

CS471 Lecture 02

Agile Lifecycle Models: Scrum

References

- Sims and Johnson. The Elements of Scrum. pp. 71..112.
- [Takeuchi_1986_Scrum.pdf] Takeuchi and Nonaka. “New Product Development Game”. Harvard Business Review. Jan 1, 1986.
- Resource for finding research articles:
 - <https://scholar.google.com/>

References

- Williams, Brown, Meltzer and Nagappan. “Scrum + Engineering Practices: Experiences of Three Microsoft Teams.” *Proceedings of the 2011 International Symposium on Empirical Software Engineering and Measurement*. IEEE Computer Society. 2011.
 - Williams_ESEM2011_Scrum_3_Microsoft_Teams.pdf on Piazza (Additional Reading)
 - Paper required for Scrum Quiz!

Software Life Cycle

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- AKA: Life Cycle Model, Software Process or Software Development Process, Software Process Model

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- Describes how to construct a software product

Software Life Cycle

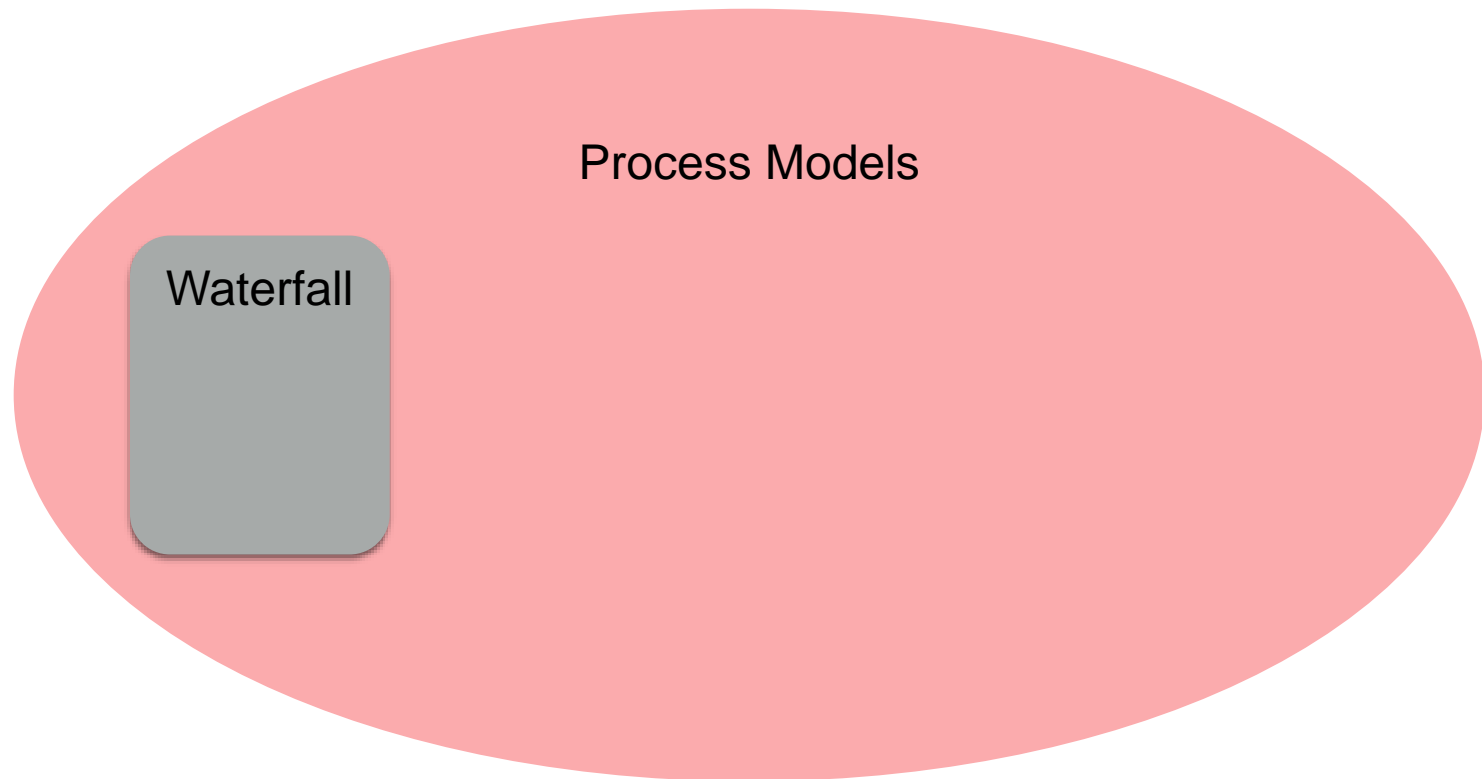
- AKA: Life Cycle Model, Software Process or Software Development Process, Software Process Model
- Describes how to construct a software product
 - *Activities*: what you do (e.g., *requirements capture, design, implementation, integration and testing*, etc)
 - *Stages (AKA phases)*: the sequence in which you perform those activities
 - *Artifacts*: what you deliver (e.g., requirements document, product code, tests, documentation...)

