Hello everyone,

Well we made it to the end. He is the Module 8 prompt:

In the Module Eight resources, you learned about different frameworks to scale Scrum, such as Scrum@Scale, LeSS, SAFe, and Nexus. In your initial post, respond to the following:

* How does scaling a company or program help in the release planning and the amount of work that can be released to the customer?
* Which of the scaling frameworks (Scrum@Scale, LeSS, SAFe, or Nexus) do you think would work best for helping a company to scale? Why?

In your response posts to your peers, compare and contrast your posts. Be sure to respond to students who chose a different framework than you did.

To complete this assignment, review the [Discussion Rubric](https://learn.snhu.edu/d2l/common/dialogs/quickLink/quickLink.d2l?ou=1113774&type=content&rcode=snhu-702316).

Scaling a company’s large project or a complex program has its advantages. This is due to the facts of that as the number of scum teams increase, the velocity and the output decreases. Another disadvantage for large complex ventures is that cross team duplication can occur. Scale can coordinate multiple teams by utilizing scum in an effort to scale scrum. Implementation of a capable reference model for small set of team can reduce bottle necks and obstacles that become apparent. This approach can spread scrum across the entire team, and this in turn can maximize the flow of output, facilitate team work, and accelerate feedback from stakeholders.

This scale model, which could be considered a scrum within a scum set of scrum teams need to coordinate between teams, and create a scrum team within a scrum team that facilitates maximum output, and that reduces inefficiencies through the duplication of efforts. A scrum of scrum teams need to deliver value to stakeholders. Scrum masters need to be responsible for facilitating the scrum of scrum masters to product owners. This can be achieved through scrum of scrum backlog refinement in creating a singular product backlog.

Scaled daily scrum mirrors daily scrums where it optimizes the product back log items and every level needs a scrum master. The more complex the project, the more scrum masters for these modular items. Executive agile teams for agile team are necessary to solve obstacles the team may encounter. Executive Action Teams, or EAT, coordinates scrum teams. EATs Own the transformation of the product backlog by implementing the Scrum values assuring that Scrum roles are created and supported, utilizing Scrum events that are held and attended by the scrum team, the utilization of Scrum Artifacts and their associated commitments are generated. They are made transparent, and updated throughout each Sprint, and formulating guidelines and procedures that act as a translation layer between the Reference model and any part of the organization that is not agile.

When considering product backlog, priorities can be negotiated, budgets can have changes made, and teams can be realigned for value. In a scaled model, 1 singe backlog should be implemented to make sure efforts, work, and items on the backlog are not reduplicated, which would create inefficiencies. In order to do this, a chief product owner should be utilized. Chief product owner coordinates between other product owners. This is important to have a strategic vision for project works closely with customers and other product owners and so that adjustments of the main product backlog can be adjusted. This model has an advantage because it is infinitely scalable. Other responsibilities of the chief product owner include that they meet with key stake holders to align all the teams to set strategic priorities and common goals. They also align shared path forward and market changes, and utilize risk mitigation strategies to reduce dependencies. They also create initiatives of entire organization.

For large ventures such as complex programs or giant projects, the scalable model can provide an advantage. This is because it utilizes the principles of scrum, in a scalable form. Instead of having 1 product owner, 1 scrum master, and multiple development teams, the Scrum@Scale model takes the components and expands upon them, making them far more efficient in the long run. This is done by creating a single product log so teams do not replicate efforts. This is also done by evaluating the output and having constant output from the stakeholders. The Chief product owner then relays this information to the other product owners, so their development teams can work off the product backlog. It is as if someone took the agile scrum model, and basically squared the whole process to match the work at hand, which is why I found it interesting.

Well everyone, it looks like we made it to the end of the class. I found this class very interesting, and hope you all enjoyed it as much as I did. Good luck and I hope to work with you all in the future!

-Kyle

Indepentendt

Emerging requirements and customer feedbacks.

Prodict owner teams:

Infinatly scalable. EMS>

Strategic vision :

Align orgination, why the team changing market conditions

Backlog prioritization:

Ordering products, features, and services. Weighs value, risk, and dependencies. Evaluates initiatives of entire organization.

Backlog decomposition and refinment breaks down complex products. Coodinates with stakeholders to determine emerging requirements through customer feedback and ensure products are truly ready for testing by the stakeholders.

Release planning: forecast delivery, communicating excpectations updating prioritization

Feedback:

Validate assumption

Understanding how customers use the product, capture ideas, define improvements, update progress, improve delivery methods.

Metrix tranparicy

Productivity valure delivery, quality, sustainability, by shorten feedback decisions

Refactoring teams scale products improve quality and inovaiton agility

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Scrum master Scale and product owner scale.