AGILE SCRUM PROCESS

ASSIGNMENT 1

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Scrum is in itself an agile framework. Therefore, the **scrum principles** are **inherently consistent** with agile software methodologies. Given below are the 6 scrum principles:

1. Control over the empirical process

In Scrum, the empirical process is based on observation of hard evidence and experimentation rather than theory. There are three main ideas to empirical process control: transparency, inspection, and adaptation.

2. Self-organization

As the Scrum process relies on many individuals, self-organization is essential. Everyone involved is empowered to work independently, and the self-organization principle allows for greater buy-in among all parties, while making it easier to assess individual contributions.

3. Collaboration

Scrum is a collaborative process, as evidenced by the many roles involved . This principle also focuses on three dimensions of collaboration: awareness, articulation, and appropriation.

4. Value-based prioritization

This principle involves organizing and prioritizing tasks based on their value and how they need to be completed.

5. Time-boxing

In Scrum, tasks are completed in "sprints," with specific lengths of time assigned to each one. Other elements, including "sprint planning" and daily meetings, are also given specific start and stop times. This time-boxing ensures that all involved know how much time is allocated to each step, with the goal of eliminating wasted time and delays.

6. Iterative development

This final principle speaks to the understanding that a project may need to be refined multiple times during the development process. Iterative development allows the team to make adjustments and manage change easier.