Process Models: Big Picture

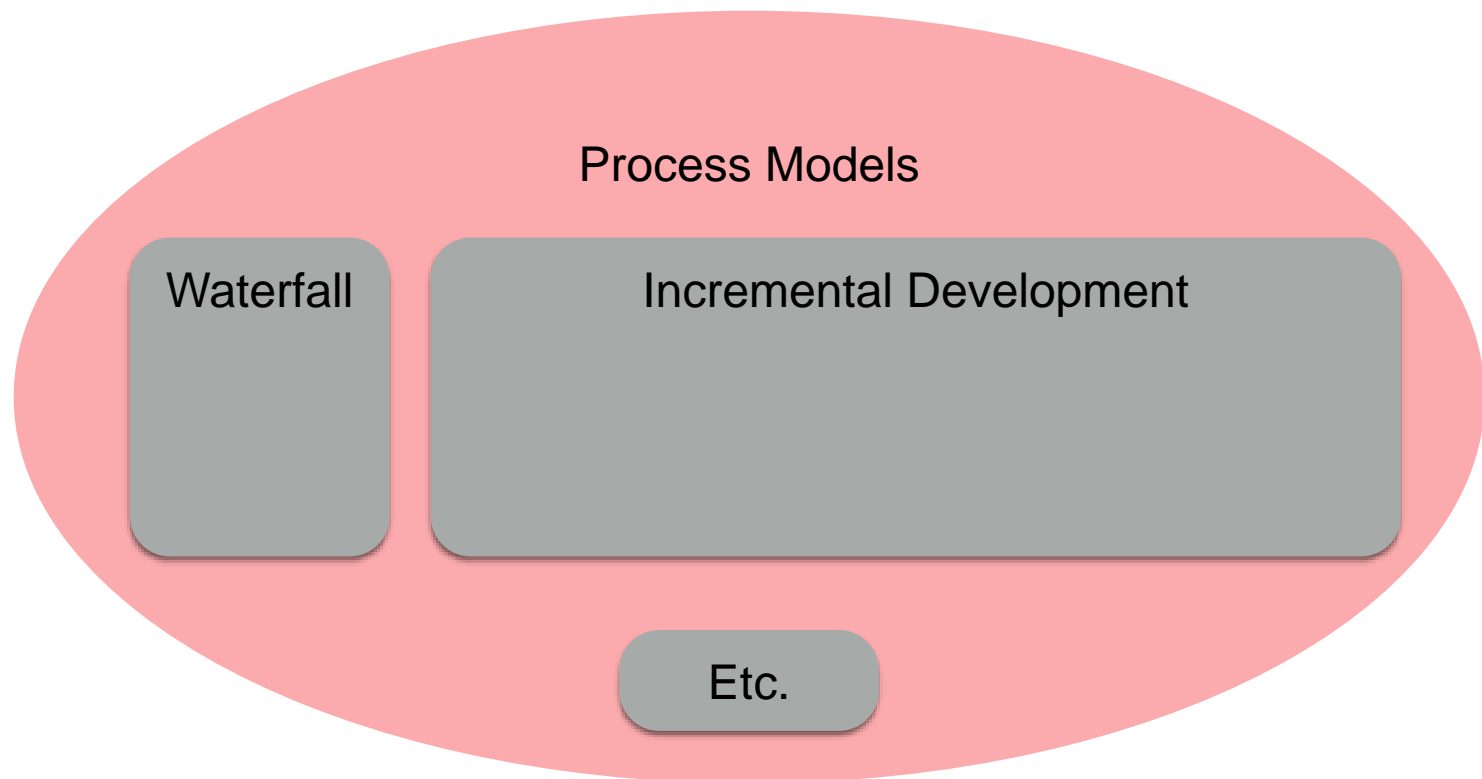


Process Models

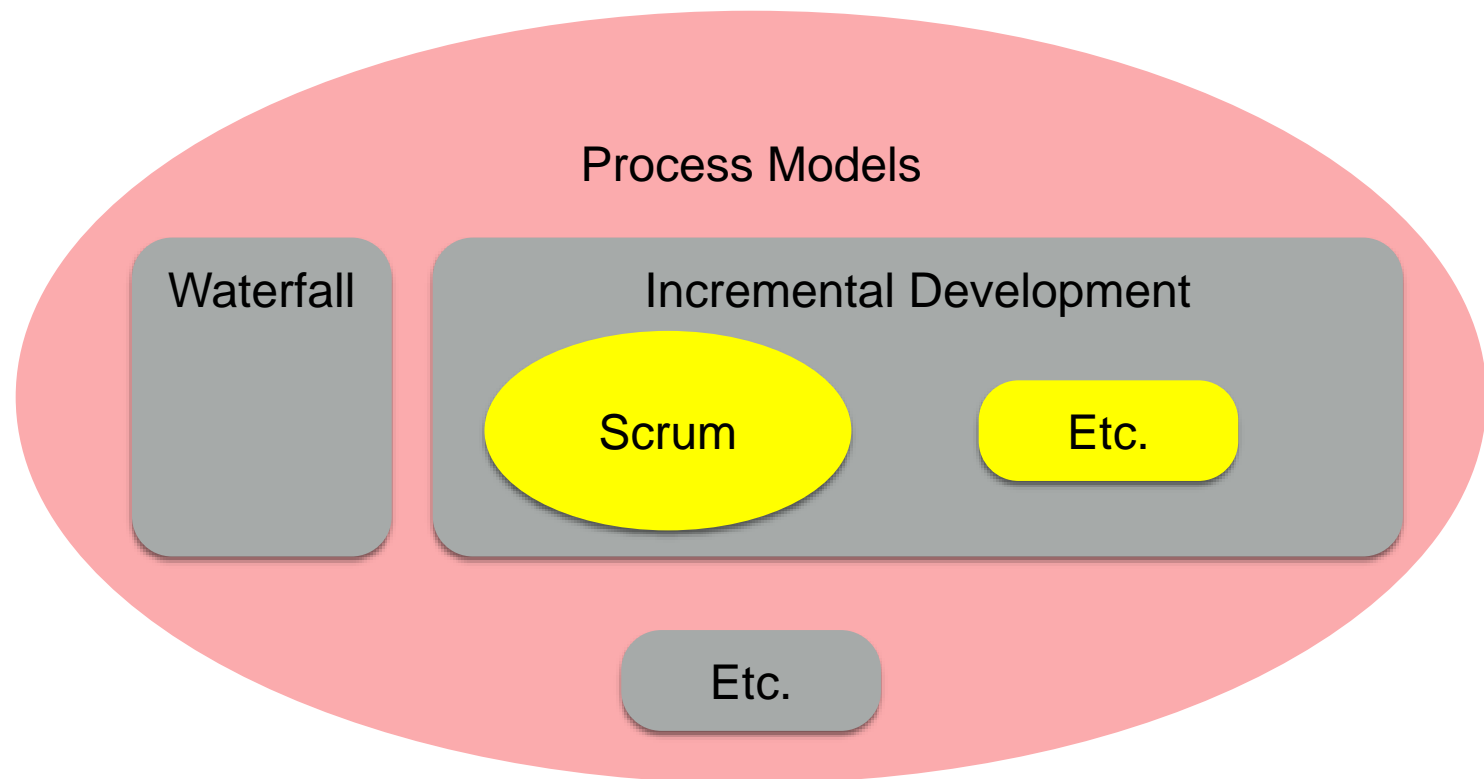
Process Models: Big Picture



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Process Models: Big Picture



Scrum Overview

The Scrum Process Model

- There are *many agile life cycle models*, e.g.:
 - XP (Extreme Programming)
 - Lean Software Development
 - Kanban
 - Crystal
 - etc.
- We'll cover *Scrum* in detail because of its popularity

