



Marshmallow Challenge



Marshmallow Challenge

- ❖ Goal
 - ❖ Build the Tallest Freestanding Structure
- ❖ Building kit
 - ❖ 1 meter string (may be cut to pieces)
 - ❖ 1 meter masking tape (may be cut to pieces)
 - ❖ 20 spaghetti sticks (may be broken to pieces)
 - ❖ 1 marshmallow (may not be reduced in size)
- ❖ Guidelines
 - ❖ Measurement will take place 18 minutes after the start
 - ❖ The height will be measured from the base till the top op de marshmallow
 - ❖ It is not allow to support the structure with something higher than the base



18:00

19:00

Shuhari

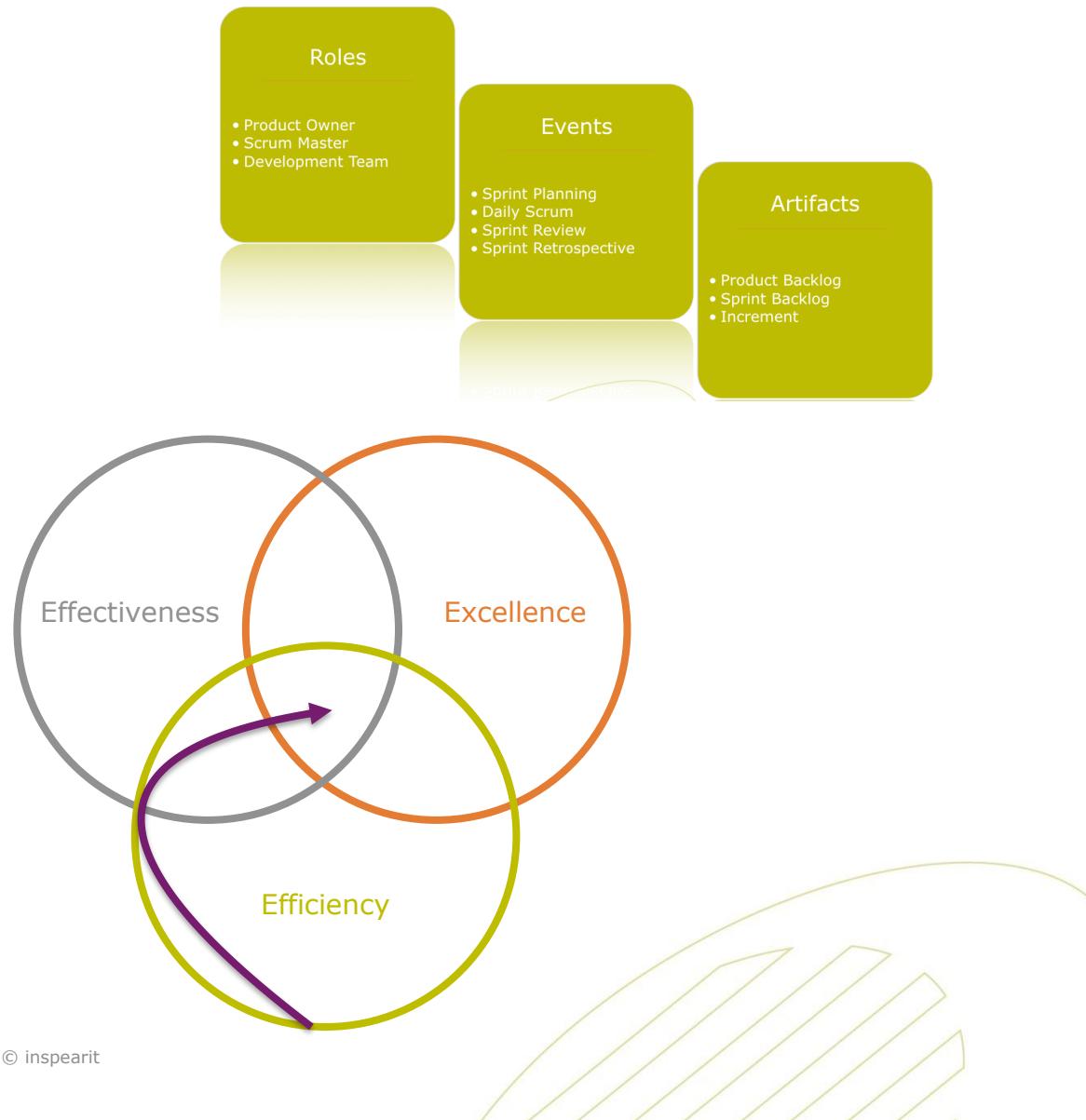




Professional Scrum Master

Welcome to day 2

Recap day 1



Planning day 2

Day 2

Recap day 1 & Planning day 2

Coaching the Development Team

Effective retrospectives

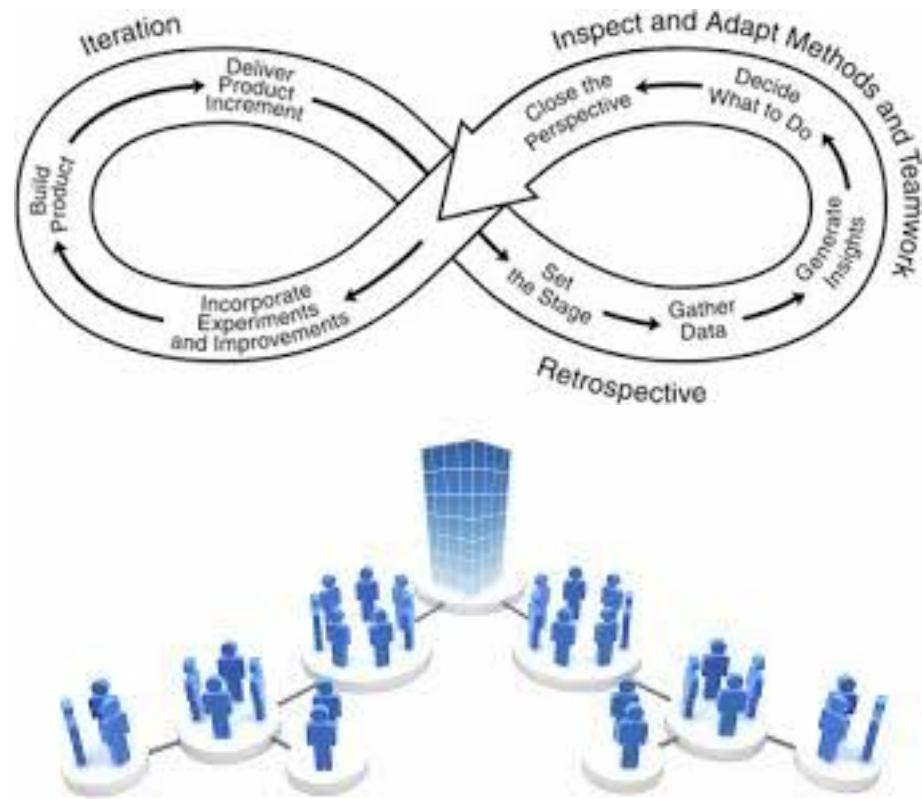
Lunch

Coaching the Organization

Removing impediments

Relation between Agile & Scrum

Open for questions
Retrospective day 2 & course
evaluation







Coaching the Development
Team

Team dynamics

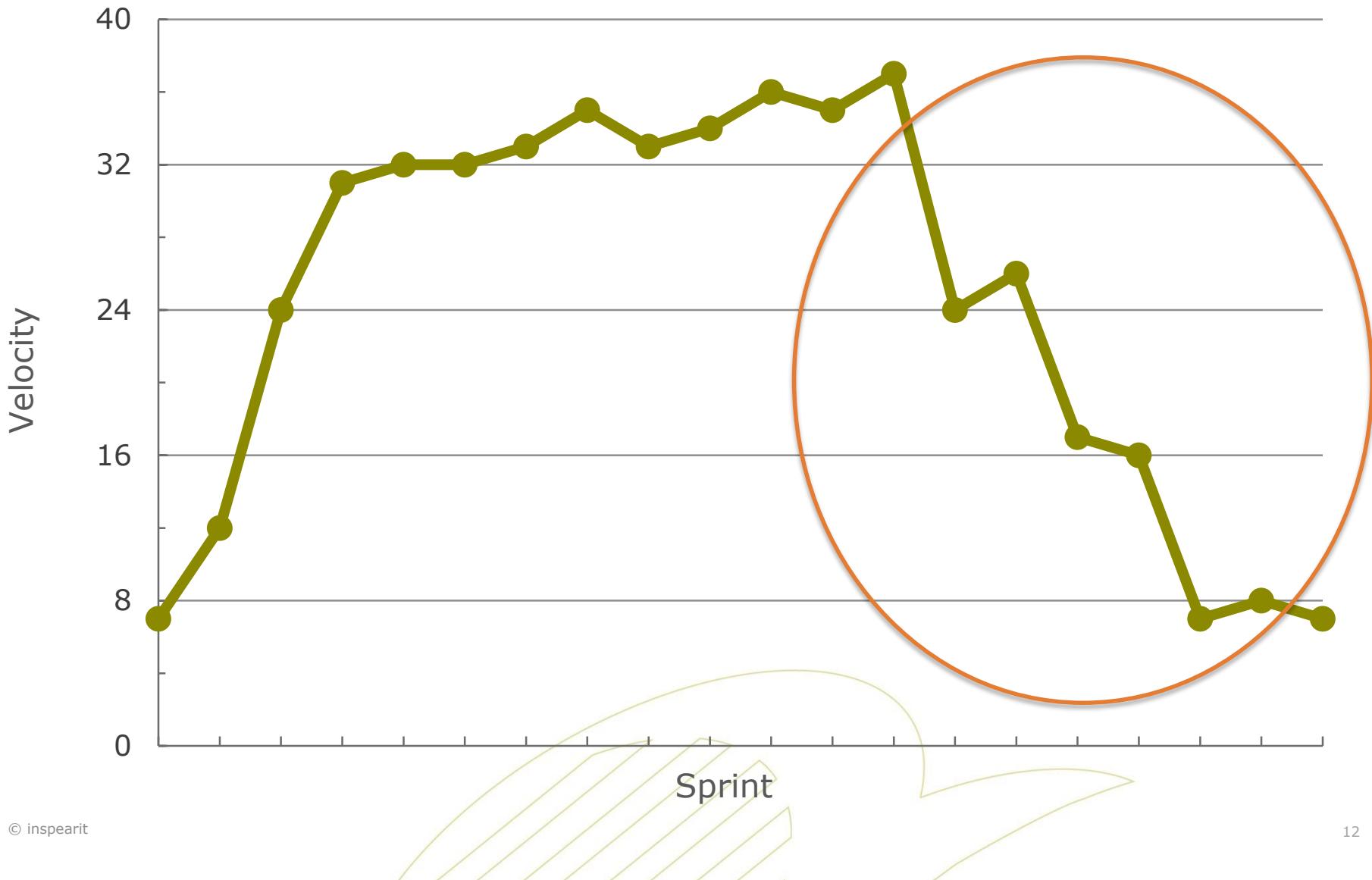


Penny game (with cards !)

- ⚡ Make group of 4 workers and 1 manager
- ⚡ The group of 4 workers passes along cards to each other in batches. Each worker adds value by turning the card over
- ⚡ The manager time how long for the first coin to reach the customer, and how long for the whole set of cards to reach the customer

- ⚡ Round one: batch size is 25
- ⚡ Round two: batch size is 5
- ⚡ Round three: batch size is 1

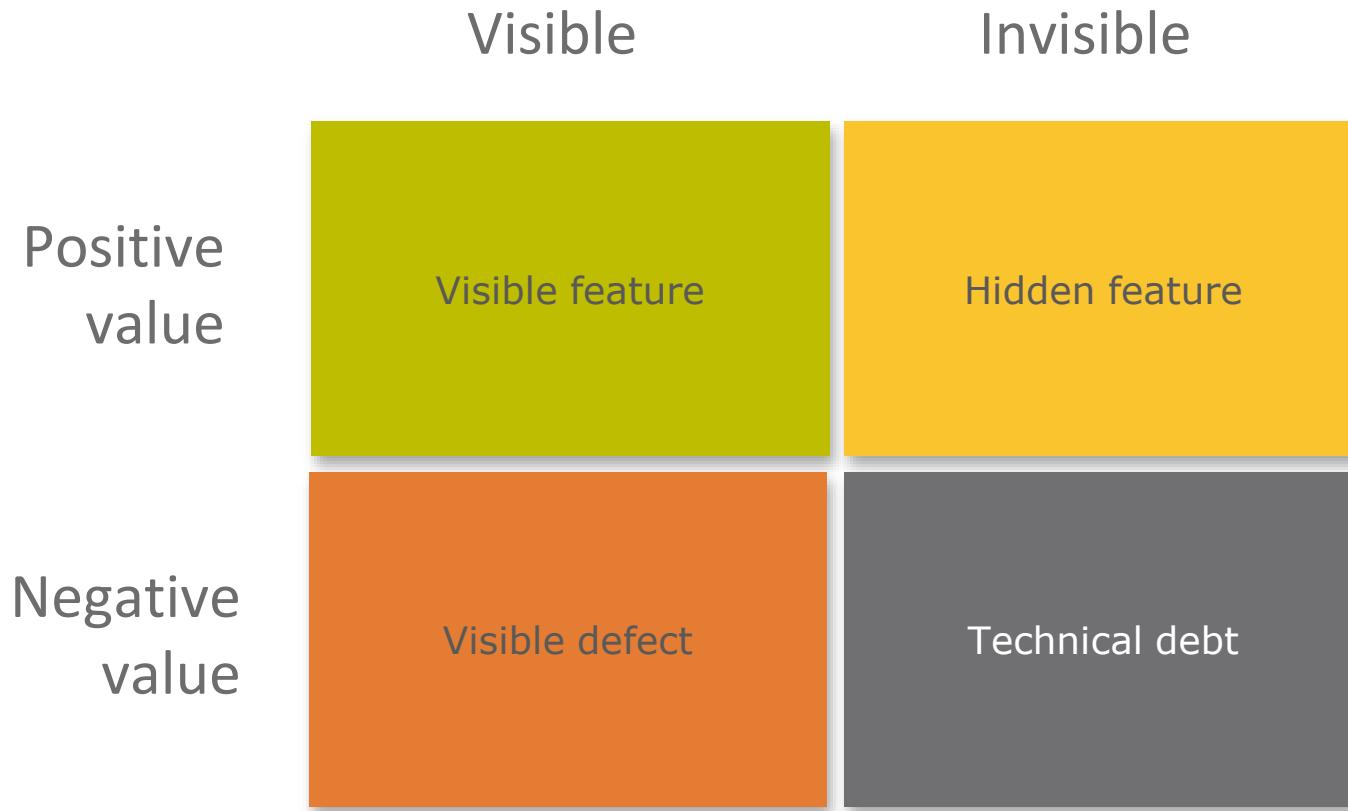
Excellence is not an option





Technical Debt

Technical debt

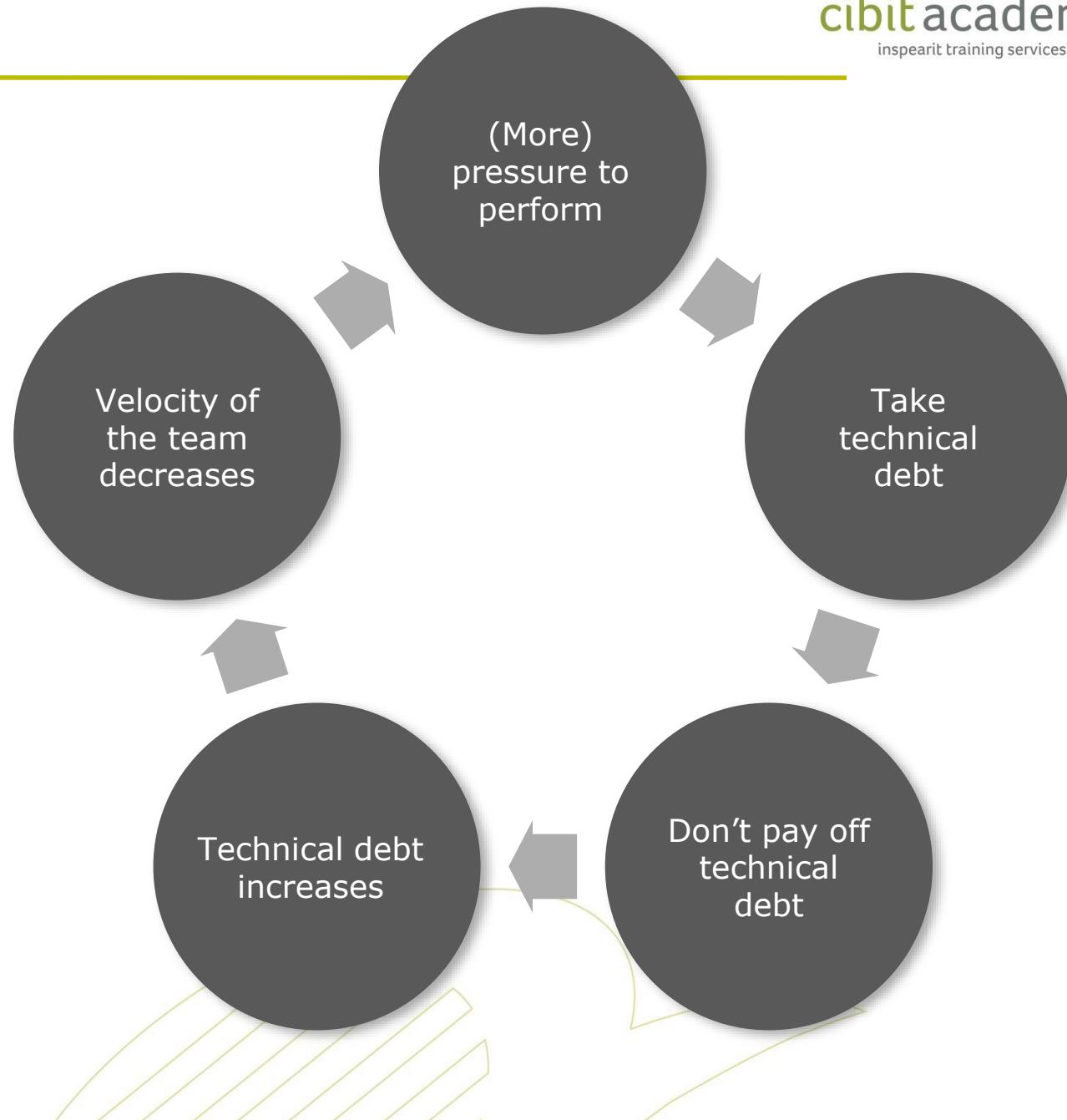


Kinds of technical debt



Technical debt

... and we
are the
root
cause!



