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02/20/2025

CS 250 Software Development Lifecycle

Sprint Review & Retrospective

In the scrum team, each role played an important part in making sure the SNHU travel project was successful. As the scrum master, I was responsible for removing the obstacles, encouraging teamwork and making sure the group continued to operate efficiently while adhering to the agile principles. The product owner made sure we developed features that added value by prioritizing backlog items to match development with business objectives. These features were implemented by the developers who made the required modifications in response to user feedback. Testers were essential in spotting flaws early on and making sure every feature worked as intended. We were able to operate effectively and adjust to changes during the project because we had amazing synergy between these positions.

One of the major advantages of using the agile methodology was that it enabled us to complete user stories iteratively. If we used the waterfall method we would have had to wait until the entire project was developed before testing and feedback. Agile was especially useful when the business priorities changed to wellness travel. We could simply update user stories and change our development focus without interfering with progress since agile allows us to do continuous improvement. By maintaining an organized backlog and making sure the features were refined before implementation, we were able to efficiently prioritize high impact tasks while incorporating changes without significant delays.

Handling unexpected changes and interruptions was another key benefit of agile. When the project changed toward wellness travel it could have caused a significant setback in a waterfall model. This is because it follows a strict predefined structure. Instead, agile allowed us to reprioritize, update user stories and implement changes without redoing previous work. As the scrum master, I worked to ensure that team members could transition smoothly by adjusting their work without causing bottlenecks or confusion. The ability to quickly integrate new priorities without overhauling the entire project was a major strength of agile, helping us remain efficient and adaptable.

Effective communication was another important factor in our team’s success. While agile typically encourages frequent meetings, we relied on direct collaboration and shared documentation to stay aligned. Instead of unnecessary check ins, we focused on keeping updates clear and concise, allowing team members to remain productive while still staying informed. Testers and developers worked closely together to identify defects early, which helped prevent last minute fixes and ensured the project maintained high quality. Instead of daily stand up meetings, we shared progress through written updates. This allowed flexibility while still maintaining transparency.

The use of agile organizational principles played a key role in keeping the team focused. We were able to modify priorities as necessary through the sprint planning and backlog refinement. This guaranteed that the most important features were created first. Also, by consistently reflecting on our progress we were able to identify areas that needed improvement and optimize our workflow. This structured yet flexible approach helped us balance productivity with adaptability, allowing us to address evolving business needs without disrupting the development.

The scrum agile approach had both benefits and challenges during the SNHU travel project. One significant benefit was its adaptability, which enabled us to make a swift change course when the company started to focus on wellness travel. We were able to identify flaws before they became a significant problem thanks to early feedback and continuous testing. This raised the overall quality of the product. Additionally, our ability to rank features according to business requirements made sure that the final product we produced followed market trends. However, agile also had its challenges. Frequent iterations required ongoing adjustments to test cases, which increased workload. Additionally, without structured daily meetings, ensuring alignment required extra effort through shared documentation and written updates. Agile turned out to be the most effective methodology for this project in spite of these difficulties. A waterfall strategy would have made it much harder to adjust to changing business requirements and would have postponed testing until later, which would have increased the possibility of undiscovered flaws.

By switching to agile we were able to adapt quickly to changes, deliver working software efficiently and maintain strong collaboration between team members. The sprint review and retrospective demonstrated that iterative testing, and organized communication played a key role in the success of the SNHU travel project. If ChadaTech fully transitions to agile, it should see similar advantages. Such as increased agility, quicker delivery, and better customer alignment. Agile is the best methodology for upcoming software development projects as this project has reaffirmed its worth in a industry that is changing quickly.

References

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