# AGILE-SDLC

BY

NAVEEN KUMAR S

ANBAN U

# SCRUM MEETING

What Is a Scrum Meeting?

- Scrum is an agile framework that teams use to produce products faster by breaking large development projects into smaller pieces that can be completed in short timeframes.

- Scrum meeting is a catch-all term that can describe different types of meetings held by Scrum teams. Scrum meetings include daily standups, sprint planning sessions, and sprint retrospectives.

## Who Attends a Scrum Meeting?

- Most Scrum meetings, including the ones we will discuss below, should include the entire Scrum team.

- For most companies, the team includes the following roles:

- **Scrum master** (the team's facilitator and point person).

- **Product owner** (the project management lead for the agile team).

- **Development team.** ( agile team.)

# SPRINT PLANNING

What is sprint planning?

- Sprint planning is a stage in Agile methodologies in which teams decide which tasks to complete in an upcoming sprint and how that work will be achieved.
- A sprint planning meeting is a meeting that is dedicated to planning the next sprint.
- Depending on the methodology used, this meeting is often run by the product owner or a Scrum master.

# SPRINT VELOCITY

- By looking at the amount of work your team completed in previous sprints, you should be able to estimate how much work they can do in future sprints. In Agile development, this estimate is known as sprint velocity.

- With this knowledge in-hand, you can plan projects and predict how much work can be completed in the next sprint.

- You should also have a better idea of the resources you will need and the effort it will take to complete the project.

- In addition, your sprint velocity estimate gives senior management and other stakeholders a better idea of when to expect delivery of the product.

# DAILY STANDUP

- The daily scrum, also called the standup, is a short daily meeting designed to let the team plan out its work for the day and identify any obstacles that could impact that work.

- Most teams hold these meetings in the morning and limit them to 10 or 15 minutes.

- They are sometimes called standups because many teams hold them standing up to keep them short and focused.

# SPRINT RETROSPECT

- A sprint retrospective is a meeting dedicated to reflecting on the outcomes of the previous sprint.

- The goal of a sprint retrospective is to identify actions that could have gone better in the previous sprint, and apply those learnings to the upcoming sprint.

# HAPPINESS INDEX

➢ The most common method is to **ask team members to periodically rate their current happiness on a scale from 1 to 5**.

➢ This can be done as part of the Daily Scrum, during Sprint Retrospectives or even every few hours.

# PRODUCT BACKLOG

- A product backlog contains all of the tasks that need to be done in relation to a specific product.

# SPRINT BACKLOG

- A sprint backlog is everything that needs to be completed for a specific sprint.

# SPRINT CLOSURE

➢ When a sprint ends, **use the Sprint Closure page to review a summary of the sprint, perform a sprint retrospective, and carry over open items to the next sprint**.

