





Scrumban: Setting the scene



Why Scrumban?



Will open a YouTube video





What is Scrumban?



- Planned work
- Timeboxed + focus



- Unplanned work
- Flow







Scrumban simulation



Objective





Participants

- 1 product owner
- Team members
 - At least 2
 - At most 6
 - Can be generalizing specialist





The board – planned work

Sprint: 1 2 3 4 5

Day 1 2 3 4 5 | 6 7 8 9 10

Backlog	To do	Prepare	Execute	Validate	Done
		WiP =	WiP =	WiP =	
ORITIZED				APPROVED	DONE



The board – Unplanned work

stigate Fix	Validate	Solved





Cards

Product backlog item

Bus. value	150	MoSCoW	Must
Prepare	3	00000	00000
Execute	4	00000	00000
Validate	2	00000	00000
Planned			
Started		Lead time	
Done		Cycle time	

Unplanned work

Continue of

Priority	High	
Investigate	1	000000000
Execute	2	0000000000
Validate	2	000000000
Reported		
Started		Lead time
Done		Cycle time

Event

You are ill.

You are absent for the rest of the week







Step by step explanation



1. Preparation – Form a team

- Who will be the product owner?
- Who will do the execution work?
- Who will be more functional?
 Combines prepare and validate tasks
- Or would you prefer 3 separate roles?
- Roles determine your team capacity





1. Preparation – Team & roles

- People can take up tasks outside their specialty
- Efficiency penalty:
 - Within specialty: 2 units of work per day
 - Outside specialty: only 1 unit of work per day





1. Preparation – WiP limits

On activity level

Prepare	Execute	Validate
WiP =	WiP =	WiP =

On individual level
 3 pawns per team member







1. Preparation – WiP limits

- Why 3 pawns?
- A pawn is like an avatar
- Assign yourself to a task
- But you can only do 2 units of work per day
 - At most 2 different backlog items
- Extra pawn for e.g. events





Execute

planned

150

Product backlog item

Product backlog item

item

2. Prioritization

- Product owner decides priorities
- Puts the backlog items in the Backlog column
 - First set of most important items
 - Ordered by priority



Bus. value	20	MoSCoW	won
Prepare	1	000000	0000
Execute	3	000000	0000
Validate	1	000000	00000
Planned			
Started		Lead time	80
Done		Cycle time	-

Product backlog item





2. Prioritization - How?

		mam.	
produc	t ba	cklog item	
Bus. value	150	MosCoW Must	١
Prepare	3	0000000000	
Execute	4	0000000000)
Validate			_
Planned	_	Lead time	_
		cycle time	
Prod	uct b	acklog item	40
Bus. value	100	Moscow Show	U
Prepare	1	Should	d
Execute	3	20000000)

Planned		1000	2000000
Started			
-	- cha	cklog	item
Produ	CL Da	MoSCoW	Could
Bus. value	60	10000	000000
Prepare	2	10000	000000
Execute	1	10000	000000
Validate	1		

Produ	ıct b	acklog	item
Bus. value	20	MoSCoW	won't
Prepare	1	000000	00000
Execute	3	000000	00000
Validate	1	000000	00000
Planned			
Started		Lead time	
Done		Cycle time	

- MoSCoW score: what is really important?
- Business value: what gives the highest benefit?
- Workload: what gives the fastest benefit?
- Combine criteria?







3. Planning

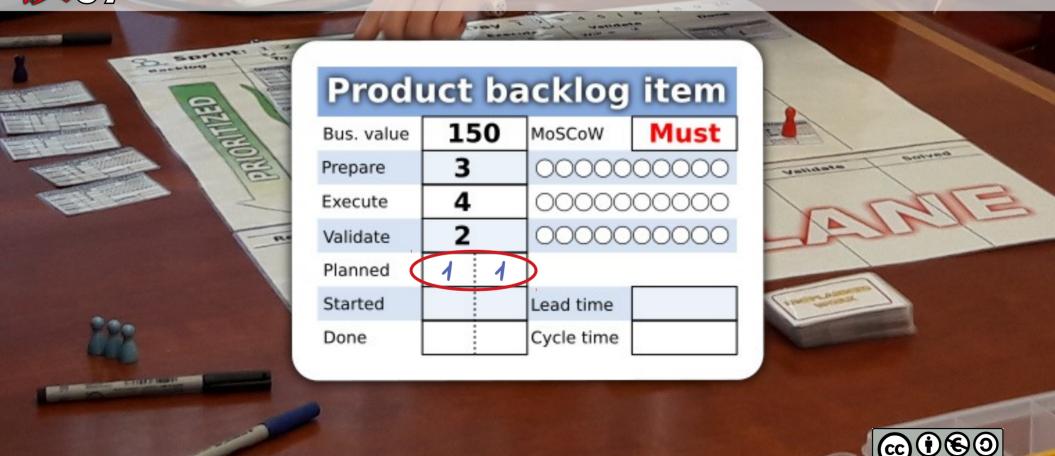
- Team determines capacity for next iteration
- Forecasts which backlog items they can implement according to capacity
- Move selected backlog items to To do column

