

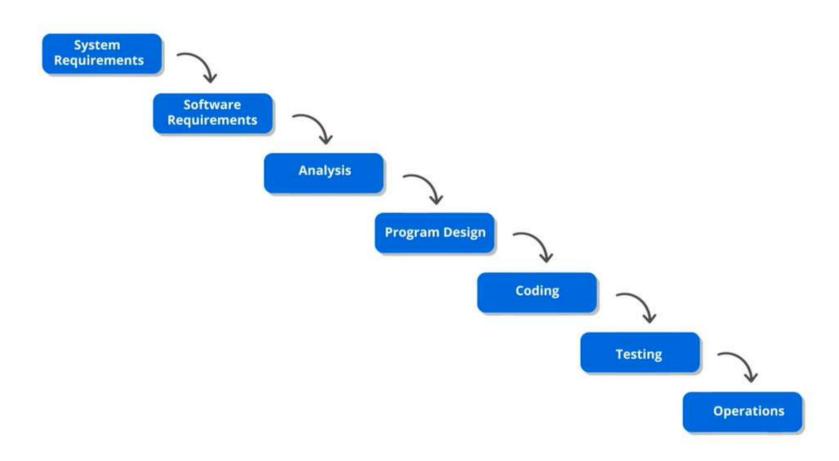
## **Agile Manifesto**

#### Statement of Value

Individuals and<br/>InteractionsOverProcesses and ToolsWorking SoftwareOverComprehensive<br/>DocumentationCustomer CollaborationOverContract NegotiationResponding to ChangeOverFollowing a Plan

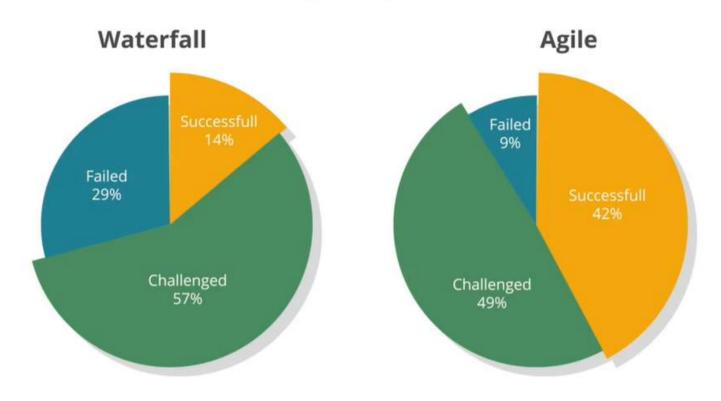


### **The Waterfall Method**



## **Waterfall Vs. Agile**

#### The Standish Group Study—CHAOS Manifesto



CHAOS Project Database—2002 to 2010



## **Waterfall Vs. Agile**

#### The Standish Group Study—CHAOS Manifesto

**Project Success** 





## **Agile—Key Features**













**Time Boxes**Predetermined amount of time never to be exceeded by the team

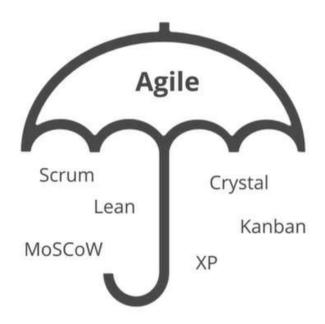
**Metrics for Agile Projects—Escaped Defects** 

Defects that were not found by, or ones that escaped from, the quality assurance team, but found by the customer.





# **Agile Methods**

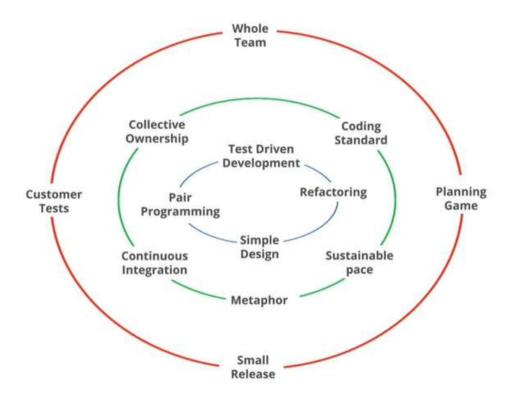


All Agile methods use the Agile Manifesto as their fundamental guidance.



## **Agile Methods—Extreme Programming (XP)**

Developed the practices of continuous integration and pair programming





# **Agile Methods—Crystal**

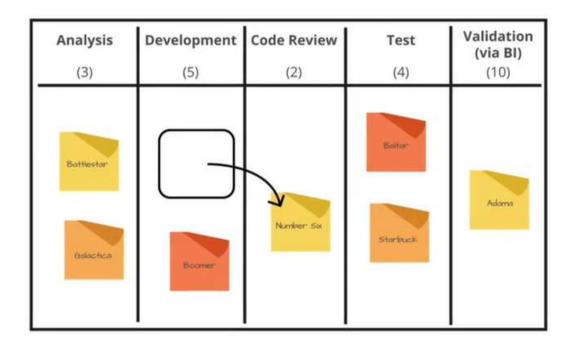
Pioneered "Osmotic Communication"—Indirect information transfer through overhearing conversations around you

	Crystal Methodologies				
	Clear	Yellow	Orange	Red	Maroon
Life(L)	L6	L20	L40	L80	L200
Essential Money (E)	E6	E20	E40	E80	E200
Discretionary Money (D)	D6	D20	D40	D80	D200
Comfort (C)	C6	C20	C40	C80	C200
	1 to 6	7 to 20	21 to 40	41 to 80	81 to 200
	Essential Money (E) Discretionary Money (D)	Life(L) L6  Essential Money (E) E6  Discretionary Money (D) D6  Comfort (C) C6	Life(L)  Life(L)  Essential Money (E)  Discretionary Money (D)  Comfort (C)  C6  C20	Life(L)  L6  L20  L40  Essential Money (E)  Discretionary Money (D)  Comfort (C)  C6  C20  C40	Life(L)  L6  L20  L40  L80  Essential Money (E)  Discretionary Money (D)  Comfort (C)  C6  C20  C40  C80



## **Agile Methods—Kanban**

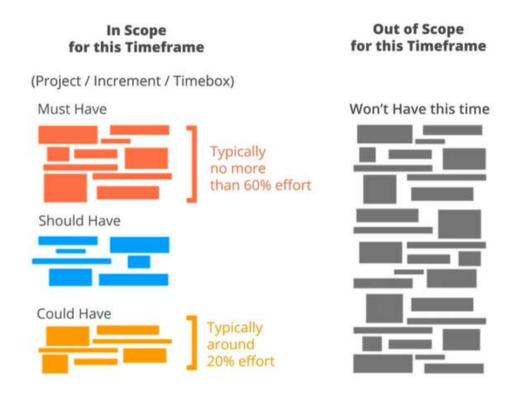
A work and workflow visualization tool that enables you to optimize the workflow





### Agile Methods—MoSCoW

A prioritization tool used in Scrum, which was developed as a part of Dynamic Systems Development Model



