

# Recent Changes

- Updated self-organization section
- Replaced stories to tasks to stories with cake slicing (similar exercise)
- Changed Agile Manifesto Exercise
- Small updates to backlog grooming and iteration planning
- New material on story points
- New explanation of velocity

# Instructor Session Preparation

- Create parking lot area
- Post start/stop times and breaks
- Create a transformation backlog area
- Have the participants make name tags
- Don't forget the retro at the end!

# Agile Whole Team Training



# Mixing it Up



5 min

- No more than 7 people per table
- Each team/table needs
  - At Least 1 person with a business or marketing background
  - At least one person with a project management background
  - Everybody else
    - 1 or more people with a development background (code, dba, etc)
    - 1 or more people with a testing background

# There Will be Check-in Time at the Breaks



**See posted start/stop and break times for details**

# Brent Hurley



## Credentials:

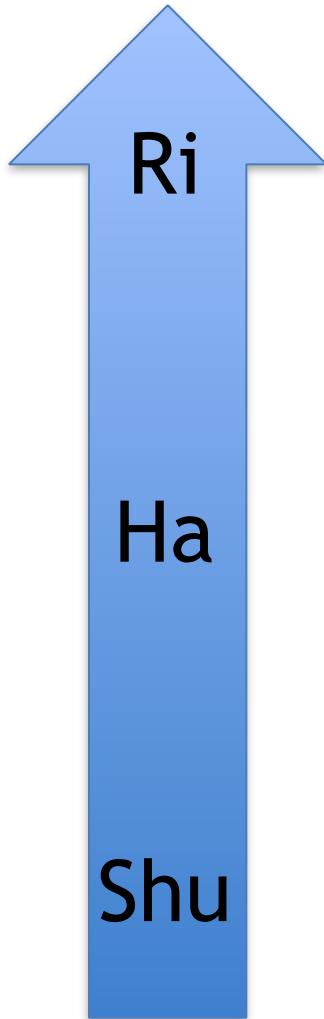
Certified DSDM Coach  
Certified Scrum Master  
Kanban Practitioner  
MBA, Open University, UK

- **AGILE REGIONAL DELIVERY LEAD** with the **ELIASSEN GROUP**
- Enterprise Agile practitioner with a proven track record leveraging agile concepts to develop value and consistently deliver results on behalf of Fortune 500 clients, start-ups and Governmental organizations.
- **Organizational:** Practiced Agile/Lean: Marketing, Finance and HR;
- **Industry expertise:** Financial Services, New Media, Cable & Telecommunications, Government, High Tech and Startups.
- **Geolocated:** used to dealing with Offshore models and worked in UK, Australia, Belgium and US, with teams all over the world.





# Learning Agile



**Transcend** - Agile has become second nature.

**Innovate** - break the rules, introduce new things.

**Follow** - learn and follow the rules by the book

# Learning Outcomes

- Agile
- Deming Cycle
- Shippability
- Scrum 101
- The value of Agile & Scrum
- Self-organization
- How to Go Agile



# Agenda

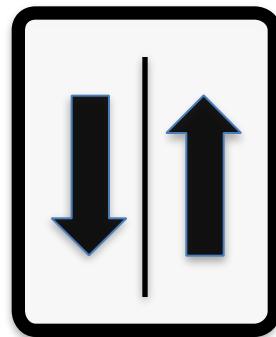


## Overview of Agile

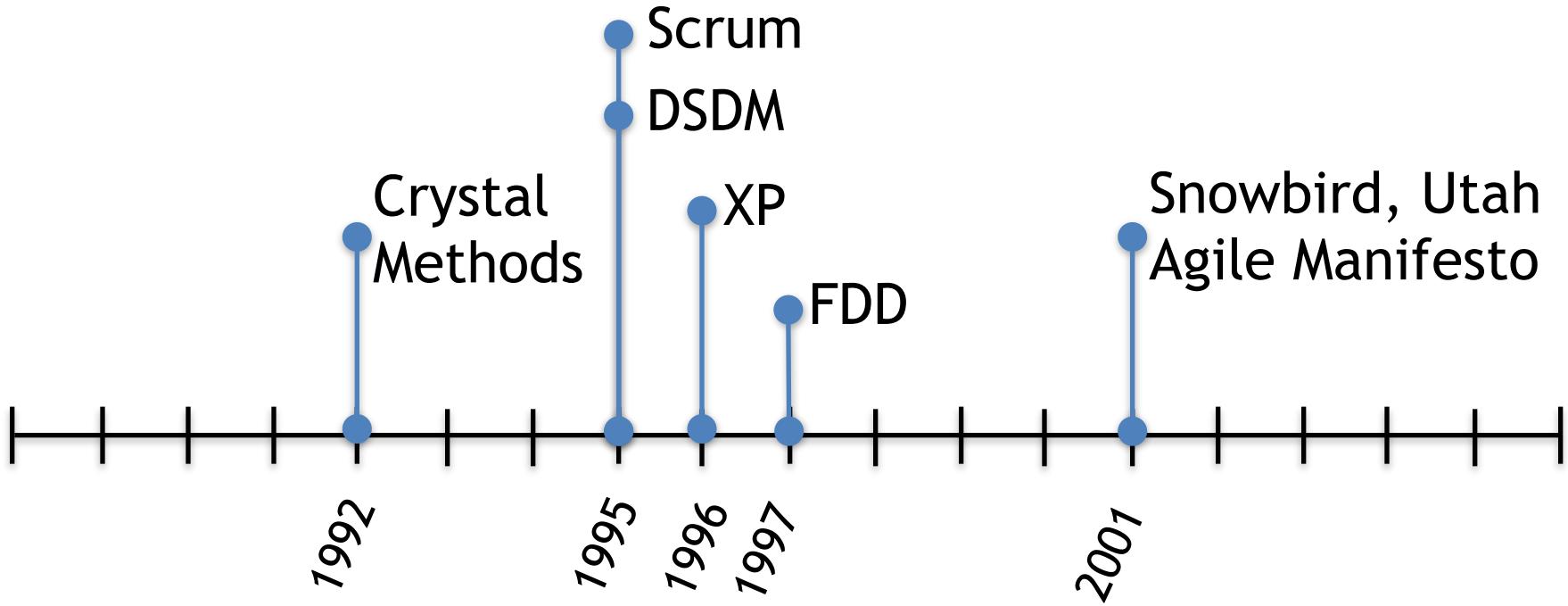
- Cross Functional Teams
- Product Vision, Epics, MVPs
- User stories
- Story splitting
- Agile Technical Practices
- Agile Planning
- Scrum
- Agile Flow
- Self-organization
- Distributed Agile
- Going Agile
- Wrap-up

# Agile: Simple and Disciplined

- 24/7 Operation
- Depends on human interaction
- Life-critical



# A Partial Agile Timeline



# Agile Manifesto - Values and Principles

We are uncovering better ways of developing software by doing it and helping others do it.

Values

"Individuals and interactions over processes and tools." **Scrum?**

"Working software over comprehensive documentation"

"Customer collaboration over contract negotiation"

"Responding to change over following a plan"

Principles

"Build projects around motivated individuals, give them the environment and support they need, and trust them to get the job done."

"Deliver working software frequently, from a couple of weeks to a couple of months, with a preference to the shorter timescale."

"Business people and developers must work together daily throughout the project."

"At regular intervals, the team reviews what was done, what went effective, then tunes and adjusts its behavior accordingly."

"Agile processes promote sustainable development. The sponsors, developers, and users should be able to maintain a constant pace indefinitely."

"Working software is the primary measure of progress."

"The most efficient and effective method of conveying information to and within a development team is face-to-face conversation."

"Simplicity -- the art of maximizing the amount of work not done -- is essential."



"The best architectures, requirements, and designs emerge from self-organizing teams" **XP?**

"Continuous attention to technical excellence and good design enhances agility."

"Our highest priority is to satisfy the customer through early and continuous delivery of valuable software."

"Customer satisfaction is the competitive advantage."

Strongly  
Agree

Agree

Disagree

Strongly  
Disagree

SA	A	D	SD
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			
7			
8			
9			
10			
11			
12			
13			
14			
15			
16			

# Exercise: What do you believe?



5 min

- Read each value and principle
- What do you personally believe?
- In general, not within any particular circumstances.
- For each, decide if you
  - Strongly agree
  - Agree
  - Disagree
  - Strongly Disagree

# Behaviors of a Person who “Strongly Agrees”

- You speak up when you see a value or principle being violated
- You look for opportunities to explain the values and principles
- When it is clearly not possible to practice one of the values or principles, you point it out and look for opportunities to make it possible
- You model the principles and values

**1:** While process and tools are important, individuals and interactions are more important.

**2:** You should build projects around motivated individuals, give them the environment and support they need, and trust them to get the job done.

**3:** The sponsors, development team, and users should work at a pace that they can sustain indefinitely.

**4:** The best architectures, requirements, and designs emerge from self-organizing teams (working in conjunction with users).

**5:** While sufficient documentation is important, working software is more important.

**6:** Deliver working software frequently. Every couple of months is good, but every couple of weeks is better.

**7:** Working software is the primary measure of progress.

**8:** We should focus on the simplest way to fully meet the need and only do something more elaborate when it is clear that a more elaborate solution is needed.

**9:** Continuous attention to technical excellence and good design is a good thing.

**10:** Contract negotiation is important, but customer collaboration is more important.

**11:** Business people and developers must work together daily throughout the project.

**12:** The most efficient and effective method of conveying information to and within a development team is face-to-face conversation.

**13:** Our highest priority is to satisfy the customer through early and continuous delivery of valuable software.

**14:** Planning is important, but responding to change is more important.

**15:** At regular intervals, the team should reflect on how to become more effective, then tune and adjust its behavior accordingly.

**16:** It should be easy and safe to replace unstarted work on the day before release with new work of higher customer value.

# Agile Techniques Come From the Agile Community

## Agile Manifesto



## Agile Community

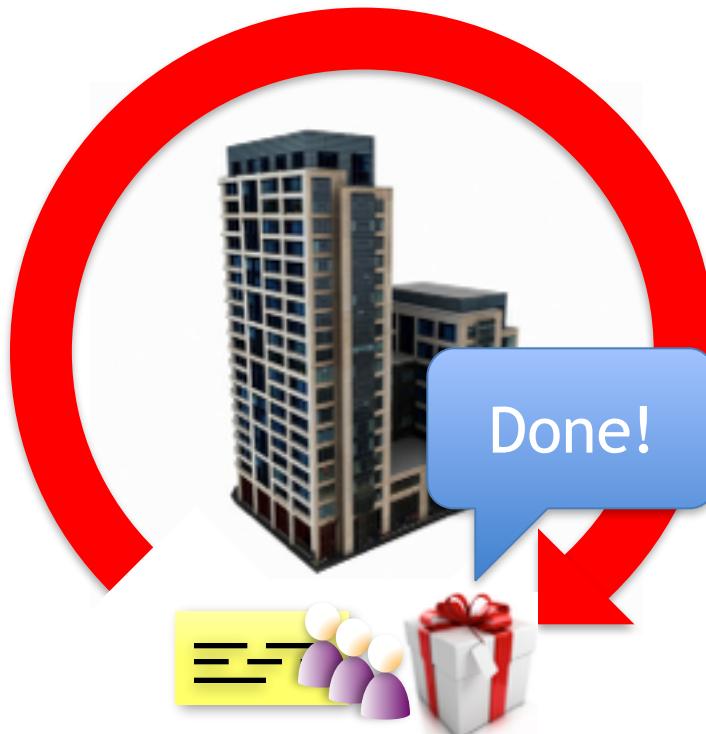


## Agile Toolkit

Scrum  
User stories  
Continuous Integration  
TDD  
Unit testing  
Kanban  
XP  
SAFe  
Enterprise Agility  
Etc.

**Agile** - an adjective that describes anything that supports the values and principles of the Agile Manifesto.

# Producing Value When it Really Matters



What does it take to get a  
hotfix/patch to your  
customer?

# Exercise: Benefits of “Done”



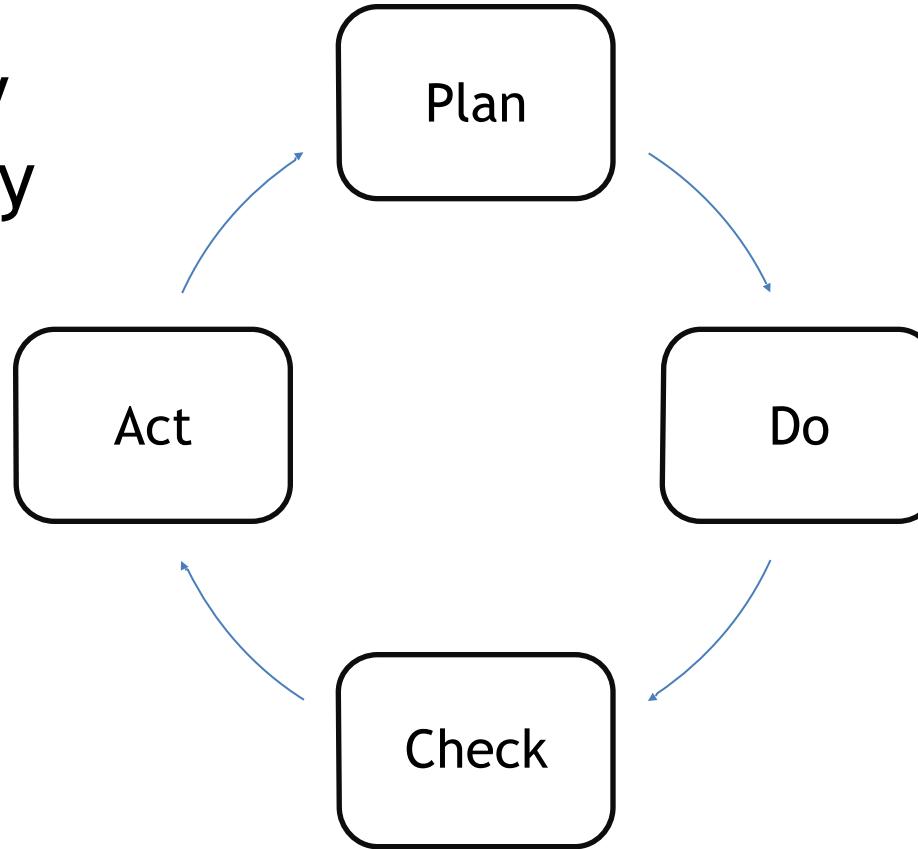
- As a team, create a list of the benefits of getting to “Done”
- Write a bulleted list on a card
- When you are done, bring your card(s) to the instructor

# Getting to Done Frequently

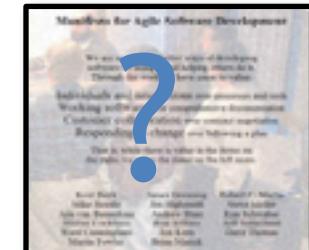
- Promotes discipline rather than bureaucracy
- Promotes skill building
- Enables empowerment
- Increases responsibility and accountability
- Amplifies all of the benefits of getting to done
- If it is good to be done, it is better to be done frequently
- People get better at things they do frequently

# Continuous Improvement Management Cycle

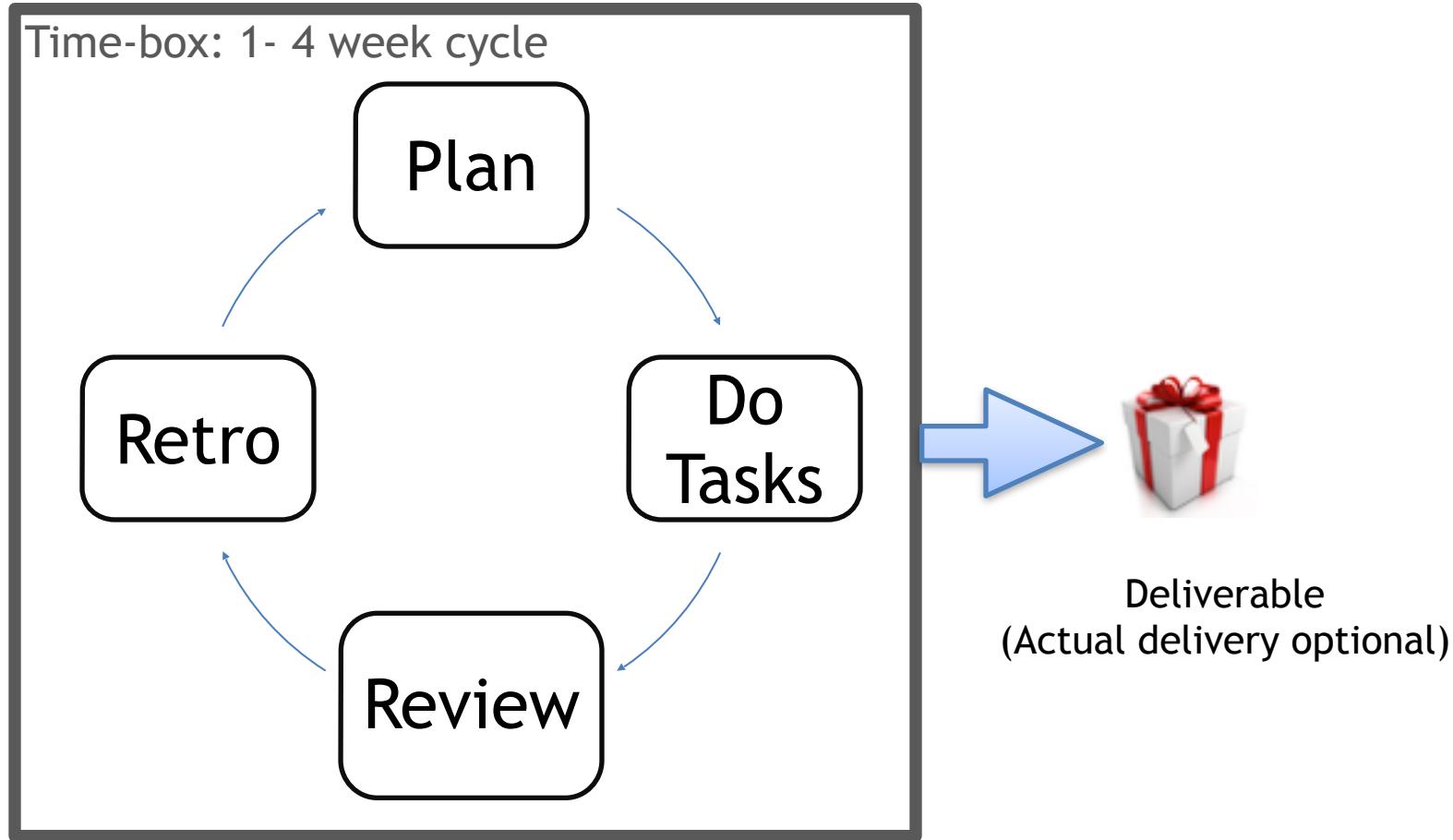
- Flexibility
- Real visibility
- Higher quality



Popularized by  
Dr. W. Edwards Deming

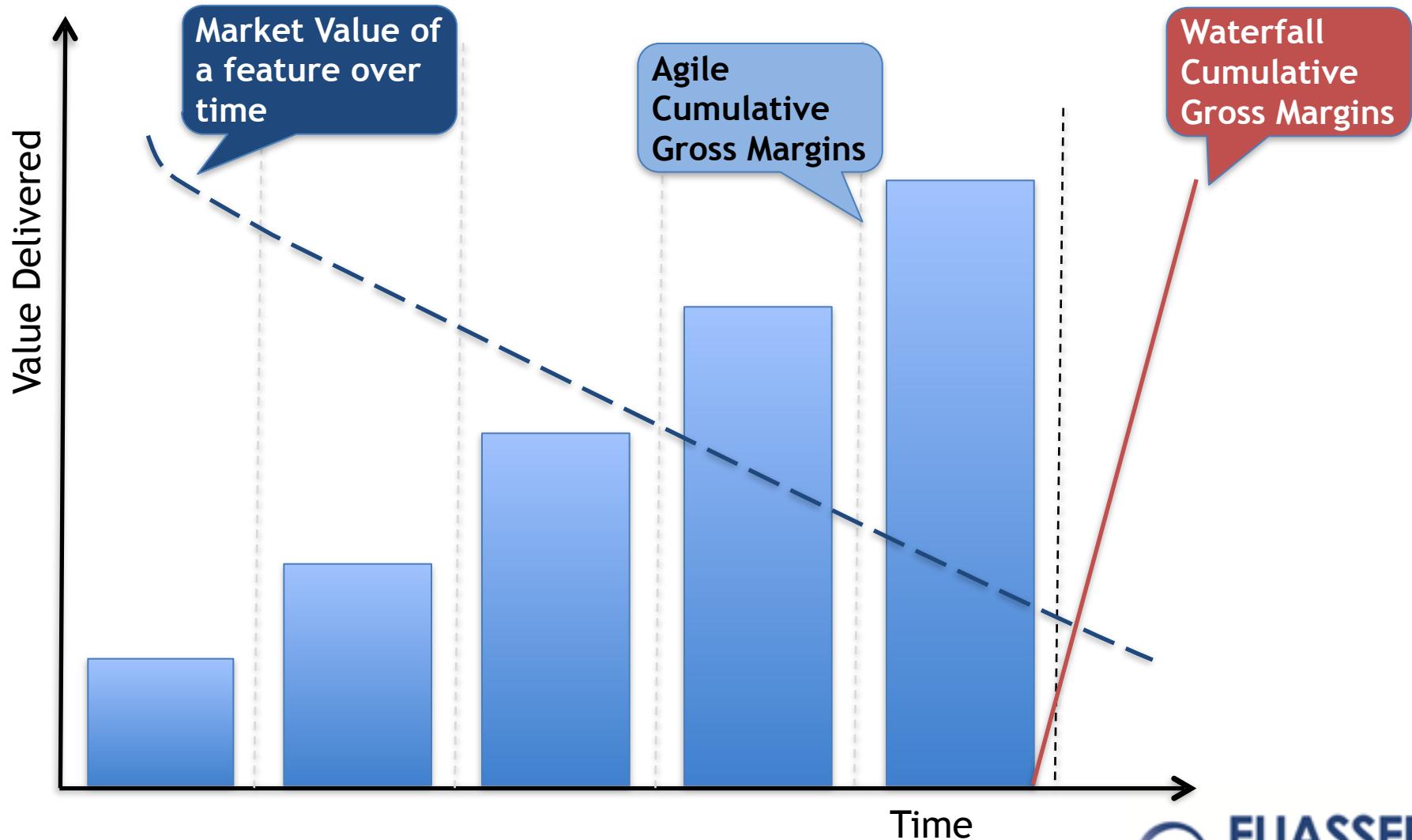


# Basic Scrum Cycle

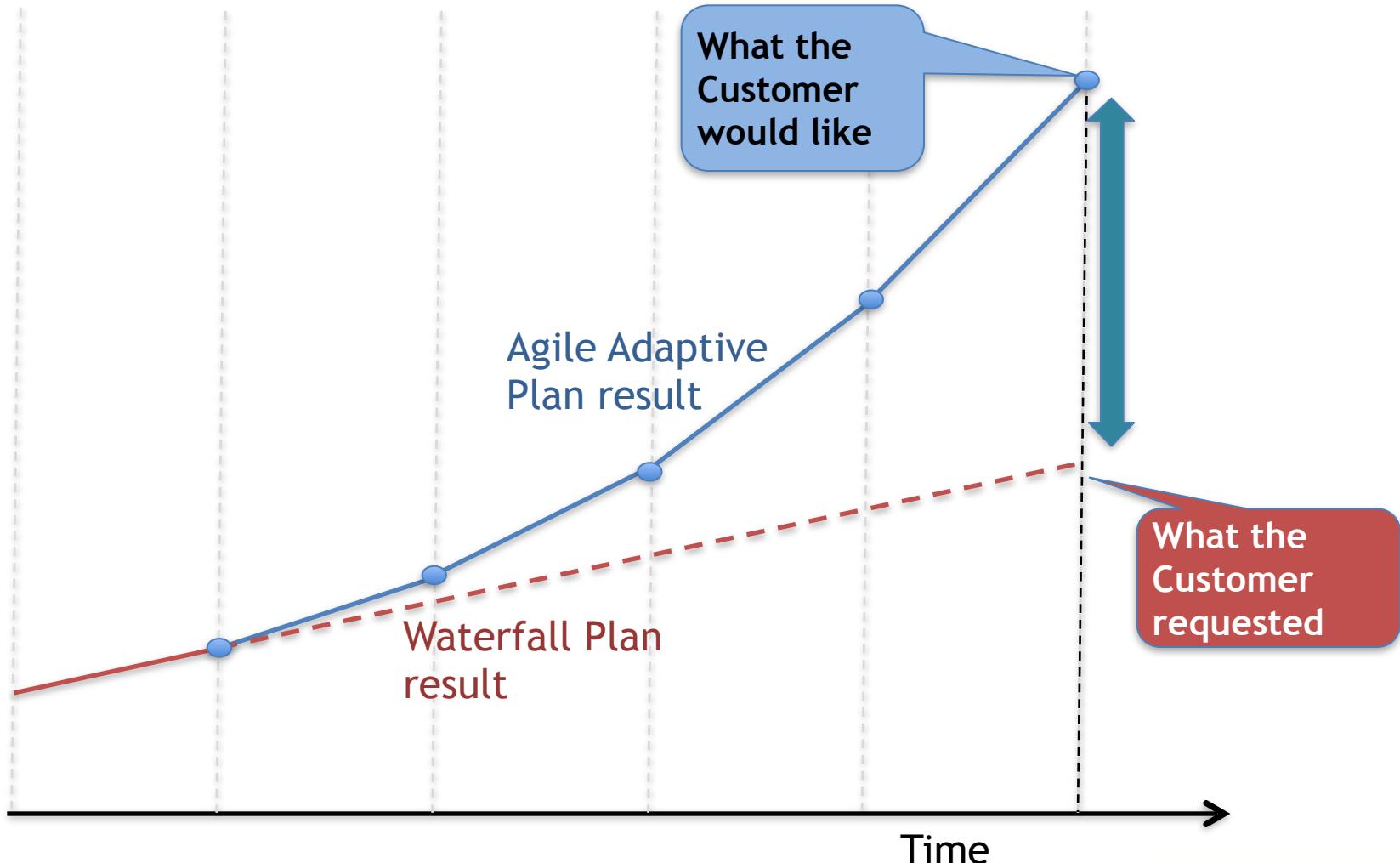


# Makes Money faster

Early delivery drives first to market, fast feedback, and profitability



# Better fit for purpose



# Continuous Improvement Management Cycle

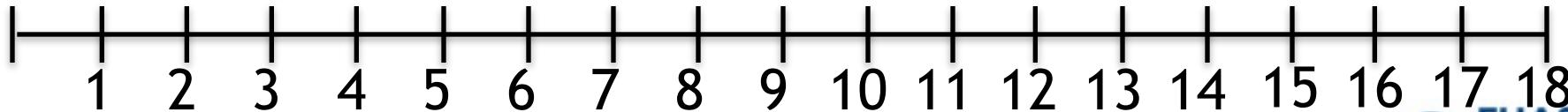
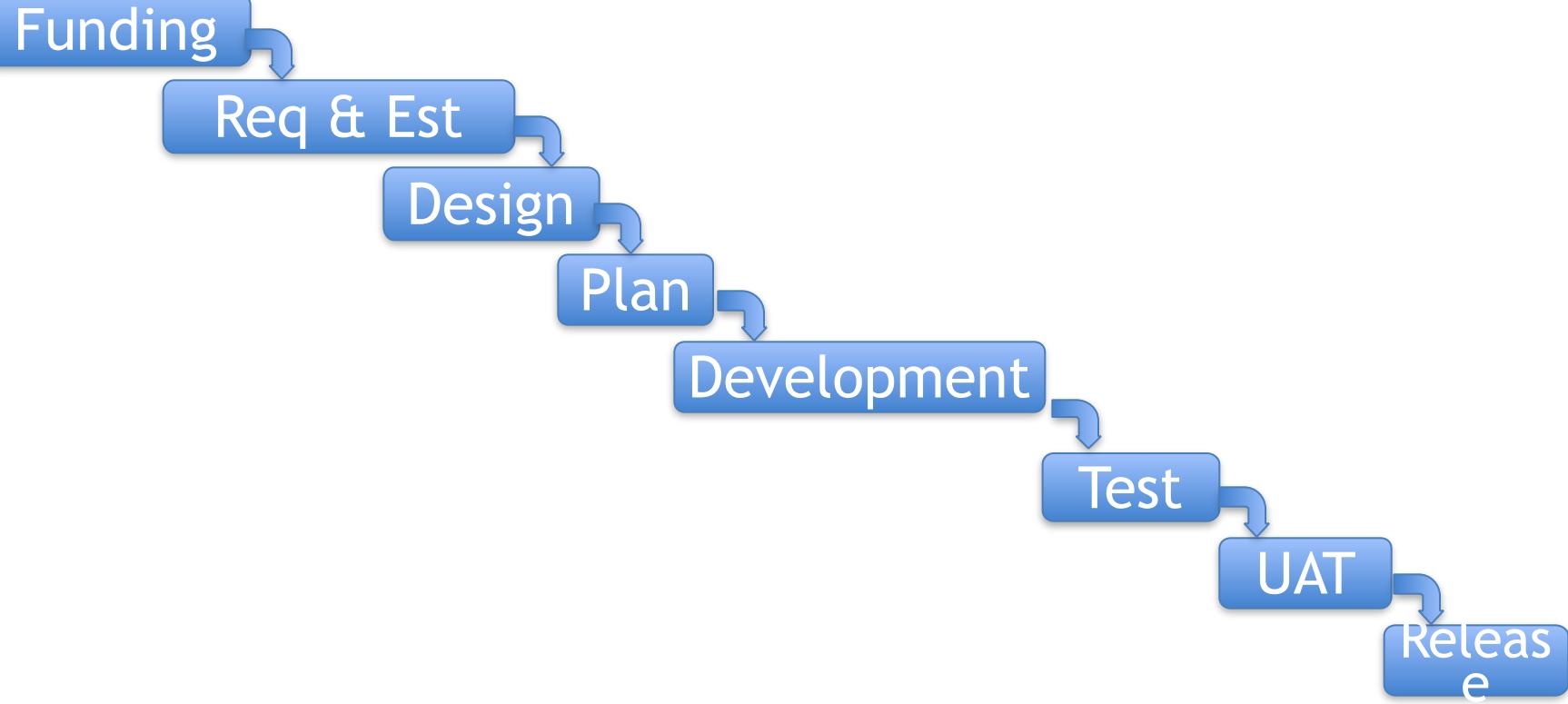


- Flexibility
- Real visibility
- Higher quality



Deliverable  
(Actual delivery optional)

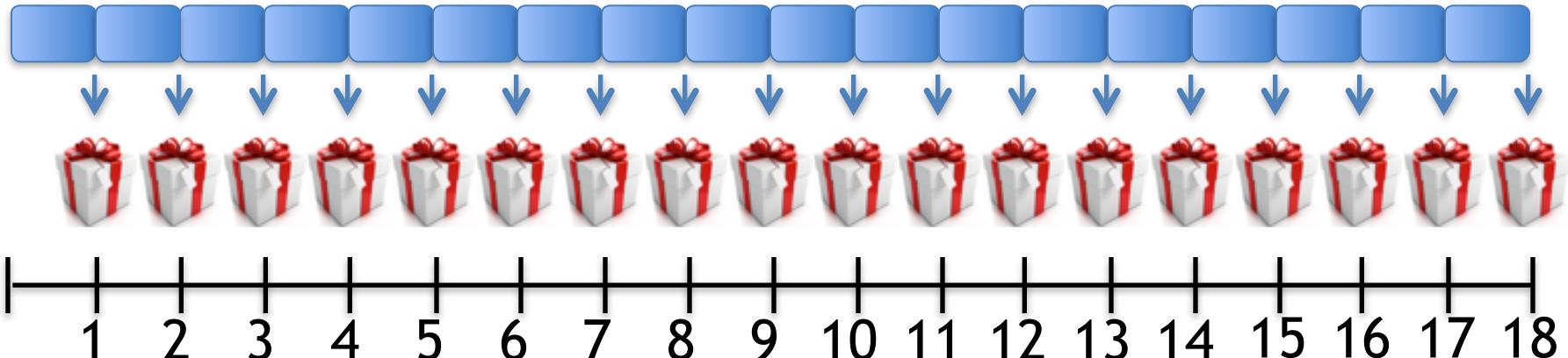
# Agile Development Within an SDLC



# Iterations (aka Sprints)

**Iterations** - regular intervals of time, from 1-4 weeks, in which the team produces a deliverable increment of work.

**Sprints** - the term Scrum uses for iterations.



# “Agile Sounds Interesting But...”

We have to have people work on multiple projects

Our auditors wouldn't like it

We do fixed bid contracts

Our projects are too big for that

We can't keep teams together

We have people spread across timezones

I think quality will suffer

We use manual testing

We have yearly budgeting

# The Objections and Problems are Your Todo List

People want to be on long standing teams to increase productivity

Auditor needs new process to pass audit

Large projects need new methods to scale Agile

We need to automate testing to maintain quality at speed

Clients need new contract method to do business with us

We need to reconfigure projects to work across timezones

Execs needs new method to invest to maintain fiduciary responsibility

# Create Your Agile Todo List

People want to be  
on long standing  
teams to increase

We need to  
automate testing to  
maintain quality at

We need to  
reconfigure projects  
to work across

Execs needs new  
method to invest to  
maintain fiduciary

Large projects need  
new methods to

Clients need new  
contract method to

Auditor needs new  
process to pass  
audit



# Changes to Make

- What needs to change?
  - Personally?
  - In your team?
  - In your organization?
  - In your organization's partners or vendors?
- One item per sticky, create as many stickies as you want
  - A belief that will need to be changed
  - A value that will need to be changed
  - A risk that will need to be mitigated
  - A concern that will need to be addressed
  - An impediment that will need to be removed

# Review

- What is “Agile”?

