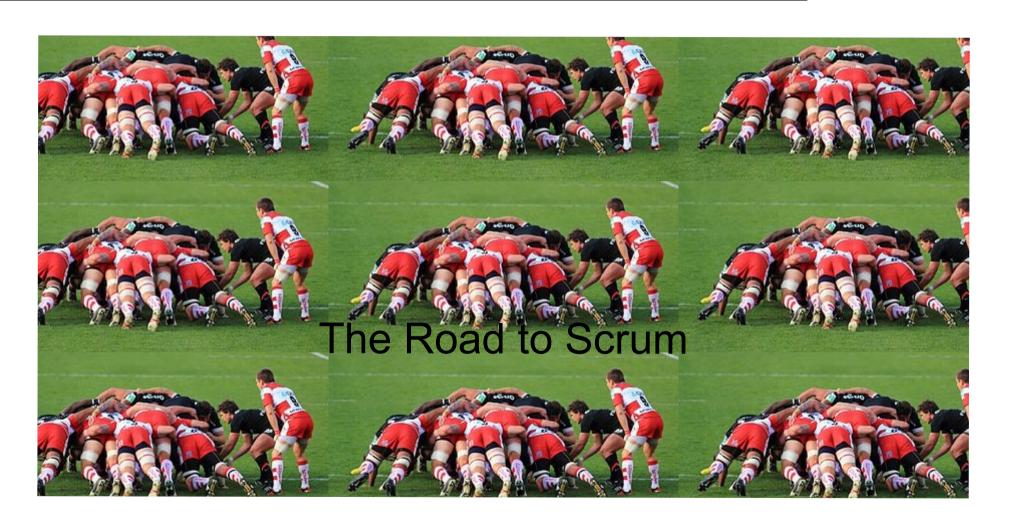
Over the Waterfall



A bit of history

- First suggested in 1985
- Responds better to changing requirements
- Developer centered
- Especially good about innovation
- Holistic and Heuristic
- One of the iterative Agile approaches

Qualitative Aspect

- Define your product
- Define your customer
- Define roles
 - Product Owner
 - Stakeholders
 - Team Members
 - Scrum Master
 - "Pigs and Chickens"

Quantify

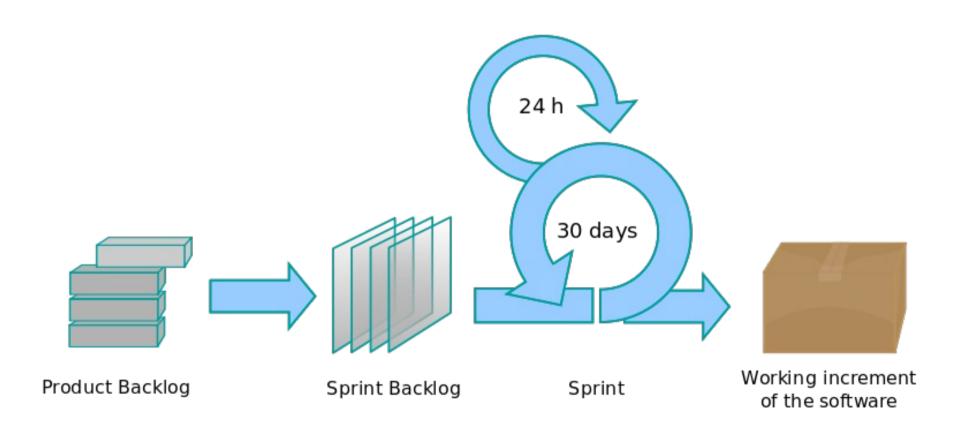
- Product Backlog
 - Contains Epics
 - Contains Stories
 - Contains Tasks

Requirement changes and new work requests get added to the backlog.

Scrum Flow

- Work is added to Product Backlog
- Backlog stories are created
- Stories are grouped into Epics
- Epics are assigned across Sprints
- Stories in sprints are "Tasked" out and pointed
- Work is begun, no one ever is assigned tasls... people take tasks upon themselves

Diagram



Sprints

- Defined "fixed" period of time to work tasks
- Usually 2-3 weeks (2 weeks for us)
- Unfinished work at the end of a sprint goes back into the product backlog
- What goes on between sprints is as important as the sprint period itself
- Head down time, no distractions!!!!!!!!!

Basic Work Unit: Story

 A story describes a requested featured from a certain perspective, and the justification for that feature

As a [role], I would like a [feature], because of [justification].

Example:

"As a user, I would like a search field, so that I may find related products faster"

Basic Work Unit: Epic

- An Epic is a collection of related stories
- An Epic itself should be defined like a story
- Can span multiple Sprints (or not)
- Overarching reason behind the product should be an epic. Epics can contain other Epics

Basic Work Unit: Task

- Stories break down to tasks
- A task is a granular piece of work
- Tasks are assigned a point value based on COMPLEXITY
- Typically, Fibonacci is used (1,2,3,5,8,13...)
- Tasks with a higher than 13 complexity are usually elevated to stories and sub-tasked
- COMPLEXITY != HOURS!!!

Quantification: Velocity

- Velocity is a measure of the amount of complexity a team member can handle in a sprint
- Will manifest itself after a few sprints
- Different for each team member
- Measured as a vector, with an offset 48 +/ 10

Role: Product Owner

- The Product Owner represents the stakeholders and is the voice of the customer.
- The Product Owner writes (or has the team write) customer-centric items (typically user stories), ranks and prioritizes them, and adds them to the product backlog

Role: Stakeholder

 The stakeholders are sometimes customers, end-users, and vendors. They are people who enable the project and for whom the project produces the agreedupon benefit[s] that justify its production

Role: Team

- A Team is made up of 7 +/- 2 individuals with cross-functional skills who do the actual work
- Should always be an odd number!

