Department of Computer Engineering

Academic Term: First Term 2

Class: T.E /Computer Sem – V / Software Engineering

Practical No:	3
Title:	KANBAN METHOD IN JIRA
Date of Performance:	
Roll No:	9563
Team Members:	SANIKA PATANKAR, LISA GONSALVES, EDEN CHARLES

Rubrics for Evaluation:

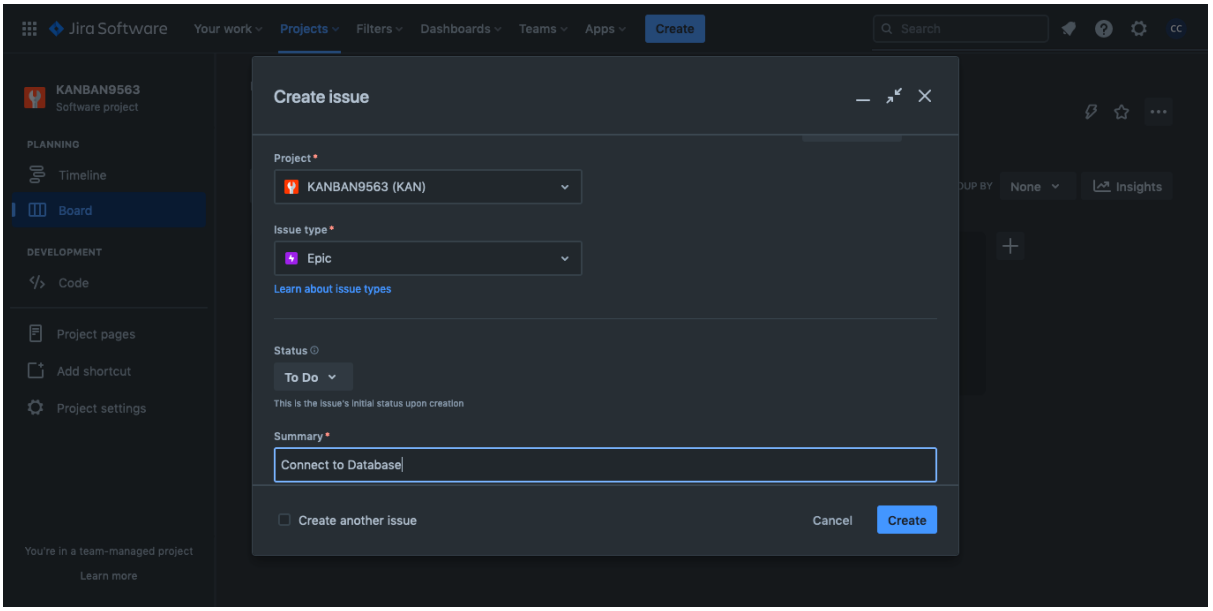
Sr. No	Performance Indicator	Excellent	Good	Below Average	Total Score
1	On time Completion & Submission (01)	01 (On Time)	NA	00 (Not on Time)	
2	Theory Understanding (02)	02(Correct)	NA	01 (Tried)	
3	Content Quality (03)	03(All used)	02 (Partial)	01 (rarely followed)	
4	Post Lab Questions (04)	04(done well)	3 (Partially Correct)	2(submitted)	

Signature of the Teacher:

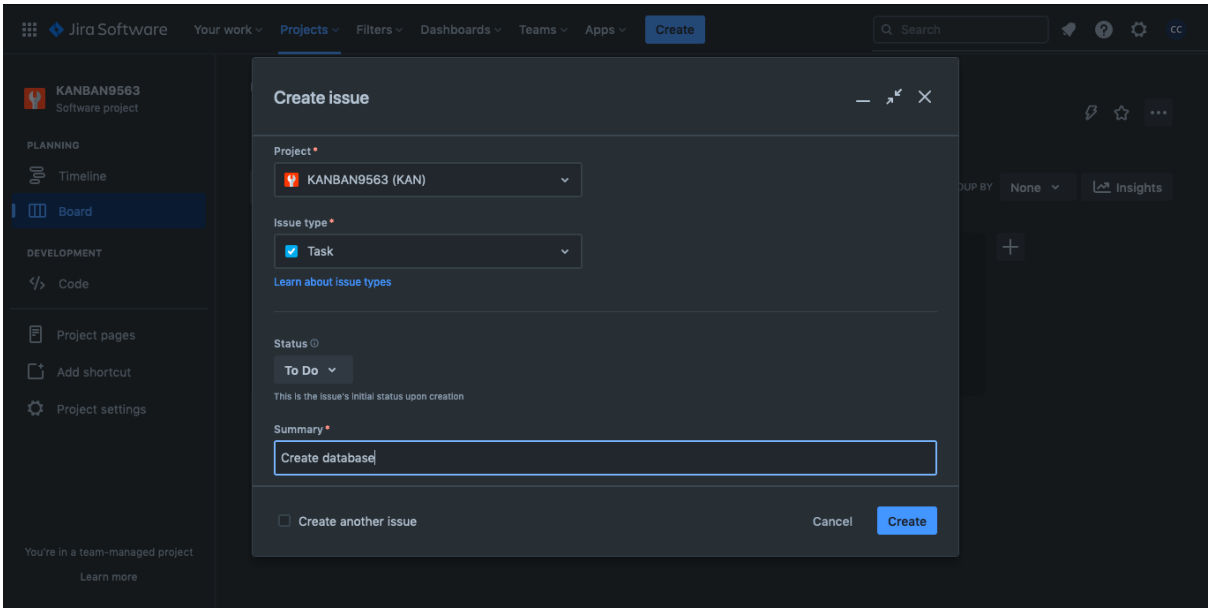
Sanika Patankar
9563
TE COMPS B

SE EXP 3: KANBAN METHOD IN JIRA

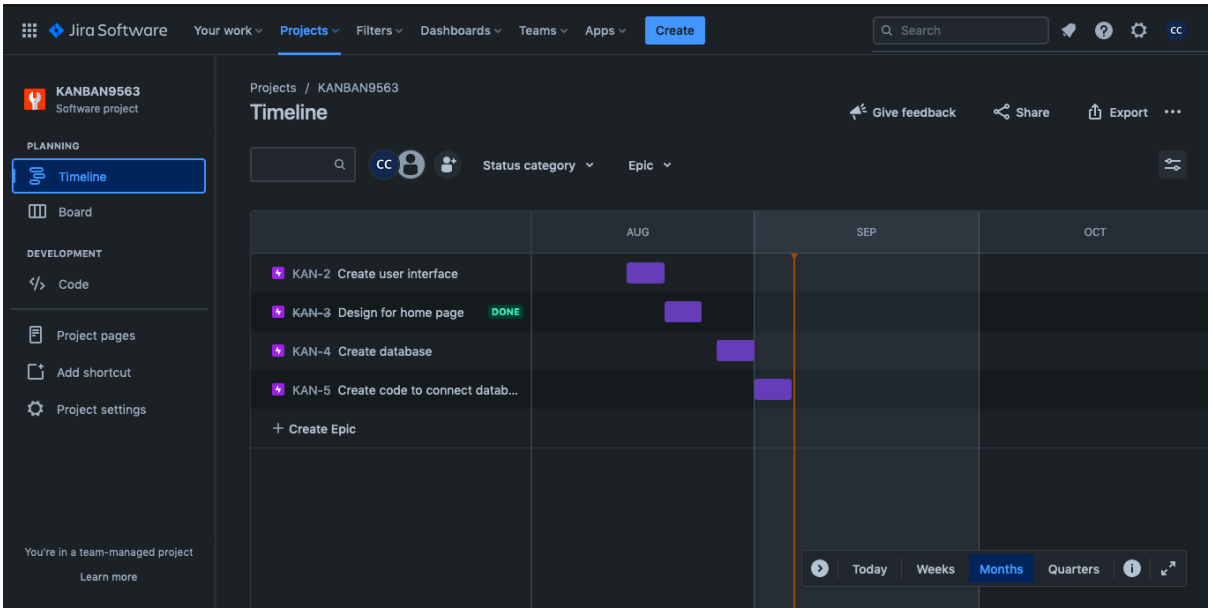
CREATING AN EPIC



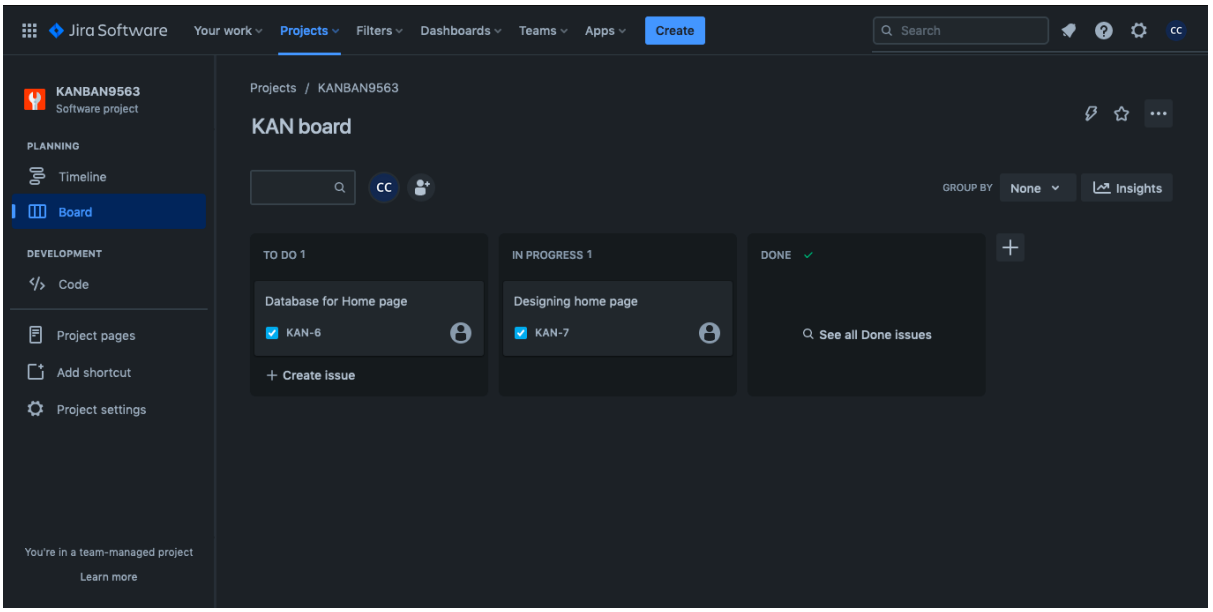
CREATING AN TASK



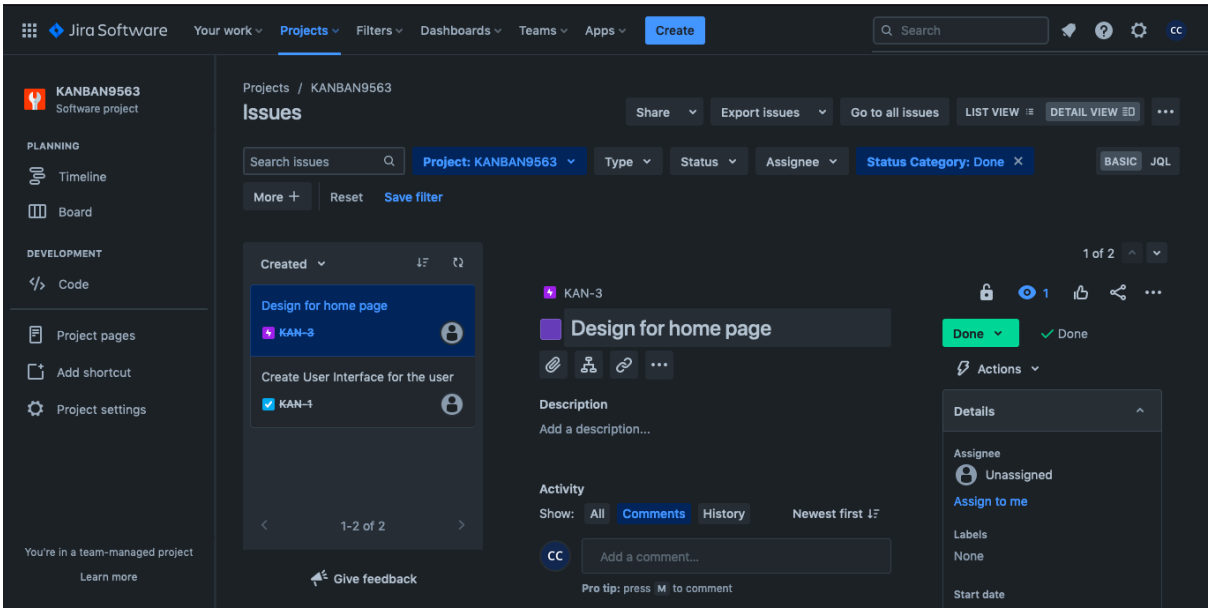
VIEWING ALL EPICS CREATED IN TIMELINE



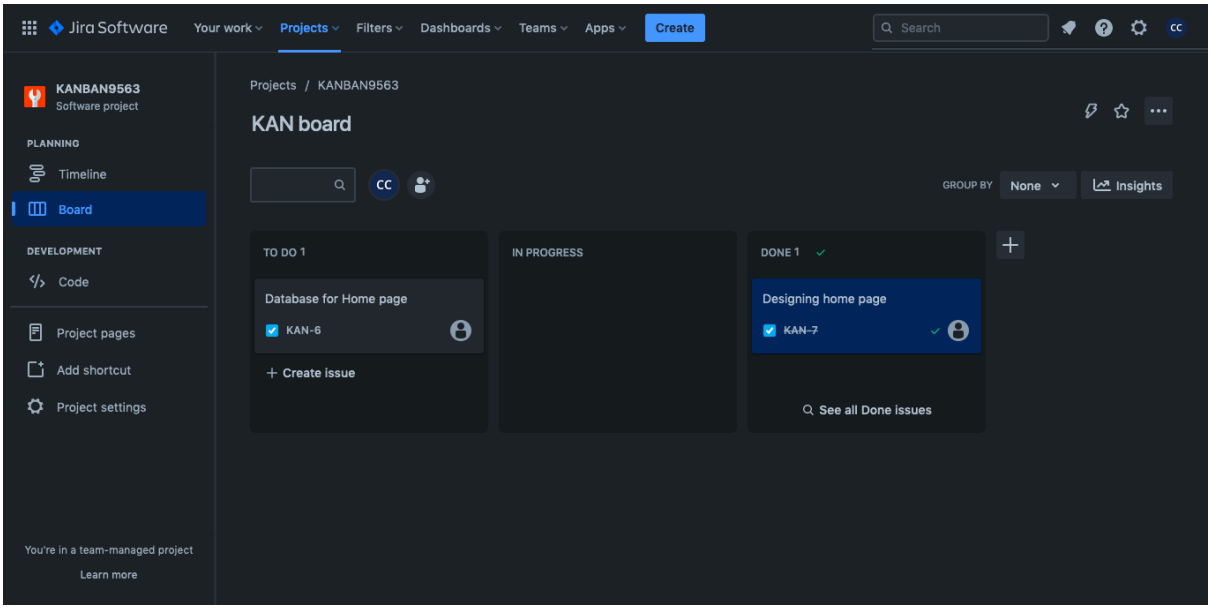
VIEWING ALL TASKS/EPICS IN BOARD



ISSUES



COMPLETED TASKS



POSTLABS

a) Compare and contrast the Kanban and Scrum methodologies in terms of flexibility, adaptability, and workflow management in different project scenarios.

Flexibility:

- Kanban: Highly flexible with a continuous flow model.
- Scrum: Less flexible within a sprint but allows for adjustments between sprints.

Adaptability:

- Kanban: Adaptable at any time, ideal for rapidly changing requirements.
- Scrum: Adapts at the end of each sprint, suitable for somewhat stable requirements.

Workflow Management:

- Kanban: Emphasises workflow optimization, uses Kanban boards and WIP limits.