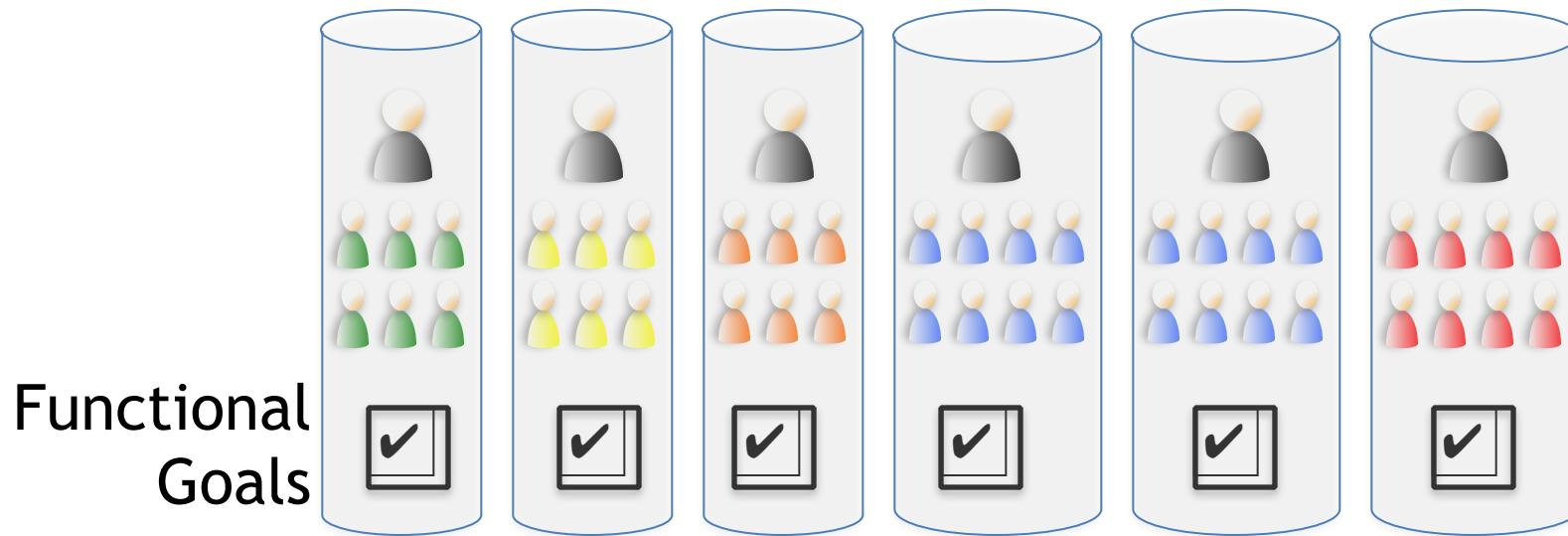
# A Note about Distributed Teams

- Most Agile implementations include distributed teams
- For Agile to work, it has to work with distributed teams
- Everything in this training takes this into account

# Agenda

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-  Cross Functional Teams
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# Misaligned, Functional Goals

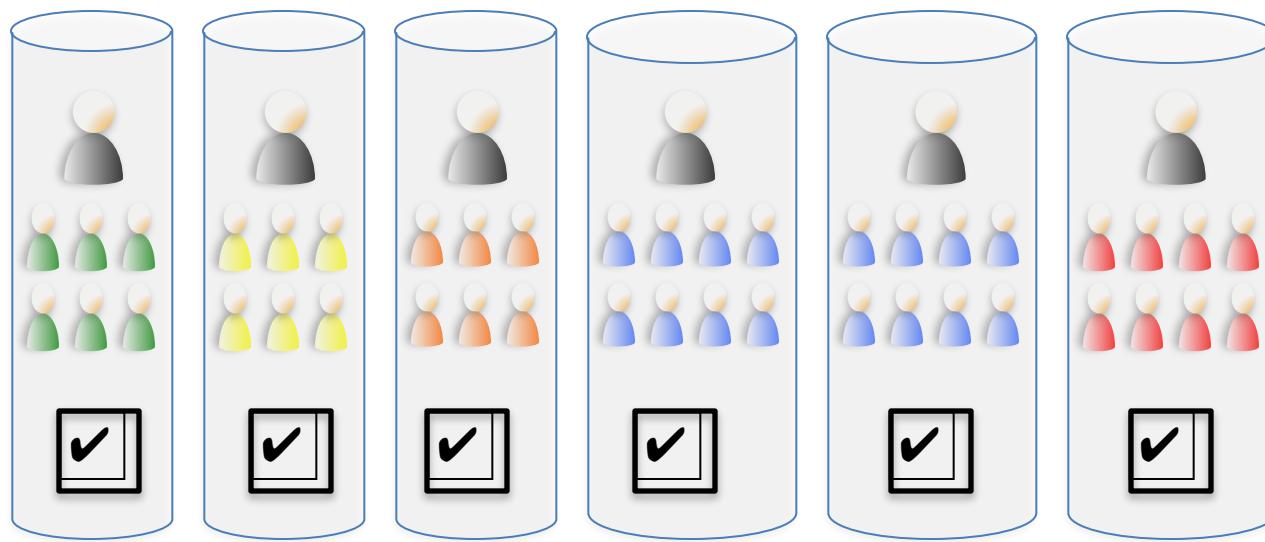


# Customer Focused, Fully Aligned Goals

Primary  
Goals

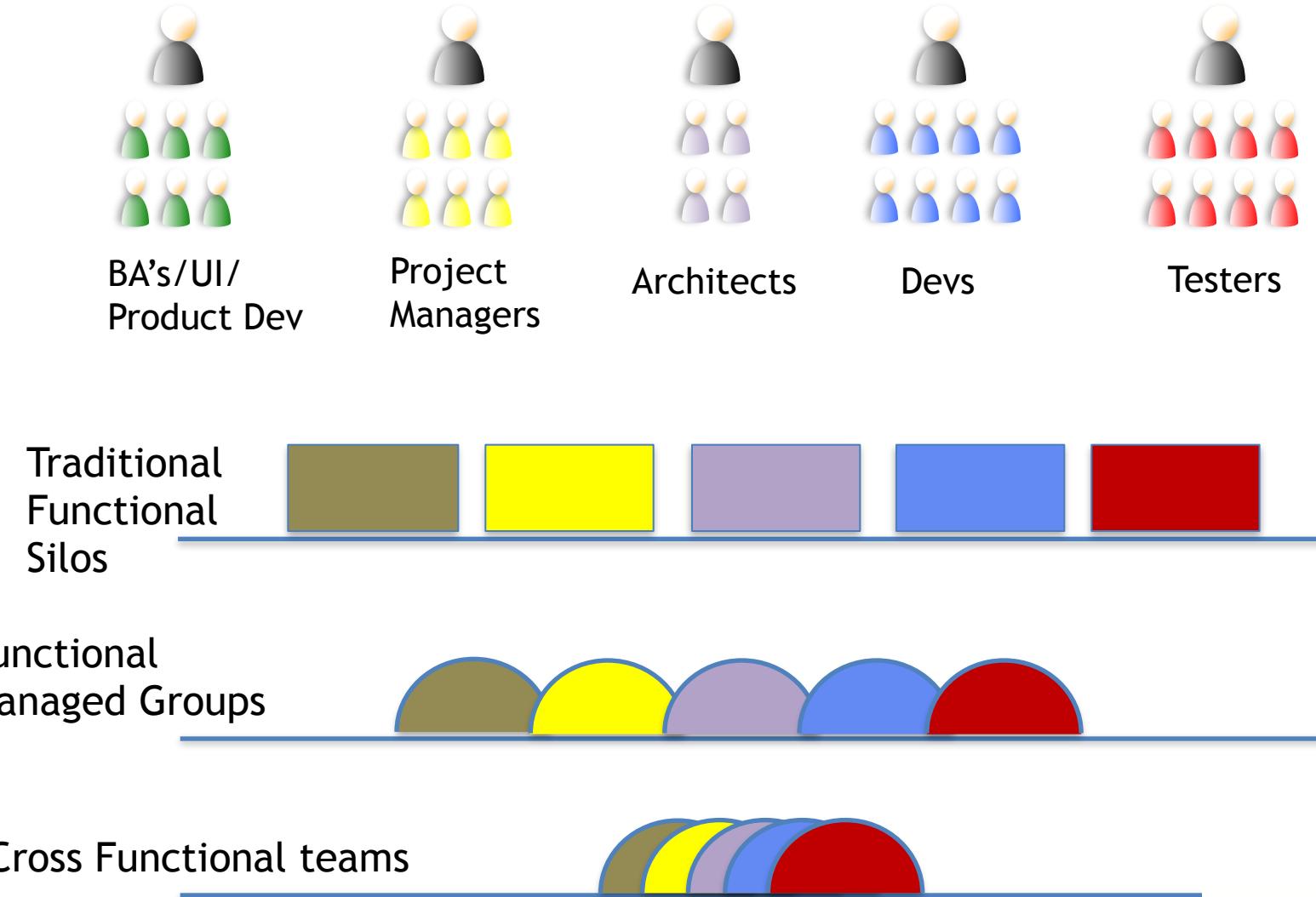


Secondary  
Goals

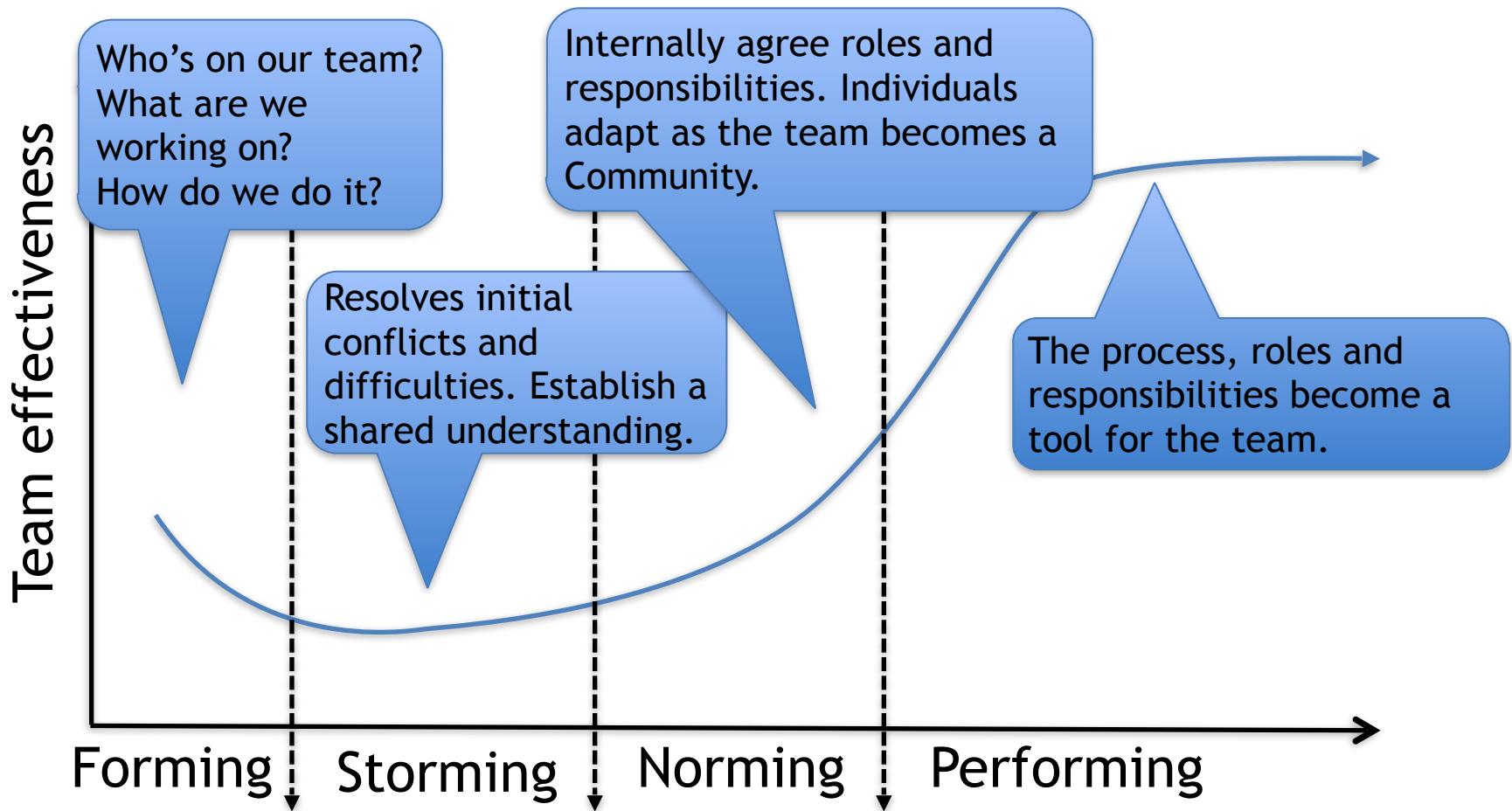


- Working towards the same goals at the same time creates alignment which produces better results.

# Reducing Silos



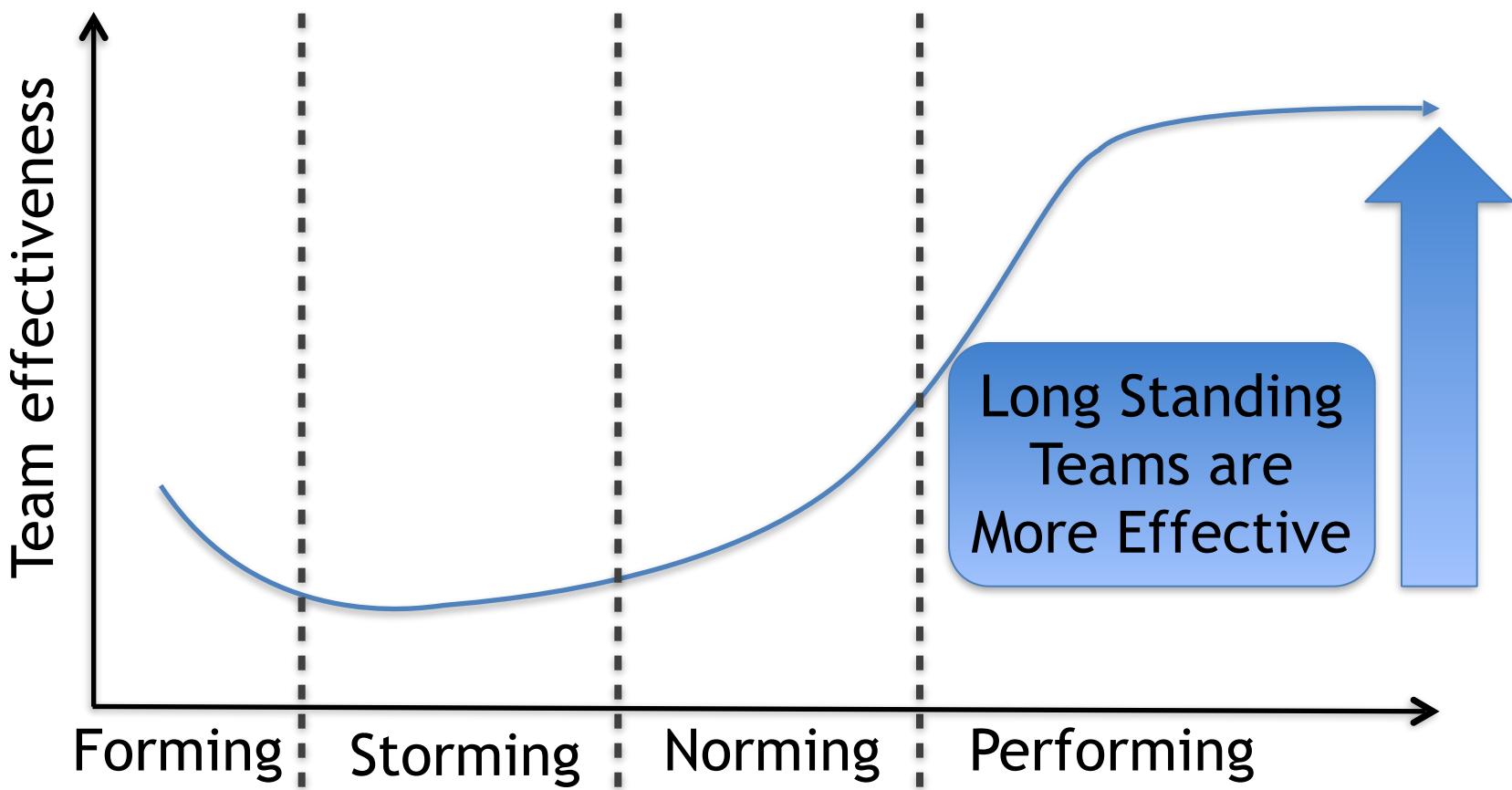
# Tuckman Teamwork Theory



*Model created by  
Bruce Tuckman in 1965*

42

# Long Standing Teams

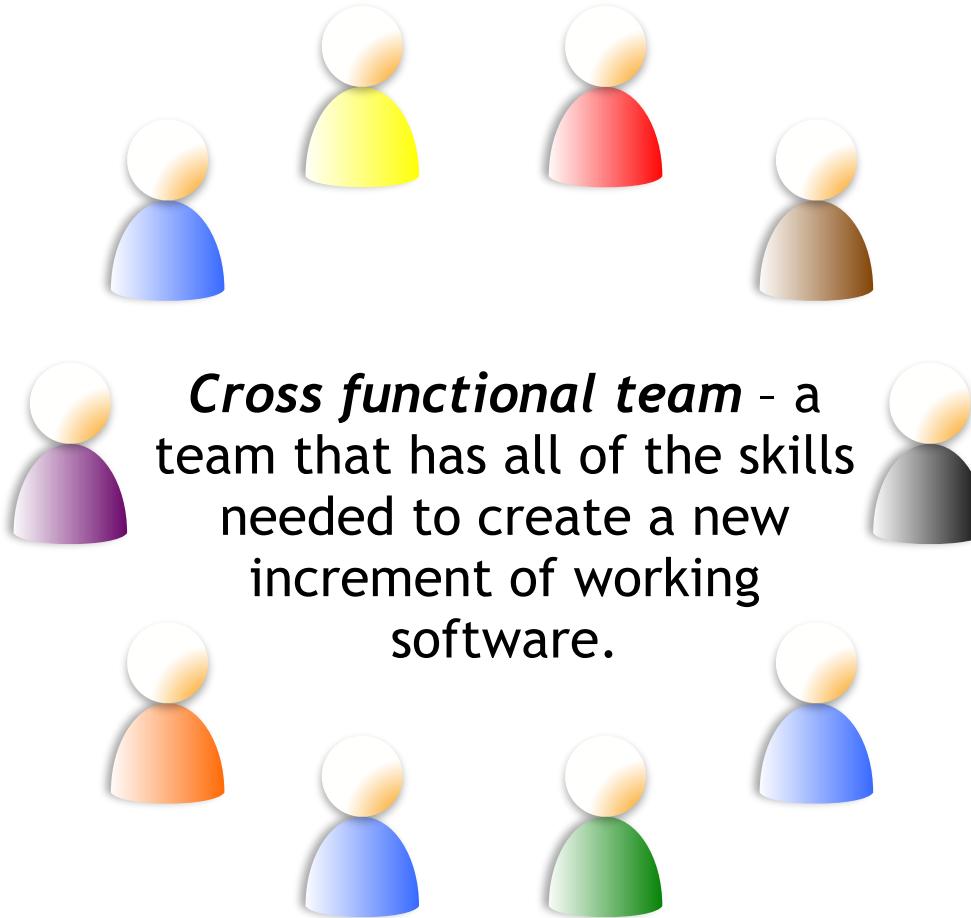


Model created by  
Bruce Tuckman in 1965

# Small, Cross-Functional Teams

*Cross functional by skills, not roles*

- Architecture
- Domain expertise
- Development
- UX
- Managing / leading
- Business savvy
- User story writing
- Testing
- Coaching / mentoring



***Cross functional team*** - a team that has all of the skills needed to create a new increment of working software.

# The Scrum Master

The Scrum Master is responsible for ensuring Scrum is understood and enacted.

Scrum Masters do this by ensuring that the Scrum Team adheres to Scrum theory, practices, and rules.

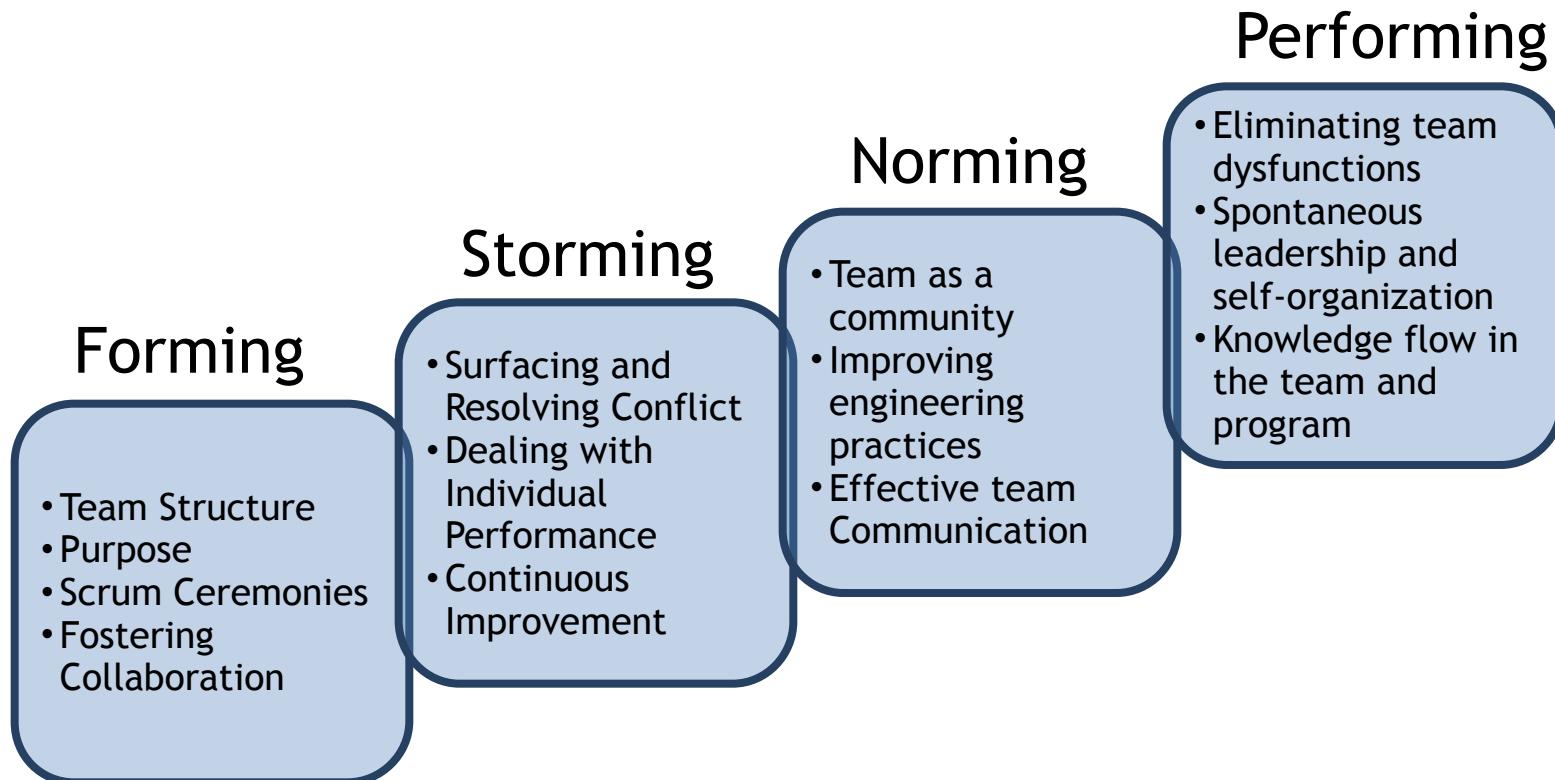
*The Scrum Guide, Ken Schwaber and Jeff Sutherland,  
June 2013*

# Scrum Master - Initial Introduction

- Includes skills not typically in a software/IT role
- Can be challenging if people manager / SM for same team
- Usually not a product owner
- Agile process steward - keeps the process on track
- Is often a full-time position for 1 or more teams
- More on this role later...

# Evolving the Team

The Scrum Master has a special role in helping the team quickly progress thru the stages. Some teams never reach Stage 4, because there is nobody to guide them on their journey.



Based upon Model created by Bruce Tuckman, 1965

# Product Owner - Initial Introduction

- Includes skills not typically in a software/IT role
- Overlaps with but not the same as Product Manager role
- Does Agile product management work for a Scrum team
- Sometimes handled by a Product Manager
- Usually not a Scrum Master
- More on this role later...

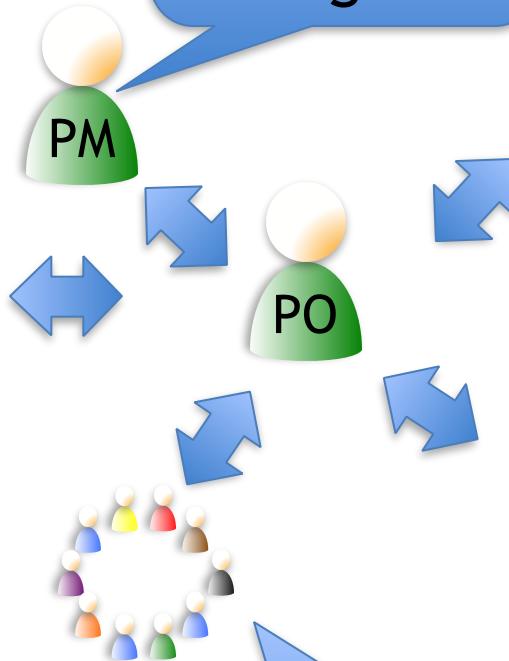
# Product Owner - a New Profession

Proxy for the customer/ market

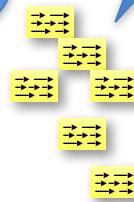


Customer / Market

Partner with product manager



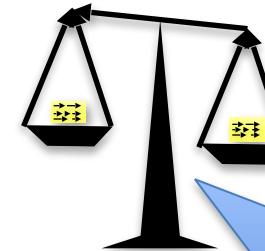
Facilitates user story writing



User story expert

- I.N.V.E.S.T
- Vertical slices
- Story splitting

Is available to the team most of the time



Assesses fine-grained business value

# Form Cross Functional Teams



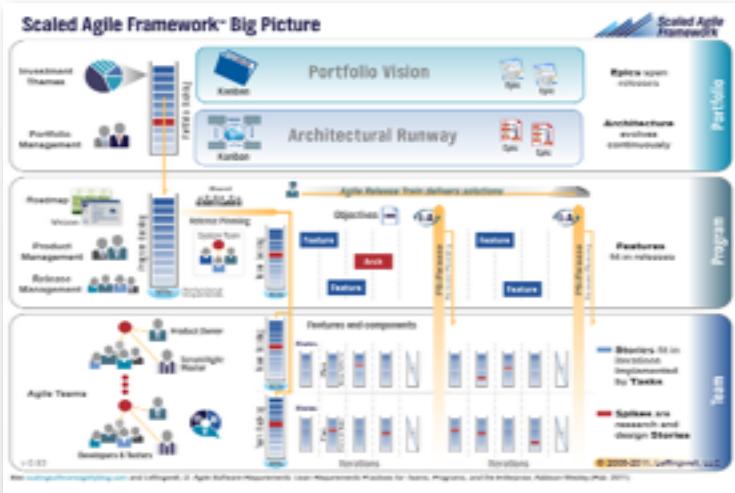
5 min

- No more than 7 people per team/table
- As close to the same # of people per table as possible
- Each team/table needs
  - 1 Product Owner
  - 1 Scrum Master
  - Everybody else
    - 1 or more people with an implementation (code, dba, etc) background
    - 1 or more people with a testing background

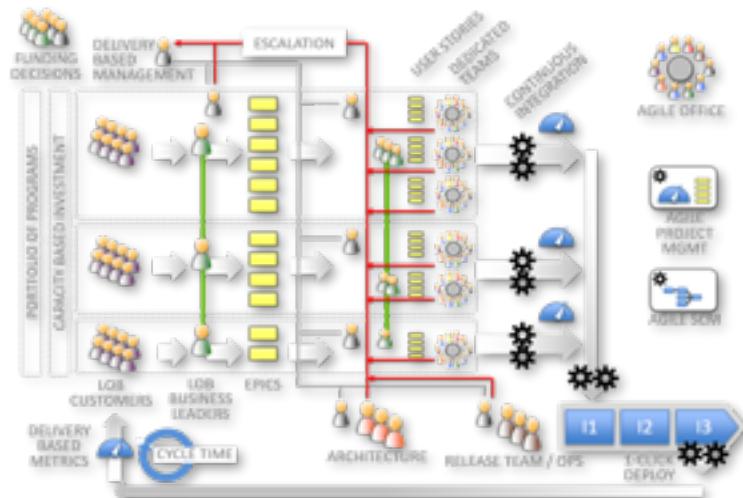


# Multi-Team Enterprise Wide Approaches

## Framework: SAFe



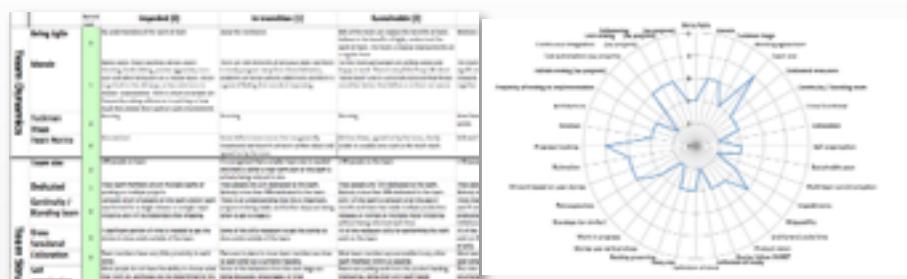
## Guidance: Enterprise Agility



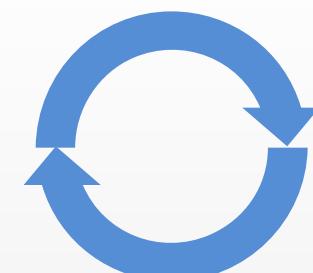
## Enterprise Agility Change Management Approach



Kotter Change Model



Enterprise Agility Maturity Matrix



Run as an Agile Project

# Exercise: Team Identity



- Create a team identity
- It should be fun!
- Suggestions
  - Team name
  - Team colors
  - Team mascot
  - Team logo
  - Team cheer
  - And/or anything else along these lines

10 min

# Materials

- Scrum Master, come up and get materials
  - 20-30 index cards
  - 3 sheets of smiley stickers
  - 1 set of poker cards for each team member
    - Each pack contains 4 sets
    - You will either need 1 deck or 2

# Review

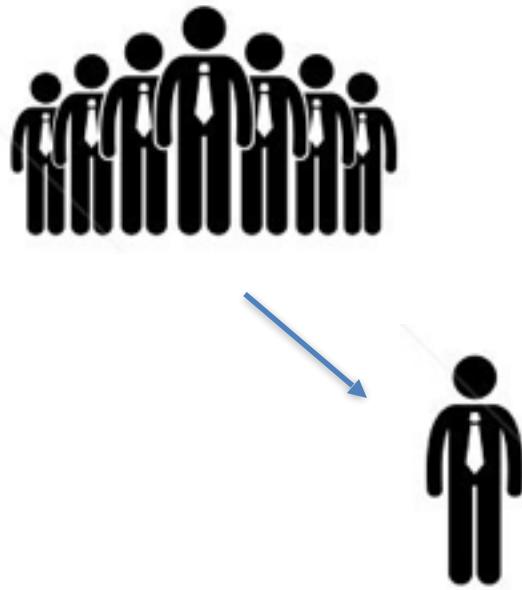
- What is a “real” team?
- Why is a “real” team important?

# Agenda

- Overview of Agile
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# Support the Product Owner

Stakeholders



Product Owner



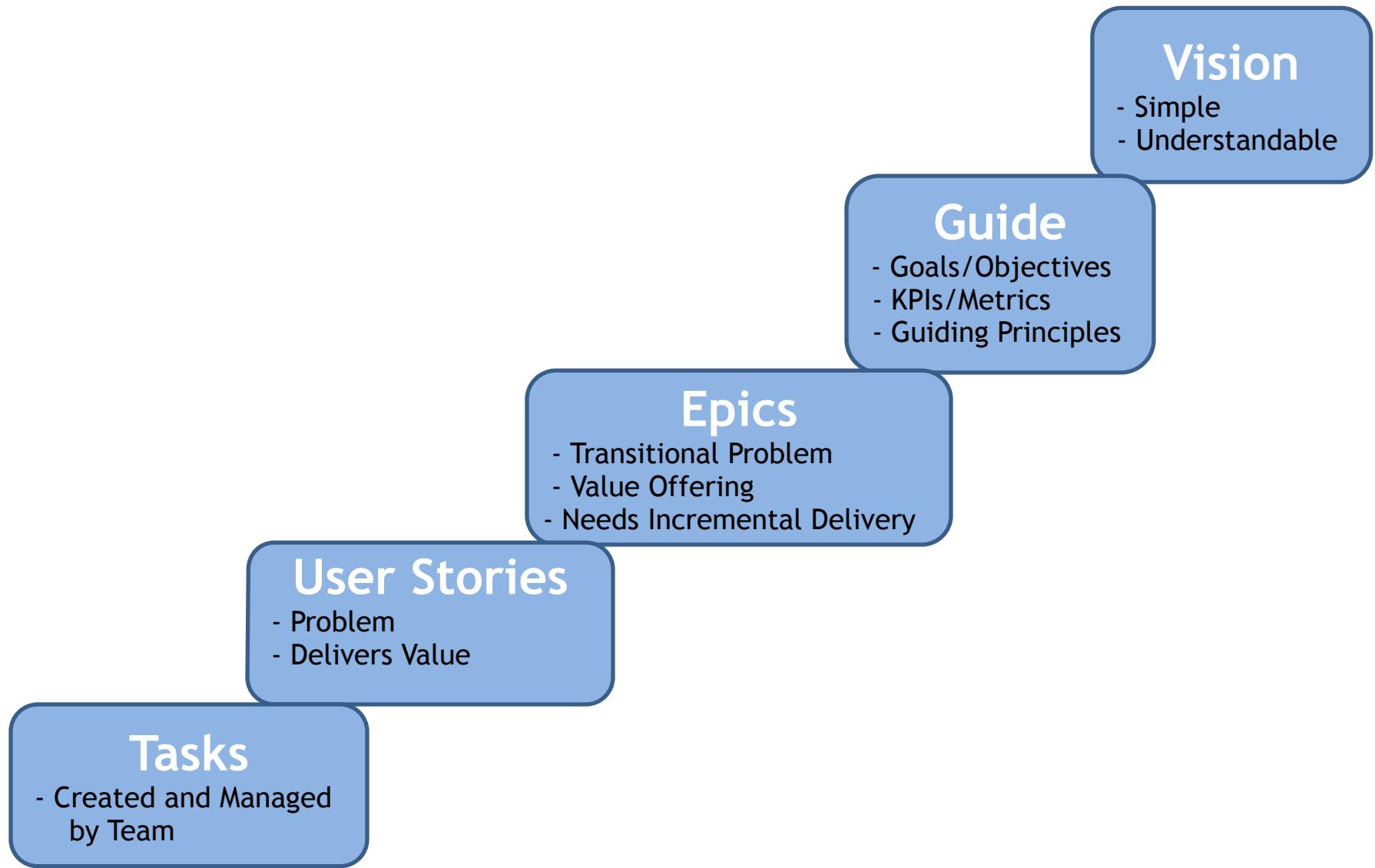
# Product Vision

Movie Going Planner

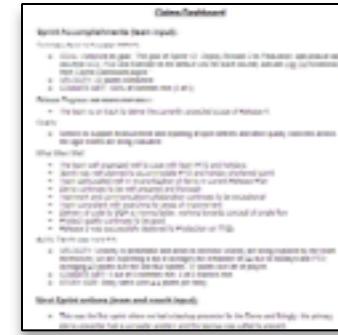
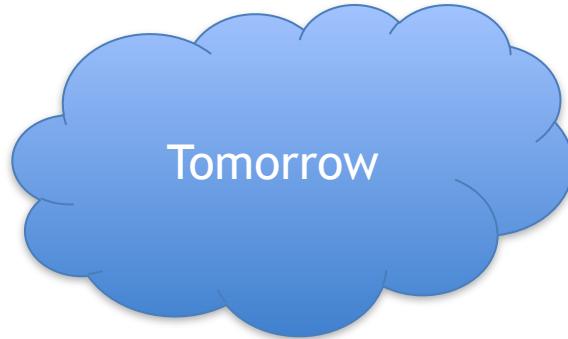
# VISION TO TASK

**Roadmap and Product Backlog Creation Process**

# Vision to Task



# Guiding the Vision



- Define Goals/Objectives
  - Sequence to aid Prioritisation
- Understand the Constraints
- Agree a set of KPIs/Metrics
  - Use them to aid future enhancements
- Guiding Principles, set of global acceptance criteria

# Exercise: Choose a Product



5 min

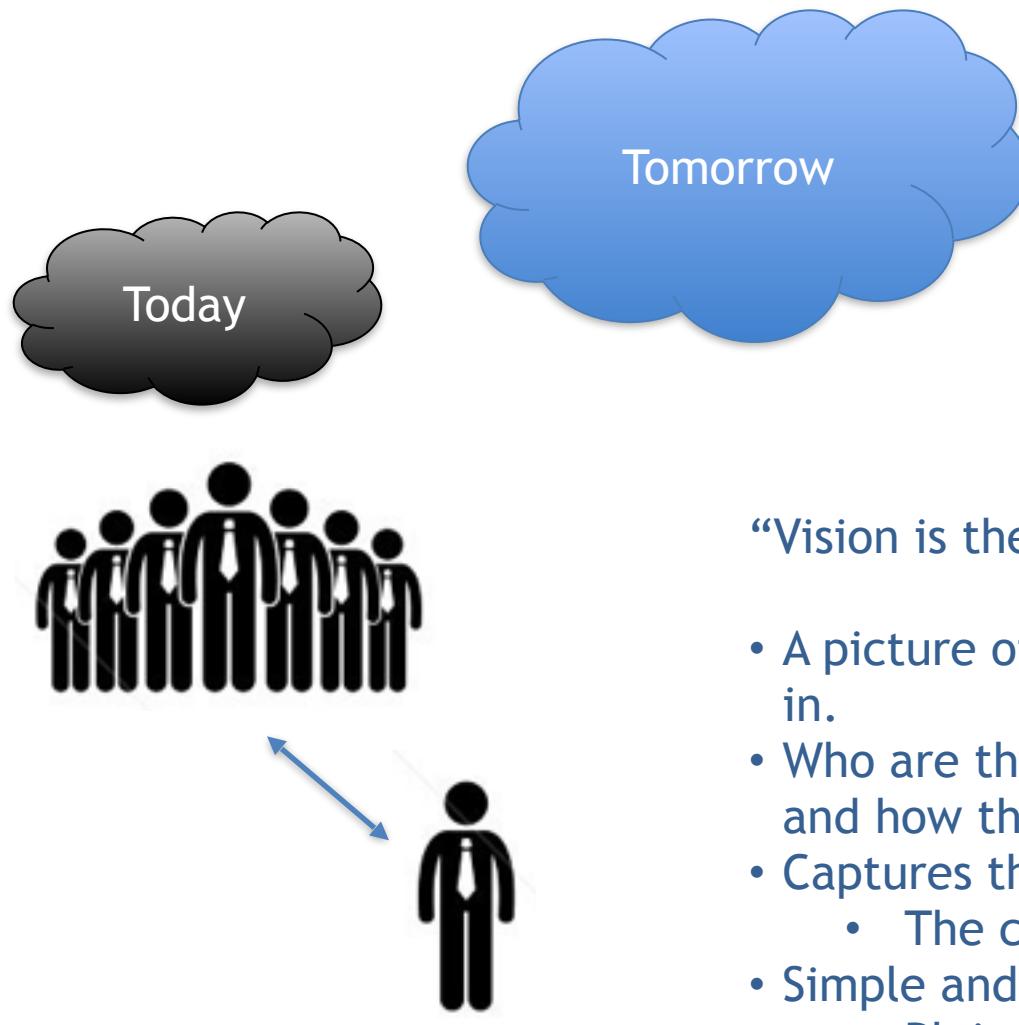
- Something that involves software
- Something the whole team finds interesting
- Unrelated to your current project
- Fun!
- Examples:
  - Mall map/information app
  - Kid tracker
  - Online recipe trading
  - App to find stuff on your grocery list while shopping

# Exercise: Product Objectives



- Using your Product
- Create 3-5 objectives/goals of the product 15 min
- For each Objective/goal, describe one measure/metric that will indicate the performance of the objective
- Prioritize those objectives
- Examples:
  - Increased client engagement - *volume of interactive feedback*
  - Increased sales of X - *Sales numbers of X*
  - Improved process efficiency - *# of drop-offs for a process/# of completions and total time*

# Creating a Vision



## A Vision

“Vision is the art of seeing things invisible,”  
- *Jonathan Swift.*

- A picture of the future that draws people in.
- Who are the customers, what they need, and how these needs will be met
- Captures the essence of the product
  - The critical information
- Simple and understandable
  - Plain language

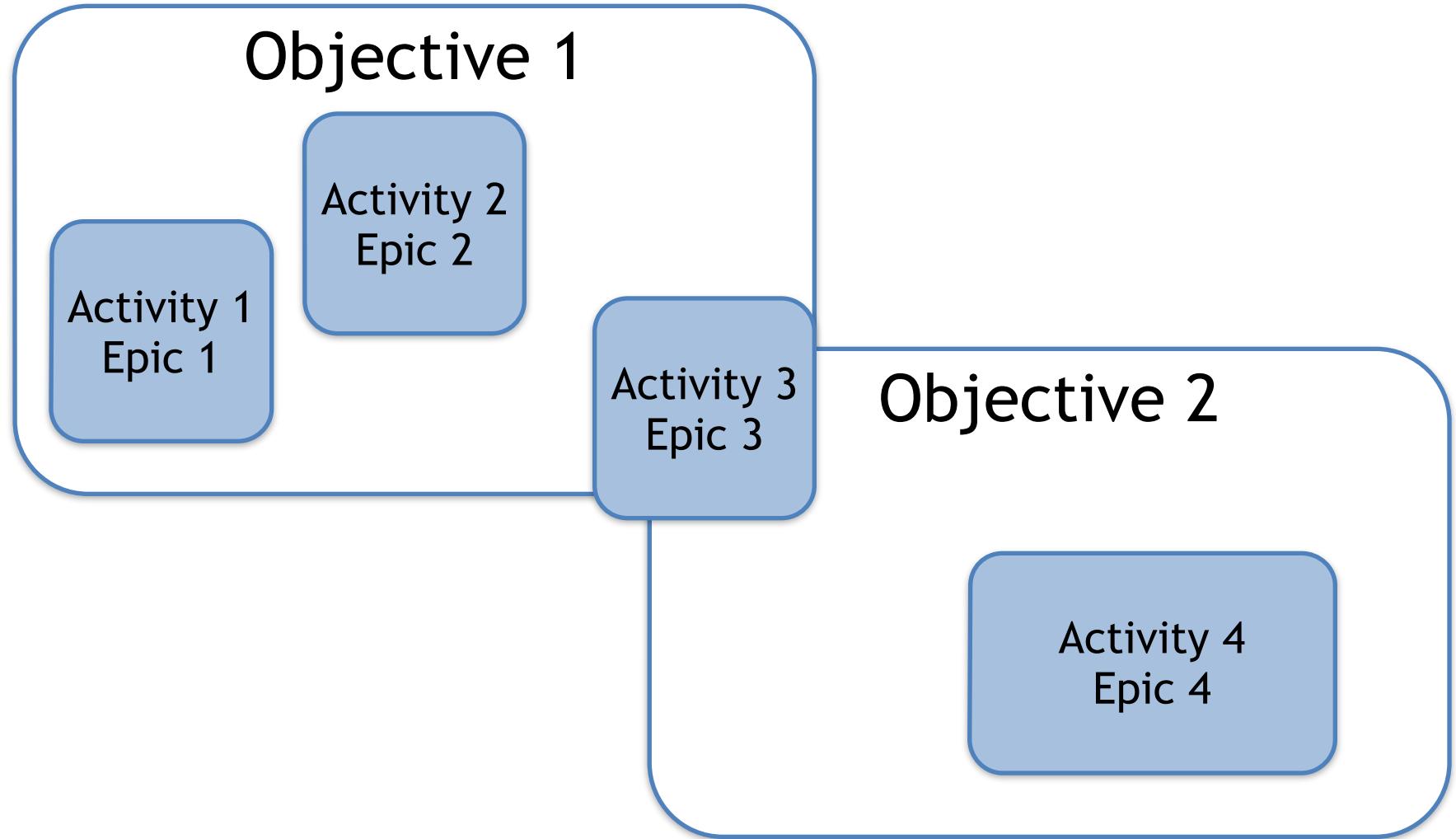
# Product Vision - First Draft



15 min

- Create a 2-5 sentence product vision in plain English with no jargon
- List the top 5-10 things which provide the most value to the user(s)

# Objective to Epic



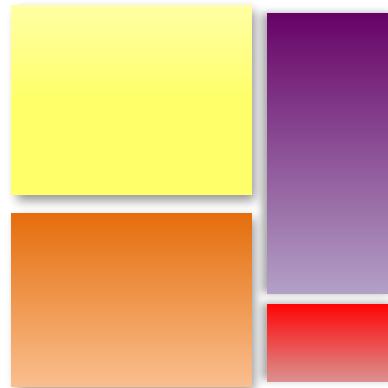
# User Activities

**“What do people do with this system?”**

- Then answer this question, by defining the activities the user needs to perform to achieve his/her goals
- An Activity is:
  - A substantial undertaking that a user performs
  - Is composed of many steps or tasks
  - Does not always have a precise workflow
  - Is not defined for each separate user of the system

# The Epics Road to User Stories

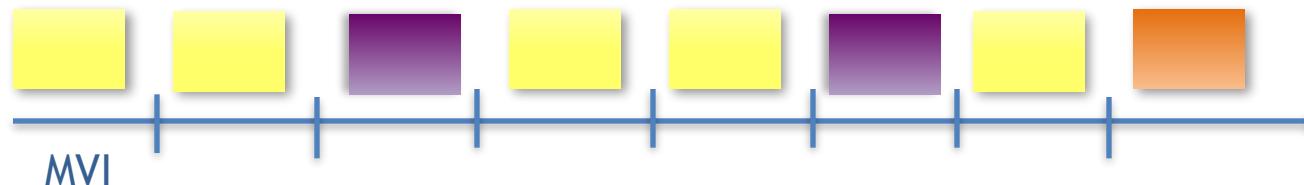
Epics



User Stories



Roadmap



Release Plan

# Epics

Finding what theaters are near me?

