

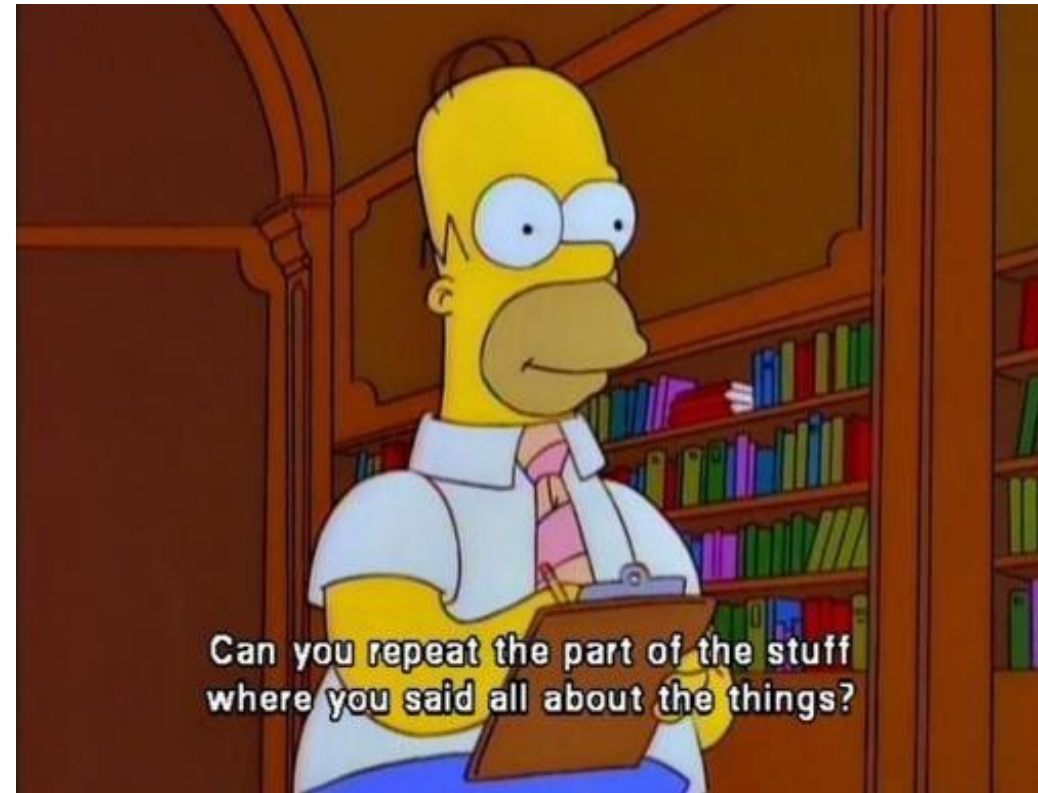
# USER STORIES & TASKS

**Content from Chapter 4 of “Head First Software Development”, Pilone et al.**

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# QUESTIONS FROM LAST CLASS?

- Planning
- Prioritization
- Velocity
  - Initial value?
- Burndown Chart
  - X vs. Y axis
  - Units



# AGENDA

- Review
  - Velocity
  - Burn-Down Chart
- User Stories
  - What to do with them
- Tasks
  - Estimating with tasks
  - Multitasking

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# REVIEW - VELOCITY

- Helps predict the actual time it will take to complete work
- Velocity is a number between 0 and 1.0

Take the days of work it will take you to develop a user story, or an iteration, or even an entire milestone...

days of work  
velocity

...and DIVIDE that number by your velocity, which should be between 0 and 1.0. Start with 0.7 on a new project as a good conservative estimate.

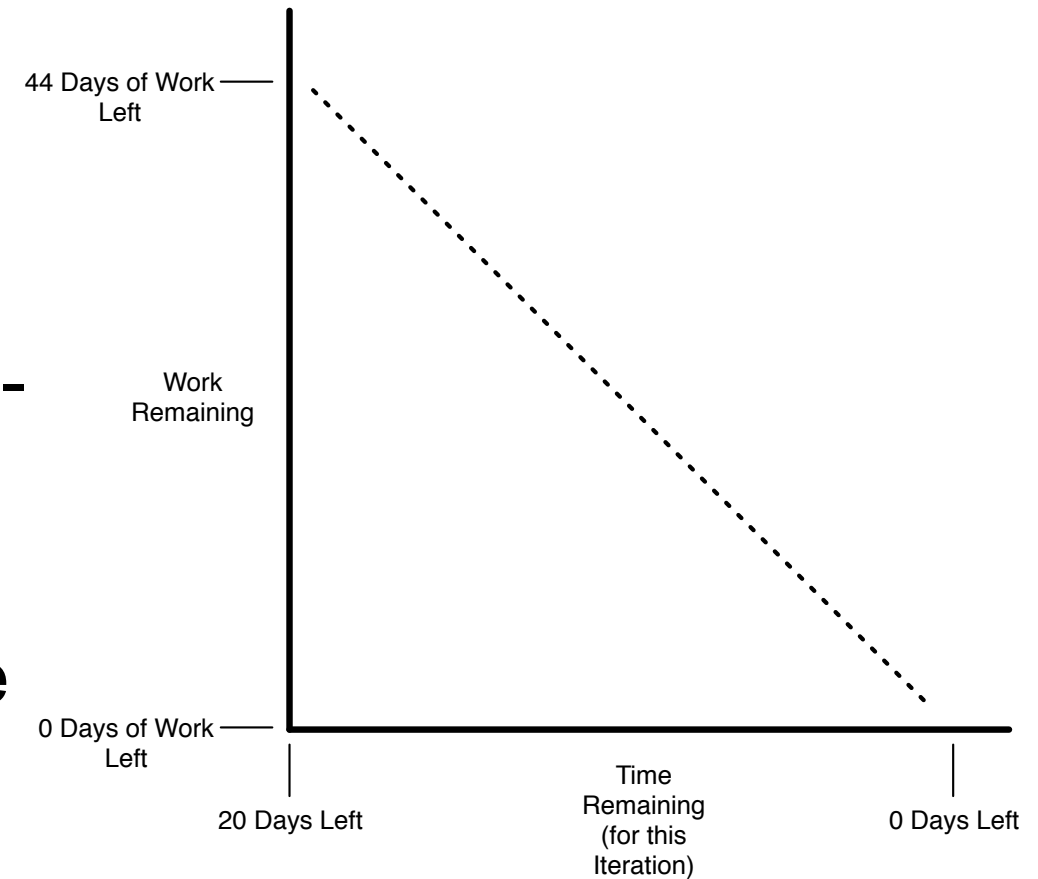
The result should always be BIGGER than the original days of work, to account for days of administration, holidays, etc.

days required to get work done

Seeing a trend? 30 days of a calendar month was really 20 days of work, and 20 days of work is really only about 15 days of productive time.

# REVIEW - BURN-DOWN

- Chart used to visually show progress and may help to reprioritize tasks
- The dotted line shown on the *Burn-Down Chart* represents the ideal burn-down rate.
- What it means for an iteration if you are plotting your burn-down *below* the dotted line?

