Team Reflection w5

Sony Walkman WM-FX 199

Customer Value and Scope

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

We narrowed down the scope further in discussions with our PO. The scope is limited to delivering two pages: one page for creating an invoice that will be stored in the database, and another page for creating predefined products to be chosen from during the invoice creation. Our PO expressed that these two primitive functions deliver the most value. Through further discussions with our PO we temporarily removed some non-vital functions such as customizable currency selection and VAT-percentage which were given a lower priority. Instead, the PO wanted us to focus on SEK and that every product has 25% VAT by default. The Invoice-Creation and Product-Creation pages now have the highest priority according to the PO and can be viewed as the minimum viable product (MVP) we can deliver before further iterations.

- **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)**

Our first success as a team will be when our PO accepts the MVP. Once the PO has accepted the MVP, improving the product further will be easier since a prototype can be used in the PO meetings. Each improvement that is accepted by the PO is also viewed as a success. We would all like to learn all different aspects of the product, including back-end, front-end and GUI. If everyone in our team knows every part of the product, discussing different matters of the project will be much easier, and we will also learn a lot about many different programs and languages. Right now, we are getting better at applying the scrum framework. We have started working more by “slicing the cake”, which we feel is more effective than working horizontally. In the future, we would like to be even better at working with the scrum and to reach this we need more practice. As of now we don’t have any success criteria for our scrum-skills but if we, at the end of the course, feel like we have improved a lot, this will be considered as a big success.

- **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**

We have tried to log the hours we have spent on a task. We did this to try and get some perspective on how many hours different tasks require so we could make qualified estimates on future tasks. However, through discussions we have decided to instead make estimates by labelling them “small”, “medium” or “large”. “Small” means that a task doesn’t take so much time, “medium” takes medium time and so on. We have also decided to include time spent on research in our estimates, since this often takes a lot of time. We only work on two user stories currently and they are made in the standard pattern. For one of our user stories, our PO has given us acceptance criteria, but we have not received any acceptance criteria for our other user story. This is probably because our PO gave us this user story two weeks ago, and it was not part of the original plan with our PO. We have however asked him to give us acceptance criteria for this task, and he will send it to us during next week. We usually break down user stories into different tasks depending on which subteam will complete the tasks i.e backend-tasks, frontend-tasks and GUI-tasks. This has been an effective way of breaking down tasks, because the team that will complete them also create the tasks.

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

We have not yet reached a level of completion of our product where testing is fully relevant. When we reach such a level, we will first peer-review each other's code to try and find errors and improvements. When this is done, we will show our product to our PO where he can provide feedback and also ask questions about the product. The biggest value for the PO will be when we show the product to him, since this is where he has the most influence over the outcome of the product. These meetings probably also provide the most value for our team, since he has a different perspective on the product and also has a clear vision of what he wants the product to be and how it should function. The peer-reviewing also provides value, but this value is more about checking for errors that could make our presentation to the PO poor.

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

KPI:s (management)

- **Are you satisfied with the work in this sprint?**

During the first two weeks, we were given a lot of freedom with how the product should look and how it should function. We didn’t think much of this in the beginning of the project, but it turned out to be problematic during the latest sprint. We had made progress with the product and showed what we thought he wanted to him. However, our PO had a lot of opinions about the product that he hadn’t revealed to us before our last meeting. In other words, we had worked on unnecessary parts of the product. We have now learned how to counter this problem. We will push our PO to be very specific with what he wants, so there will be no misunderstanding between what he wants us to do and what we think he wants us to do.

- **Did the planning for the sprint work out in a good way?**

We have realised during the sprint planning meetings that a clearly defined meeting agenda of what should be achieved is of the utmost importance and that more time dedicated to it might not solve the problem. Instead, we will seek to make more use of the hour we actually dedicate to the planning. We have decided to define a template for the planning meetings to use and iterate on each week.

KPI:s (technical)

- **Are the small teams (within the team) synchronized?**

During our sprint planning meeting this monday, we decided to have a 30 min daily standup meeting every morning. This proved to be very useful since you get a picture of where everyone is at in their tasks. This helps with ensuring that we are synchronized and that we are “slicing the cake”. We will try different variations of these daily standup meetings to find what works best for us.

This is the first week we try to use KPI and we might have misunderstood how to use it but will ask for feedback during our supervision on monday.