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Sprint Review and Retrospective

**Applying Roles**

All of the roles on the Scrum-Agile contribute to the success of a project in unique ways. This team structure focuses on organization through clear separation of tasks. Each role emphasizes a clear task that facilitates sound prioritization to complete projects on time. The scrum master is responsible for organizing meetings, setting goals, and tracking the progress of projects. The product manager is the team’s point of contact for the client who gains insight into the needs of the client. This is essential so that the team can create a product that aligns to the customer’s needs. Once a clear goal is established, the developers create the product, and the testers create test cases to ensure the correct functionality is implemented.

**Completing User Stories**

User stories can help a team organize the needs of a customer, and they must be generated from a clear understanding of the client’s needs. The Scrum-Agile approach assists in the creation of these user stories by maintaining contact with the client regarding the necessary features of the product. During the creation of my user stories for the SNHU travel project, it was communicated by the client that certain functionality was needed, such as filtering locations by price and prioritizing specific vacation types. This information was essential to the creation of the user stories.

**Handling Interruptions**

After the user stories were created, there were some modifications that needed to be made. Once again, the product owner’s role of communicating with the client ensured the team was aware of these modifications so that the testers could make the necessary adjustments. Additionally, the Scrum-Agile principle of separation of tasks allowed the testers to create the correct test cases based on the client’s new requirements.

**Communication**

One example of communication with my team was during the testing phase. Clarification was needed on what exactly was needed for the test cases, so I inquired about these changes to the product owner in the following message:

*“I am developing test cases for the different features as described in the user stories you provided. I need more details, though, so that I can create proper test cases:*

*User Story Two - List Customization - How long should the location description be?*

*User Story Three - Price Limit - How should the filter be formatted?*

*User Story Five - Profile Setting - How many selections should be listed after a favorite vacation type is selected?”*

**Organizational Tools**

Some of the tools and methods of the Scrum-Agile approach that helped our team be successful were the scrum meetings to organize and assign tasks to the appropriate team members. Developing the product iteratively was beneficial because it allowed us to manage changes and make adjustments while maintaining deadlines. Tools like Jira assisted us with the tracking of issues, and the overall principle of collaboration ensured everyone had a clear understanding of their roles and responsibilities for the project.

**Evaluating Agile Process**

The Scrum-Agile approach had many benefits during the SNHU Travel project. It allowed the team to get organized and efficiently complete tasks. Although the separation of tasks is beneficial in this way, one potential drawback to this system is that it requires everyone on the team to be committed to the project. If someone does not perform their role correctly, the flow of progress can be disrupted as the rest of the team tries to fill in for the gap in progress. Overall though, I think this approach was best for this project because there were many different components. Separating the responsibilities and communicating between the different roles ensured the project was completed smoothly.