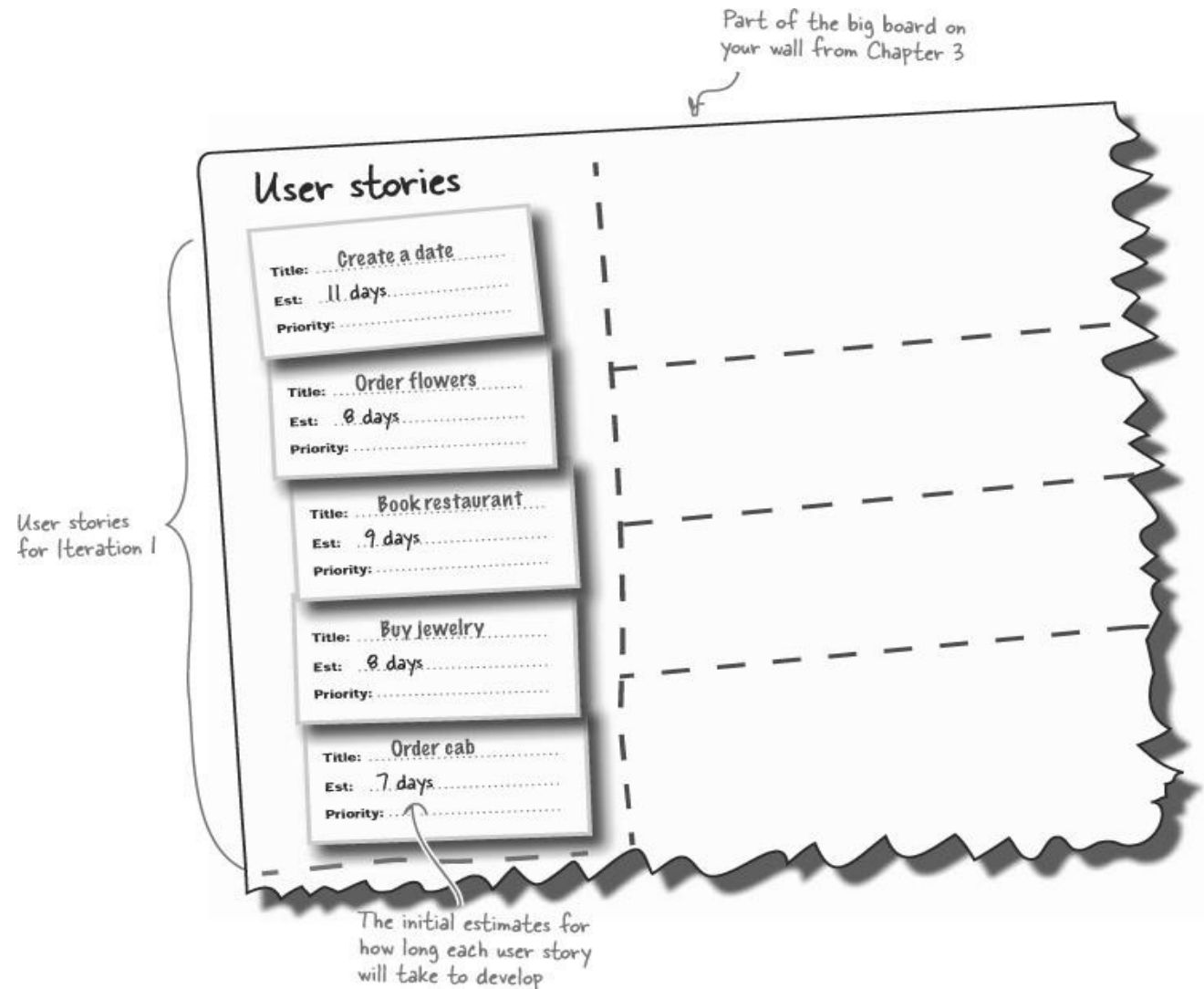


# AGENDA

- Review
  - Velocity
  - Burn-Down Chart
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  - What to do with them
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# THE BIG BOARD

- We Have Our Stories, Now What?





# JUST ASSIGN DEVELOPERS FOR EACH STORY?

- No!
- Why?



Wait a second, we can't just assign user stories to developers; things aren't that simple! Some of those user stories have to happen before others, and what if I want more than one developer on a single story?

# GRANULARITY OF WORK VS. STORIES

- User stories are for users.
  - Described what the software needs to do.
- Coding may need to break down stories
  - Each story consists of Tasks.
  - Task = small bit of functionality
  - Set of tasks = 1 user story.

# AGENDA

- Review
  - Velocity
  - Burn-Down Chart
- User Stories
  - What to do with them
- **Tasks**
  - Estimating with tasks
  - Multitasking

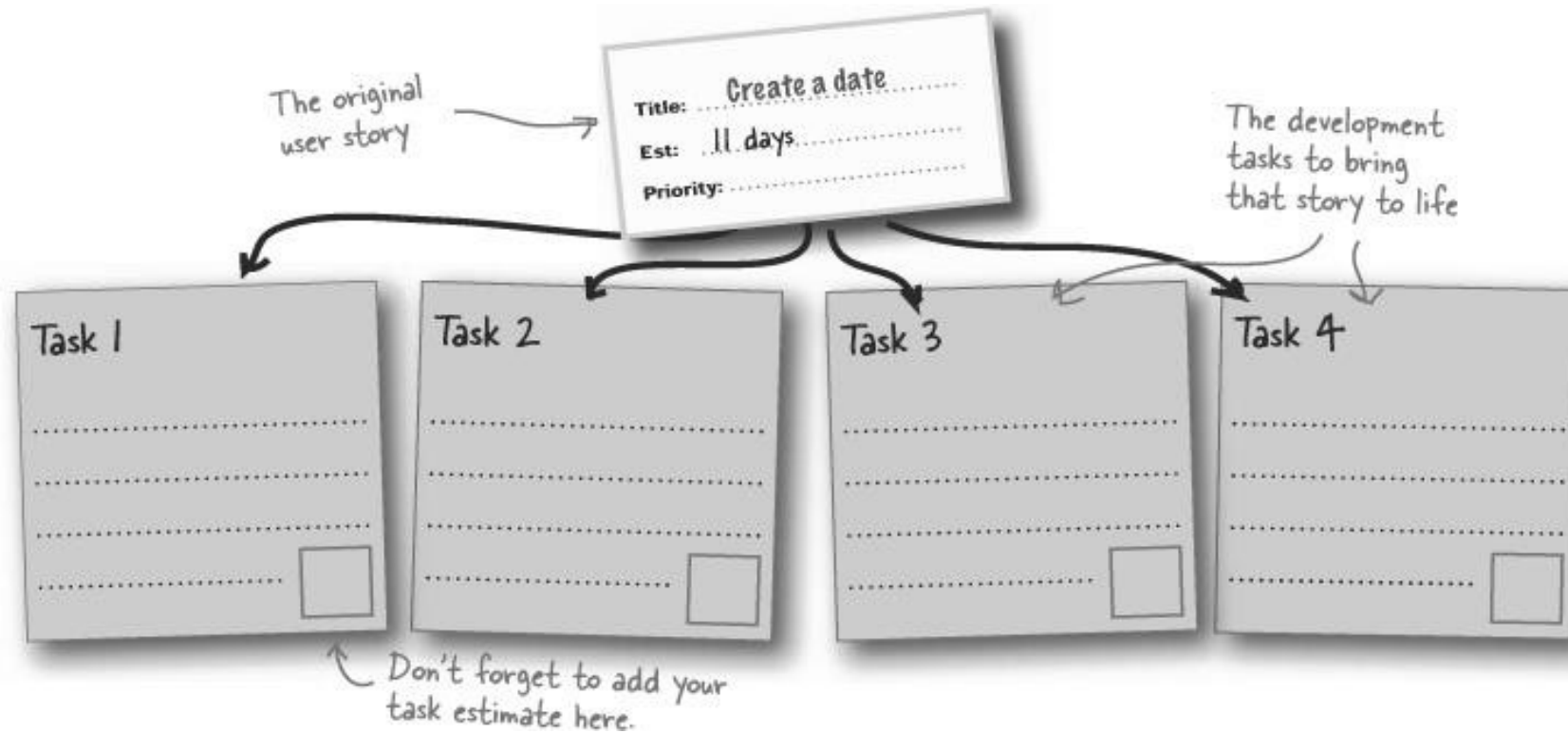
# TASKS

- Specific pieces of development work for 1 developer (or pair programming group)
- Tasks each have
  - Title
  - Rough description (of how task will be completed)
  - Estimate -> Planning Poker!



