



# Lecture 3 – Scrum II

Software Engineering & Project  
Faculty of SET – School of  
Computer Science

**make  
history.**



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# Overview

## 1. Recap

## 2. Scrum Process

1. Daily scrum
2. Sprint review
3. Sprint retrospective

## 3. Scrum Definitions

1. Project vision
2. Definition of Done (DoD)

## 4. Scrum Techniques

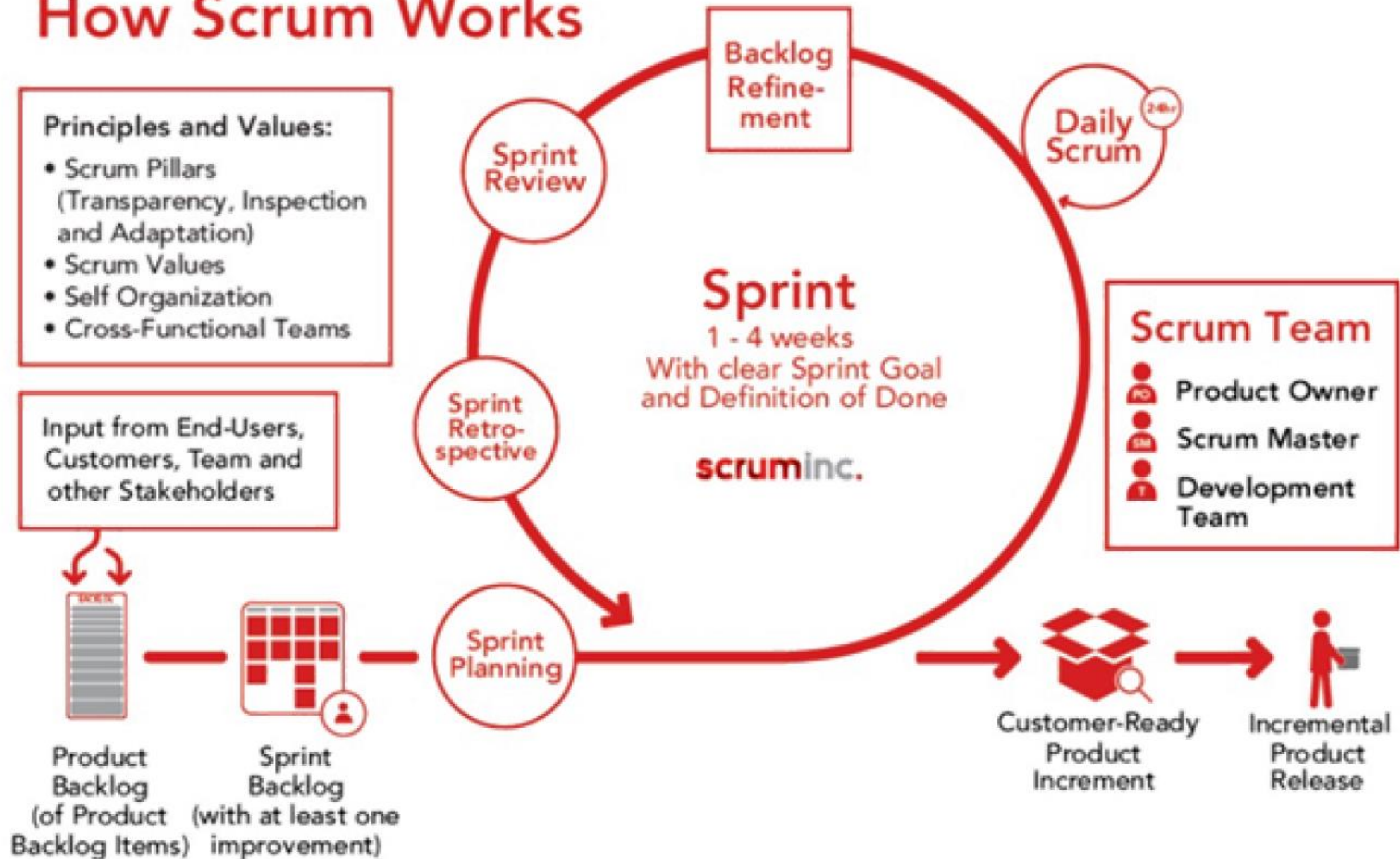
1. Refactoring
2. Test-driven development (TDD)
3. Behaviour-driven development (BDD)