Seeing movies and show times at a theater

Finding what's playing near me: showtime, distance?

Seeing movie details

Navigating from one action to another

Purchasing tickets

**Epic** - a large chunk of value which typically breaks down into multiple smaller pieces.

# Product Epics



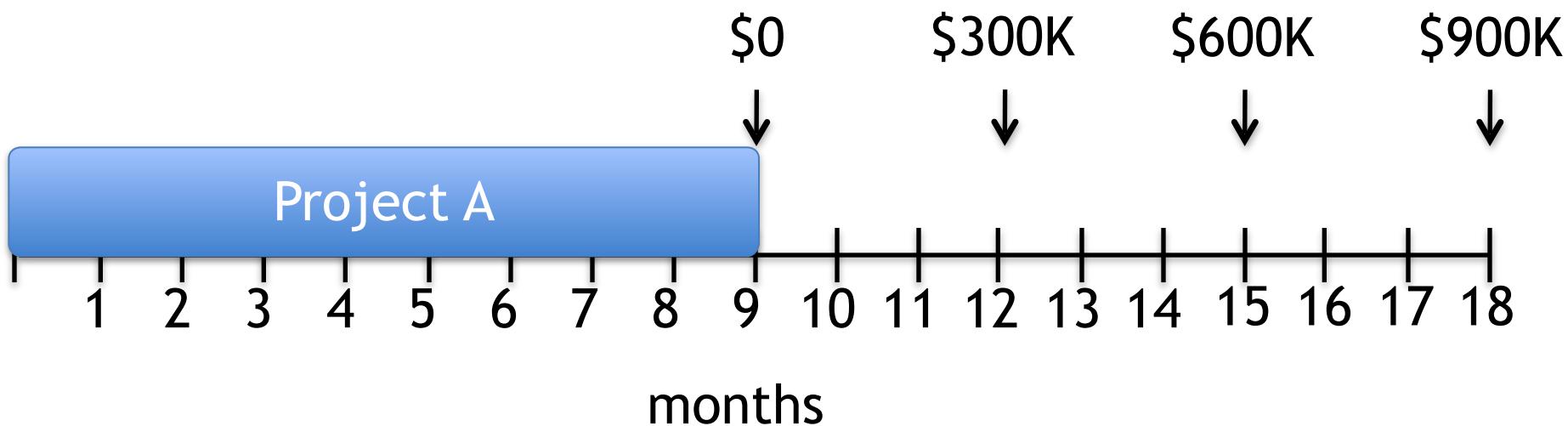
- Create 4-6 Epics
- Activities as to how your Product will be used, linked to an objective
- Distinct areas of value
  - No more than 15 words
  - Action words, but no implementation words
  - One Epic each per index card
- Prioritize the Epics

15 min

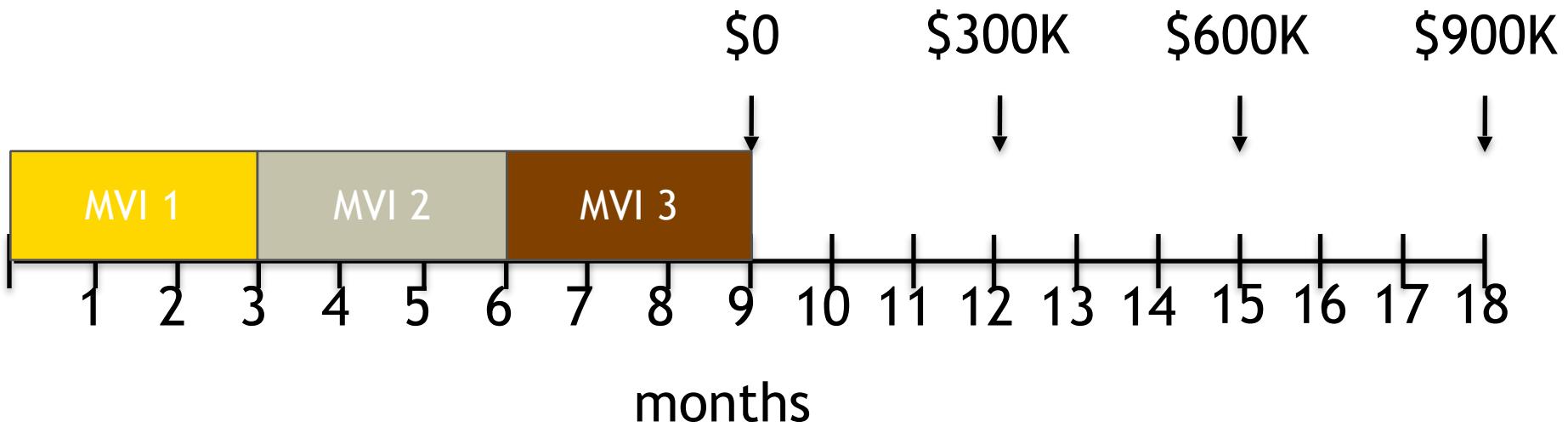
# Minimum Viable Increments

Considering other elements to change the prioritization,  
and Identifying the MVI

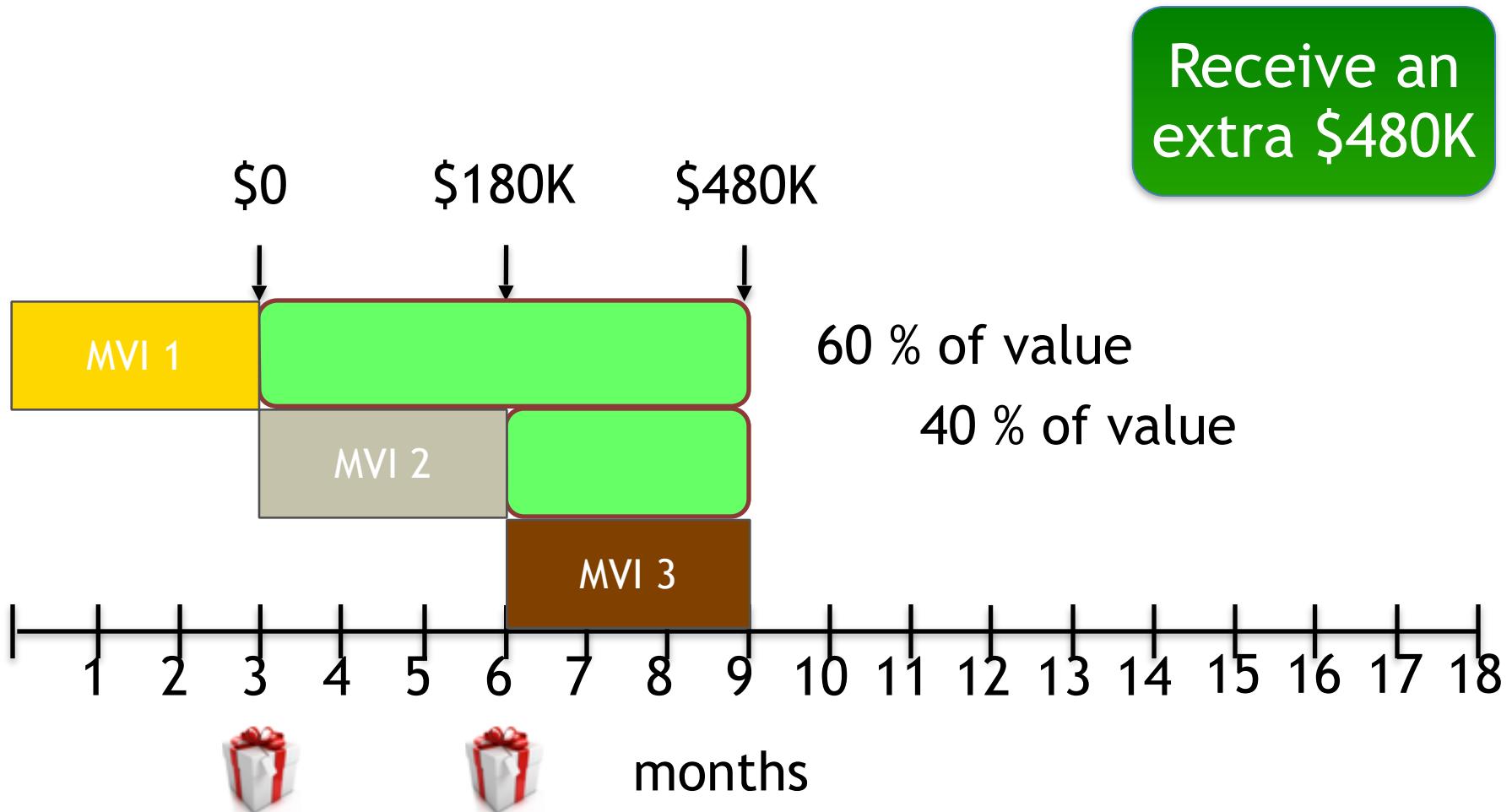
# Translating MVI to Business Benefits



# Translating MVI to Business Benefits



# An Example of the Effect of Working by MVI



# Take-aways from the activity?

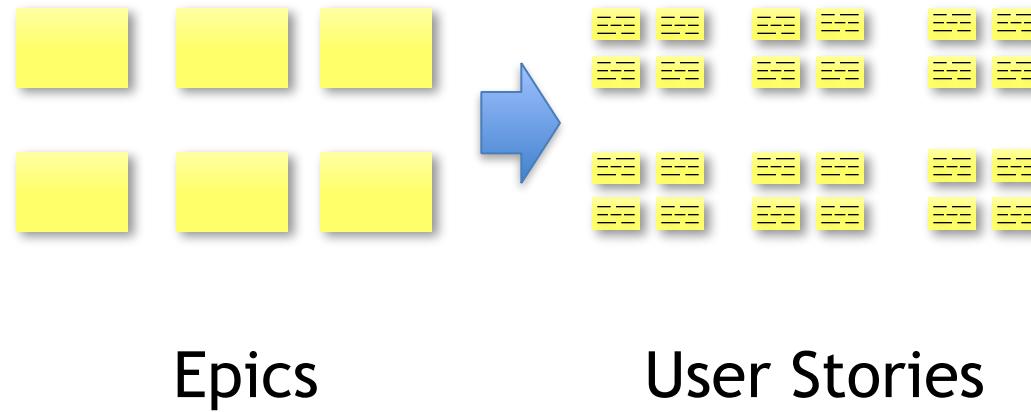
# Review

- What is an Epic?
- What is an MVI and why is it important?

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# Epics Break Down into User Stories



# User Story



Who

Moviegoer wants to  
buy ticket in advance  
so  
they can guarantee  
their seat

What

Why

**User Story** - a description in language that everybody can understand that includes **who** the story is for, **what** is needed, and **why** it is needed.

- Business value (customer/market) focused
- Keeps Customer, Business, IT on the same page
- Separates the “what” (need) from the “how” (implementation)

# Information Associated with a Story

Headline: a conversation starter

Body

**Headline:** Moviegoer wants to buy ticket in advance so they can guarantee their seat

Story points : 3

Assigned to : Tom

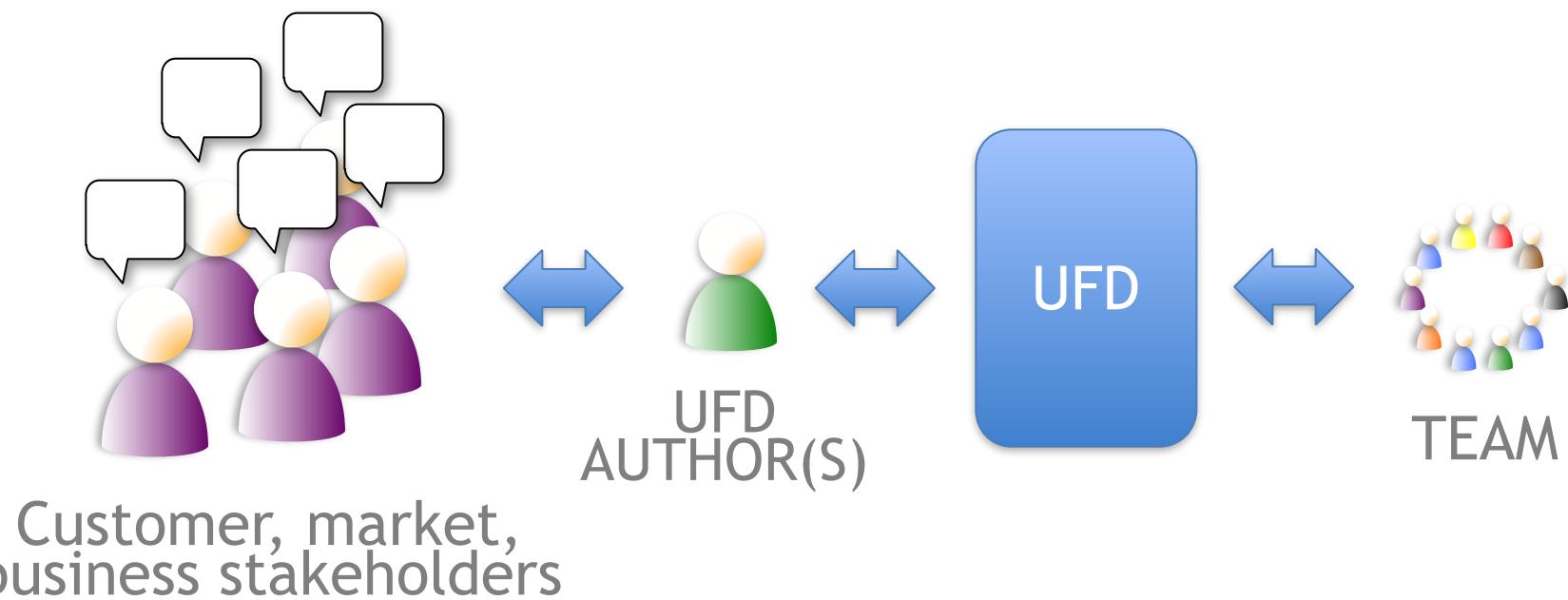
Acceptance tests:

1. User can select number of tickets
2. User can get a receipt via e-mail
3. User can pay using a credit card
4. User can pay using reward points

Other information:

- Attachments
- Screenshots
- UML
- Discussion
- Non-goals
- Additional details

# Traditional Use of Up-Front Documents



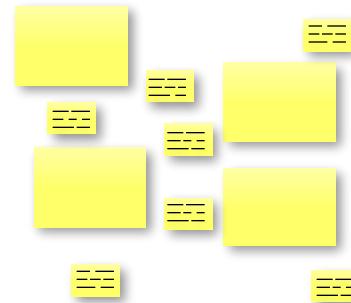
# Agile Introduces New Techniques and Artifacts



Empathy  
Maps



Story  
Mapping



Epics & Stories



PRODUCT  
OWNER

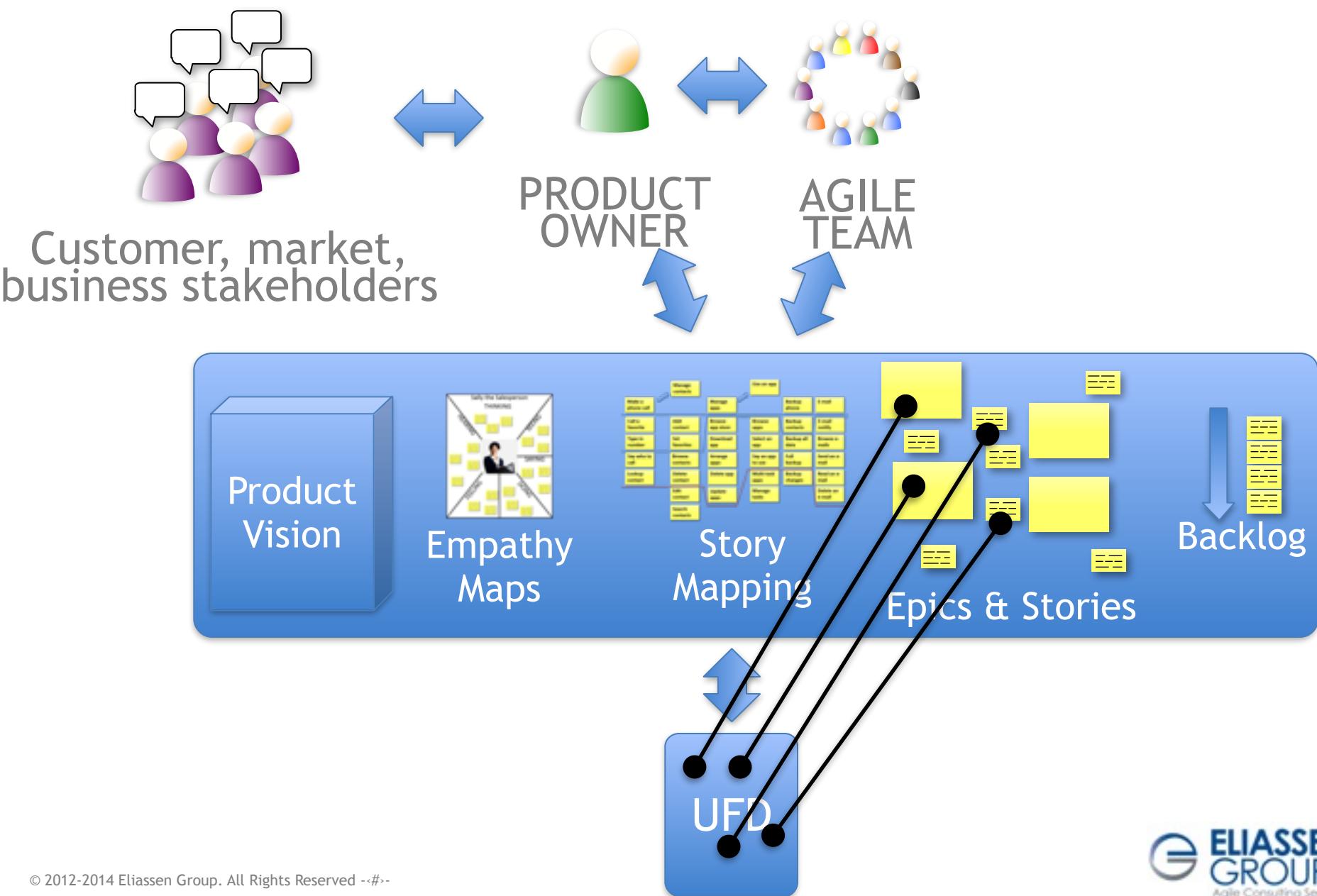


AGILE  
TEAM



Backlog

# Agile Techniques First, Link UFDs Back



# There are Always Multiple Users

## Users of a travel system

Tom the Traveller



Alice the Travel Agent



Gary the Gate Agent



Harry on the Help Desk



Sally the Salesperson



# Roles and Personas

- **Start with understanding the user's experience**
  - Identify the users of the system
  - Develop personas for each user
  - Identify goals that the user wants to accomplish
  - The goals are good candidates for the Epics (User Activities)

**Marie**

Profile	Gender	Age	Occupation
Lower Level Donor	Female	52	Part-time Lecturer

**Character**  
Considerate, supportive, reliable, trusting, valuing, motherly.

**Description**  
Marie is an older mother and part time University lecturer in Business Administration. She's busy preparing for classes, but after dealing with domestic matters and her teenage children, she recipes, buys Green and Fair Trade products. She makes time to read about causes that matter to her using her Kindle whilst sitting on the couch in the evening.

**Site usage**  
Marie works full time.

- Regularly discover the latest environmental news.
- Find out more about EDF's work in general.
- Know how to give and the payment method/regularly.
- Calculate her carbon footprint.

**Web confidence and Context**  
Long time browser-based IT and early user. Accessing web from desk environment at work and at home, uses Kindle for casual reading.

**Brand association**  
New York Times, [Zappos](#), People Tree, [Facebook](#), Target, Good Housekeeping, Oprah magazine.

**Environmental attitude**  
Marie is pessimistic about environmental change and the effects it may have on her children, grandchildren and future generations. She does all she can on a practical level, but wishes to give what she can afford, within the context of the domestic budget, to help further.

# Who are Your Users?



- Who will use what you produce?
- Work as a group to create a list of users for your product.

5 min

# Empathy Mapping Exercise



10 min

- Create an empathy map for one of your users
- Brainstorm!
- 3-4 items per area
- Either way or both ways is/are fine
  - Before they have your product
  - As they are using your product



# Exercise: User Story Creation



10 min

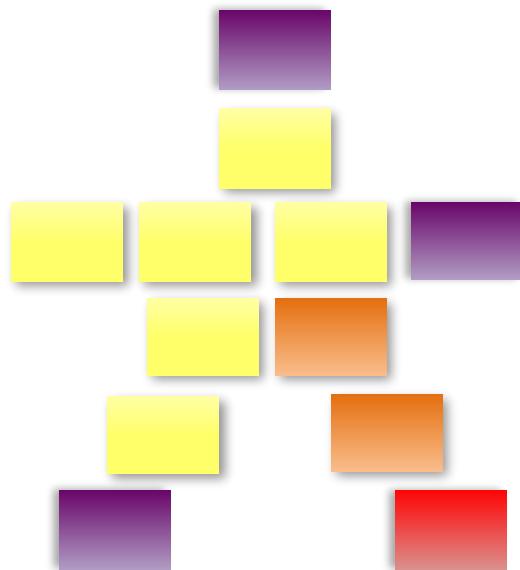
- Produce at least 5 user stories
- Write each story on a single index card
- No more than 15 words per story
- No implementation oriented words
- Leave room at upper right for a number
- Brainstorm! You can create more than 5 stories
- Everyone can write stories, de-dupe later
- Format:

As a <user role> I want to <perform some action> so  
that <I achieve some goal>

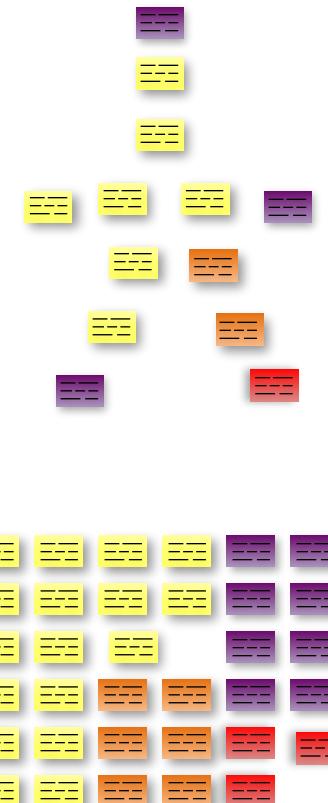
# Take-aways from the activity?

# Skeletal System

## System of Epics

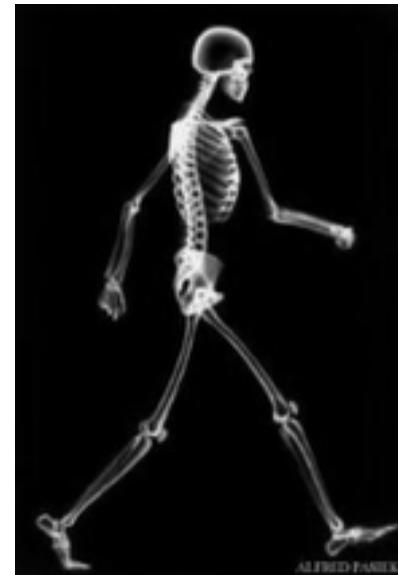


## System of Stories



# Building Complex Systems

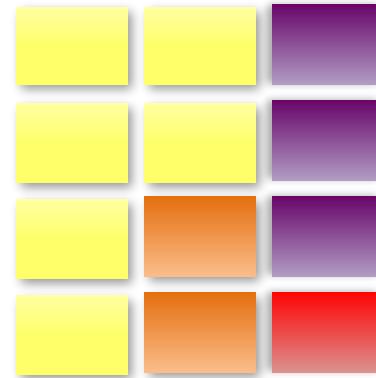
- Our very first release should be the “**Walking Skeleton**” of our system
- Alistair Cockburn developed this pattern in the late 90s and defines the **Walking Skeleton** as:
  - A tiny implementation of the system that performs a small end-to-end function.



For more information:  
[http://alistair.cockburn.us/  
Walking+skeleton](http://alistair.cockburn.us/Walking+skeleton)

# Minimum Viable Increment

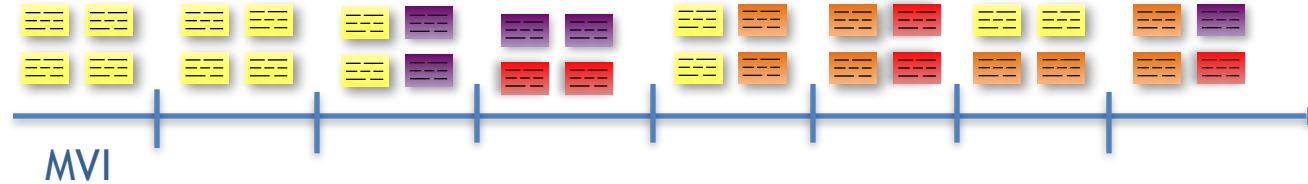
## Epics



## User Stories



## Roadmap



## Release Plan

# Acceptance Criteria

- “The story is done when...”

**Acceptance criteria** - Acceptance criteria are the story-specific definition of “done”. They spell out what the customer and QA expect and what a team needs to accomplish.

# Acceptance Criteria Example #1

Traveler wants 8  
to send a travel  
e-mail to the site.

## Acceptance Criteria

1. Handles a hotel booking
2. Handles an airline booking
3. Handles a car booking
4. Sends a rejection e-mail for any other kind of booking

# Create Acceptance Criteria



- As a team
  - Choose a story to add acceptance criteria to<sup>5 min</sup>
  - Write acceptance criteria on the back of the card

# S.M.A.R.T. goals

The concept of “Smart Goals” is a great tool for making sure you have good acceptance criteria

- **S**pecific
- **M**easurable
- **A**ttainable
- **R**elevant
- **T**ime-sensitive (if appropriate)

# Create Acceptance Criteria



- Choose a story to add acceptance criteria to
- Write acceptance criteria on the back of the card

5 min

- **S**pecific
- **M**easurable
- **A**ttainable
- **R**elevant
- **T**ime-sensitive (if appropriate)

# Bill Wake's “INVEST” Guidelines

- **I**ndependent
  - To the extent possible, doesn't depend on other stories
- **N**egotiable.
  - A story is a conversation starter, not the end result.
  - Nothing about “how”
- **V**aluable to the user
  - Something the user can use, not a piece of something the user can use
- **E**stimate-able
  - No research required, well understood
- **S**mall
- **T**estable

# Exercise: User Story Creation



10 min

- Write more stories until you have at least 10
- Write each story on a single index card
- No more than 15 words per story
- No implementation oriented words
- Leave room at upper right for a number
- Brainstorm! You can create more than 10 stories
- Everyone can write stories. De-dupe later
- Format:  
*As a <user role> I want to <perform some action> so that <I achieve some goal>*

# Review

- What are the 3 parts of a user story?
- What are acceptance criteria?

# Changes to Make

- What needs to change?
  - Personally?
  - In your team?
  - In your organization?
  - In your organization's partners or vendors?
- One item per sticky, create as many stickies as you want
  - A belief that will need to be changed
  - A value that will need to be changed
  - A risk that will need to be mitigated
  - A concern that will need to be addressed
  - An impediment that will need to be removed

# Agenda

- Overview of Agile
- Cross Functional Teams
- Product Vision, Epics, MVPs
- User stories
- Story splitting
- Agile Technical Practices
- Agile Planning
- Scrum
- Agile Flow
- Self-organization
- Distributed Agile
- Going Agile
- Wrap-up

# Splitting out the Gold

User needs... 8



“Yes! I  
need that  
and can use  
it.”



Perceived value  
(judgment call)

Effort

# Splitting out the Gold

User wants... 3

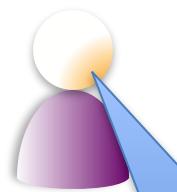


“Gold”

User wants... 5



Some “Silver”

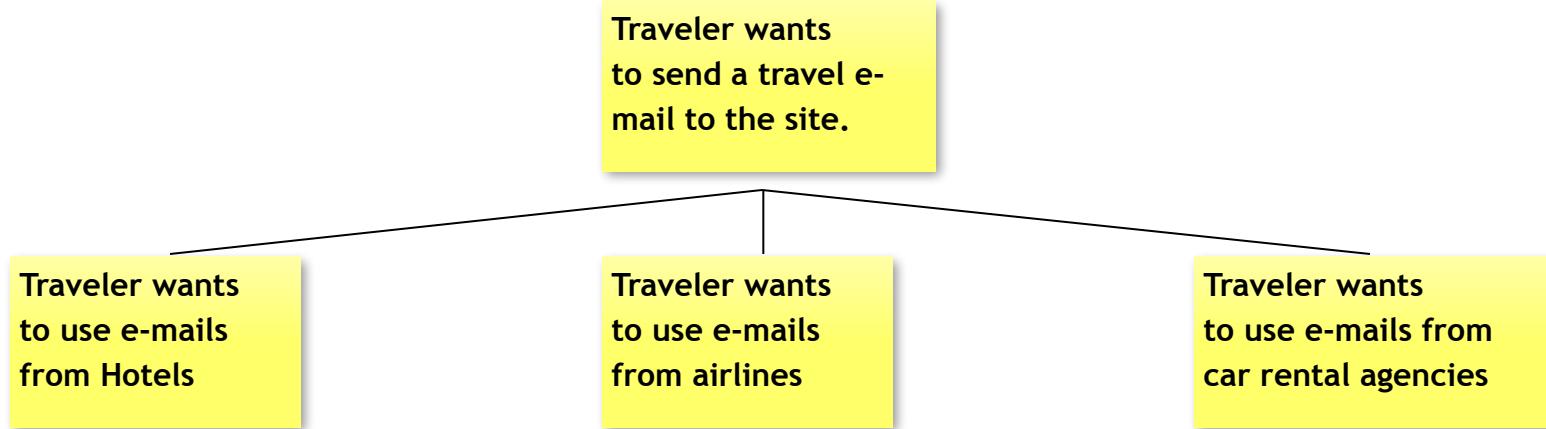


Yes! I  
need that  
and can use  
it.”



Yes! I  
need that  
and can use  
it.”

# Splitting by Acceptance Criteria



## Acceptance Criteria

1. Handles a hotel booking
2. Handles an airline booking
3. Handles a car booking

# Splitting by Keywords

Person wants to send a happy birthday card, a valentine's day card, or a Christmas card with a gift card using either Fedex or UPS overnight or ground

Person wants to send a happy birthday card

Person wants to send a valentine's day card

Person wants to send a Christmas card

Person wants to send a gift card

Person wants to send via UPS ground

- And
- Or
- Either
- With
- Using
- “ ”

# Splitting by User

*Traveler* wants  
to send a booking e-  
mail to the site.

*Frequent traveler*  
wants to send an e-mail to  
the site

*Vacation traveller*  
wants to send an e-mail to  
the site

*Business traveller*  
wants to send an e-  
mail to the site

# Exercise: User Story Splitting



1. Find a story to split and split it into at least two new stories
2. Discard the original stories and replace with the new stories

# Take-aways from the activity?

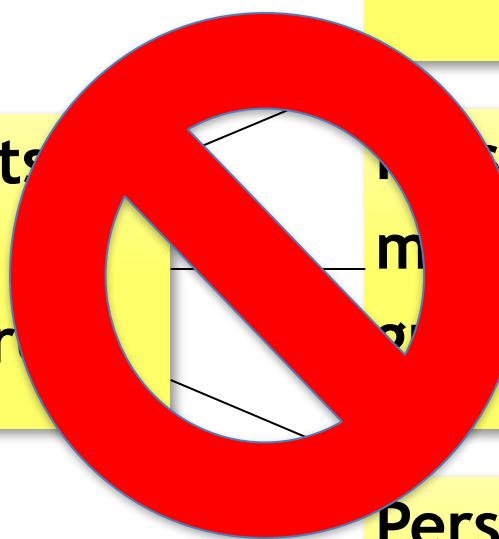
# Breaking Down by Layer

Person wants  
UI for sending a greeting  
card

Person wants  
to send a  
greeting card

Person wants  
middleware for sending a  
greeting card

Person wants  
back end for sending a  
greeting card



# Cake Slicing

Select card type	UI for card type selection	Get card types from db	Create card type artwork
Select specific card	UI for card selection	Get card data from db	Create card artwork
Customize card	Textbox for card message	Choose color scheme	Add additional images
Recipient info	Textbox for name	Collect recipient e-mail address	Textbox for address
Create / preview card	UI to show card preview	Generate card	
Delivery options	UI for delivery options	Integrate with UPS	Integrate with Fedex
Payment options	UI for payment options	Integrate with MC	Integrate with Visa
Fulfill order	Place card order with partner	Send e-mail version of card	Integrate with Amex

# Cake Slicing

Select card type	UI for card type selection	Get card types from db	Create card type artwork	
Select specific card	UI for card selection	Get card data from db	Create card artwork	Set card as HAPPY_BDAY_1
Customize card	Textbox for card message	Choose color scheme	Add additional images	
Customize card	Textbox for name	Collect recipient e-mail address	Textbox for address	
Create / preview card	UI to show card preview	Generate card		
Delivery options	UI for delivery options	Integrate with UPS	Integrate with Fedex	Integrate with USPO
Payment options	UI for payment options	Integrate with MC	Integrate with Visa	Integrate with Amex
Fulfill order	Place card order with partner	Send e-mail version of card		

# Cake Slicing

Person wants  
to send a happy  
birthday card to  
show they care

Set card as  
HAPPY\_BDAY\_1

Collect recipient  
e-mail address

Textbox for  
name

Generate card

Send e-mail  
version of card

# Strawman

Person wants  
to send a happy  
birthday card to  
show they care



Send a “Happy Birthday” message

To: Grandma Betty

Address: 3 New England Drive  
Boston, |

● Shippable

Ok

Cancel

# Adding on to the Smallest Story

Other stories are now  
**INDEPENDENT** and can be  
added on in any order

Person wants  
to send a happy  
birthday card to  
show they care



Person wants  
to select delivery  
options



Person wants  
to check a proof  
of the card



Person wants  
to pay for the  
card



Always moving from  
shippable to shippable

# Example of Removing Dependencies

Movie-goer wants 5  
to sort results by  
***showtime***

Movie-goer wants 8  
to sort results by  
***distance***

Movie-goer wants 5  
to sort results by  
***theater***

Movie-goer wants 5  
to sort results by  
***movie name***



Movie-goer wants 5  
1 way to sort  
results (eg: ***by movie name***)

Movie-goer wants 2  
to sort results by  
***showtime***

Movie-goer wants 5  
to sort results by  
***distance***

Movie-goer wants 2  
to sort results by  
***theater***

Movie-goer wants 2  
to sort results by  
***movie name***

# Exercise: User Story Splitting



1. Find a story to split and split it into at least two new stories
2. Discard the original stories and replace with the new stories

# Review

- How does story splitting help?
- What are some methods for splitting stories?