- Scrum: Uses fixed-length sprints for structured workflow management.

Project Scenarios:

- Kanban: Suited for unpredictable workloads and continuous delivery.
- Scrum: Ideal for projects with defined requirements and regular, timeboxed releases.

b) Analyse a Kanban board in JIRA and propose improvements to optimise the team's efficiency and productivity.

1. Streamline the workflow by reviewing and simplifying stages.
2. Set and enforce Work-in-Progress (WIP) limits for each column.
3. Visualise dependencies through swimlanes or colour-coding.
4. Define clear prioritisation criteria and maintain a backlog.
5. Conduct daily stand-up meetings for progress updates and issue resolution.
6. Use JIRA's metrics and reporting for data-driven insights.
7. Foster a culture of continuous improvement and regular retrospectives.
8. Explore automation options to reduce manual tasks.
9. Provide training and education for team members on JIRA and Kanban principles.
10. Enhance stakeholder visibility through JIRA boards or filters.

c) Evaluate the impact of Work In Progress (WIP) limits on a Kanban board and how it affects the team's throughput and cycle time.

1. **Balanced Workload:**WIP limits prevent overloading and encourage a balanced distribution of tasks.
2. **Reduced Multitasking:**WIP limits discourage multitasking, leading to better task focus and quality.
3. **Shortened Cycle Time:**WIP limits speed up task completion by reducing the time tasks spend in progress.
4. **Improved Flow and Predictability:**WIP limits ensure a smoother and more predictable flow of work items.
5. **Early Issue Detection:**Consistent WIP limit breaches signal workflow issues that can be addressed early.
6. **Enhanced Responsiveness:**Teams can adapt to changing priorities more effectively with WIP limits.
7. **Quality Improvement:**Reduced multitasking and increased focus lead to higher-quality outcomes.
8. **Team Collaboration:**WIP limits encourage collaboration and shared responsibility among team members.
9. **Sustainable Pace:**WIP limits promote a sustainable work pace, positively impacting team morale.