## 5. Scrum Tool

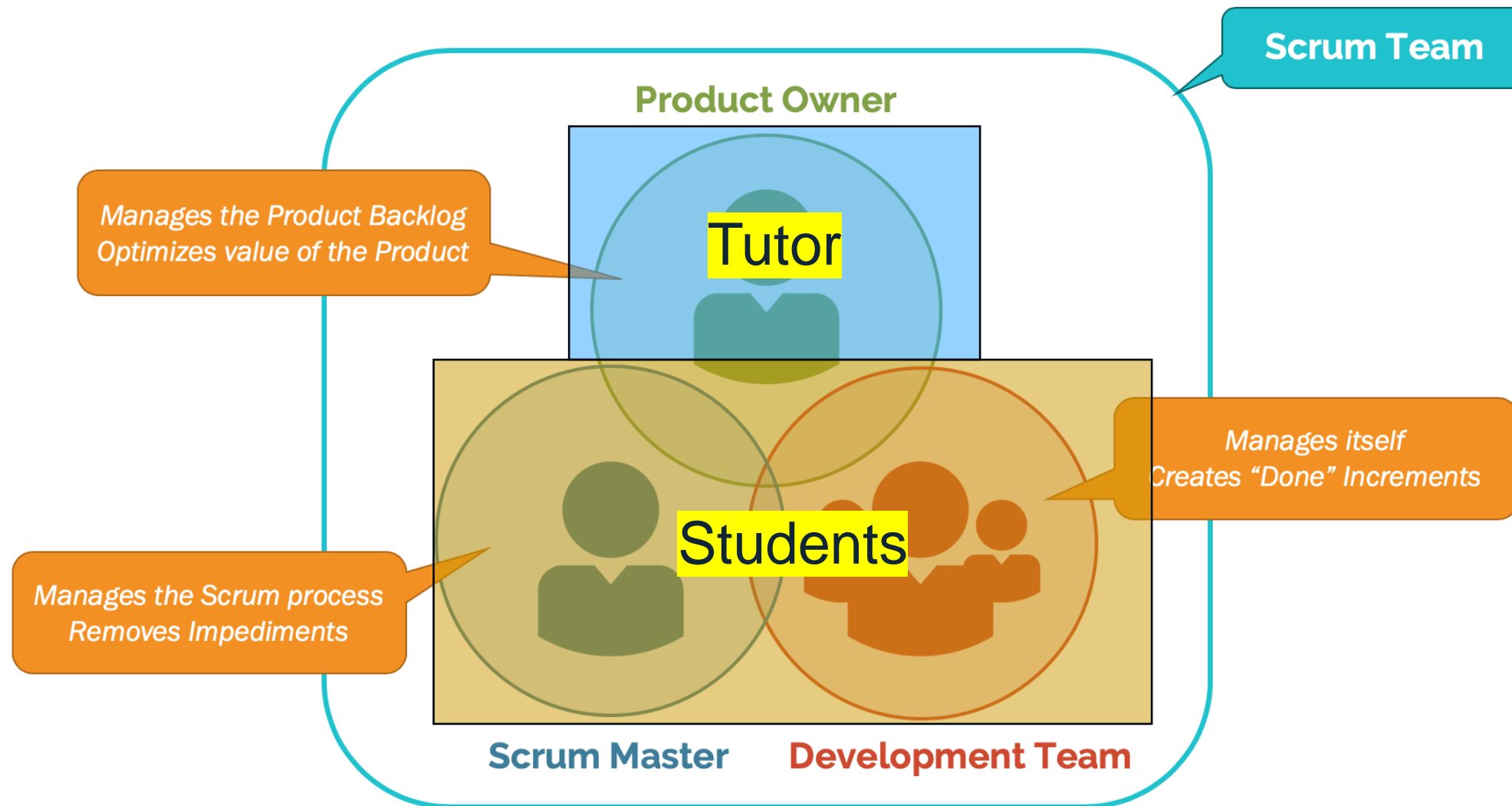
1. Github Projects



# How Scrum Works



## Scrum Team Roles



## Concept Refresh

# Concept Refresh

## Development Team (DT)

- Flexible / cross-functional: no fixed roles (e.g. backend / frontend)
- Self-organised: minimum management
- **Accountable** for their work
- Owns (manages) sprint backlog
- 3-9 people – 2 pizzas!

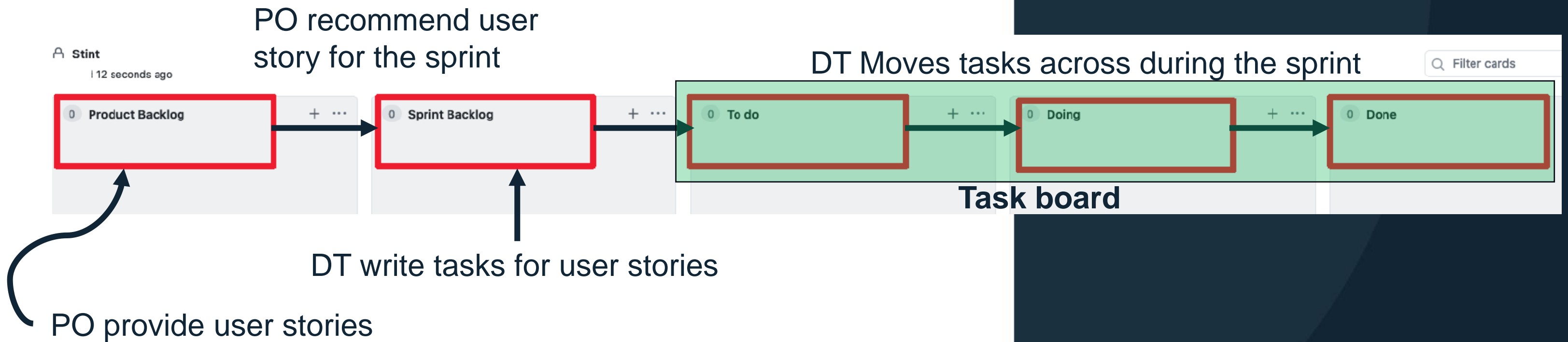


### Task:

- Produce potentially deliverable software per sprint
- Communicate with PO to maintain product backlog
- Estimate work complexity
- Self-improvement!

