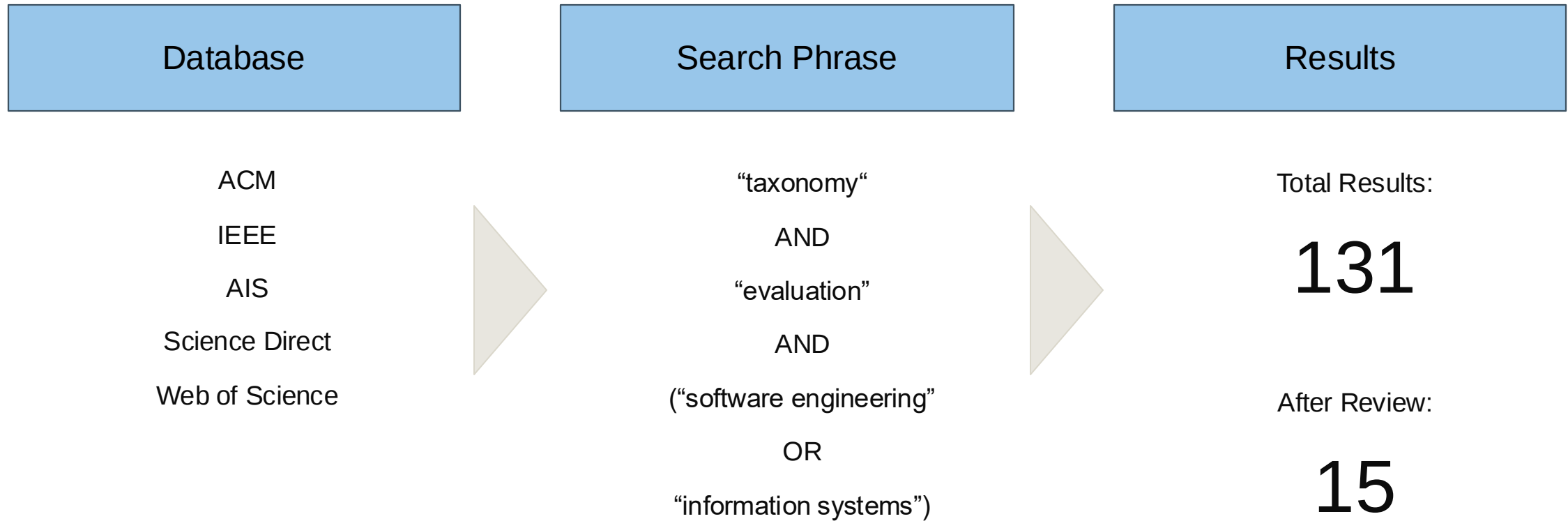
Existing Taxonomy for CoPs in Scaled Agile Software Development

Dimensions		Characteristics									
Purpose		Distribution of information	Knowledge creation	Knowledge sharing	Support	Definition of best practices or standards	Improvement	Creation of solutions	Innovation		
Organizational context	Overall organizational culture and mindset	Hindering			Neutral			Supporting			
	Organizational support	No awareness but implicit approval		Awareness and approval		Active support		Sponsorship		Dedicated budget	
Formation		Bottom-up initiation & set-up			Top-down initiation & set-up by employees			Top-down initiation & set-up by management			
Life span		Long term				Short term					
Scope	Target group	Role-based				Topic-based					
	Location	Local			Single time zone			Multiple time zones			
	Organization	Single team of teams		Multiple teams of teams		Teams of teams' representatives		Whole development organization		Whole organization	Cross-organizational
	Size	< 10		> 10 < 50		> 50 < 100		> 100 < 1000		> 1000	
Participation	Enrollment	Voluntary			Expected			Mandatory			
	Selection	Open				Closed					
Steering		Self-organizing		Reporting		Active steering			Management led		
Decision-making power		No decision-making power		Influence		Informal decision-making power			Formal decision-making power		
Maturity		Initiating		Growing		Established			Transforming		



- Survey
 - Quantitative
 - Likert-Scale (1-5 | strongly disagree – strongly agree)
-
- **General Questions** (job, company, background, etc.)
 - **Structured questions regarding quality criteria**
 - **Flexibility for more information** (unstructured)

First Results: Literature Search and Results



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