

SCRUM USING JIRA

| Shoug Alomrn

START PRESENTATION

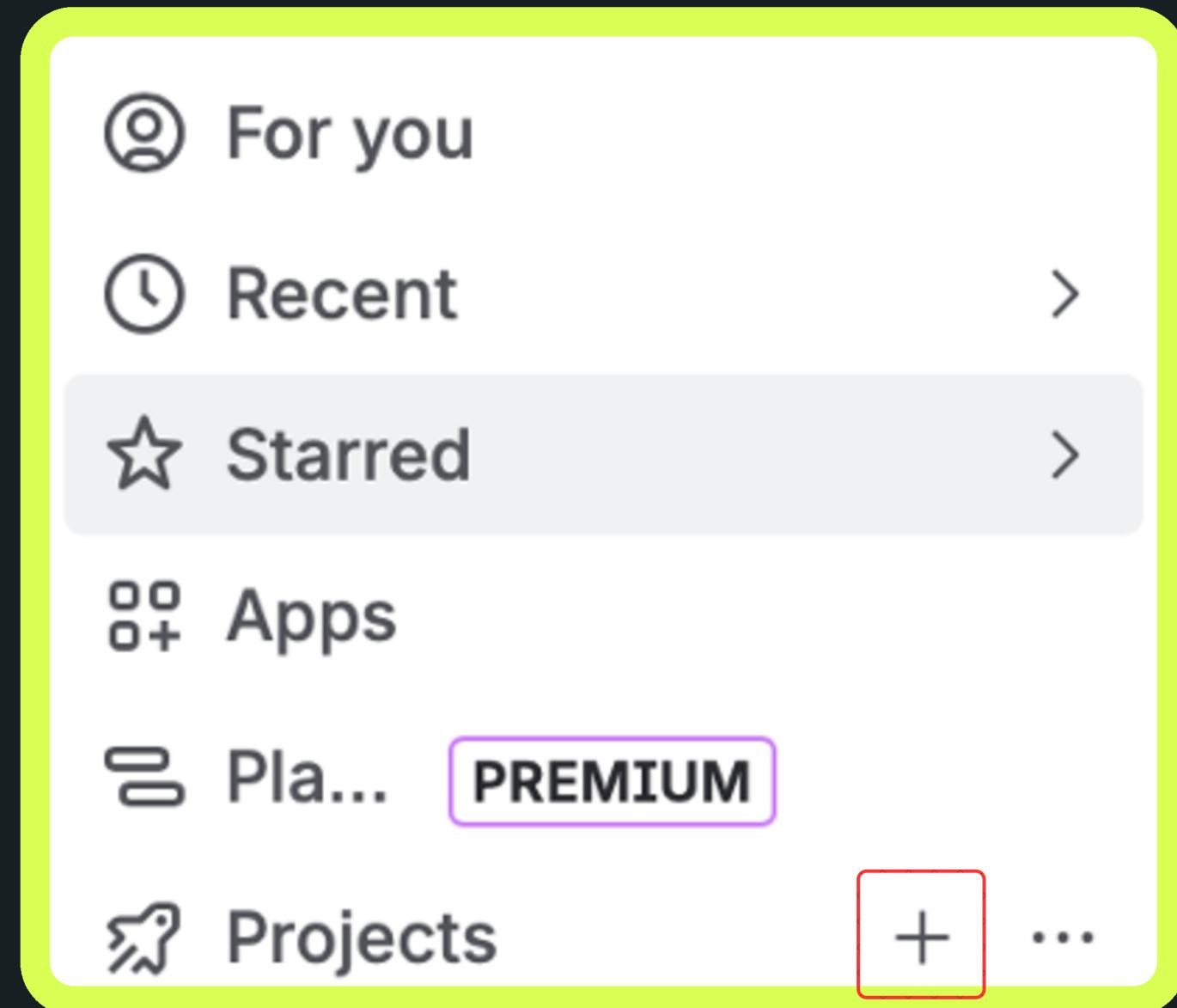
SIGN UP

Account Registration

To begin, we accessed Jira Software by navigating to atlassian.com and selecting the free sign-up option. Using a dedicated team email address, we completed the registration process. We then chose a unique site name to host our project, finalizing the creation of our Jira workspace.