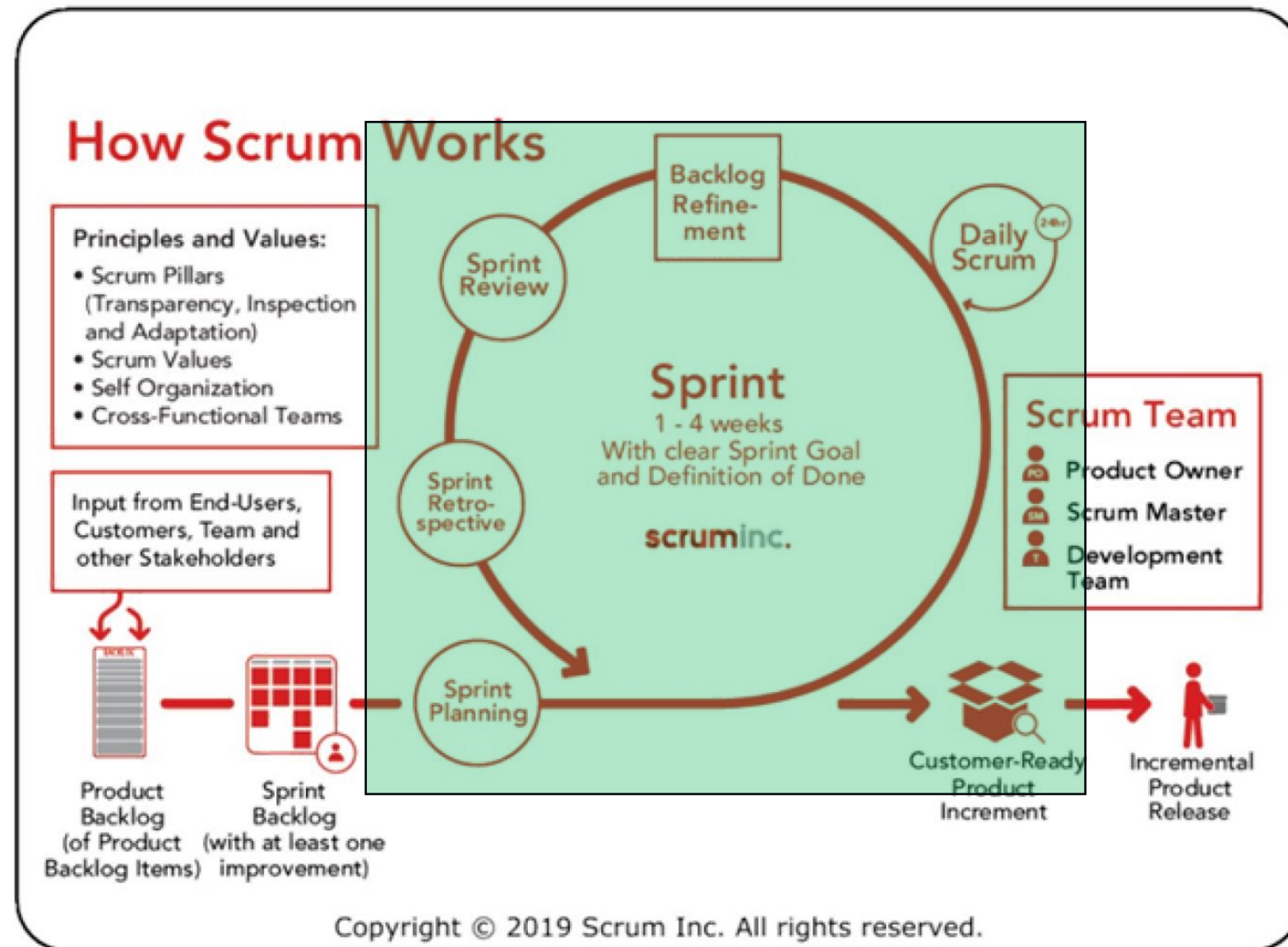
# Concept Refresh

## Task board



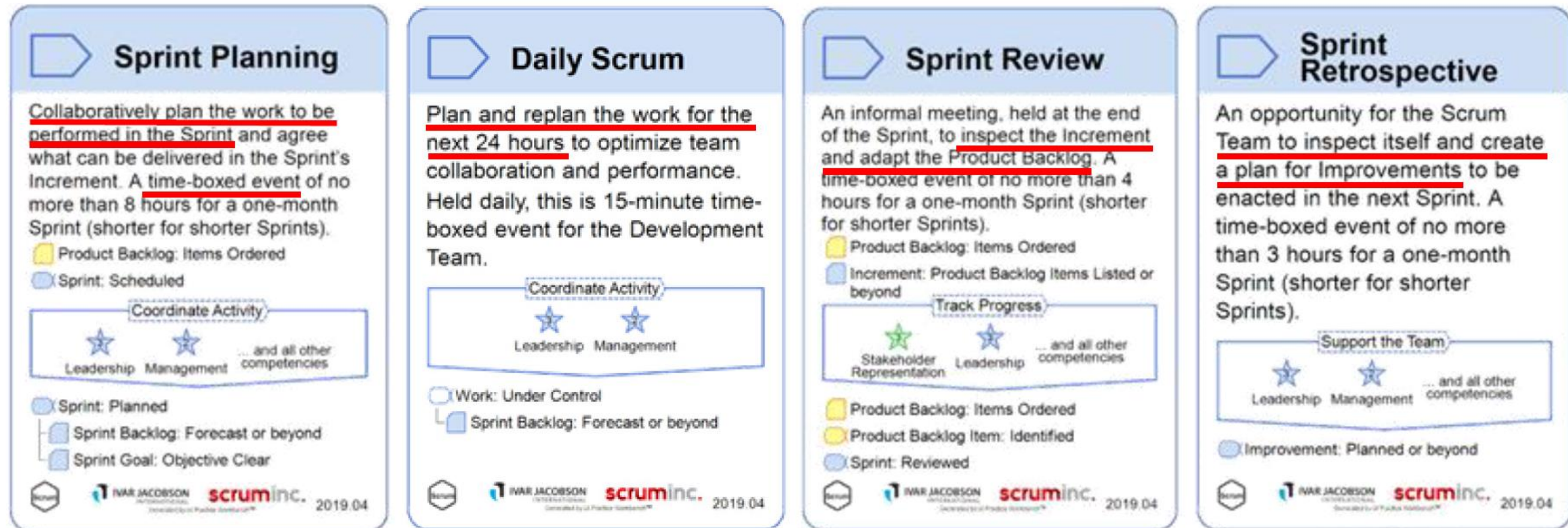


# Scrum Events



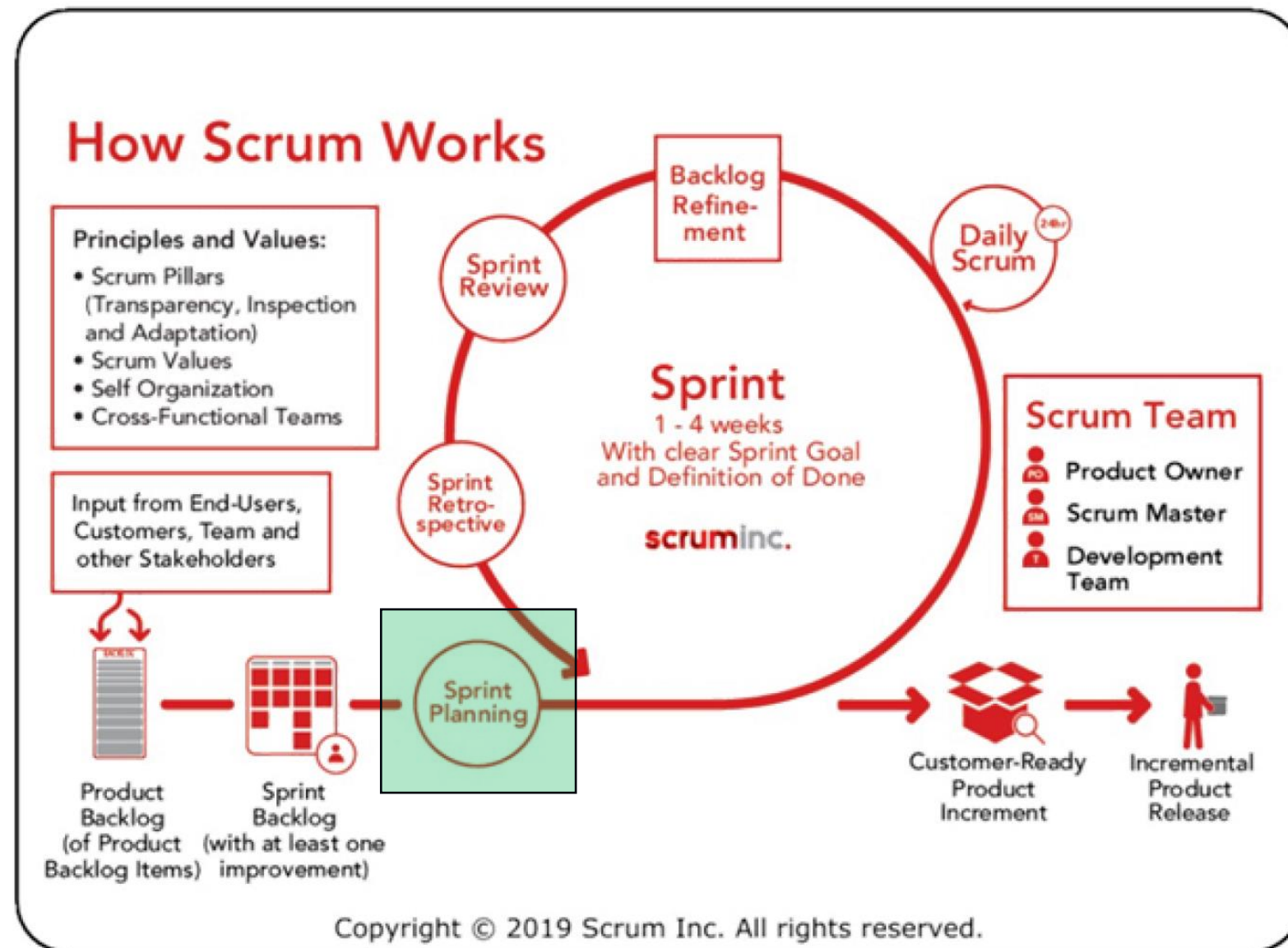
- When are scrum roles determined?
- When are tasks assigned?
- How is progress assessed?
- SM should facilitate all these meetings – find time, keep meeting on track, etc.