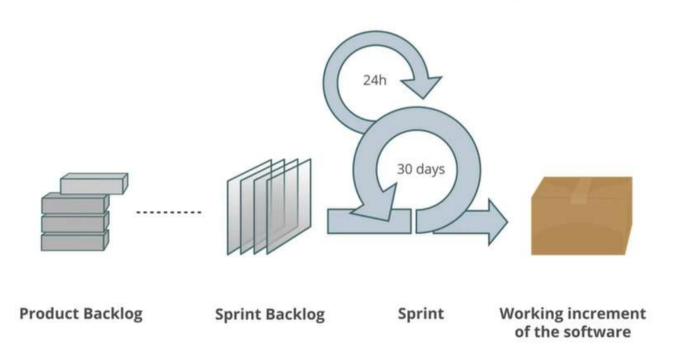


#### **Scrum Definition**

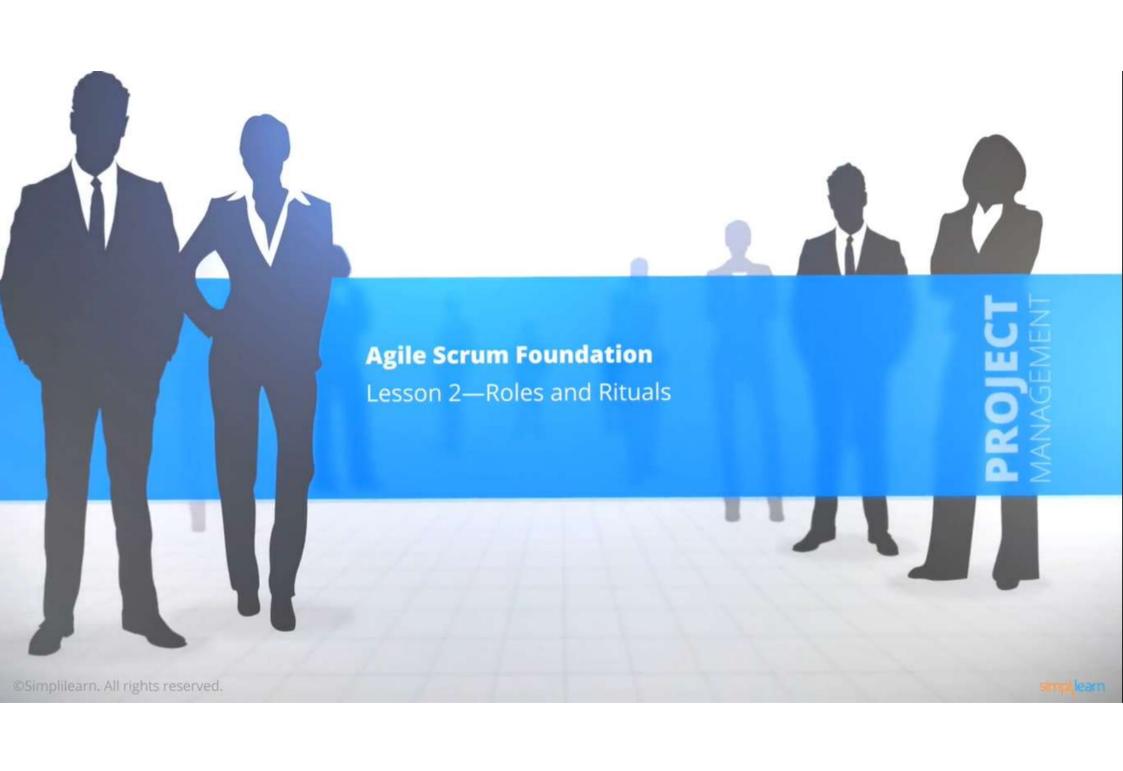
A lightweight framework designed to manage complex product development

Promotes developing products of the highest possible value

in an iterative and incremental way







# Scrum Roles







#### **Defines**

Project's Vision

Requirements

Priorities

# Scrum Roles







Size: 6±3

Self-organizing

Determines the best way to meet the goals of the Product Owner



# Scrum Roles



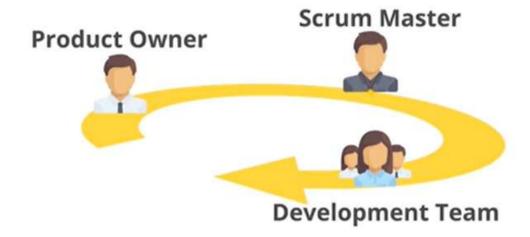




Assists the Product Owner and the Development Team to meet the goals

# Scrum Team

- Self-organizing and cross-functional
- Choose the best way to accomplish their work
- Deliver project results iteratively and incrementally



#### **Scrum Team—Product Owner**

- ✓ Create and manage the Product Backlog
- Openine the scope of the project



**Product Owner** 

#### **Scrum Team—Scrum Master**

- Find techniques for effective Product Backlog Management
- Facilitate the creation of Product Backlog items
- Facilitate Scrum events
- Maximize Return On Investment (ROI) for the product



#### **Scrum Team—Scrum Master**

- Coach and mentor the team in self-organization and cross-functionality
- Remove obstacles to the team's progress
- Facilitate Scrum events
- Coach the best Scrum practices



### Scrum Team—Development Team

Deliver a potentially releasable piece of the product at the end of each Sprint

Structured and empowered to organize and manage their work



### **Scrum Team—Development Team**

#### **Characteristics:**

- Self-organizing
- Cross-functional
- No sub-team concept
- ✓ Takes accountability as a team

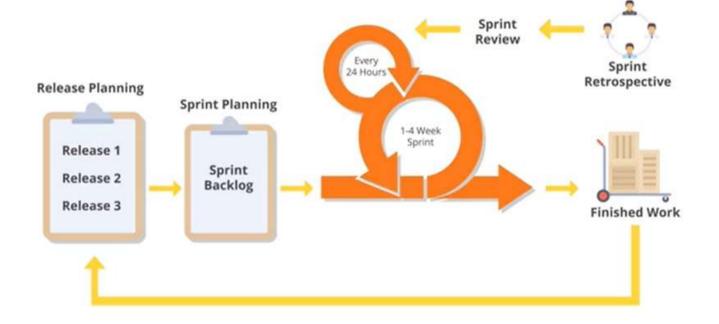


**Development Team** 

## **Scrum Rituals**

#### **Main Scrum Events**

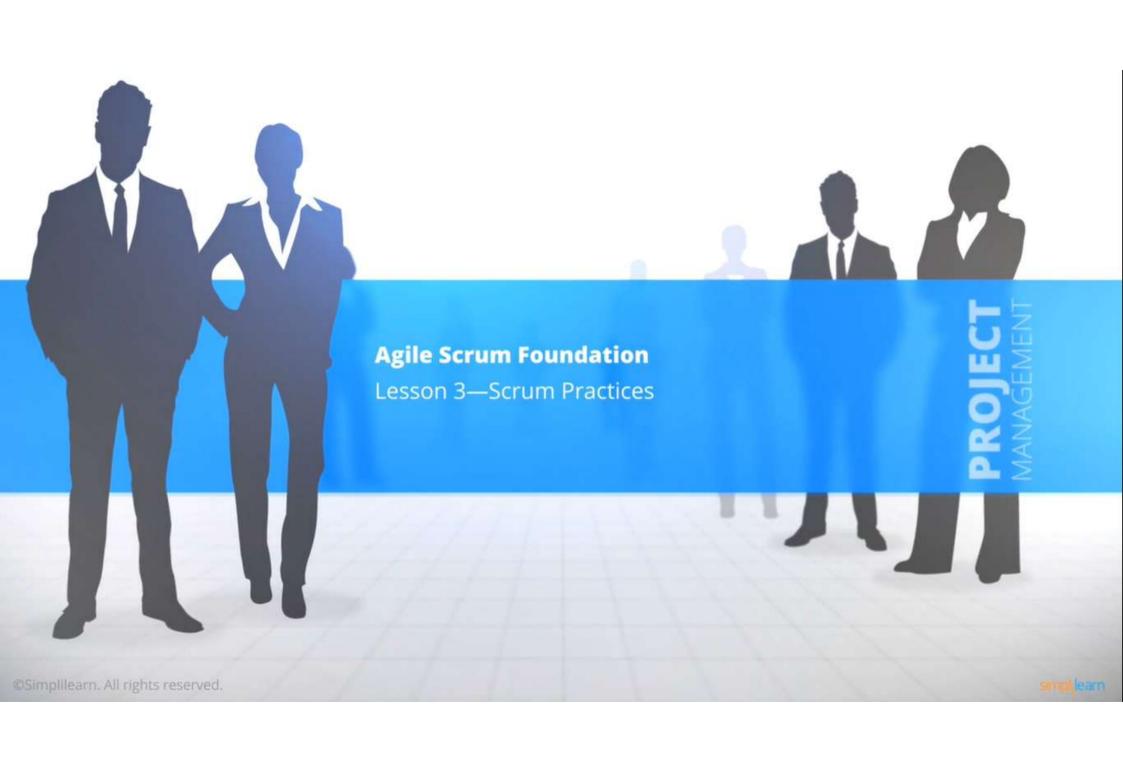
- Sprint
- Sprint Planning Meeting
- O Daily Scrum
- Sprint Review
- Sprint Retrospective