External versus internal quality

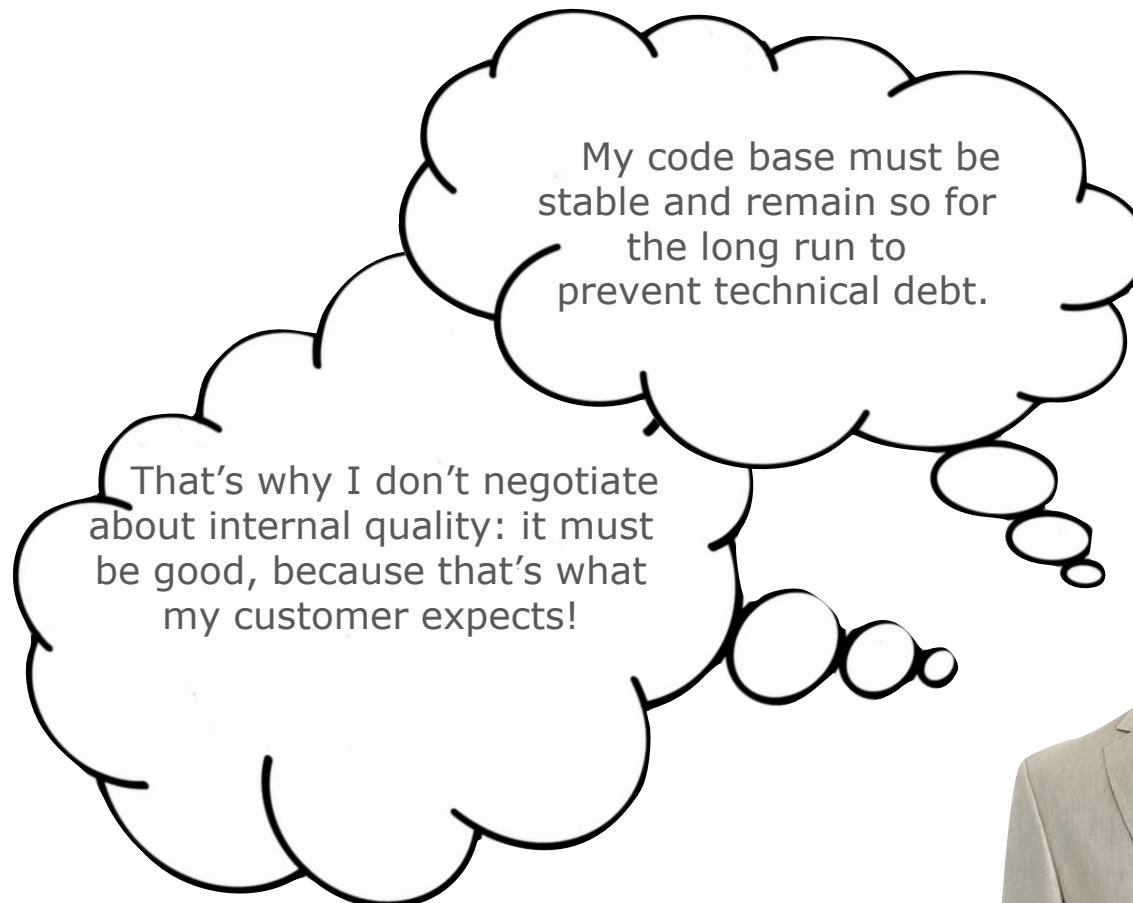


Does the product
meet my
expectations
as a customer?



What does it mean for
my image as supplier and
what will be the
cost of maintenance?

Internal quality is not negotiable



Definition of Done

- Define a Shared Understanding between PO and development teams of what it means for a PB item to be Done



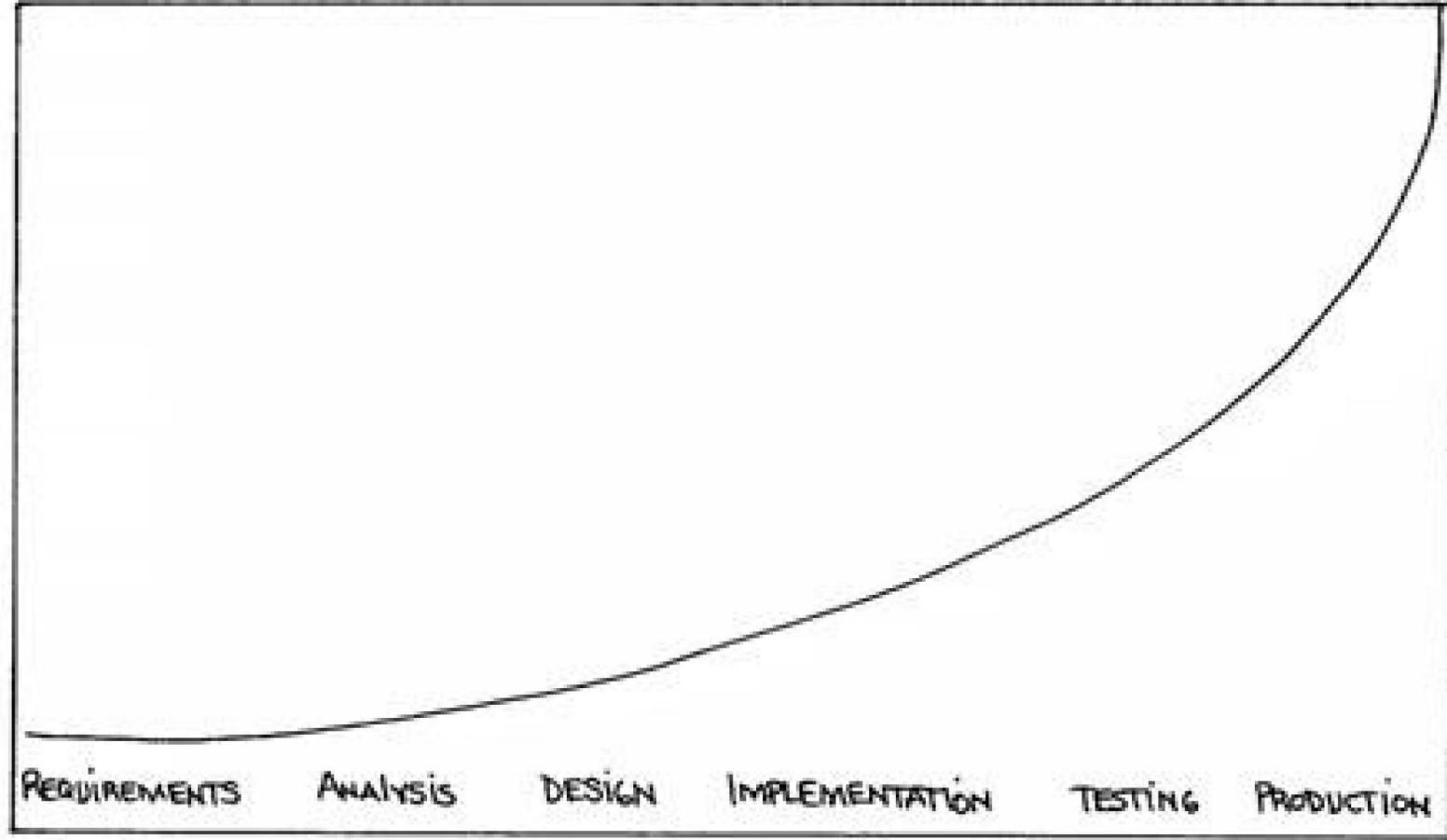
Team "Done" list

- | ... with a story | ... with a Sprint |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All code (test and mainline) checked in All unit test passing All acceptance tests identified, written & passing Help file auto generated Functional tests passing | <p>All story criteria, plus...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Product backup updated Performance testing Package, Class & Architecture diagrams updated All bugs closed or postponed Code coverage for all unit tests at > 80% |
| ... release to INT | ... release to PROD |
| <p>All Sprint criteria, plus...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Installation packages created MOM packages created Operations guide updated Disaster recovery plan updated All test suites passing | <p>All INT criteria, plus...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stress testing Performance tuning Network diagram updated Security pass validated Threat modeling pass validated Disaster recover plan tested |

How to prevent technical debt

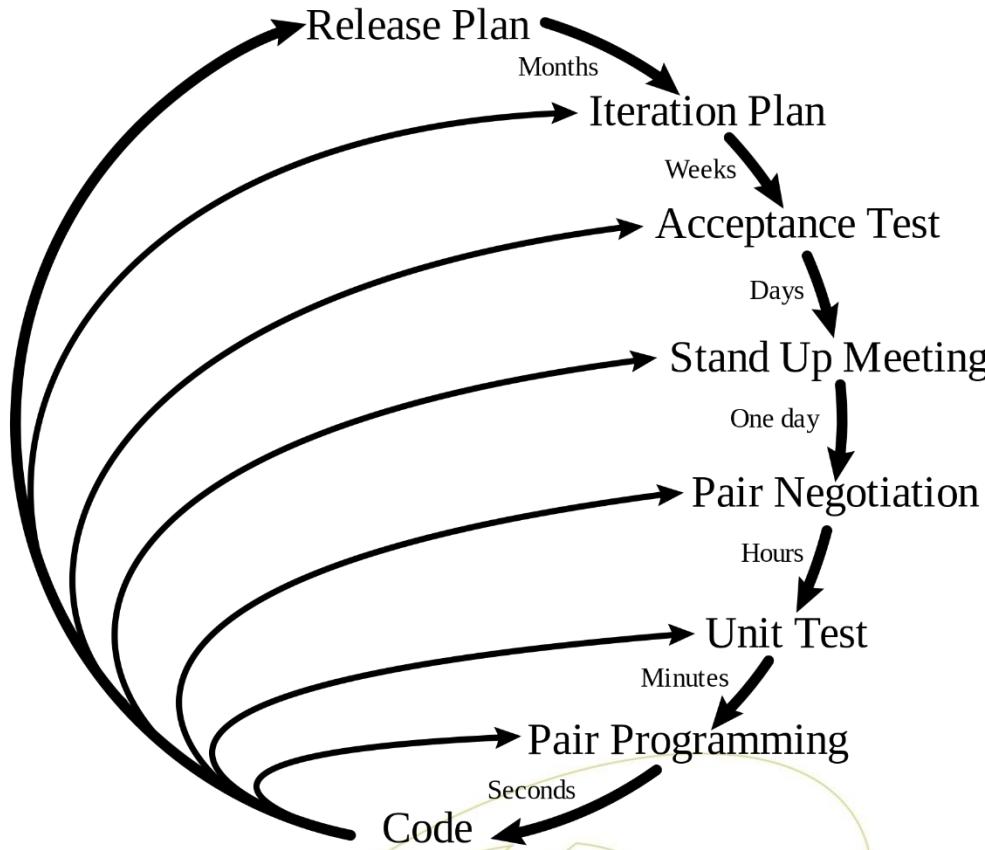
- ⚡ Gain knowledge about technical debt and it's cost
- ⚡ Stimulate refactoring
- ⚡ Use Test Driven Development (TDD)
- ⚡ Continuous integration
- ⚡ Just in Time design
- ⚡ Shared ownership of code
- ⚡ Multidisciplinaire development teams
- ⚡ Involvement of architects
- ⚡ Give room to work on internal quality

Cost of Delay in finding defects

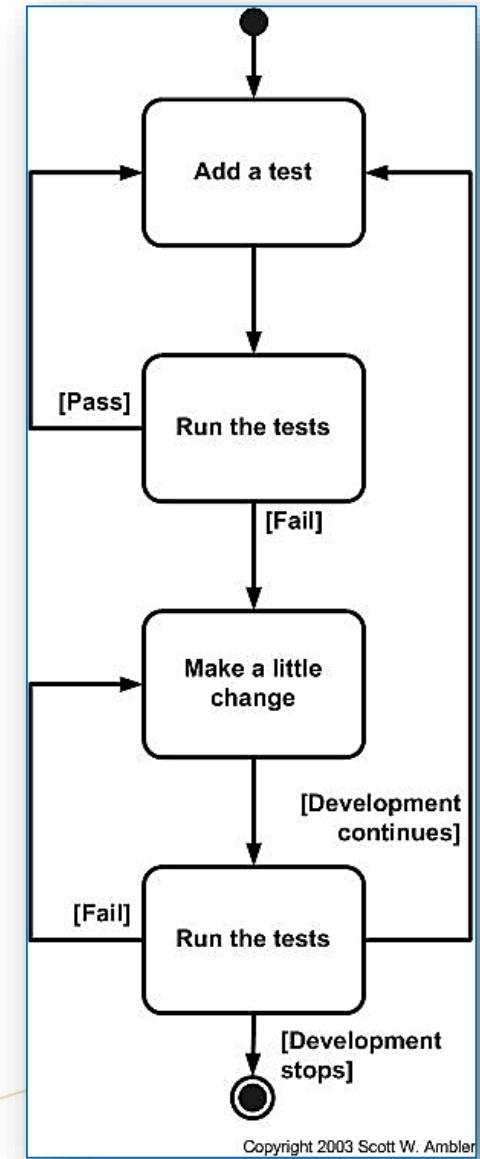
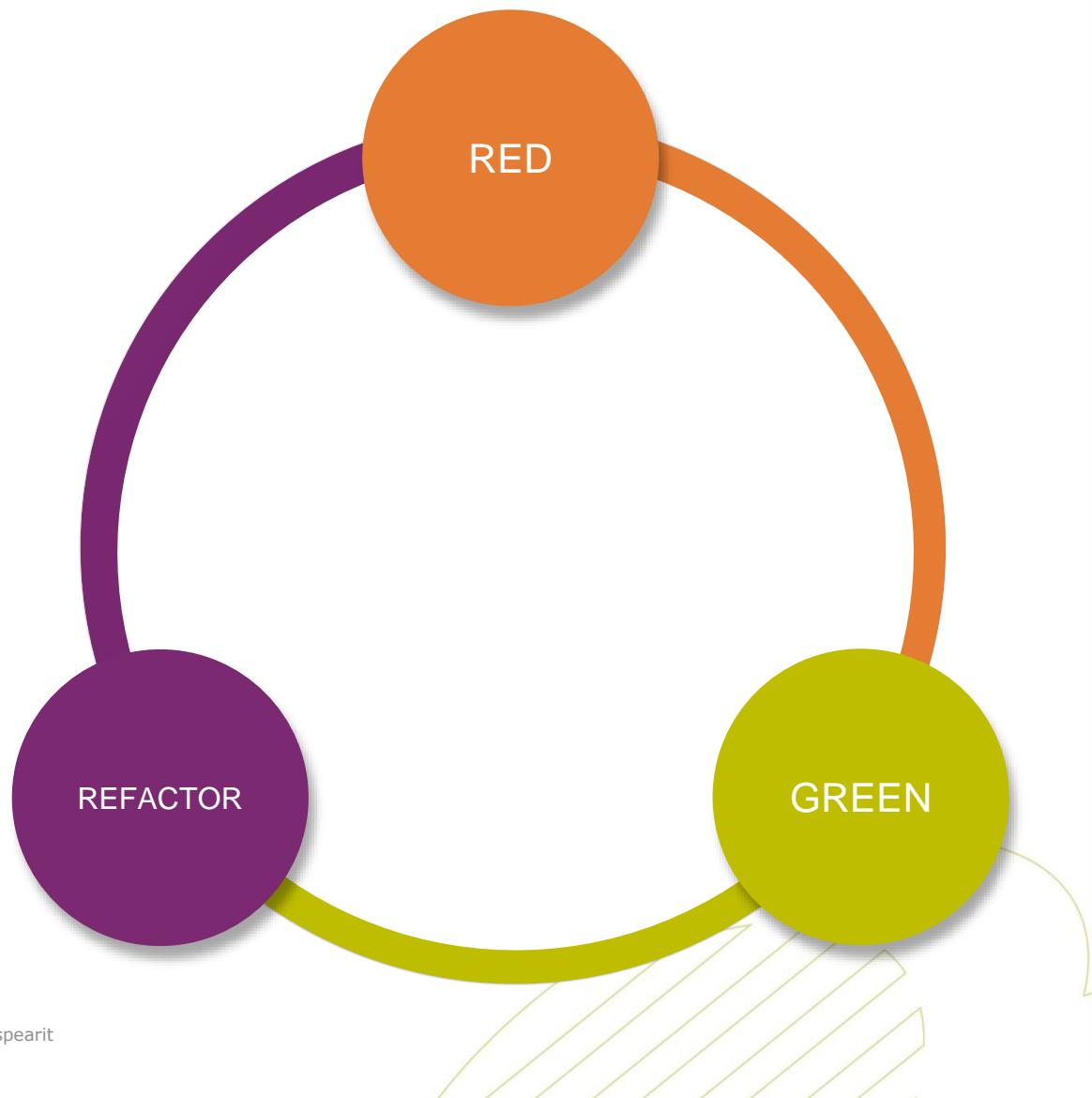