Now let the work begin...



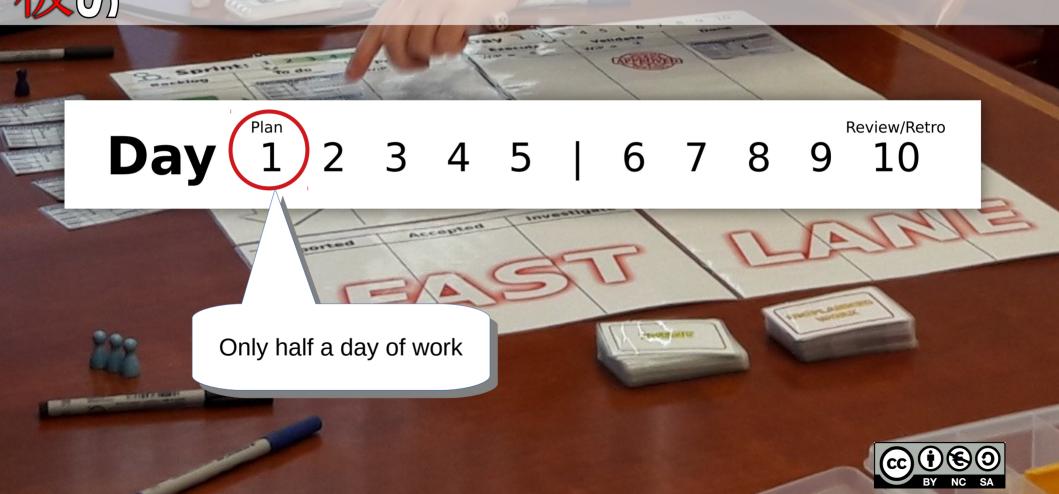


3. Planning – Advanced teams



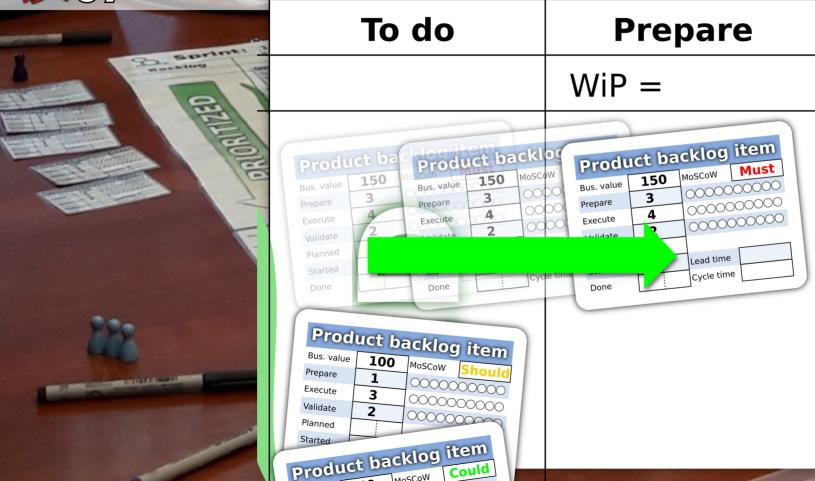


4. Start working – first day





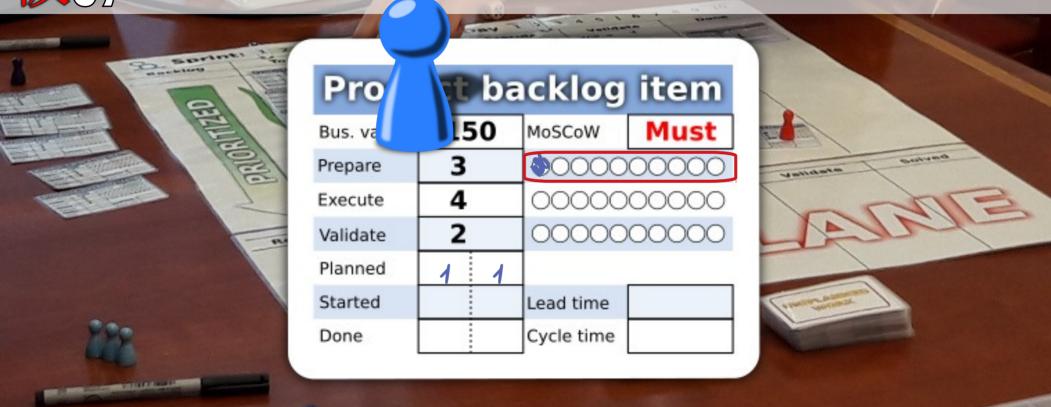
4. Start working



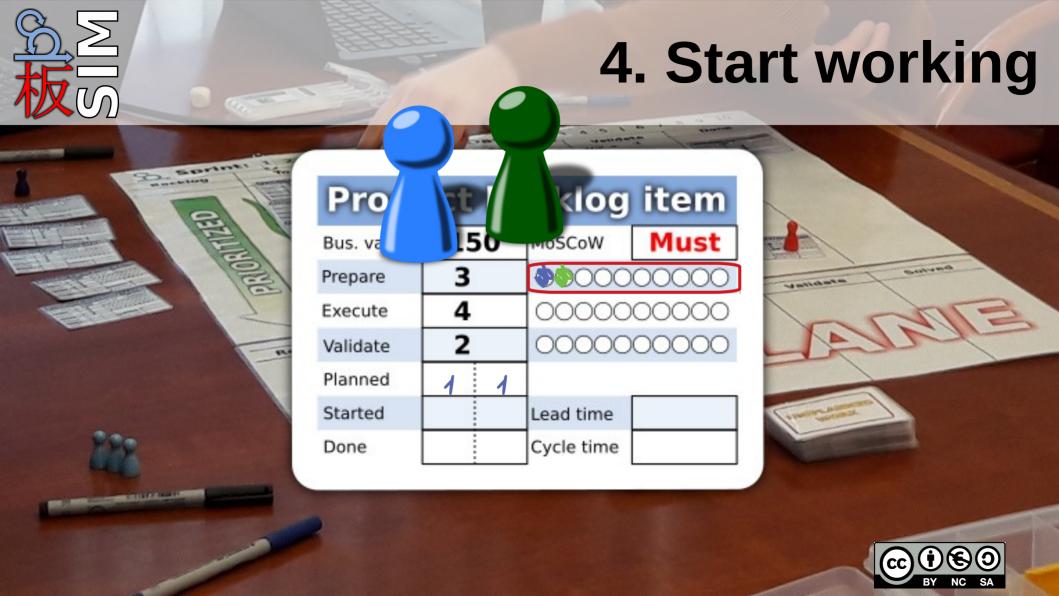