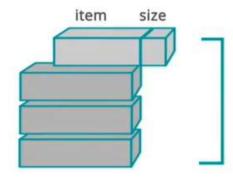


# **Scrum Rituals—Sprint Planning Meeting**

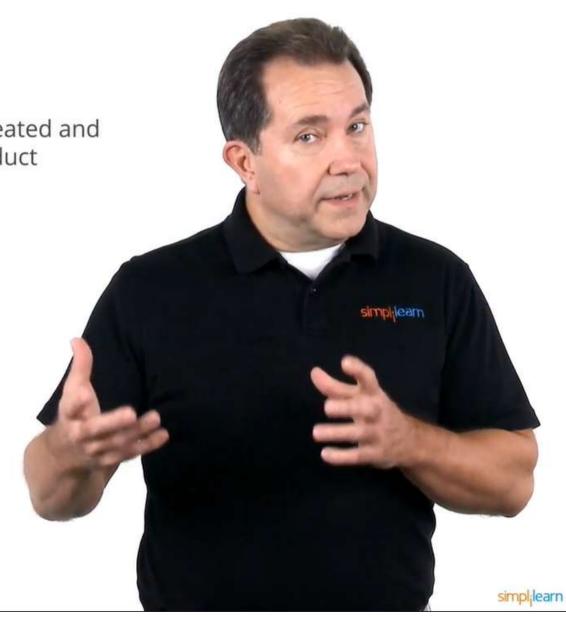


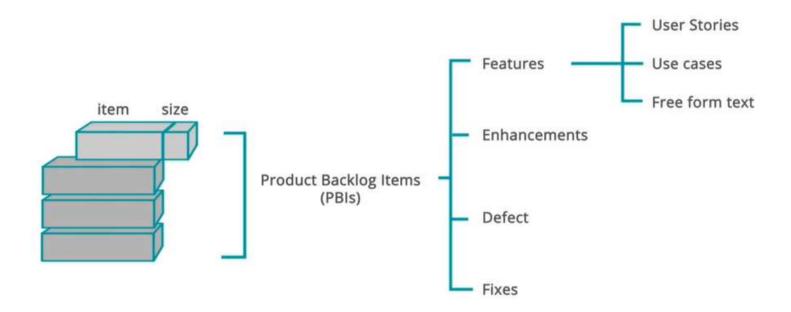


A prioritized list of "requirements" that is created and maintained by the Product Owner for a product



Product Backlog Items (PBIs)







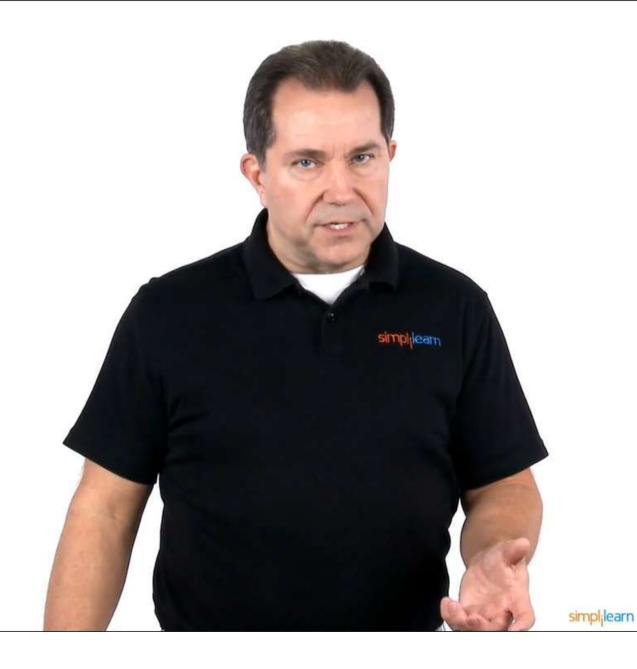
#### Identifies Non-functional and Risk Items