# Scrum Events Overview





# Recap: Sprint planning / kickoff



## When?

- Before every sprint, <8hr for 1-month sprint

## Who?

- PO (tutor), DT, SM

## What?

- PO propose user stories for the sprint
- DT decide on final focus
- Populate sprint backlog with tasks

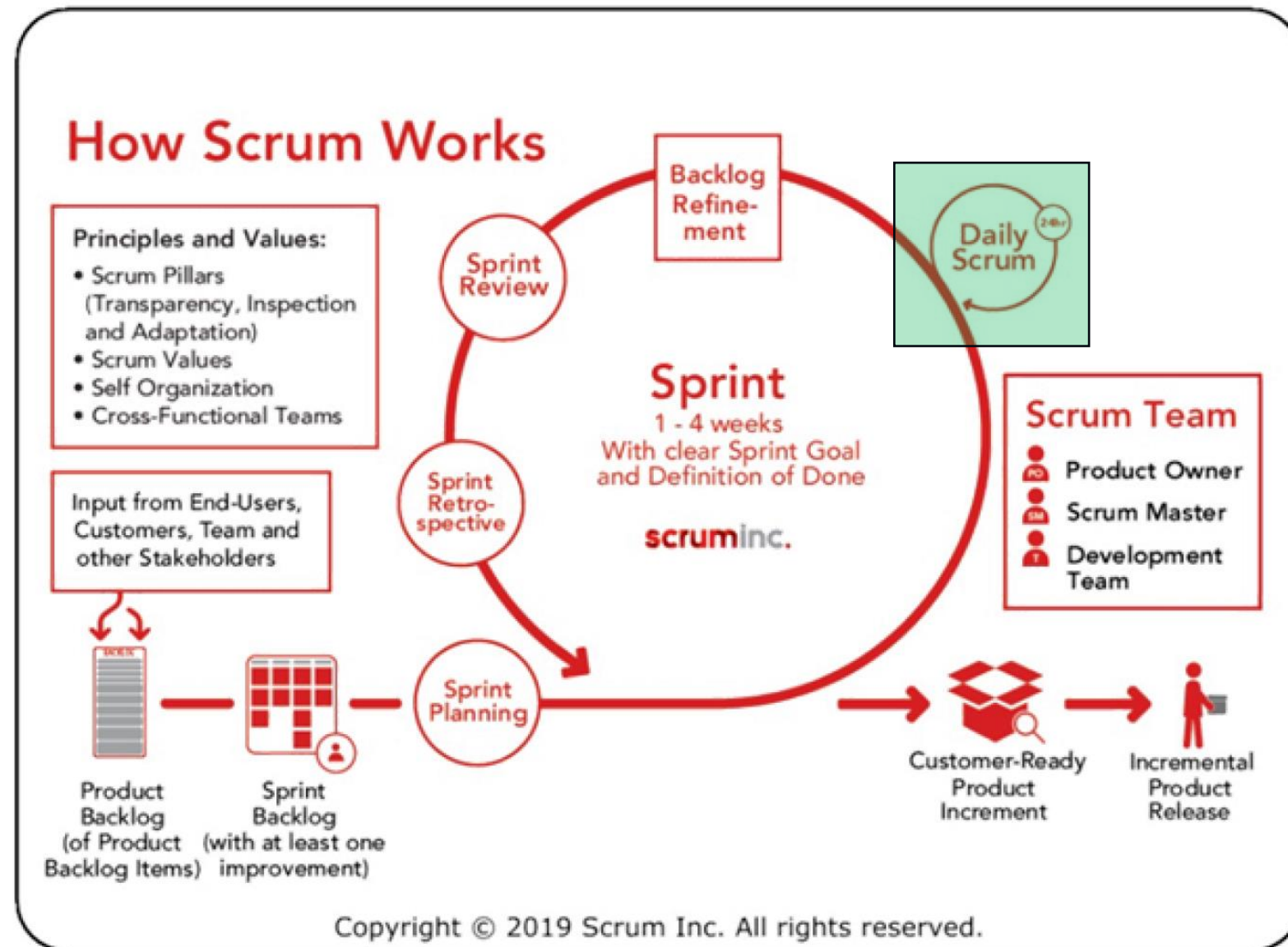
## Why?

