ANALYSIS ON THE MEHTODS KANBAN AND SCRUM

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Introductory part

Summary:

"Kanban vs. Scrum" is a discussion about two different strategies for implementing an agile development or a project management system. Kanban methods are continuous and more fluid, while Scrum is based on short, structured work sprints.

Agile could be a set of concepts and principles that function our north star. DevOps is thanks to be changing and integrating the processes between code development and operations teams. Once implementing agile and DevOps, Kanban, and beginning give different methodologies for managing complicated work. It' simple to illustrate the variations between scrum practices and Kanban practices, however, that's simply at the surface level. Whereas the practices differ, the principles are mostly the same. Each framework can assist you build higher paraproducts services) with fewer headaches.

Introduction:

The Agile Scrum Framework is a further development of previous methods and is also widely used in software development.

Scrum is often confused with Agile, but it should not be, as Scrum is a market-proven framework for structuring agile development teams.

The main characteristics of Scrum are:

- Set up multidisciplinary teams
- Working as a team
- Create a list of tasks that must be fulfilled (backlog)
- Adopt a regular and daily feedback routine
- Organize for “sprints” of work, with determined time to finish

In this case, the increase in iterations and customer authentication is maximized by following some rules and procedures, here are some of them:

- **Product Owner**: A member of the team who must support the customer and do everything possible to ensure the project suits their interests.
- **Scrum Master**: Responsible for following Scrum methodologies without diversion or abbreviation.
- **Daily Scrum**: A short morning session before work so everyone can discuss yesterday's challenges.
- **Sprint Review**: Scrum iterations are divided into two speeds. During the speed check, the rest of the group is presented with everything that the team members have done during this period.
- **Retrospective Sprint**: Planning for the next speed based on knowledge already acquired.

Kanban or Scrum

Don't ask, "Kanban vs scrum." Instead, ask "Kanban or scrum" or even "Kanban and scrum." Make it more about the principles than the practices.

When implementing agile and DevOps, Kanban and scrum provide different methodologies for managing complex work.

Explaining the difference in behavior between Scrum and Kanban is easy, but only at the top. While the practices are different, the principles are the same. Using either of these methods, you can create a better product (and service) with less headache

As I explained earlier agile is a structured and iterative process for project management and product development. It detects fluctuations in product development and provides regulators with a framework in which to react without compromise. Being strong today is not a competitive advantage. Nobody has the luxury of producing a product in a black box for years or even months. This means that improvement is more important than ever.

Kanban is about visualizing your work, keeping track of things in progress, and maximizing (or simplifying) performance. The Kanban team focuses on reducing working hours (or employee reporting) from start to finish. They do this by using Kanban boards and improving the workflow.

Scrum team tries to run the software at a specific point in time called a sprint. Your goal is to create learning circles to collect and integrate customer feedback quickly. The scrum team does a variety of things, creates unique art, and performs regularly. Scrum is best explained in the Scrum Handbook.

	Scrum	*Kanban*
Cadence	Regular fixed length sprints (i.e., 2 weeks)	Continuous flow
Release methodology	At the end of each sprint	Continuous delivery
Roles	Product owner, scrum master, development team	No required roles
Key metrics	Velocity	Lead time, cycle time, WIP
Change philosophy	Teams should not make changes during the sprint.	Change can happen at any time

Scrum: A structured agile approach

With Scrum, your team promises to accelerate both in the end. Scrum is experimental and focuses on small work steps that help you learn from your customers and know better what to do in the future. Here is how it breaks down:

Scrum cadence

Scrum goes fast, with sprints of two or four weeks maximum on the start date and the clear end. Short time forces you to break down complex tasks into short stories and help your team learn faster. The important question is: Can your team send code that can be fast?

Sprints are included in the running plan, speed check, and back meeting and are connected to the daily Scrum meeting (standup). These melee celebrations are simple and ongoing.

Release methodology

It is common today to have custom versions of Scrum but releasing that version at the end of both speeds has always been good. Teams will set a goal, speed goal, or agree to be published during the game review session for each game.

Scrum roles

Scrum has three clearly defined roles.

- The product owner supports the customer, manages product backlogs and helps prioritize the work of the development team.
- Master Scrum helps the team to adhere to the principles of Scrum.
- The development team selects the work they want, improves the work, and shows collective responsibility.

Who leads the scrum team? Well, nobody. Scrum teams are self-organized, and all are the same, although there are different responsibilities. The team unites with the aim of offering customers added value.

Key statistics

Speed - the number of story points completed at two speeds - is the main criterion for Scrum teams. These commitments determine the speed of future execution or the amount of work a Scrum team will do in future sprints. If the team gets an average of 35 points per enemy (speed = 35), they will not accept making an enemy with 45 points.

