

# Introduction to Agile and Scrum

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COMS 309 - Software Development Practices

# Purpose

- Intro to Agile and Scrum
- Prepare you for the industry
- Questions and answers

# Overview

- Intro to Agile
- Waterfall vs. Agile
- Intro to Scrum
- Scrum Team
- Scrum Events
- Scrum Artifacts
- Q & A

# About Me

- Independent software consultant
- 14 years of professional experience
- Data-driven desktop, server, and web apps
  - Web-based GIS data warehouse
  - Energy data ETL application
  - Global data management system
  - Intelligent lighting control systems

# Education

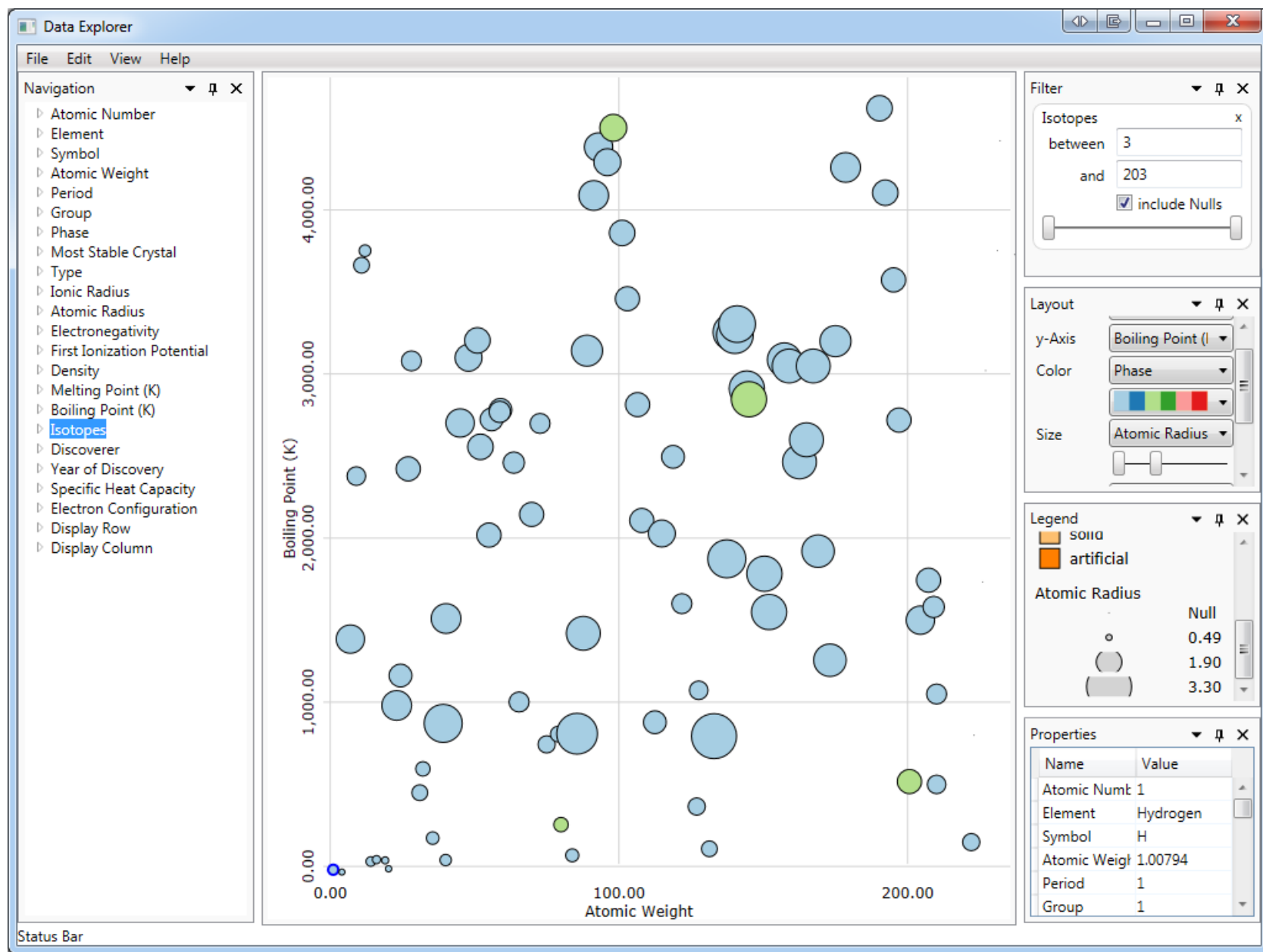
- BS in Computer Science
- BA in Philosophy
  - Minor in Economics
  - Focus on Artificial Intelligence and Machine Learning
- AS in MIS
- AS in Business Administration