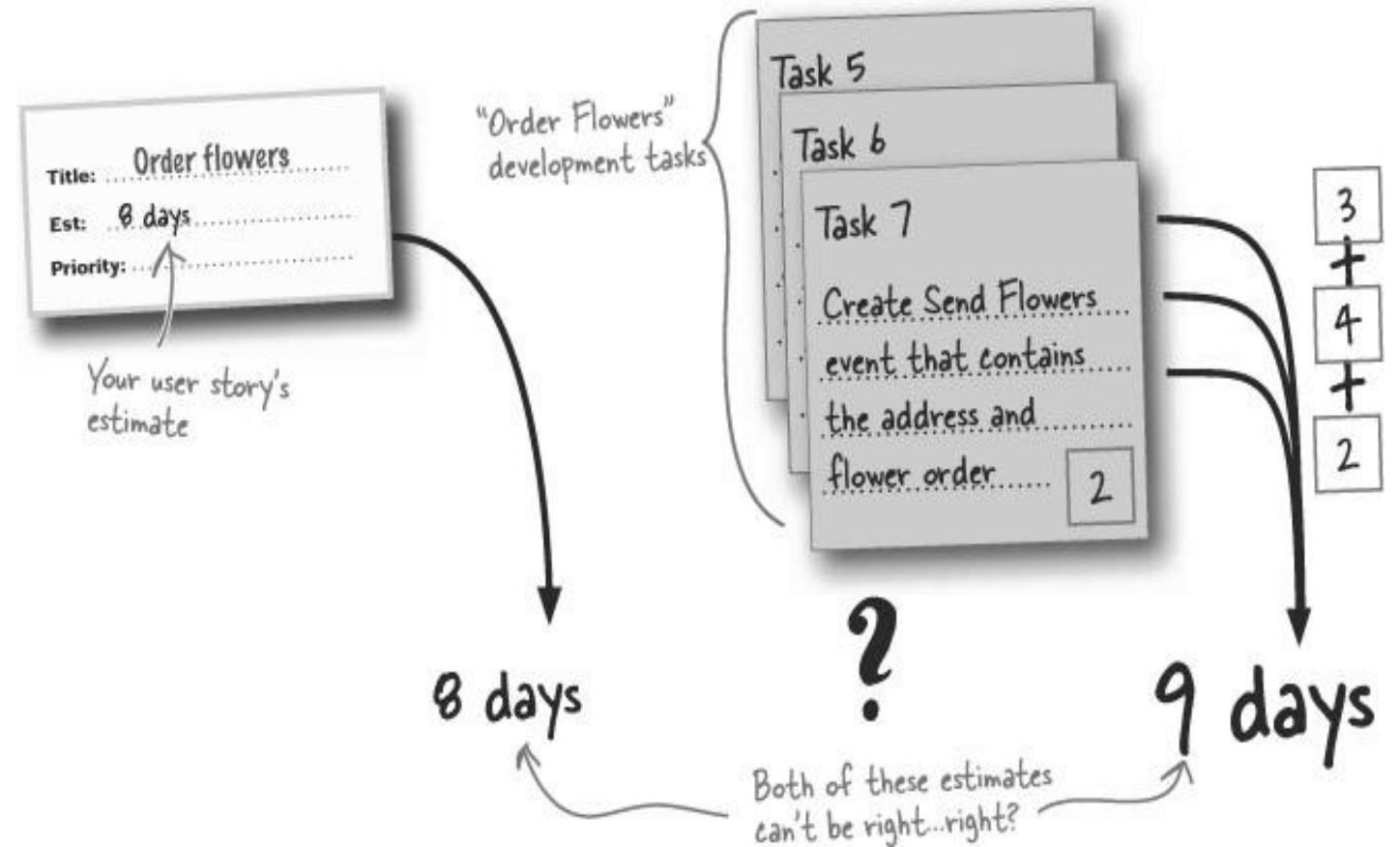
# EXAMPLE EXERCISE

- User Story: Creating a date (in a desktop day/date planner)



# BEFORE THAT THOUGH

- We are now breaking down our estimates
- What if they do not correspond to total estimate of story?