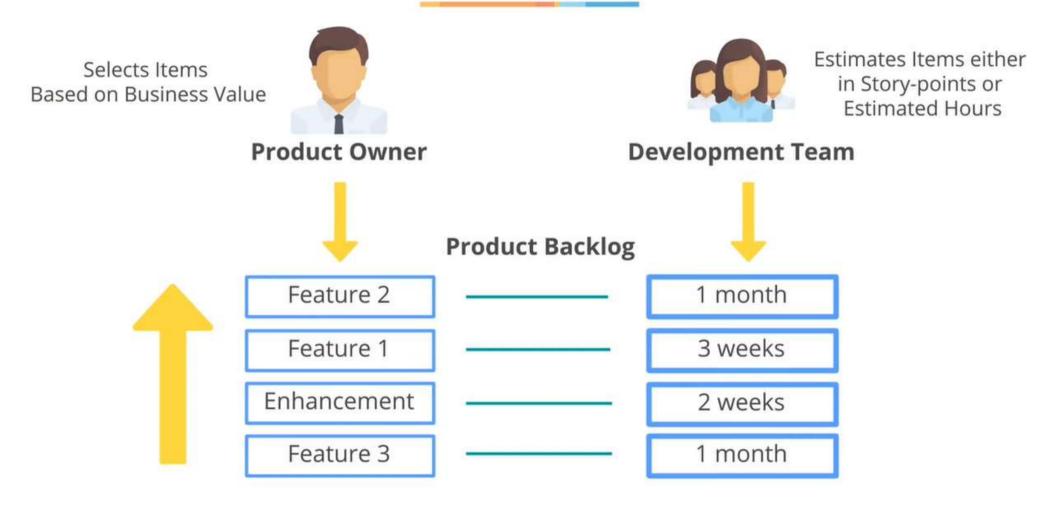
Feature 1

Feature 2

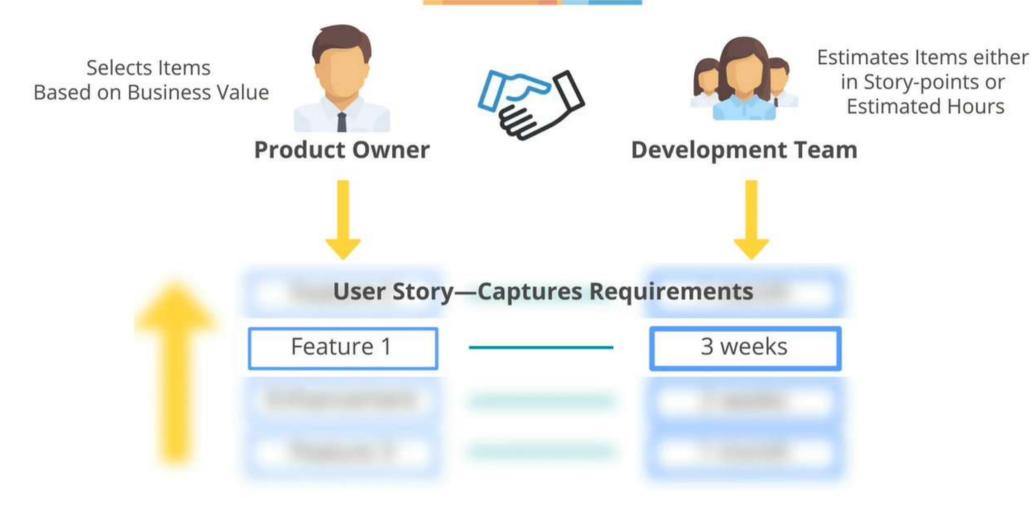
Enhancement

Feature 3











#	Backlog Item (User Story)	Story Point	
1	As a Teller I want to be able to find clients by last name, so that I can find their profile faster	4	
2	As a System Admin I want to be able to configure user setting so that I can control access	2	
3	As a System Administrator I want to be able to add new users when required so that	2	
4	As a Data Entry Clerk I want the system to automatically check my spelling so that	1	







# **Sprint Backlog**

### The Development Team considers:



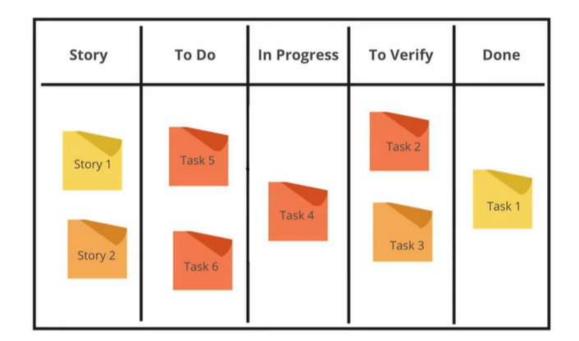
Dependencies

Constraints



# **Task Board**

A work visualization tool that provides high visibility of the progress and status of the Sprint





# Time-boxing

All events are Time-boxed.

#### Critical for:

- Occition improvement
- Oetermining the team's velocity
- Improving collaboration



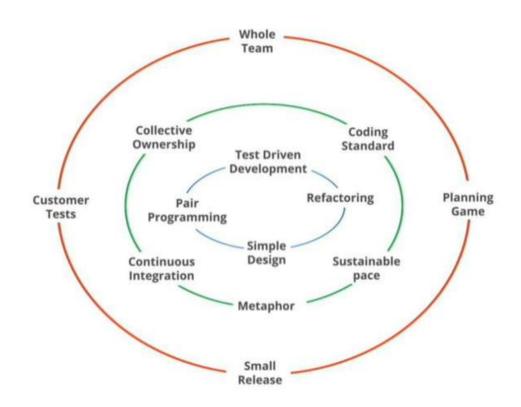
# **Time-boxing**

Maximum Duration:		
Sprint	2 to 4 weeks	
Sprint Planning	2 hours for each week of the Sprint	
Daily Scrums	15 minutes	
Sprint Reviews	1 hour for each week of the Sprint	
Sprint Retrospective	45 minutes for each week of the Sprint	



#### **Extreme Programming (XP)**

- Reduce the high cost of the changing requirements
- Establish strong engineering practices in order to improve software quality





# **Extreme Programming (XP)**

XP Practices used in Scrum include:

- Test Driven Development
- Ontinuous Integration
- Iteration (Sprint)
- User Stories



## **Extreme Programming (XP)—Code Refactoring**

A process of restructuring existing computer code—changing the factoring—without changing its external behavior



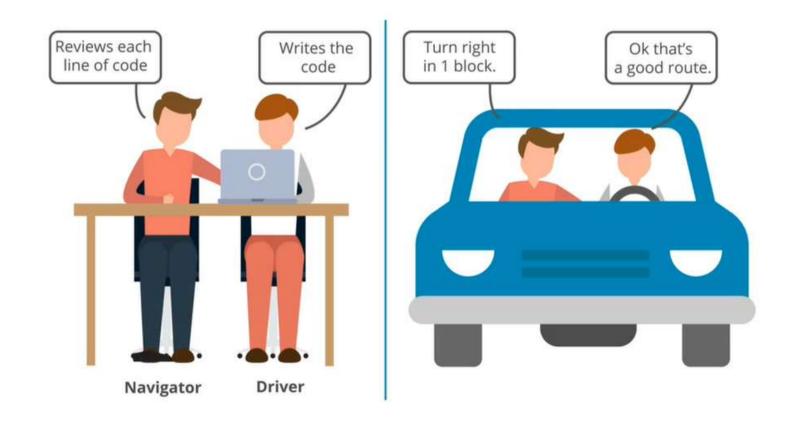
#### **Extreme Programming (XP)—Code Refactoring**