IOWA STATE  
UNIVERSITY

**DMACC**  
DES MOINES AREA  
COMMUNITY COLLEGE

# About Me

- Agile coaching and mentoring
- Regular public speaking
- Open-source software

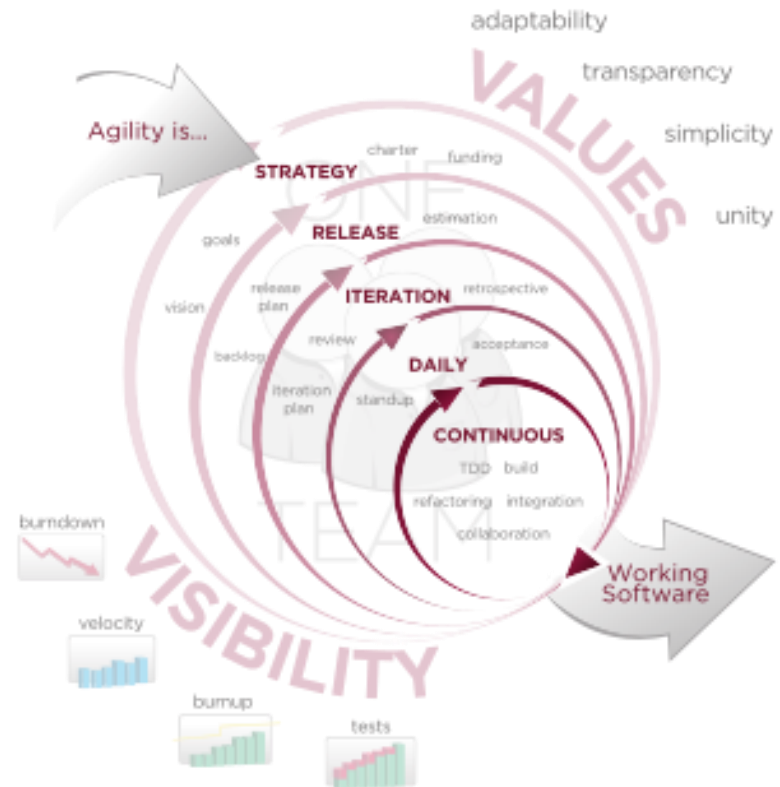


# Introduction to Agile



# What is Agile?

- Started with the Agile Manifesto
  - 4 value propositions
  - 12 principles
- Common set of practices across several methodologies



Source: Wikipedia

# What is Agile?

Agile is *not*:

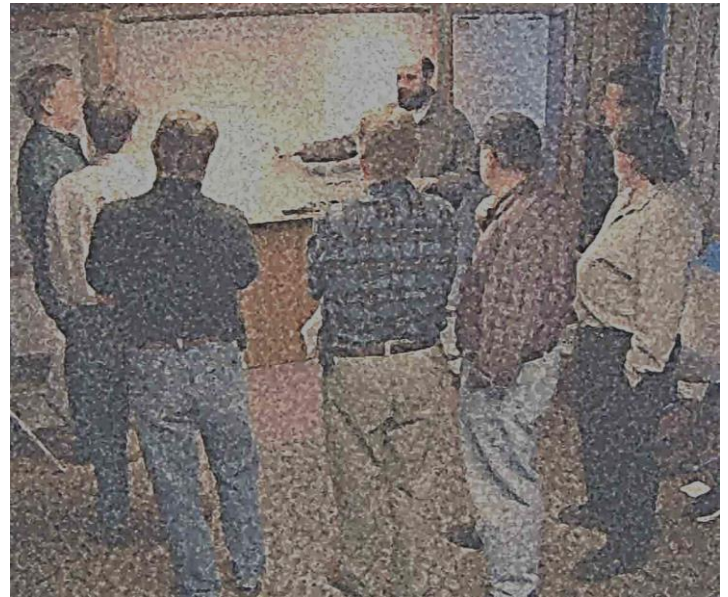
- A software development methodology itself
- A silver bullet for all your software woes



Source: <http://www.best-story.net/userfiles/silver-bullets.jpg>

# Agile Values

- Individuals and interactions
  - over processes and tools
- Working software
  - over comprehensive documentation
- Customer collaboration
  - over contract negotiation
- Responding to change
  - over following a plan



Source: <http://agilemanifesto.org/>

# 12 Principles of Agile

1. Continuous delivery of value
2. Embrace changing requirements
3. Frequent deployment
4. Customer collaboration
5. Motivated individuals
6. Face-to-face conversation

# 12 Principles of Agile

- 7. Working software as measure of progress
- 8. Sustainable development
- 9. Technical excellence
- 10. Simplicity
- 11. Self-organization
- 12. Continuous improvement

# Agile Methodologies

- Scrum
- XP
- Kanban
- Lean
- And many more...



Source: <http://parkertoddoesch.files.wordpress.com/2011/09/umbrella.jpg>

# Scrum

- Small teams
- Three roles
- Product backlog
- Sprints
- Daily stand-up



Source: <http://blogs.independent.co.uk/wp-content/uploads/2011/09/scrum1.jpg>

# Extreme Programming (XP)

- Small teams
- Customer representative
- Iterative development
- User stories
- Many practices
  - Pair programming
  - Test-driven development
  - Continuous Refactoring

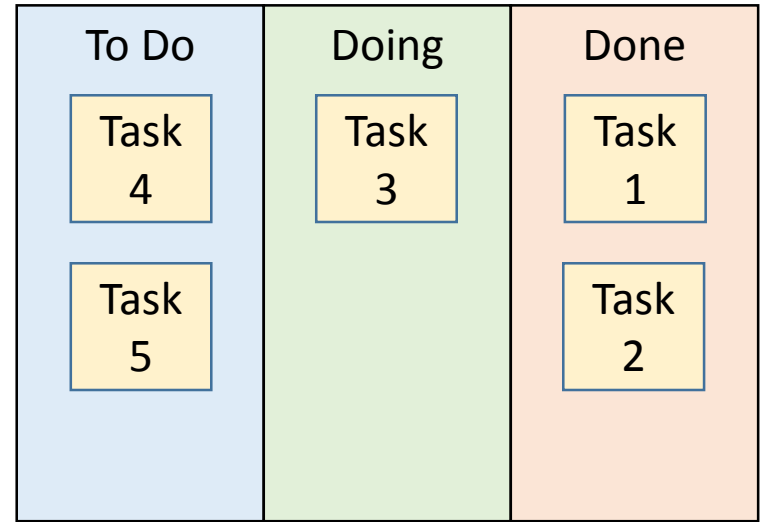


Source: <http://static.caloriecount.about.com/images/medium/doritos-extreme-tortilla-chips-29310.jpg>