Feedback loops

Planning/Feedback Loops



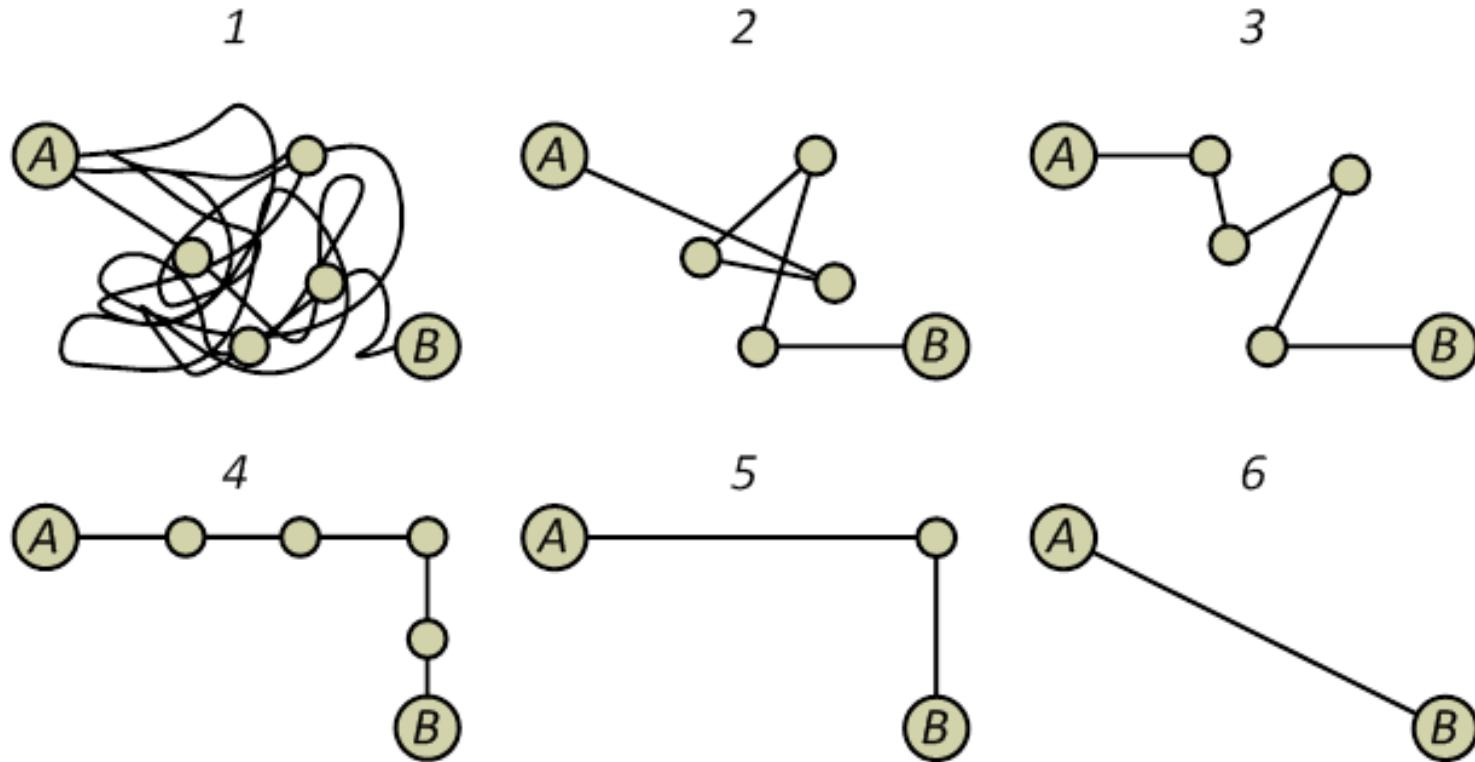
Test Driven Development



Laws of Test Driven Development

- ⚡ You are not allowed to write any production code unless it is to make a failing unit test pass.
- ⚡ You are not allowed to write any more of a unit test than is sufficient to fail; and compilation failures are failures.
- ⚡ You are not allowed to write any more production code than is sufficient to pass the one failing unit test.
- ⚡ Refactor is not optional.

Refactoring



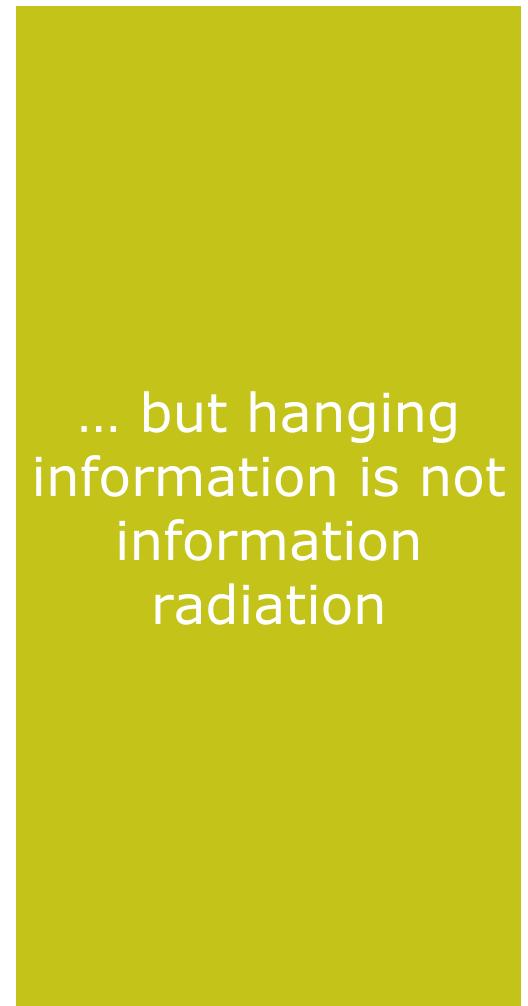
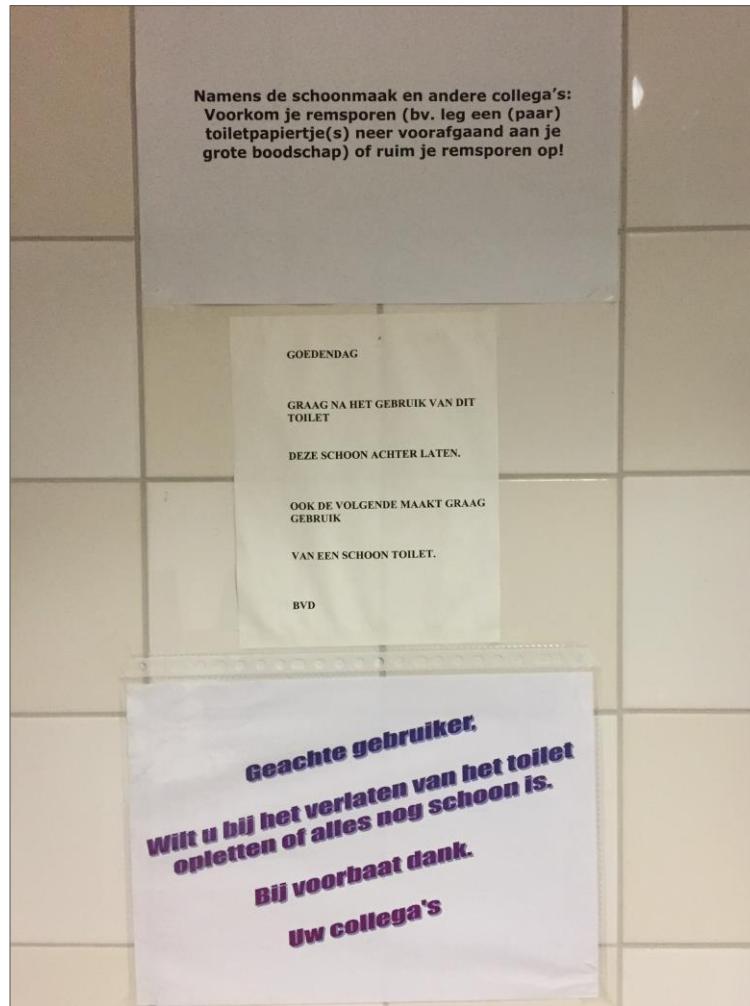
Refactoring





Visual Management

We present a lot of instructions...



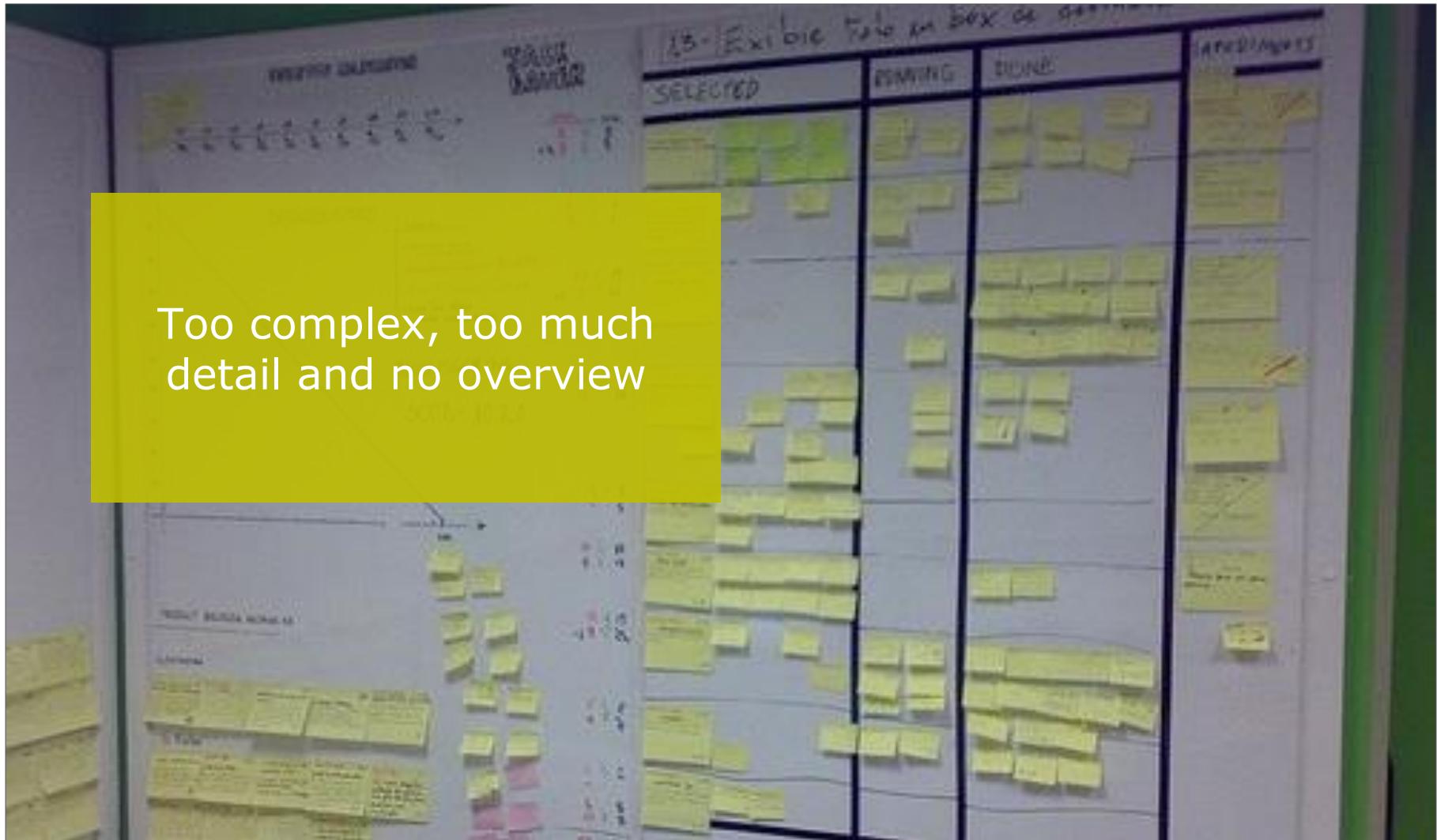
Teams create information radiators

- ⚡ To be able to plan effectively as a team, and to develop and take over each others work when needed.
- ⚡ To be able to involve stakeholders, provide overview in what the team does and what the status is, and to create enthusiasm.
- ⚡ Together with working software (Demo's) meant to eliminate the need of traditional progress reports.

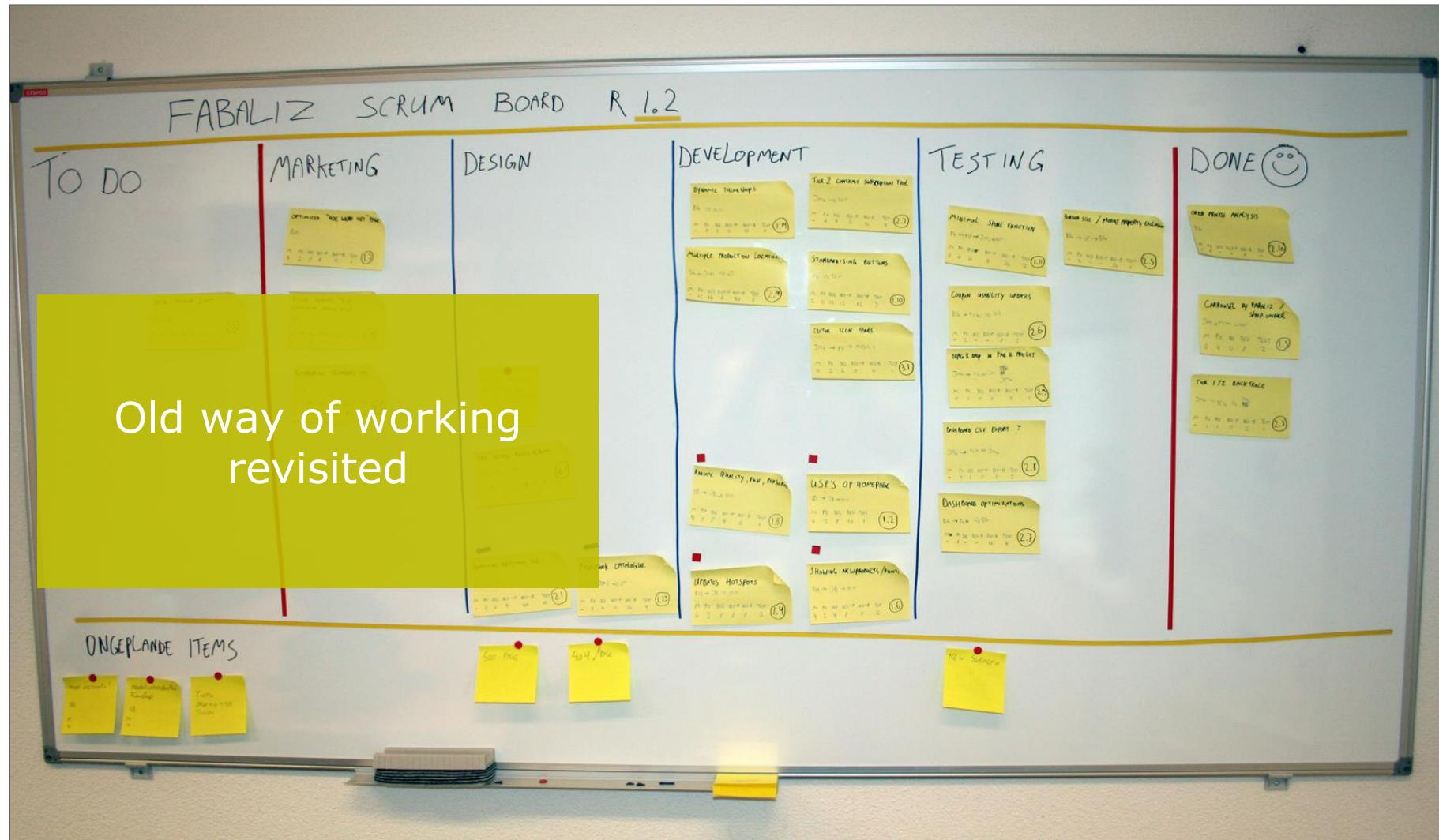


Challenge the team to work visually!