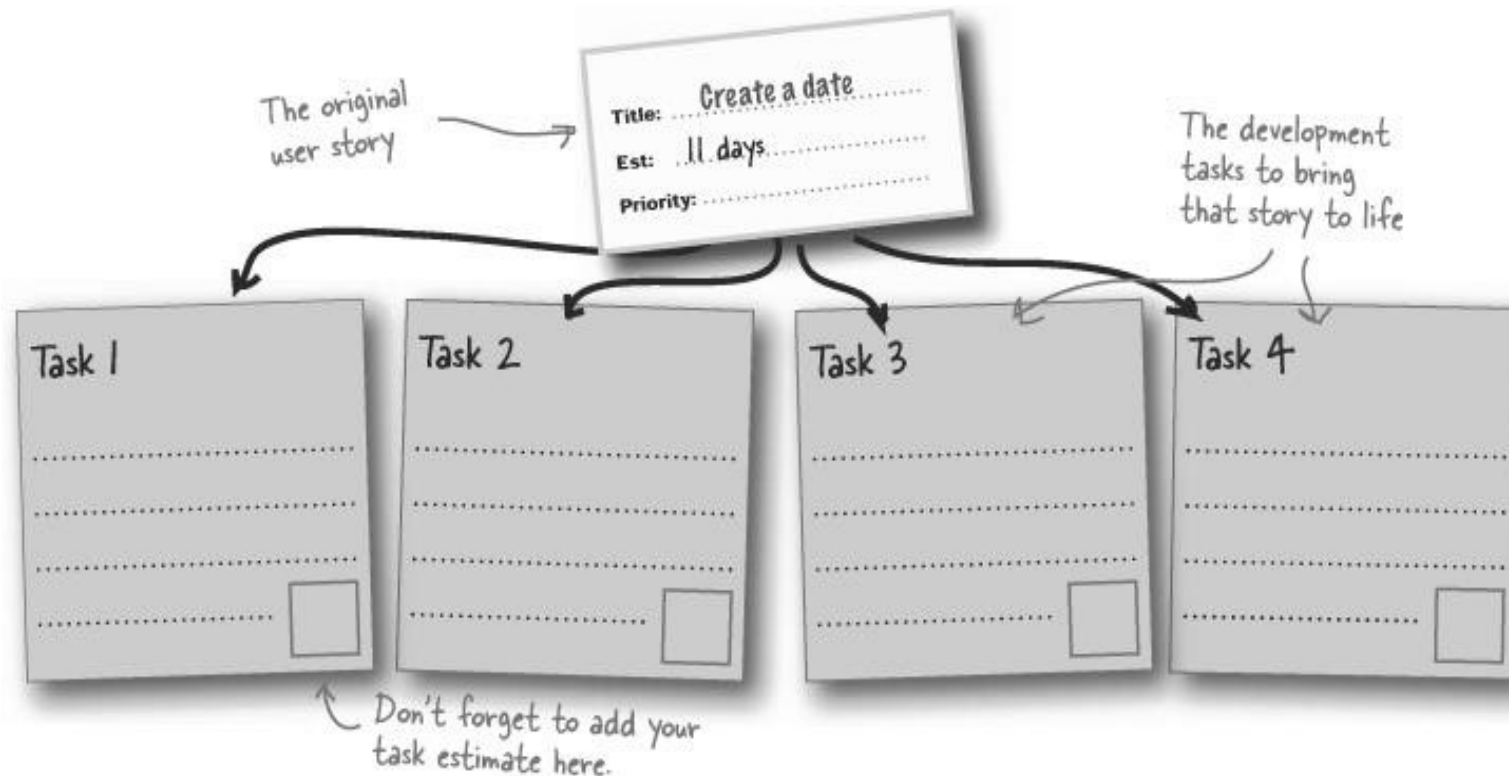
# TASK ESTIMATES ADD CONFIDENCE

- Tasks are another level of detail (less abstract)
- Always best to rely on task estimates
  - Give that to your customer originally
- Add confidence to the story estimates. Earlier >>>



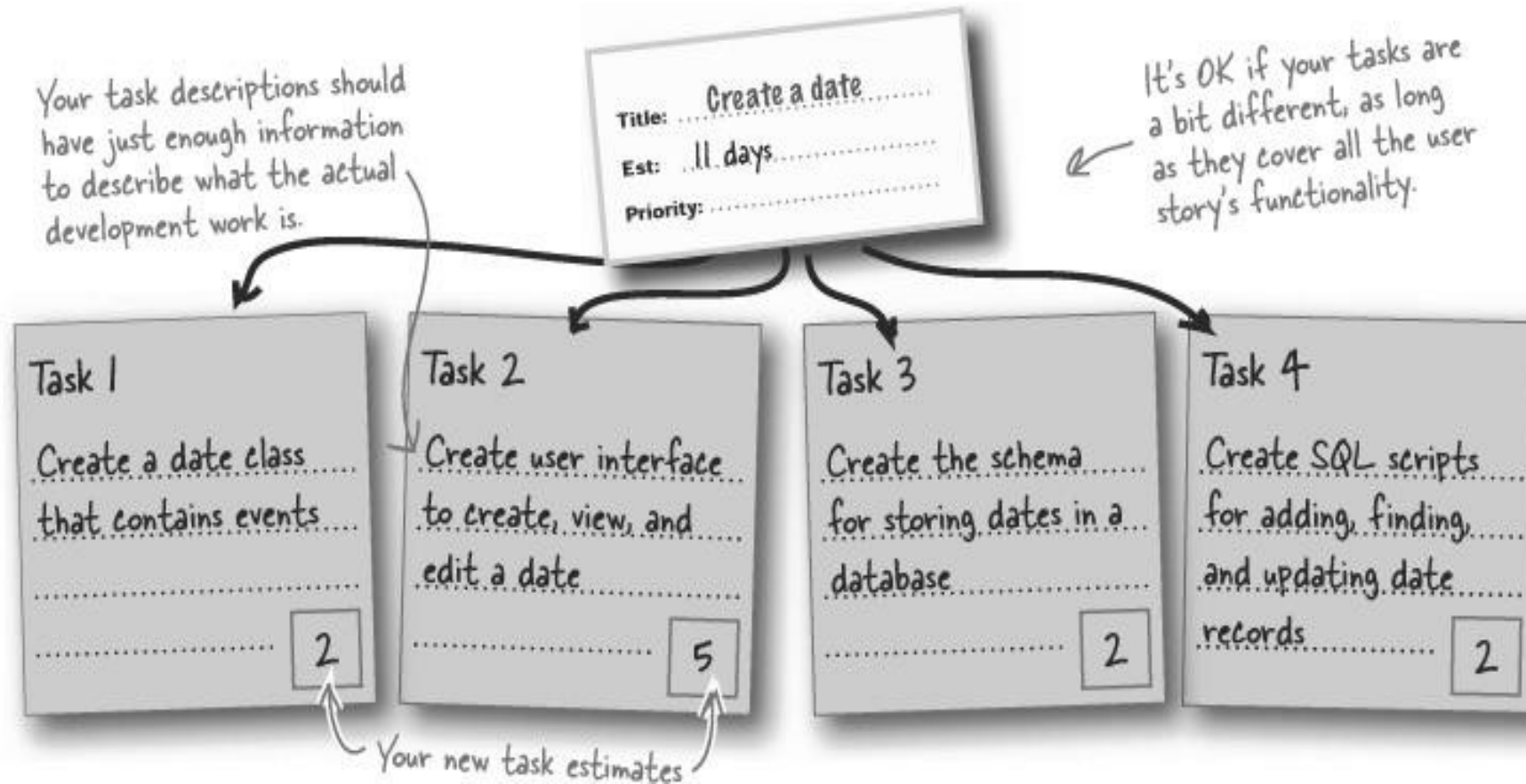
# EXAMPLE EXERCISE WITH PLANNING POKER

- User Story: Creating a date (in a desktop day/date planner)