# Agenda

- Overview of Agile
- Cross Functional Teams
- Product Vision, Epics, MVis
- User stories
- Story splitting
- Agile Technical Practices
- Agile Planning
- Scrum
- Agile Flow
- Self-organization
- Distributed Agile
- Going Agile
- Wrap-up

# Agile Technical Practices

# Agile & Quality

- Multiple aspects of quality
  - High value to users
  - Lack of bugs
  - Technical excellence
- Agile Technical Practices promote quality
- Defining “done” for your organization, program, project, team defines your quality standard

*“Continuous attention to technical excellence and good design enhances agility.”*

# Testing

# Bugs Displace Value



Release A



Release B

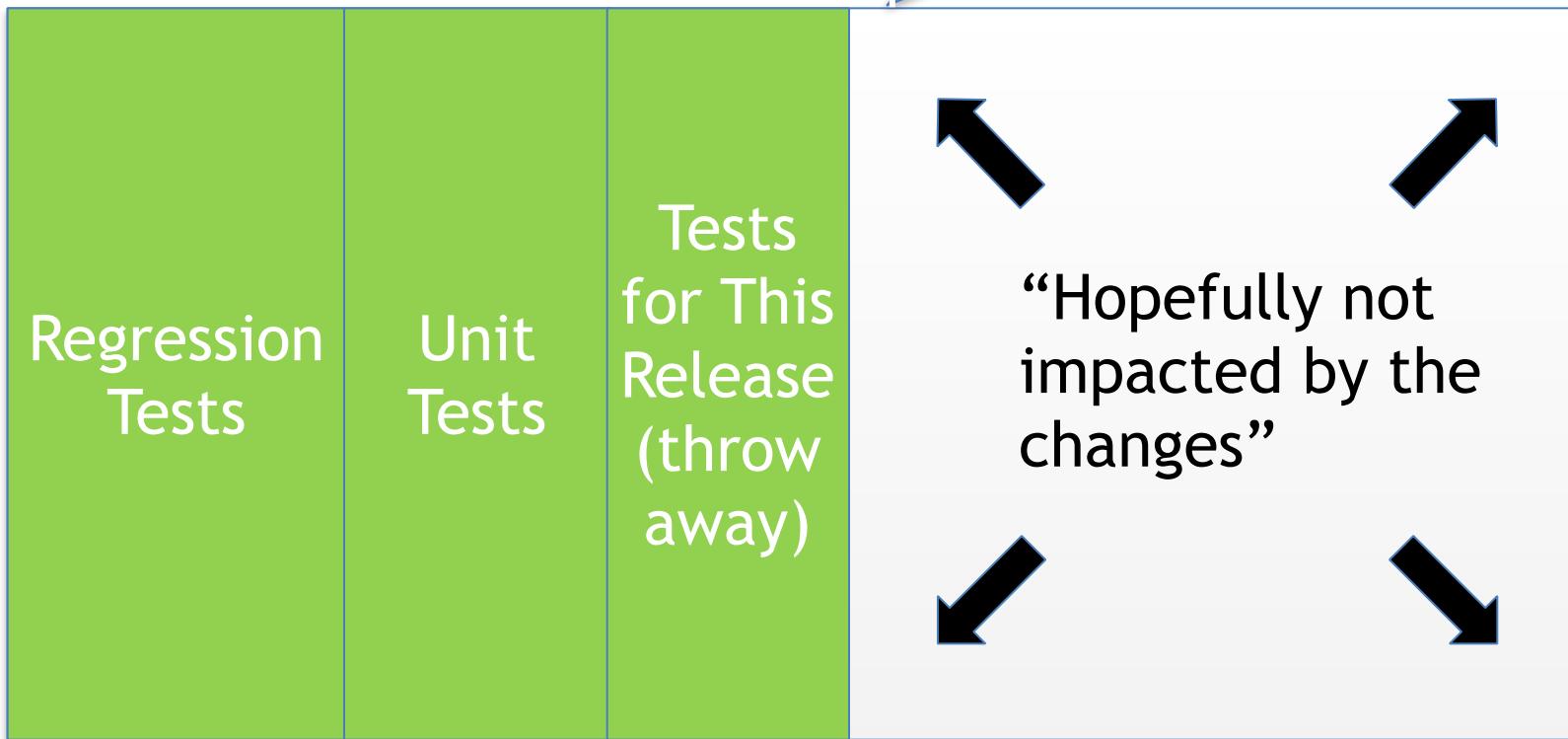


Release C

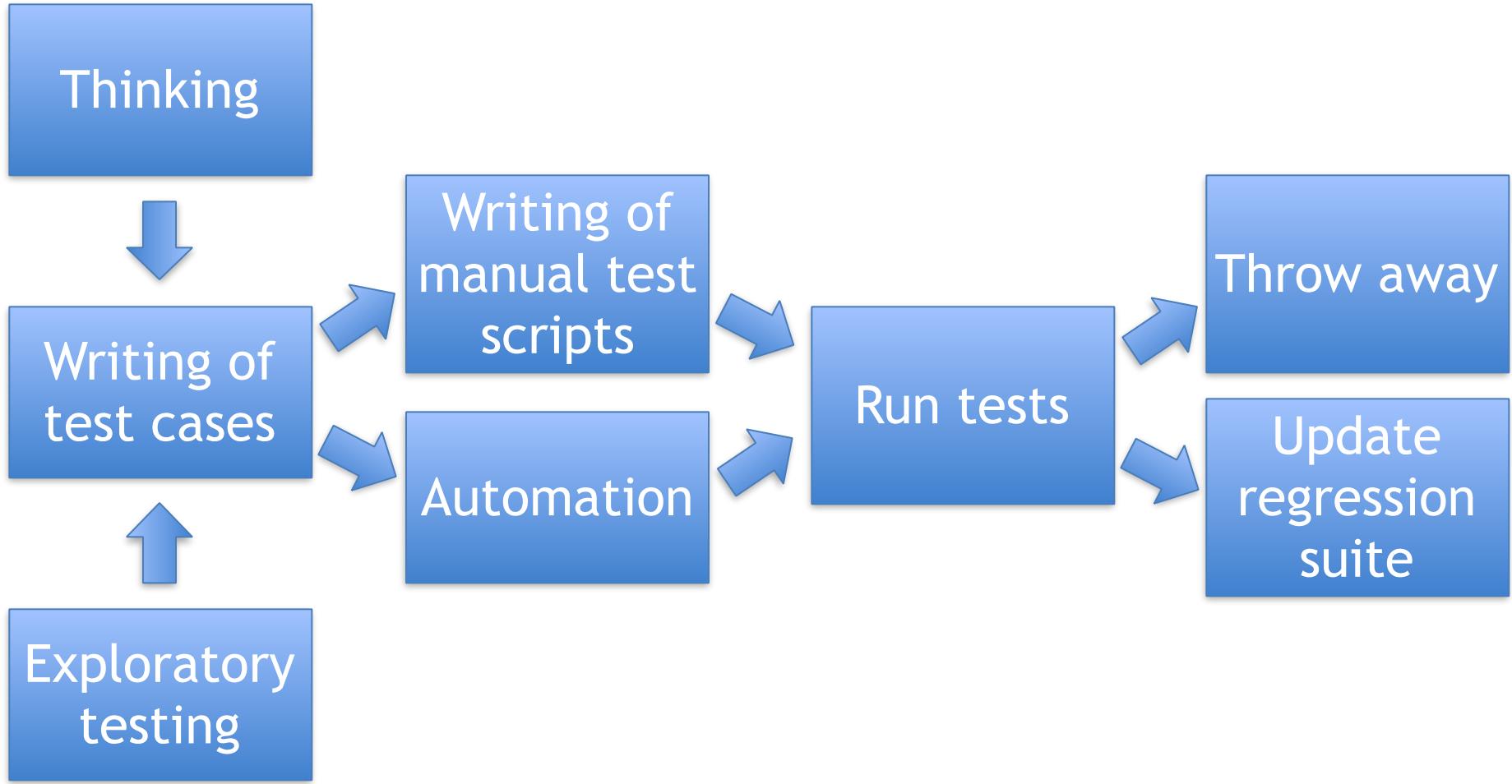


Release D

# Traditional Testing



# Typical Test Cycle



# Moving away from concept of “regression” testing

Thinking

Writing of test cases

Exploratory testing

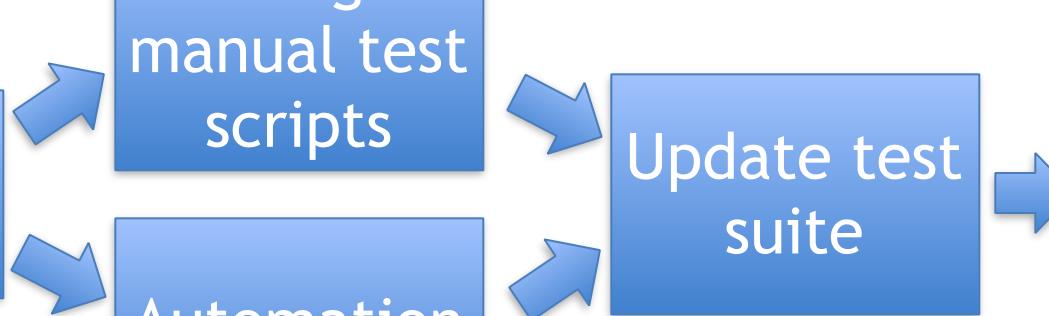
Writing of manual test scripts

Automation

Update test suite

Run tests continuously

- Reduces the risk of making a change
- Reduced risk enables moving quicker
- Problems are found sooner

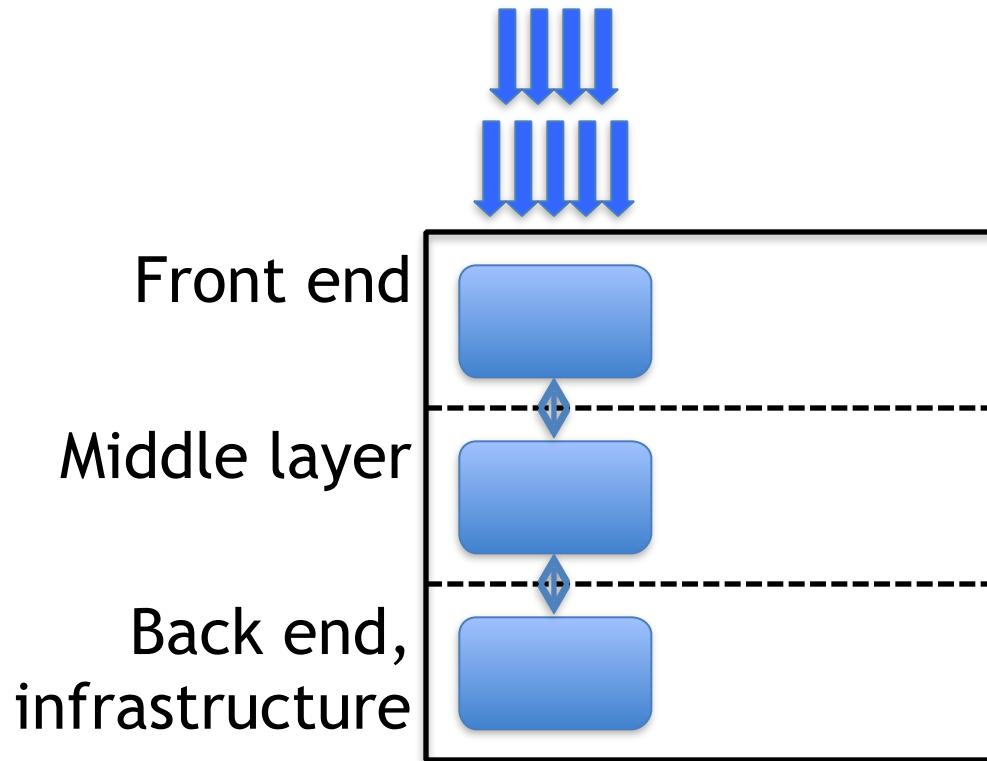


# Holistic Testing

- Typical
  - Dev tests based on their understanding
  - QA tests much later based on their understanding
  - UAT has the final say
  - Interaction is delayed
- Agile
  - Dev, QA, UAT confer during iteration planning
  - Shared understanding of need
  - Delegate testing appropriately

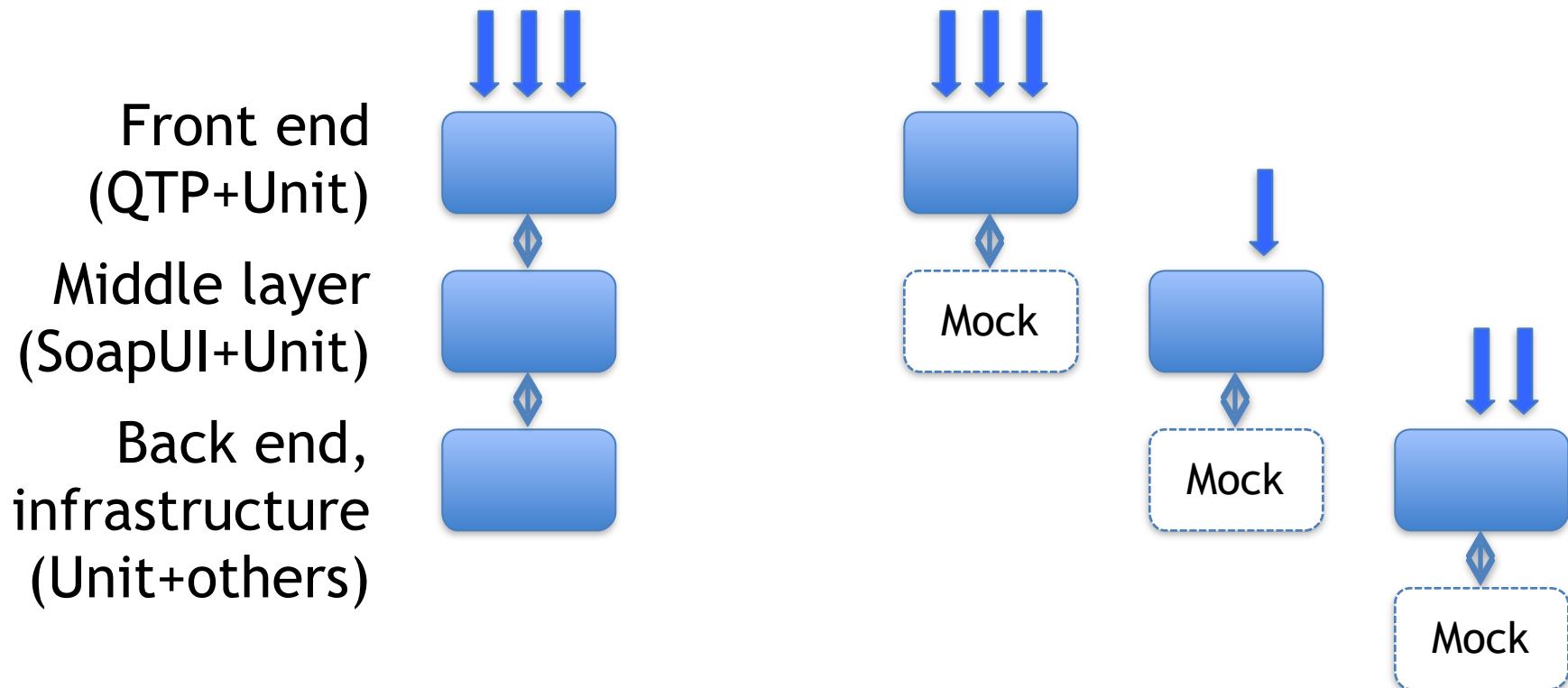
# Holistic testing

9 UI test cases



# Holistic Testing

9 total test cases

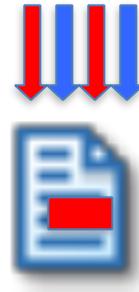


# Unit Testing

- Unit tests are code that tests code
- The tests are code written in the same language as the code they are testing

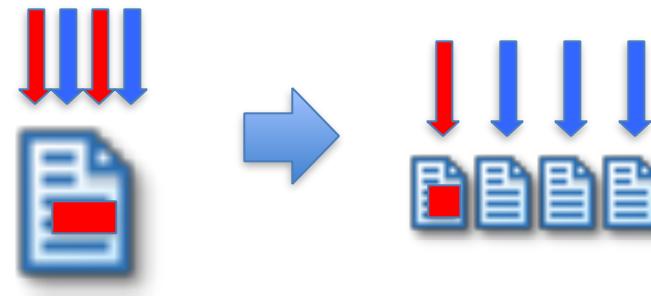


# Unit Testing



# Unit Testing

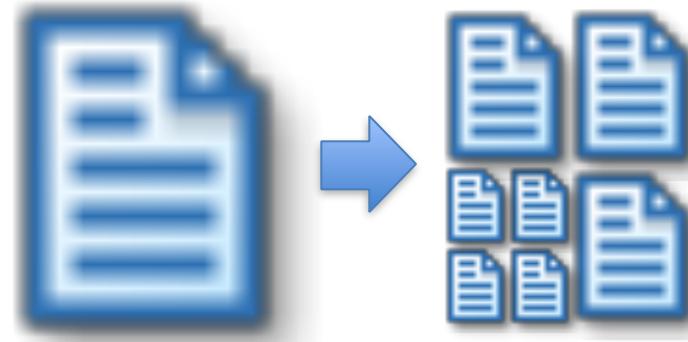
## Refactor



Follows these principles from OO programming:

- Single Responsibility principle
- Open/closed principle

# Unit Testing



Additional guidelines for refactoring:

- Should be part of every story (DoD?)
- Factor into story estimates, don't do as separate stories!!

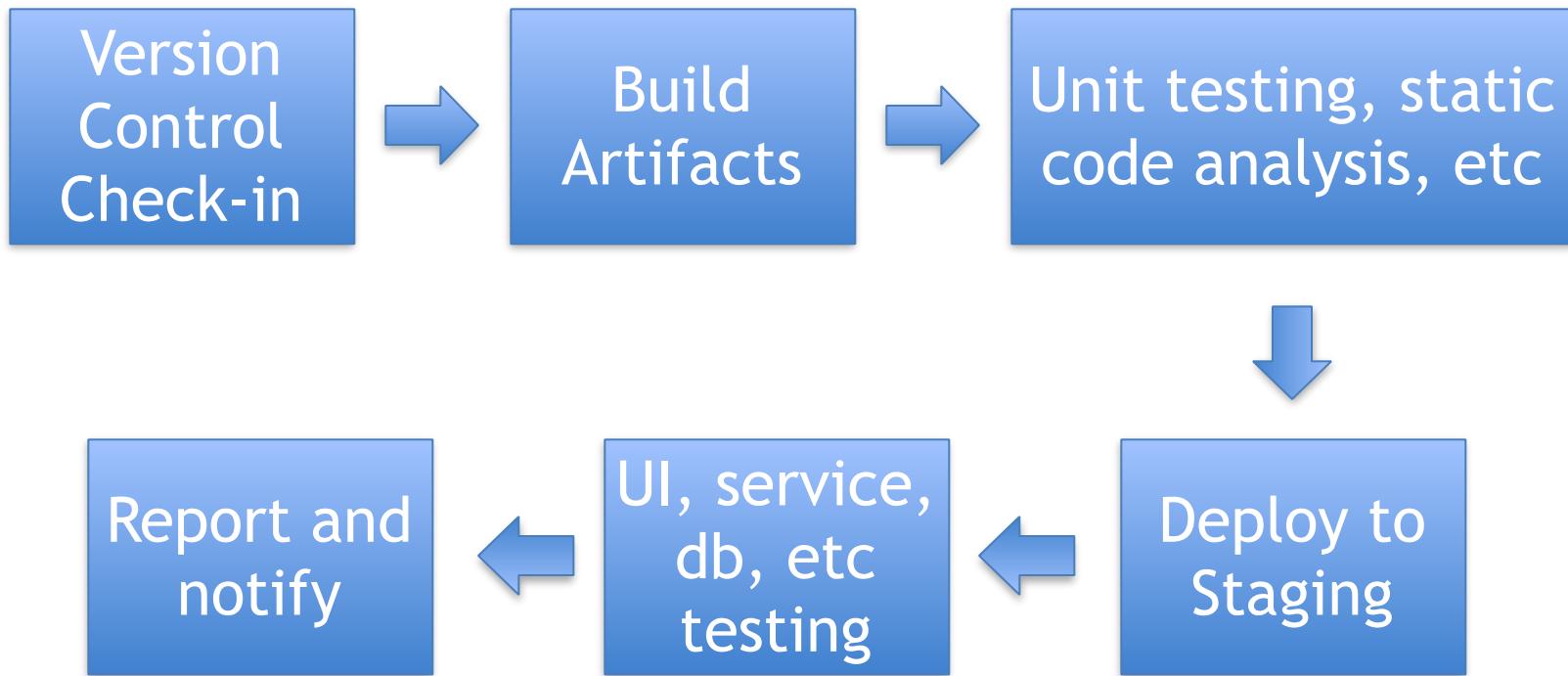
# Properties of Good Unit Tests: FIRST

- *F*ast (which requires automation)
- *I*solated
  - Only tests one thing
  - Uses mock objects/stubs
- *R*epeatable
- *S*elf-Verifying
  - No eyeballing required
- *T*imely
  - Write tests as close to the same time as the code as possible
  - Test Driven Development (TDD) is best

# Test Driven Development (TDD)

- Programmers write unit tests prior to coding
- If you can't write a test, you aren't ready to code
- Writing tests first will change how you write code
- Writing tests after coding is “too late”
- Writing test cases (not test scripts) prior to writing should also be considered

# Continuous Integration



# Fail-Fast Approach

- Order tests such that fast tests that are the most likely to fail if there is a problem run first.
- Examples
  - Run all unit tests before integration tests
  - Run “smoke test” unit tests for all functional areas before running all other unit tests
  - Run the integration tests that involve the areas with the most dependencies before
  - Run “smoke” test integration tests for all functional areas before running all other integration tests
- Invest in infrastructure to run as many tests in parallel as possible

# Test Automation

- Break testing into test plan writing and test execution
- Anything that would currently get a test case should be a candidate for automation
- Write unit tests first, or at least think about them first
- Use mock objects
- Write all new tests holistically (test matrix)

# Agile Testing is “Free”

- Unit Testing + Refactoring + CI = better code
- Time spent writing unit tests and refactoring replaces time spent debugging and manual testing

# Architecture

*“Simplicity -- the art of maximizing the amount of work not done – is essential.”*

10  
\$50

10 Lanes.

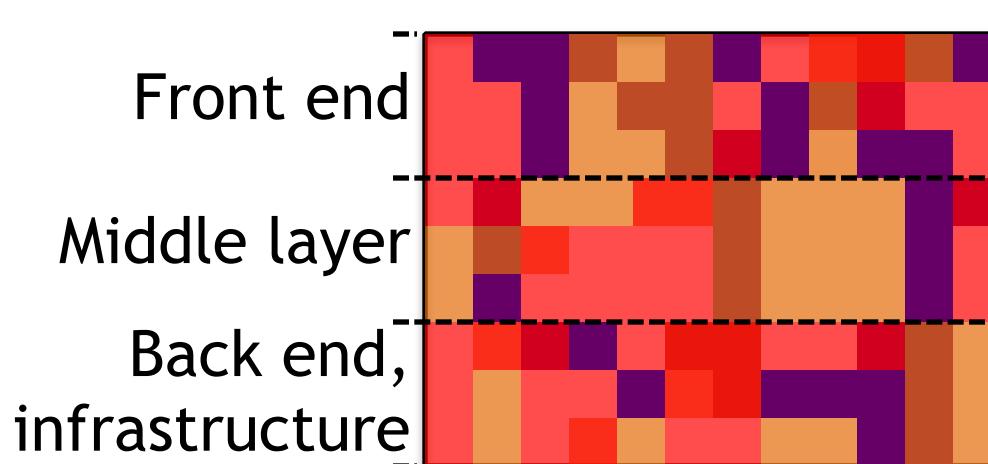
Money for another investment: \$60M



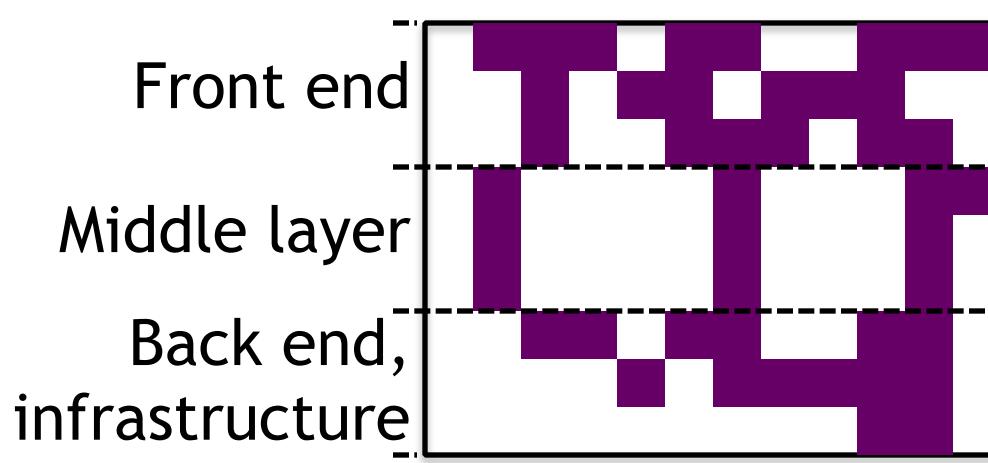
Traveller wants  
to use e-mails  
from Hotels

Traveller wants  
to use e-mails  
from airlines

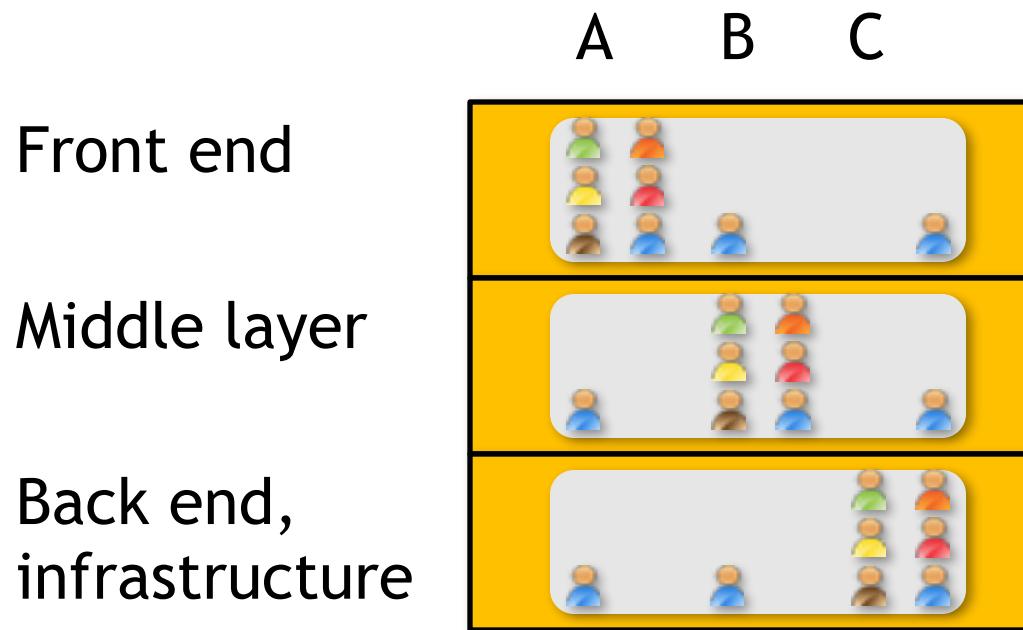
Traveller wants  
to use e-mails  
from car rental  
agencies



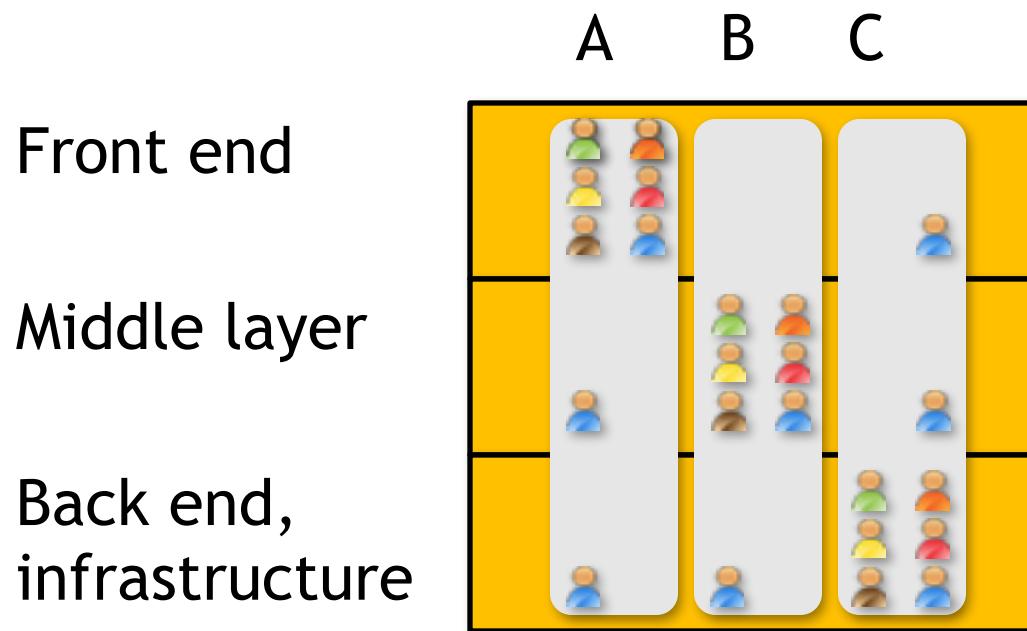
Traveller wants  
to use e-mails  
from Hotels



# Cross Functional Architecturally



# Cross Functional Architecturally



# Continuous Delivery



What does it take to get a  
hotfix/patch to your  
customer?

# **EVERYTHING**

Continuous Integration



Creative

Product  
Mgmt



Business  
Planning



Dev



Design/Code



Test



Test  
Design



Deploy



Releng

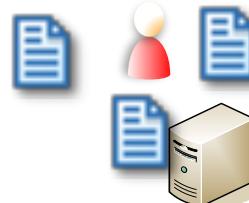
Automatable



Data  
Gathering



Test/Debug



Test  
Execution



Release

Creative

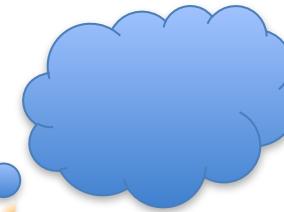
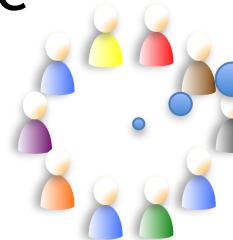
Business  
Planning

Design/Code

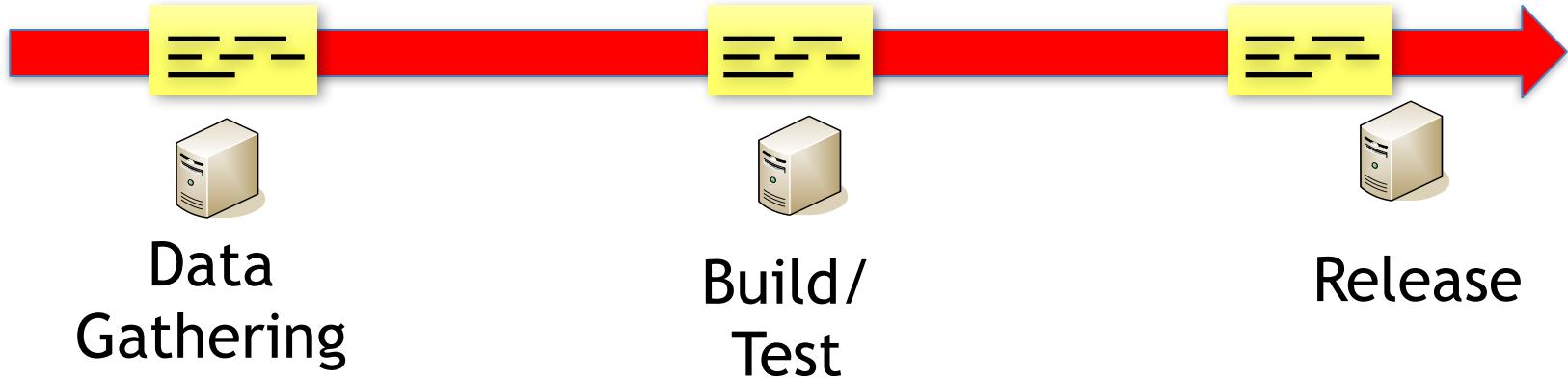
Test  
Design

Releng

Team



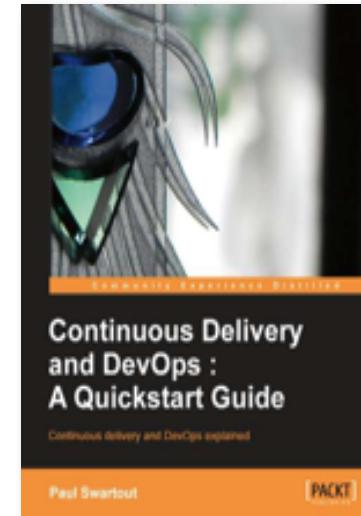
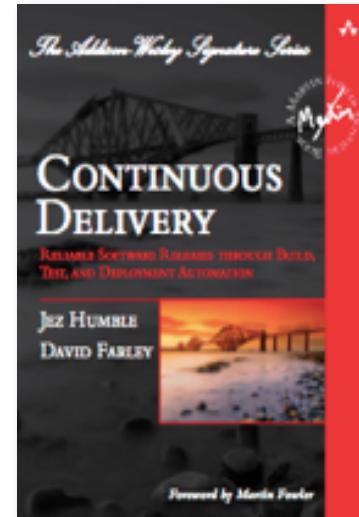
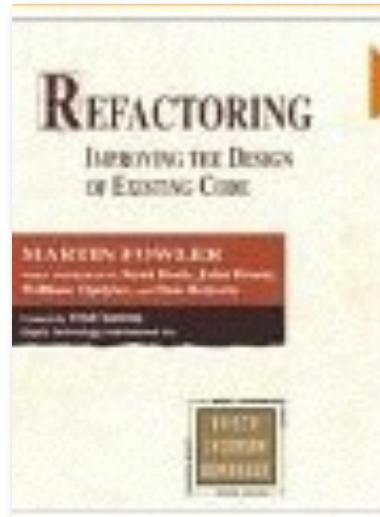
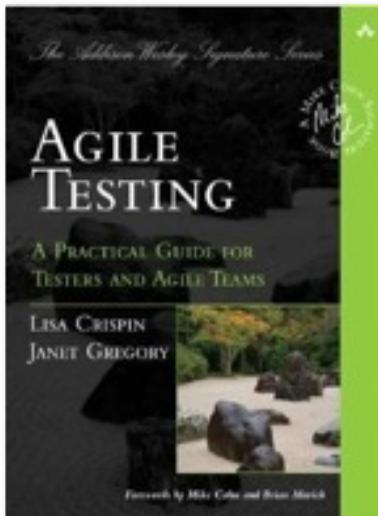
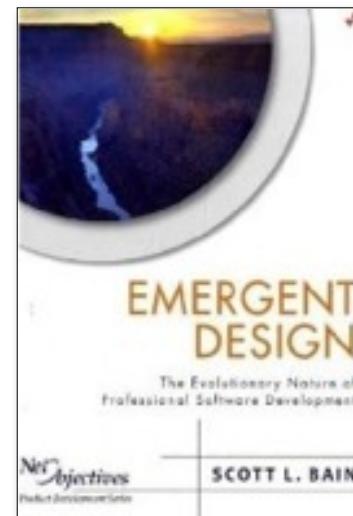
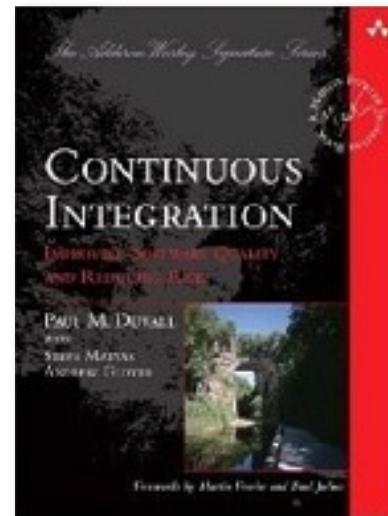
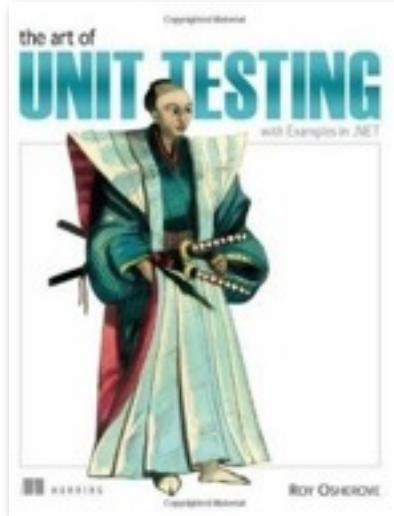
Automatable



# Tool Support

- Web-based Ideation tools
- Agile-friendly SCM
- Build
  - Continuous Integration
  - DevOps savvy build/deploy management
- Agile Project Management
- Test automation

# Recommended Books



# Review

- What is holistic testing?
- What is a unit test?
- What is refactoring?
- What is Test Driven Development?
- What is the cost of moving to Agile Testing?

