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Sprint Review and Retrospective: SNHU Travel Project  
  
The SNHU Travel project was a big change for our team. We moved away from the traditional waterfall approach and adopted Scrum-Agile. For most of us, this change was new and came with challenges as well as advantages. In this essay, I will recap our sprint work, discuss the roles each of the team members played, and explain how our agile process allowed us to complete our work despite interruptions. I will also discuss our communication, the tools we used, and my evaluation of the overall agile process.  
  
Applying Roles  
  
Our team had each member with a specific role. I acted as the Scrum Master, making sure that we followed the Scrum process. I helped in clearing obstacles and made sure that we had concise and focused daily stand-ups. The Product Owner guided our work by prioritizing effectively and helping the team to understand what the client needed. For example, when we started a sprint, the Product Owner would make clear what user stories were of the highest priority. This explicit direction allowed us to work without confusion.  
  
The development team would take user stories and turn them into real features. They coded, debugged, and tested new functionality. In one instance, when a user story for booking travel was at risk of being overdue, the development team had an ad hoc meeting to review the code and figure out how to get it done. Their expertise and commitment allowed us to finish the story on time.  
  
Completing User Stories  
  
The agile process helped us break down the project into small, bite-sized pieces. We described each piece in a user story. We planned our sprints by selecting a group of these user stories. The team worked on them during the sprint and got feedback from our daily meetings. When a user story needed to be changed, the team could change the work immediately. For example, we had one user story regarding the travel itinerary that got feedback after our sprint review. We used the feedback during the next sprint to improve the feature so that the end product was as per the client's specifications. This incremental process made it easy to see the progress and correct mistakes at an early point.  
  
Dealing with Interruptions  
  
Interruptions are a part of every project. We also faced a major change in the middle of our sprint when the client altered some of their requirements. Instead of getting stuck, our agile methodology allowed us to react very quickly. The team talked through the change and a newplan was decided upon at one of our daily stand-ups. I revised the sprint backlog to incorporate the updated requirements. This adaptability is among the advantages of the Scrum-Agile methodology. We were able to shift focus without losing quality or momentum. That ability to change direction so fast allowed us to deliver a product that met the client's specifications even if things did not go as expected.  
  
Communication  
  
Good communication was the foundation of our success. We had daily stand-ups where everyone reported progress and any obstacles. The short meetings allowed us to address problems immediately. For instance, when one programmer mentioned a bug that was stopping their work, another gave them a solution in the same meeting. Our team also utilized simple messaging software and email to give status updates and ask for help. These messages were brief and to the point, which helped to keep everyone updated. The efficiency of our communication was evidenced in the way that tasks were completed on time and issues were resolved quickly. I documented our most important communications, and these examples demonstrate howbeing transparent and straightforward enabled us to collaborate more effectively.  
  
Organizational Tools and Scrum Events  
  
We utilized various tools to organize our work. Applications like Trello and JIRA allowed us to track tasks and user stories. These tools enabled the team to see everyone’s activities, making it simpler to identify delays or problems. We connected our daily stand-ups, sprint planning, and sprint reviews using these tools. For instance, during sprint planning, the team consulted the Trello board to determine which user stories to execute. During the sprint review, the board allowed us to identify the tasks that were finished and those that required additional work. These organizational resources were crucial in helping the team maintain their timeline and making sure each member understood the objectives of the sprint

Evaluating the Agile Process  
  
The Scrum-Agile methodology introduced many benefits to the SNHU Travel project. One of the most apparent benefits was flexibility. The team was easily able to adjust to new requirements or disturbances. This enabled the project to move forward despite changes. A second benefit was the clear focus on small, manageable tasks. Breaking up the project into user stories made the work less overwhelming and allowed us to release functional software regularly.  
  
There were also difficulties. The agile process required ongoing communication and a very great level of discipline from everyone on the team. At times the very high level of meetings and updates felt repetitive, and not everyone was used to the pace of change. A few of the team members, who were used to the waterfall model, had trouble adjusting at first. But as the sprint progressed, everyone was comfortable with the agile process.  
  
In total, the advantages outweighed the disadvantages. The Scrum-Agile methodology was a good match for the SNHU Travel project. The adaptability and rapid response to feedback enabled us to create an improved product. The team became increasingly confident in handling disruptions and finishing user stories. In my opinion, the Scrum-Agile process was the ideal methodology for this project since it enabled us to convey value in increments and modify our work accordingly.  
  
Conclusion  
  
The SNHU Travel project provided us with a good glimpse of the benefits and drawbacks of moving from a waterfall to an agile Scrum process. All members of our team were integral to our success, from the Scrum Master who kept us in check to the Product Owner who provided us with clear direction. Our use of user stories showed us that the decomposition of the project into small pieces allowed incremental progress and problem discovery early. Even in the face of interruptions, our agile process allowed us to react well.  
  
Effective communication, supported by daily stand-ups and modern tools like Trello and JIRA, was essential to our teamwork. While the agile approach came with its challenges, such as the need for constant updates, the benefits of flexibility and iterative progress proved valuable. The lessons learned from this sprint review and retrospective will help our team continue to improve and support ChadaTech’s move to an agile model in the future.  
  
What was revealed in this experience is that, while no process is perfect, the Scrum-Agile process provided a solid foundation for change management and project success. The SNHU Travel project is a testament to the viability of agile to meet modern project demands, and I believe that, with additional practice and tuning, agile methodologies can drive even more success for ChadaTech on future projects.

Refrences

1. Agile Alliance. (2022, March 15). What is agile? Retrieved April 22, 2025, from <https://www.agilealliance.org/agile101/what-is-agile/>
2. Scrum.org. (2022). The Scrum Guide. Retrieved April 22, 2025, from  <https://scrumguides.org/scrum-guide.html>