Working In Teams vs. Individually

CS 169 Fall 2012

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It Takes a Team: Size, Scrum, and Documentation *(ELLS §9.1)*

David Patterson

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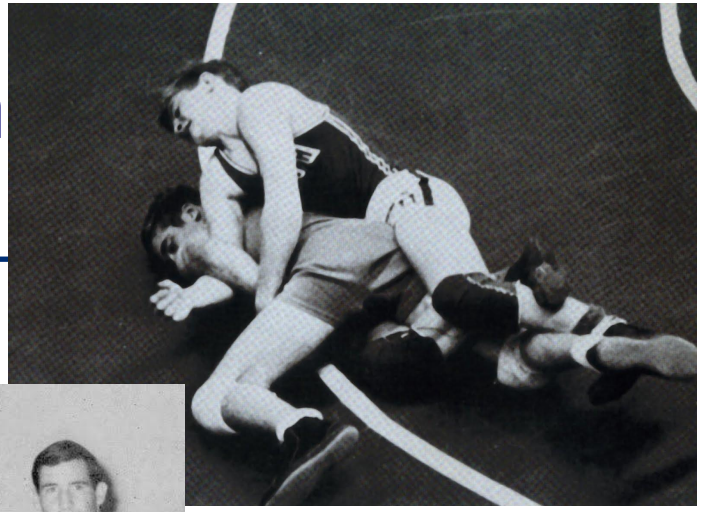
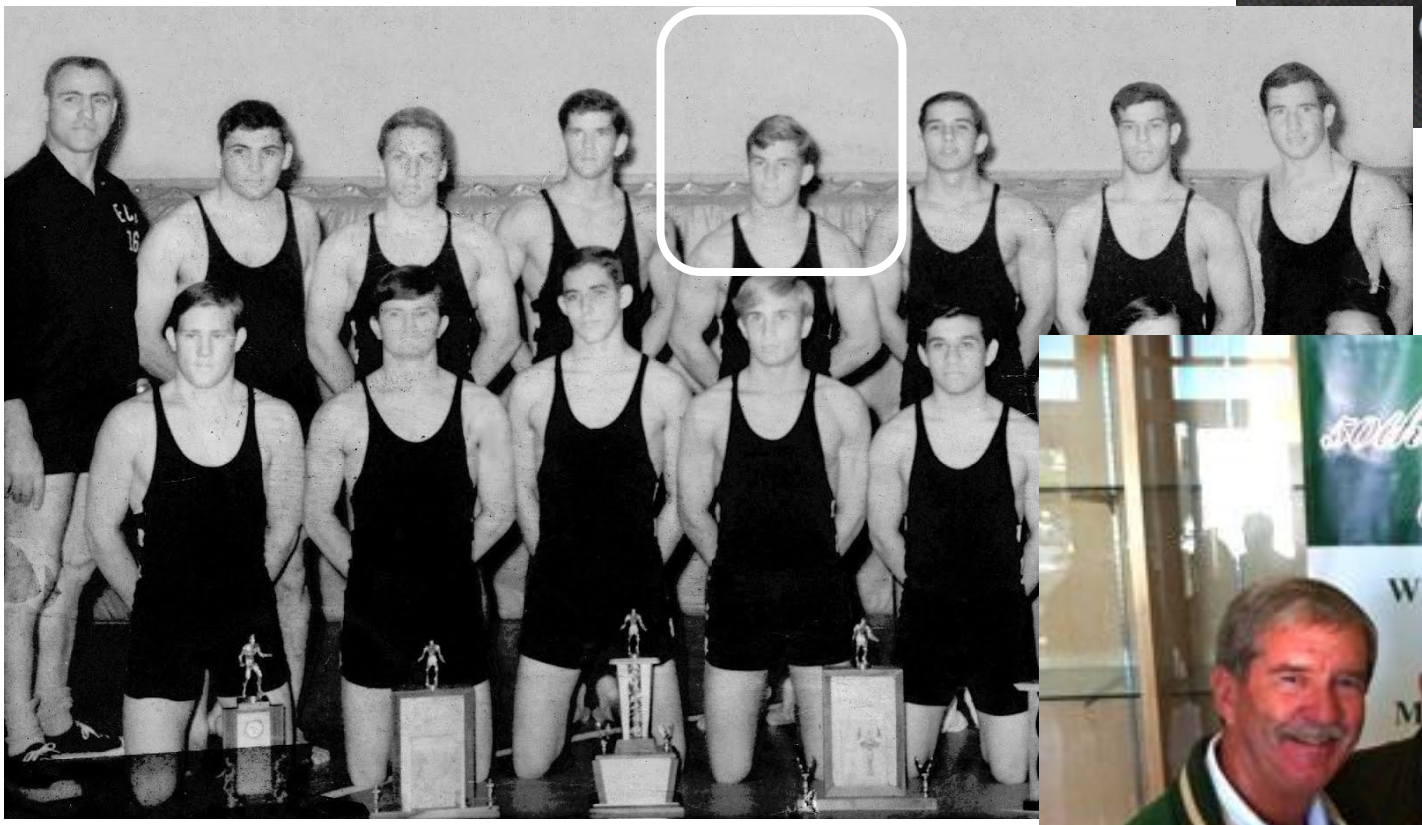
Cal Teams: On Wrestling Team in High School & College