- Improves the nonfunctional attributes of the software
- Simplifies code

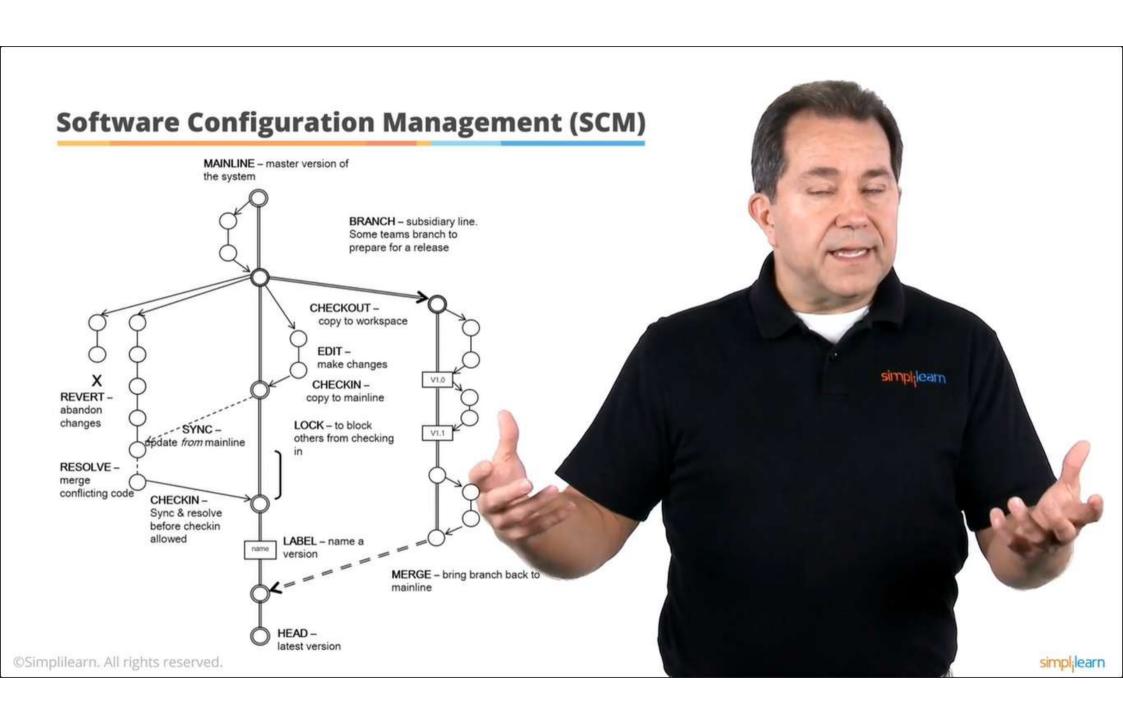




### **Extreme Programming (XP)—Pair Programming**

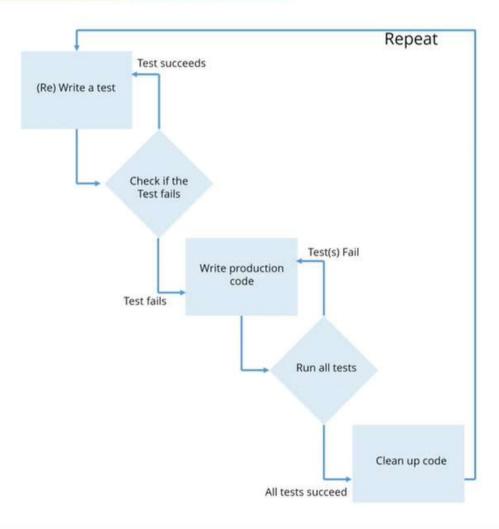






#### **Test-Driven Development (TDD)**

Developers first write the test, then write the code; this satisfies the conditions of the test





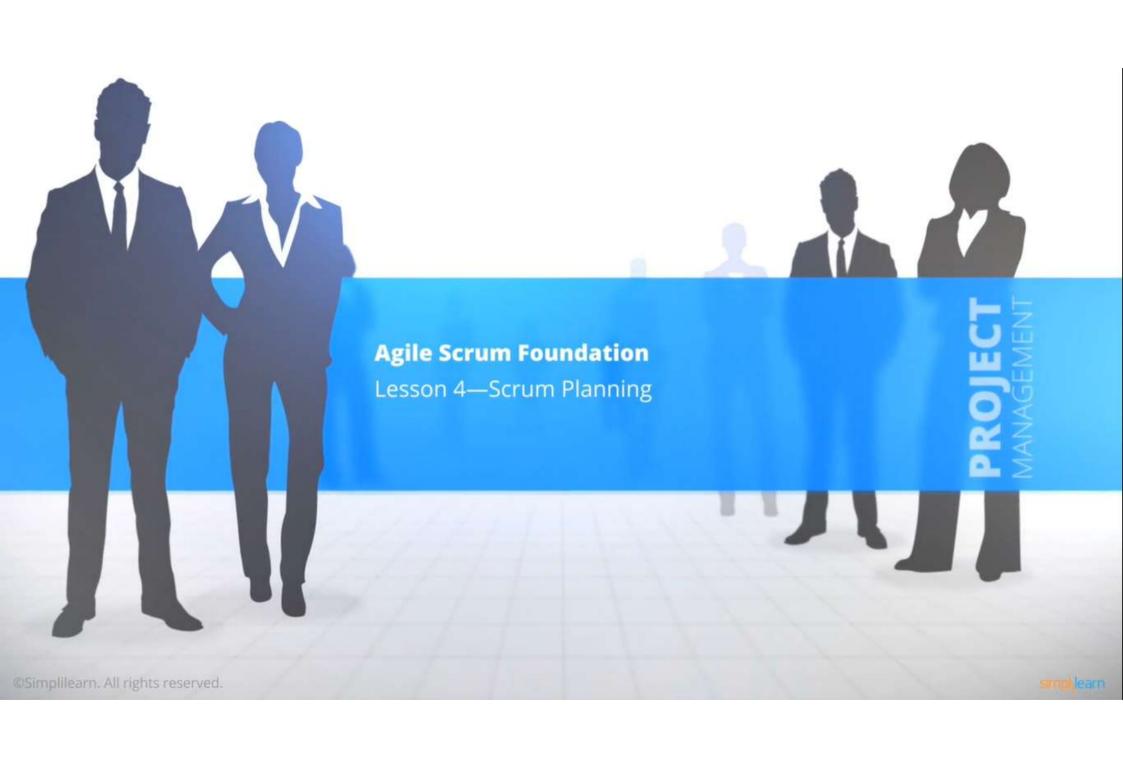


#### **Definition of 'Done'**

A checklist of things that must be verified before an item or a story is marked done



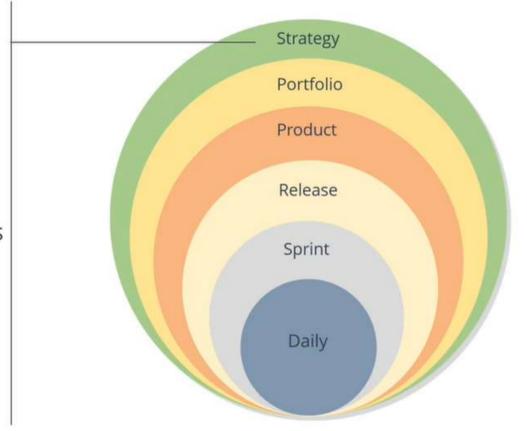
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#### **Strategic Level**

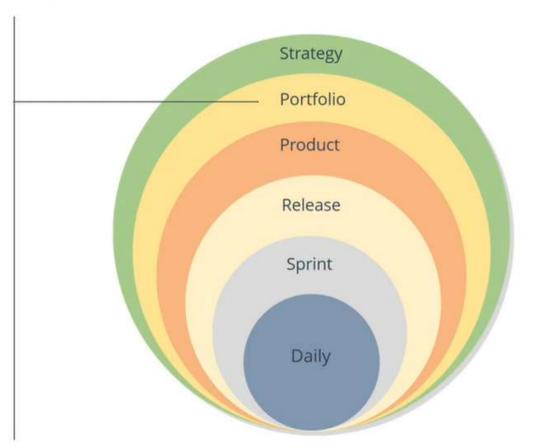
The executive leadership of the company defines and governs the execution of the strategic goals.

Companies provide a 5-year or longer plan and share their strategic vision and objectives with the key management, which are then passed down to the chain.



#### **Portfolio Level**

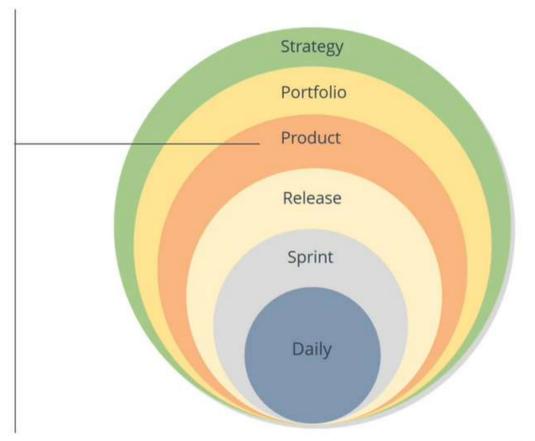
The overall product offerings that will best implement the vision are established.



#### **Product Level**

Each Scrum team sets a product vision and outlines the product roadmap for their various projects.

