

# Scrum Theorie / begriffen



# Scrum foundation

- **Scrum is founded on empiricism and lean thinking.**

# Empiricism

**Empiricism asserts that knowledge comes from experience and making decisions based on what is observed.**

## **Knowledge from experience**

- Je weet nu altijd minder dan je morgen weet (ervaring)
  - Today is the dumbest day for the rest of the project

**Decide on what you know**



# Lean (2020)

**Lean thinking reduces waste and focuses on the essentials.**

- Focus only what is important now
  - What do you need now, not what is needed next year
- This reduces waste
  - What happens if you makes something in advance and that gets cancelled?

# iterative, incremental approach

- **Scrum employs an iterative, incremental approach to optimize predictability and to control risk.**
- **iterative**
  - Repeating\*
- **Incremental**
  - Stack\*

\* In scrum context

# Three empirical Scrum pillars

- Transparency
- Inspection
- adaptation

# Transparency

- Process and work must be visible to those performing and receiving the work
- Decisions are based on the state of its three formal artifacts.
- Transparency enables inspection.
  - Inspection without transparency is misleading and wasteful.

# Inspection

- Check of the product goal and the Scrum Artifacts
- Inspect frequently to be able to adapt
- All 5 events are used for inspection cadence (NL Cadans)
- Inspection enables adaptation.



# Adaptation

- Adjustment of the product or process
- Adjustments must be made as soon as possible
  - to minimize further deviation
- Adaptation becomes more difficult without self-managing.