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SW Eng now a Team Sport

- Now in Post-Superhero-Programmer Era
- Rising bar of functionality/quality => cannot do SW breakthrough alone
- Successful SW career => programming chops AND plays well with others AND can help make *team* win
- *"There are no winners on a losing team, and no losers on a winning team."*
  - Fred Brooks, Jr.

Scrum: Team Organization

- "2 Pizza" team size (4 to 9 people)
- "Scrum" inspired by frequent short meetings
- 15 minutes every day at same place and time
- To learn more: *Agile Software Development with Scrum by Schwaber & Beedle*

Daily Scrum Agenda

- Answers 3 questions at “daily scrums”:

1. What have you done since yesterday?
2. What are you planning to do today?
3. Are there any impediments or stumbling blocks?

- Help individuals by identify what they need

Scrum roles

- Team: 2-pizza size team that delivers SW
- ScrumMaster: team member who
  - Acts as buffer between the Team and external distractions
  - Keeps team focused on task at hand
  - Enforces team rules
  - Removes impediments that prevent team from making progress

Scrum roles (cont'd)

- Product Owner: A team member (not the ScrumMaster) who represents the voice of the customer and prioritizes user stories

Scrum Summary

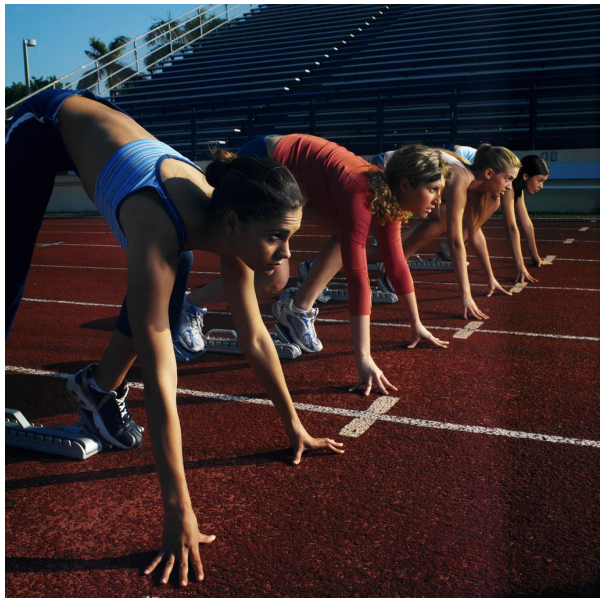
Basically, self-organizing small team with daily short standup meetings

Work in “sprints” of 2-4 weeks

Suggest member rotate through roles (especially Product Owner) each iteration

Which expression statement regarding SCRUM is TRUE?