The Scrum Process Model

- Arguably, Scrum is not really a software development life cycle
- Lacks engineering practices (e.g. coding, unit-level tests, etc.)
- Originally published in Harvard Business Review (1986Takeuchi.pdf) and almost didn't mention software

The Scrum Process Model

- However..., Scrum can be adapted for software development
- Minimal up-front planning
- Builds product in a series of stages called *sprints*

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- Not exactly
- You had a life cycle appropriate for small products such as classroom assignments

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- *Code and Fix*
- AKA *Cowboy Coding*



Scrum is an Agile Life Cycle

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- Agile refers to a life cycle's responsiveness to change
 - **Functionality**: What does the end user need the product to do?
 - **Schedule**: When will we deliver the functionality to the users?
 - **Design**: How will we implement the functionality?
 - **Technologies/Tools**: What existing technologies (e.g. frameworks, web servers, platforms, databases, etc.) and tools will we use?

Scrum is Deceptively Simple

- Scrum is succinctly described in Sims and Johnson, *SCRUM: A Breathtakingly Brief and Agile Introduction*. Dymaxicon. 2012.
- Scrum describes only a few items:
 - Roles
 - Artifacts
 - Sprint Cycle
- Business managers understand Scrum
- Simplicity may explain Scrum's popularity

Scrum focuses on Project Management,
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- Scrum lacks Software Engineering practices
 - Pair programming (or even programming!)
 - Code reviews
 - Test-driven development
 - Static analysis
 - Continuous integration
- Scrum focuses on how to manage a project
- We develop software with engineering practices

Scrum + Engineering Practices

- Scrum, augmented with software engineering practices, has delivered high quality products
- Scrum without engineering practices may be dangerous as its critics attest
- Thus... many authors have concluded: Scrum is inadequate by itself

Scrum + Engineering Practices

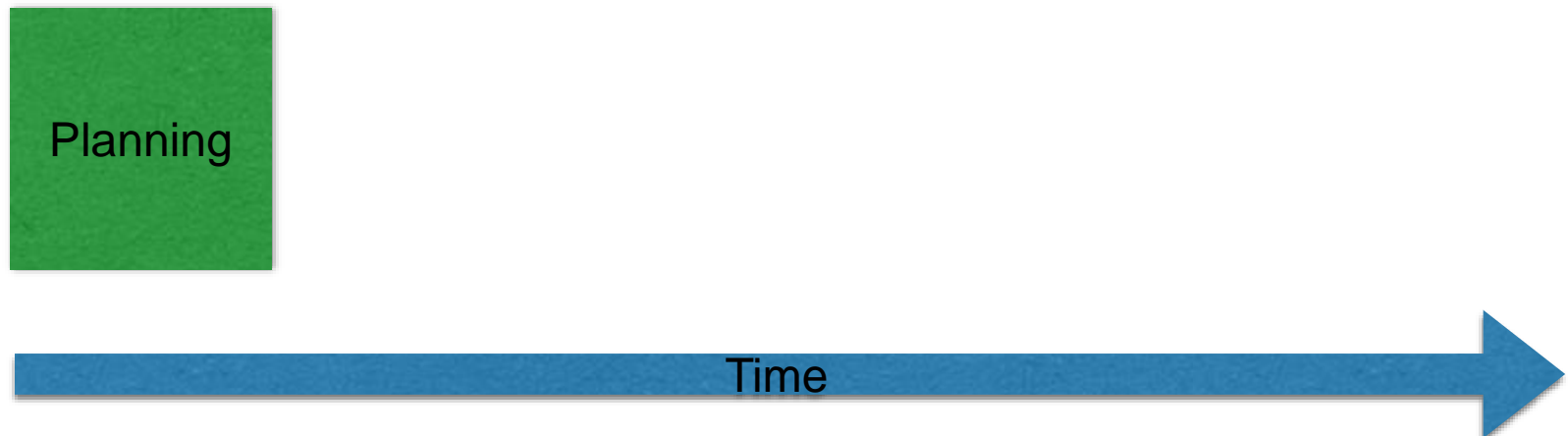
- Software Engineers often **augment Scrum with Extreme Programming's** (another agile life cycle) **engineering practices**
 - Test Driven Development and Unit-Level Testing
 - Pair Programming
 - Continuous Integration