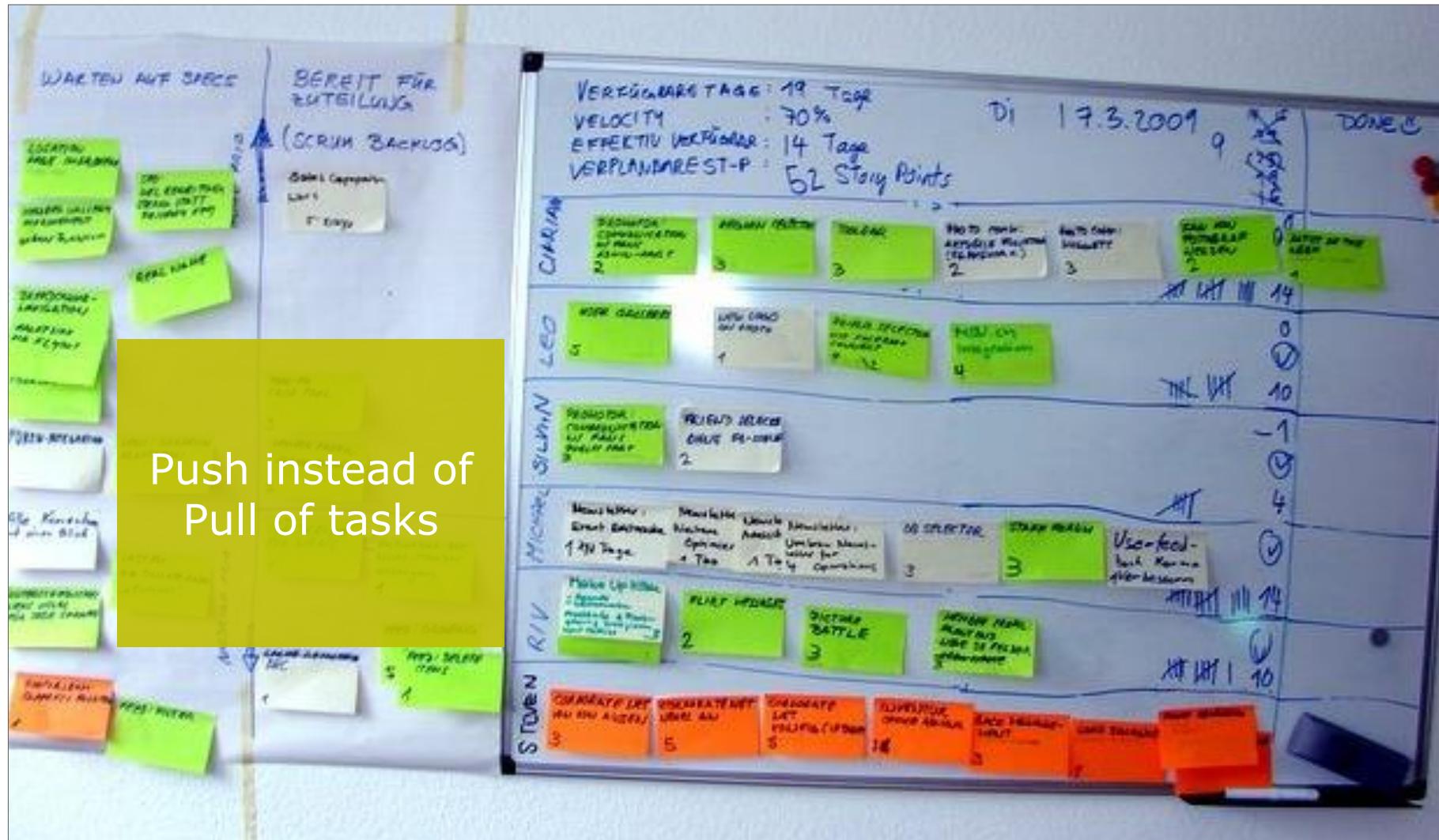
Smell 1



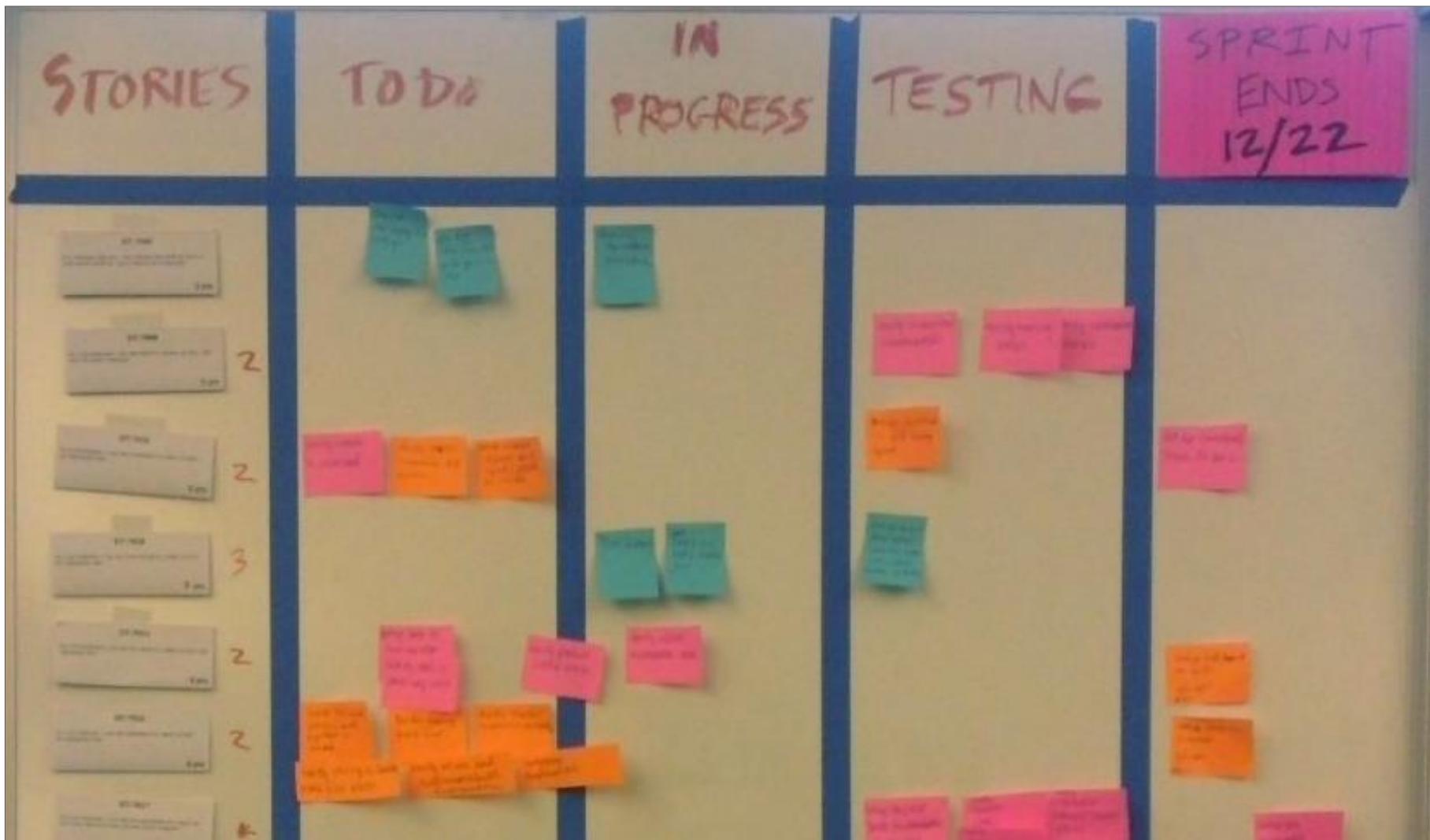
Smell 2



Smell 3

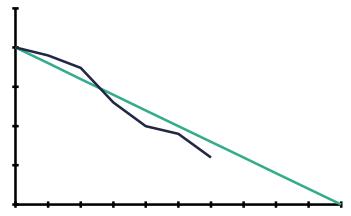


Scrum board

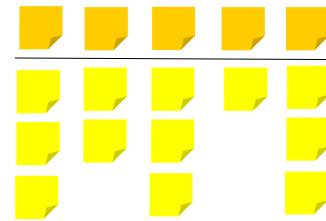


Visual Management & Indicators

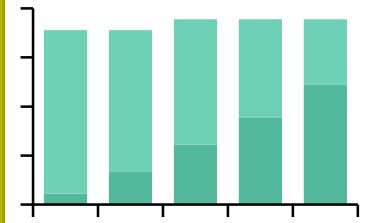
Sprint Burndown



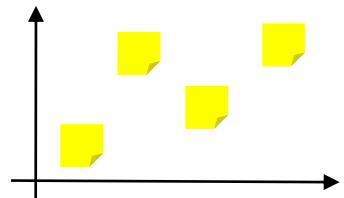
Product Backlog



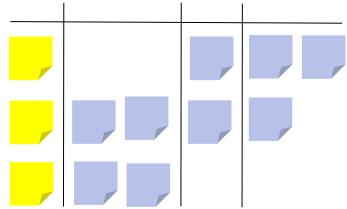
Release Burnup



Risks

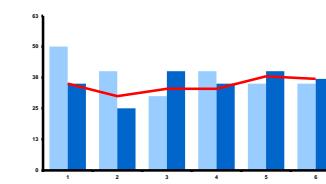


Sprint Backlog



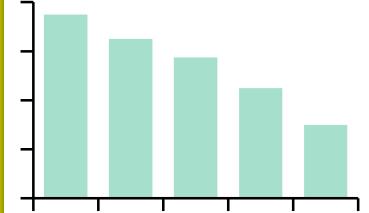
Sprint level

Velocity

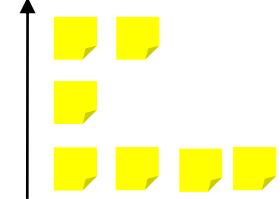


Project / release level

Release Burndown

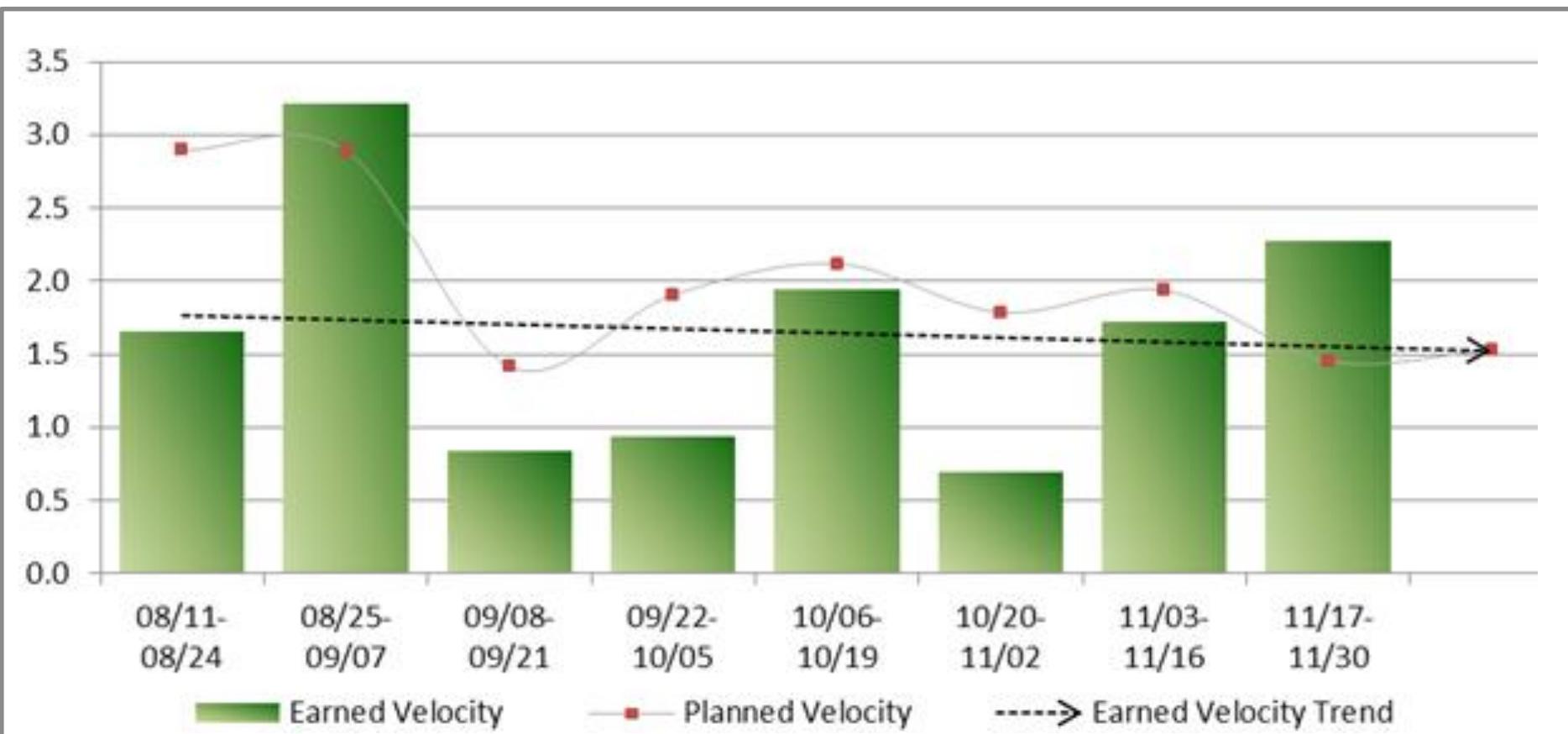


Impediments

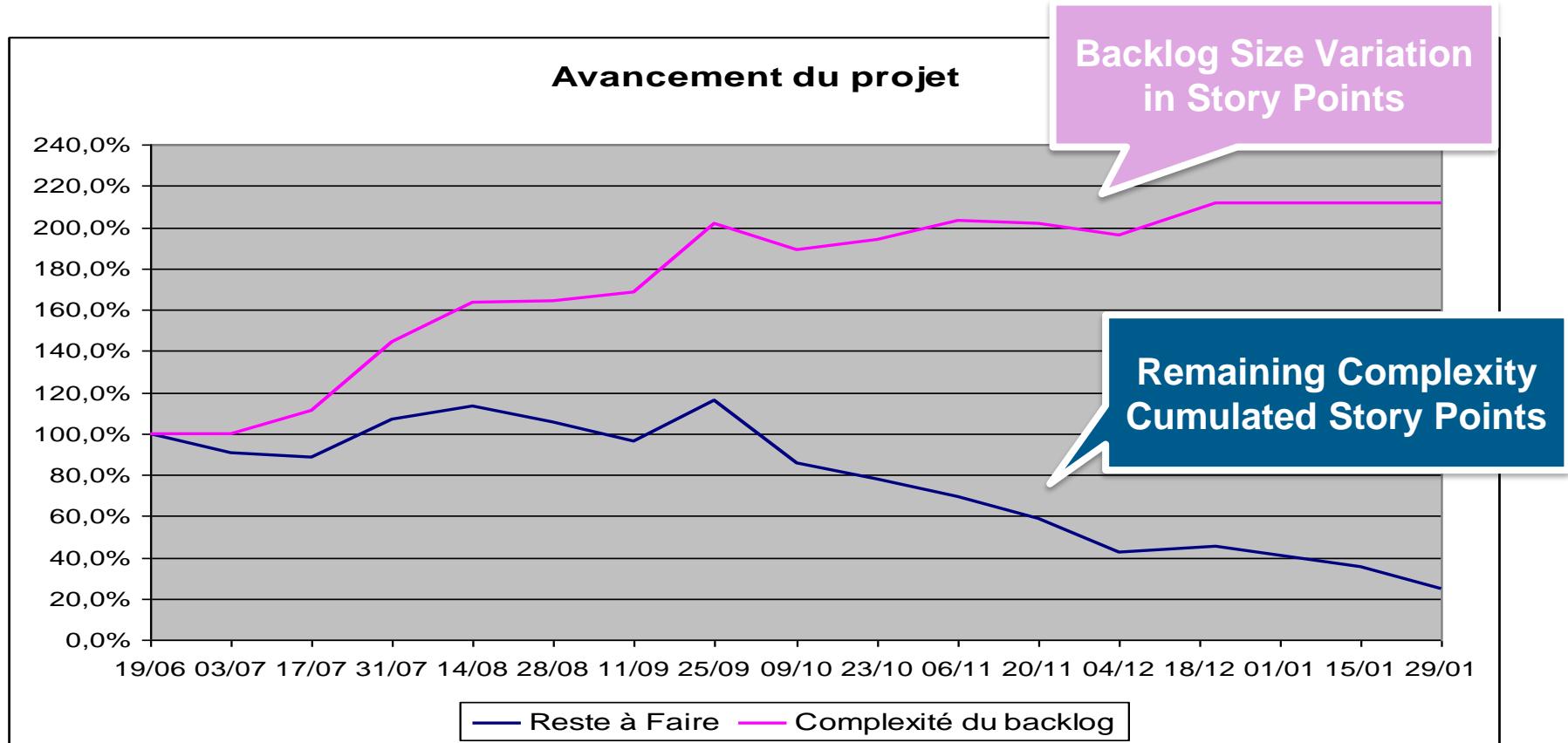


Follow up

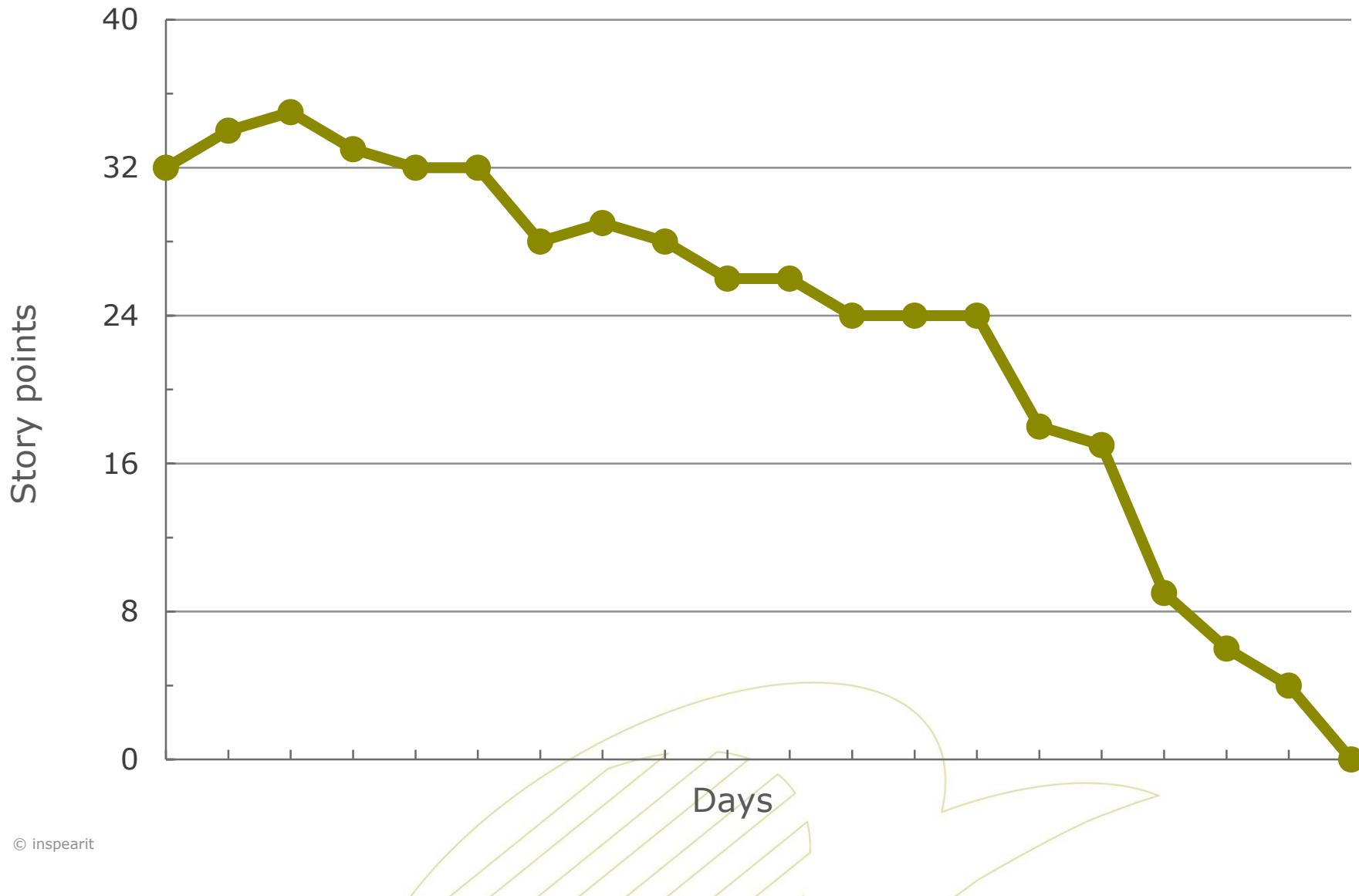
Velocity



Burn down chart



Sprint burndown chart





Documentation in an
Agile environment

Rule of thumb

If you "need" a lot of documentation...
... you most probably will have a communication problem!