# Kanban

- Visualize the workflow
- Limit work-in-progress
- Manage flow
- Feedback loops



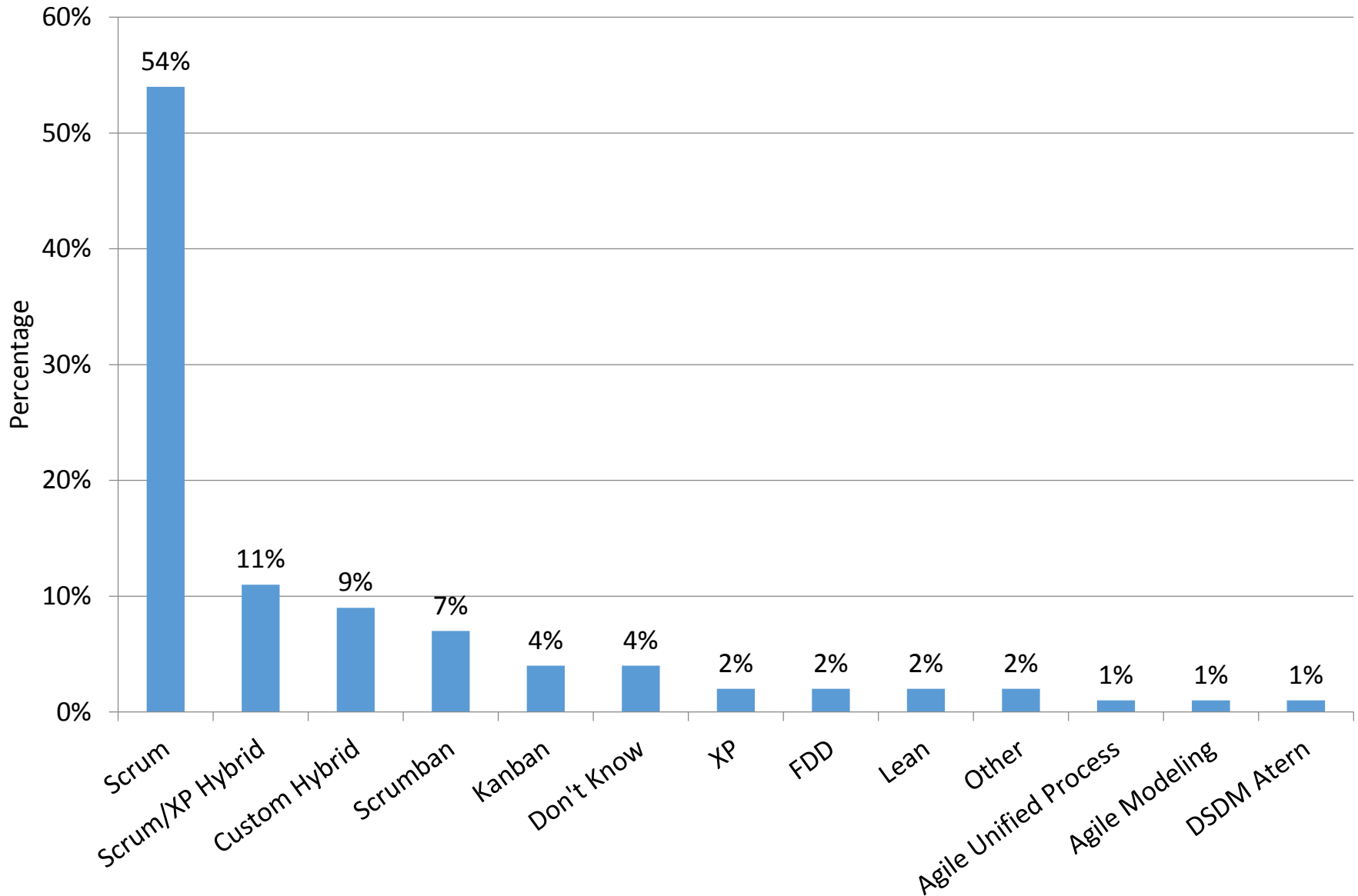
# Lean

- Eliminate waste
- Focus on value
- Reduce inventory and cycle times
- Continuous process improvement



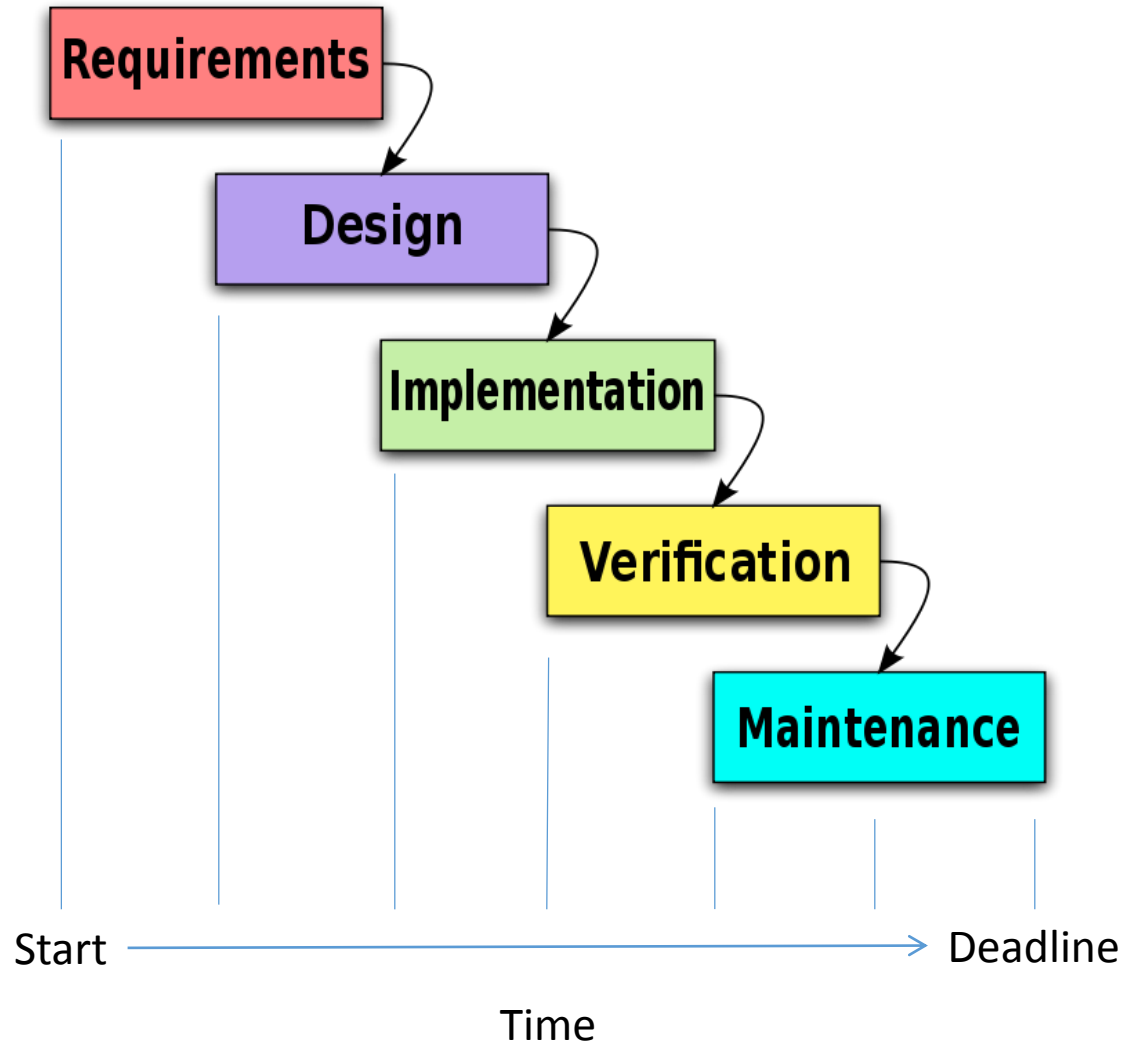
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## Agile Methods Used