Scrum + Engineering Practices

- We will use additional software engineering practices
 - Static analysis
 - Code reviews
 - Source code control
 - Code coverage instrumentation

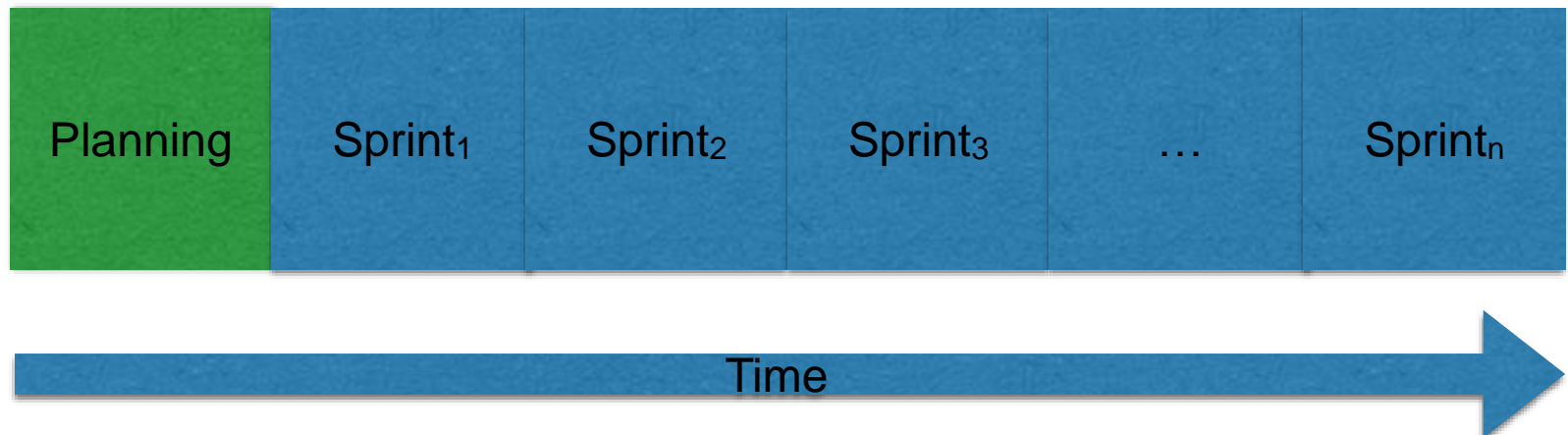
Scrum: Overview

- Do a little **up-front planning** to produce an initial *Product Backlog* (i.e., a prioritized list of *User Stories* describing what the product needs to do)



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- Do a little **up-front planning** to produce an initial *Product Backlog* (i.e., a prioritized list of *User Stories* describing what the product needs to do)
- Then conduct a series of *sprints*, each **releasing a fully tested implementation** of the product
 - Each release includes **additional (incremental)** functionality



Scrum Roles

Scrum Roles

- Everyone on a scrum team serves in one of these roles
 - Product Owner (PO)
 - Scrum Master (SM)
 - (Multiple) Developers (Team members)

Scrum Roles: Product Owner (PO)

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- Champions business and customer interests
- Communicates the product vision
- Responsible for maximizing the return the business gets on it's investment
- PO = "interface (proxy) between team and customer"

Scrum Roles: Product Owner (PO)

- Accountable for the *User Stories* and *Acceptance Criteria*, that go into the *Product Backlog*:
 - directly writing/creating them or
 - arranging for the Development Team to write them
- Creates *Acceptance Criteria (test cases)* for each *User Story*
- Prioritizes the *User Stories* in the *Product Backlog*

Scrum Roles: Product Owner (PO)

- Provides rapid feedback to the team
- PO is usually the most demanding role on a scrum team