4. Start working

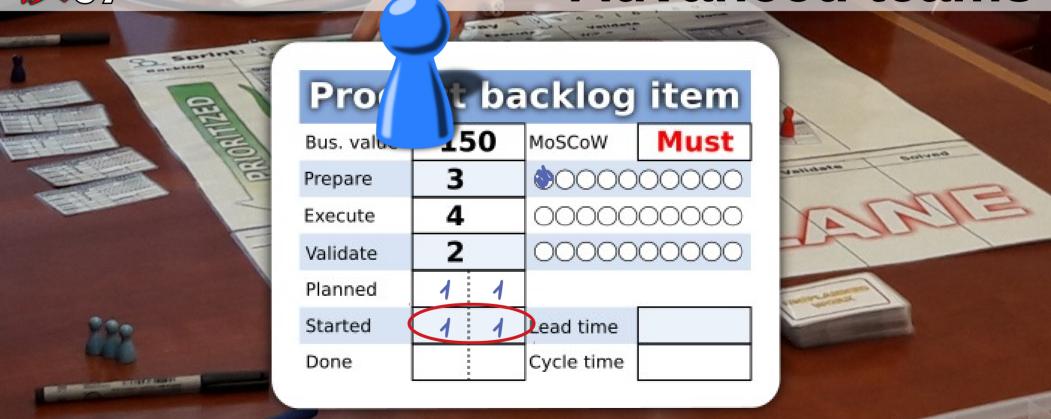








4. Start working Advanced teams







4. When an activity is done...

- You can remove your pawn
- Don't push items to the next stage
 - Pull the work
- Don't validate yourself what you implemented
 - Four eyes principle







