**Sprint Review and Retrospective**

For the SNHU Travel project, we developed a travel agency application while utilizing the Scrum-Agile approach. ChadaTechs pilot project went from using the waterfall model to the Agile, this helped the team find the benefits and challenges of Agile methodologies. Scrum framework was an iterative development and team collaboration, as well as adaptability. These are key factors in improving productivity and product quality (Schwaber & Sutherland, 2020).

**Applying Roles**

All Scrum roles play an important role in the project’s success. According to Schwaber and Sutherland (2020), the Scrum Master makes sure the team follows the Scrum principals while removing impediments. In sprint 2, the scrum master solved an API integration issue that had slowed progress. Also, the Product Owner focused on backlog management, spent time refining priorities based on user feedback (Sims & Johnson, 2012). As an example, the Product Owner re-prioritized the client onboarding feature based on the stakeholder’s input. This resulted in a more user-friendly design. The development team working cross functionally, implemented user stores efficiently, leveraging their diverse skills to complete the client portal ahead of schedule (Rubin, 2013).

**Completing User Stories**

The Scrum-Agile approach proved essential in driving user stories to completion through incremental delivery and continuous stakeholder feedback (Cohn, 2004). In the first sprint the users’ story "As a traveler, I want to search for vacation packages", it was broken into subtasks: backend database integration front-end UI design, and filter functionality. The task was done iteratively and on each increment went we went over the sprint reviews. According to Rubin (2013) the iterative process allows for re-time feedback.

**Handling Interruptions**

Scrum’s inherent flexibility enabled the team to handle interruptions and shifting requirements efficiently (Sims & Johnson, 2012). As an example, in sprint 3 the project moved in a different direction so that we can add additional payment methods; this was required by stockholders. We managed the change by reprioritizing the backlog; the team was able to implement a new feature without affecting the timeline of the project. This swiftness is a significant strength of Scrum, allowing teams to respond swiftly to change (Cohn, 2004).

**Communication**

Communication is important in the success of Agile teams (Sims & Johnson, 2012). The Daily stand-ups are run by the Scrum Master who encourages open dialogue and problem solving. During sprint 2 a developer highlighted the design inconsistency; this was resolved collaboratively during the stand-up. Tools like Slack and Jira were helpful maintain communication across the team, particularly in a distributed work environment (Rubin, 2013). These tools kept the team aligned and allowed for asynchronous communication which helps us make sure we can address issues quickly.

**Organized Tools**

The team relies heavily on organizational tools like Jira and burn down charts; they are commonly used in Agile environments (Cohn, 2004). Jira tracks progress and manages the product backlog. The Scrum events, such as sprint planning and retrospectives, fostered collaboration and kept the project aligned with goals (Schwaber & Sutherland, 2020). The burndown charts gave us visual representation of the team’s progress, which enabled early detection of delays and allowed the team to make the needed adjustments (Rubin, 2013).

**Evaluating Agile Process**

The Scrum-Agile approach has a lot of pros and cons in the SNHU Travel project. Having an iterative nature of Scrum, it encourages regular feedback, which helped the team make improvements based on stakeholder input quickly (Sims & Johnson, 2012). This led to a process that ensured the product aligned client needs. The team initially struggles with scope creep, as the flexibility Scrum sometimes allowed additional requirements to be introduced mid-sprint (Cohn, 2004). Scrum gives mechanisms to manage this, as backlog refinement and sprint planning, this requires discipline from the team to avoid interruptions.

Scrum-Agile was a great choice for the SNHU Travel project because of the evolving nature of the clients’ needs and the requirement for ongoing feedback. Agile is flexible which let the team respond to changes efficiently which would have been harder under the traditional waterfall model. According to Schwaber and Sutherland (2020), Agile methodologies are particularly effective when dealing with complex, uncertain projects, which was the case for this development. Based on experience, the Scrum-Agile approach is a practical option for ChadaTech’s future projects.

**Conclusion**

The SNHU travel project showed that taking on the Scrum-Agile methodologies brought tons of benefits. There was improved collaboration, faster delivery, and adaptability to change. Even though there were challenges, mostly around the scope management, the experience showed the strengths of Agile for complex software development projects. As ChadaTech considers changing its teams to Scrum-Agile, the lessons learned will be invaluable in future development.

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