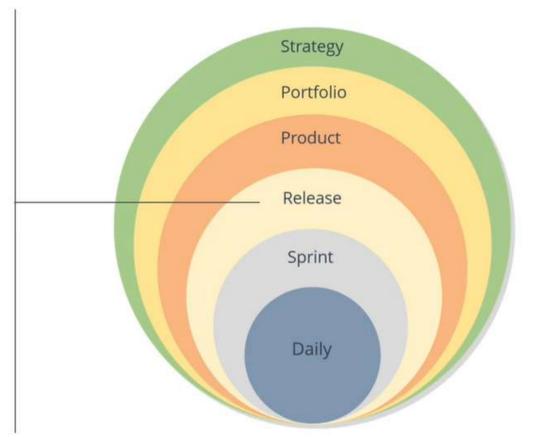
The planning horizon is typically about 12 months.



#### **Release Level**

The Scrum team groups Product Backlog items into smaller Releases that drive toward the product vision.

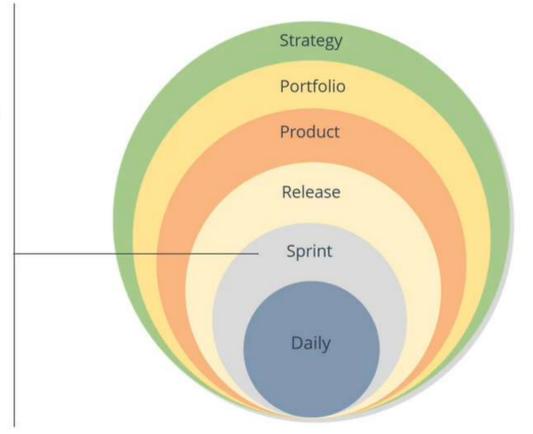
A Time-box period for a Release is typically three to six months.



#### **Sprint Level**

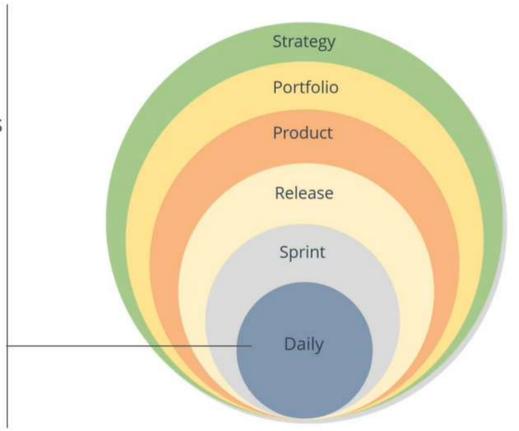
The Scrum team determines the user stories that can be completed during the Sprint.

A Time-box period for a Sprint is typically two to four weeks.



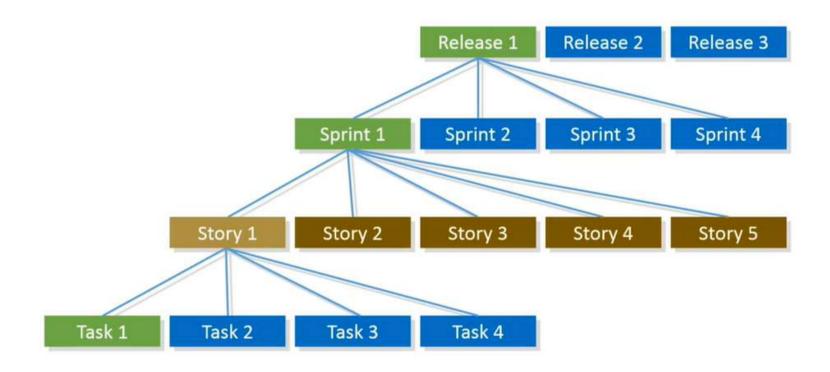
#### **Daily Level**

The Scrum Team meets every day for a status update and make a plan of action for the next 24 hours.



# Release—Example

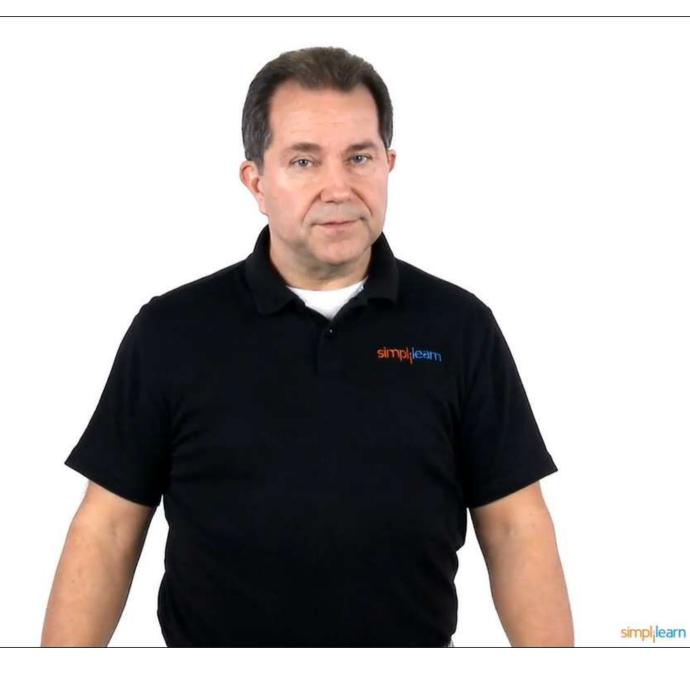
#### It All Hangs Together...





## **Release Plan**

- ✓ Target Date
- Prioritized List of User Stories



# **Scrum Projects**

Accomplished through:

Themes and Epics

✓ User Stories



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# **Scrum Projects**

### **Multi Level Planning**

Small Projects	Large Projects
Three to six Sprints	Greater than six Sprints
Six to twelve weeks	Six plus months
Single team	Multi teams
Story level planning: • Release • Sprint	Plan at several levels:     Business area     Theme/Epic     Features



# **Scrum Projects**

#### Scrum-of-Scrums

One or two representatives from a team participate in a daily meeting with the representatives from other teams working on the Release



## **Sprint Planning Meeting**

- Product Backlog
- Team Capacity based on Past Performance
- · Business Conditions
- Technology Stability
- Most Recent Product Increment
- Current Status of the Project