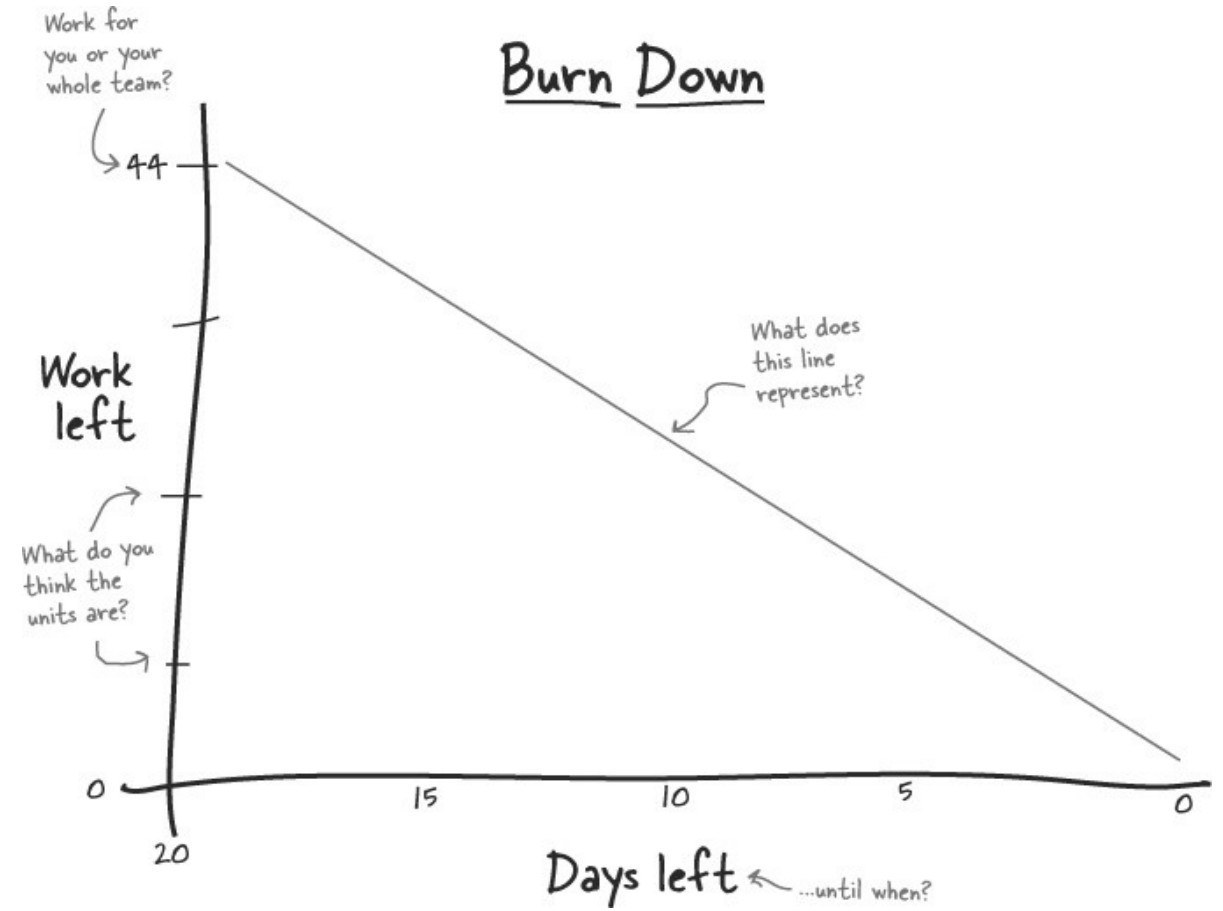


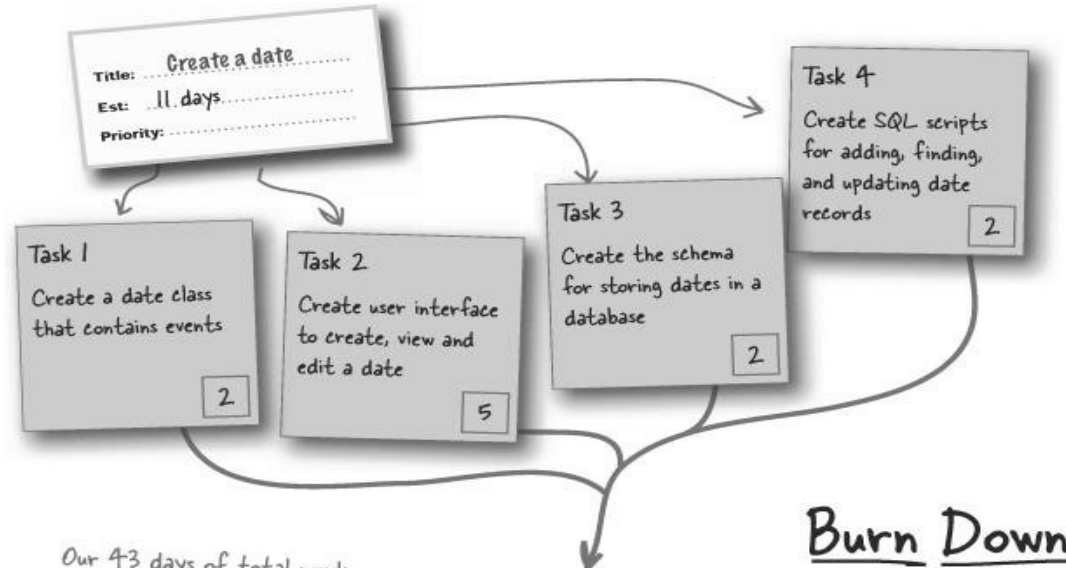
# SAMPLE SOLUTION



# BURN DOWN IS BACK

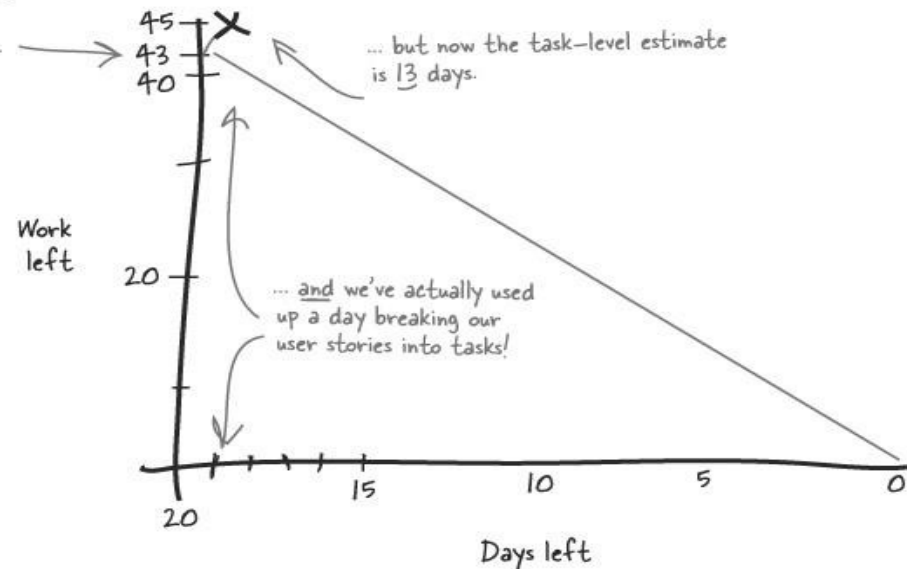
- Track **only** the work left
  - Every time there's work or estimate review.