# Agenda

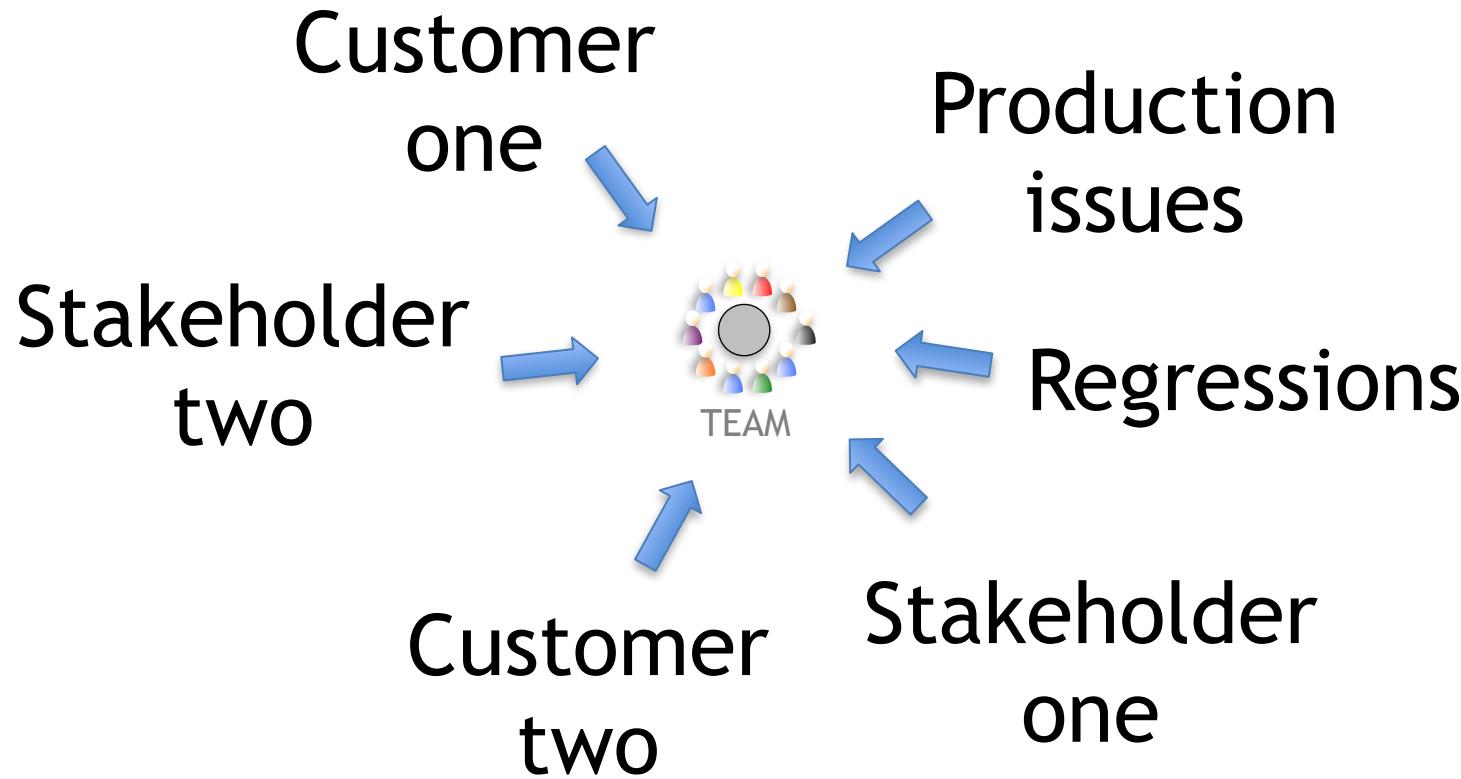
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- Cross Functional Teams
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- Wrap-up

# Agile Planning

- Backlog
- Story Points
- Story point estimation with:
  - Finity Sizing
  - Planning Poker
- Iteration length
- Velocity
- Release planning (Delivery planning)

# Multiple Competing Requests

Members of the team are bombarded by conflicting requests



# Backlog



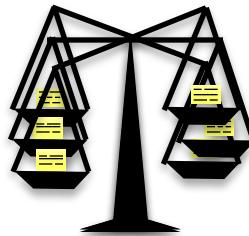
Most Value

Least Value



Traveller wants 5 to enter a booking Bob
Traveller wants 2 to see their upcoming trips Tom
Traveller wants 3 to edit a booking Tom
Traveller wants 1 to delete a booking Sue
Traveller wants 2 to copy a booking Bob
Admin wants a 5 report of site-wide activity Bob
Traveller wants 2 to move a booking Bob
Traveller wants 2 to link to cancel a booking
Traveller wants 2 to link to on-line check-in

# Backlog Negotiation



**Backlog** - a list of user stories ordered in descending business value order.



Most Value

Traveller wants to e-mail an airline booking  
2

Traveller wants 5 to enter a booking  
Bob

Traveller wants 2 to see their upcoming trips  
Tom

Traveller wants 3 to edit a booking  
Tom

Traveller wants 1 to delete a booking  
Sue

Traveller wants 2 to copy a booking  
Bob

Admin wants a 5 report of site-wide activity  
Bob

Traveller wants 2 to move a booking  
Bob

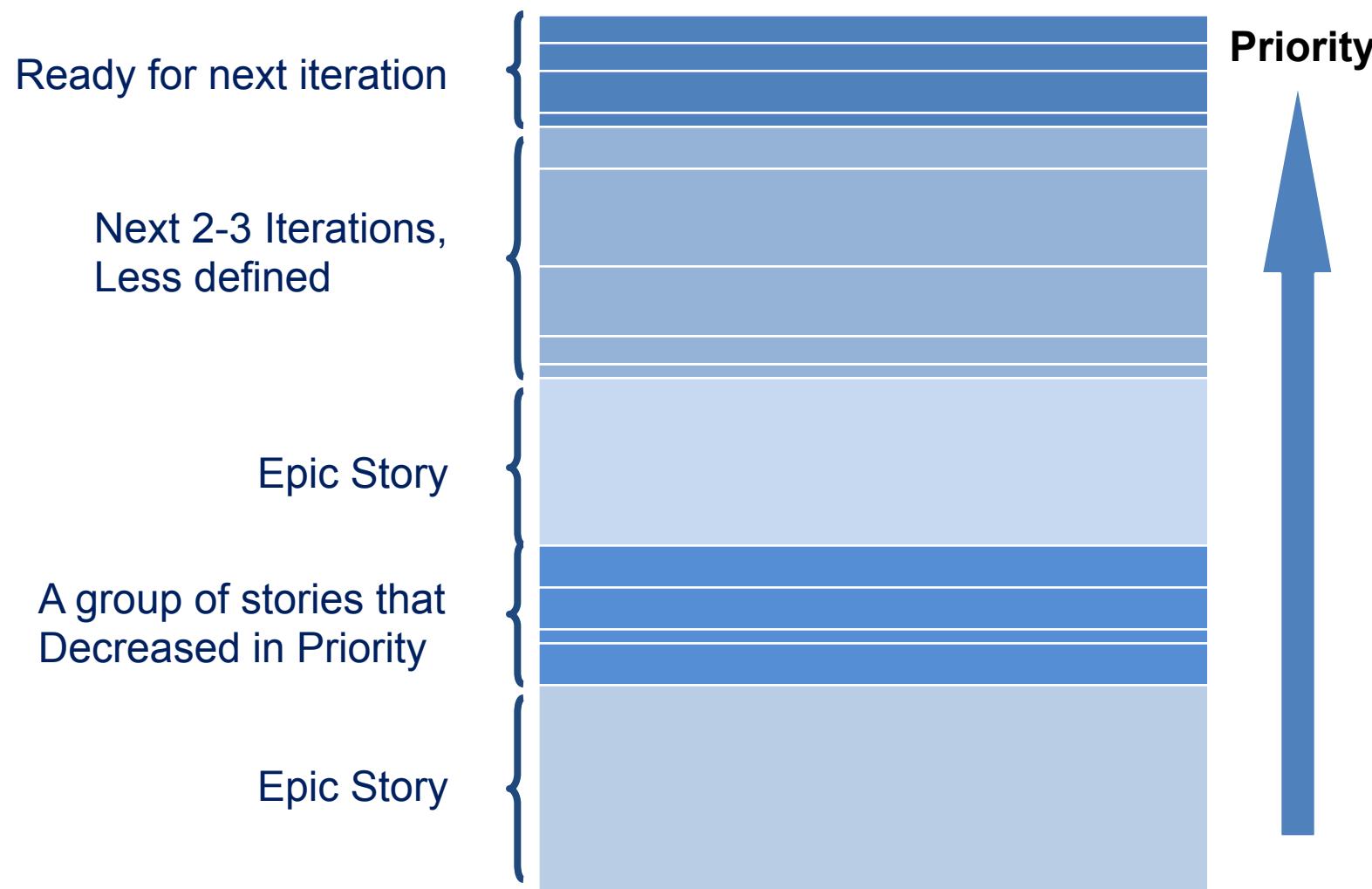
Release

Least Value

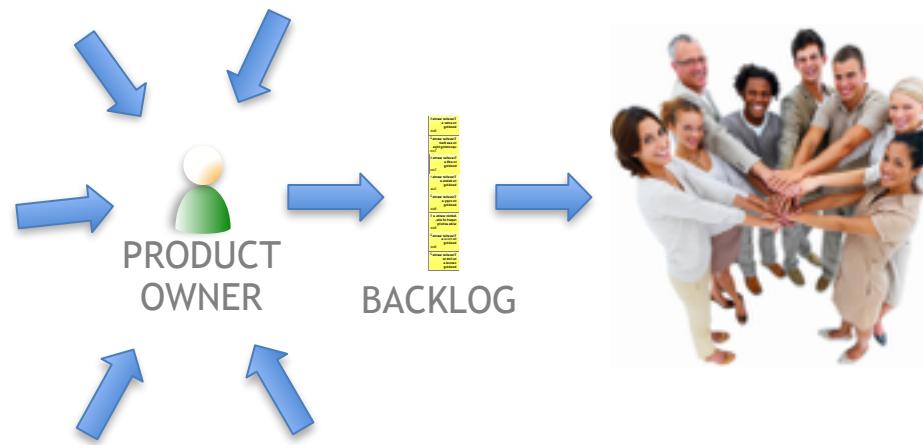
Traveller wants 2 to link to cancel a booking

Traveller wants 2 to link to on-line check-in

# A Product Backlog



All requests go through the PO and are prioritized  
in a **\*SINGLE\*** backlog



# Other Considerations for Sequencing

- Risk
  - Technical, Business, Design
- Constraints
  - Regulatory, Market-driven
- Dependencies
  - Program level, Legacy Systems
- Market Conditions
  - Speed wins?

# Exercise: Backlog Creation



Most Value



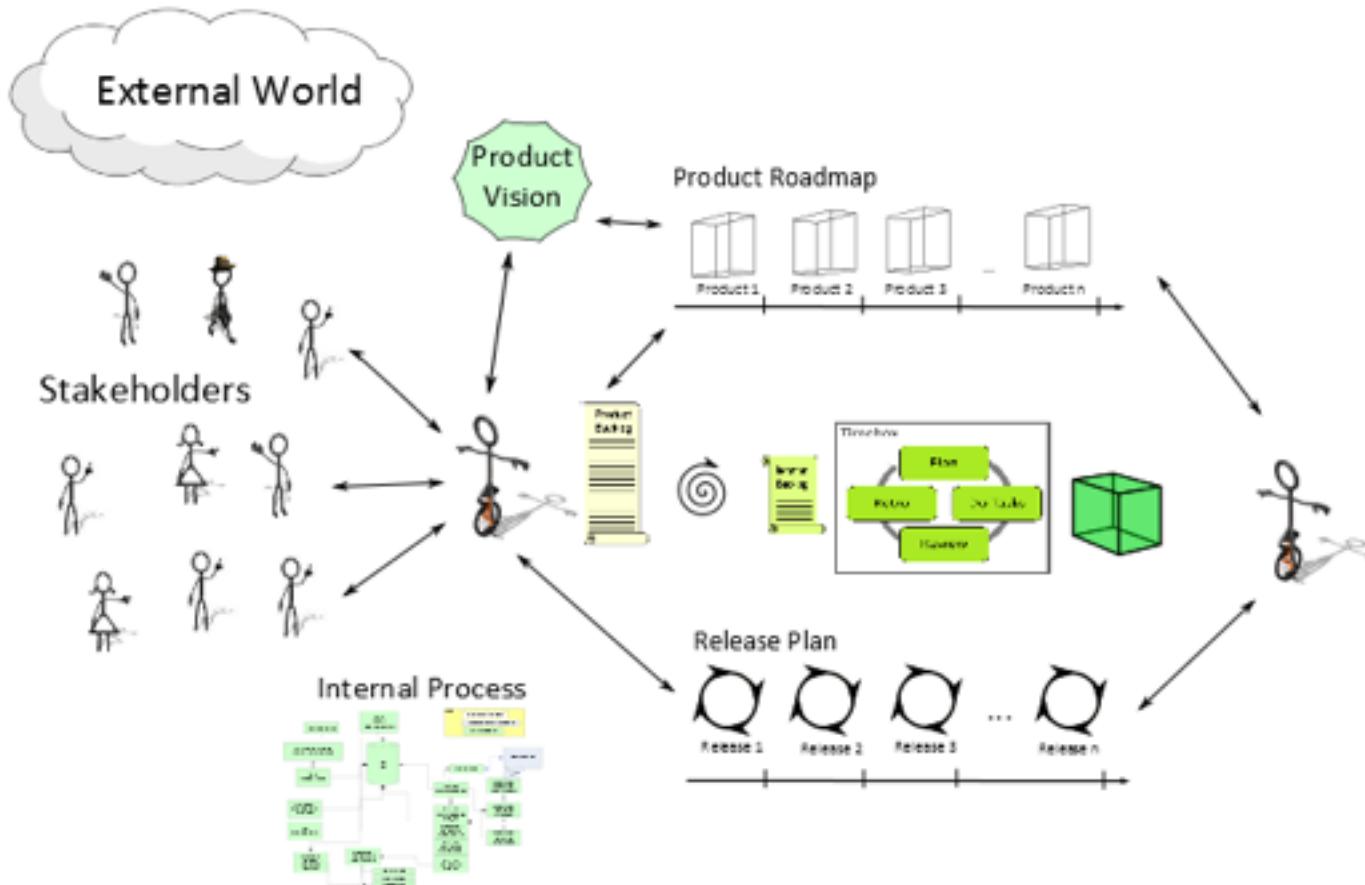
Least Value

Traveller wants 5 to enter a booking Bob
Traveller wants 2 to see their upcoming trips Tom
Traveller wants 3 to edit a booking Tom
Traveller wants 1 to delete a booking Sue
Traveller wants 2 to copy a booking Bob
Admin wants a 5 report of site- wide activity Bob
Traveller wants 2 to move a booking Bob
Traveller wants 2 to link to cancel a booking Bob
Traveller wants 2 to link to on-line check-in Bob

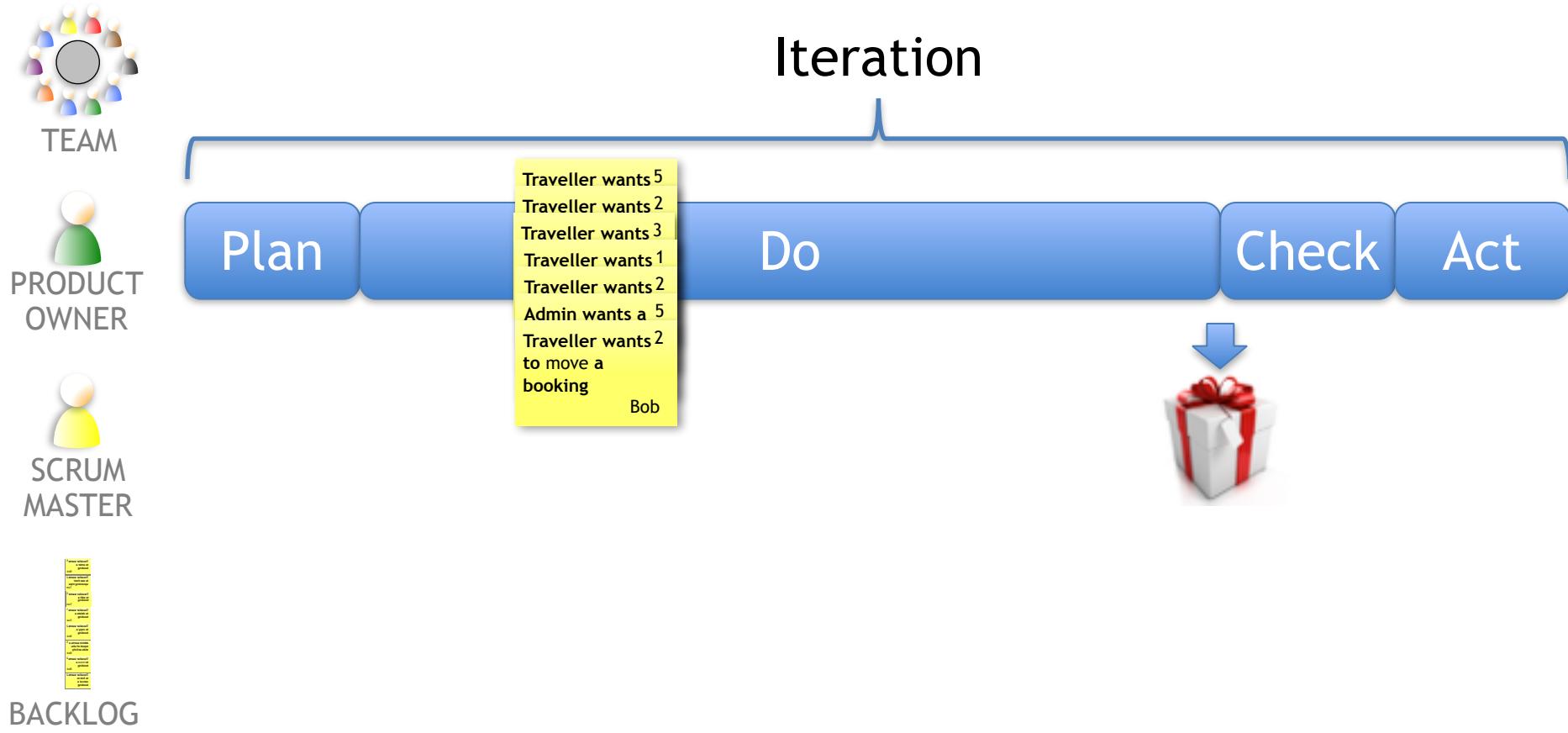
- Turn your stories into a backlog
- No “ties” or buckets
- Single file backlog only
- Top twelve(12) user stories

# Take-aways from the activity?

# 'Big' PO Responsibility



# Ready? and Done?



# Exercise: Definition of Ready



**Definition of Ready** - specific "entrance criteria" that need to be met for a user story to be considered ready for a team to start working on it. It is an agreement between the product owner and the team.

- As a team, come up with a definition of ready
- Consider everything you've learned about preparing a user story
- What do you need before starting work on a story?
- Write a bulleted list on a card
- When you are done, bring your card(s) to the instructor

# Exercise: Definition of Done



- The definition of done is the “exit criteria” for a story to be included in a release
- You are basically creating your definition of “Quality”
- As a team, come up with a definition of when a story is “done”
- Consider everything you’ve learned about getting to done
- Think about what would make you feel comfortable about:
  - Demonstrating the story to the Product
  - Software: issuing a hotfix/patch
  - Non-software: doing an expedited change
- Write a bulleted list on a card
- When you are done, bring your card(s) to the instructor

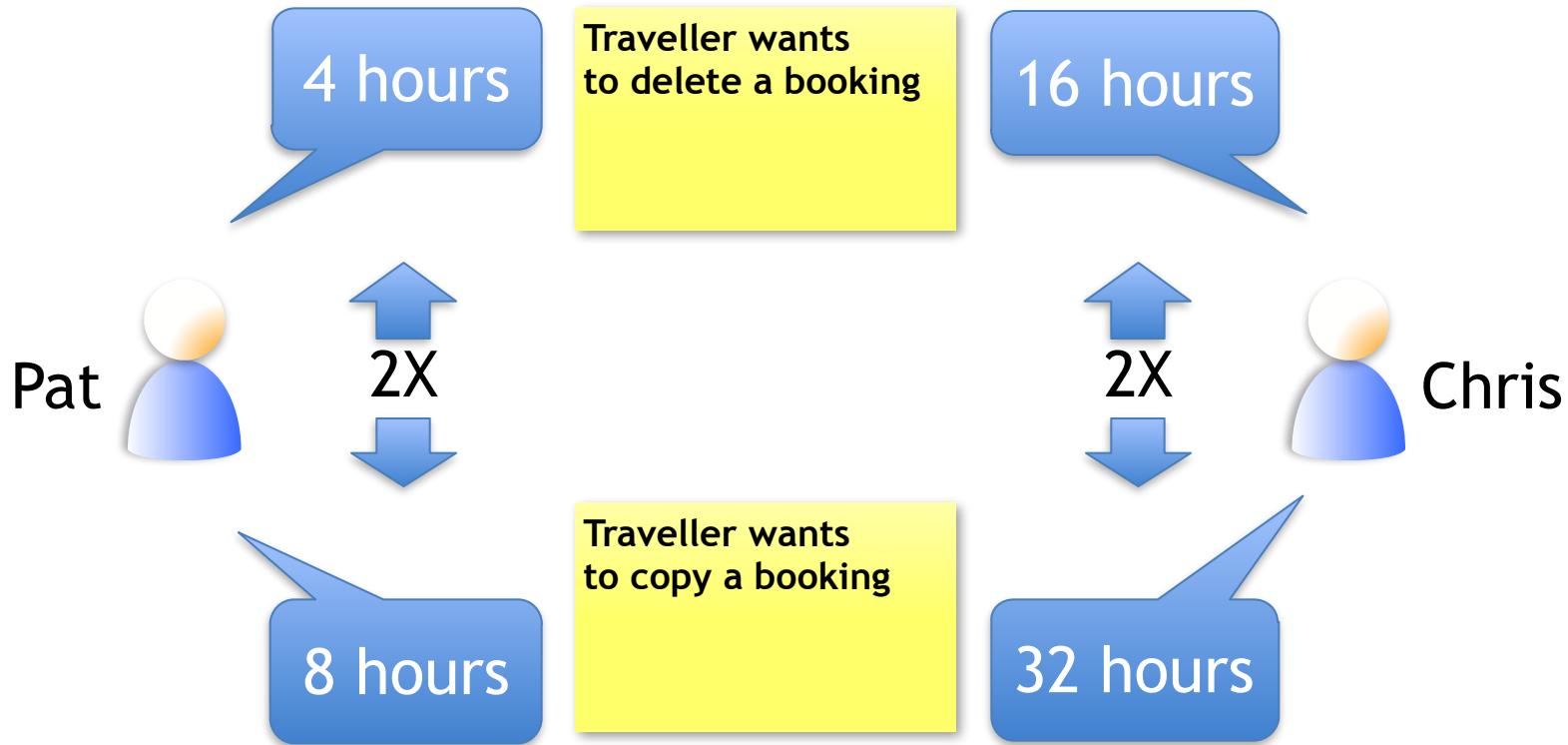


# Typical Ingredients in Definition of Done

- All targeted work is completed
- All acceptance criteria are met
- All test cases written, executed, passing
- Performance testing passes
- All UAT procedures documented
- All signoffs obtained
- All UAT steps performed
- All audit and risk requirements satisfied
- Any other organization specific items

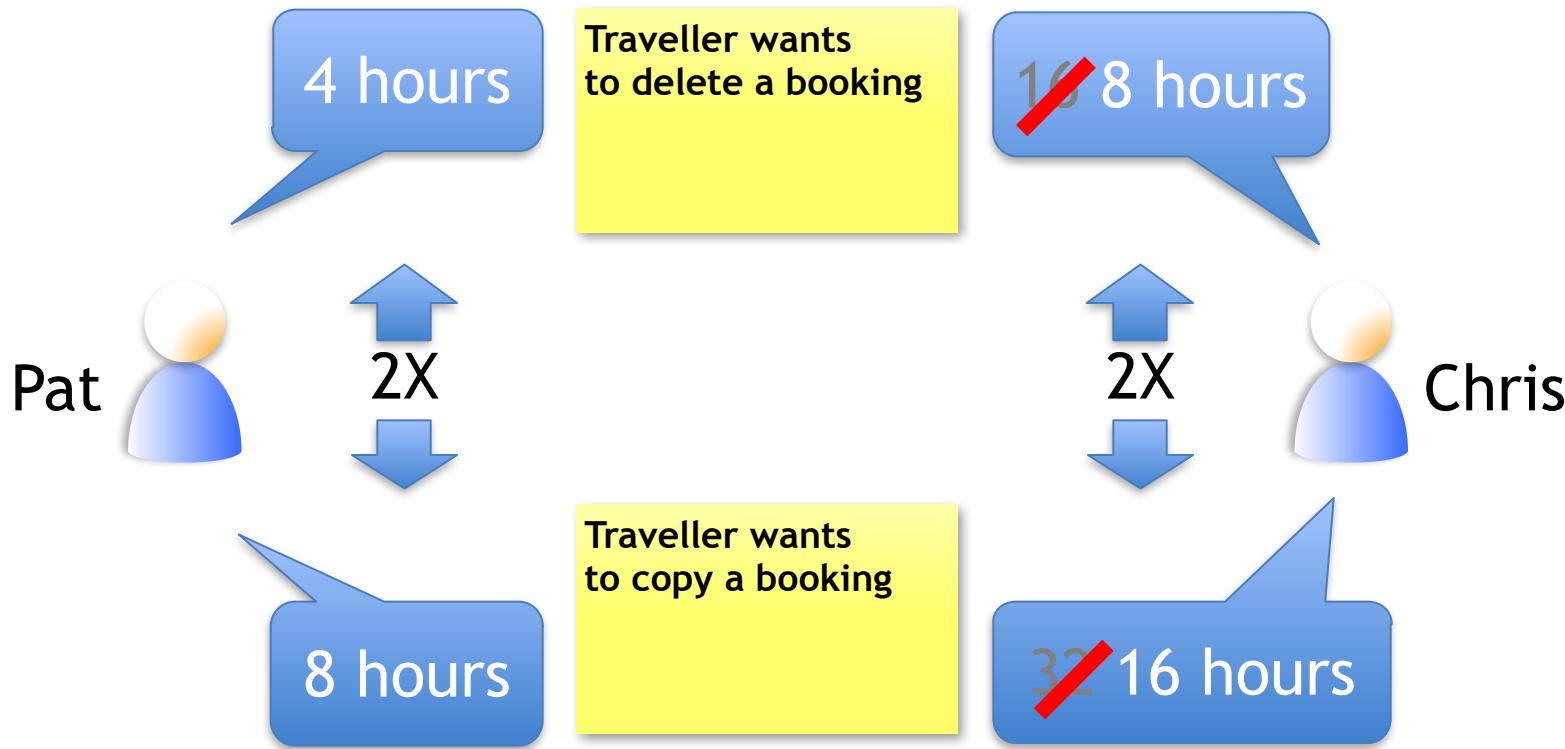


# Hour-based Estimation



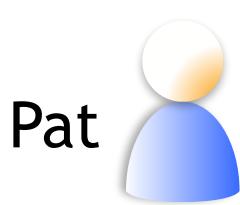
# Hour-based Estimation

6 months later...



Who does the work or how quickly it can be done is more likely to change than the *relative complexity*.

# Relative Complexity



Pat

Traveller wants 1  
to delete a booking



Chris

Traveller wants 2  
to copy a booking

# Story Points

Traveller wants 1  
to delete a booking



Traveller wants 3  
to copy a booking



*“There’s more UX,  
DB, and testing  
work than the  
devs realized.”*

## Story points

- Independent of who does the work
- Includes all of the effort required
- Unlikely to change over time

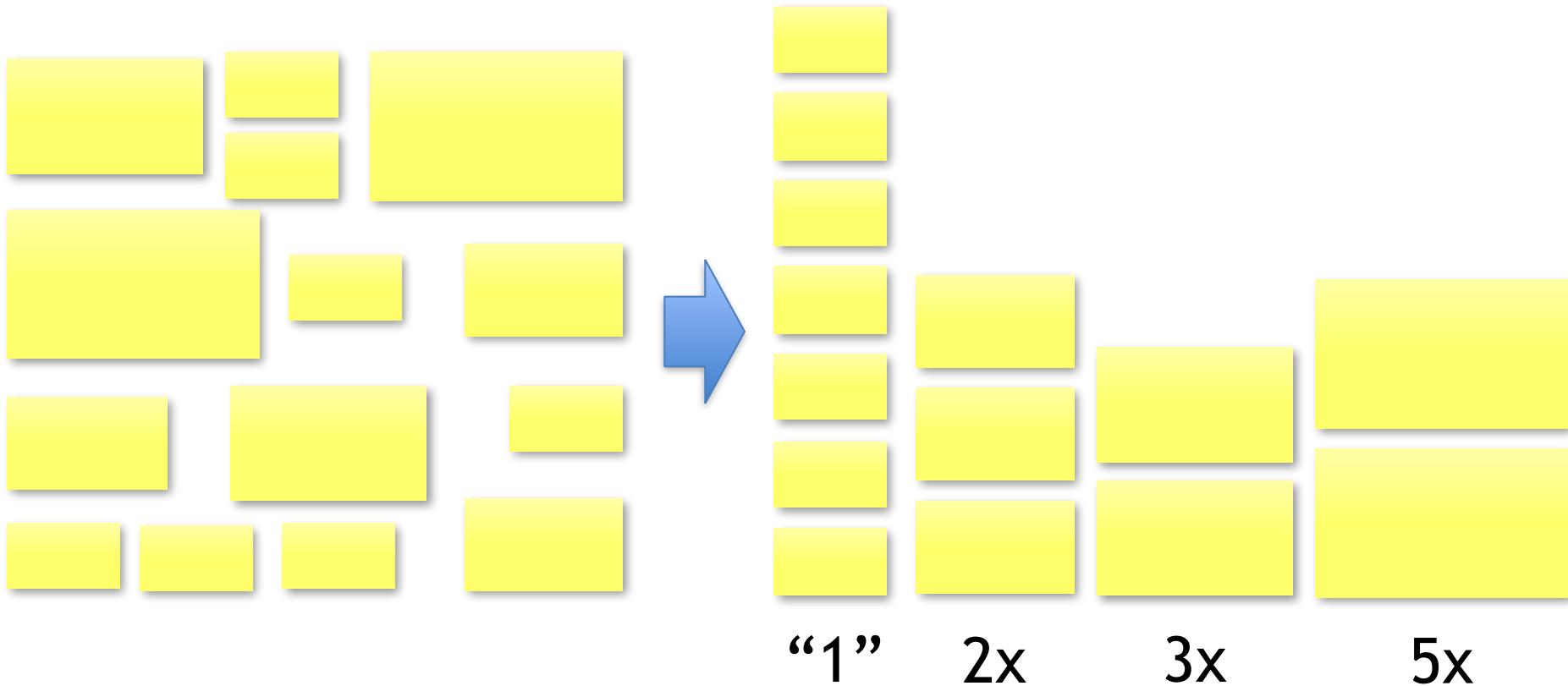
# Getting to Done

- Your estimates must include everything it takes to get a story to meet your definition of done



# Story Points

Typical work of the team



# Representative Stories - Finity Sizing



25 min

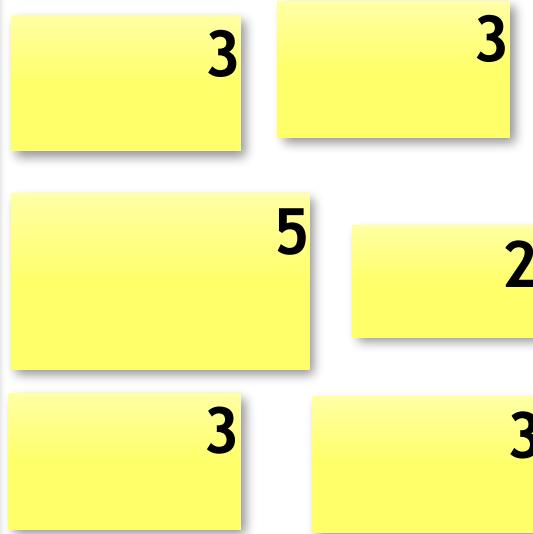
- Choose 2 representative user stories each which, if estimated out, will help you when estimating the rest
- Don't include dependencies
- Consider all of these factors
  - Coding
  - Configuring
  - Testing
  - Documenting
  - Artwork
  - User interface
  - Database related work
- Size them relatively in columns

# Exercise: Planning Poker

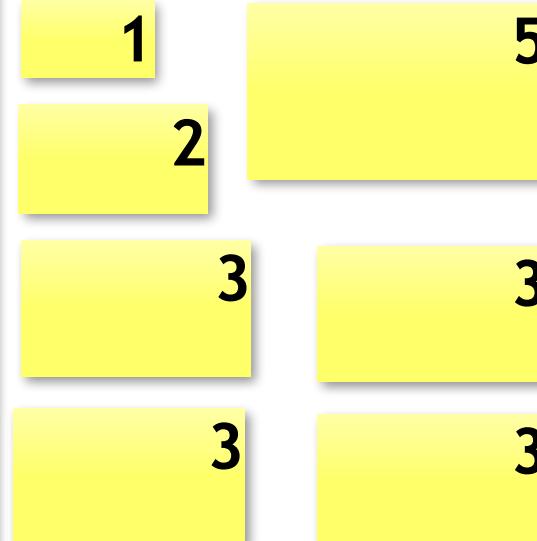
- Implementers and testers each get a set of cards.
- The numbers are multipliers, eg, 8 means “8X”
- Don’t include dependencies
- Consider all of these factors
  - Coding
  - Configuring
  - Testing
  - Documenting
  - Artwork
  - User interface
  - Database related work

# Velocity - a Measure of Capacity

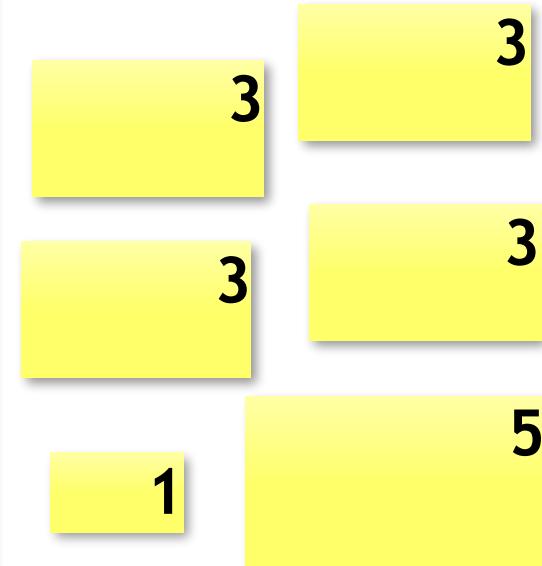
19 points



20 points



18 points



Iteration 1



Iteration 2

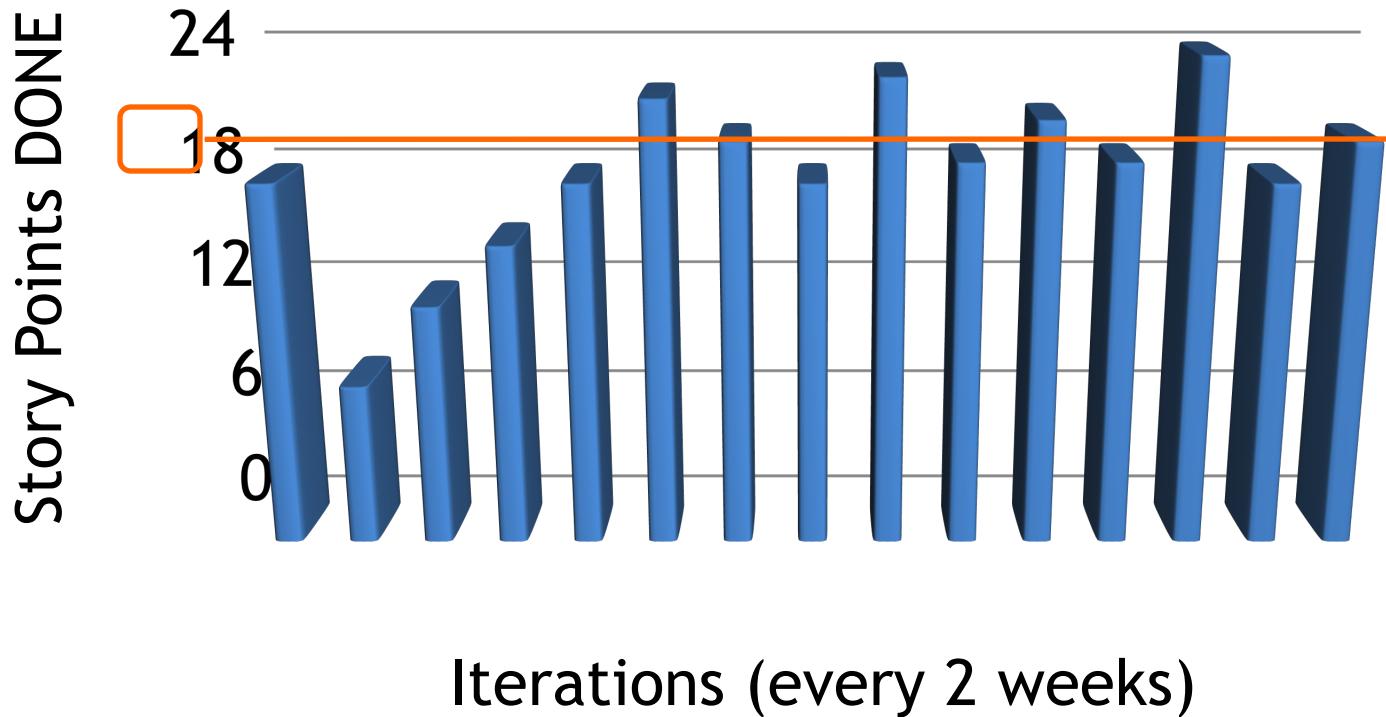


Iteration 3



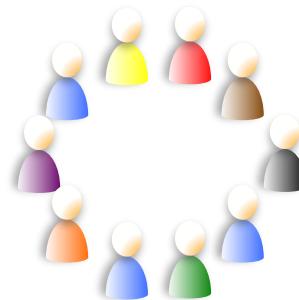
Velocity is a team's **measured** capacity. It is the amount of work they can get to **done**, as a team, over a given period of time.

# Iteration Velocity



# Estimating Your Initial Velocity

We think we can do this much in 2 weeks



We want to do 2 week iterations

- Traveller wants 5
- Traveller wants 2
- Traveller wants 3
- Traveller wants 1
- Traveller wants 2
- Admin wants a 5
- Traveller wants 2
- Traveller wants 2
- Traveller wants 2
- Hotel owner 2
- Airline wants to 2
- Car rental agency 2
- Seller wants to 5
- Seller wants to 5
- show an ad



20 points worth of stories



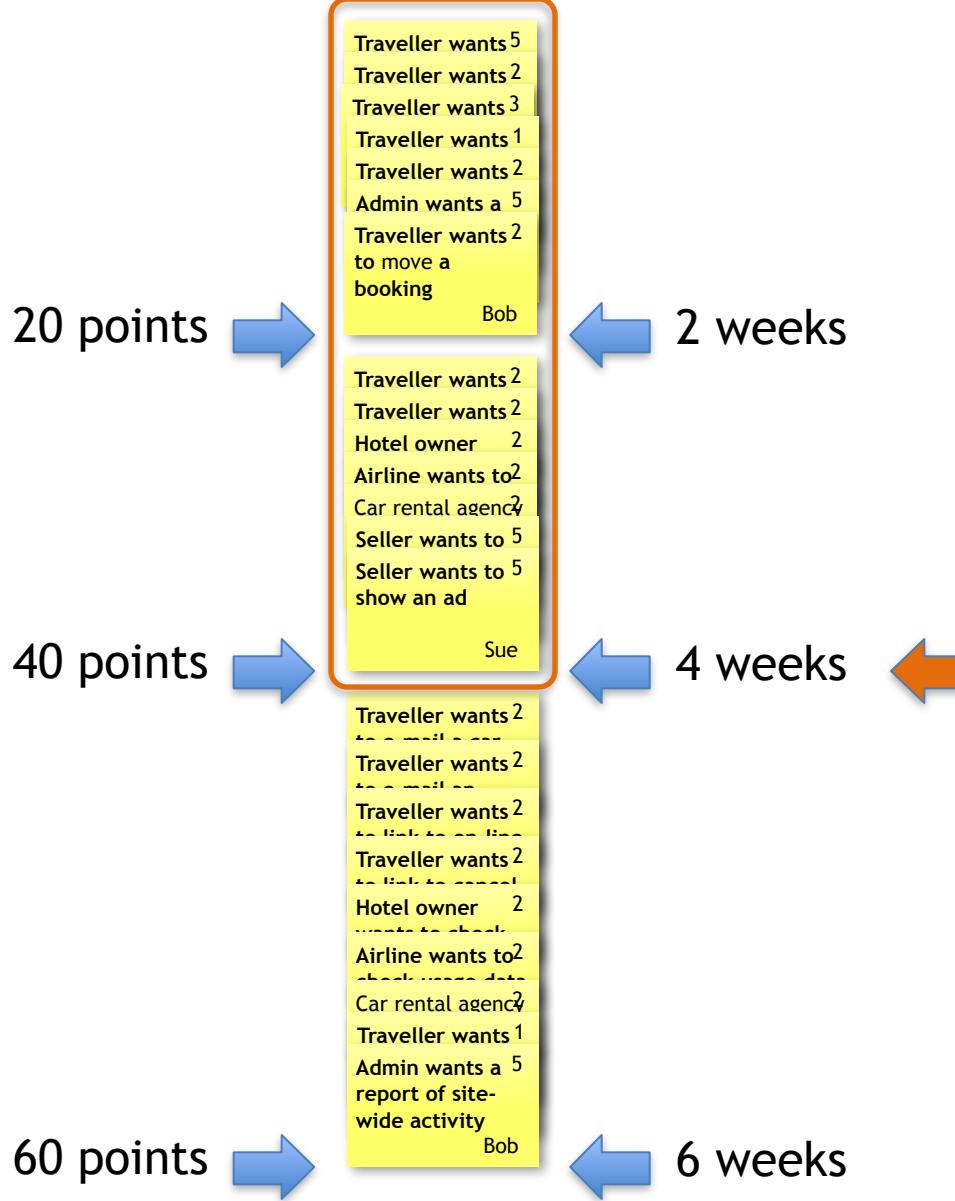
Chosen iteration length: 2 weeks  
Estimated initial velocity: 20 story points

# Quality and Velocity

- Velocity is based on **\*DONE\*** stories
- Violating your definition of done means lowering your quality
- A “higher” velocity based on violating your definition of done is robbing from the future
- This results in unfinished work
- Unfinished work piles up and creates
  - Bugs
  - Technical debt
  - More effort for future work

# Release Planning (Delivery Planning)

Ok, you can have these two iterations of work.



I need it in 4 weeks!



# Release Planning (Delivery Planning)

Ok, you can have it in 6 weeks.



20 points →

Traveller wants 5  
Traveller wants 2  
Traveller wants 3  
Traveller wants 1  
Traveller wants 2  
Admin wants a 5  
Traveller wants 2  
to move a  
booking  
Bob

2 weeks ←

40 points →

Traveller wants 2  
Traveller wants 2  
Hotel owner 2  
Airline wants to 2  
Car rental agency 2  
Seller wants to 5  
Seller wants to 5  
show an ad  
Sue

4 weeks ←

60 points →

Traveller wants 2  
Traveller wants 1  
Admin wants a 5  
report of site-  
wide activity  
Bob

6 weeks ←

I need all 3 iterations!