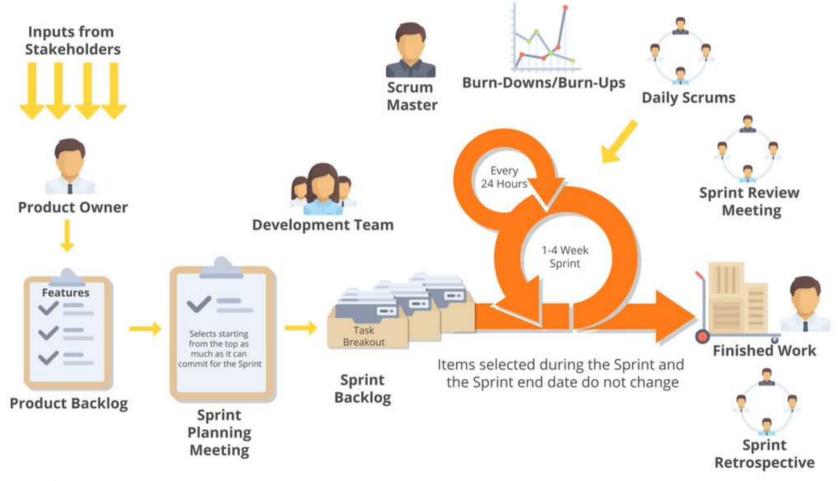


- 1. Review
- 2. Consider
- 3. Organize

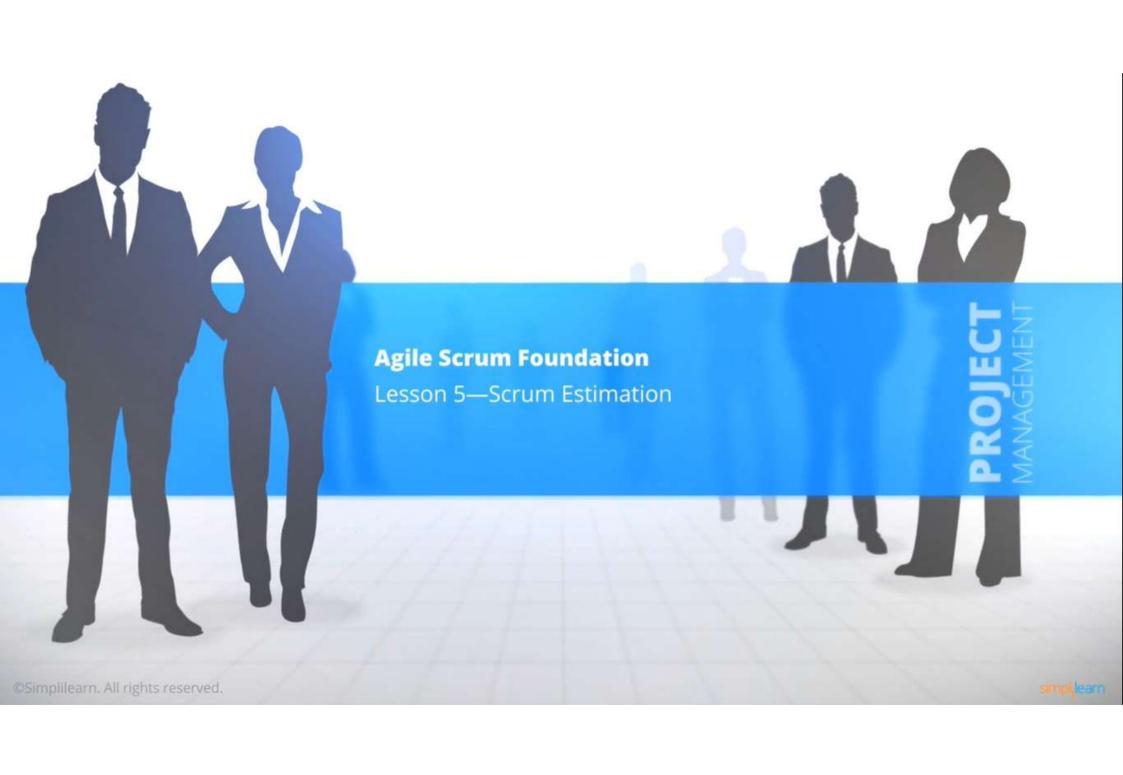
- 1. Sprint Goal
- 2. Sprint Backlog
- 3. Sprint Plan



## **Sprint Planning Meeting**

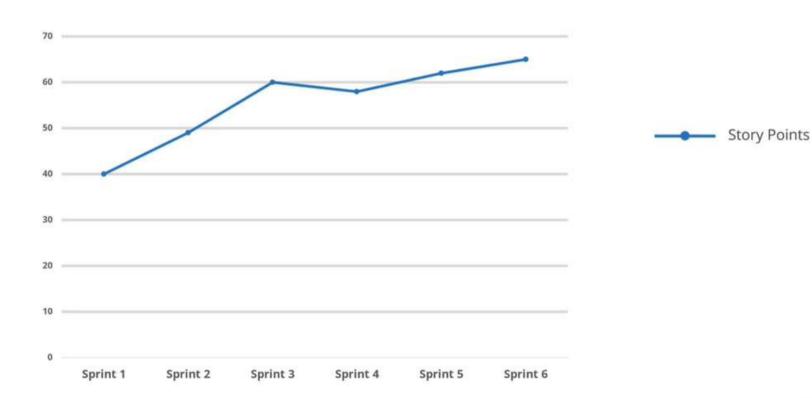


simpl<sub>i</sub>learn



#### **Velocity of the Team**

Development Team's ability to complete Story Points in a Sprint based on historical data



#### **Velocity of the Team**

Development Team has completed 136 Story Points in the past 12 months

Velocity of the Team = 136 Story Points/12 Months

= 11.33 point per Sprint, rounded off to 12



## **Agile Estimation Techniques**







## **Agile Estimation Techniques**



#### **Blind Estimation**



Estimate Product Backlog



Decompose Reference Story



**Identify Team Capacity** 



Estimate Team Velocity



### **Agile Estimation Techniques**



# **Affinity Estimation**



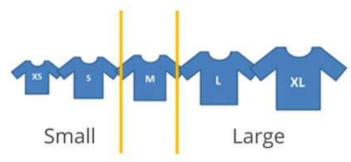
Quickly categorize User Stories



Apply estimates to categories



Recategorize User Stories





# **Planning Poker**















# **Planning Poker**

Describes and clarifies

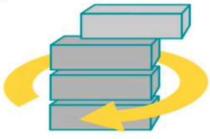


**Product Owner** 

Coaches and facilitates



**Scrum Master** 



Estimates collaboratively



**Development Team** 



#### **Story Point Vs. Ideal Time**

#### **Story Points**

- Story points help drive cross-functional behavior.
- · Story point estimates do not decay.
- They are a pure measure of size.
- Time required for story points estimation is low.

#### **Ideal Time**

- Ideal time may differ between members of even the same team.
- They are easier to explain outside the team; story points are more abstract.
- They are easier to estimate, but take longer.
- Ideal time can compel companies to confront time wasting activities.

Vs.

#### **Ideal Time**

#### Answer the question

How long would it take to implement a story, given that:

- Focus is on the task at hand without any interruptions
- Everything needed is available



### **Agile Estimating**

- 1 Define Definition of 'Done'
- 2 Establish actual capacity
- 3 Decompose features into tasks
- 4 Estimate each task



### **Key KPIs in Monitoring Agile Projects**

- Sprint Goal Success Rate
- Escaped Defects
- Burn Down Rate
- Velocity
- **⊘** Team Output
- Satisfaction
- **⊘** Team Member Turnover
  - Generally low owing to high morale



#### **Information Radiator**

"An information radiator displays information in a place where passers-by can see it. They don't need to ask any questions; the information simply hits them as they pass. Information radiators enable team members and other stakeholders to view the current state of the project and its progress."

