



[Agile](#) / Epics

# Agile Epics: Definition, Examples, & Templates

An epic is a large body of work that can be broken down into a number of smaller stories.



BY MAX REHKOPF

An agile epic is a body of work that can be broken down into specific tasks (called “stories,” or “user stories”) based on the needs/requests of customers or end users.

Epics are a helpful way to organize your work and to create a hierarchy. The idea is to break work down into shippable pieces, so that large projects can actually get done and you can continue to ship value to your customers on a regular basis. Epics help teams break their work down, while continuing to work towards a bigger goal.

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## What is an Agile Epic?

An epic is a large body of work that can be broken down into a number of smaller [stories](#), or





necessary. That’s the key with agile epics: Scope is flexible, based on customer feedback and team cadence.

### Agile Epic Example

Let’s say it’s 2050 and we work for a recreational space-travel organization. We do about a dozen launches a year, so each launch isn’t the single biggest thing we do in a year, but it’s still far from routine and will take many person-hours to complete. That sizing is just right for an epic.

An example epic, “March 2050 Space Tourism Launch” includes stories for routine work items as well as stories aimed to improve key aspects of the shuttle launch, from customers buying space travel tickets to the launch of the rocket itself. As such, multiple teams will contribute to this epic by working on a wide range of stories.

The software team supporting the purchasing of tickets for the March 2050 launch might structure their epic as so:

Epic: March 2050 Launch		
Story: Update date range to include March 2050 Launch dates.	Story: Reduce load time for requested flight listings to < 0.45 seconds	Story: Promote Saturn Summer Sale on confirm page for First Class bookings.

Concurrently, the propulsion teams might contribute to the same epic with these stories:

→



PPM on launch

consumption by 1%.

Gary. #garygate2050

## Understanding Epics within a Complete Agile Program

An epic should give the development team everything they need to be successful. From a practical perspective, it's the top-tier of their [work hierarchy](#). However, understanding how an epic relates to other agile structures provides important context for the daily dev work.

- A [product roadmap](#) is a plan of action for how a product or solution will evolve over time.
- A **theme** is an organization goal that drive the creation of epics and initiatives.
- The product roadmap is expressed and visualized as a set of **initiatives** plotted along a timeline.
- Breaking initiatives into **epics** helps keep the team's daily work – expressed in smaller stories – connected to overall business goals.

A set of completed epics drives a specific initiative, which keeps the overall product developing and evolving with market and customer demands on top of organizational themes.

From our example above, a theme would be increasing space shuttle launches, the roadmap would track towards increasing launches from 3 per quarter to 4, the initiatives would be to drive down costs and increase ticket sales, and each epic would roll up into the initiatives.





## Creating an Agile Epic

When creating a new epic consider other planning and organization tools your team may already have in place. Creating epics around a team's quarterly goals or OKRs is a great start. When creating an epic, consider the following:

- **Reporting** – Create epics for the projects that managers and executives will want to keep an eye on.





- **Culture** – Let organizational culture dictate the size and granularity of an epic.
- **Time** – Most development teams rely on estimation frameworks instead of time, but it's a worthwhile gut check to make sure your epics will take a couple weeks to complete. Not too long and not too short.

[See how Epics work in Jira.](#)

## Break down an Agile Epic

Breaking down an epic into more practical stories helps in understanding a project and maintaining momentum, but it can be a daunting task for the uninitiated. There is no one-size-fits all solution for creating stories from an epic, but there are a lot of good options to consider:

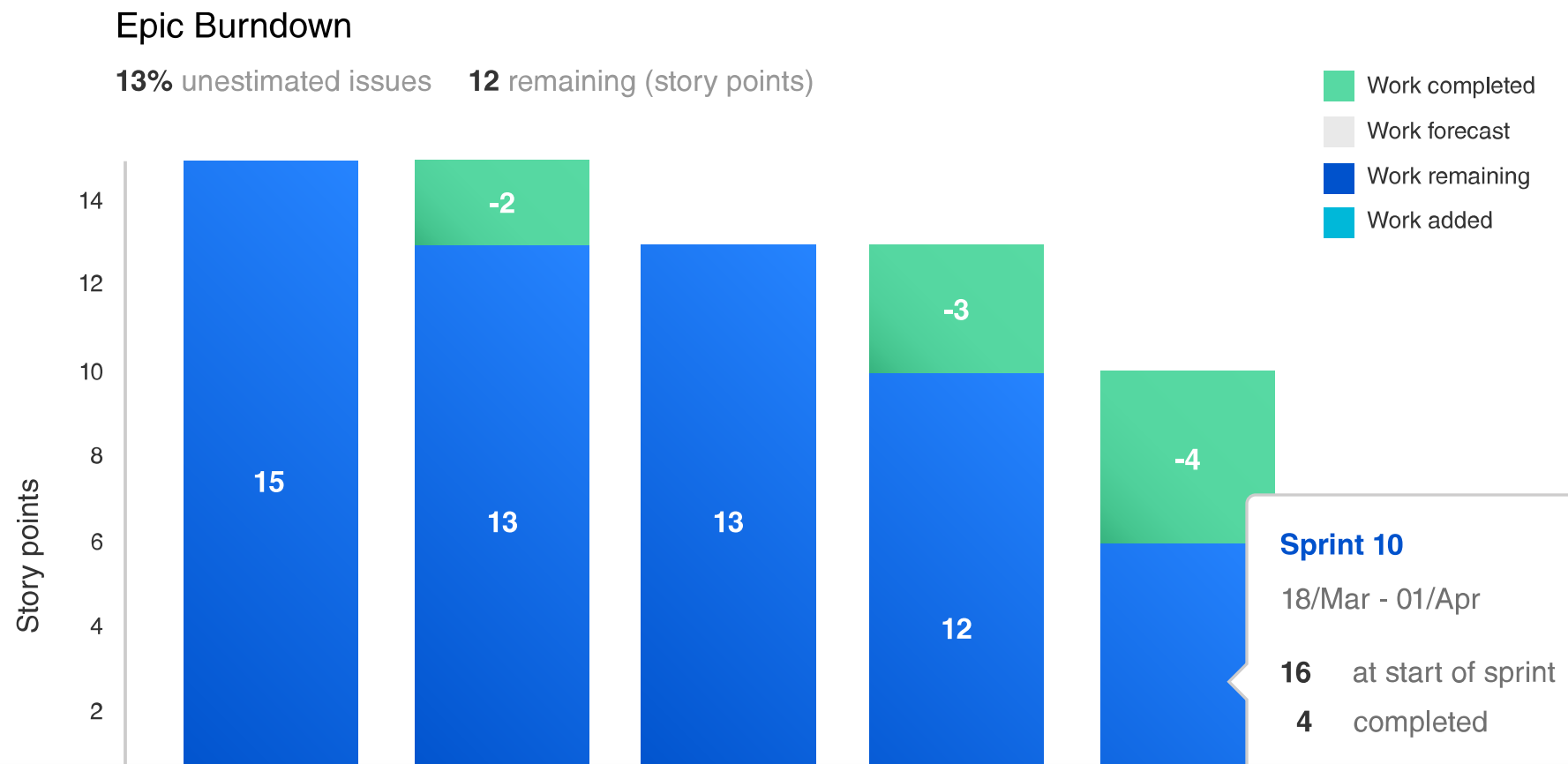
- **User role or persona** – Create a unique story for each user persona. “Quicker login for new visitors,” “quicker login for return customers,” etc.
- **Ordered steps** – Break down the process and create a story for each step.
- **Culture** – Let team norms dictate if a story is a quick task or a week-long project.
- **Time** – Barring another agreed-upon convention, design stories that can be completed in one print or less.

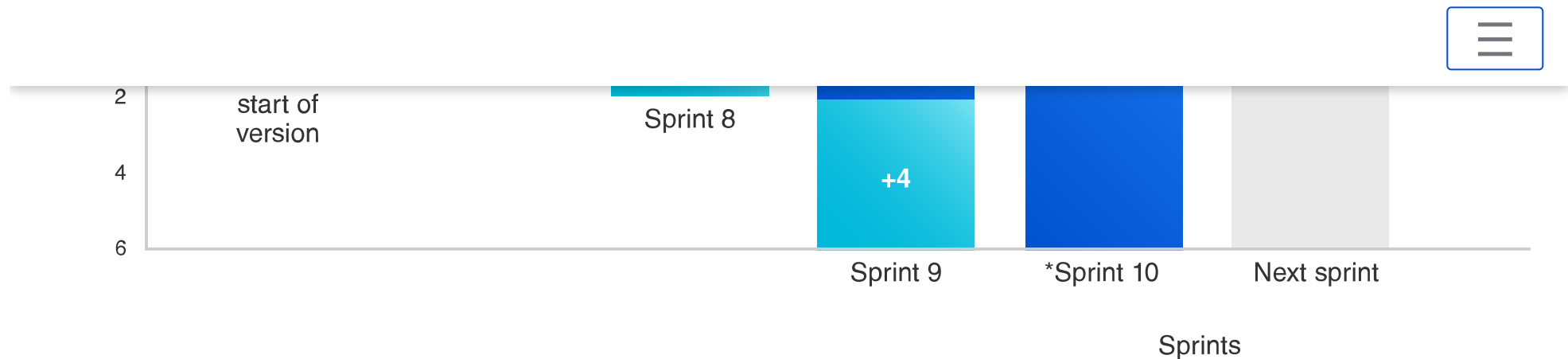
There is no universal definition that draws a line between a big story and an epic. In general, any scope of work that the team estimates at “weeks” (or longer) to complete, rather than “hours” or “days” should be considered an epic and broken down into smaller stories. →



Burndown charts can be used to visualize epics, and serve to keep teams motivated and the executive stakeholders informed. A good epic burndown chart is where the agility of the organization really shines.

An Epic Burndown Chart shows the actual and estimated amount of work to be done in a sprint or epic. The horizontal x-axis in a Burndown Chart indicates time, and the vertical y-axis indicates stories or issues.





Use a Burndown Chart to track the total work remaining and to project the likelihood of achieving the [sprint goal](#). By tracking the remaining work throughout the iteration, a team can manage its progress and respond accordingly.

By monitoring a Burndown Chart, it becomes clear how the team is progressing and where the blockers are. Having these data points clearly visible keeps everyone on the same page and facilitates open conversation about the evolution of the product and completion forecasts. Not to mention that transparency builds trust!

Learn how to [configure burndown charts in Jira Software](#)

## Understanding Agile Epics

Epics are not the absolute foundation of an agile program, but they are the practical drivers for most agile teams. Understanding where they fit into a healthy agile program creates context for your work, breaking them down into stories creates momentum.







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As a self-proclaimed "chaos muppet," my discovery of agile was like turning on the lights. I'm interested in the future of work, and believe in a theory-heavy but dogma-light future for agile and lean. You can find me on twitter @maxrehallday, and on medium @maxreh.

### TUTORIAL

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Use these step by step instructions to learn how to use and create epics in Jira Software





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