- Decide sprint goal, define what can be delivered in this sprint

Tutor will plan first kickoff

Future planning should be done by DT & SM

# Recap: Daily Scrum / Stand-up



## When?

- Every day at the same time (ideally), ~15min

## Who?

- DT, SM

## What?

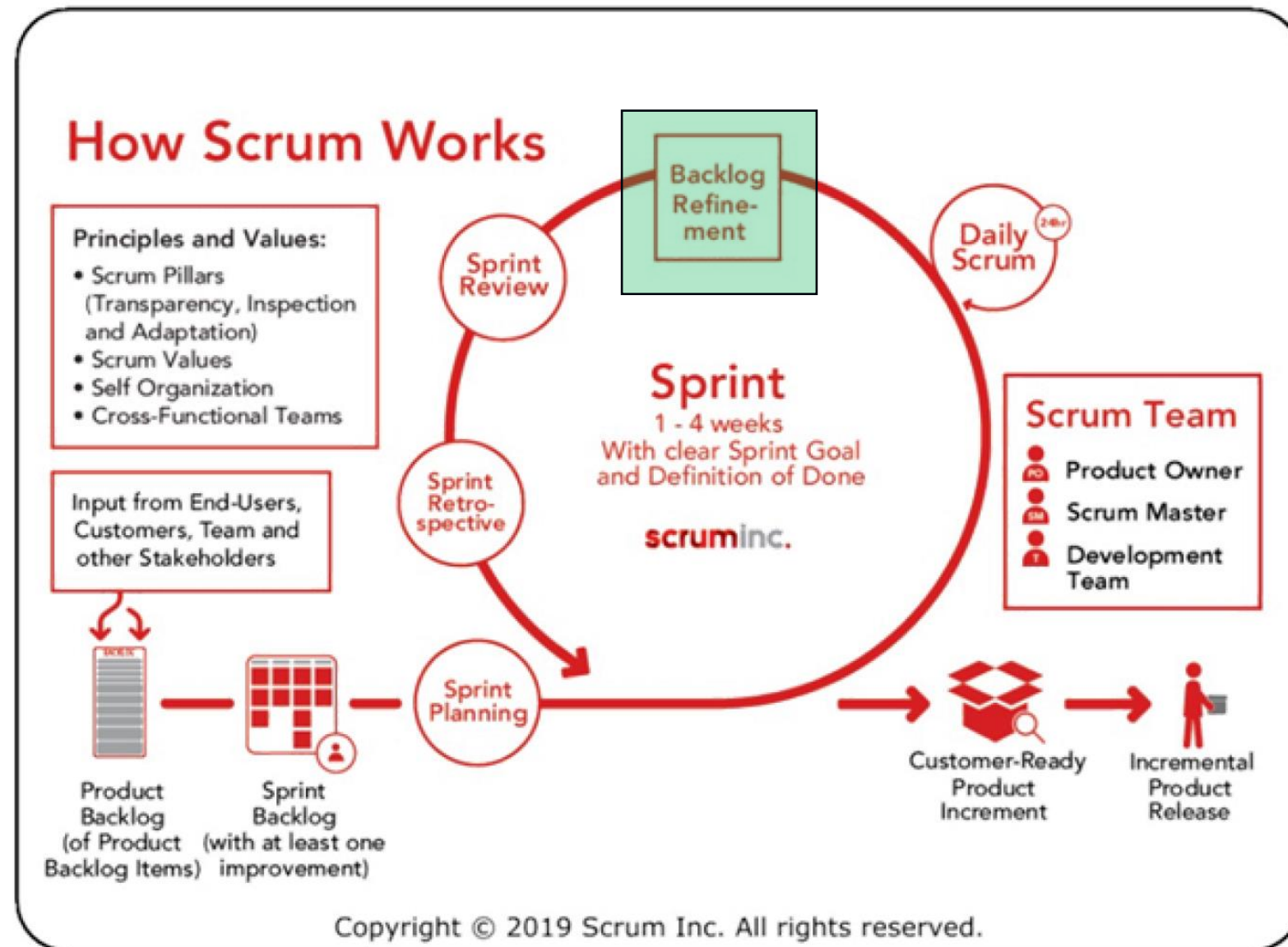
- What have you done yesterday?
- What do you plan to do today?
- Are there any challenges / impediments?
- Update sprint backlog and task board