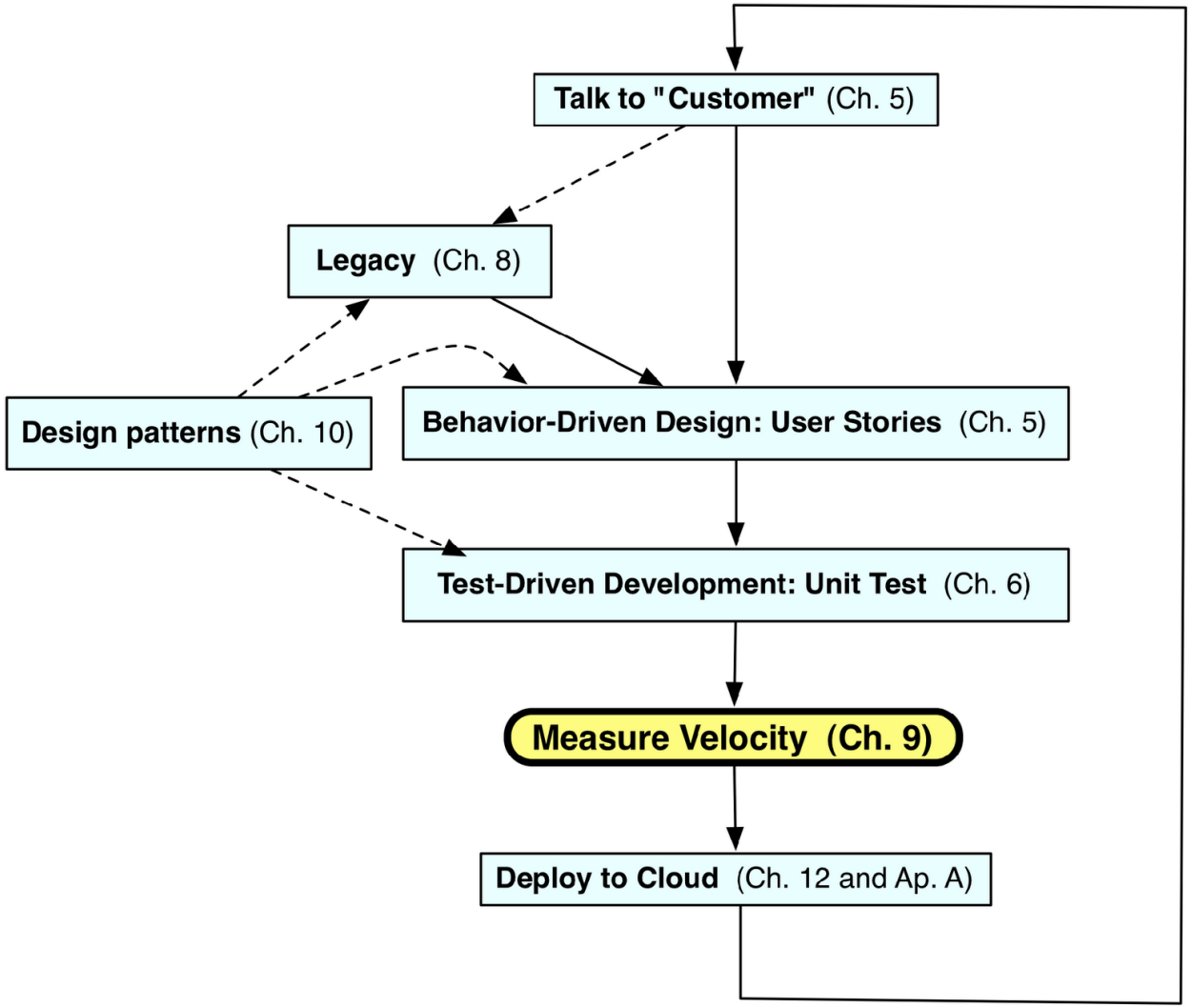
- ☐ Scrum is at its best when it is difficult to plan ahead
- ☐ Scrum is good for safety critical software as well as SaaS
- ☐ Scrum implies Agile software development practices like TDD
- ☐ All the above are true



Points, Velocity, and Pivotal Tracker *(ELLS §9.2)*

David Patterson

Agile Iteration: Where Are We?



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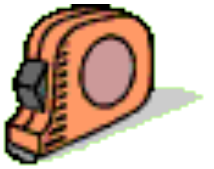
Measuring Productivity



- A measure of team productivity: calculate avg no. stories / week?
- But some stories much harder than others
- Rate each user story in advance on a simple integer scale
- 1 for straightforward stories, 2 for medium stories, 3 for very complex stories
- Velocity: avg number of *points* / week

More on Points

- Once get experience, Fibonnaci scale is commonly used: 1, 2, 3, 5, 8
  - (Each new number is sum of previous 2)
  - At Pivotal Labs, 8 is extremely rare
- Teams assign value: vote by holding up fingers simultaneously, take average
  - If a big disagreement (2 and 5), discuss more