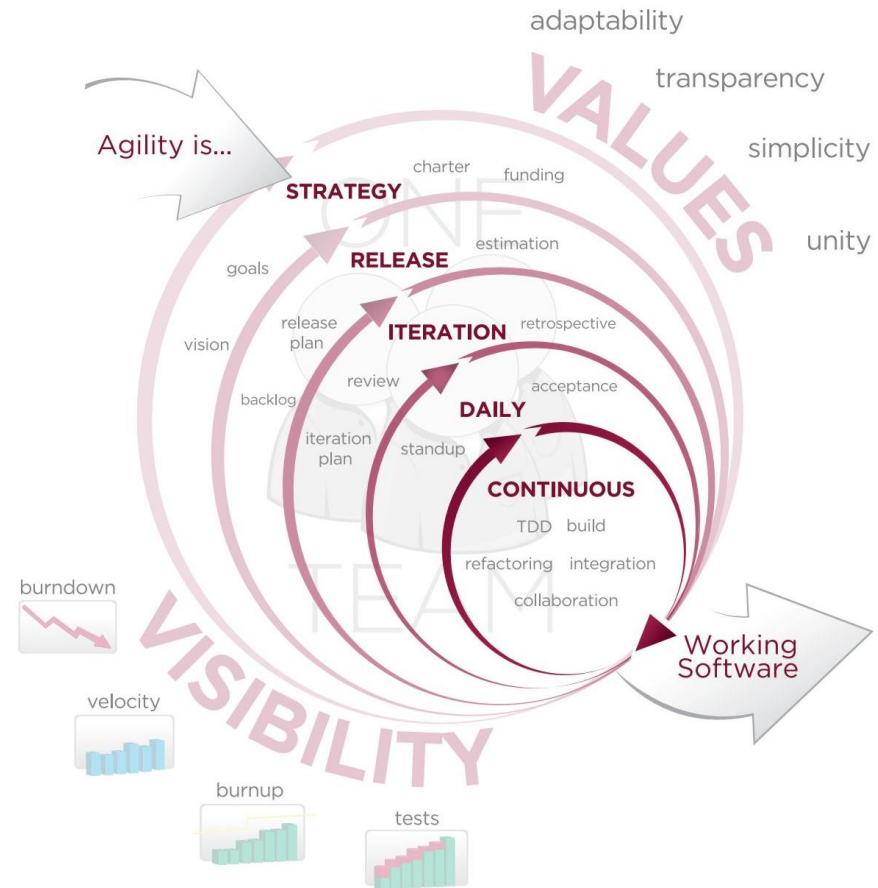
# Waterfall vs. Agile

# The Waterfall Method



# The Agile Method

- Frequently deliver small incremental units of functionality
- Define, build, test and evaluate cycles
- Maximize speed of feedback loop