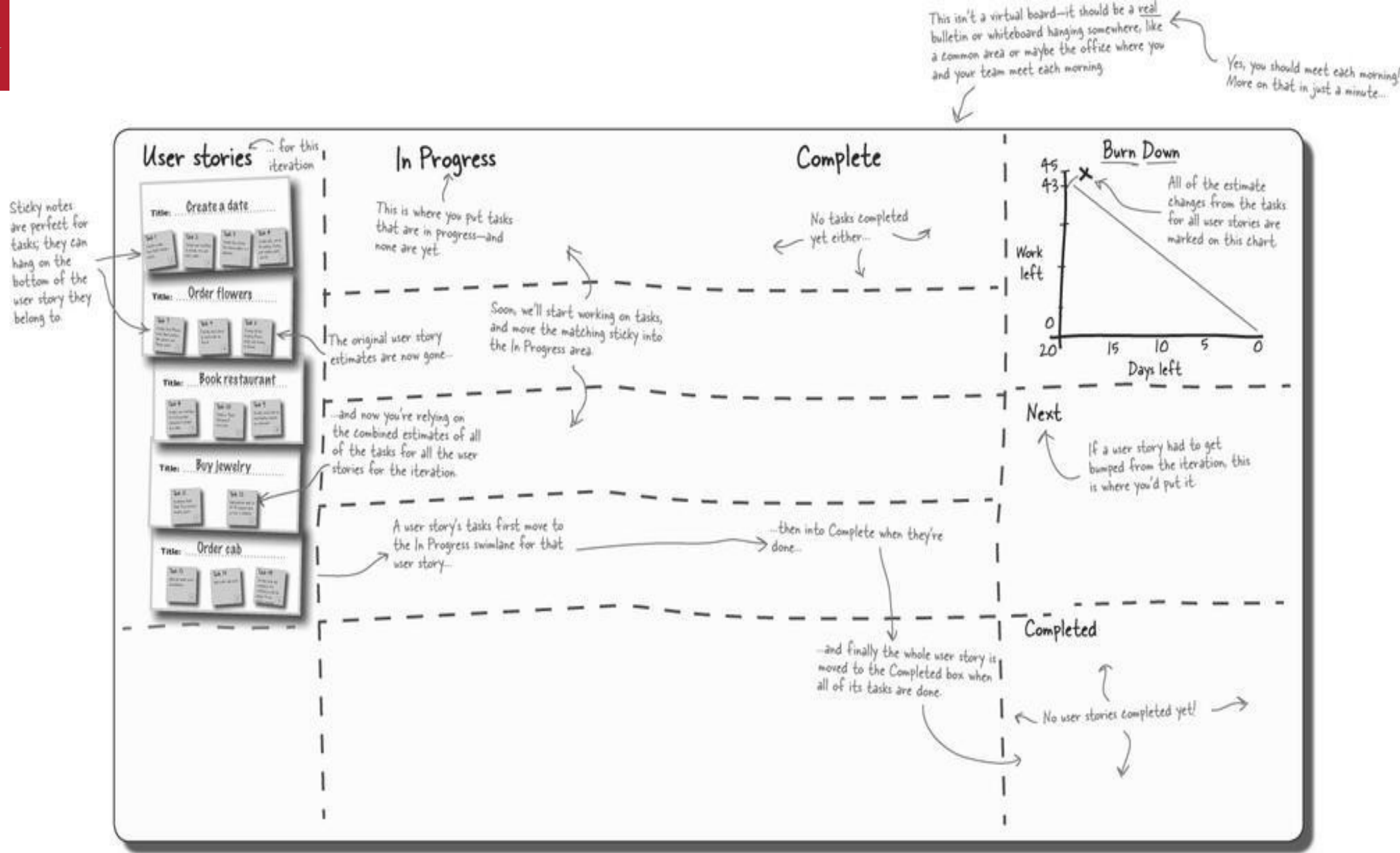




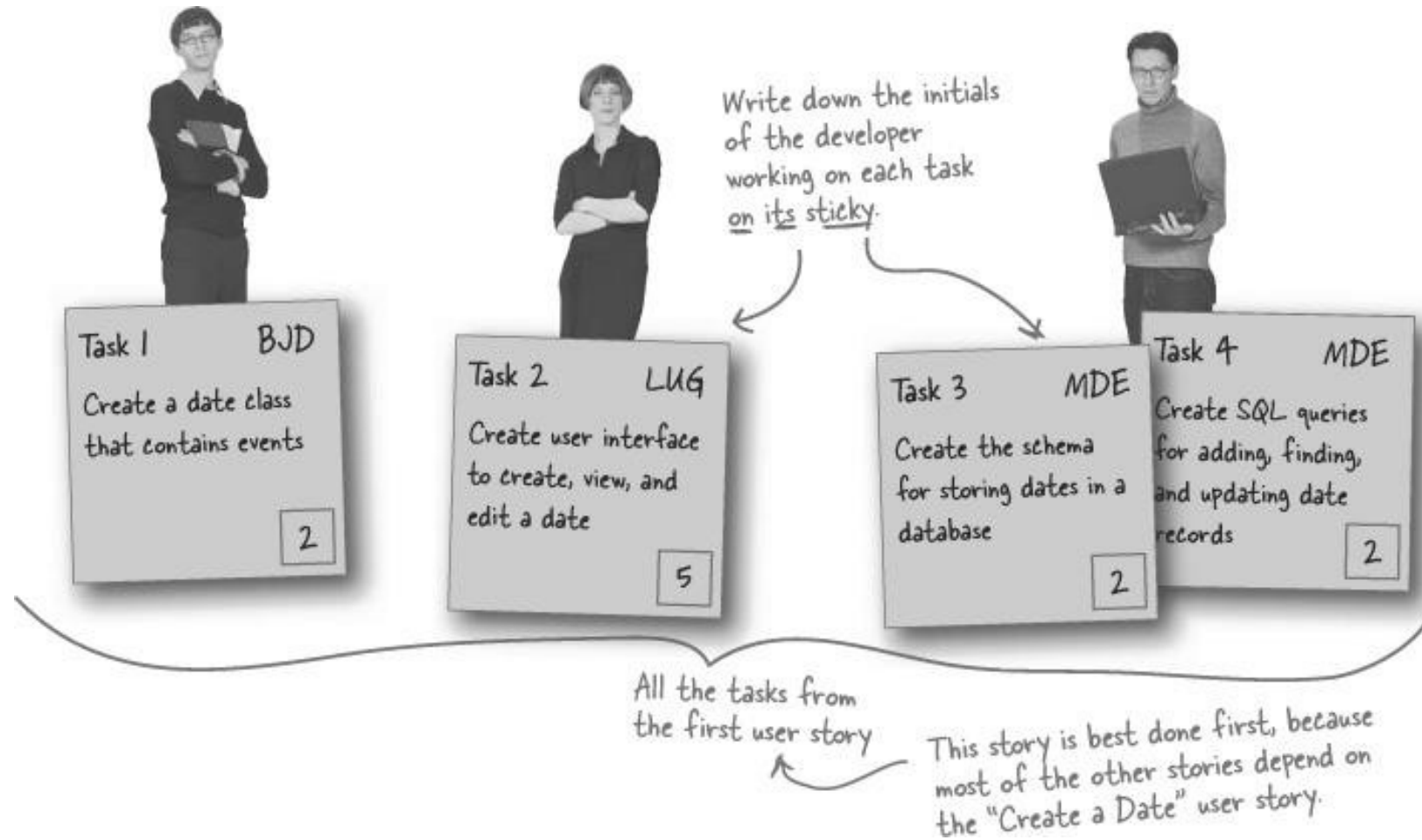
Our 43 days of total work assumed 11 days for the Create a Date user story...

## Burn Down



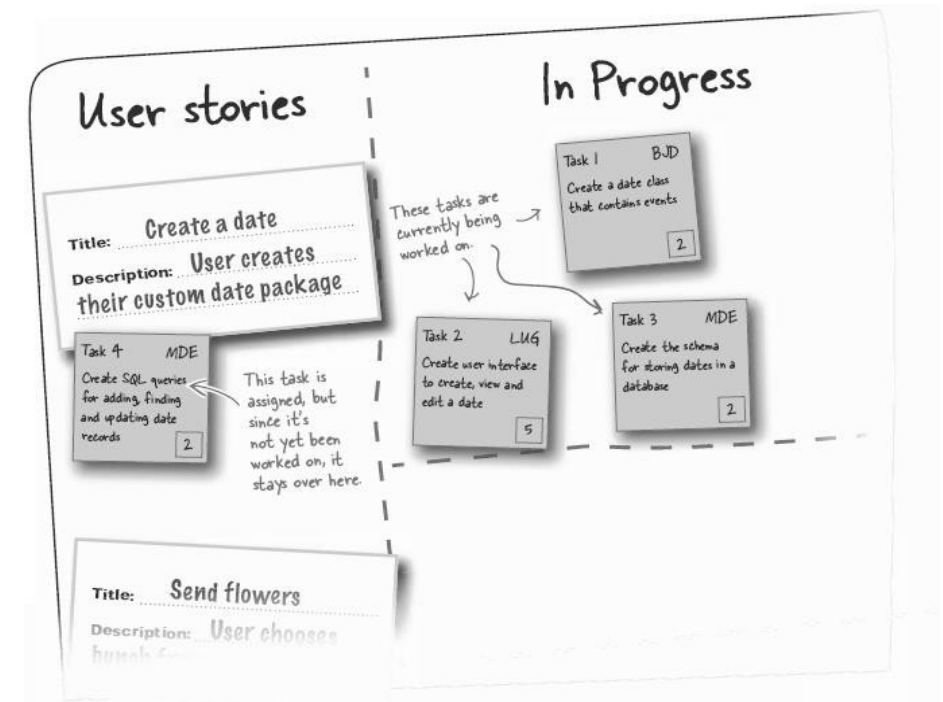


# GOT TO WORK!



# IN PROGRESS

- In progress must only be designated when work is actually started.
  - Board is only as useful as it is precise.
- Move around sticky notes accordingly.
- Board  $\sim$  reality