5. After each participant's round

- Evolving insight use the normal dice

- 1: increase workload with 1 unit
- 2: no action
- 3: no action
- 4: take an event card
- 5: block item you last worked on
- 6: unblock any blocked item





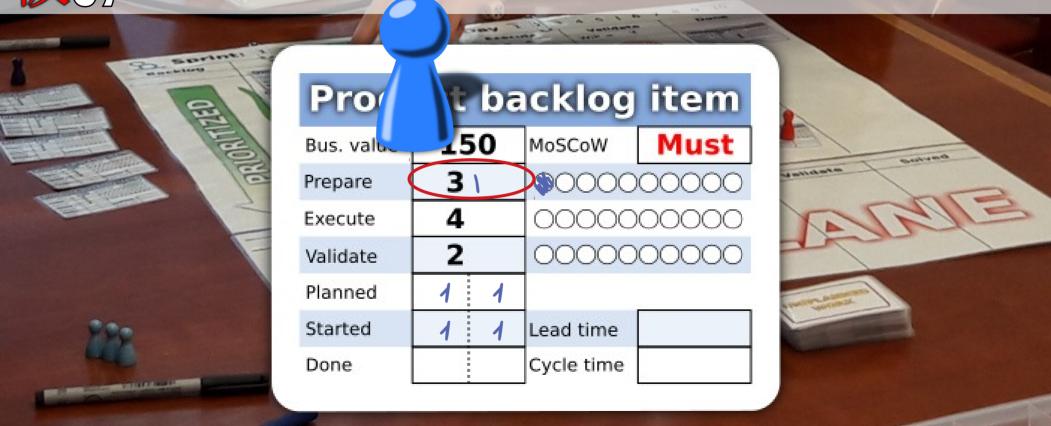
5. Why evolving insight?

- Something can take longer than expected
- You may need to wait for someone/something (a decision?)
- Or the opposite something got clarified
- Something unforeseen can just happen (events)