Source: Wikipedia

# Waterfall Assumptions

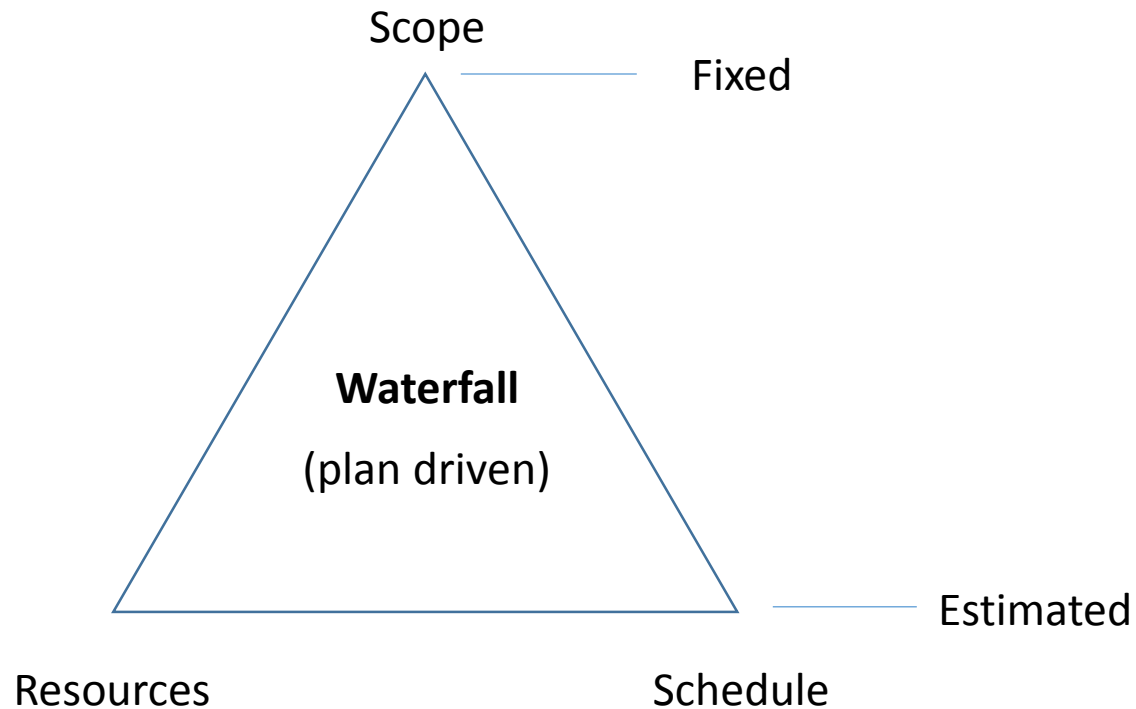
- All requirements for a project can be defined given enough time
- Changes to requirements will be small and manageable
- Architecture and planning can create predictable system integration outcome
- Software unknowns can be eliminated on a predictable schedule

# Agile Assumptions

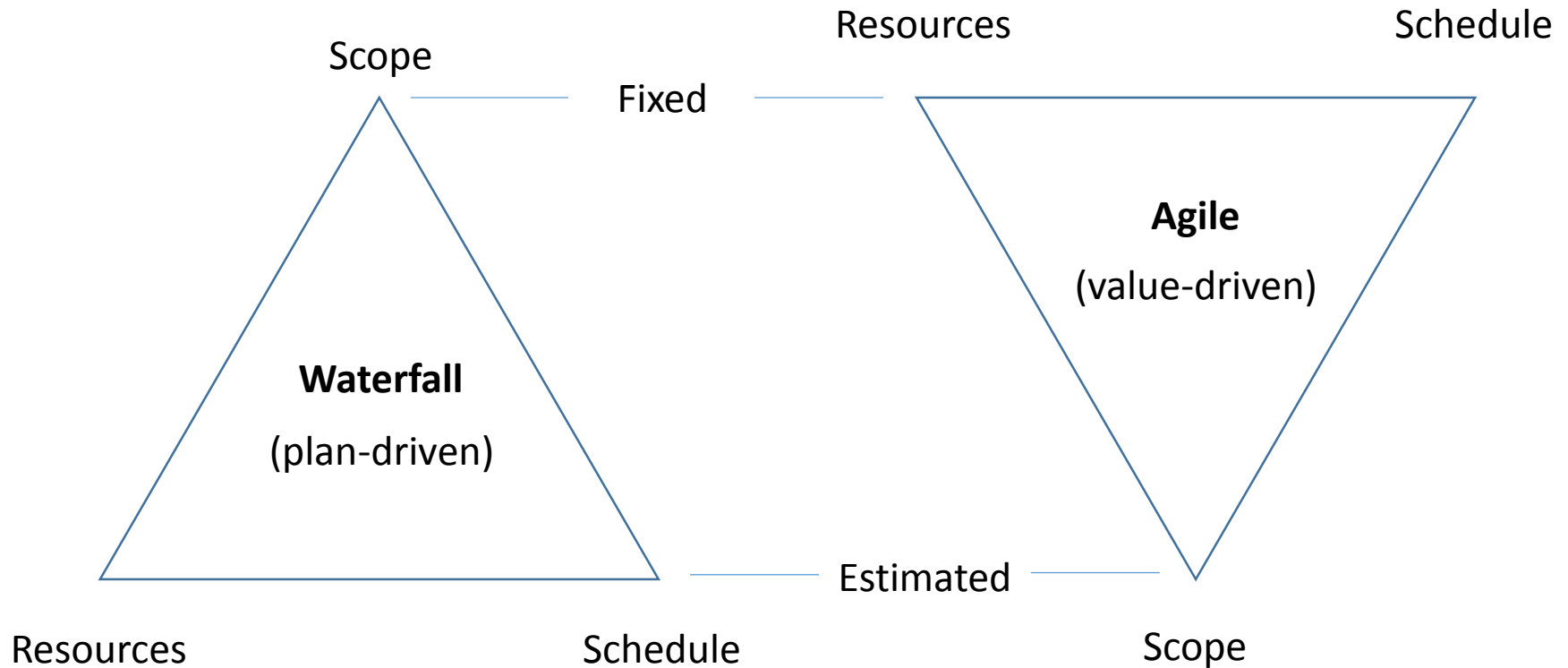
- Requirements are just assumptions until they are validated
- Requirements can and will change over time
- We need continuous integration of all of the pieces to avoid late-integration issues
- There is a high degree of uncertainty when creating new software projects