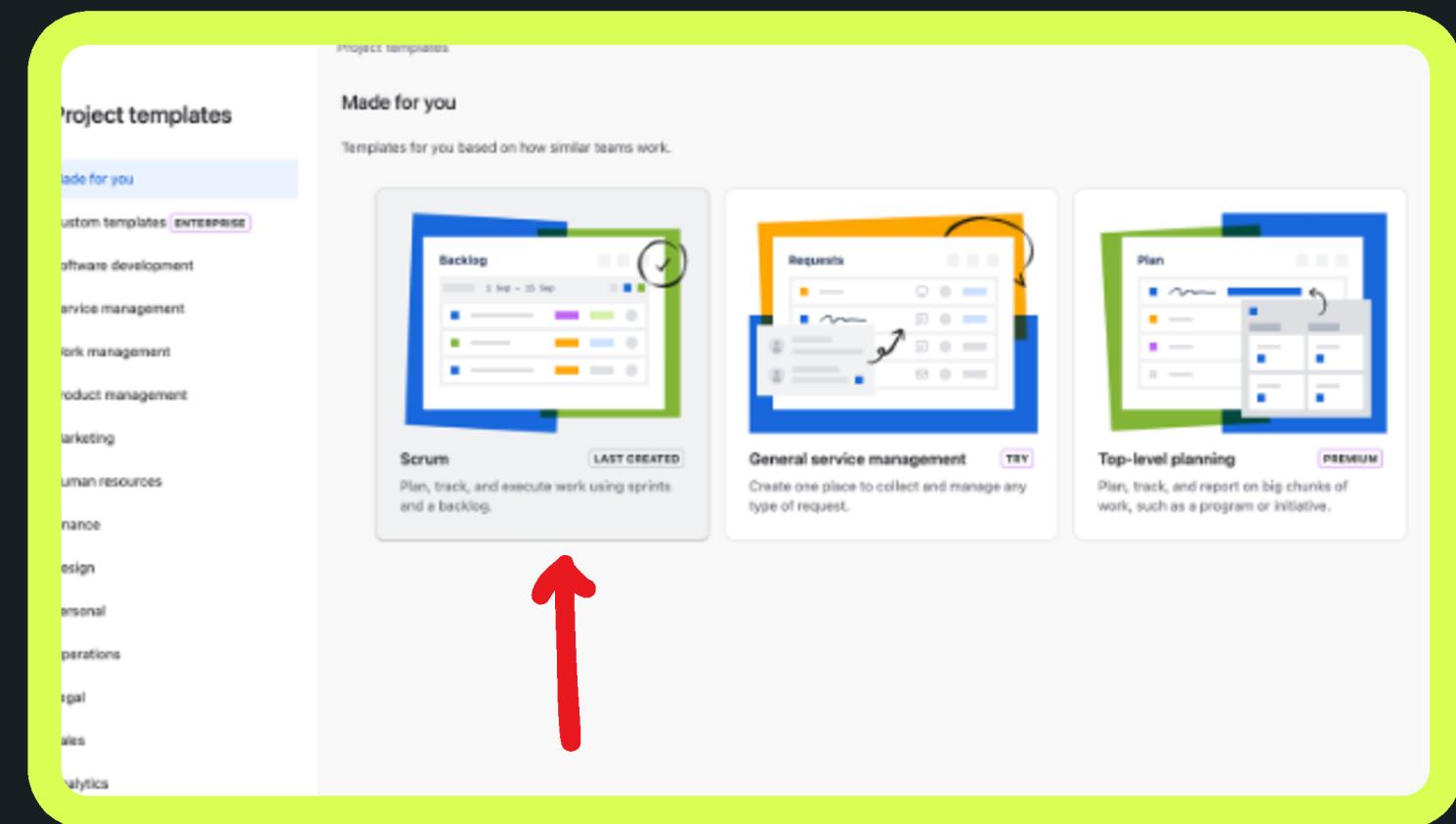
[Learn More..](#)

The image displays two screenshots of the Jira software interface. The left screenshot shows the sign-up page, which includes a 'Work email' input field containing 'you@company.com', a 'Sign up' button, and social login options for Google, Microsoft, NASA, Domino's, Square, and LinkedIn. The right screenshot shows a project board with three columns: TODO, IN PROGRESS, and DONE. The IN PROGRESS column contains several items, each with a title, a color-coded status indicator, and a small icon. The DONE column also contains items with similar details. A search bar and filter icons are at the top of the board.



PROJECT CREATION

Upon logging in, we initiated a new project by selecting the "Create Project" button from the main dashboard.



A screenshot of a software interface titled "Scrum". It includes sections for "Plan upcoming work in a backlog" (with a backlog icon), "Organize cycles of work into sprints" (with a sprint cycle icon), and "Understand your team's velocity". A sidebar on the right lists "Products: Jira", "Recommended for: Teams that deliver work on a regular cadence, DevOps teams that want to connect work across their tools", "Work types: Epic, Story, Bug, Task, Sub-task", and "Workflow: TO DO, IN PROGRESS, DONE".

TEMPLATE: SCRUM

Selecting the Scrum Framework

To establish a workflow for sprint-based development, we selected the "Scrum" template during the project creation process. This automatically configured a product backlog and a scrum board for our team.

The screenshot shows the Jira sidebar on the left. At the top is a 'Teams' icon followed by the word 'Teams'. To the right is a large '+' button. Below these are several project-related links: 'Sillah', 'Add to starred', 'Add people', 'Save as project template (ENTERPRISE)', 'Set project background', 'Project settings', 'Archive project', 'Delete project', and 'Software project'. On the far left of the sidebar is a vertical list of icons: 'More projects', 'Filters', 'Dashboards', 'Confluence', 'Teams', and 'Customize sidebar'. The 'Teams' icon is highlighted with a yellow box.