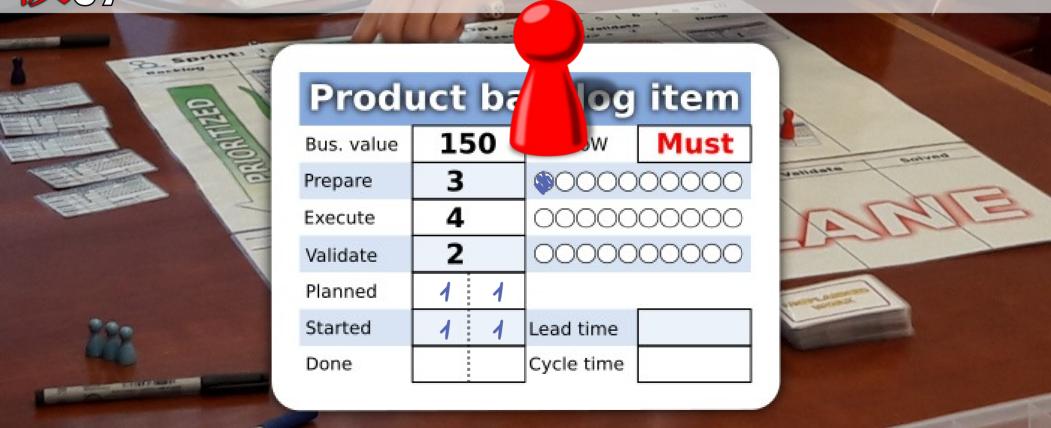
5. Increase workload







5. Blocked item







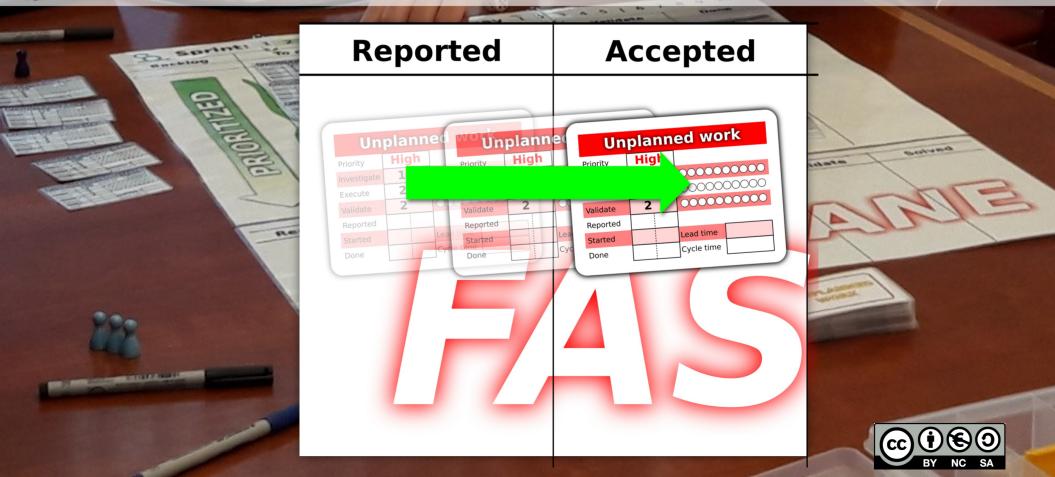
6. End of day

- Use the Unplanned work dice
 - 0: lucky you no unplanned work
 - 1: take 1 unplanned work card
 - 2: take 2 unplanned work cards
- Product owner decides what to do
 - Act immediately, plan or park



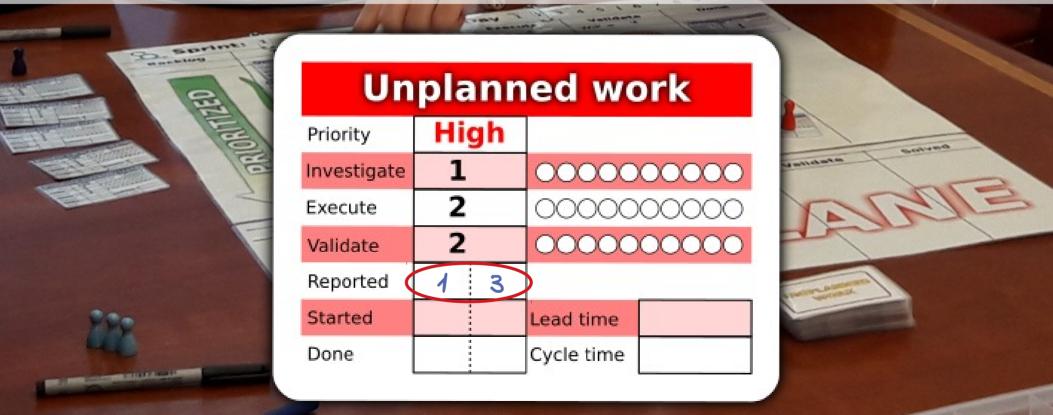


6. Accepting unplanned work





6. Unplanned work Advanced teams







6. End of day

- Calculate value created/lost
 - Backlog item done: calculate value
 - Unfinished unplanned work: calculate penalty





6. Create value

Product backlog item

Bus. value	150	MoSCoW Must
Prepare	3	0000000000
Execute	4	0000000000
Validate	2	0000000000
Planned		
Started		Lead time
Done		Cycle time

Business value x multiplier:
Must have: business value x 2
Should have: business value x 1
Could have: business value x 0,5
Won't have: business value = 0





6. Loose value

Penalty per day for not finishing unplanned work:
-1 for low priority
-5 for medium priority

-10 for high priority

Unplanned work

	(High)	
ivestigate	1	000000000
ecute	2	0000000000
/alidate	2	000000000
Reported		
Started		Lead time

Cycle time

Done







Value creation

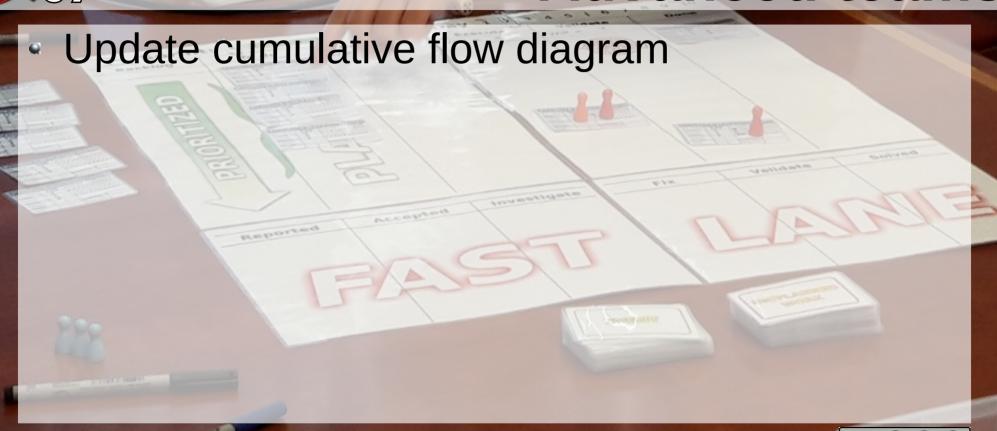
Team name:	
leam name:	