# Waterfall Constraints

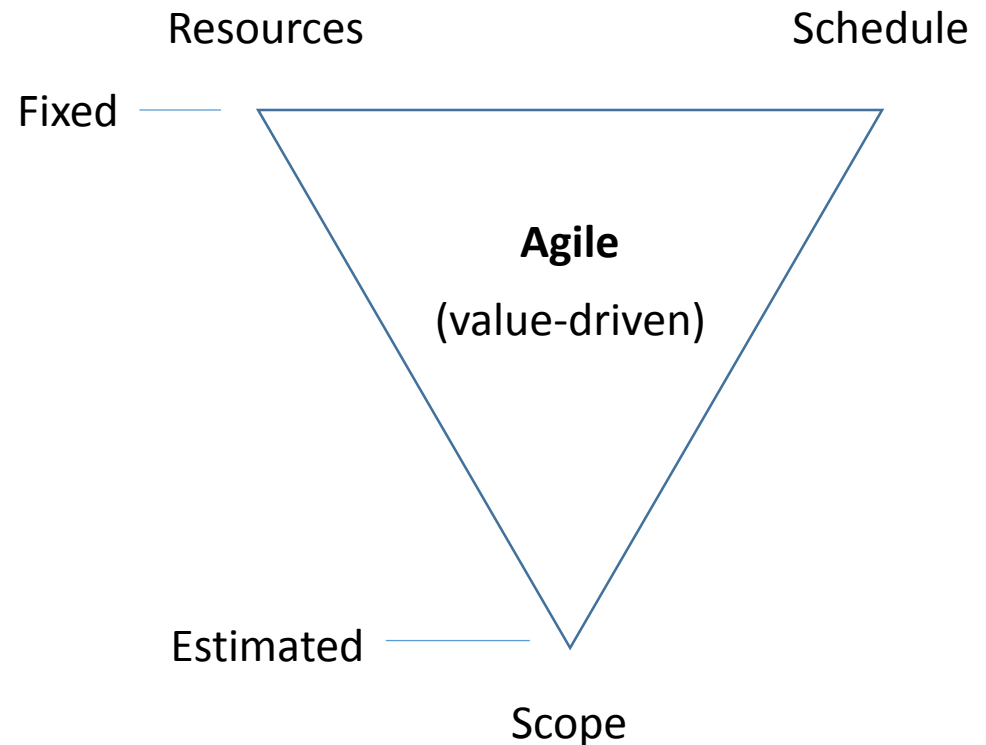


# Agile Constraints



# Agile Constraints

- Fixed team size
- Fixed releases
- Estimated features
- Team controls quality

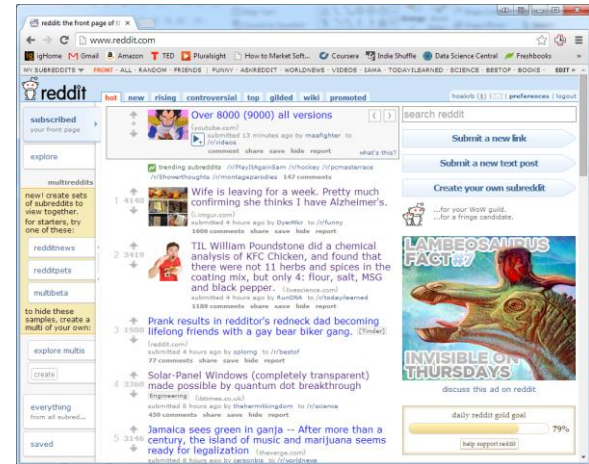


# Waterfall vs. Agile Processes

Process	Waterfall	Agile
Measure of Success	Execution of the plan	Working code
Management Culture	Command and control	Self-organization
Requirements and Design	Big and upfront	Just-in-time
Coding / Implementation	Code first and test later	Code and test together
Testing and QA	Big, planned, and test last	Continuous and test early
Planning and Scheduling	Large detailed plan	Short, iterative increments

# Context is Important

- Neither Agile nor Waterfall is better than the other
- Context is critical
- Examples:
  - Novel web app => Agile
  - Space shuttle control software => Waterfall



# Intro to Scrum

# What is Scrum?

- Rugby term
- Process framework
- Agile methodology
- Empirical Process Control vs. Command and Control



Source: <http://blogs.independent.co.uk/wp-content/uploads/2011/09/scrum1.jpg>

# What is Scrum?

- Iterative / incremental
- Frequent delivery
- Working software
- Continuous feedback
- Dev-team oriented
- Consists of:
  - Team
  - Events
  - Artifacts



Source: <http://www.telegraph.co.uk>



# Three Pillars of Scrum

- Transparency
- Inspection
- Adaptation



# Transparency

- Visibility into the project
- Information radiators
- End-of-sprint demos
- Common definition of “Done”

# Inspection

- Frequent inspection of progress
- Detection of undesirable variance
- Not frequent enough to cause interference
- Requires the right people doing the inspection

# Adaptation

- Adjustments are made to correct undesired variances
- Adjusting earlier minimizes further deviations
- Inspection and adaptation occurs during scrum events
- Purpose is continuous improvement

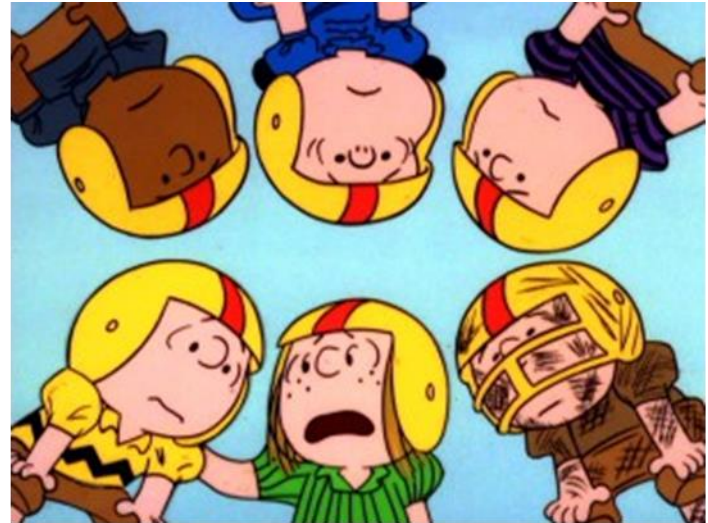
Scrum Team

# Scrum Team Roles

- Development Team
- Product Owner
- Scrum Master

# Development Team

- Does work and creates value
- Small teams ( $7 \pm 2$ )
- Self-organizing
- Cross-functional
- No titles (preferably)