Change of philosophy

The goal of the teams is not to make any changes in their range while running. Sometimes scrum teams receive feedback and know that what they are working on is not as valuable to the customer as they thought. In such cases the speed range needs to be changed to primarily reflect the importance of the shipping value to the customer. During a retrospective match, scrum teams need to discuss how changes can be reduced in the future as they risk potential overload changes.

Kanban: Continuous improvement, flexible processes

Kanban helps visualize your work, limit work-in-progress (WIP) and quickly move work from "Doing" to "Done."

Kanban is ideal for teams with many incoming requests that differ in priority and size. While the Scrum process requires a lot of control over the area, Kanban allows you to follow the flow. Let's take a look at these five considerations to help you make a decision.

Kanban cadence

Kanban relies on a consistent workflow structure that makes the team agile and ready to adapt to changing priorities. The work items that appear on the card are organized on a canvas board as they move from one stage of the workflow (column) to the next. Common workflow steps include tasks, in progress, under review, paused, and done. But that is boring.

The best thing about Kanban is that you can create custom columns for how your team works. My team submits content so that our (simplified) columns go from Backlog to Priority, Outlines Ready, Writing, Design, Technical Review and Shipping. Our board helped us to see that we send out about one piece of content a week and where there are bottlenecks (see Technical Review!).

Release methodology

In Kanban, updates are released when they are ready, without a planned schedule or pre-set expiration date.

Theoretically, Kanban does not specify a specific time for the task. If something gets done sooner (or later) it can be released when needed without having to wait for a release milestone like a match leaderboard.

Kanban roles

The entire team has a Kanban board. Some teams hire an agile coach, but in contrast to Scrum there is no "Kanban expert" who ensures that everything runs smoothly. It is the common task of the entire team to work together and to perform tasks on the board of directors.

Key metrics

Delivery time and lead time are important criteria for Kanban teams. Discuss the average time it takes to complete a task from start to finish. The improvement in absence time reflects the success of Kanban teams.

Cumulative Flowchart (CFD) is another analytical tool used by Kanban teams to understand the number of jobs in each case. CFDs identify specific bottlenecks that need to be addressed to improve productivity. Another way to deal with bottlenecks is through Work In Progress (WIP) restrictions. The current work limit limits the number of cards that can be placed in a column at the same time. Once it hits the web boundary, a tool like Jira Software covers that column and the team orders it to improve it.

Kanban vs scrum: What if you cannot choose?

Scrum and Kanban are "beautiful books". They work in a proven way that is difficult to combat. To borrow from another popular phrase, you might say, "Nobody gets fired for choosing Scrum."

But your decision does not have to be in black and white. Hundreds of teams use hybrid models influenced by Scrum and Kanban. At Jira Software, we wanted to help teams do this. That is why we have created team-led projects.

Team-led projects allow teams, as the name suggests, to choose the agile features that work for them. Whether Scrum, Kanban, or a combination of both. Instead of setting up a single framework on day one, team-managed projects allow you to gradually add stronger and more powerful features to know what works and what does not for your team.

You can confidently choose a Scrum or Kanban team and know that both models can meet the needs of your team.

Whatever you choose, stick with it for a while. Take some time out along the way and ask your team what was right and what was wrong. Taking the Scrum and Kanban exam and asking these questions will guide you on the path to blissful happiness.

Can Kanban and Scrum be used at the same time?

Kanban and Scrum can be used at the same time, most commonly by Scrum teams using Kanban. This method is known as “Scrumban”.

Scrumban is a workflow management approach that takes the structure of Scrum and combines it with the flexibility and the visual representation of Kanban. It can be used for teams who want to apply Scrum project management as a way of working and adopt the Kanban method as a way to visualize and continuously improve.

This method can also be used as an avenue for teams seeking to transition from Scrum to Kanban. Software development teams who may find an immediate shift too extreme can turn to Scrumban as it offers an easier transition period for teams. An example of the kind of projects Scrumban could work well for is maintenance ones such as a help desk or support assistance.

Conclusion

In conclusion to the Kanban vs Scrum discussion, it’s safe to say that they are different methodologies that appeal to different audiences. Where Scrum favors a more prescriptive process, Kanban leaves room for a more flexible workflow.

They both comply with agile principles but also have their own individual values and practices. Which side of the fence you sit on when it comes to Kanban vs Scrum really comes down to the kind of project your team has and what type of product you wish to deliver.

Reference list

There are many great newsgroups, resources, and other places for you to continue your journey. Here are some good places to hang out and learn more about agile software delivery and how it works:

- https://www.atlassian.com/agile/kanban/kanban-vs-scrum

Appendices

Brainhub: Lean, Agile and Scrum: A Simple Guide [2021], https://brainhub.eu/library/differences-lean-agile-scrum/.

Kanban vs Scrum | Atlassian, https://www.atlassian.com/agile/kanban/kanban-vs-scrum.

Kanban or scrum: which agile are you?, https://www.viastudy.com/2021/06/kanban-or-scrum-which-agile-are-you.html.