# Financial Planning



Fully loaded  
cost \$30K /  
week

Traveller wants 5  
Traveller wants 2  
Traveller wants 3  
Traveller wants 1  
Traveller wants 2  
Admin wants a 5  
Traveller wants 2  
to move a  
booking  
Bob

2 weeks, 20 points, \$60K

Traveller wants 2  
Traveller wants 2  
Hotel owner 2  
Airline wants to 2  
Car rental agency 2  
Seller wants to 5  
Seller wants to 5  
show an ad  
Sue

4 weeks, 40 points, \$120K

Traveller wants 2  
Traveller wants 2  
Traveller wants 2  
Traveller wants 2  
Hotel owner 2  
Airline wants to 2  
Car rental agency 2  
Traveller wants 1  
Admin wants a 5  
report of site-  
wide activity  
Bob

6 weeks, 60 points, \$180K

# Getting to Ready - Backlog Grooming



Initial draft



Initial place  
in backlog

Check for  
Who,  
What, Why

Acceptance  
Tests

Input from  
whole  
team

Details

Estimation

Splitting

Research



Ready

Within 4-8  
weeks

Within 2-4 weeks Before starting  
implementation

# Backlog Grooming

Story	Points	Status
<i>Traveller wants to enter a booking</i>	3	<i>Ready</i>
<i>Traveller wants to register with the</i>		<i>New</i>
<i>Traveller wants to see their upcoming</i>	2	<i>Ready</i>
<i>Admin wants a report of site-wide</i>	5	<i>Ready</i>
<i>Traveller wants to edit a booking</i>		<i>New</i>
<i>Traveller wants to delete a booking</i>	1	<i>Ready</i>
<i>Traveller wants to move a booking</i>		<i>New</i>
<i>Traveller wants to copy a booking</i>	2	<i>Ready</i>
<i>Traveller wants a link to cancel a</i>	2	<i>Ready</i>
<i>Traveller wants a link to on-line check-</i>		<i>New</i>
<i>Traveller wants to e-mail a hotel</i>	2	<i>Ready</i>

Team & PO  
get story  
ready

# Backlog Grooming

Story	Points	Status
<i>Traveller wants to enter a booking</i>	3	Ready
<i>Traveller wants to register with the</i>	2	Ready
<i>Traveller wants to see their upcoming</i>	2	Ready
<i>Admin wants a report of site-wide</i>	5	Ready
<i>Traveller wants to edit a booking</i>		New
<i>Traveller wants to delete a booking</i>	1	Ready
<i>Traveller wants to move a booking</i>		New
<i>Traveller wants to copy a booking</i>	2	Ready
<i>Traveller wants a link to cancel a</i>	2	Ready
<i>Traveller wants a link to on-line check-</i>		New
<i>Traveller wants to e-mail a hotel</i>	2	Ready

Team  
declares  
not ready

# Backlog Grooming

Story	Points	Status
<i>Traveller wants to enter a booking</i>	3	<i>Ready</i>
<i>Traveller wants to register with the</i>	2	<i>Ready</i>
<i>Traveller wants to see their upcoming</i>	2	<i>Ready</i>
<i>Admin wants a report of site-wide</i>	5	<i>Ready</i>
<i>Traveller wants to edit a booking</i>	?	<i>Need Info</i>
<i>Traveller wants to delete a booking</i>	1	<i>Ready</i>
<i>Traveller wants to move a booking</i>		<i>New</i>
<i>Traveller wants to copy a booking</i>	2	<i>Ready</i>
<i>Traveller wants a link to cancel a</i>	2	<i>Ready</i>
<i>Traveller wants a link to on-line check-</i>		<i>New</i>
<i>Traveller wants to e-mail a hotel</i>	2	<i>Ready</i>

# Backlog Grooming



15 min

- For your first 5 user stories, check against the following definition of ready.
- Fix any stories that don't meet all of the criteria
- Definition of Ready for the exercise:
  - Has a Who, What, and Why
  - Independent
  - Negotiable
  - Valuable to the user
  - Estimated (use planning poker if needed)
  - Small (split if needed)
  - Testable (has acceptance criteria)

# Review

- What is a backlog and why is it important?
- How are story points different than hours?
- What is an iteration?
- What does velocity measure?

# Agenda

- Overview of Agile
- Cross Functional Teams
- Product Vision, Epics, MVPs
- User stories
- Story splitting
- Agile Technical Practices
- Agile Planning
  - Scrum
  - Agile Flow
- Self-organization
- Distributed Agile
- Going Agile
- Wrap-up

# Scrum



TEAM



PRODUCT OWNER



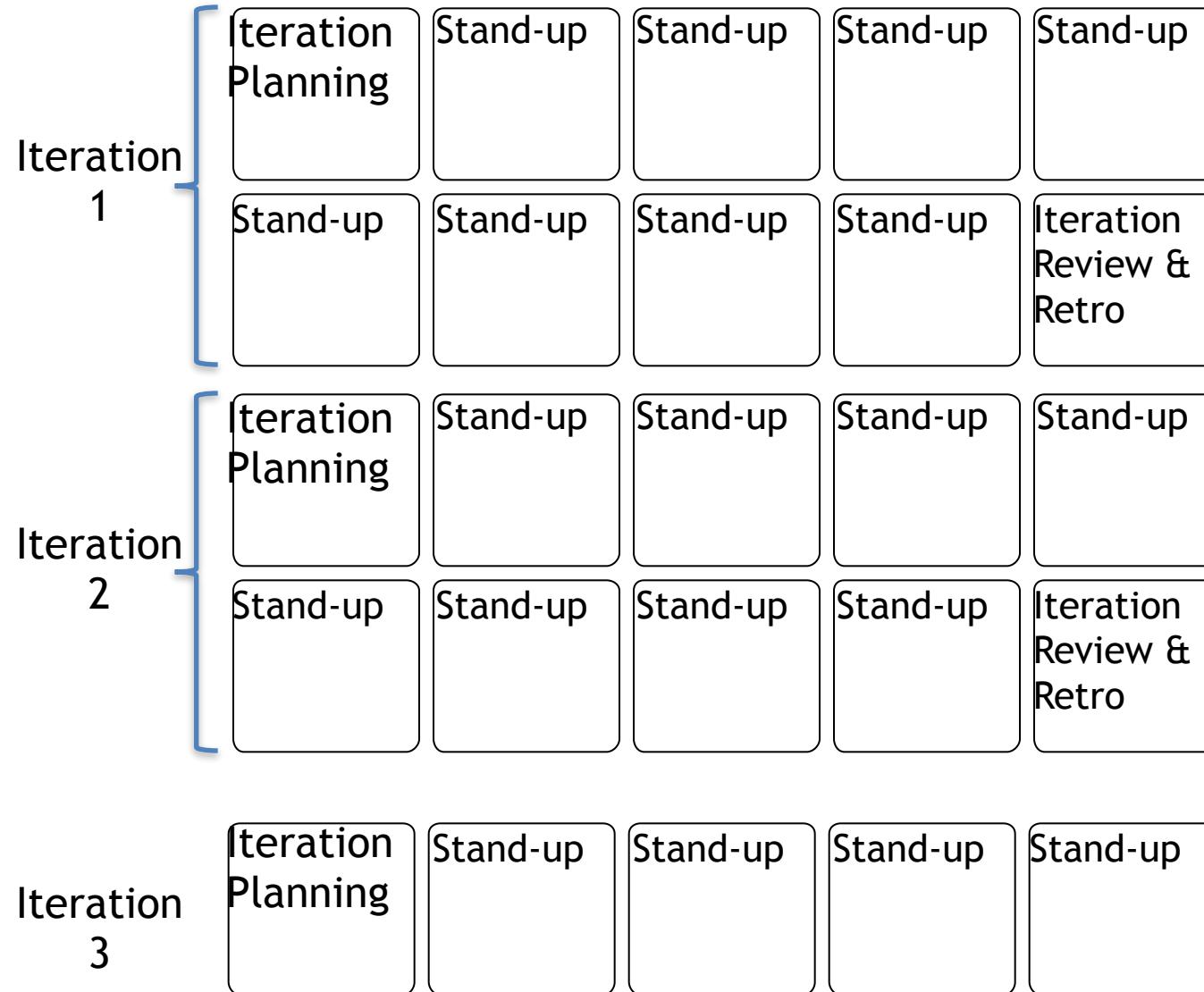
SCRUM MASTER



BACKLOG



PROGRESS TRACKING



# Scrum



TEAM



PRODUCT OWNER



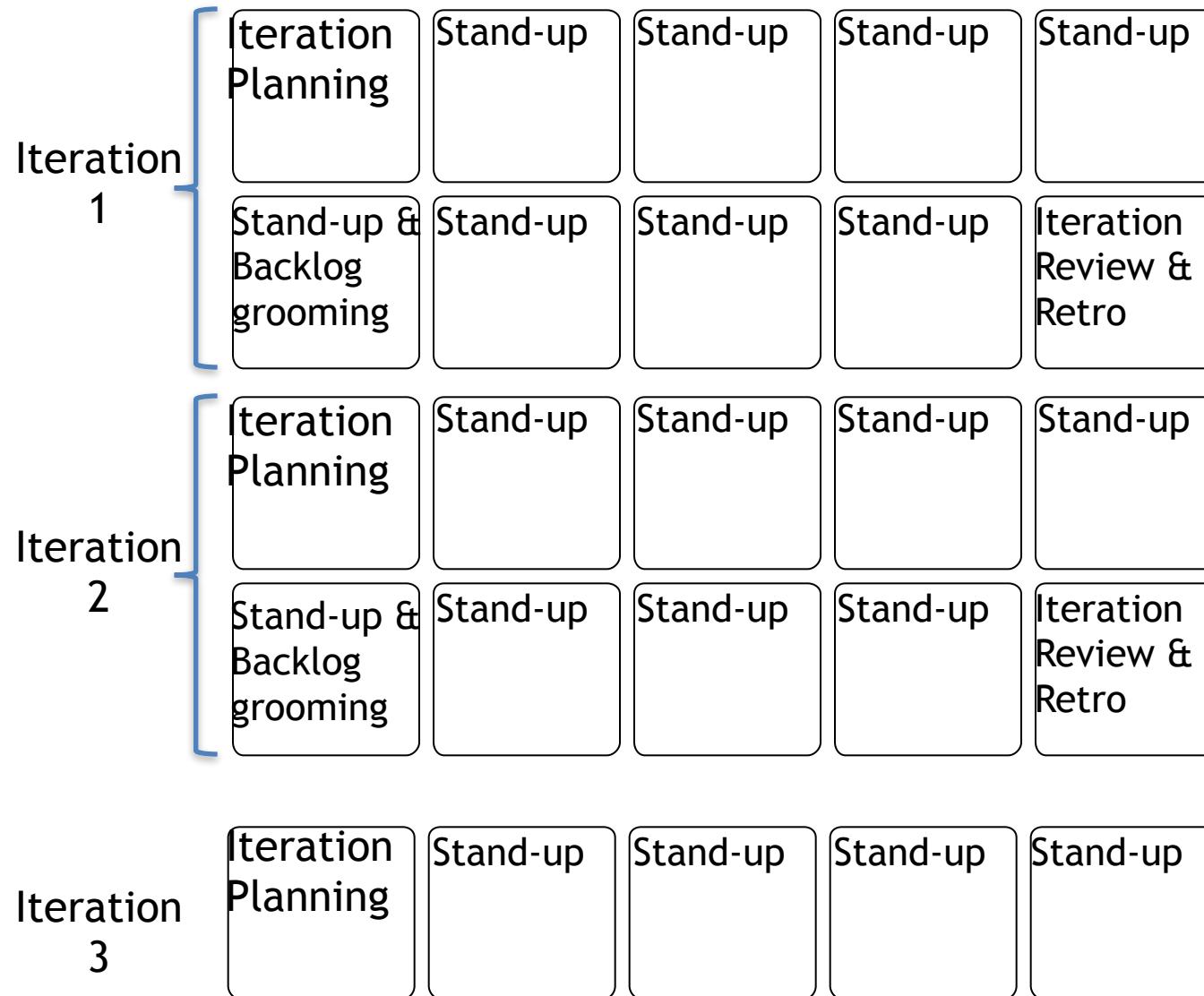
SCRUM MASTER



BACKLOG



PROGRESS TRACKING



Deliverable

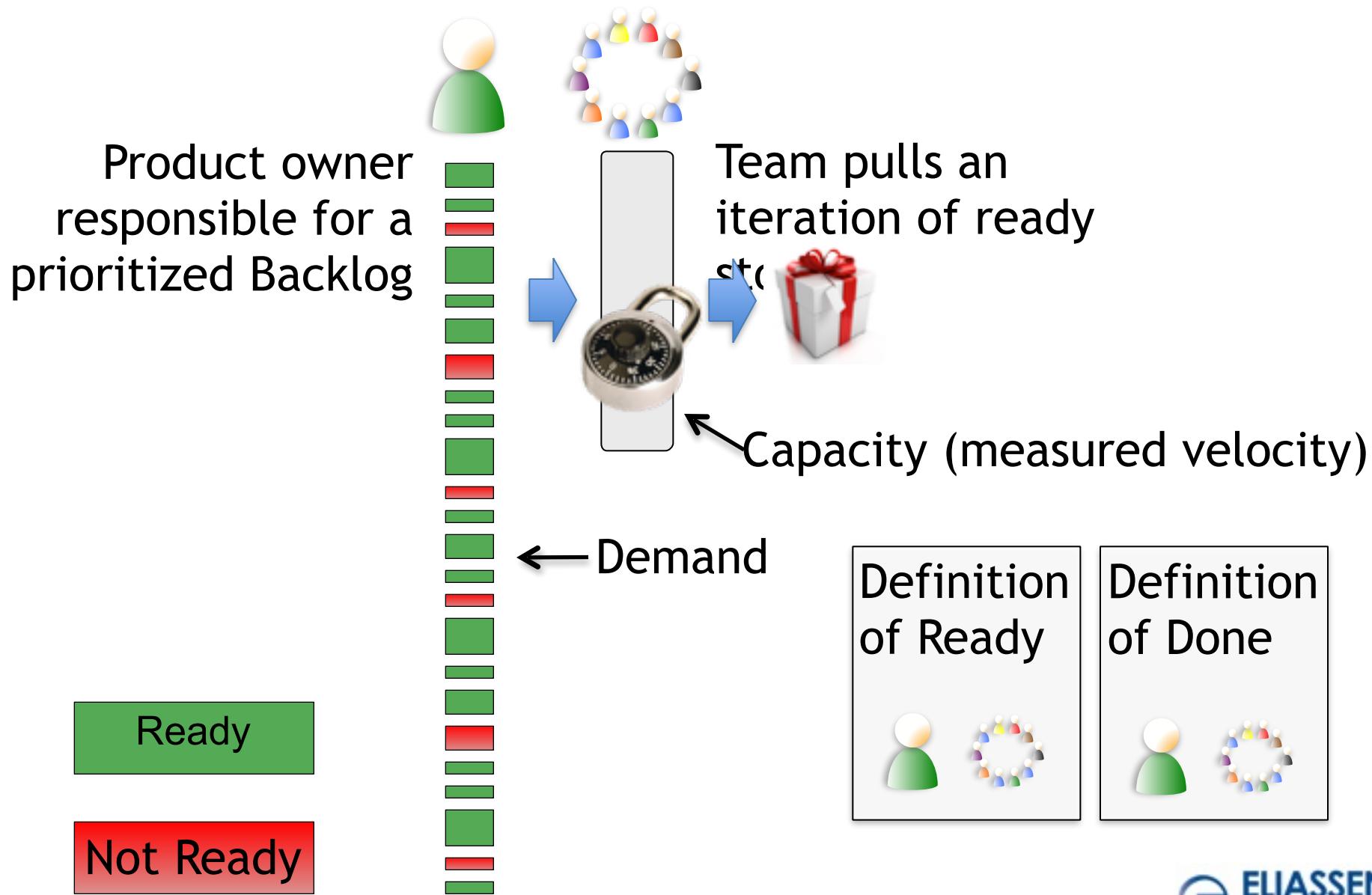


Delivered!

# Capacity Planning

- Start with your default planning velocity
- Discuss any considerations for reducing or increasing the forecast velocity for this iteration
- Example considerations
  - An expected change (up or down) in prod support
  - Planned non-story time (training, vacation, etc)
  - The addition of a new team member
- Decide (as a team) on the forecast velocity for this iteration

# Sprint Planning Meeting



# Iteration Planning - Same as Backlog Grooming

Story	Points	Status
<i>Traveller wants to enter a booking</i>	3	Ready
<i>Traveller wants to register with the</i>	2	Ready
<i>Traveller wants to see their upcoming</i>	2	Ready
<i>Admin wants a report of site-wide</i>	5	Ready
<i>Traveller wants to edit a booking</i>	?	Needs Est.
<i>Traveller wants to delete a booking</i>	1	Ready
<i>Traveller wants to move a booking</i>		New
<i>Traveller wants to copy a booking</i>	2	Ready
<i>Traveller wants a link to cancel a</i>	2	Ready
<i>Traveller wants a link to on-line check-</i>		New
<i>Traveller wants to e-mail a hotel</i>	2	Ready

Team & PO  
get story  
ready

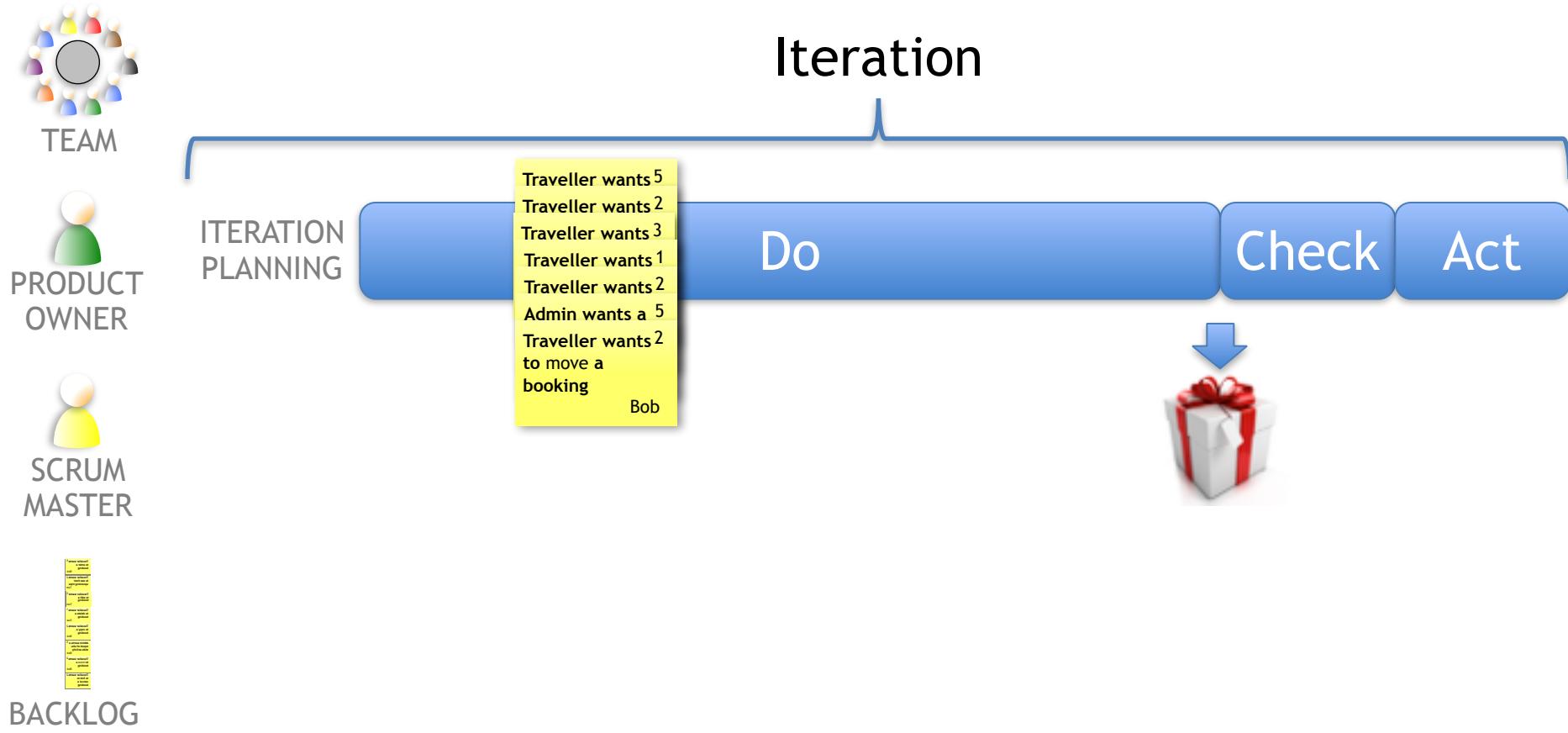
Goal: 20 points

# Team is Ready to Start Iteration!

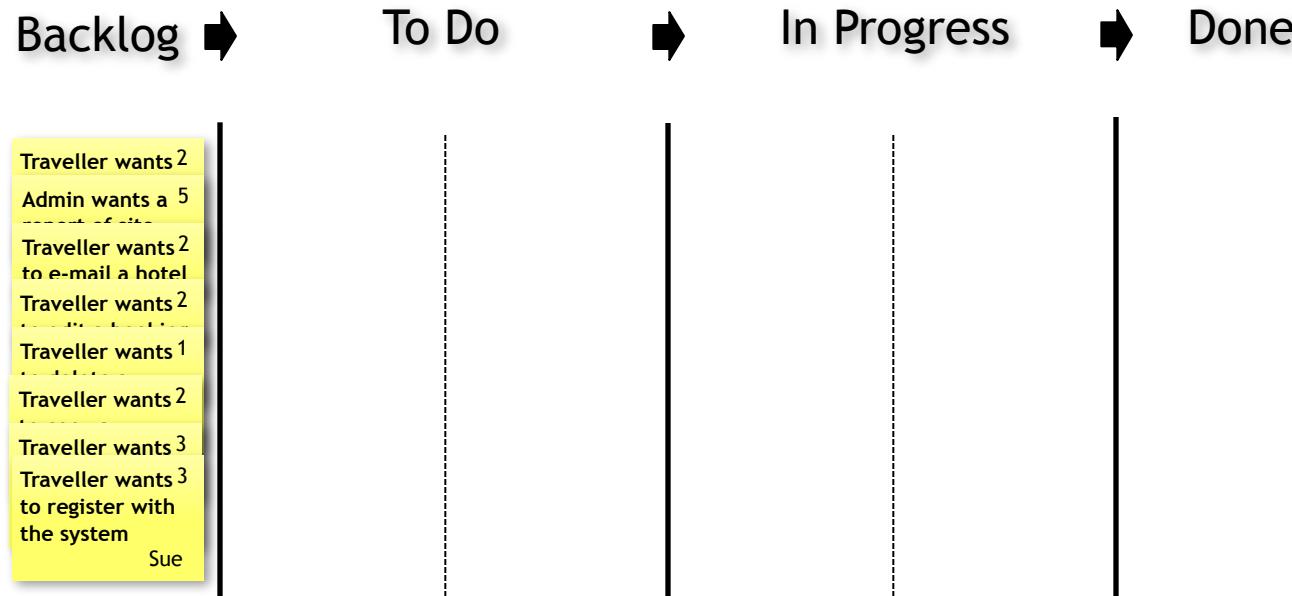
Story	Points	Status
<i>Traveller wants to enter a booking</i>	3	<i>Ready</i>
<i>Traveller wants to register with the</i>	2	<i>Ready</i>
<i>Traveller wants to see their upcoming</i>	2	<i>Ready</i>
<i>Admin wants a report of site-wide</i>	5	<i>Ready</i>
<i>Traveller wants to edit a booking</i>	?	<i>Need Info</i>
<i>Traveller wants to delete a booking</i>	1	<i>Ready</i>
<i>Traveller wants to move a booking</i>	3	<i>Ready</i>
<i>Traveller wants to copy a booking</i>	2	<i>Ready</i>
<i>Traveller wants a link to cancel a</i>	2	<i>Ready</i>
<i>Traveller wants a link to on-line check-</i>		<i>New</i>
<i>Traveller wants to e-mail a hotel</i>	2	<i>Ready</i>

Goal: 20 points

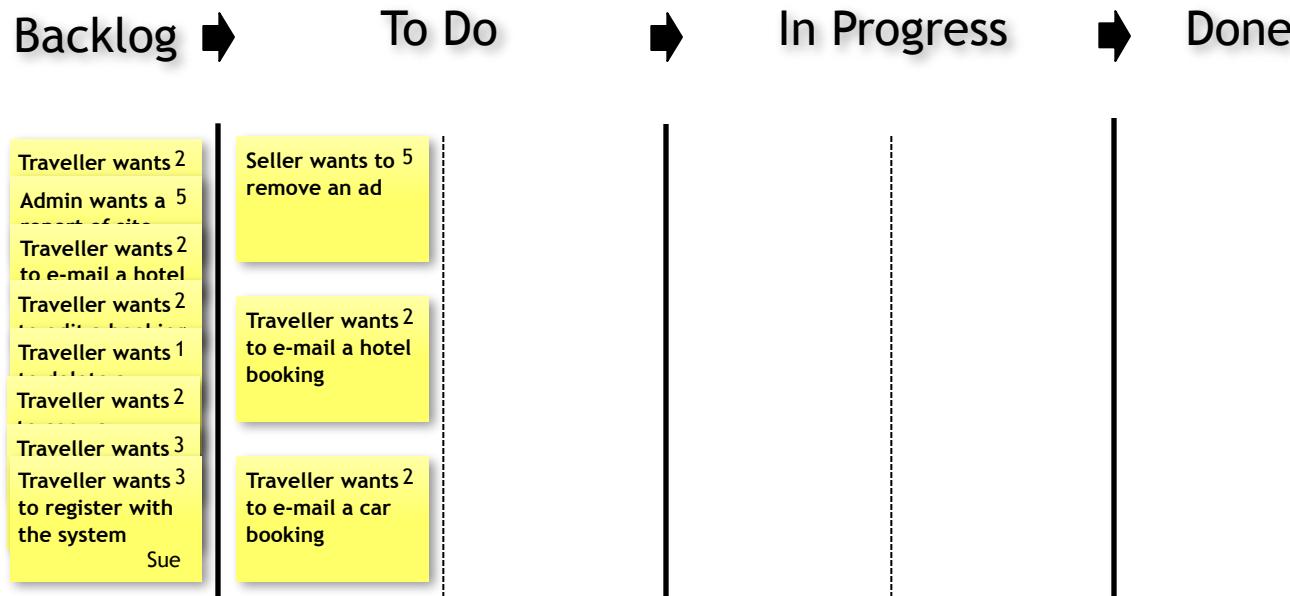
# PDCA with Agile



# Card Wall & Measuring Progress



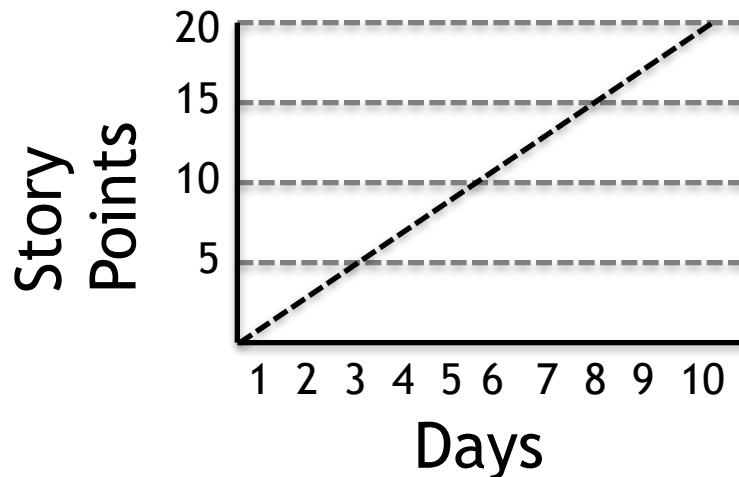
# Card Wall & Measuring Progress



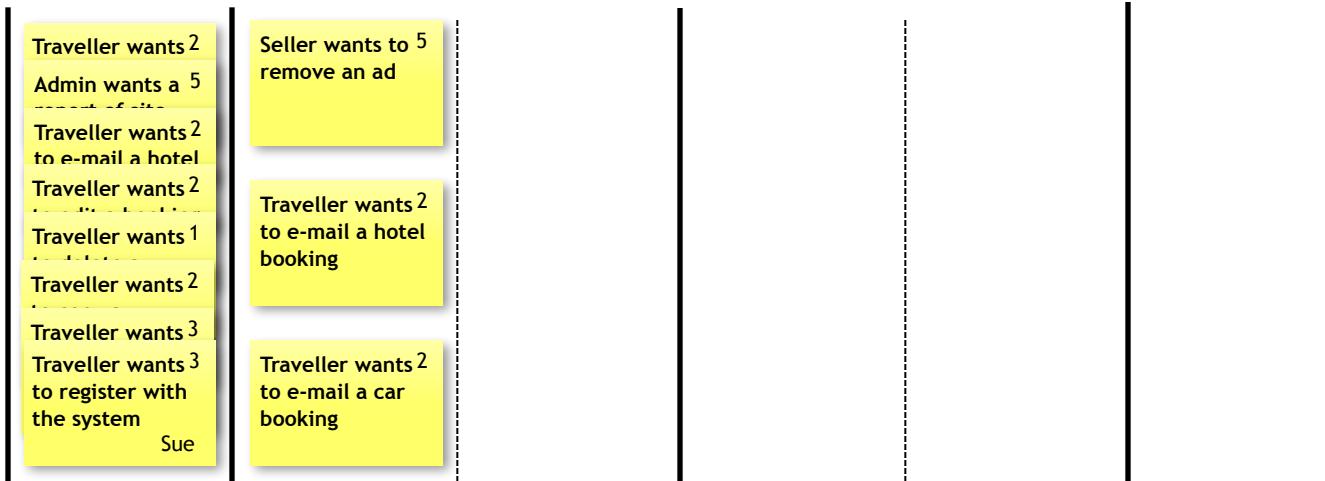
# Activity vs Accomplishment



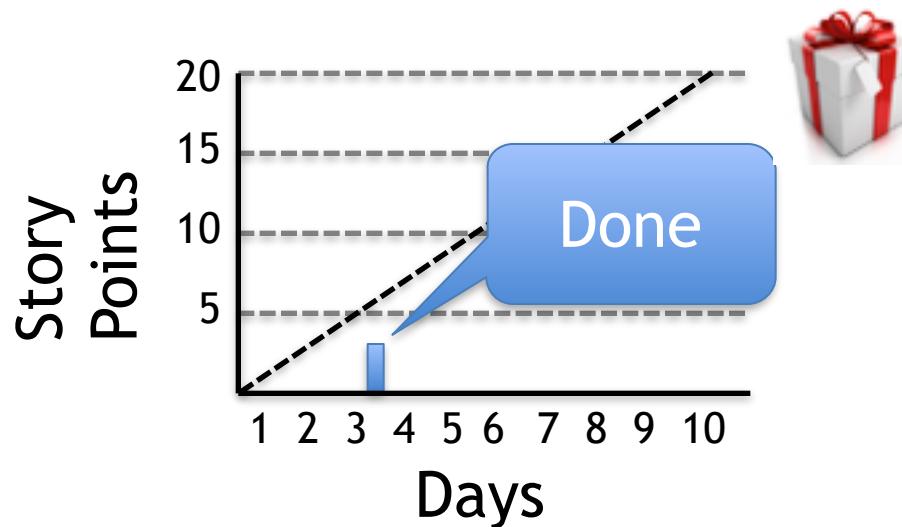
# Card Wall & Measuring Progress



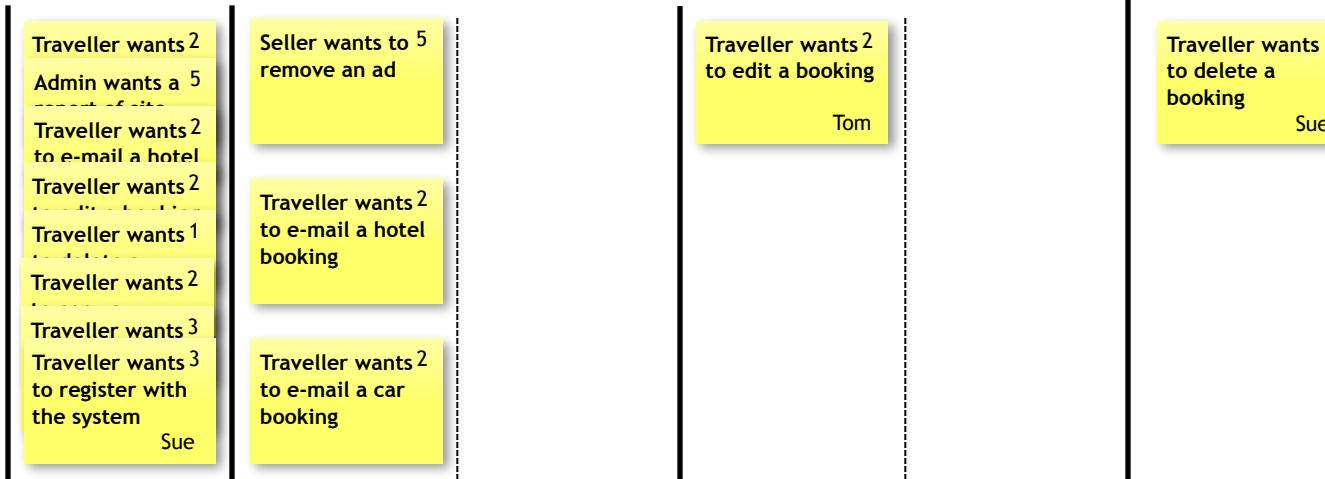
Backlog ➡ To Do ➡ In Progress ➡ Done



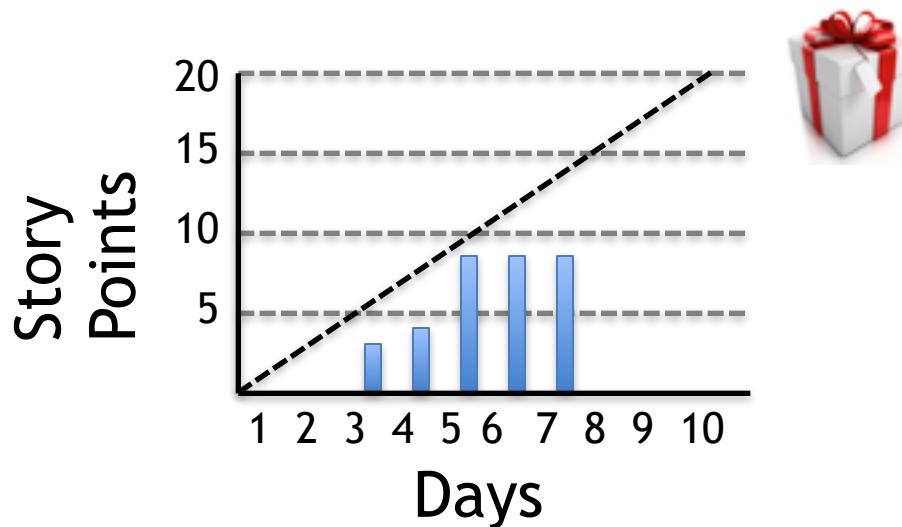
# Card Wall & Measuring Progress



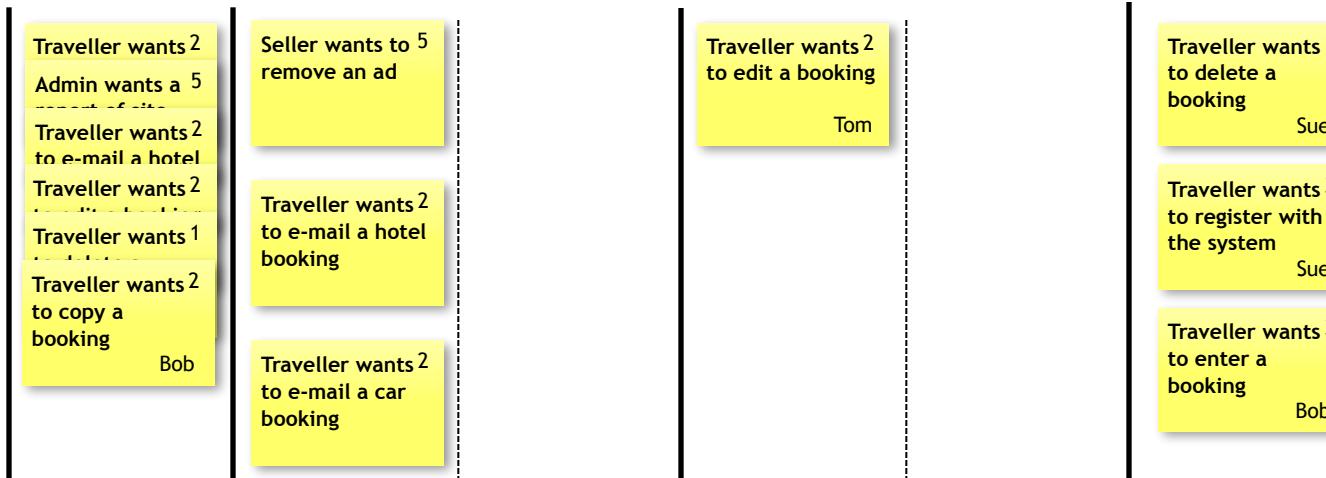
Backlog → To Do → In Progress → Done



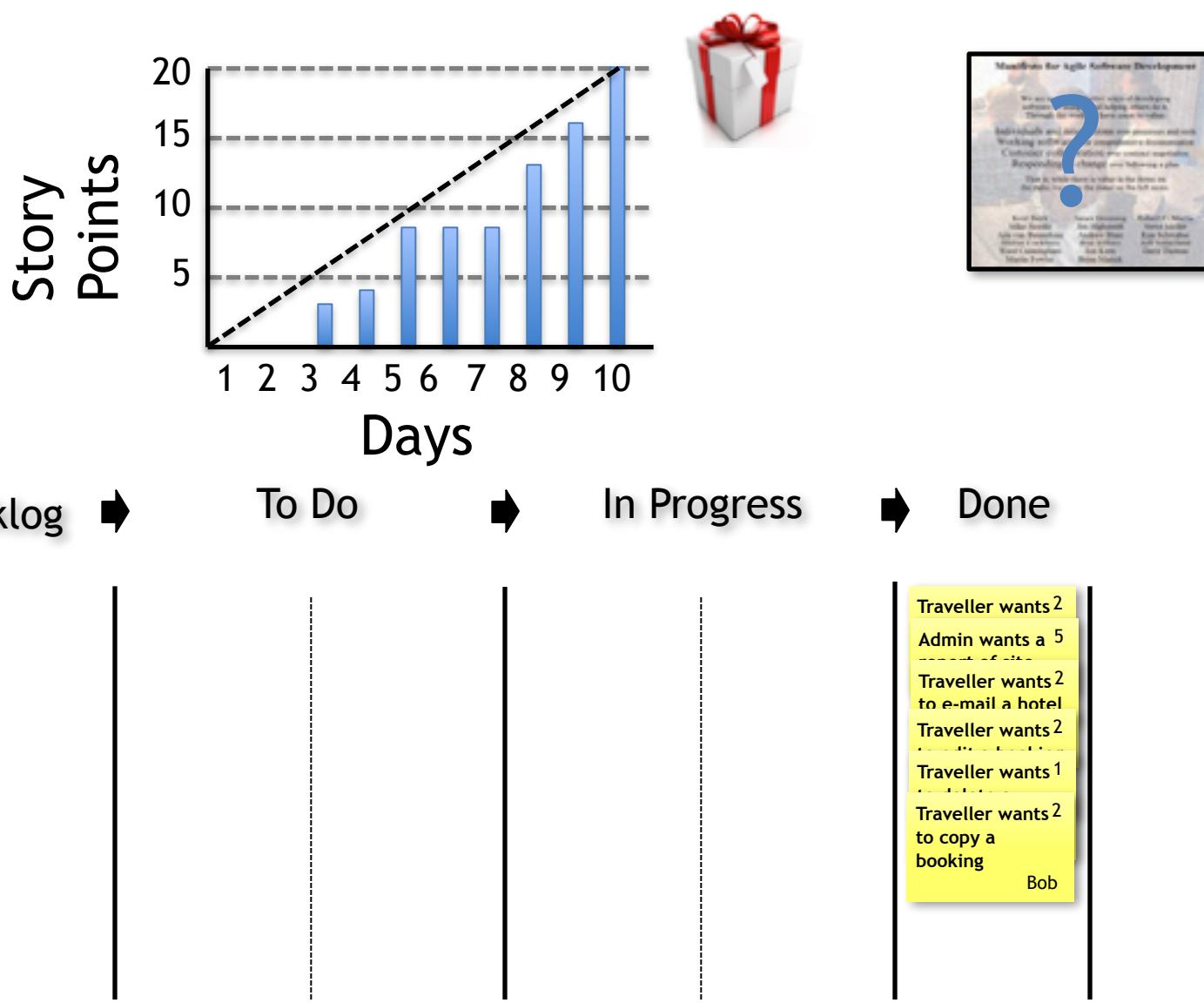
# Card Wall & Measuring Progress



Backlog → To Do → In Progress → Done



# Card Wall & Measuring Progress



# Daily Stand-up Meeting

- Related to the stories for this team for this iteration...
  - What did you do since the last meeting?
  - What are you working on next?
  - What impediments do you see?
- Don't go into great detail!
- All other discussion is deferred.
- Follow-up as needed in smaller groups.



