**Agile Tools**

Out of 7 lists of best scrum/agile tools, these are the most mentioned tools:

* *Jira*
* *Pivotal Tracker*
* *Target Process*
* *Vivify Scrum*
* *Wrike*
* *Monday.com*
* Active Collab
* nTask
* Nutcache
* Quickscrum
* ScrumDo
* ScrumWise
* Yodiz

**Jira**

General:

Requirement Engineering:

Via Pages, **a Product Requirements page** can be created. Entries include:

Success metrics: Goals and the corresponding success metric can be specified

Assumptions: assumptions about users, technical constraints etc.

Requirements: Requirements and their User Story, Importance and Notes can be created

Open Questions: Questions and their answers

**Decision Page**

Background: context for the decision

Relevant data: additional data that is important for the decision

Options Considered: Different Options can be documented with a description, the pros and cons and the estimated cost

Outcome: describe the outcome of the decision

Agile: Sprint, Backlog and Retrospective, tasks can have labels and subtasks

**Pivotal Tracker**

General: Focus on task management.

Requirement Engineering: User Stories are stored in Backlog, can be prioritized, Labels can be added

Agile: Tasks can be moved to current iteration

**Target Process**

* login must be requested, didn’t try

**Vivify scrum**

General: In Addition to task Management, there are tools for client management

Requirement Engineering: Items can have subitems and labels

Agile: Backlog and Sprint

**Wrike**

General: Project Management with Task Management, various display options, Gantt-Diagram

Requirement Engineering: tasks can have subtasks as well as predecessor and successor

Agile: Tasks can be in Progress, done, on hold, and cancelled. Project can have Phases (one of different Project Types to choose from)

**Monday.com**

General: Many different templates for different types of management, sprint planning board, feature backlog, sprint retrospective

Requirement Engineering: feature backlog, Tasks can have tags, impact

Agile: sprint tools, planning and retrospective tools

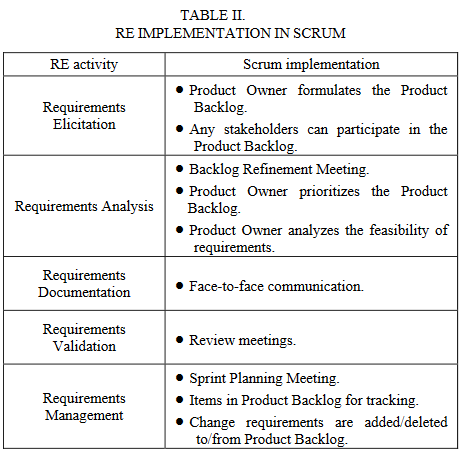
**General First Impression of Agile Tools**

The agile tools I tested out are mostly focussed on the management of tasks. There are features to organize them in a Backlog and Sprints or Iterations. Attributes like the assignee, the estimated effort, labels and the priority can be added to a task. Sometimes, tasks can be related to other tasks, for example the task can have a subtask. Often, there are functionalities for monitoring productivity and progress.

The options for requirement engineering mostly come in the form of tags or user stories. The only tool that offered options for requirements documentation is Jira. Here, a page can be created where user stories and requirements can be specified. A task can link such a page.

**Requirements Engineering in Agile Software Development – notes**

The Agile Manifesto states valuing “ individuals and interaction over processes and tools, working software over comprehensive documentation, customer collaboration over contract negotiation, and responding to changes over following a plan” [1].



Requirements traceability refers to the ability to describe and follow the life of a requirement, in both a forwards and backwards direction [30]. One of the problems is that traceability is an important part in traditional software development but it is not a standard practice for the agile methods.