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Final Project: Sprint Review & Retrospective

During the SNHU Travel project, each Scrum role directly influenced the team’s progress. The Product Owner served as the customer’s voice, defining and prioritizing backlog items that represented business value, such as destination searches and itinerary management.  
 As Scrum Master, I facilitated sprint ceremonies, removed impediments, and ensured adherence to Agile principles described in the Scrum Guide (Schwaber & Sutherland, 2020).  
 The Development Team collaborated on coding, design, and testing tasks, working cross-functionally to deliver a potentially shippable increment each sprint.  
 Together, these clearly defined roles established ownership, accountability, and communication pathways that accelerated feature delivery and improved team cohesion.

The Scrum-Agile approach helped every user story progress smoothly from concept to completion. Each sprint began with planning and estimation, where we sized stories using story points and committed to achievable goals. Daily Scrums provided visibility and quick adaptation to blockers. For example, when inconsistent data appeared in the travel-search API, we logged a spike, explored potential fixes, and completed the correction within the sprint.  
 This iterative model aligned with the SDLC’s construction and testing phases but compressed them into short feedback loops, ensuring every increment met the definition of done before review (Cohn, 2010).

Midway through development, the client requested integration with a new third-party currency-conversion service. Rather than stalling progress; as would occur under a waterfall plan, we reprioritized the backlog and implemented the change during the next sprint.  
 Scrum’s emphasis on flexibility and iterative delivery allowed the team to accommodate change without jeopardizing previously completed work (Highsmith, 2013).  
 This adaptability demonstrated the Agile value of responding to change over following a plan (Beck et al., 2001).

Consistent communication was critical to success. Our daily Scrums kept everyone informed about progress and impediments. A shared Trello Kanban board visualized each task’s status, allowing asynchronous collaboration. We used concise progress updates such as “API endpoint tested, ready for review,” ensuring transparency and accountability.  
 According to The Scrum Guide (Schwaber & Sutherland, 2020), open communication and self-management foster collective ownership; a principle our team embodied throughout each sprint.

Several Scrum events and tools enhanced organization and productivity:

* Sprint Planning – Defined scope and commitments for each iteration.
* Sprint Review – Collected stakeholder feedback on completed functionality.
* Sprint Retrospective – Encouraged process improvement and reflection.
* Burndown Charts – Tracked progress toward sprint goals.
* JIRA and Trello – Provided transparency for backlog management.

These tools aligned with Agile principles by emphasizing visibility, adaptation, and continuous improvement (Cervone, 2011).

Overall, the Scrum-Agile process proved effective for the SNHU Travel project.

Pros

* Continuous customer feedback and early visibility into deliverables.
* Rapid identification and resolution of issues.
* Higher morale and engagement through shared ownership.

Cons

* Frequent meetings required strict time management.
* Documentation occasionally lagged behind development speed.

Despite minor drawbacks, Scrum was the best fit for this project because requirements evolved and customer feedback was essential. A traditional waterfall approach would have delayed delivery and limited flexibility. Therefore, I recommend ChadaTech expand Scrum-Agile practices company-wide to promote collaboration, adaptability, and higher-quality software outcomes.

***References***

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