## Why?

- Team pulse check, remove blocks, ensure velocity, clear confusion



# Backlog Refinement



## When?

- Ongoing / No fixed time – recommended 1hr/wk

## Who?

- DT, SM, PO (not in SEP version due to time)

## What?

- Reviews future user stories to ensure relevance
- Add details necessary to describe the work needed for a user story
- Estimate user story complexity and refactor

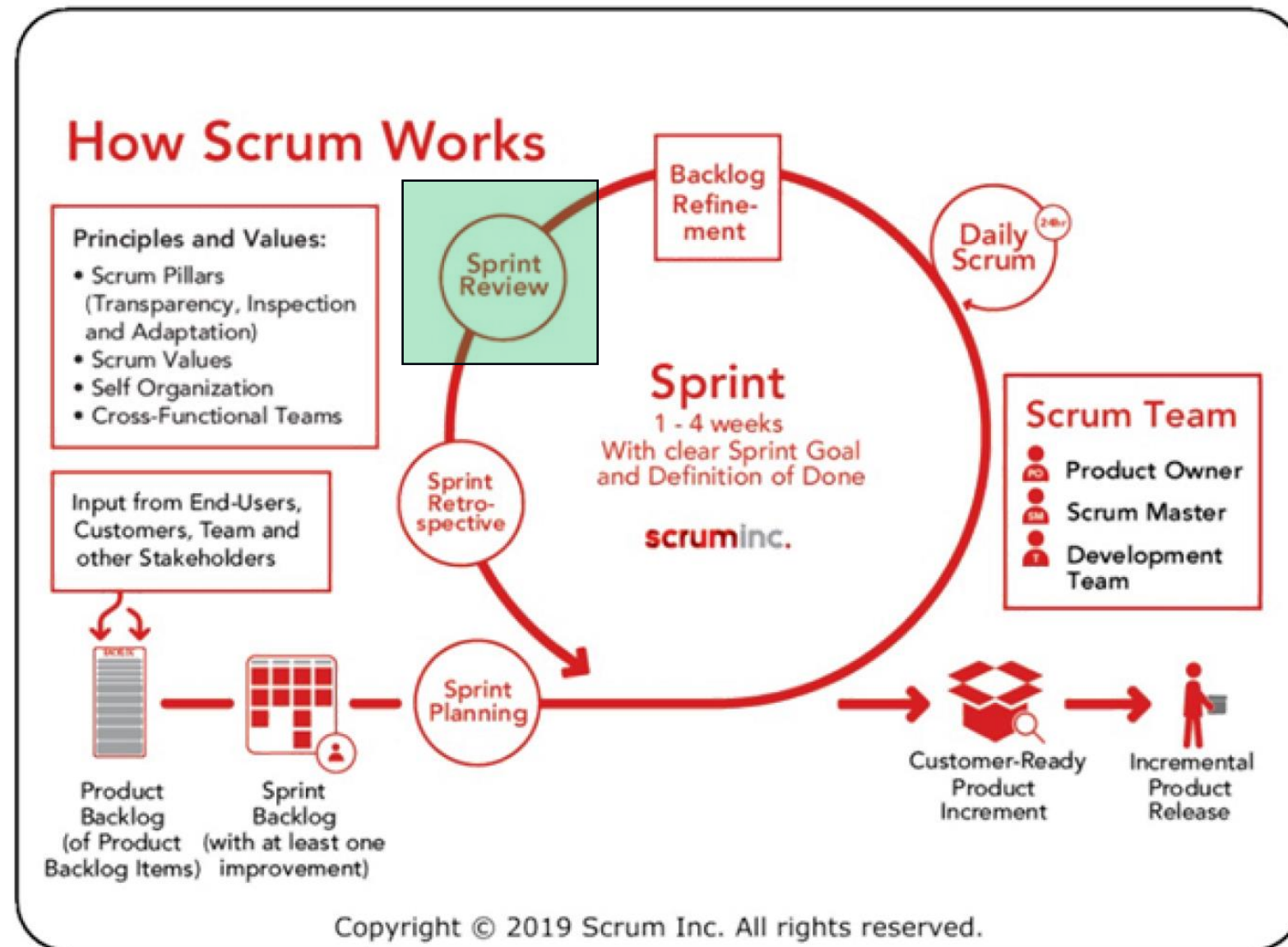
## Why?

- Ensure backlog stays relevant and concise





# Sprint Review



## When?

- Immediately after sprint (depends on tutor availability), <4hr for 1-month sprint