- Anything that impacted your capacity for ***this team*** is an impediment.

# Additional Daily Stand-up Guidelines

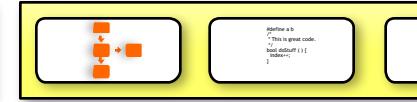
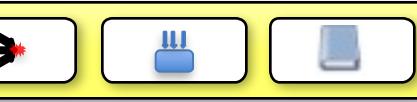
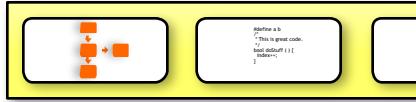
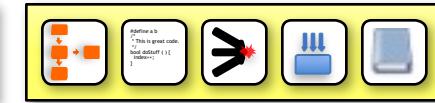
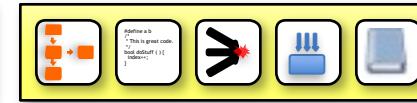
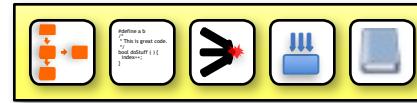
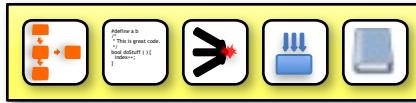
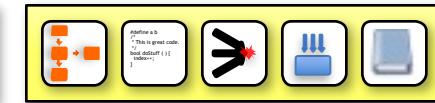
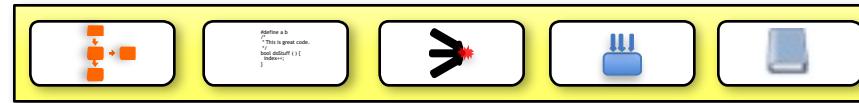
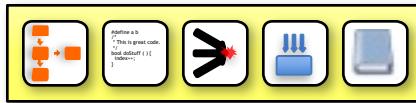
- Limit the time to fifteen minutes.
- Pick a regular meeting time
- Start on-time no matter what

# Stand-up Don'ts

- Don't explain how busy you are
- Don't talk about anything except what you did to advance stories for this team and this iteration to done
- Anything that is unrelated to work to advance stories to done for this team and this iteration is an **IMPEDIMENT** to the work for this team for this iteration
- Don't dive into details
- Don't focus on the Scrum Master and/or Product Owner

# “One Piece Flow”

Done!



Done!

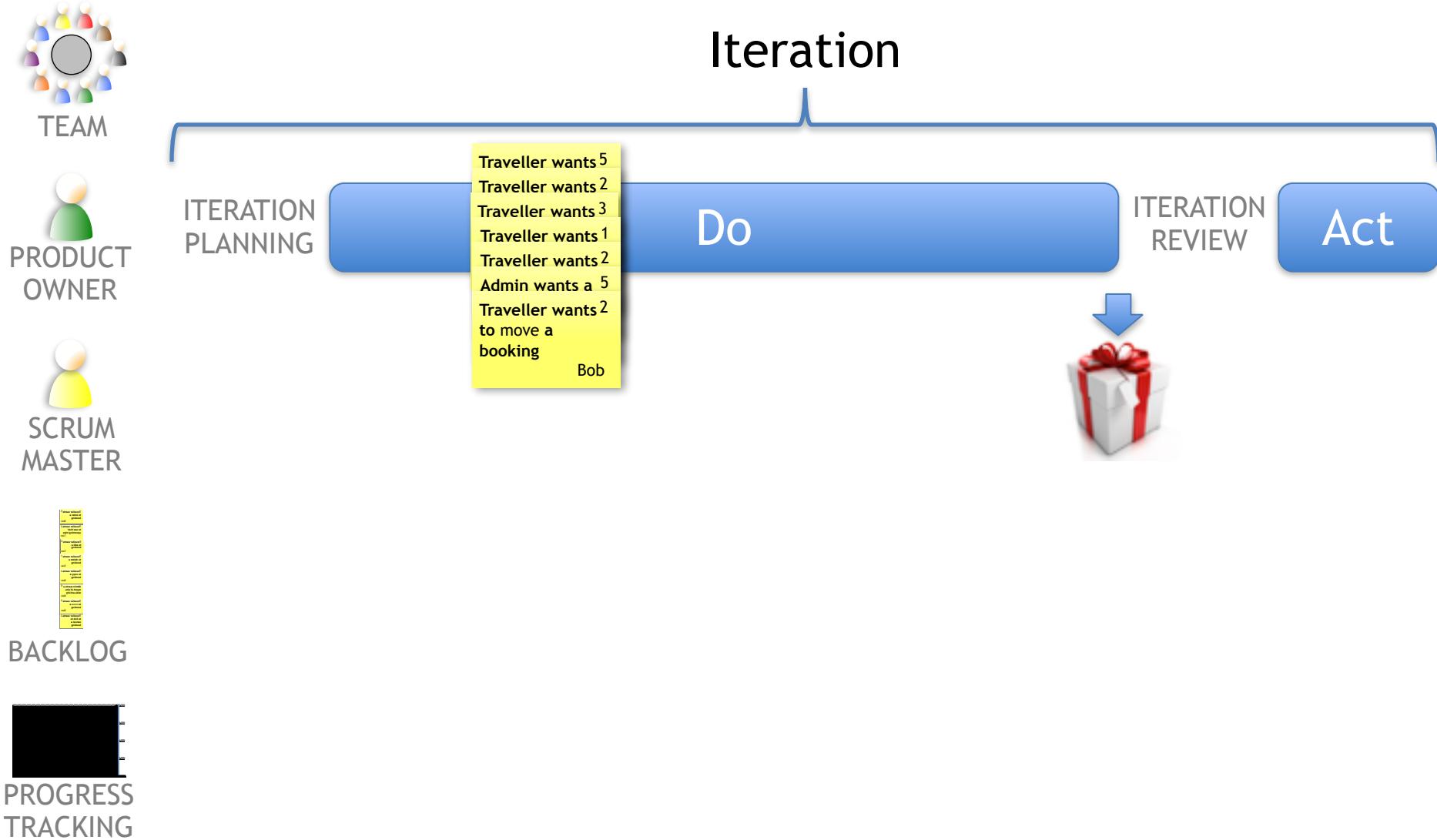
# Origins of Kanban

- Roots in Lean
  - Toyota Production System
- Eliminate: Muda; Muri; Mura
  - Waste, Unreasonableness, Unevenness
- Goals of Lean
  - Leaning to recognize waste
  - Enhances shareholder value - Improved ROIC
  - Improves Quality
  - Reduces Time
  - Reduces Total Cost

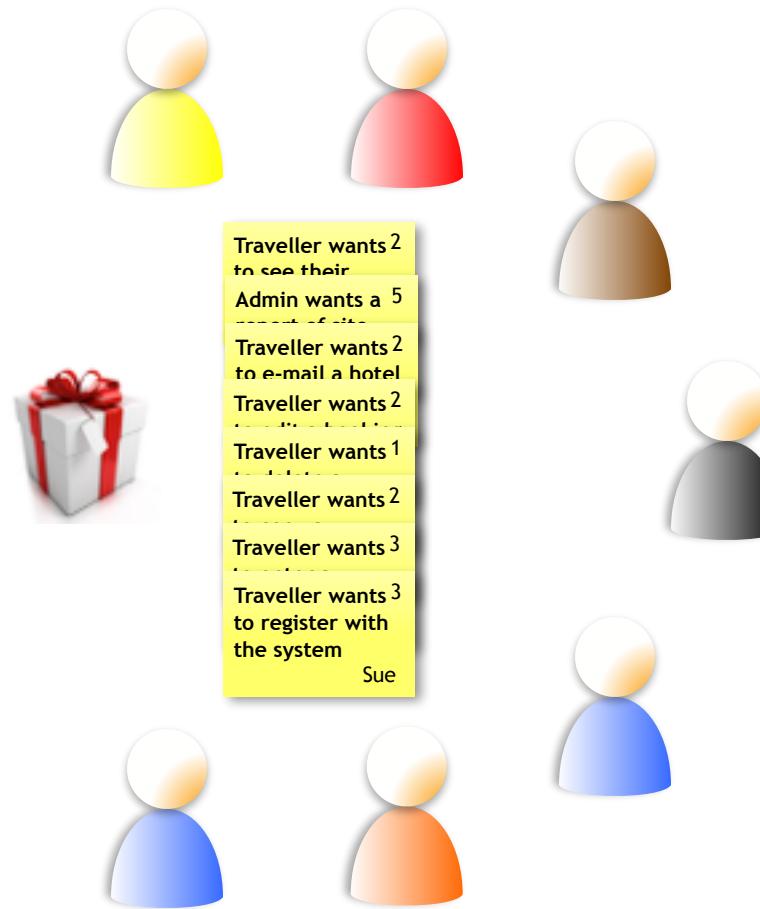
# Kanban Principles

- Pull not Push
- Agree on a Team capacity, Limit WIP to that capacity
- Measure and Optimize Flow
- Explicit Policies (definition of done, WIP limits, etc...)
- Make work visible - Kanban Board
- There is a Sequenced queue of work
- A Developer takes (Pulls) a task from the Sequenced backlog.
- When work is completed in one State, the developer moves it on to the next State

# PDCA with Agile

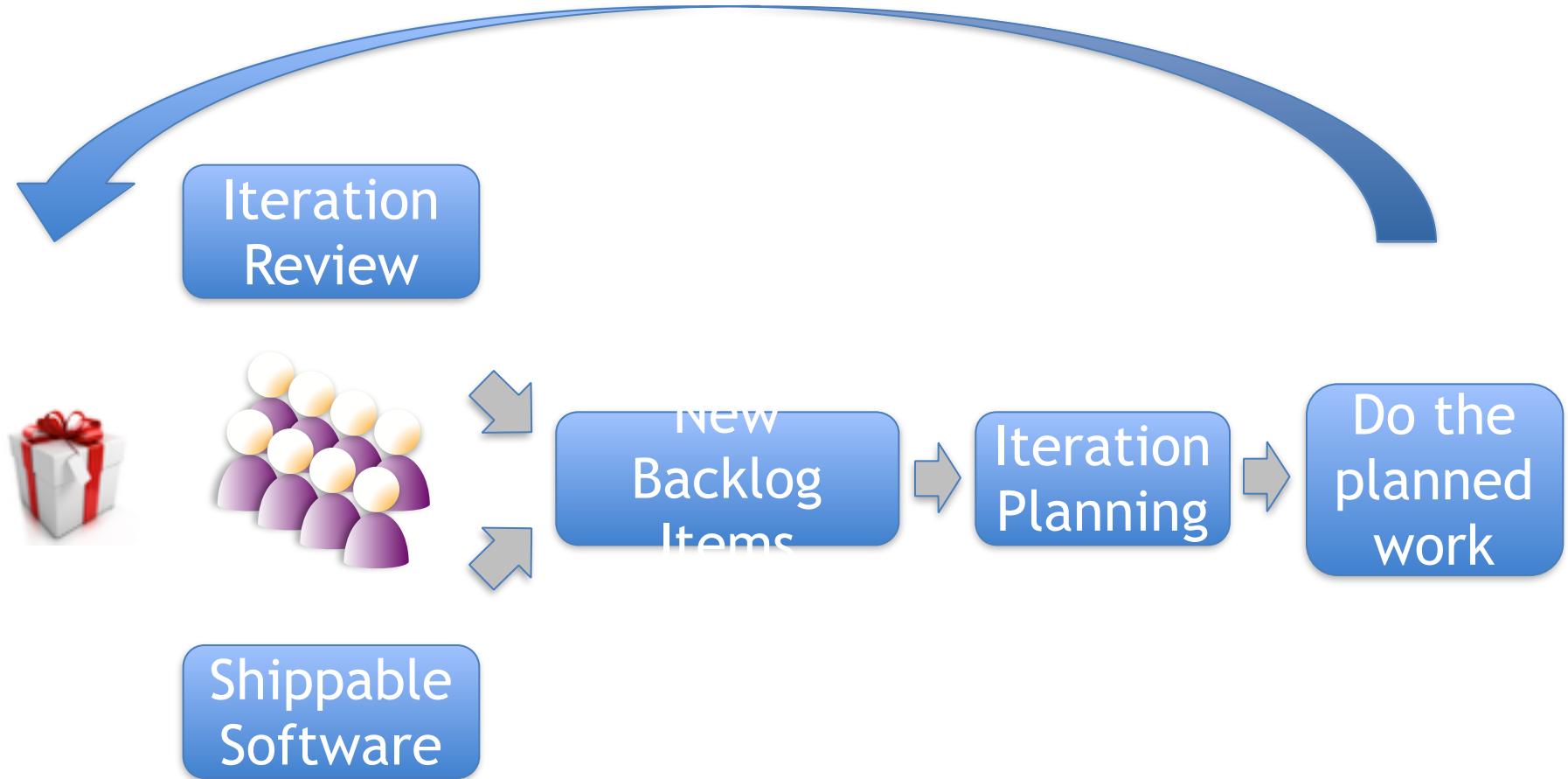


# Iteration Review

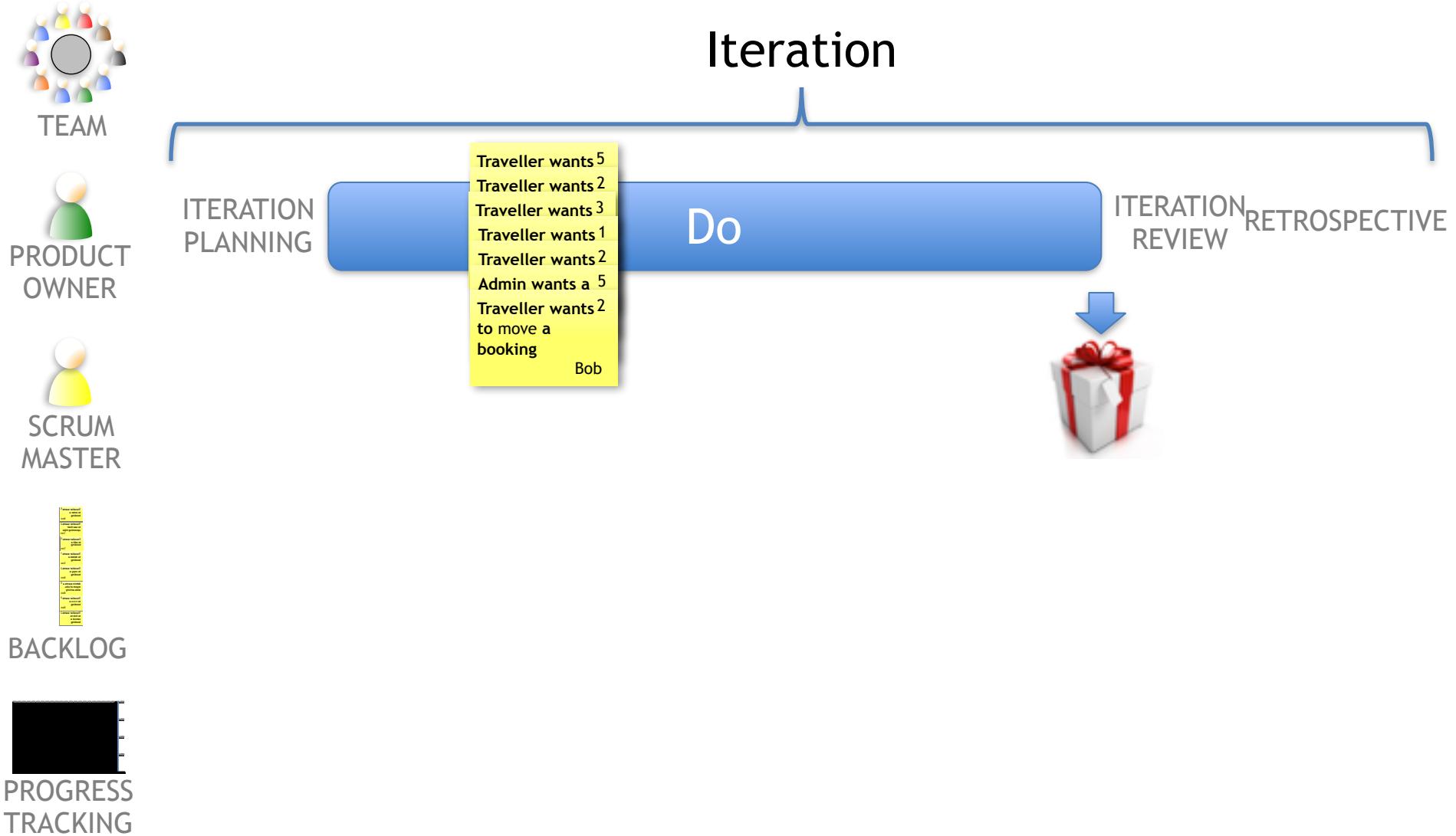


Did we finish everything?  
Is it shippable?

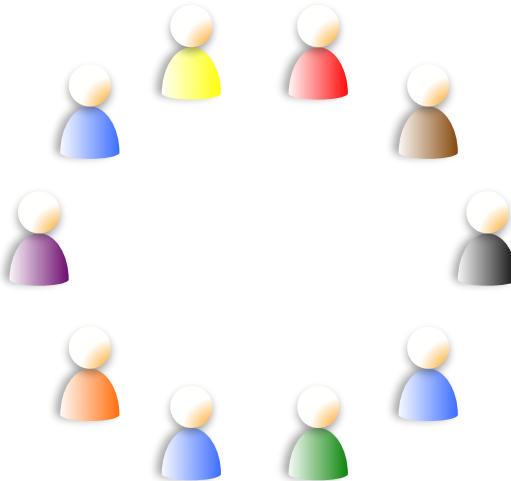
# Agile Feedback Loop



# PDCA with Agile



# Retrospective - Looking in the Mirror



Definition  
of Done



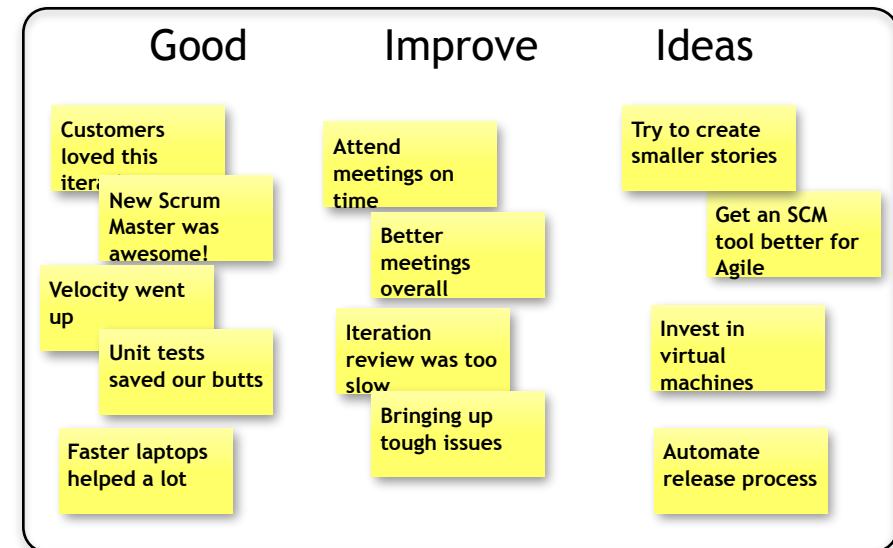
Definition  
of Ready



- Hold the retrospective in the team area
- Look back at how the iteration went
- Consider how well the iteration review went
- What went well or needs to be improved?
- Create a short list of changes for the next iteration

# Retrospective

- Here is one retrospective technique that people often use
- Create three columns: “Good”, “Improve”, “Ideas”
- Everybody creates stickies, one thought per card
- Discuss
- Produce action items



# Scrum



TEAM



PRODUCT OWNER



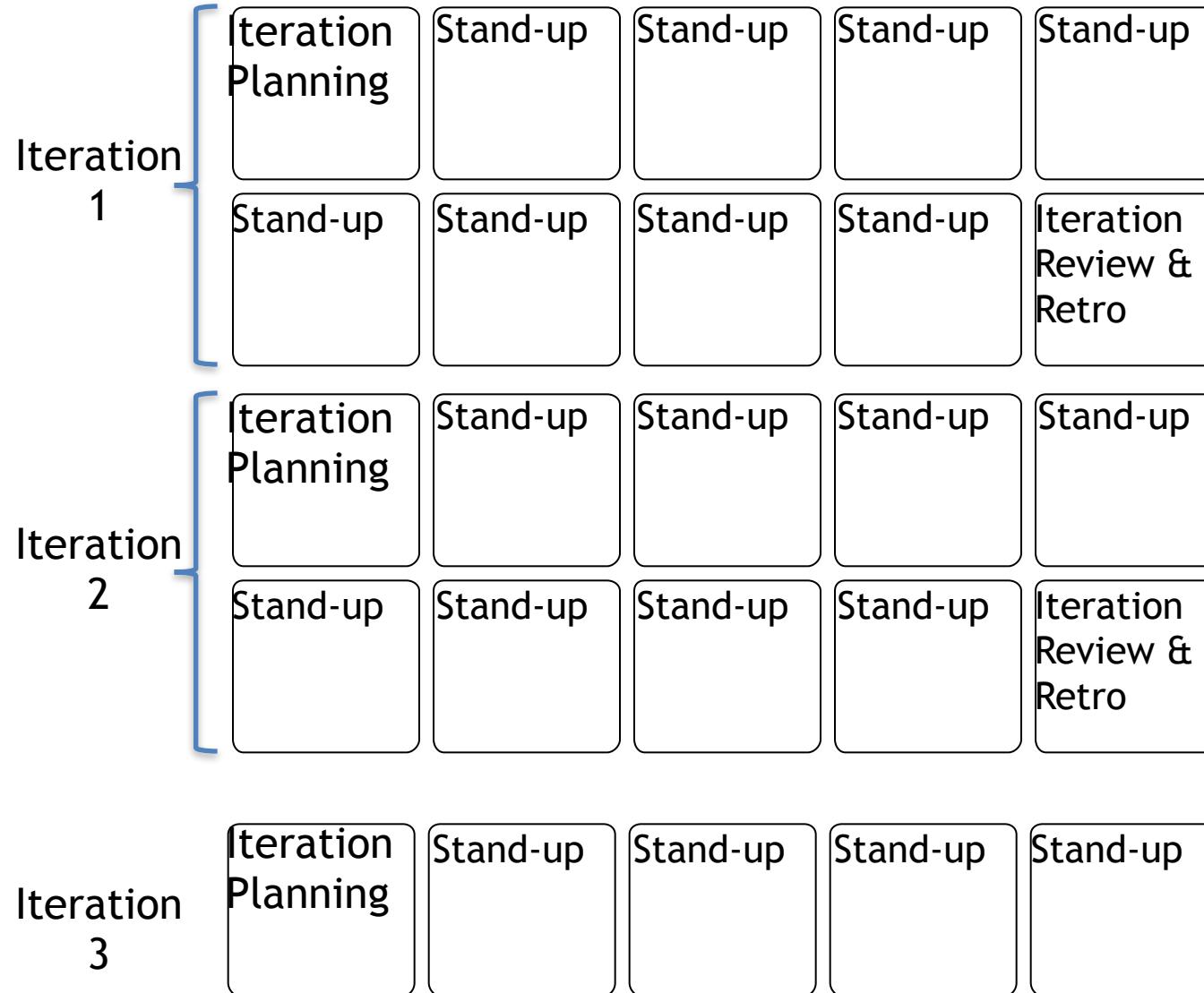
SCRUM MASTER



BACKLOG

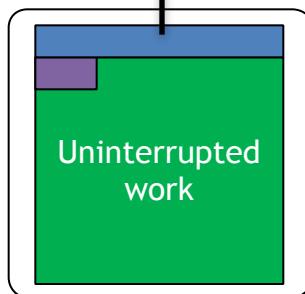


PROGRESS TRACKING

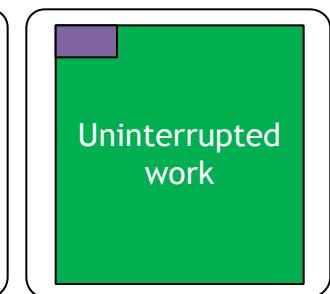
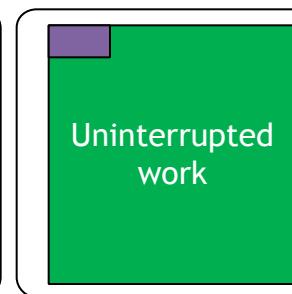
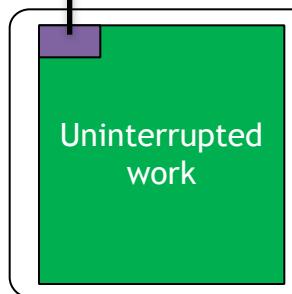
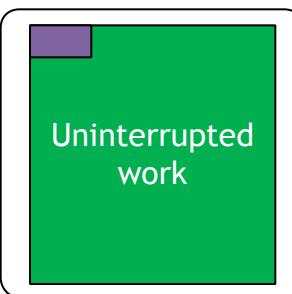


# Example Schedule

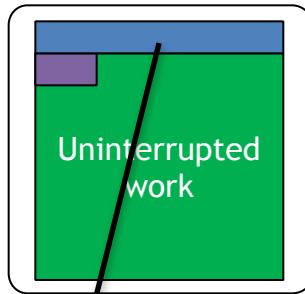
Iteration Planning (1 hr)



Standup (15 min)



Backlog Grooming (1 hr)



Iteration Review (1 hr)

Retrospective (1 hr)

Total: 6:30 / 2 weeks (avg 3:15 / week)

- Benefit
  - Physical travel for one person
  - Travelling 3,000 miles from point of departure
  - Less than 6 hour travel time
  - Less than \$1,000 cost

- Benefit: travelling 3,000 miles in 6 hours for < \$1,000
- Plane
  - Control surfaces
  - More lift than weight
  - Landing gear
  - Fuel
- Trained Captain
- Trained co-pilot
- Air traffic control
- Take-off runway
- Landing runway



# Review

- What is Scrum?
- What is a card wall and how can it help?
- What is a burn-up chart for?
- How is a retrospective different than a post-mortem?

# Dot Voting

Don't forget the Retro!

# Agenda

- Overview of Agile
- Cross Functional Teams
- Product Vision, Epics, MVPs
- User stories
- Story splitting
- Agile Technical Practices
- Agile Planning
- Scrum
- Agile Flow
- Self-organization
- Distributed Agile
- Going Agile
- Wrap-up

# Agile Game: Implementation Simulation

- You are going to “implement” your user stories
- Every story needs to be implemented and have test cases written
- Implementation and test case writing can be done simultaneously on a story if desired.

- Implementation
- Write Test Cases

## Desired Results

User wants ...



User wants ...



User wants ...



Choose two colors of stickers; one for dev, one for test.

Product owners, place one of each sticker on each user story. Each story should have a different sticker placement. The exact pattern does not matter.

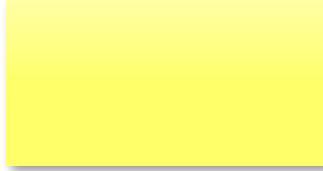
## Desired Results

User wants ...

User wants ...

User wants ...

## Work in Progress



For each story in your first iteration, set aside a blank story card. This will represent the work done for that story.

## Desired Results

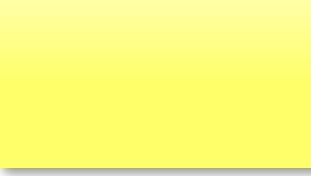
User wants ...



User wants ...



User wants ...



## Work in Progress

Set aside an area for Done stories.

Place for Done stories

## Desired Results

User wants ...



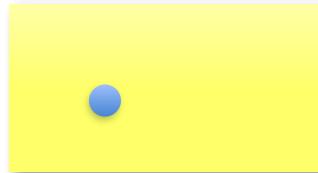
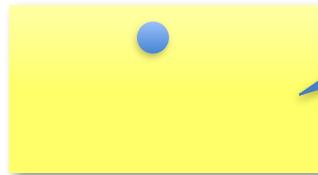
User wants ...



User wants ...



## Work in Progress



“Implement” the stories by placing stickers on the blank cards to match the stories

## Place for Done stories

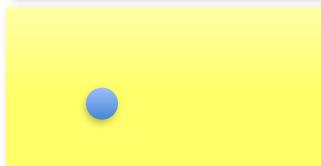
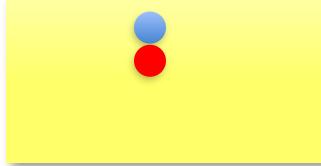
## Desired Results

User wants ...

User wants ...

User wants ...

## Work in Progress



## Product Owner



Once a story is implemented, hand it to the product owner for acceptance.

Place for Done stories

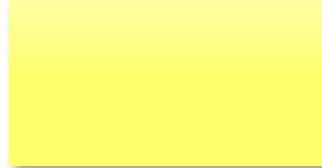
## Desired Results

User wants ...

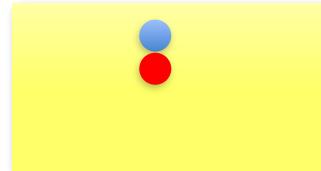
User wants ...

User wants ...

## Work in Progress



## Product Owner



Only the product owner can move a card to Done.

Place for Done stories

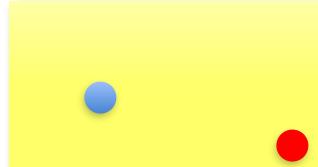
## Desired Results

User wants ...

User wants ...

User wants ...

## Work in Progress



## Product Owner



Plan the stories

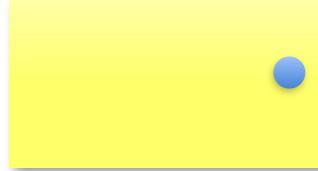
## Desired Results

User wants ...

User wants ...

User wants ...

## Work in Progress



## Product Owner



Plan the stories

## Desired Results

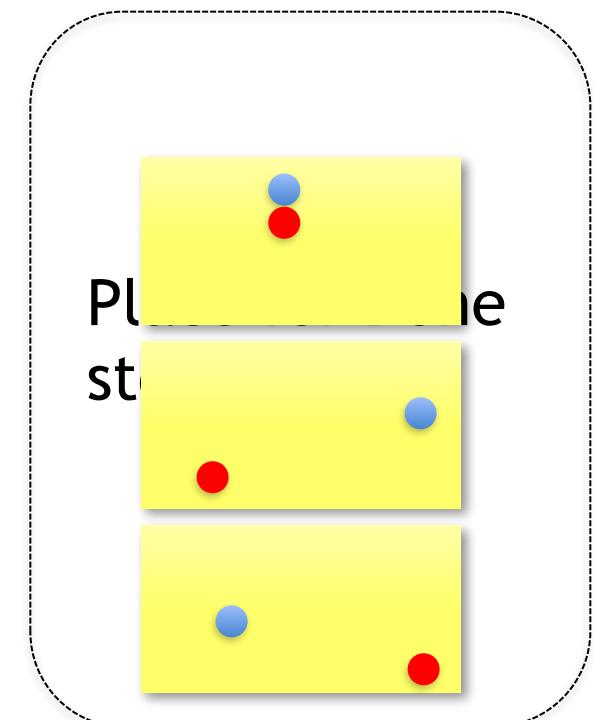
User wants ...

User wants ...

User wants ...

## Work in Progress

## Product Owner



# Exercise: Implementation Simulation

- Product owners, come with me for special instructions
- Everybody else, hang on for a couple of minutes...

# Exercise: Implementation Simulation

- Go!



# Take-aways from the activity?

# Agile Game: Iteration Retrospective



- Coming up soon: you are going to re-run the simulation as a race!
- In order to win, you need to improve
- You have 10 minutes to retrospect and come up with an action plan to be the winning team

# Reset the Simulation



10 min

- All teams should have exactly 3 stories
- Wait for the instructor to say “go”

Desired  
Results

Work in Progress

User wants ...



User wants ...

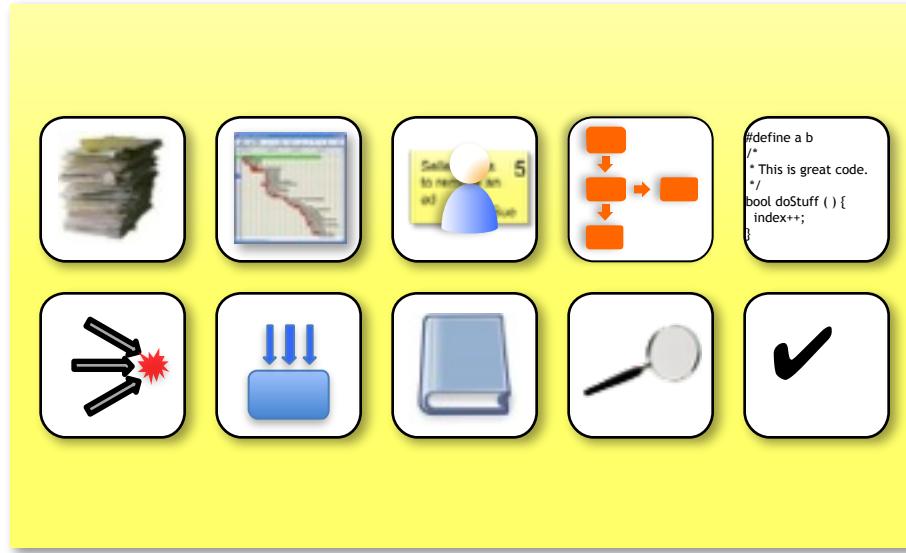


User wants ...