Source: <http://www.dvdizzy.com/peanuts-1970s-vol2.html>

# Product Owner

- Responsible for ROI of project
- Represents users and stakeholders
- One person, not a committee
- Manages product backlog



Source: Wikipedia



# Scrum Master

- Responsible for scrum process
- Facilitates ceremonies
- Coaches the team
- Removes impediments
- Is *not* a project manager



Source: <http://www.cbssports.com/>

# Scrum Events

# Scrum Events

- Sprint
- Sprint Planning
- Daily Stand-up Meeting
- Sprint Review
- Sprint Retrospective

# Sprint

- Time box of iteration
- Fixed interval
- 1-4 weeks
- Team works on items in sprint backlog
- Ends with potentially shippable software



Source: Wikipedia

# Sprint Planning

- Start of sprint
- Goals defined
- Tasks identified
- Timeboxed (2hr / wk)
- PO presents prioritized backlog items
- Team pulls items into sprint backlog



Source: <http://www.selfishprogramming.com/wp-content/uploads/2009/09/1-bvg-1.jpg>

# Daily Stand-up Meeting

- Occurs each day
- Short daily meeting
- Synchronize the team
- Timebox 15 min / day
- Same place and time
- It is *not* a status update meeting



Source: Wikipedia

# Daily Stand-up

Three questions:

1. What have you done since the last stand-up?
2. What do plan to do today?
3. Do you have any impediments / blockers?

# Sprint Review

- End of sprint
- Opportunity to inspect
- Timebox (1 hr/wk)
- PO identifies what has been completed
- Dev team demos completed functionality
- Stakeholders observe and provide feedback



Source: <http://pic.twitter.com/gfzYl0XG8c>



# Sprint Retrospective

- End of sprint
- Inspection and adaptation
- Timebox (3 hr / 4 wk)
- Two questions:
  - What went well in the past sprint?
  - What could be improved for the next sprint?
- Continuous improvement



Source: <http://spin.atomicobject.com/2014/04/07/improve-retrospective/>

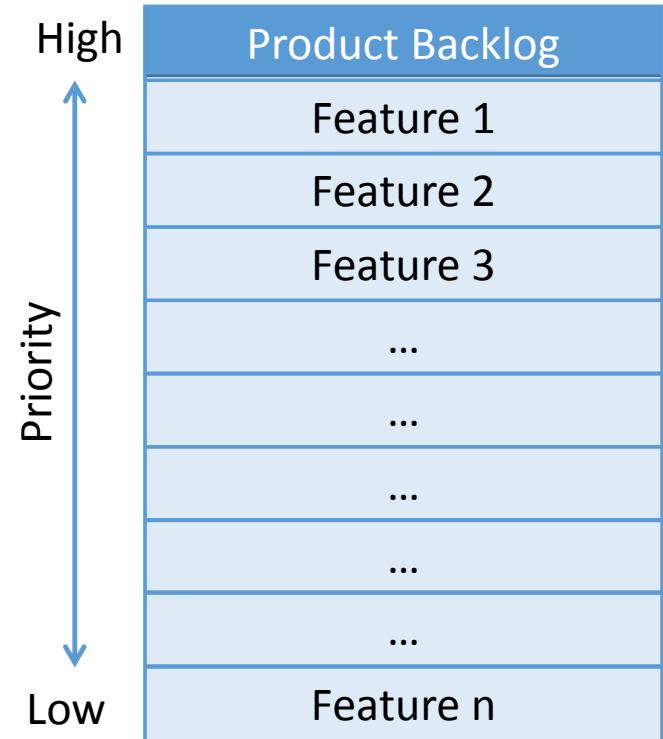
# Scrum Artifacts

# Scrum Artifacts

- Product Backlog
- Sprint Backlog
- User Stories
- Scrum Board

# Product Backlog

- List of features for product
- Ordered by business value or ROI
- Highest priority on top
- Create and deliver features in order
- Owned by product owner



# Sprint Backlog

- List of features to be completed during sprint
- Owned by the development team
- No work can be added without team's approval
- Highly visible to everyone

Sprint Backlog
Feature 1
Feature 2
Feature 3
...
Feature n

# Backlog Items

- User Stories
- Bugs / Defects
- Architecture / Infrastructure
- Technical Debt
- Research (aka. Spikes)

# User Story

- Short description of functionality that will provide value to a user
- Contains:
  - Title
  - Description
  - Acceptance Criteria
- Placeholder for a conversation to occur

<i>Enter PIN Number</i>
<i>As an ATM user</i>
<i>I want to enter my PIN</i>
<i>So that I can withdraw cash</i>