The pitfalls of documentation

- ⚡ Gives a false (but comfortable) feeling of productivity.
 - ⚡ Working software is the only measure of progress, not documentation.
- ⚡ Documentation provides piece of mind when all the thinking is on paper, regardless if anyone will read it.
 - ⚡ Documents are hardly tuned to the target audience, if the target audience is even known
 - ⚡ Gives a false (but comfortable) feeling of building collective knowledge.
- ⚡ Only documentation that is fully understood and accepted contributes to building on collective knowledge.
 - ⚡ People are not good at throwing away documentation.
- ⚡ This will not contribute to the maintainability of a product.

Maximize
the amount
of work not
done is
better!

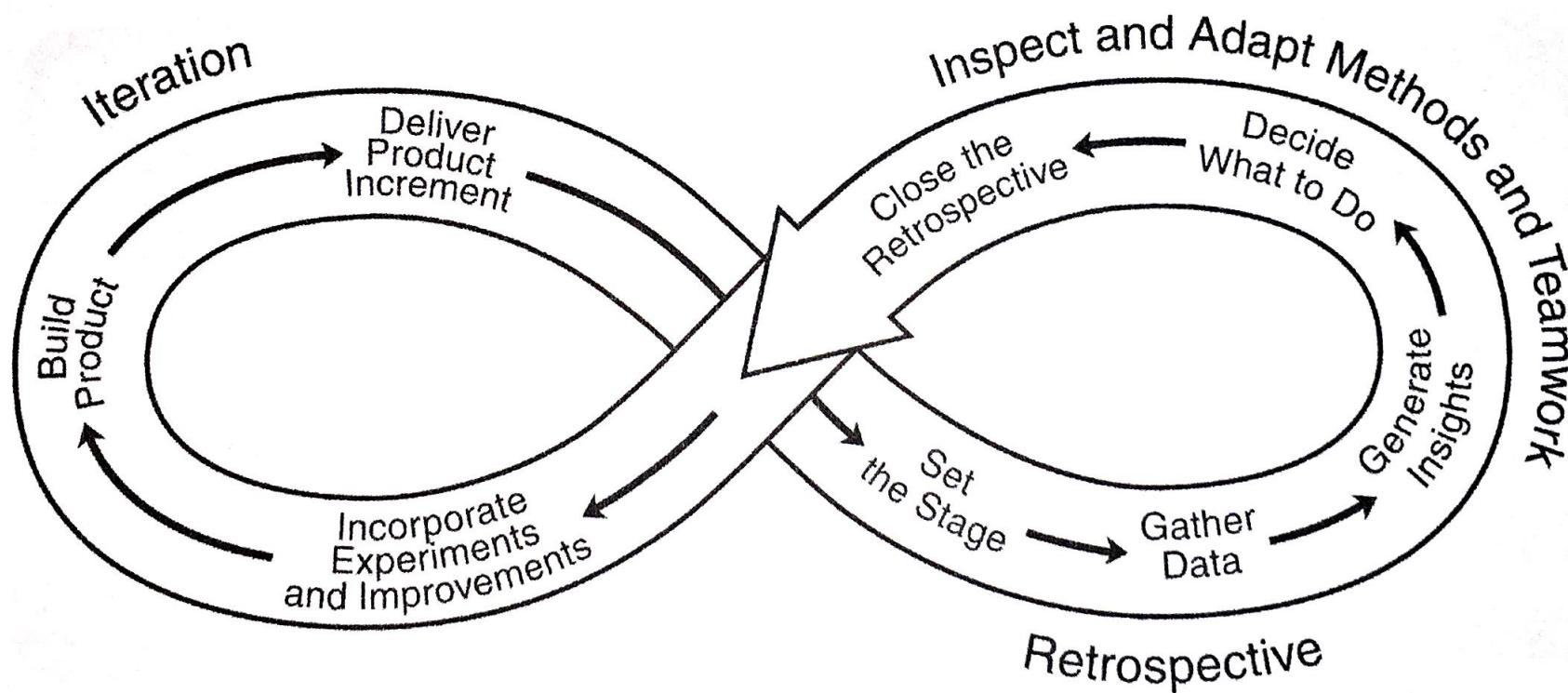


Effective retrospectives

The Scrum Master shines at the retrospective



Retrospective process



It's more than just the retrospective activity

- ⚡ Step 1 - provide context (why are we here?)
- ⚡ Step 2 - prime directive (what do we want to achieve?)
- ⚡ Step 3 - energize the group
- ⚡ Step 4 - check in (provide safety)
- ⚡ Step 5 - facilitate the retrospective activity
- ⚡ Step 6 - filter the information gathered and put it into actions
- ⚡ Step 7 - check out (e.g. ROTI-score)

“Sailing Boat” exercise

- ⚡ Are we still on target to become a Professional Scrum Master ? (harbor)
- ⚡ What are impediments for a perfect course? (anchors)
- ⚡ What are enhancers for a perfect course? (winds)





Coaching the organization

It's all about change management



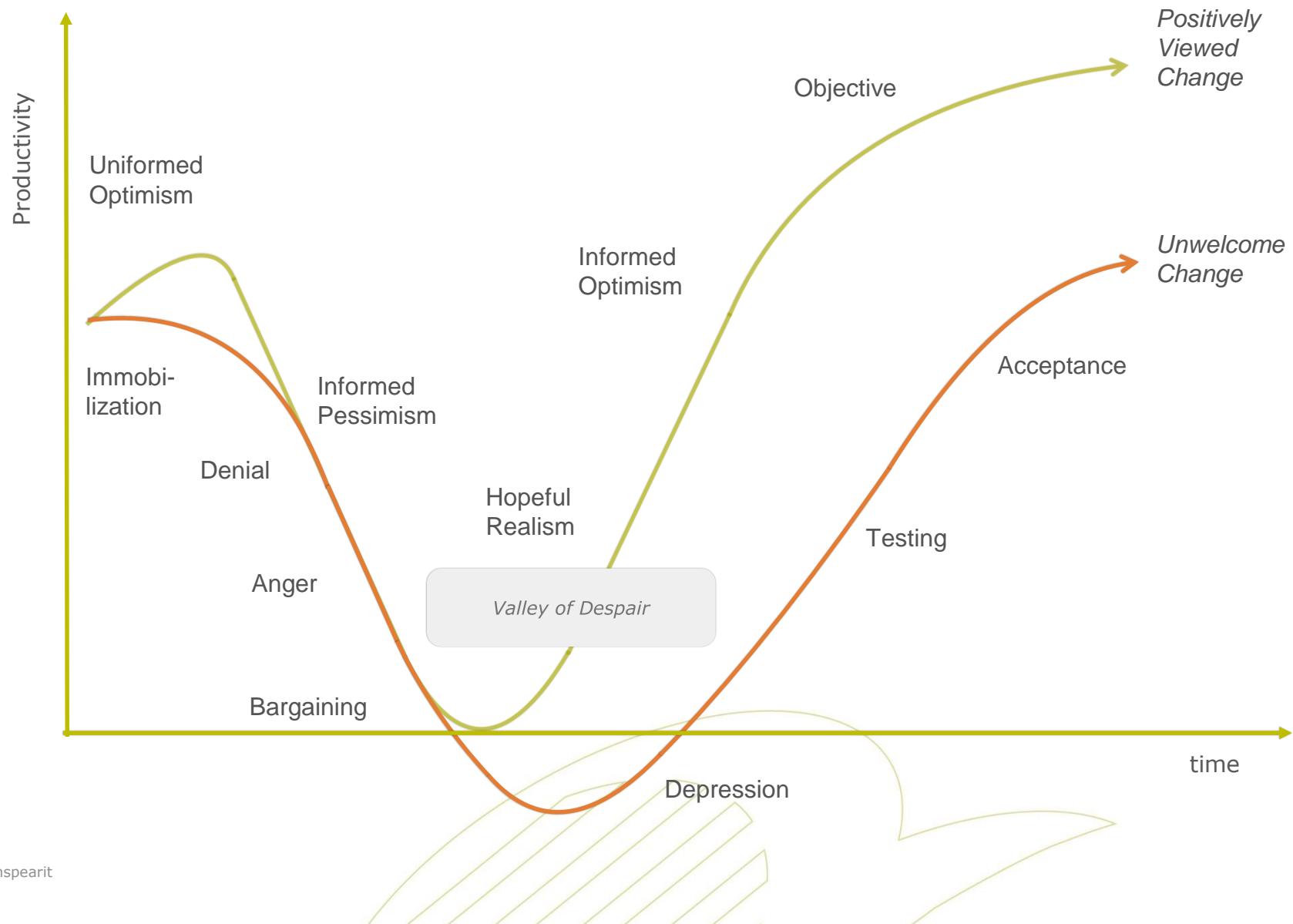


CHANGE IT

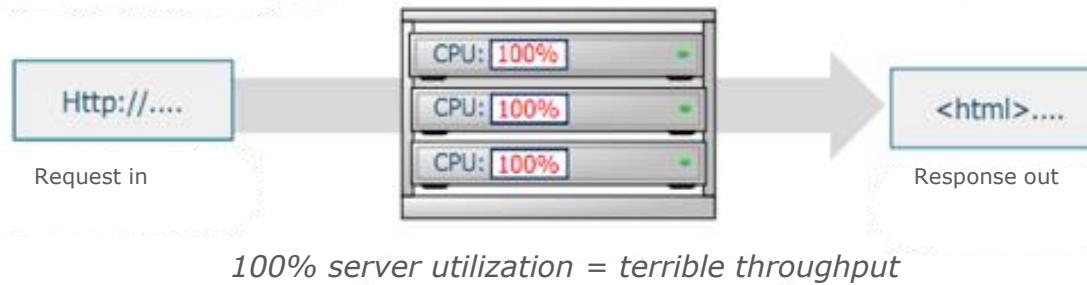
4 Levels of change



Emotional cycles of change

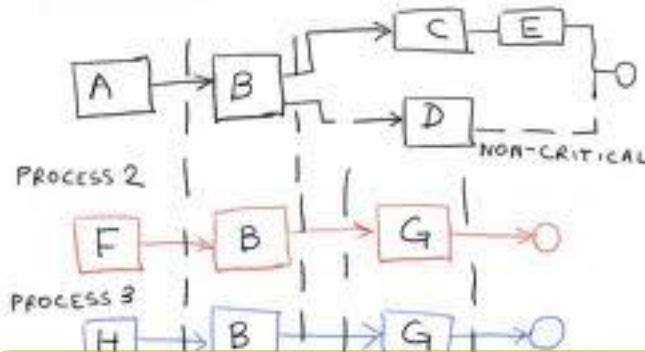


Beware of overload



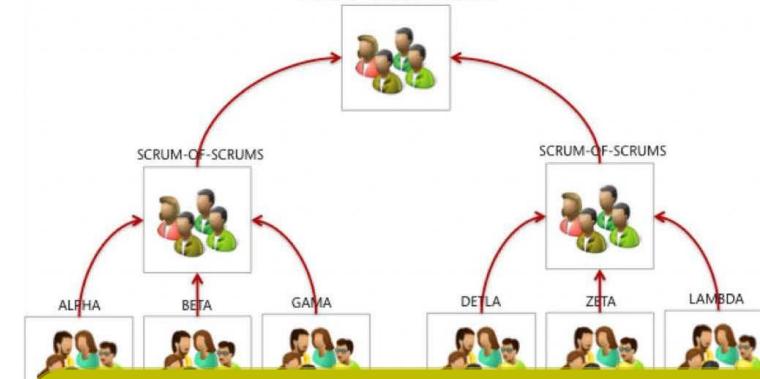
Let's talk about typical organization challenges