	Iteration 1	Iteration 2	Iteration 3	Iteration 4	Iteration 5
Day 1					
Day 2					
Day 3		20			
Day 4					
Day 5					
Day 6					





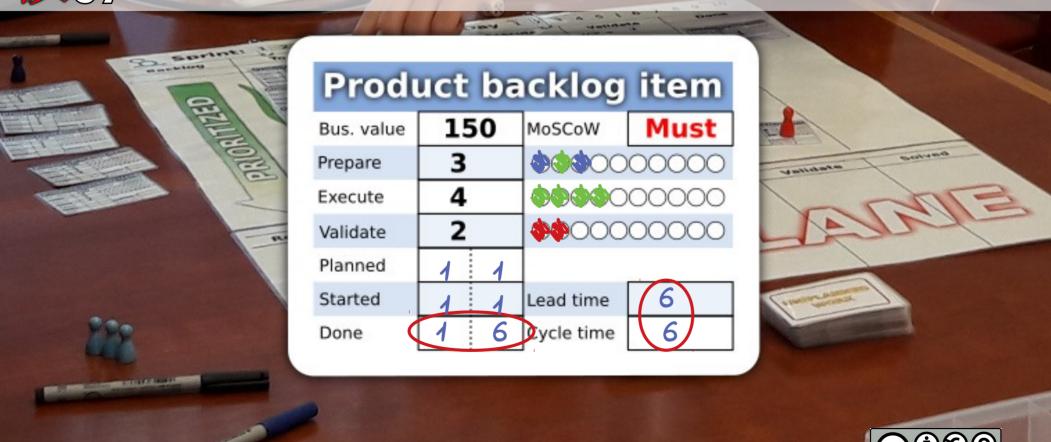
6. End of day Advanced teams





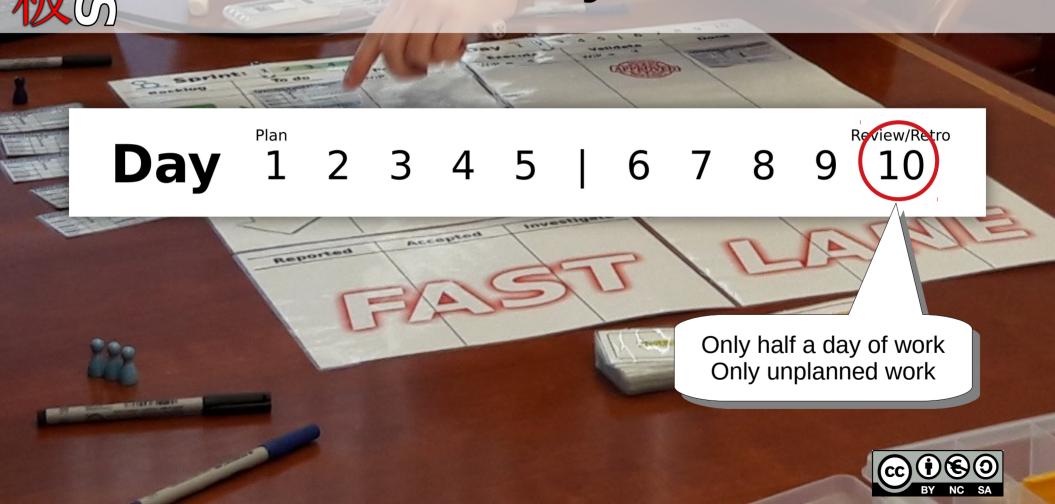


7. Item done – advanced teams





8. Last day of the iteration





9. At the end of the iteration

- Retrospective
 - Planned versus done
 - Flow?
 - Unplanned work right decisions?
 - WiP limits respected?
 - Metrics?