# User Story Example

**Title:** Enter Personal Identification Number (PIN)

**Description:**

As an ATM user

I want to enter my PIN

So that I can withdraw cash

**Acceptance Criteria:**

PIN must be four digits long

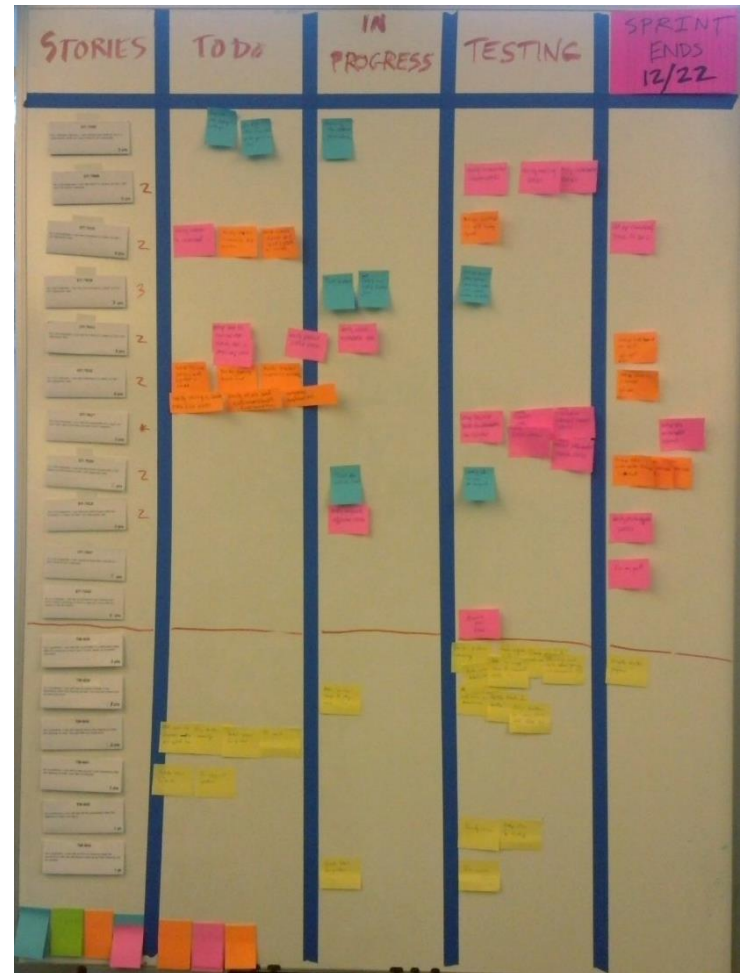
PIN must not allow alpha or special characters

PIN must be entered within 30 seconds  
or the transaction will be canceled



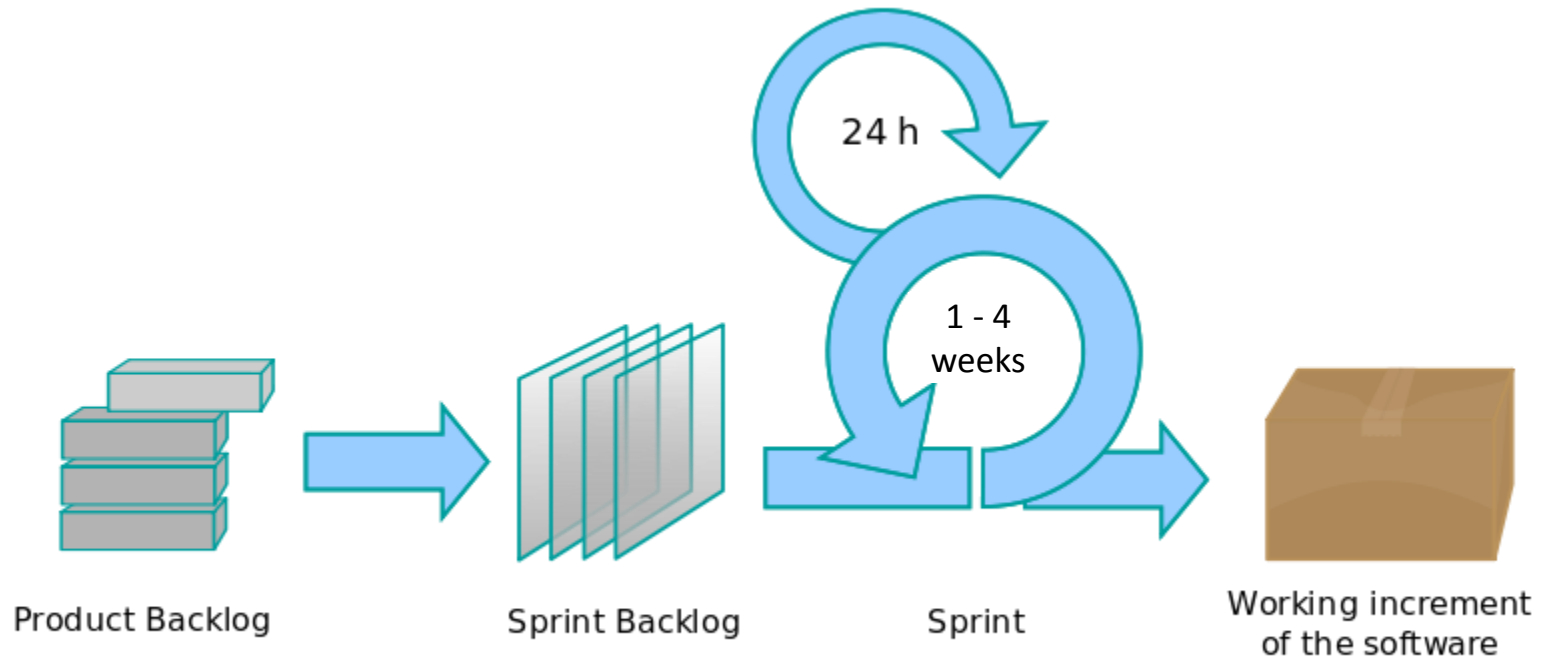
# Scrum Board

- Tool to visualize progress within sprint
- User stories and tasks written on post-it notes
- Tasks moved from:
  - To do
  - In progress
  - Done



Source: Wikipedia

# The Whole Process



# Conclusion

# Agile is:

Individuals and interactions  
over processes and tools

Working software  
over comprehensive  
documentation

Customer collaboration  
over contract negotiation

Responding to change  
over following a plan

# Scrum is:

## 3 Roles

- Development Team
- Product Owner
- Scrum Master

# Scrum is:

## 4 Events

- Sprint Planning
- Daily Stand-up Meeting
- Sprint Review
- Sprint Retrospective

# Scrum is:

## 4 Artifacts

- Product Backlog
- Sprint Backlog
- User Stories
- Scrum Board

# Questions / Feedback

- What was one thing you thought was valuable?
- What is one thing you would change?



# Contact Info

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