Customer Value and Scope

- the chosen scope of the application under development including the priority of features and for whom you are creating value

The goal of this sprint was to make the application easier for the user to use. With our main goal to create search fields and filters for the “Food and Health” page and “Exercise” page. Also save the login details so the user doesn’t have to login every time he/ she opens the application. As requested by the product owner.

- the success criteria for the team in terms of what you want to achieve within the project (this can include the application, but also your learning outcomes, your teamwork, or your effort)

This sprint the focus was to create filters for exercises and recipes to make the user experience easier. Some members gained more experience in creating API tests to implement them in next week's sprint.

- your user stories in terms of using a standard pattern, acceptance criteria, task breakdown and effort estimation and how this influenced the way you worked and created value

Last week some user stories were too big for one person, therefore this week we focused on having tasks for the user stories so that the user story became easier to complete with numerous people. As with previous sprint we have used acceptance criterias in a satisfactory way and it has helped the group to know when a user story has become completed. We feel our capability to estimate the effort has improved a lot. Moving forward we aim to keep on splitting the user stories up in tasks and having clear acceptance criterias.

- your acceptance tests, such as how they were performed, with whom, and which value they provided for you and the other stakeholders

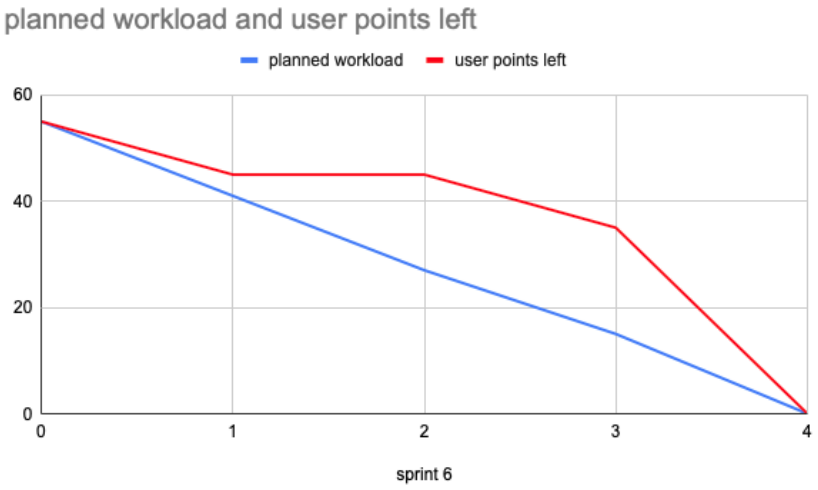
We demo what we have done during the week to each other and how the result looks. Then when we have merged all the solutions together we show the result to the product owner and ask questions about what he thinks about it to get feedback. If it looks like he imagined it would and if not change the behaviour/ design next sprint.

- the three KPIs you use for monitoring your progress and how you use them to improve your process

The average time: **7** (1-10) (10 being 20 hours *and more* of efficient work—the % lowered based on the work time available in the week — with regards to holidays or sickness) (last week: 8)

The average stress level: **2** . (1-10) (1 being so relaxed we are bored, 10 so stressed we are reaching levels where we are having serious physical symptoms or feel unable to work because of panic) (last week: 4)

Velocity: **8** (this is the sum of the weight of all user stories.) (last week: 15)



Social Contract and Effort

- your social contract, i.e., the rules that define how you work together as a team, how it influenced your work, and how it evolved during the project (this means, of course, you should create one in the first week and continuously update it when the need arrives)

As some user stories were big we decided to work on the tasks in groups of two and three people. One of the clauses in our social contract advocates for helping each other. The approach of pair programming was taken according to our social contract and it has proven to be useful and created value for our group in terms of knowledge.

Additionally we focused on the wednesday meeting as a slightly bigger meeting than a daily meeting or discord communication. This was added as a contract clause last week, and was praised this week as helpful this time too. We will therefore keep it still.

- the time you have spent on the course and how it relates to what you delivered (so keep track of your hours so you can describe the current situation)

The average time was lower this week than last week and we achieved the same velocity. This could relate to the fact we have become better at programming and the small things don't take as much time as it did in the beginning. So the time and how it relates to what we can deliver is higher now than it was week 1 or 2. Next sprint we can take on more user stories and be confident that we will finish them.

Design decisions and product structure

- how your design decisions (e.g., choice of APIs, architecture patterns, behaviour) support customer value

We have continued using mongodb and APIs we used before to get exercises and food recipes. We developed the database further by adding a new collection to the database to help the user further. We added the favourite collection to the database so the user can save his favourite exercises smoothly and view them. New filters were added also in this sprint like search function for exercises and a filter on food recipes page. Those improvements helps the customer to find what he needed in form of exercises and food recipes very easily.

- which technical documentation you use and why (e.g. use cases, interaction diagrams, class diagrams, domain models or component diagrams, text documents)

We’ve added some technical documentation through postman, which is a platform where one can test and send api requests. All the callable apis for our backend should exist here so the format of the request is visible and can be seen by anyone that needs it, this makes it both technical documentation and testing for our application. In the diagram section right now, there are still only some sequence

diagrams. There should be more diagrams such as flowcharts and more. To get to the point where such documentation exists, we need to put more focus and pressure on creating diagrams when developing, maybe strengthen our DoD by explicitly stating that it should be done.

- how you use and update your documentation throughout the sprints

We use the DoD and code style documentation which we updated on the monday sprint planning meeting. Where we talked about commenting our code, it doesn't have to be line for line commented but comment a function explaining what it does.

- how you ensure code quality and enforce coding standards

We have continued using code review as a way of ensuring code quality and coding standards. This works decently but it could be more efficient, as it sometimes can take quite some time to look through all code. We believe that automated testing using CI/CD could help give us a higher feeling of confidence that everything works. To reach that level of comfort, we need to write more tests and we also need to write more testable code which have proven to be a little bit of a challenge with all the internal states of components, we also have to add some CI/CD tool such as one of the github actions tool or similar.

Application of Scrum

- the roles you have used within the team and their impact on your work

  This sprint our scrum master was Bilal. The rest of the group did business as usual. The PO remained the same as always.

- the agile practices you have used and their impact on your work

This week we added an additional user story during the sprint. One group of the members who did not participate in the sprint planning meeting later added this user story in addition to already delegated user stories. The impact this has on the group's work is that more value can be delivered to the PO.

- the sprint review and how it relates to your scope and customer value (Did you have a PO, if yes, who?, if no, how did you carry out the review? Did

the review result in a re-prioritisation of user stories? How did the reviews relate to your DoD? Did the feedback change your way of working?)

The PO was not present during the sprint review. Instead everyone showed their progress to the team and inputs were given. By showing a demonstration to other team members, the team is given an opportunity to voice concerns, if no concerns are raised then the user stories are approved as per DoD.

- relation to literature and guest lectures (how do your reflections relate to what others have to say?)

  As mentioned in (source literature paper): ‘novel learning increases learning’. We would describe this course and our unusual project method and structure as novel, for us. We are not used to this type of structure (agile) and the hands off course approach--but we have had no one who does not contribute and everyone admits to learning quite a lot within the world of technological (react for example) or administrative/management (scrum, agile, etc) stuff. Additionally, the project is going well by our own and the supervisors examination. This would point towards us having a positive effect by this novel learning, course, and project structure.

  We share the issue underlined in the paper--we too are unsure if we are performing scrum in a correct way. And our attempts to judge or find judgement on our scrum efforts have been minimally successful. As stated early on in the course, we try to “strive towards doing scrum correctly” and hope we get close by doing so.