# MULTITASKING

- Sometimes tasks are related
  - Overlap => more work to complete independently.
- SOMEtimes working on both is the best option.
  - Work completed in one task can inform decisions for another task.
  - More efficient to work on both tasks at the same time.
- Try to double up tasks that are related
- Don't double up on tasks that have large estimates though



# STANDUP MEETINGS – STANDING >> SITTING

- A meeting so quick don't even need to sit
- Includes
  - Tracking progress
  - Update burn-down rate
  - Update tasks (completed or not)
  - Talk about yesterday and today
  - Bring up issues
- Last between 5 and 15 minutes
  - How not to... : <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=oLmDe8pAc6I>



# PLAN FOR THE UNEXPECTED

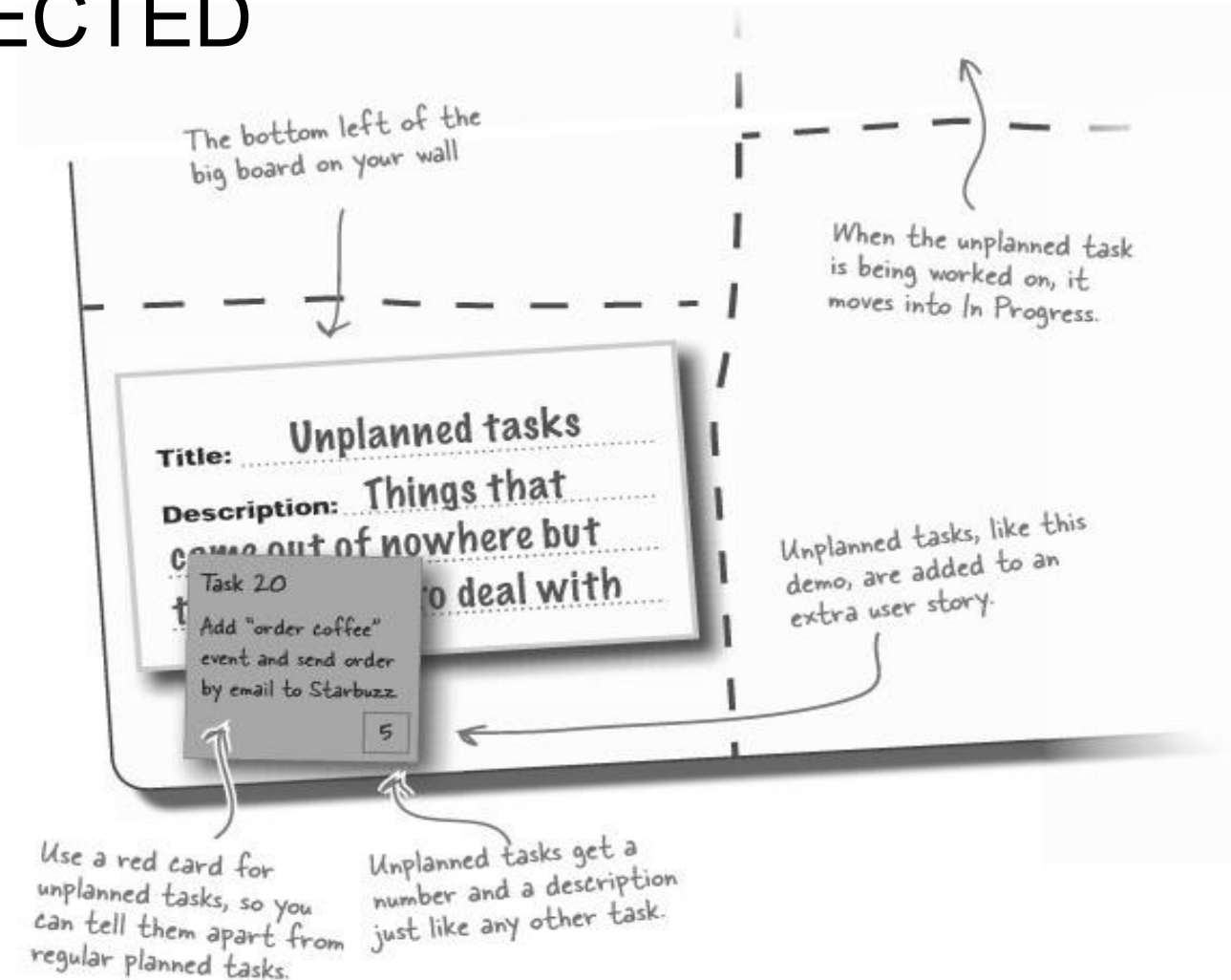


"Before you begin, I'd like to thank you for coming in early to do this on such short notice."