## Who?

- DT, SM, PO

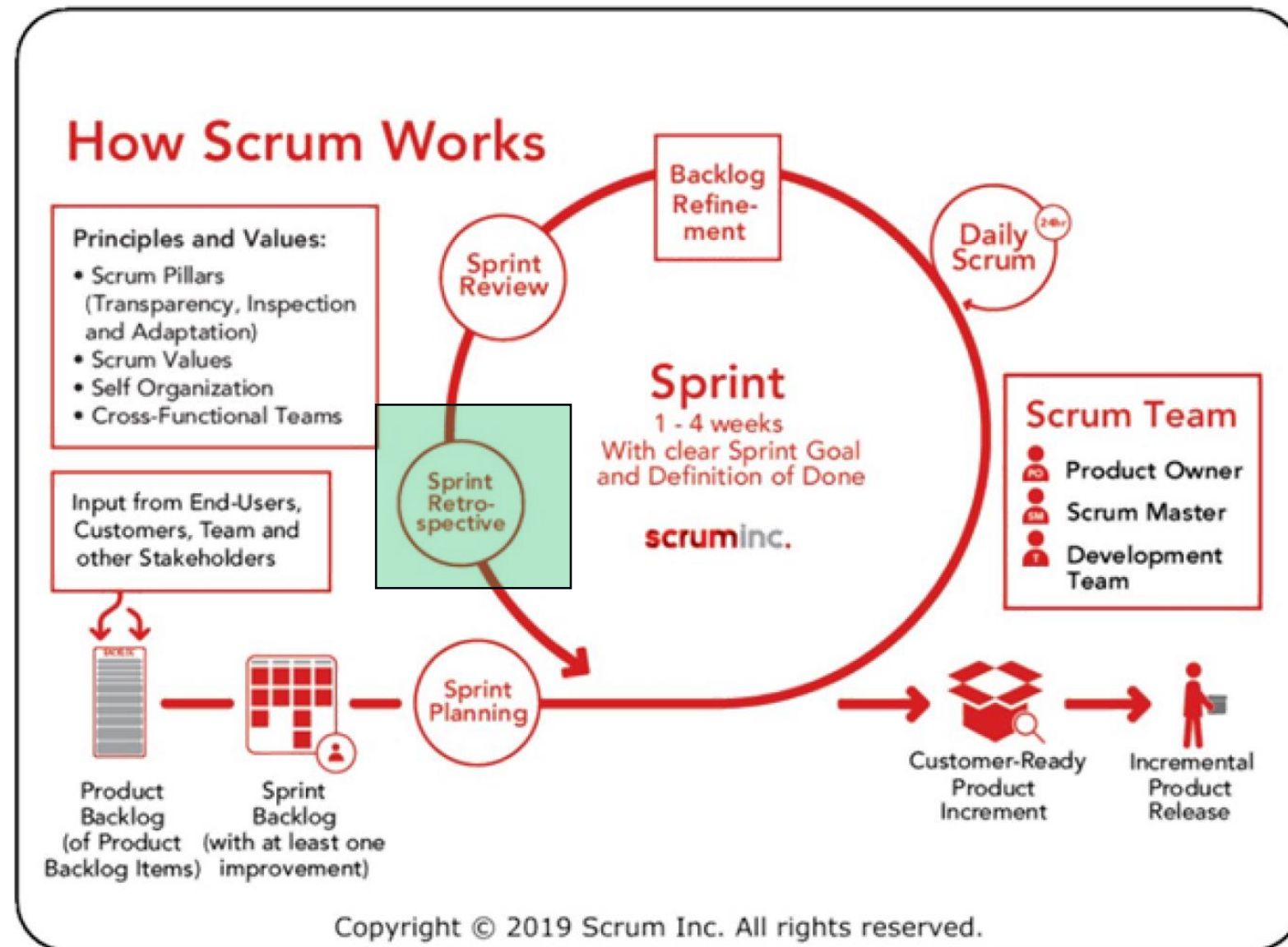
## What?

- PO (DT/SM in SEP) summarise sprint progress, include what's done and what's not
- DT explains what went well, problems & solutions
- DT demo product so far, Q&A
- PO review product backlog
- Informal and interactive

## Why?

- Review and reflect **product creation**, inspect increment of sprint, adapt product backlog

# Sprint Retrospective



## When?

- After sprint review, before sprint planning, <3hr for 1-month sprint

## Who?

- DT, SM, PO (not in SEP version)

## What?

- What went well in the sprint?
- What could be improved?
- What will the team commit to improve next sprint?
- Reflect definition of done

## Why?

- Review and reflect **scrum process**, inspect the process, adapt for next sprint
- Good for sprint retrospective assignment

...and back to sprint planning!

# Scrum Rule of Thumbs in SEP

- Sprints are always 2-week long
  - 5 sprints this semester
- Except the first kickoff meeting, all sprint planning & sprint review are held together for 25min
- PO (tutor) will only be in this meeting
- SMs are expected to lead the meetings

5	21 August	Mo: Architecture ( <a href="#">Slides</a> ↓ )  Th: -  Fr: Real Time Software Design ( <a href="#">Slides</a> ↓ )	<a href="#">Sprint 1 Review and Sprint 2 Planning (25min)</a>  <a href="#">Sprint 2</a>	<a href="#">Retrospective Sprint 1</a>  <a href="#">Quiz 5</a>  <a href="#">Snapshot 2.1</a>
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## Project Vision

- Usually provided by PO – but write your own for initial report
- Key components:
  - What is the goal and purpose of this project?
  - What are the benefits for the users?
  - What are the key attributes of the project to meet user's needs?
  - How will the team achieve these attributes?
- Concise, Unambiguous, not technical

Example framework:

For (target customer)  
Who (statement of need or opportunity)  
The (product name) is a (product category)  
That (key benefit, reason to buy)  
Unlike (primary competitive alternative)  
Our product (statement of primary differentiation)

# Scrum Definitions

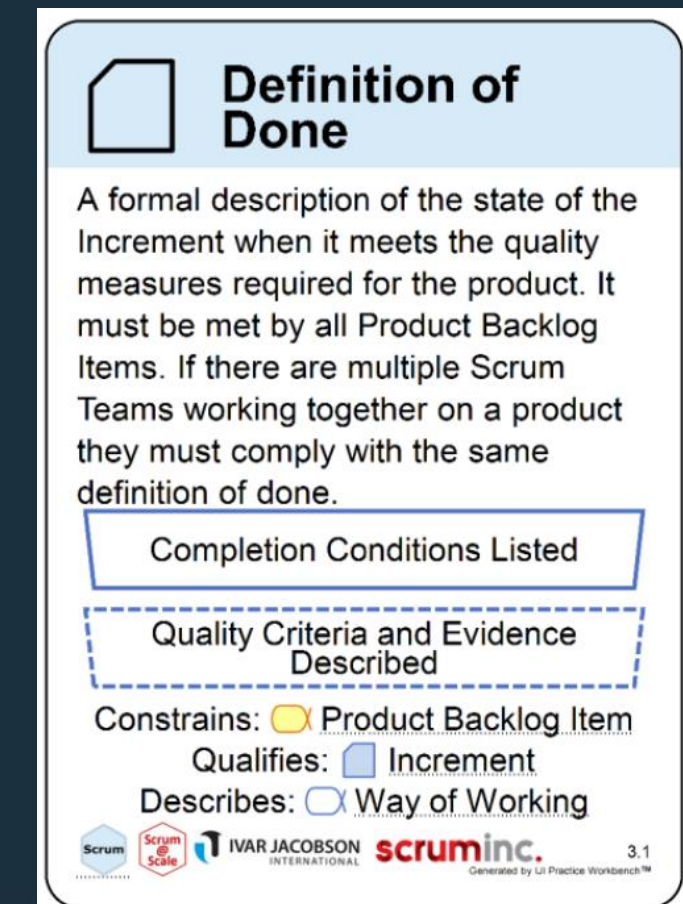
What needs to be  
decided?