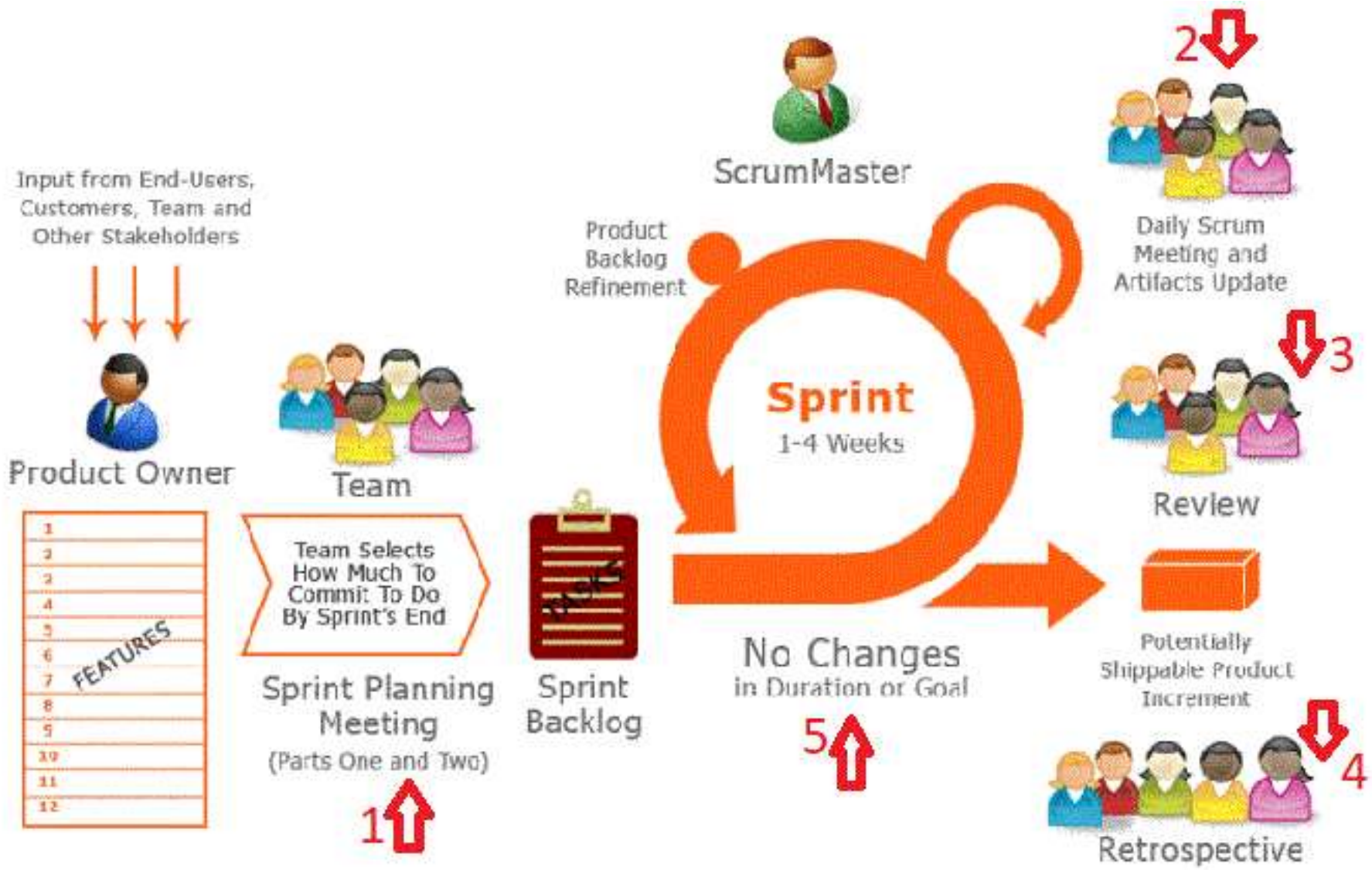
➢ Open the Release Management > Sprint Closure page, and make sure the correct release, sprint, and team are selected.

How do you measure sprint success?

- To better understand a team's progress, your team should give a quick review of the sprint with a **sprint burndown chart**.

- A sprint burndown chart tracks the completion of work throughout a sprint. It does so by comparing the time and amount of work to complete, measured in story points or hours.

# SPRINT FRAMEWORK



# THANK YOU

CAN Message Transmission

1. Initialize the microcontroller.

2. Initialize the CAN Transceiver by clearing the RB2 pin and setting the RB3 pin.

3. Initialize the CAN control register (CANCON) for requesting the configuration mode.

4. Using CAN status register (CANSTAT) check CAN module is in configuration mode. If it is not in configuration mode then check continuously until it enters into configuration mode.

5. After CAN module enters into configuration mode, set the baud rate using CAN baud rate control registers.

6. Initialize the CAN module i/o control register (CIOCON).

7. Initialize the CAN control register (CANCON) for requesting the normal mode.

8. Check if TXREQ bit is cleared and if it is normal mode and transmit buffer n.

9. Initialize the transmit buffer registers with Message ID, Data Length Code.

10. Configure transmitter buffer control register (TXBnCON) .

11. Call the delay function (1000ms).

12. Repeat the steps from step 8 to step 11 continuously.