# PLAN FOR THE UNEXPECTED

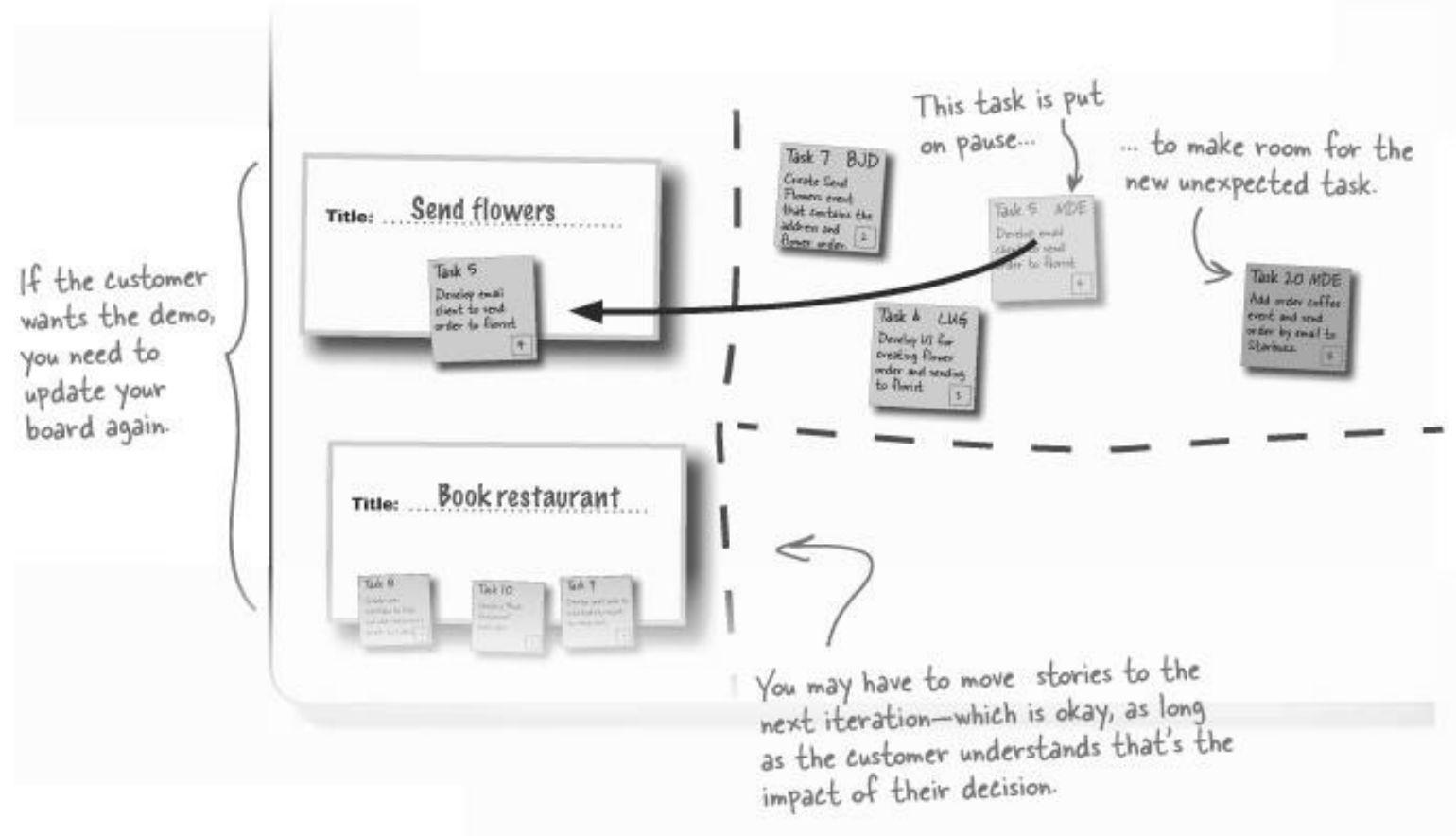
- Bottom left of the big board allocated for “Unplanned tasks”



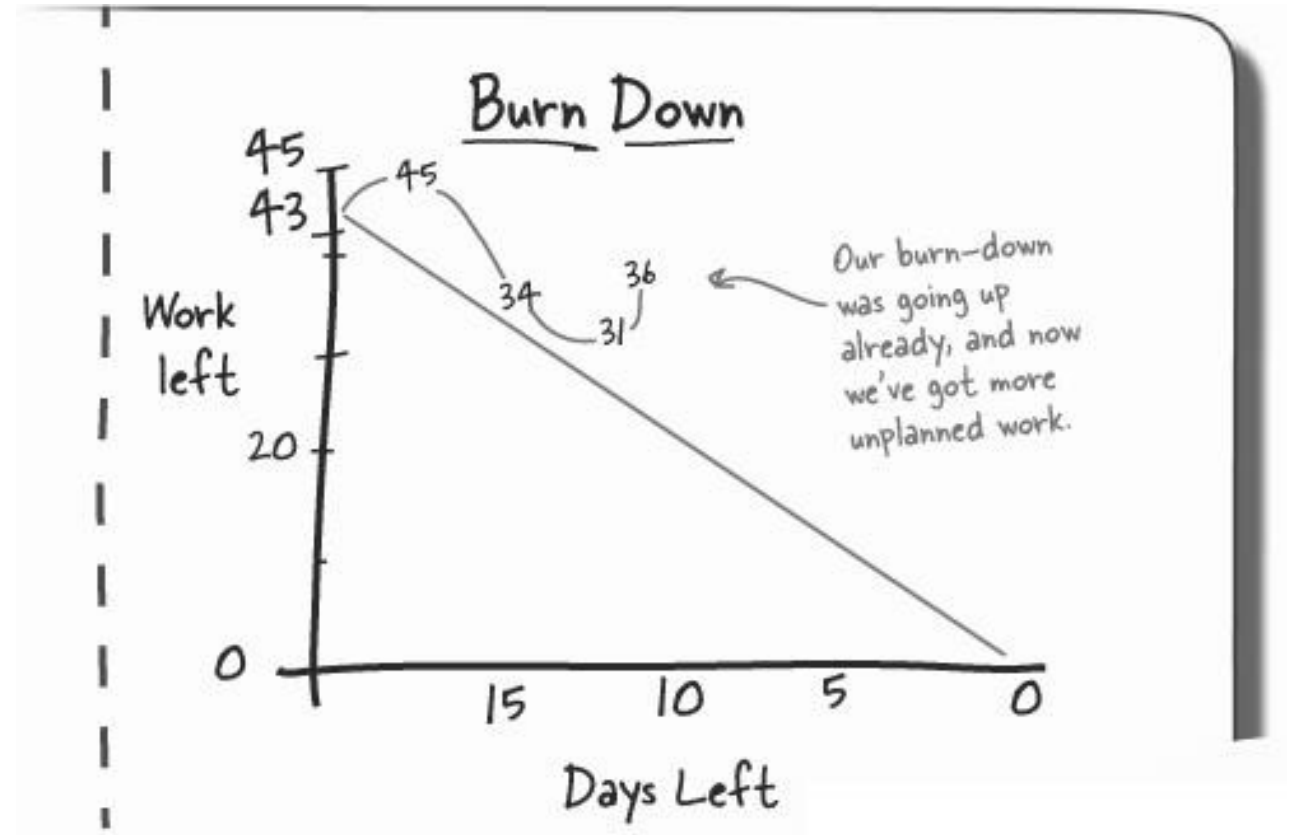
# PLAN FOR THE UNEXPECTED – TALK TO THE CUSTOMER

- Let the customer reset the priority
  - Estimate the amount of work the new task will take
  - Explain how it will affect the schedule.
  
- Give them all the information
  - Let them decide.
  - Not the end of the world. Just need to make sure customer understands impact

# PLAN FOR THE UNEXPECTED – TALK TO THE CUSTOMER



# BURNDOWN RATE IMPACT



# WHAT ABOUT VELOCITY + UNPLANNED?

- Well, we originally had

Remember this equation from Chapter 3?

$$3 \times 20 \times 0.7 = 42$$

The number of people in your team

Your team's first pass velocity, which is actually a guess at this point

The amount of work in days that your team can handle in one iteration

- So why not...

$$3 \times 20 - 42 = 18$$

These are the possible days we could have, if everyone worked at 100% velocity...

# WHAT ABOUT VELOCITY + UNPLANNED?

- Not applicable here.
- Velocity gauges team performance, not handling unplanned tasks.
- That “float” disappears quickly
  - Accidents/delays
  - Medical/personal
  - Daily standup meetings
- Float is work time, not actual time!
- Velocity can help (pick up the pace) but won't fix all of it.
- Velocity is NOT a substitute for good estimation; it's a way of factoring in the real-world performance of you and your team.

# PROJECT AWARENESS

- Customer knows where you are
- You know where you are
  - Successful software development entails knowing where you are
  - With an understanding of your progress and challenges, you can keep your customer in the loop, and deliver software when it's needed.
- Q4U
  - Contrast with Big Bang/Waterfall?





# TODAY'S CLASS TAKEAWAY

What is the relationship between stories and tasks?

What should we do with our stories before estimating/planning poker?

Why does velocity help us not plan for the unexpected?

# NEXT TIME - DESIGN

- Input
  - Requirements
- Output
  - Models and artifacts that record major design decisions