-Alistair Cockburn



### **Information Radiator**



Task board



Burn down chart



Burn up chart

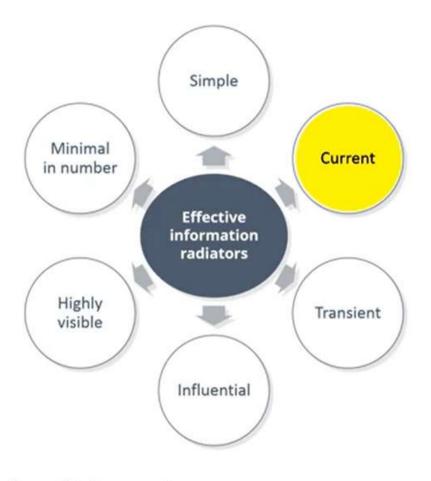


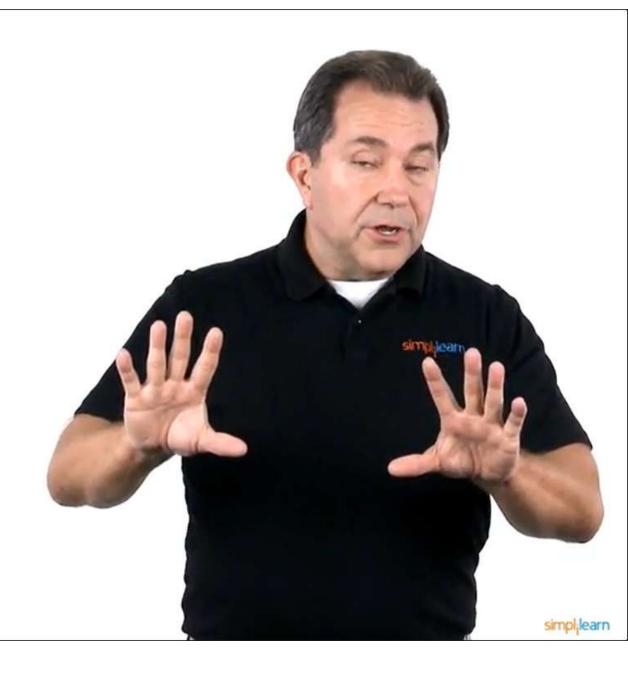
Niko-niko calendars



Continuous build health indicator

### **Information Radiator**

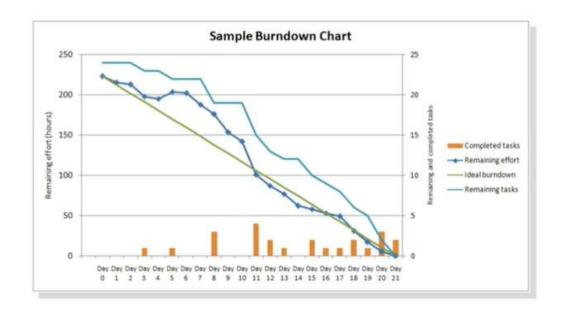




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### Information Radiator Examples—Sprint Burn Down Chart

- Also called Big Visible Charts
- Updated every day
- Quick visualization for stakeholders
- Can also be in the form of release burn down charts







In Japanese, Niko-niko is an ideophone for smiling.

Feelings provide the fastest feedback possible.



# **Team Space**

Agile flourishes when scrum team members work closely together in an environment that support the process.



# **Team Space**

Conducive for assistance

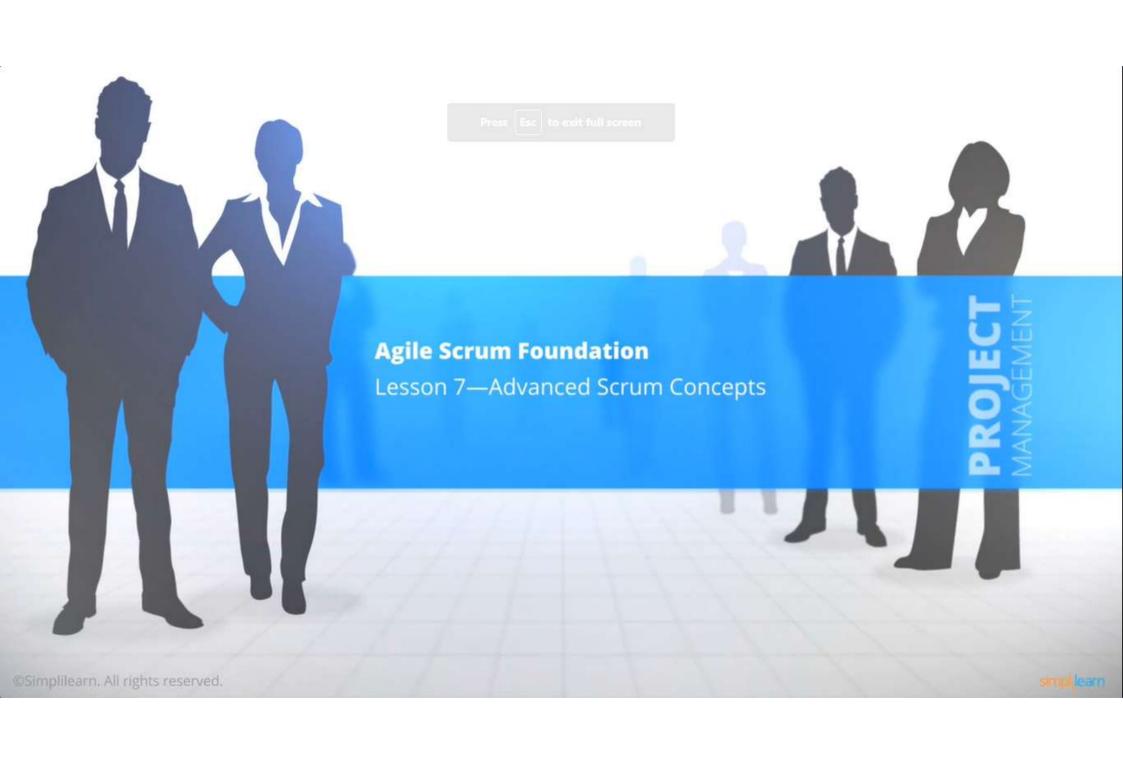


Collocated to facilitate face-to-face and osmotic communication

Displaying information radiators

Simple to foster communication





### **Agile for Large and Complex Projects**

Scaling up Agile projects involves:

More specialization

Ocordination between multiple small teams

This is facilitated by the Scrum of Scrums

Team size: 6±3



### **Agile for Large and Complex Projects**

### **Daily Scrums**







#### **Scrum of Scrums**







Dependencies

Technical issues

Scheduling



# Scrums of Scrums—Agenda

- Changes since the last meeting
- Plan until the next meeting
- Assistance required
- Issues with the Product Backlog









### **Changing Role of Support and Maintenance**



Generally new to the concepts of Product Backlog and Time-boxed sprint

Work with the Product Owner to identify bugs, which become User Stories for the Scrum Team

Coached by the Scrum Master on the need to be involved throughout the project

### **Changing Role of Support and Maintenance**



#### Other changes:

- Aligning SLAs with Product Backlog
- Reviewing all bugs
  - User Stories creation and prioritization
  - Self-organizing team
- Management visibility and involvement



## **Distributed Agile Teams—Considerations**

- Collaboration Tools (simple and basic to robust and complex)
- Schedule meetings around time zones
- Establish working hours and core hours (together)



## **Agile Contracting**

#### **Fixed Price**

Profit decreases as the project progresses

#### **Time and Materials**

- Ochmonly used for Agile projects
- ✓ Usually includes cost or time cap
  - When the cap is reached, the project terminates



### **Transitioning to Agile**

#### Key to success

- Influential Sponsor
- Product Backlog for Agile adoption
- Suitable Pilot of medium duration
- ⊗ Business Sponsorship



## **Scrum Overview**

Roles	Product Owner	Scrum Master	Development Team	
Events/Rituals	Sprint Planning	Daily Scrums	Sprint Reviews	Sprint Retrospectives
Artifacts	Product Backlog	Sprint Backlog	Information Radiators	Definition of Done