PROCESS 1

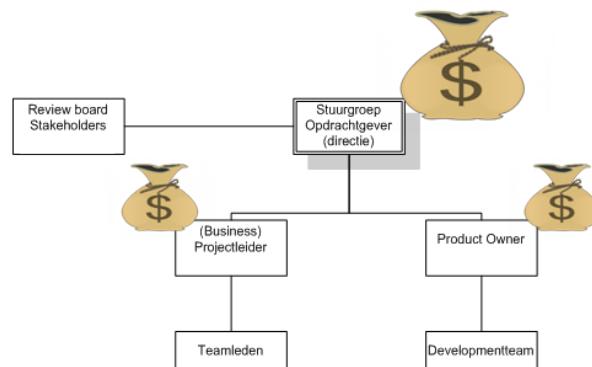


Agile in a non-agile company

SCRUM-OF-SCRUMS-OF-SCRUMS



Dependencies with other teams



Agile in a project organization

Traditional Management

Focus on Control & Alignment



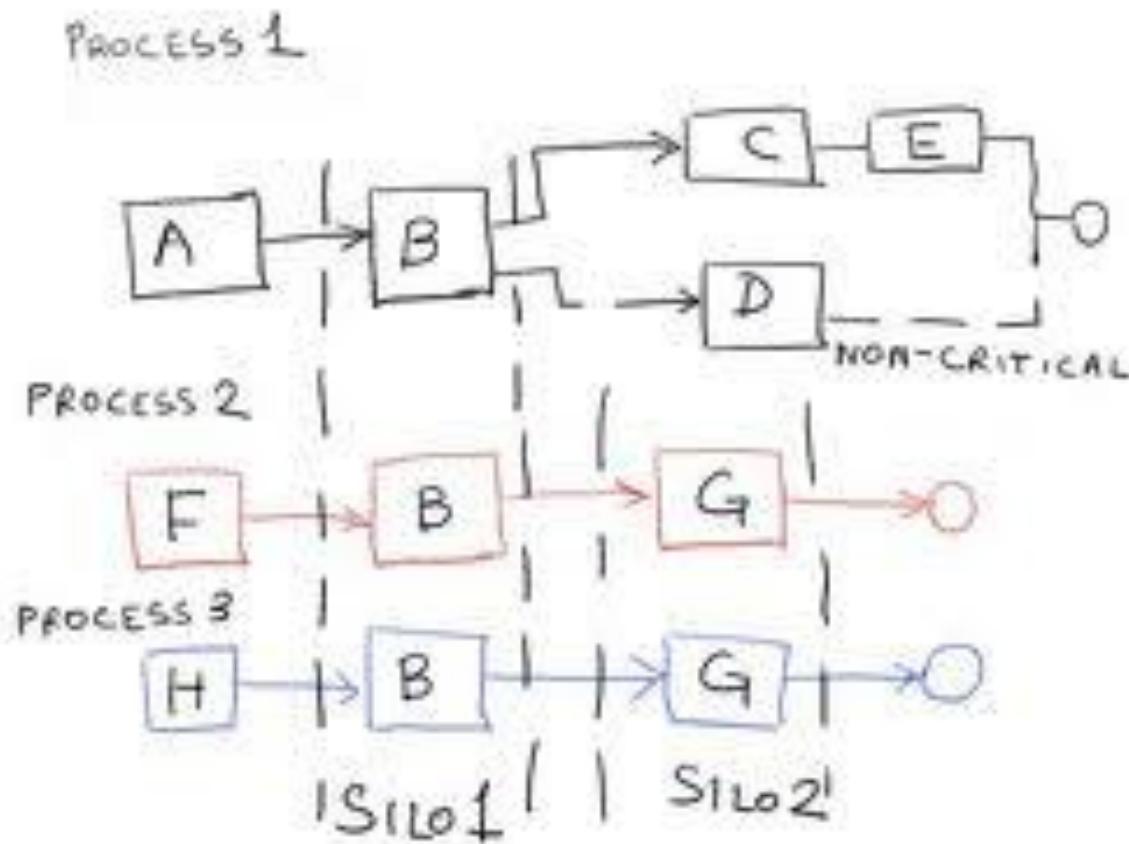
Agile Management

Focus on Speed & Customers

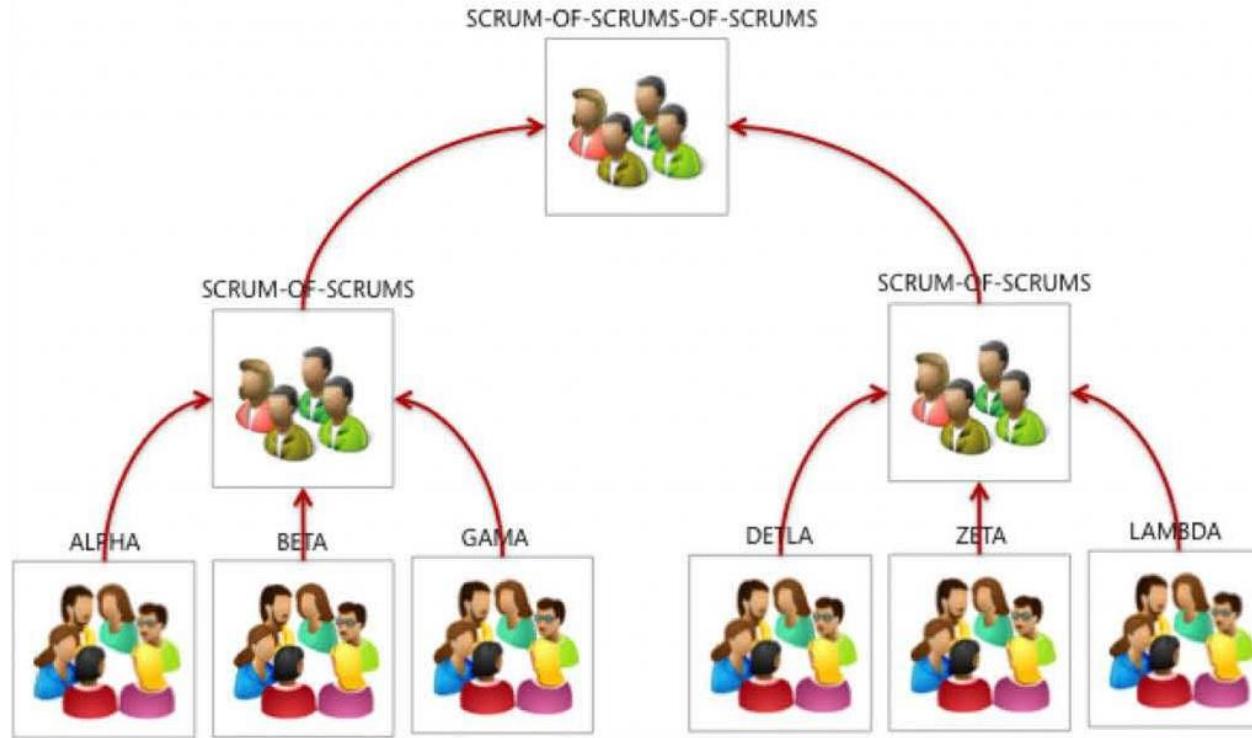


Work together with management

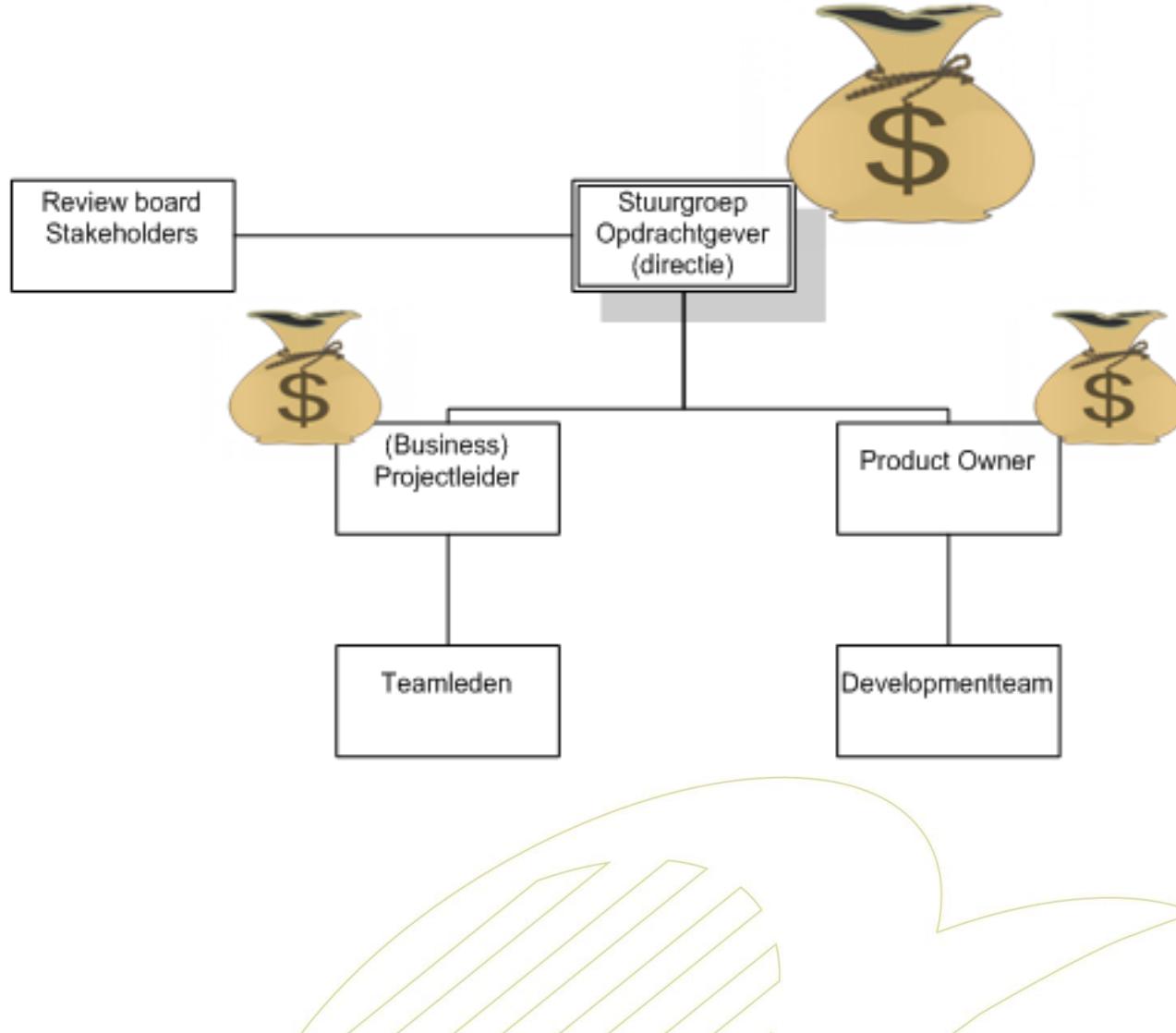
Agile in a non-Agile organization



Dependencies with other teams



Agile in a project organization



Work together with management

Traditional Management

Focus on Control & Alignment



Agile Management

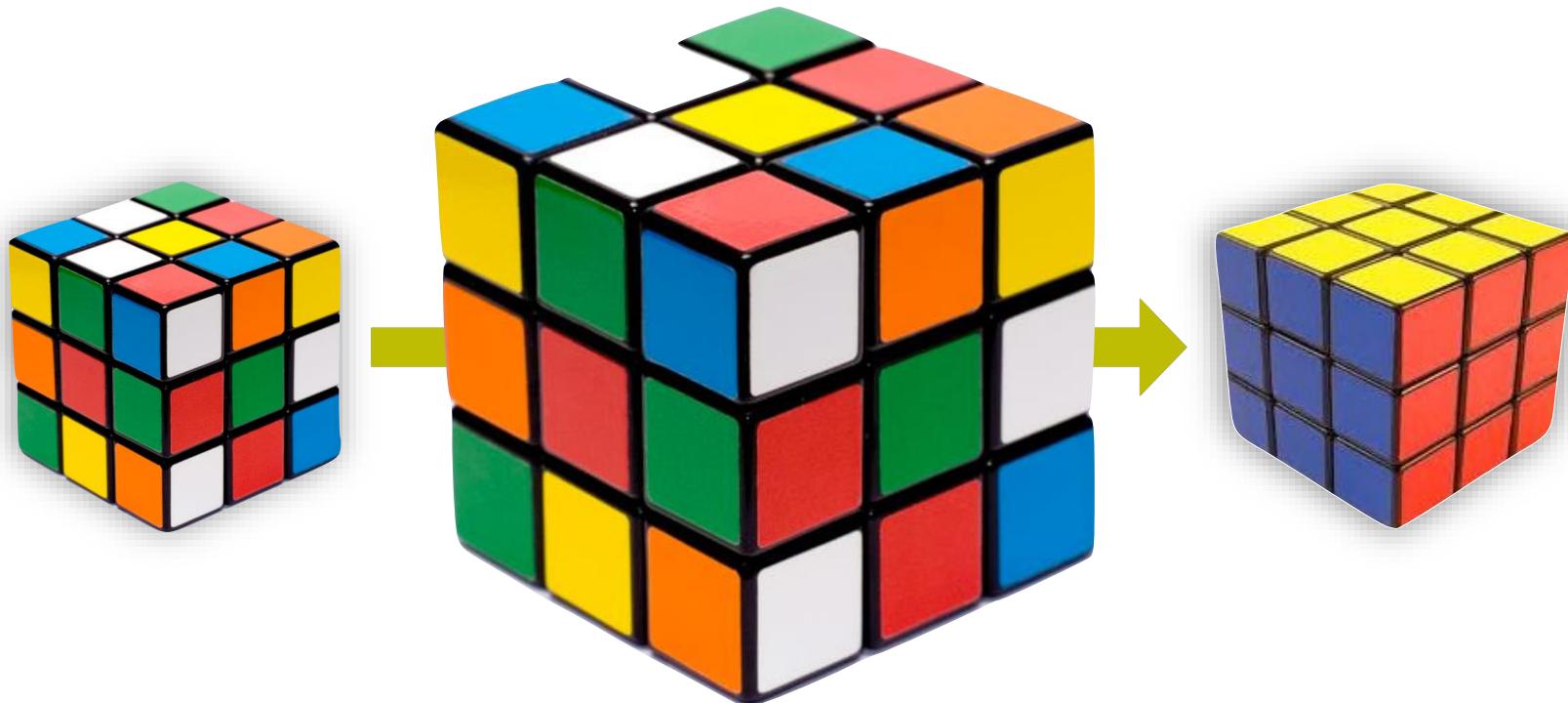
Focus on Speed & Customers





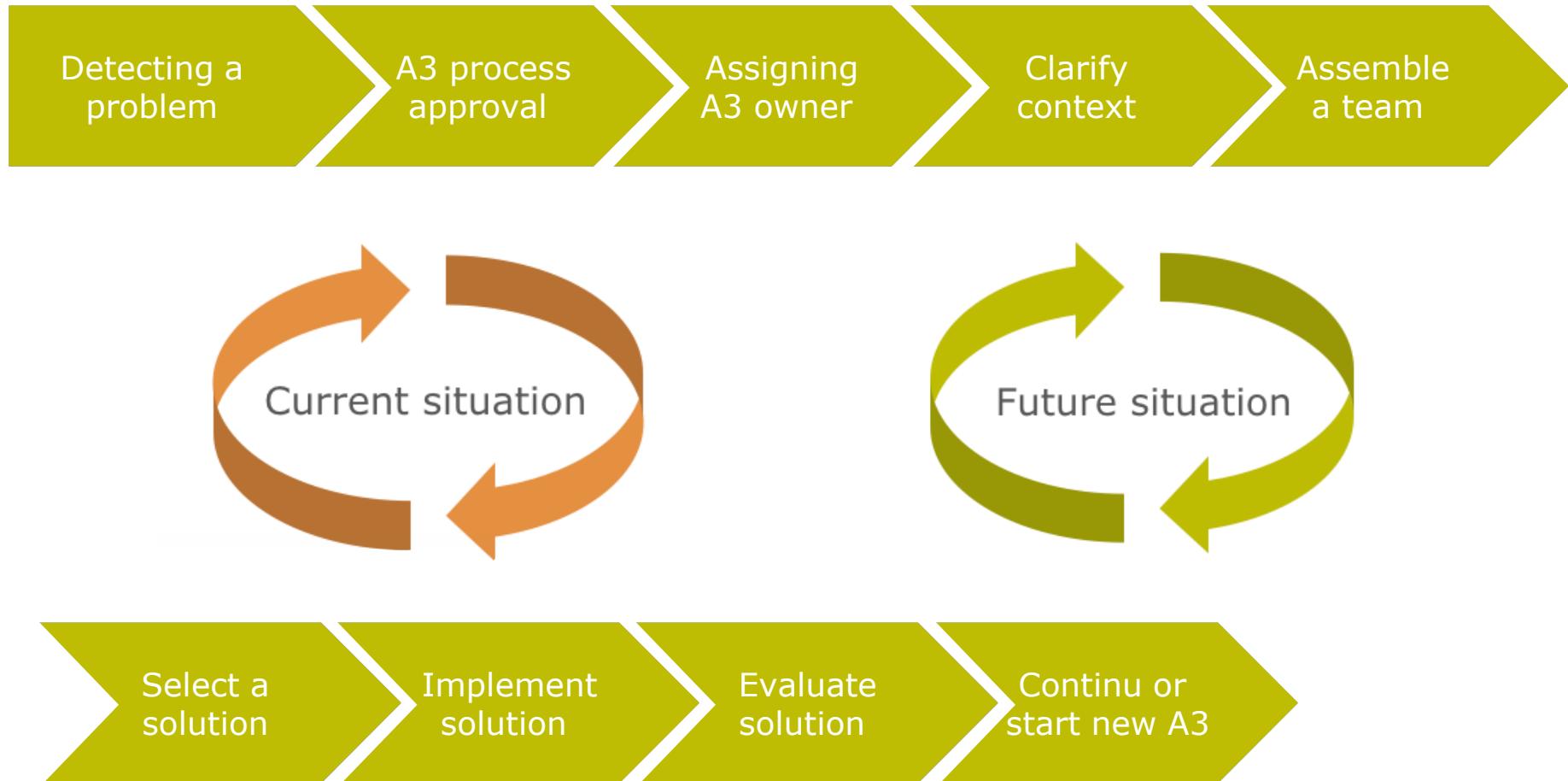
Removing impediments

A3 Problem Solving





A3 Problem Solving

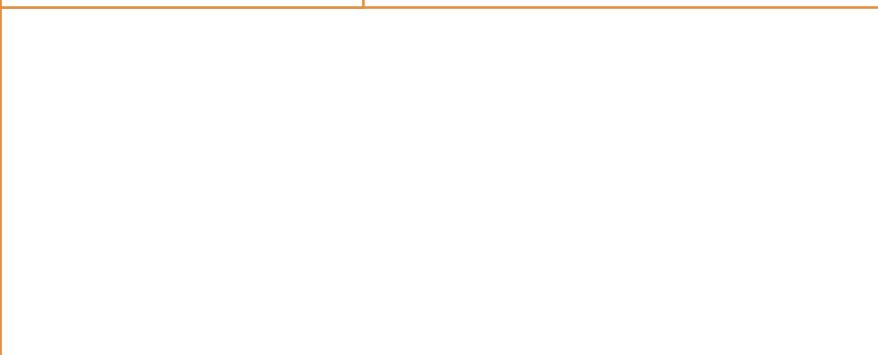


Theme:

Background



Current situation



Target condition

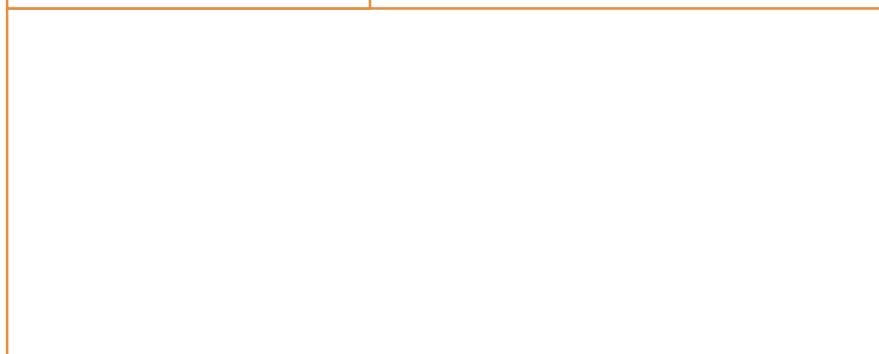


Root cause analysis

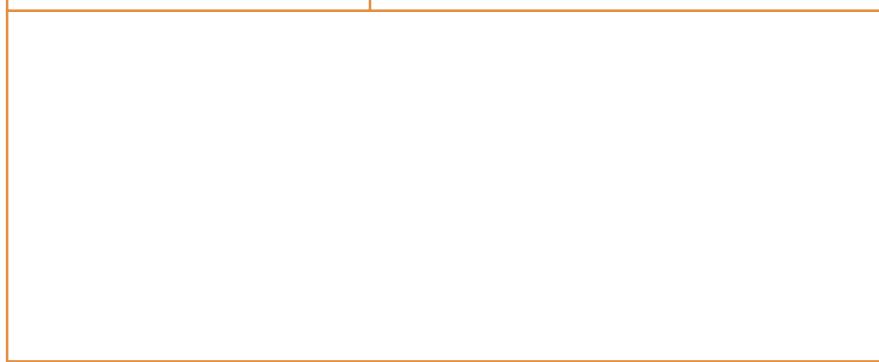


Problem

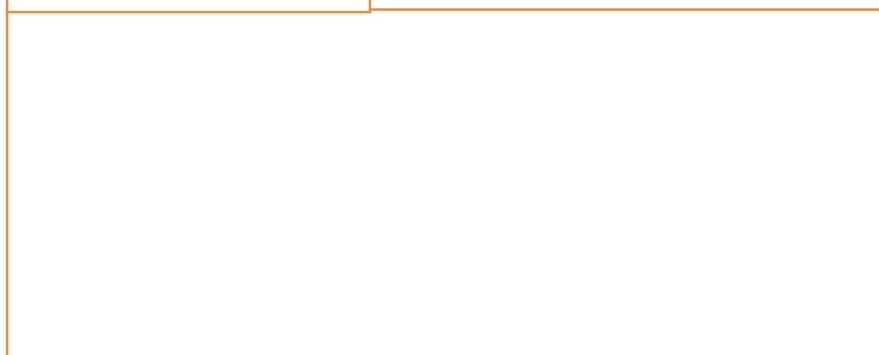
Recommendations



Implementation plan



Result and follow-up



To:

From:

Date:

Theme:

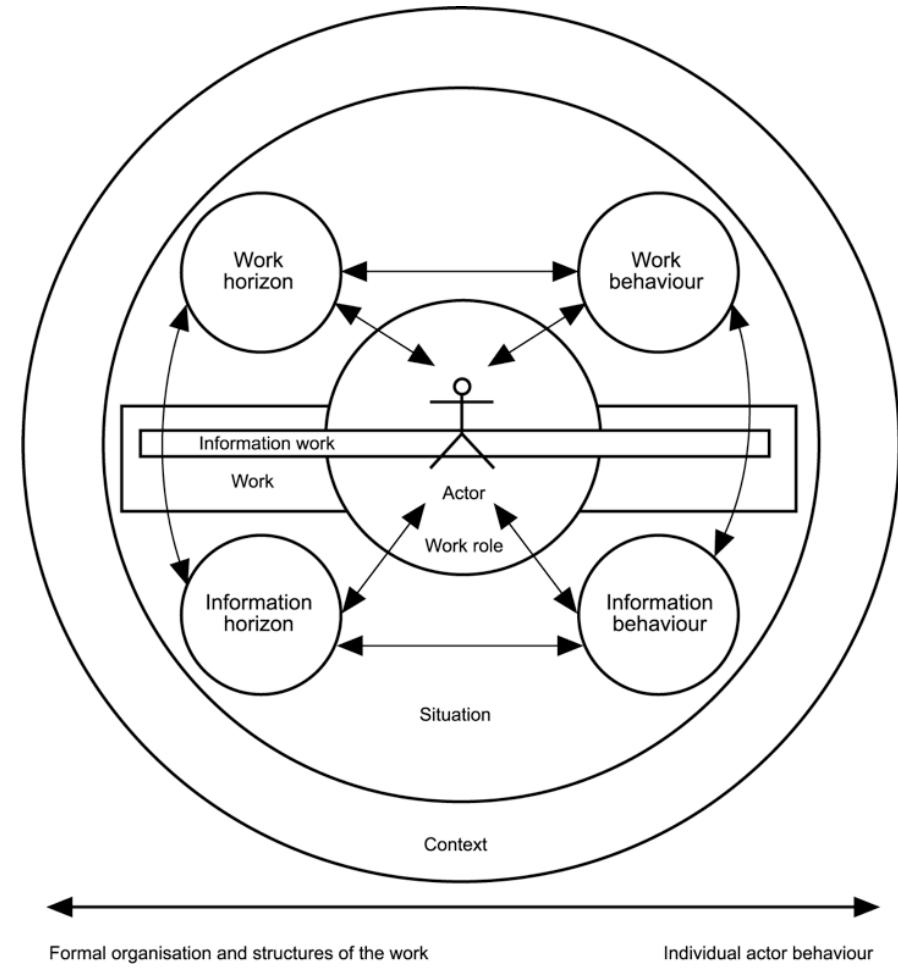
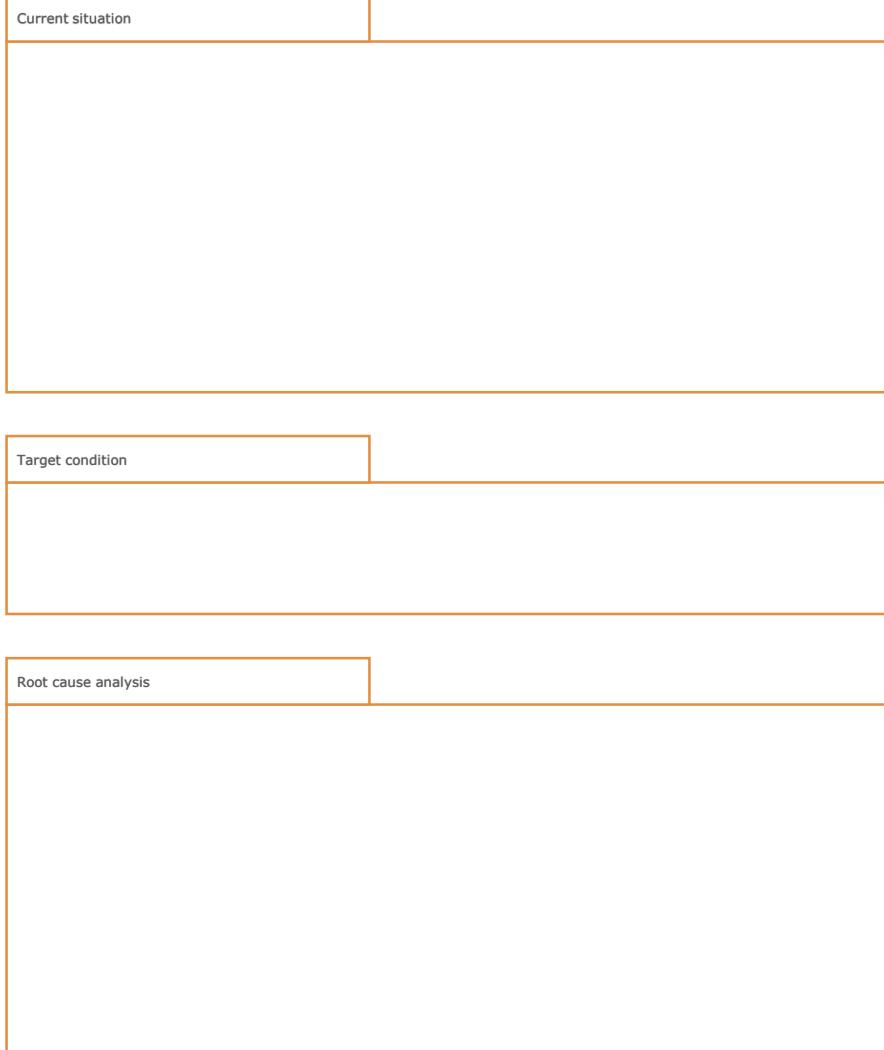
Problem

To: _____
From: _____
Date: _____

Current situation

Future situation

Context



Theme:

Background

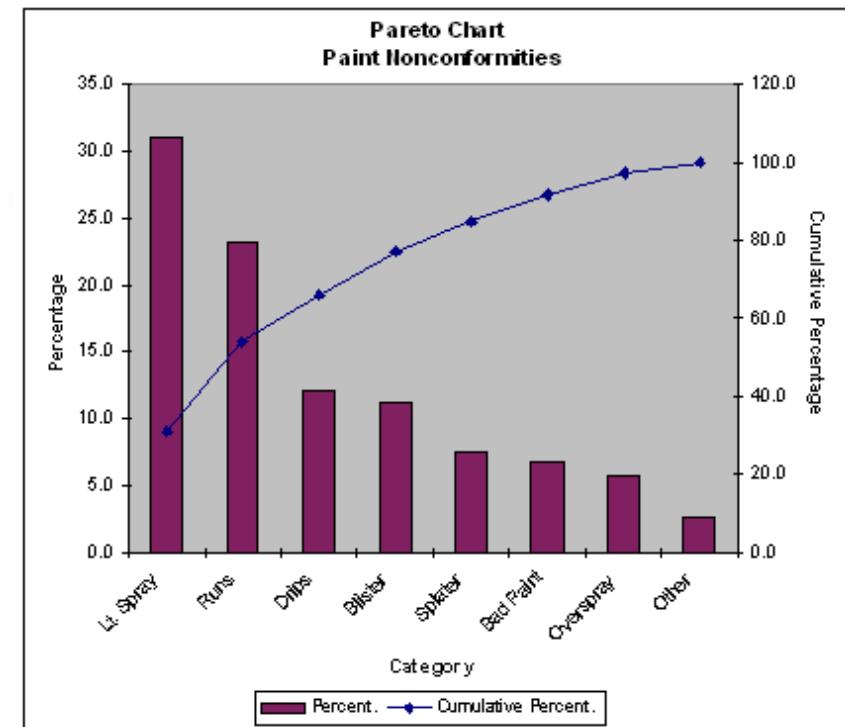
Current situation

Target condition

Root cause analysis

Problem

To: _____
From: _____
Date: _____



Theme:

Background

Current situation

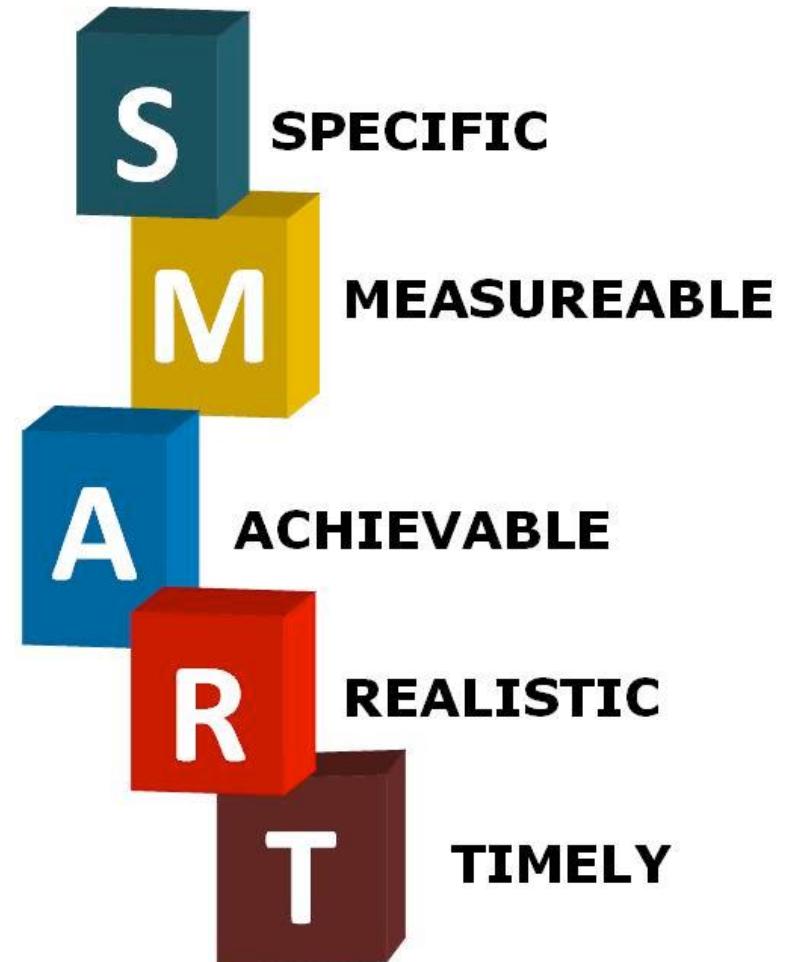
Target condition

Root cause analysis

Problem

To: _____
From: _____
Date: _____

Create S.M.A.R.T. Goals



Theme:

Problem

To: _____
From: _____
Date: _____

Background

Current situation

Target condition

Root cause analysis



Theme:

Problem

To: _____
From: _____
Date: _____



Recommendations

Implementation plan

Result and follow-up

Theme:

Problem

To: _____
From: _____
Date: _____

Recommendations



Implementation plan

Result and follow-up

Theme:

Problem

To: _____
From: _____
Date: _____

Recommendations

Measure that you have
achieved the goal!

Communicate any
follow-up activities.