Role: Scrum Master

- accountable for removing impediments to the ability of the team to deliver the sprint goal/deliverables
- The Scrum Master is not the team leader, but acts as a buffer between the team and any distracting influences
- Facilitator of daily scrum meeting

Between Sprints

- What goes on between sprints is as important to the overall success of the team as the sprint itself
 - Sprint Review (½ day)
 - Sprint Planning (½ day)
 - Un-Meeting (½ day)

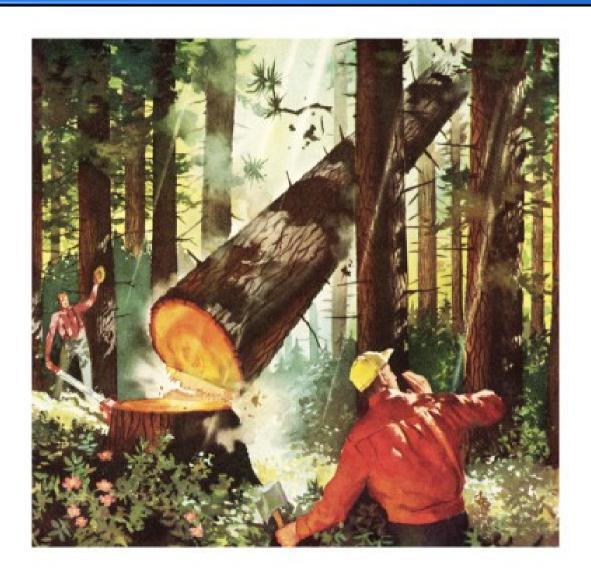
Sprint Chores: Planning

- Sprint Planning Meeting
 - Prioritize Product Backlog
 - Move Prioritized Stories into Sprint Backlog
 - Task and point out Stories
 - Stop when the Sprint is deemed "full"

Sprint Chores: Review

- After sprint finishes we review the following
 - Unfinished work is moved back into the product backlog
 - What each team member was able to accomplish
 - What each team member learned during the sprint

A tale of two lumberjacks



Sprint Chore: Un-meeting

- An Un-meeting is not a meeting
 - It is a chance for the team to sharpen their axe
 - Typically lasting ½ day
 - A topic of discussion (technical) is presented by a team member
 - Could be related directly to the project, or not
 - Videos can be watched
 - Is a keystone to creating innovation

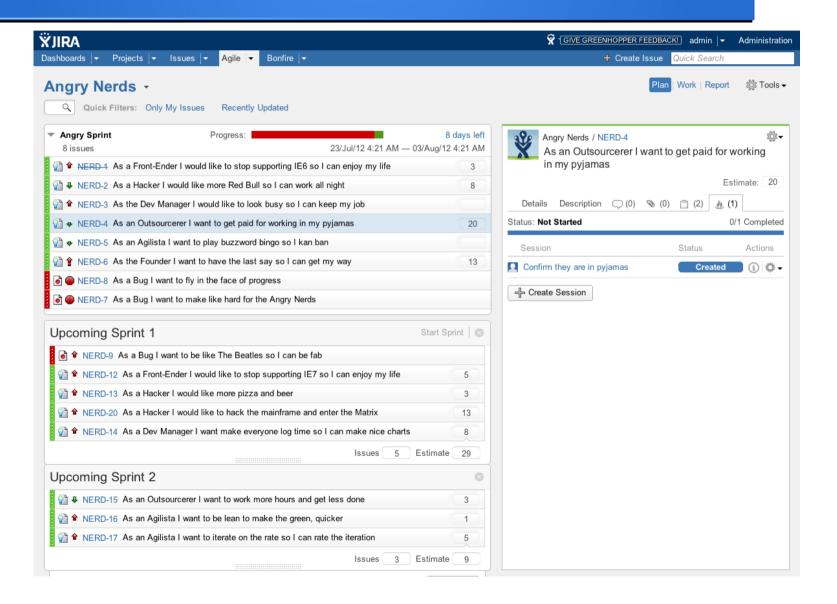
Tool: Jira

- Jira was begun in 2002 as an issue tracking and ticket tracking software suite
- Has grown to become the most popular web based Agile/Scrum/Kanban solution out there
- Modular, purchase products and services a-la-carte

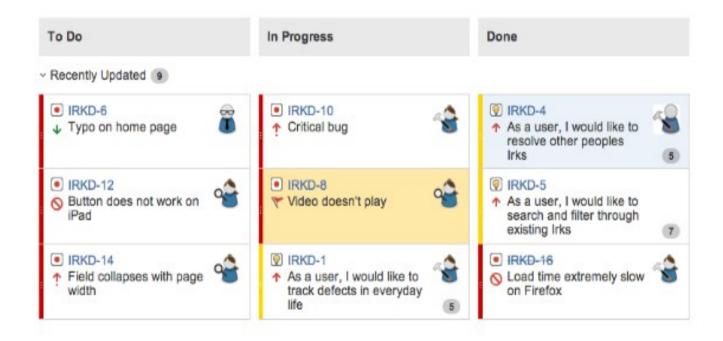
Tool: Jira Agile

- Jira by itself doesn't offer us much
- BUT, Jira has a product that used to be called "Greenhopper", but now is just called Jira Agile
- Jira Agile is the embodiment of Scrum
- Backlogs, Stories, Tasks, Actors, Product
 Owners, Scrum Masters... all accounted for

Backlog & Sprint Planning



Task Management



Burndown Charts