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More on Points

- ≥5 => user story should be broken up into simpler stories so that the backlog never has anything that's too demanding
- As long as team is consistent in evaluating stories, doesn’t matter if do 5 or 10 points per iteration

Pivotal Tracker

Calculates velocity for team, manages stories: Current, Backlog, Icebox

Pivotal Tracker

- Prioritize user stories by where place them in Current, Backlog, Icebox panels
- When completed, move to Done panel
- Can add logical Release points, so can figure out when a Release will really happen
- Remaining points/Velocity
- Added *Epic* (with own panel)
- Combine related user stories together
- Ordered independent of user story in Backlog

Tracker Roles

- Developers don't decide when user stories completed
- Pushes Finish button, which sends to "Product Owner"
- Product Owner tries out the user story and then either hits
- Accept, which marks user story as done, or
- Reject, which marks story as needing to be Restarted by developer

Team Cyberspace Whiteboard

- Tracker allows attaching documents to User stories (e.g., LoFi UI)
- Wiki with Github repository
- Google Documents: joint creation and viewing of drawings, presentations, spreadsheets, and text documents
- Campfire: web-based service for password-protected online chat rooms

Which expression statement regarding Points, Velocity, and Tracker is TRUE?

- ☐ When comparing two teams, the one with the higher velocity is more productive
- ☐ When you don't know how to approach a given user story, just give it 3 points
- ☐ With Tracker, developers pick the user stories and mark as Accepted when done
- ☐ Tracker helps prioritize and keep track user stories and their status, calculates velocity, and predicts software development time

Design Reviews and Code Reviews *(ELLS §9.4)*

David Patterson

Design/Code Reviews

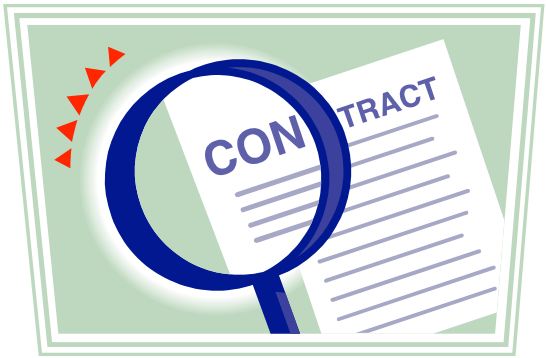
- Design review: meeting where authors present design with goal of quality by benefiting from the experience of the people attending the meeting
- Code review: held once the design has been implemented
- In the Agile/Scrum context, since design and implementation occur together, they might be held every few iterations

Design/Code Reviews

- Shalloway*: formal design and code reviews often too late in process to make big impact
- Recommends instead have earlier, smaller meetings: "approach reviews".
  - A few senior developers assist team in coming up with an approach to solve the problem
  - Group brainstorms about different approaches
- If do a formal design review, suggests 1st hold a "mini-design review" to prepare

*Alan Shalloway, *Agile Design and Code Reviews*, 2002, www.netobjectives.com/download/designreviews.pdf

Code Reviews Can Check Comments too



- Challenge: keeping comments consistent with changes, refactoring
- Code review is one place to ensure comments make sense
- Advice on comments:
- Document what is not obvious from code
- Raise level of abstraction
- Explain why did something

Good Meetings: SAMOSAS

(Photo by K.S. Poddar. Used by permission under CC-BY-SA-2.0.)

- Start and stop meeting promptly
- Agenda created in advance; no agenda, no meeting
- Minutes recorded so everyone can recall results
- One speaker at a time; no interrupting talker
- Send material in advance, since reading is faster
- Action items at end of meeting, so know what each should do as a result of the meeting
- Set the date and time of the next meeting

Minutes and action items record results of meeting, start next meeting by reviewing action items

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Reviews and Agile?

- Pivotal Labs – pair programming makes review superflous
- GitHub – *pull requests* replace code reviews
- 1 developer requests her code to be integrated with code base
- Rest of team see request and determines how affect their code
- Any concern leads to online discussion
- Many pull requests/day
=> many minireviews/day

Which expression statement regarding Design Reviews and Meetings is FALSE?

- ☐ Intended to improve the quality of the software product using the wisdom of the attendees
- ☐ They result in technical information exchange and can be highly educational for junior people
- ☐ Design reviews can be beneficial to both presenters *and* attendees
- ☐ Serving food like Samosas is vital to success of a good meeting

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