Implementation plan

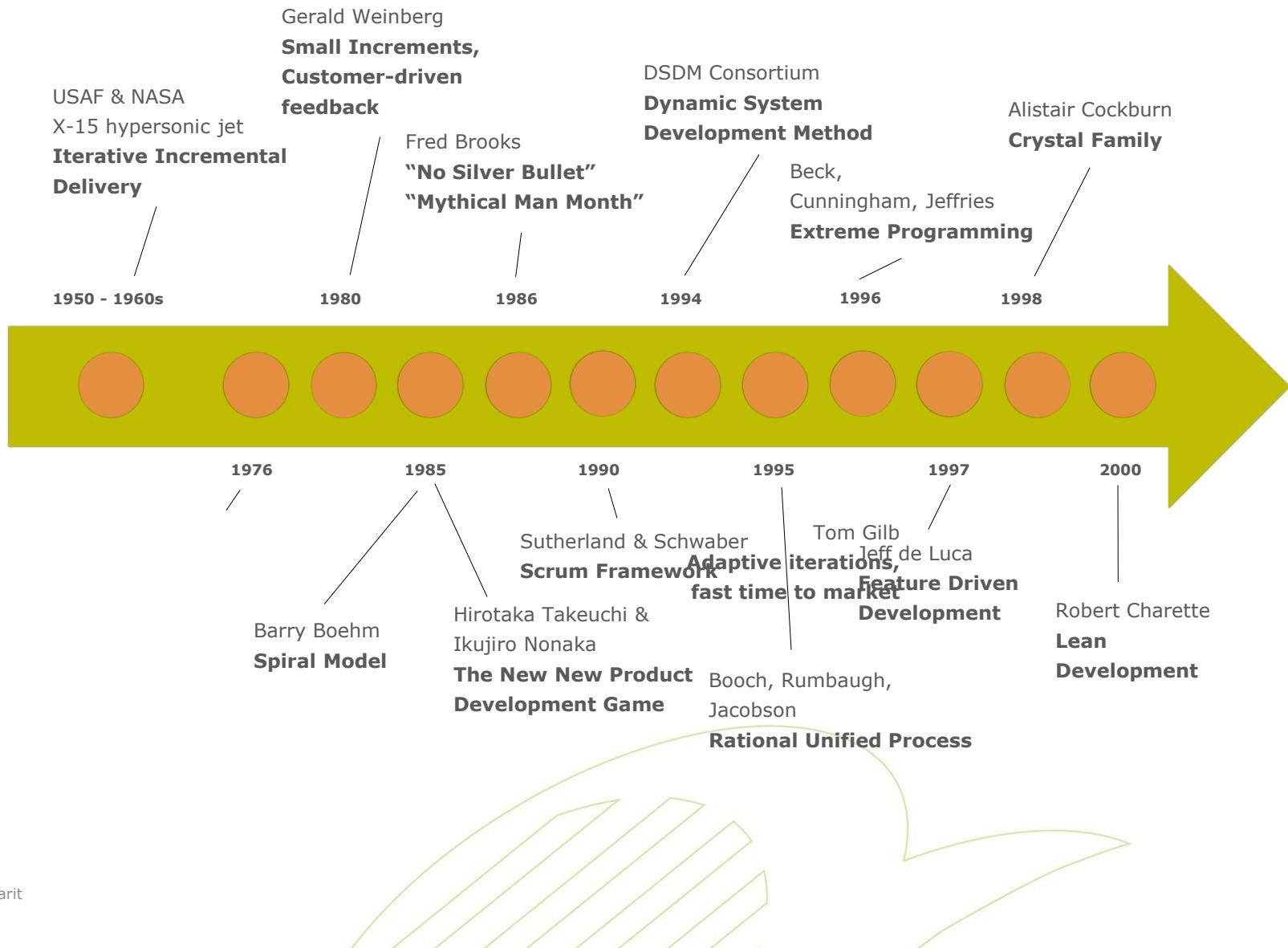
Results and follow-up



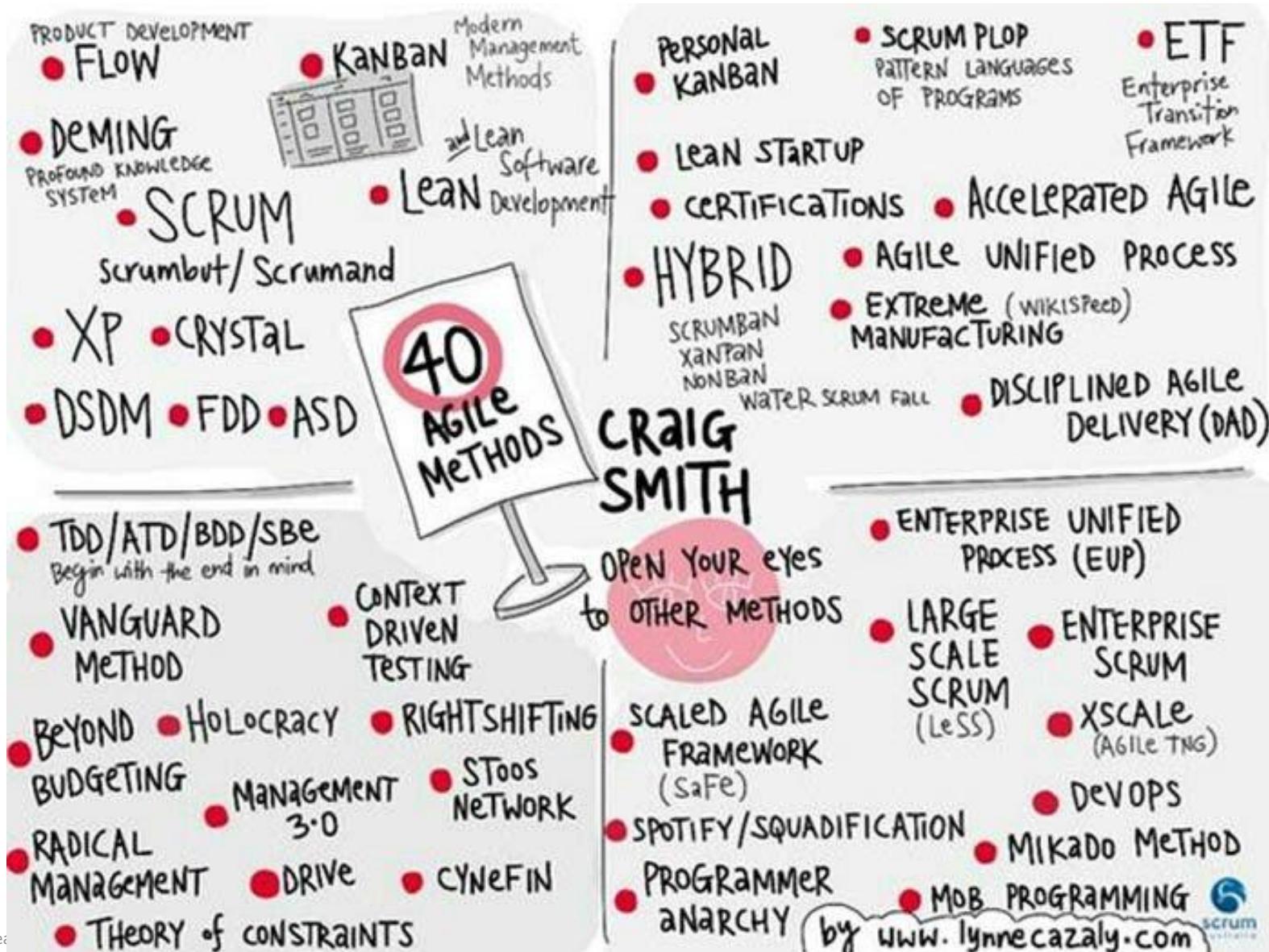
Relation between Agile & Scrum



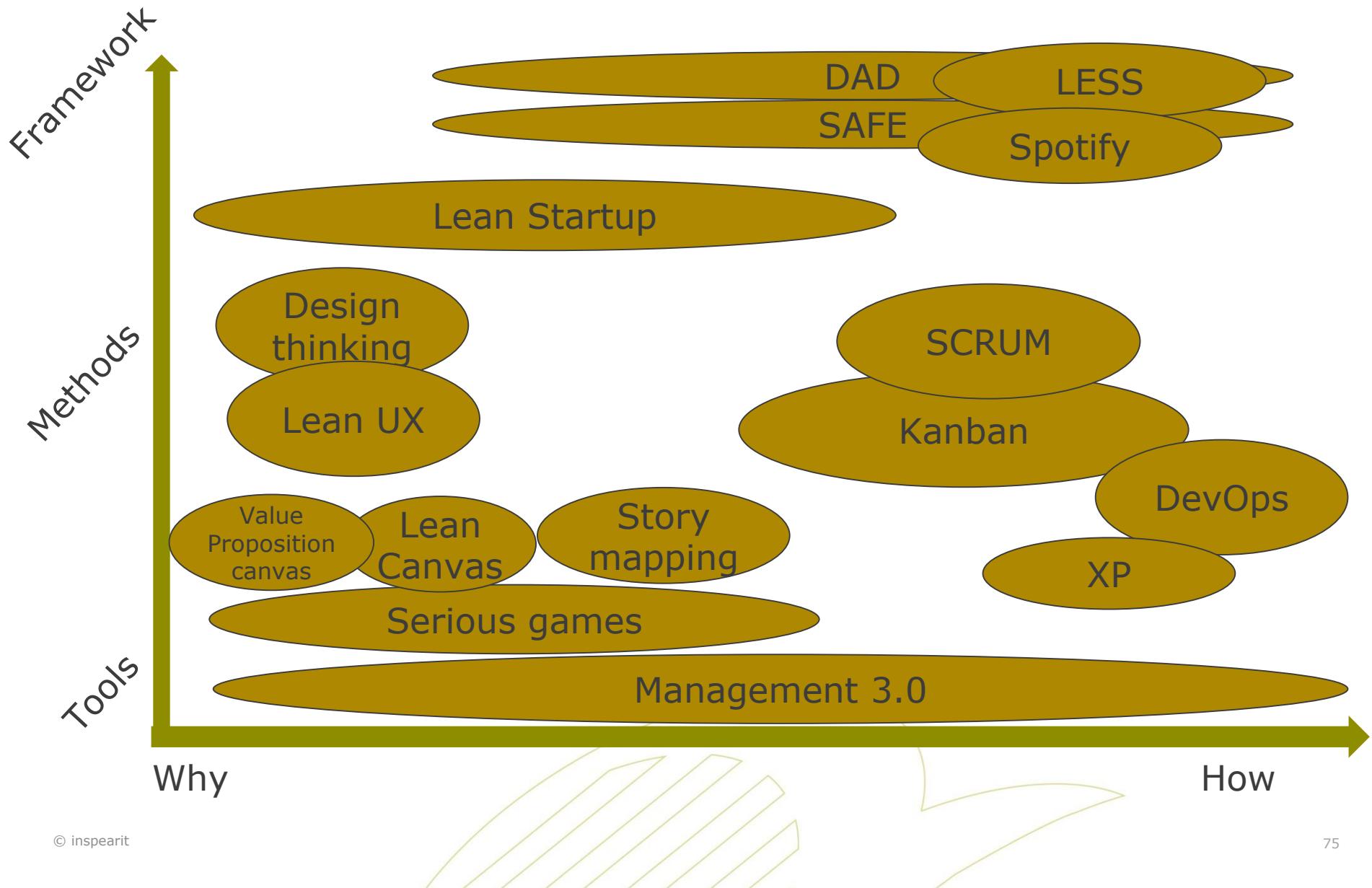
A short history of Agility



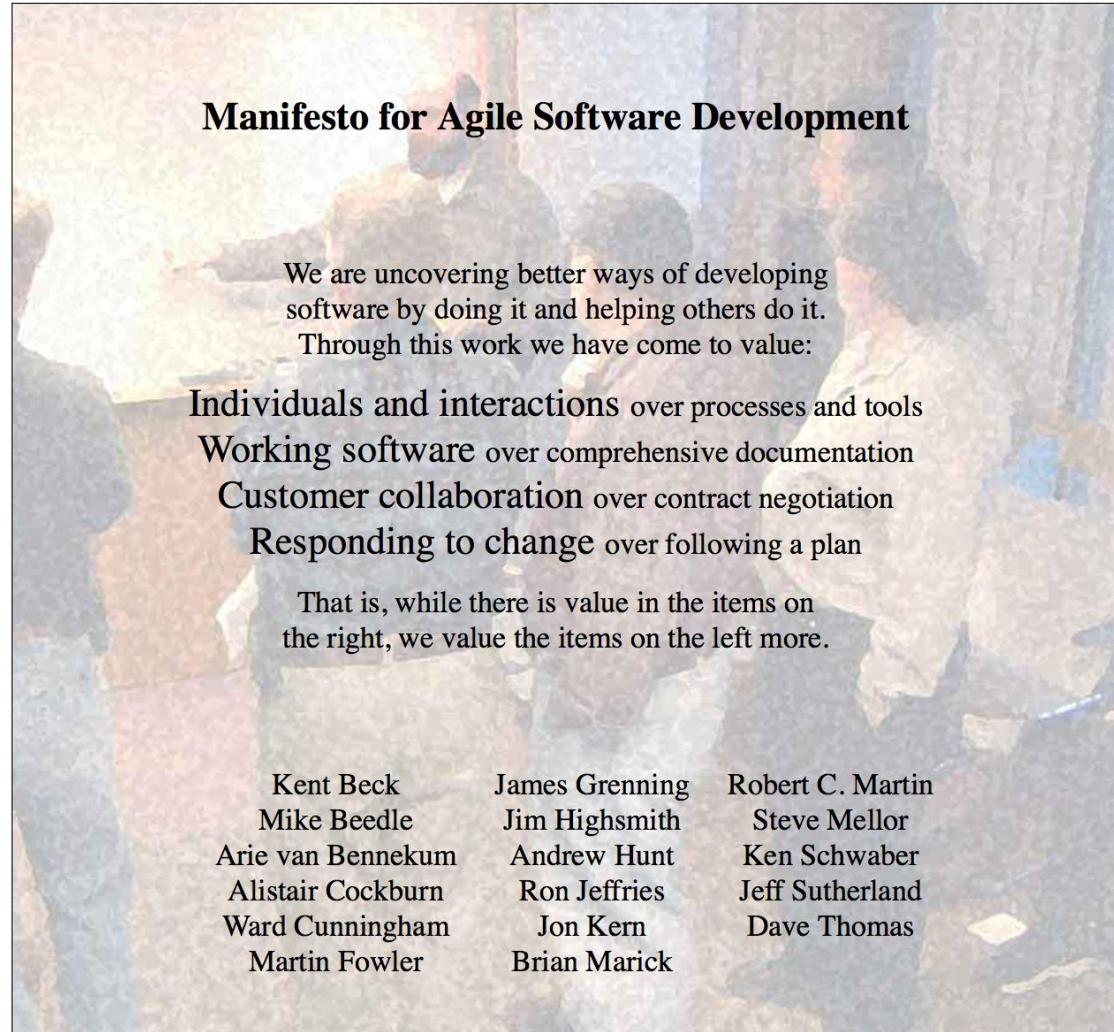
Many Agile Methods



A map of Agility



The Agile Manifesto



Manifesto for Agile Software Development

We are uncovering better ways of developing software by doing it and helping others do it.
Through this work we have come to value:

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

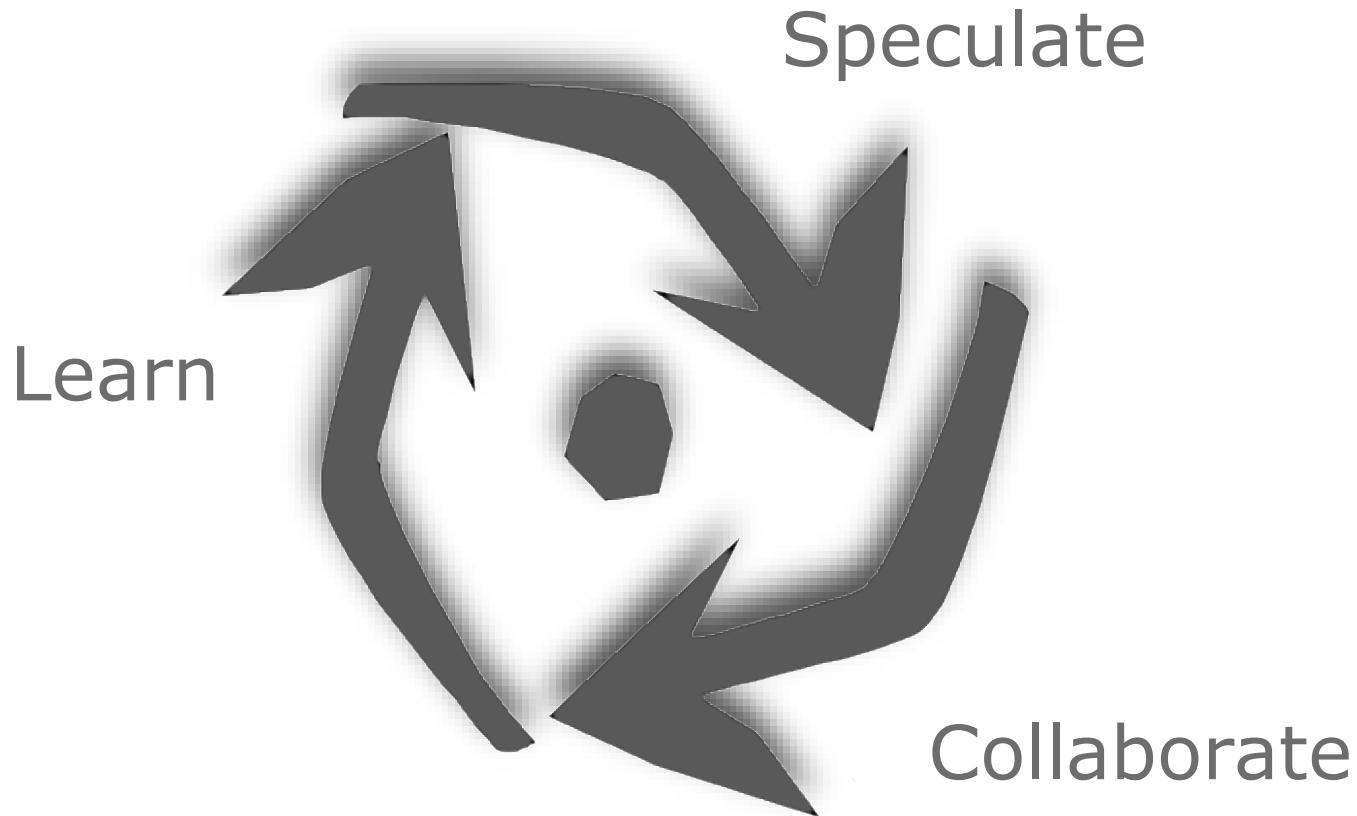
That is, while there is value in the items on the right, we value the items on the left more.

Kent Beck	James Grenning	Robert C. Martin
Mike Beedle	Jim Highsmith	Steve Mellor
Arie van Bennekum	Andrew Hunt	Ken Schwaber
Alistair Cockburn	Ron Jeffries	Jeff Sutherland
Ward Cunningham	Jon Kern	Dave Thomas
Martin Fowler	Brian Marick	

Principles behind the Agile Manifesto

1. Our highest priority is to satisfy the customer through early and continuous delivery of valuable software.
 2. Welcome changing requirements, even late in development. Agile processes harness change for the customer's competitive advantage.
 3. Deliver working software frequently, from a couple of weeks to a couple of months, with a preference to the shorter timescale.
 4. Business people and developers must work together daily throughout the project.
 5. Build projects around motivated individuals. Give them the environment and support they need, and trust them to get the job done.
 6. The most efficient and effective method of conveying information to and within a development team is face-to-face conversation.
 7. Working software is the primary measure of progress.
 8. Agile processes promote sustainable development. The sponsors, developers, and users should be able to maintain a constant pace indefinitely.
 9. Continuous attention to technical excellence and good design enhances agility.
 10. Simplicity – the art of maximizing the amount of work not done – is essential.
 11. The best architectures, requirements, and designs emerge from self-organizing teams.
 12. At regular intervals, the team reflects on how to become more effective, then tunes and adjusts its behavior accordingly.
- 

The core of Agile





Bringing things together
and open for questions

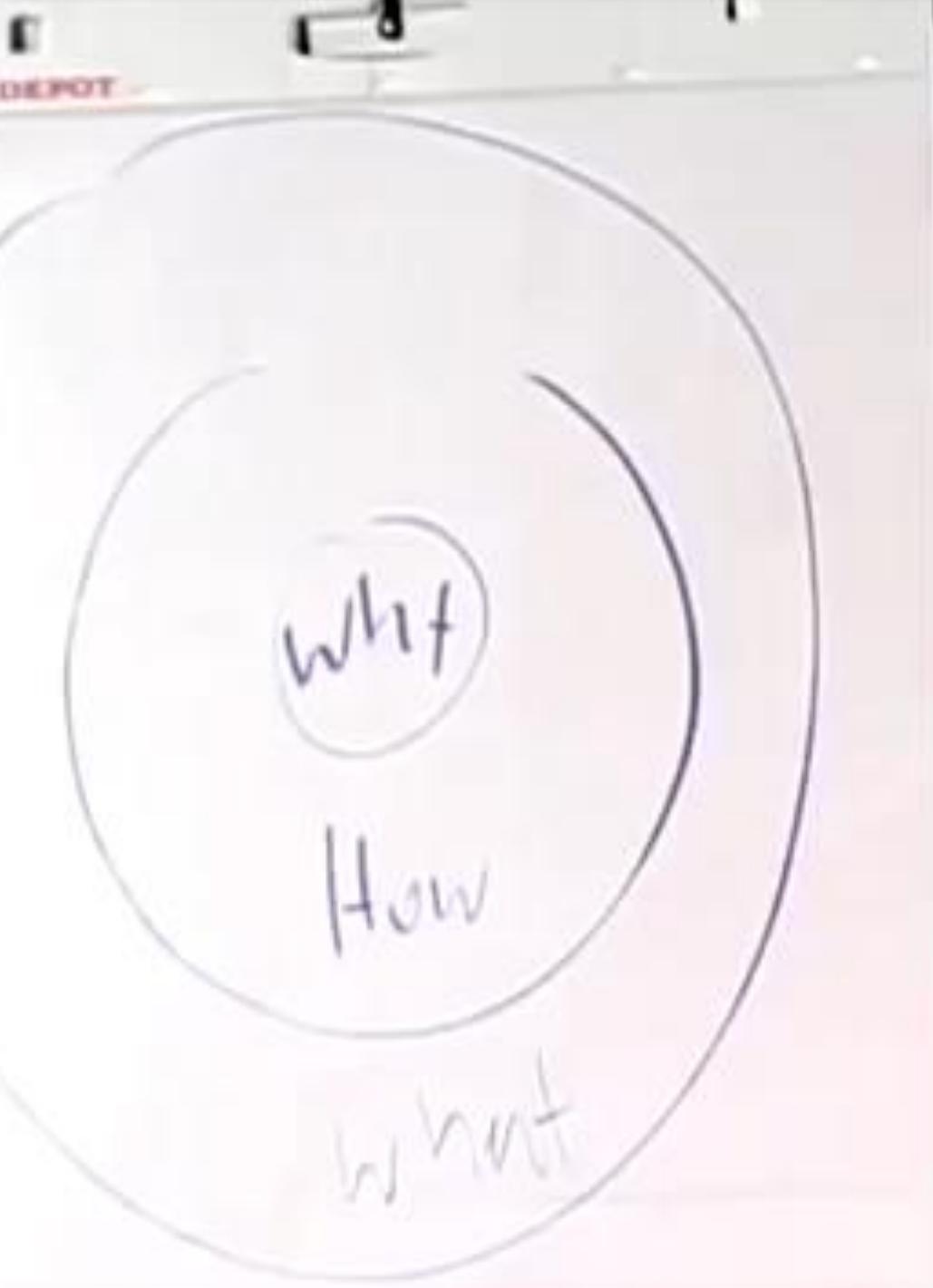
Beware of the Golden Circle theory



The "Why" - Everything we do, we believe in challenging the status quo, we believe in thinking differently.

The "How" - We make products that are beautifully designed and user friendly

"The What" - We just happen to make great computers - wanna buy one?



A close-up photograph of a clock face. The text "time for questions" is overlaid on the image. "time for" is in black, and "questions" is in red. The clock has black hour and minute hands, and a red second hand. The background is a light grey.

time for **questions**



Retrospective day 2
and course evaluation



**Strongly
Agree**

Agree

The instructor had a nice haircut.

The instructor knew how to cook.

The instructor had a good singing voice.

Shaving cream was used.

Dogs were permitted in class.

The instructor had a masculine nose.

Disagree