Place for Done  
stories

# Each Story is Comprised of Many Aspects



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# Introduction to Self-Organizing Teams

- What you were doing during the simulation was an example of a self-organizing team
- What you are doing during the whole session is an example of a self-organizing team
  - Figuring out what is expected together
  - Answering each other's questions
  - Making decisions as a team
- This section goes into more detail on how to foster self-organization

# Self-Organizing Team

- A team that has everything they need to make most decisions on their own
  - Team decides which work is ready to start
  - Team estimates work
  - Individuals select work from iteration
  - Team decides how to do the work



# Benefits of a Self-Organizing Team

- Increased motivation
- More creativity and innovation
- Fosters learning and career development
- Increased sense of responsibility and accountability
- Higher level of commitment from team members
- Higher quality
- Increased productivity

# More Management Roles and Skills

Project Management  
People Management  
Product Management



Project Management  
People Management  
Product Management  
Scrum Master  
Product Owner  
Agile Coach  
Coach  
Domain expert

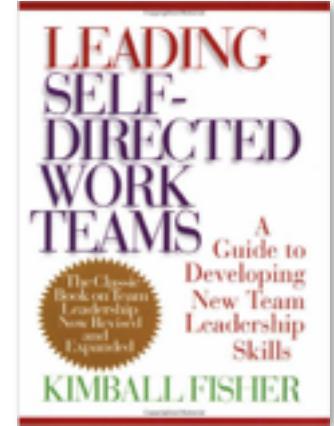
# Scrum Master

- Is or is becoming an Agilist
- Is a profession unto itself
- Often a full-time role serving one or more teams
- Usually not serving as a people manager or product owner
- Skills and responsibilities
  - Servant leadership
  - Facilitation: meetings and impediment removal
  - Agile process stewardship - keeps the process on track
  - Scheduling of Scrum meetings
  - Keeping focus of whole team on “getting to done”
  - Change agent
  - Teaching, mentoring, coaching
  - Keeping up with the Agile community and introducing new ideas
- Removes need for Scrum Master role on team
  - Moves on to other teams or becomes internal Agile Coach

# Internal Agile Coach Sketch

- Is a profession unto itself
- Has all of the skills of a Scrum Master
- Just a few things that a coach does
  - Works with multiple teams
  - Identifies and mentors Scrum Masters and Product Owners
  - Focuses on Scrum Masters, Product Owners and managers
  - Cross-pollinates internal Agile learning across teams
  - Proactively identifies issues

# Boundary management - Management of the team's environment

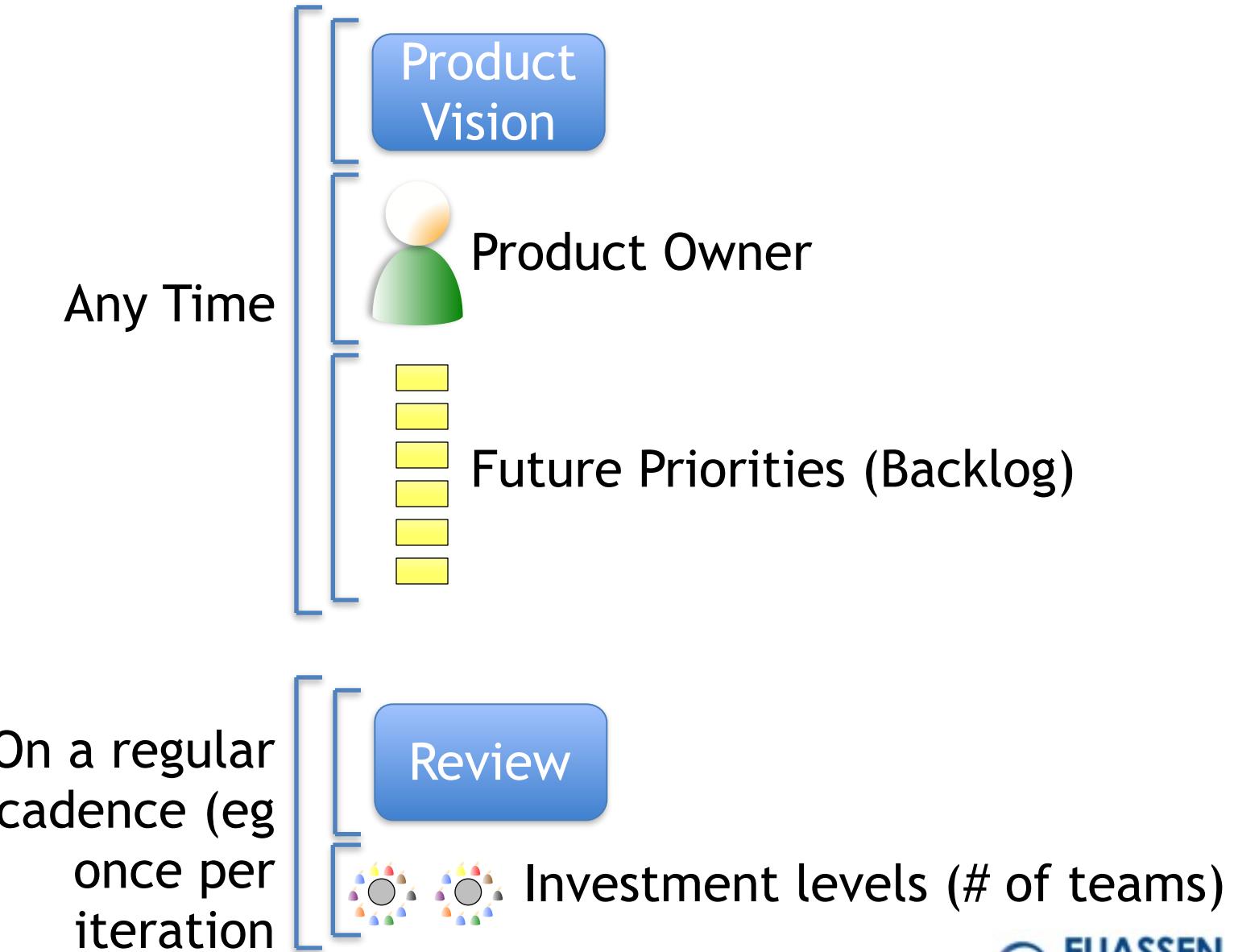


# Management of the Team

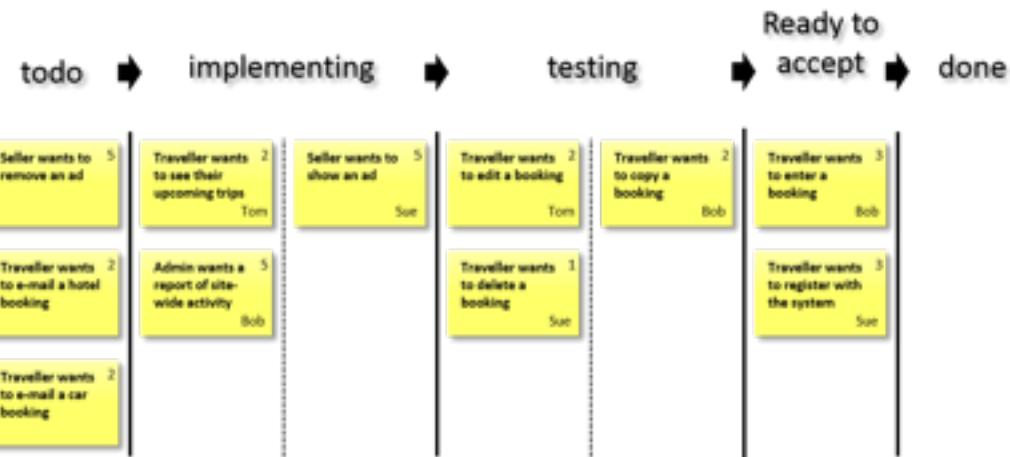
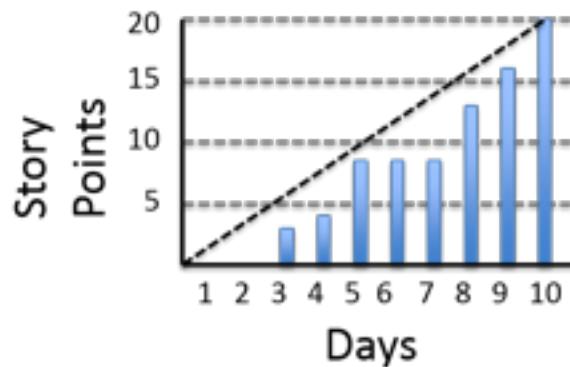
- Focusing on enabling rather than directing
- Programs for skill building
- Removing impediments
- Conflict resolution
- Team building
- Monitoring and managing the health of the team and its members
- Compensation structure
- Including Agile-oriented individual and team goals
- Setting up performance assessment
- Providing vision and inspiration



# Interaction Interfaces



# Information Radiators



Definition  
of Done



Definition  
of Ready



Team  
Norms



Process  
Agreement



# Co-located Teams



**Co-location** - the practice of locating all or most of the members of an Agile team together, ideally in a shared team environment.

# Effective Communication Channels

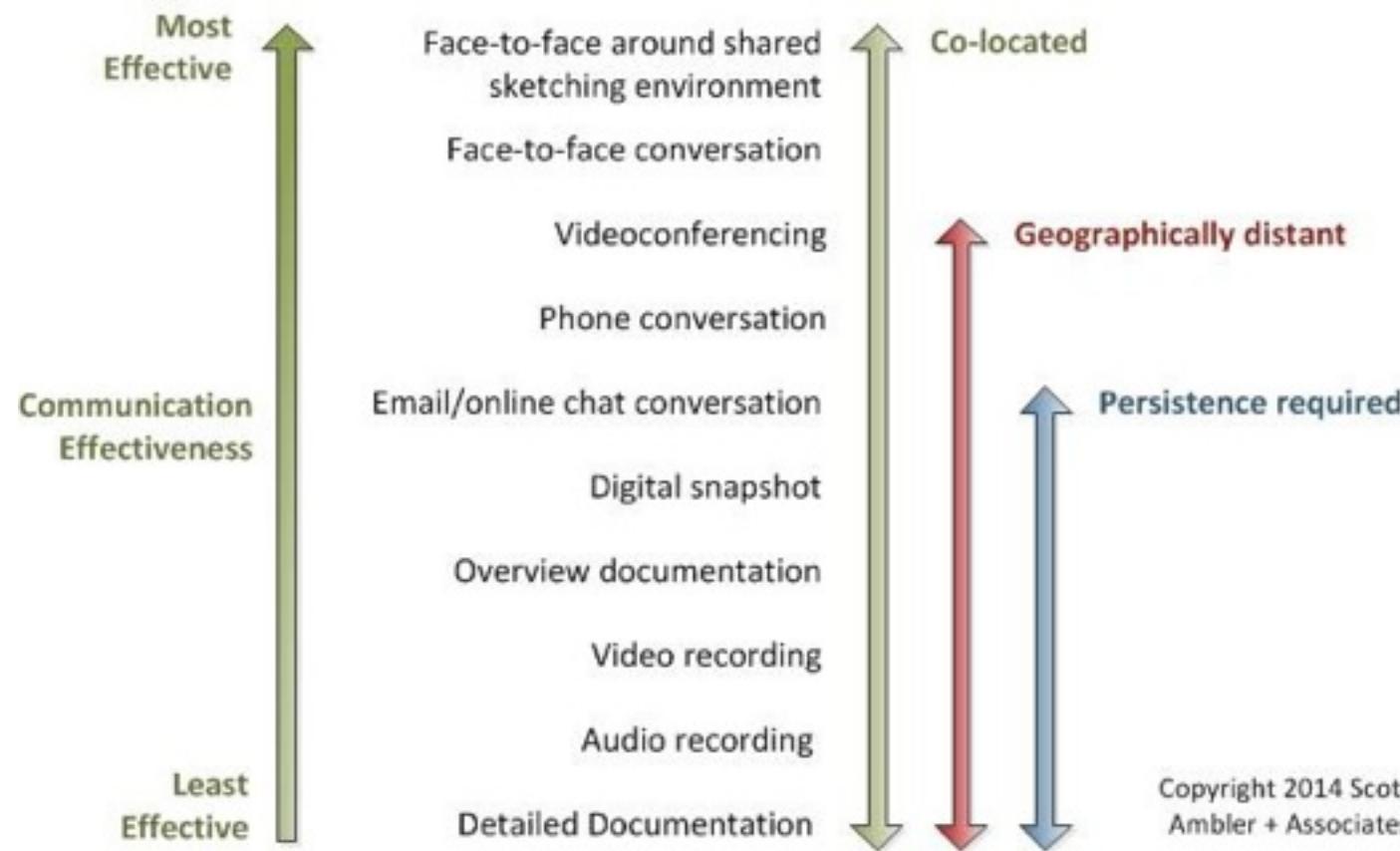


Diagram based on a graph created by Alistair Cockburn

# The “Locked Room”



Exercise: as a team, create a list of potential behavior changes

# Take-aways from the activity?

*“Agile processes promote sustainable development. The sponsors, developers, and users should be able to maintain a constant pace indefinitely.”*

*- The Agile Manifesto*



# Exercise: Sustainable Pace



- As a team, define “Sustainable Pace”
- Write your definition on an index card
- When finished, bring your definition to the front

Things to think about...

- 35 hours a week sounds good, but what if it is under incredible stress?
- What about the legitimate need to respond to a crisis?
- What about the different needs of different team members?

# Take-aways from the activity?

# Process Agreement

- Different people that say “Scrum” may mean different things
- Scrum has many individual components
- Some people like some things and not others
- Design your own process, it may or may not be “Scrum”

# Exercise: Process Agreement



- As a team, define your “Process Agreement”
- Write your agreement on an index card
- When finished, bring your agreement to the front

# Raw Material for Process Agreement

- Iterations (of a given length)
- Daily standup
- Iteration planning
- Weekly backlog grooming
- Iteration review
- Retrospective
- All members of a team are on 1 and only 1 team
- Work for an iteration based on measured velocity
- All work for a team comes from a single backlog
- All work that the team does is in the backlog and part of the plan
- The backlog is managed by a single product owner
- Team pulls stories based on definition of ready
- Estimates involve whole team
- Relative story points
- Who is working on which stories is decided by.... ?
- Team decides how to do the work
- Changing the iteration requires product owner and team to agree
- Product owner accepts stories based on definition of done

# Team Norms / Working Agreement

**Working agreement** - a document created by an Agile team for the Agile team that describes a set of rules that the whole team agrees to abide by.

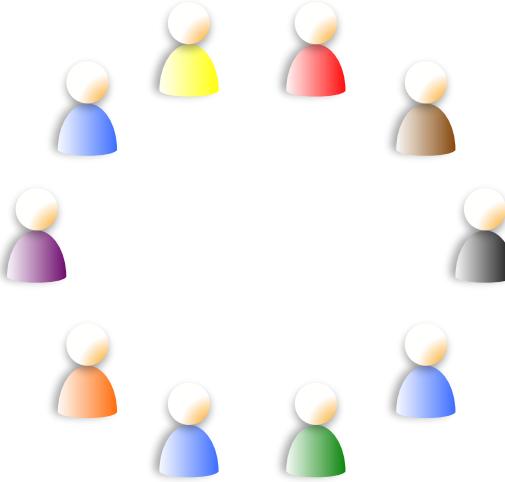
- Example Working Agreement
  - We will be on time and prepared for the standup
    - Violators will contribute \$1 to the pizza party piggy bank
  - Everybody gets to have their say
  - We will be prepared for the iteration review
  - Managers, the product owner, and scrum master will wait until after the standup is completed to ask questions

# Exercise: Create a Team Working Agreement



- As a team, come up with a team working agreement
- Write a bulleted list on a card
- What do you expect of:
  - Your team
  - Your team mates
  - Yourself!
- When you are done, bring your card(s) to the instructor

# Retrospective Revisited



Definition  
of Done



Definition  
of Ready



Team  
Norms



Process  
Agreement



- Nothing is set in concrete
- As the team and/or work changes, the needs of the team will change
- Update the definition of done, definition of ready, team norms and process as needed

# Exercise: Skills Inventory



- Using an index card, create a skills inventory:
  - At top of card: your current role at work today
  - List your core skills that everybody in that role has
  - Also list any other skills you have beyond your role
- Your actual role at work today, not your Agile role in class

# Exercise: What skills does a team need?



- Imagine you are going to start a new company to develop your team's class product using the people at your table
- From a product-development perspective, what *skills* will you need?
- Using a single piece of paper, as a team, list out those *skills*
- Look at the skills you just created for your individual roles for ideas

# Knowledge Sharing Supports Self Organization

- Cross training
- Relative estimation & Planning Poker
- Collective ownership (code, tests, etc)
- Pairing (not just programming)
- Retrospectives
- Reviews

- What is a self-organizing team?

# Agenda

- Overview of Agile
- Cross Functional Teams
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# Distributed Agile Considerations

- Most Agile implementations are distributed
- Distributed / Offshoring may or may not be a problem area, but Agile will highlight whatever your real issues are
- Agile makes most things easier, including distributed development
- Use conferencing, video, wikis
- Regular synchronization



# Distributed Agile Considerations

- Ideally, all team members are co-located but teams can be in different locations
- Strive for at least “virtual” co-location
- Many vendors now offer Agile teams

# Distributed Agile Considerations

- Common time for standups
- Shift all members during iteration planning to have 2-3 hours of overlapping time
- Shift for review and retrospective as well
- Agile Project Management tool is a must-have
- Requires **\*strong\*** definition of ready and done that the **\*whole\*** team participated in creating. Same for team working agreement
- Iterations and stories as small as possible

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# Examples of a Person who “Strongly Agrees”

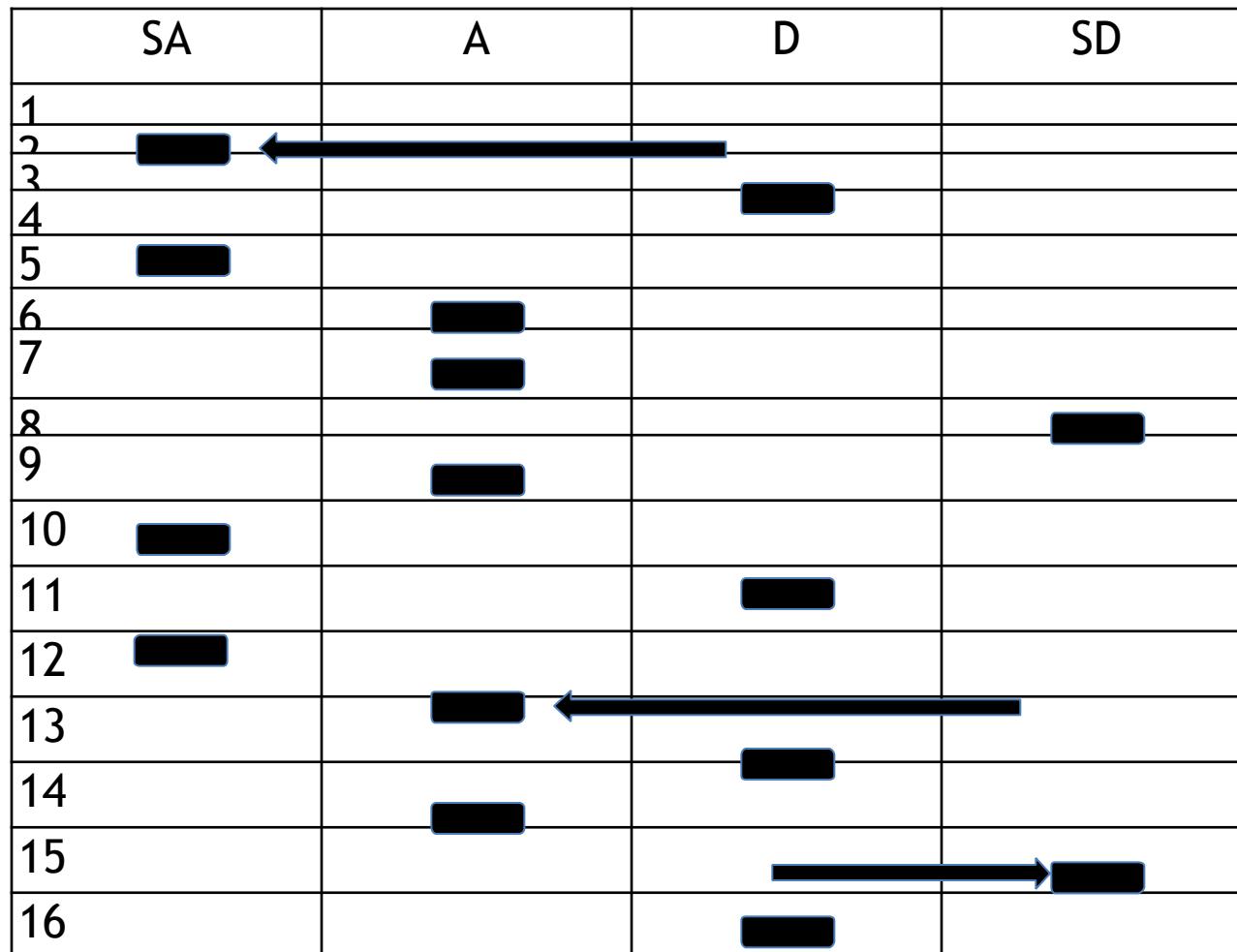
- You speak up when you see a value or principle being violated
- You look for opportunities to explain the values and principles
- You do TDD and incremental architecture whether required to or not
- You volunteer to do what it takes to get stories done regardless of your role
- When you don't have them you ask for real life examples of how the users use the software and ask to interact with real users
- You ask to be seated near team members
- You encourage face-to-face interaction
- If there is no daily standup you organize an unofficial one anyway
- If there is no retrospective, you organize an unofficial one anyway
- You ask questions of and show working software to the product owner multiple times per week
- You do everything you can to make it easy and safe to replace an unstarted story on the last day before deployment with a new story that has more value
- You behave as though you only get paid when end users receive new value
- You model the principles and values

Strongly  
Agree

Agree

Disagree

Strongly  
Disagree



**1:** While process and tools are important, individuals and interactions are more important.

**2:** You should build projects around motivated individuals, give them the environment and support they need, and trust them to get the job done.

**3:** The sponsors, development team, and users should work at a pace that they can sustainably indefinitely.

**4:** The best architectures, requirements, and designs emerge from self-organizing teams (working in conjunction with users).

**5:** While sufficient documentation is important, working software is more important.

**6:** Deliver working software frequently. Every couple of months is good, but every couple of weeks is better.

**7:** Working software is the primary measure of progress.

**8:** We should focus on the simplest way to fully meet the need and only do something more elaborate when it is clear that a more elaborate solution is needed.

**9:** Continuous attention to technical excellence and good design enhances agility.

**10:** Contract negotiation is important, but customer collaboration is more important.

**11:** Business people and developers must work together daily throughout the project.

**12:** The most efficient and effective method of conveying information to and within a development team is face-to-face conversation.

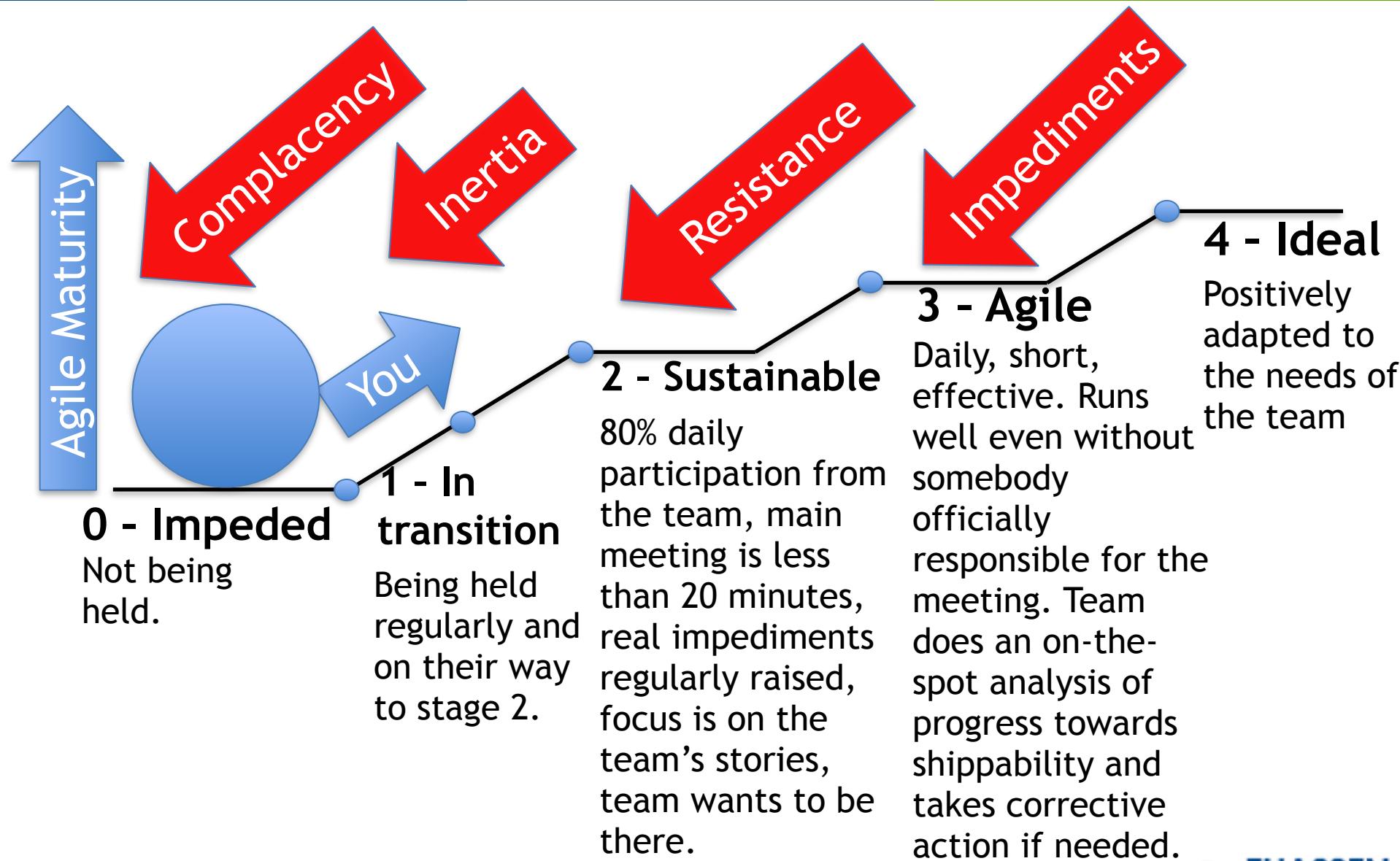
**13:** Our highest priority is to satisfy the customer through early and continuous delivery of valuable software.

**14:** Planning is important, but responding to change is more important.

**15:** At regular intervals, the team should reflect on how to become more effective, then tune and adjust its behavior accordingly.

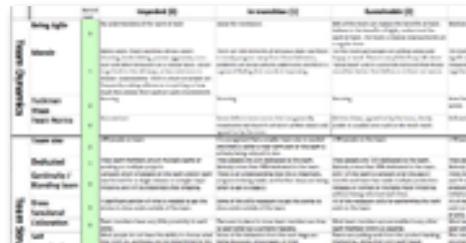
**16:** It should be easy and safe to replace unstarted work on the day before release with new work of higher customer value.

# Change Requires Sustained Effort Until New Level



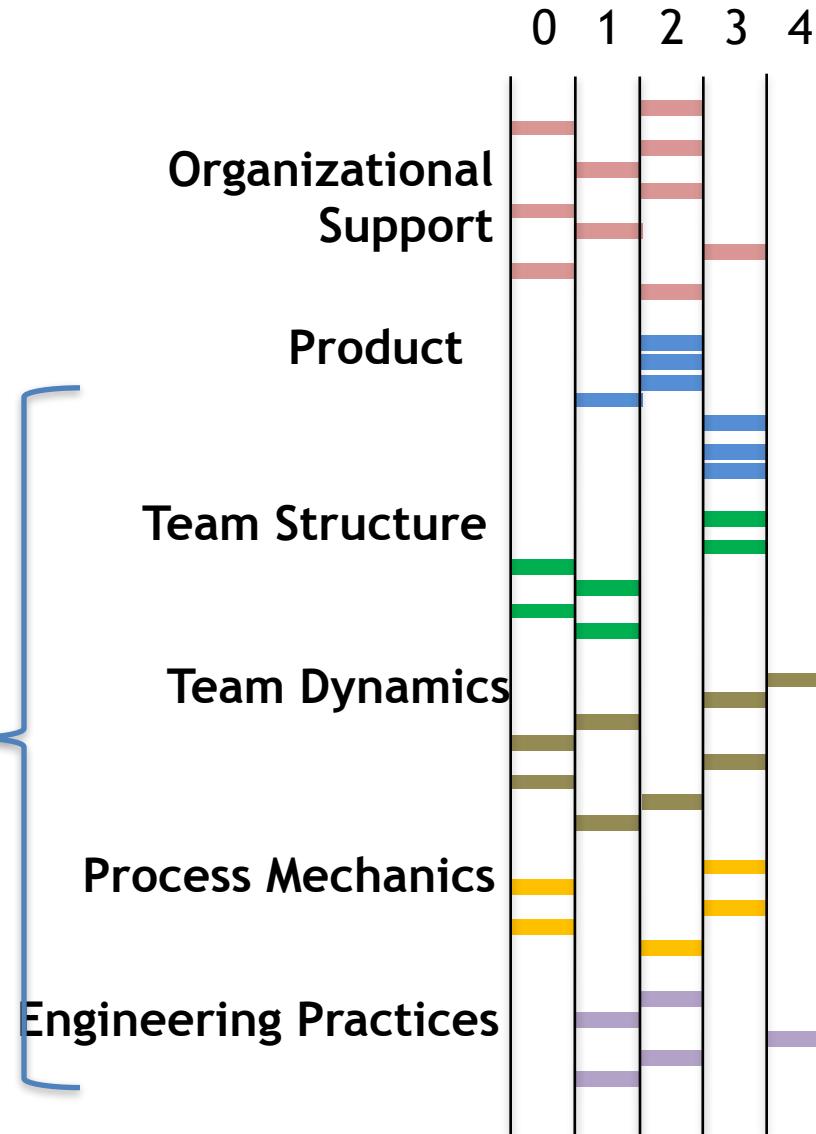
# Inspect and Adapt

# 50 Indicators



# Agile Maturity Matrix

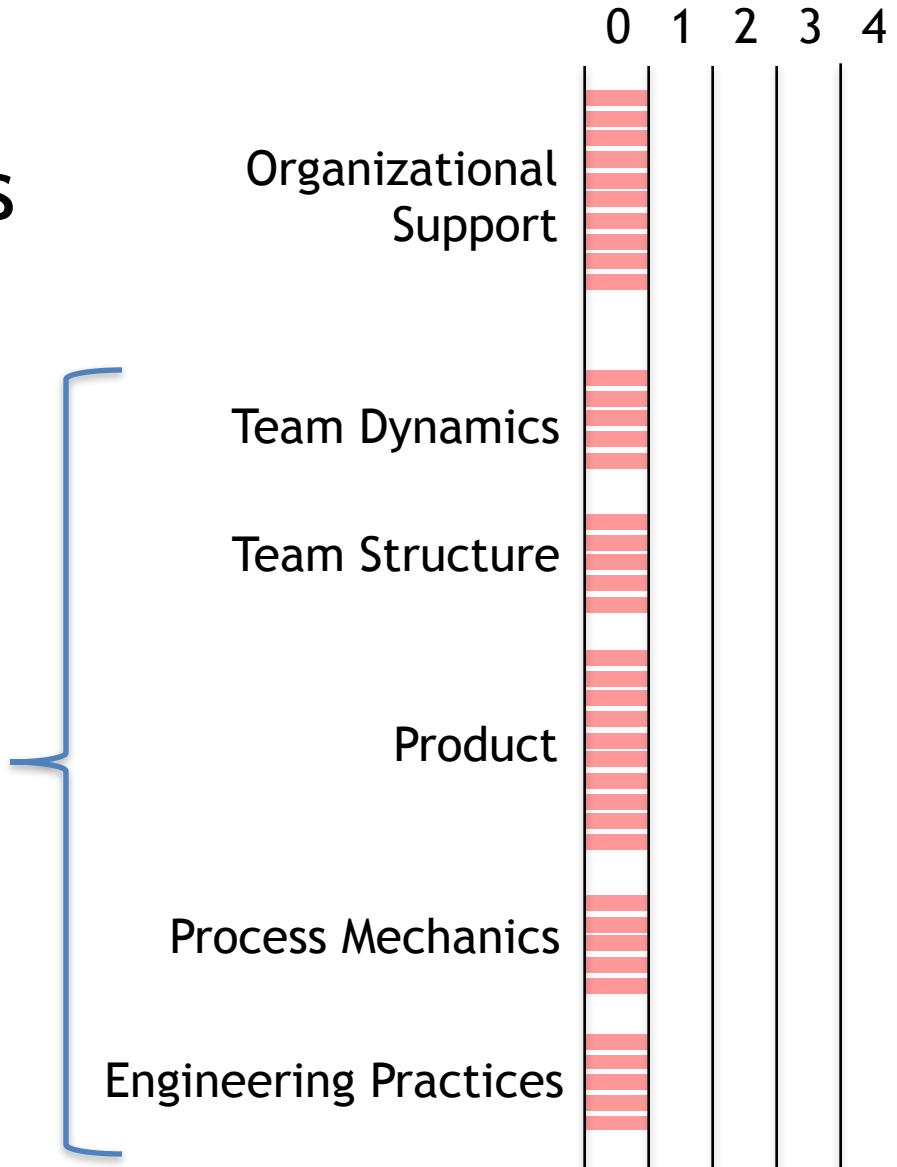
# Per Team/Product



# The Path to Agility - Starting Point

50 Indicators

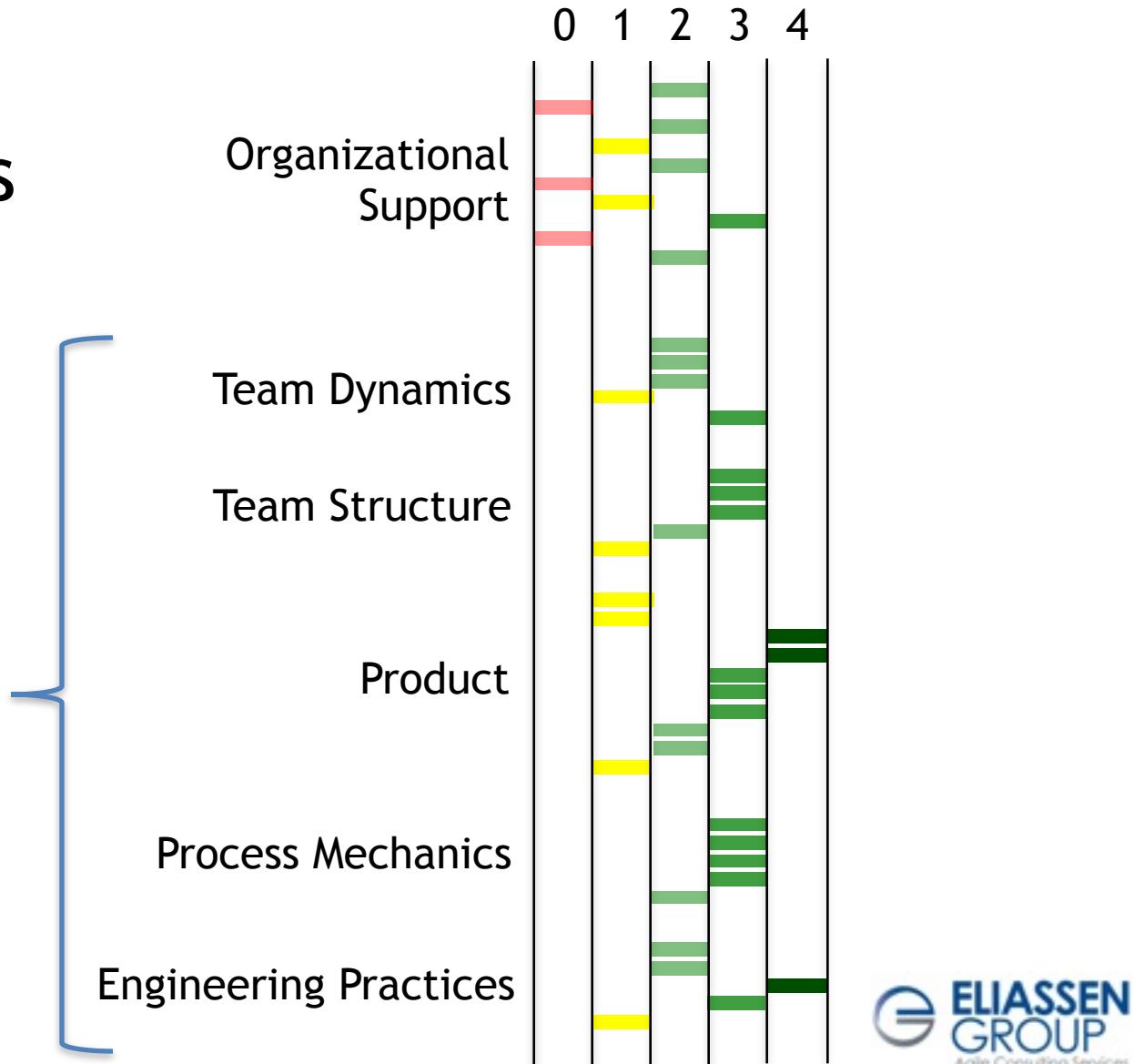
Per Team



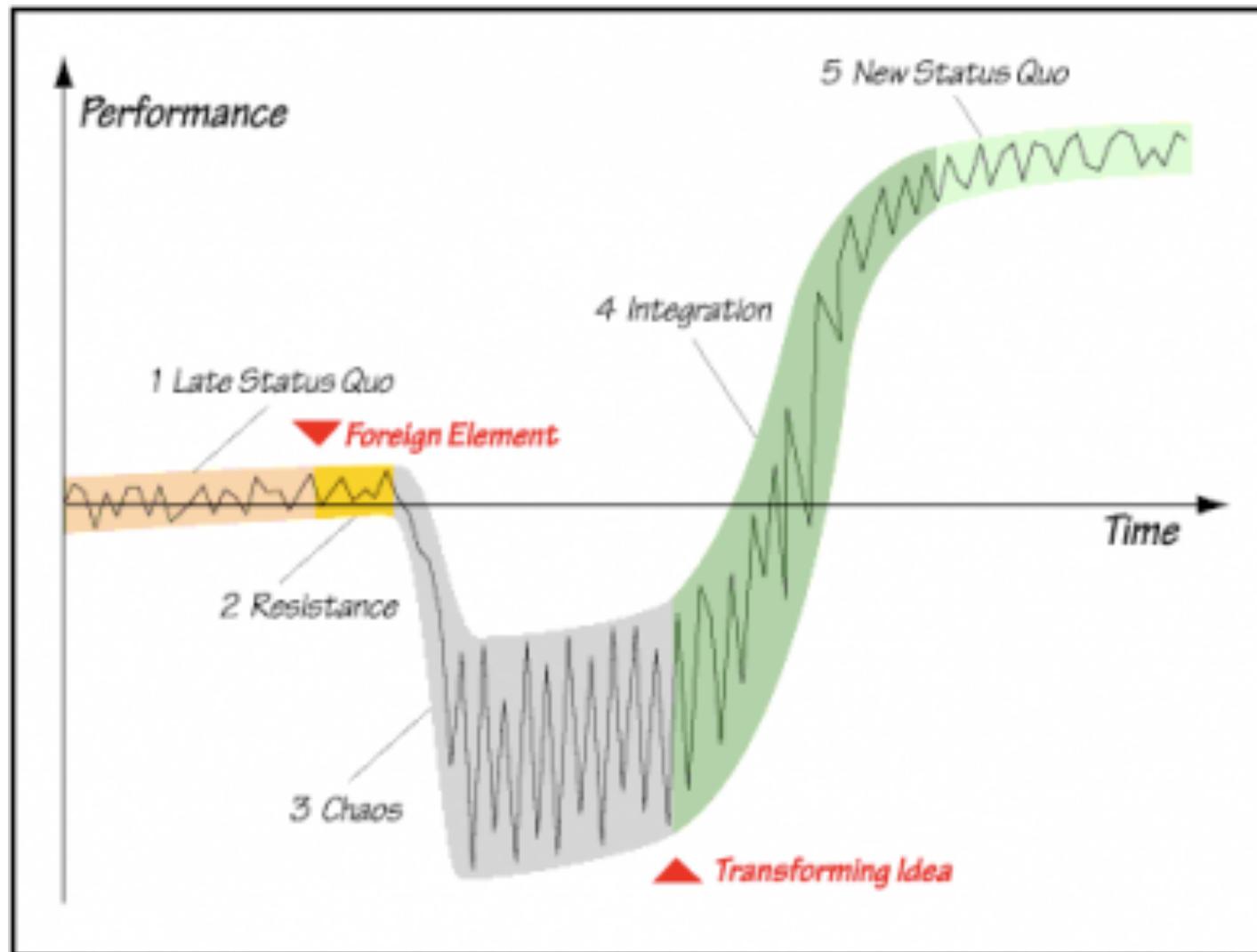
# The Path to Agility - Example Goal

50 Indicators

Per Team



# Satir Change Model



# Kickoff

- Determine team
  - As co-located and cross-functional as possible
  - Dedicated
  - Product Owner
  - Scrum Master
- Determine Agile experts to guide the team
  - Internal and/or external
- Do team startup activities (1-3 days)
  - Define Definition of Ready
  - Define Definition of Done
  - Create team norms
  - Product vision
  - Roadmap of epics
  - Create initial backlog
  - Determine initial velocity
  - Review Enterprise Agility Matrix, determine starting point and goals

# Kickoff

- Create team area
  - Stable meeting area for standups, planning, retro, etc.
  - Card Wall (physical, electronic, or both)
  - Post on walls: burn-up chart, team norms, definition of done, definition of ready
  - Audio/video equipment for remote participants
- Choose tools
  - Backlog and story management
  - For software teams
    - Unit testing
    - Test automation
    - Build automation
    - SCM
- Schedule meetings for at least 3 iterations
  - Daily standup (15min standup + 15min discussion)
  - Iteration planning (1-4 hours)
  - Review (1 hour)
  - Retrospective (at least 1 hour)
- Start!

# Things You Can do on Your Own

- Be an Agilist
  - Think and act in an Agile manner
  - Help to create more Agilists
  - Work on learning more about Agile
- Examples
  - Everything on the slide regarding “Strongly Agrees”
  - Create your own definition of Ready and post it
  - Translate everything you work on to user stories even if there aren’t any
  - Create your own definition of Done and post it
  - Create your own “working agreement” (what people can expect of you and what you expect of others)

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Don't forget the Retro!

# Session Retrospective



- One thought per card
- Went well, mark with “W”
- Could have been better, mark with “B”
- Ideas to try, mark with “I”
- Please use separate cards for each thought

5 min