## Definition of Done

- Should be defined as soon as possible – ideally in / after first kickoff meeting
- Share across all teams (not in SEP to give each team more experience in creating their own)
- Criteria for quality control, must be **met by all product backlog items**
  - Therefore, should be general enough to apply to all
- Examples:
  - Coding standards are used
  - Code is reviewed and has no bug
  - Sufficient documentations are provided
  - Tests written and passed
  - Built successfully on build server
  - Non-functional requirements met (performance, availability, etc.)
  - Fulfils all acceptance criteria

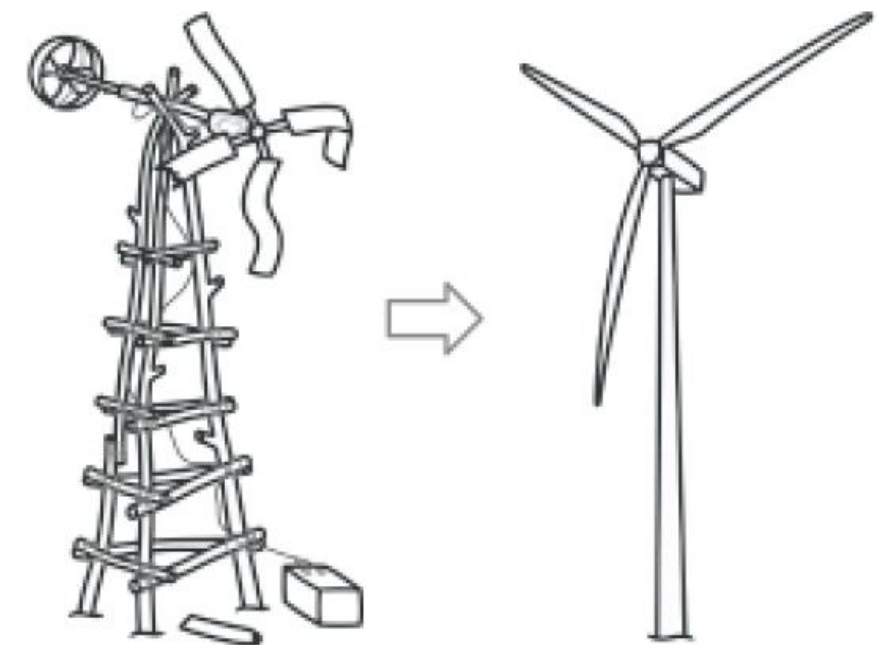
# Scrum Definitions

## What needs to be decided?



# Refactoring

- = process of restructuring existing source code without changing its external behaviour
  - Reduces complexity, improves flexibility
  - Make the code easier to maintain and extend
- Agile  $\neq$  no consideration of software architecture!
- Could be a product backlog item, or (indirectly) incorporated in definition of done





# Refactoring Could be...

- Detect similar code used in multiple functions/methods/classes and move to a commonly used function/method/class
- Detect and remove unused code -> good documentation!
- Renaming variable / class / methods
- Extract parts of code into a new method
- IDEs (e.g. Visual Studio) generally supports common refactoring methods

## How to make sure refactoring doesn't change external behaviour?

- Tests & test automation



# Test-Driven Development

- **Idea:** develop **test cases** before implementing a feature
- **Process:**
  1. Write a list of test cases
  2. Before implementing feature, run test cases and **make sure they fail**
  3. Implement feature
  4. Run test cases and see if any still fail – benchmarking
  5. Refactor code
- “Test cases” = unit tests normally
  - acceptance test-driven development – focus on user & acceptance criteria over functionality



# Behaviour-Driven Development

- **Idea:** develop **expected behaviour** before implementing / creating a feature in a form that both customers and developers understand
- User-story-driven: reuse behaviours defined in user stories & acceptance criteria
- Recap on acceptance criteria & user story:

**Given**<precondition(s)>  
**When** <some user action(s)>  
**Then**<expected result>





# Behaviour-Driven Development Example

```
Given a 5 by 5 game
When I toggle the cell at (3, 2)
Then the grid should look like
.....
.....
.....
..X..
.....
When I toggle the cell at (3, 1)
Then the grid should look like
.....
.....
.....
..X..
..X..
When I toggle the cell at (3, 2)
Then the grid should look like
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
..X..
```



Framework helps  
developer implementing  
the corresponding code

```
private Game game;
private StringRenderer renderer;

@Given("a $width by $height game")
public void theGameIsRunning(int width, int height) {
    game = new Game(width, height);
    renderer = new StringRenderer();
    game.setObserver(renderer);
}

@When("I toggle the cell at ($column, $row)")
public void iToggleTheCellAt(int column, int row) {
    game.toggleCellAt(column, row);
}

@Then("the grid should look like $grid")
public void theGridShouldLookLike(String grid) {
    assertThat(renderer.asString(), equalTo(grid));
}
```

Example: BDD for Game of Life with JBehave

([https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Behavior-driven\\_development#Tooling\\_examples](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Behavior-driven_development#Tooling_examples))



# Scrum Tool – Github Project

Once the projects are released, you will be invited to a github repository

- This makes it easier for tutors to check your progress
- You will be using the project board in the repository for backlog & task board
- Make sure to sign in using <https://github.cs.adelaide.edu.au/login> so we can add you

**Demo time!**

# Takeaways

1. Sprint planning -> daily scrums -> sprint review -> sprint retrospective
2. Concept of project vision and Definition of Done (DoD)
3. Refactoring, Test-Driven, Behaviour-Driven as scrum techniques to lead development