CREATE YOUR TEAM

Inviting and Managing Team Members

A core step in setting up the Jira project was inviting team members to ensure collaborative task management and visibility.

Process:

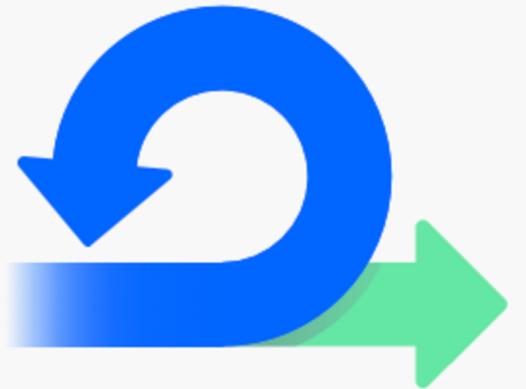
1. From the project sidebar, we navigated to Project Settings and selected People.
2. We clicked the "Add People" button.
3. We entered the email addresses of our teammates (Shoug Alomran, Aljawarah Alsaleh, Aljawhara Alruzuq, Aljoharah Albawardi).
4. The system sent email invitations to each member.

Outcome:

Once the invitations were accepted, all team members appeared in the project's user list. This allowed us to:

- Assign stories and tasks to specific individuals from the "Assignee" field.
- Filter the board and backlog to view any team member's workload.
- Ensure collaboration and transparency, as every member could view, comment on, and update issues across the project.

TO DO



Get started in the backlog

Plan and start a sprint to see work here.

[Go to Backlog](#)

ENTER BACKLOG

Populating the Product Backlog

We navigated to the Backlog view and used the "Create Issue" function to add our initial user stories. Each story was defined with a title, description, story point estimate (1 point = 2 hours), and assignee. Before organizing them into Epics, this created a prioritized list of all required functionalities for sprint planning.

The screenshot shows a project management interface with a yellow border. At the top, it says "TEMP Sprint 1 Add dates (0 work items)" with three colored status boxes (grey, blue, green) showing "0" each. There's a "Start sprint" button and a three-dot menu. Below this is a "Plan your sprint" section with a colorful geometric icon. It instructs users to drag work items from the Backlog section or create new ones to plan the work for this sprint, and to select "Start sprint" when ready. A "Describe what needs to be done" input field has a checked checkbox and a "Create" button. To the right is a dropdown menu titled "Describe w..." with "Bug" (red), "Story" (green), and "Manage types" options. The bottom of the interface shows "0 work items | Estimate: 0".

CREATING A STORY IN THE BACKLOG

After navigating to the project's Backlog, we created a new issue by clicking the "Create" button (usually represented by a + icon or a blue "Create" button at the top of the screen).

This opened a dialog box for creating a new issue. The default issue type is often a "Task." To create a User Story, we clicked on the Issue Type field, which opened a dropdown menu with options like Bug, Story, and Epic. From this list, we selected "Story".

The primary input field in this dialog is placeholder with the text "Describe what needs to be done...". This is where we entered the concise, user-centered title for each story, summarizing the functionality from the user's perspective.

This process was repeated for each user story we added to the backlog.

Description
Add a description...

Related work items
Add related work item

Confluence content   

 Product requirements 

Details  

Assignee  Unassigned 
[Assign to me](#)

Labels  None

Parent
None 

Due date
None 

Team
None 

Start date
None 

Sprint

TEMP Sprint 1 Add dates (0 work items)    Start sprint 



Plan your sprint
Drag work items from the **Backlog** section or create new ones to plan the work for this sprint. Select **Start sprint** when you're ready.

  Add family members and health history  

Sprint
TEMP Sprint 1

Story point estimate
None

Development

-  [Create branch](#)
-  [Create commit](#)

Reporter
 Shoug Fawaz Alomran

Automation Rule executions  

COMPLETING THE STORY CREATION FORM

After selecting "Story" as the issue type, you are presented with a detailed form to fully define the work item. Here is an explanation of the key fields and their purposes:

1. Title ("Add family members and health history")

- What it is: This is the core description of the story, replacing the "Describe what needs to be done..." placeholder. It should be a concise, user-focused goal.
- Example: "User can add a new family member and link health conditions."

2. Description

- What it is: A rich-text field for detailed information. This is where you write the full user story narrative, acceptance criteria, and any specific technical or functional details.
- Example: "As a family admin, I want to add a parent or child to the family tree so that I can build a comprehensive health history map."
 - Acceptance Criteria:
 - Form must capture Name, Relationship, Date of Birth.
 - User can associate one or more known health conditions from a predefined list.

3. Details Section

- Assignee: Used to assign the story to a specific team member responsible for its completion (e.g., Shoug Alomran).
- Labels: Tags for easy filtering and categorization (e.g., family-tree, backend, database).
- Parent: Used to link this story to a larger Epic (e.g., "Family Health Tree & Profile Management"). This is crucial for organization.

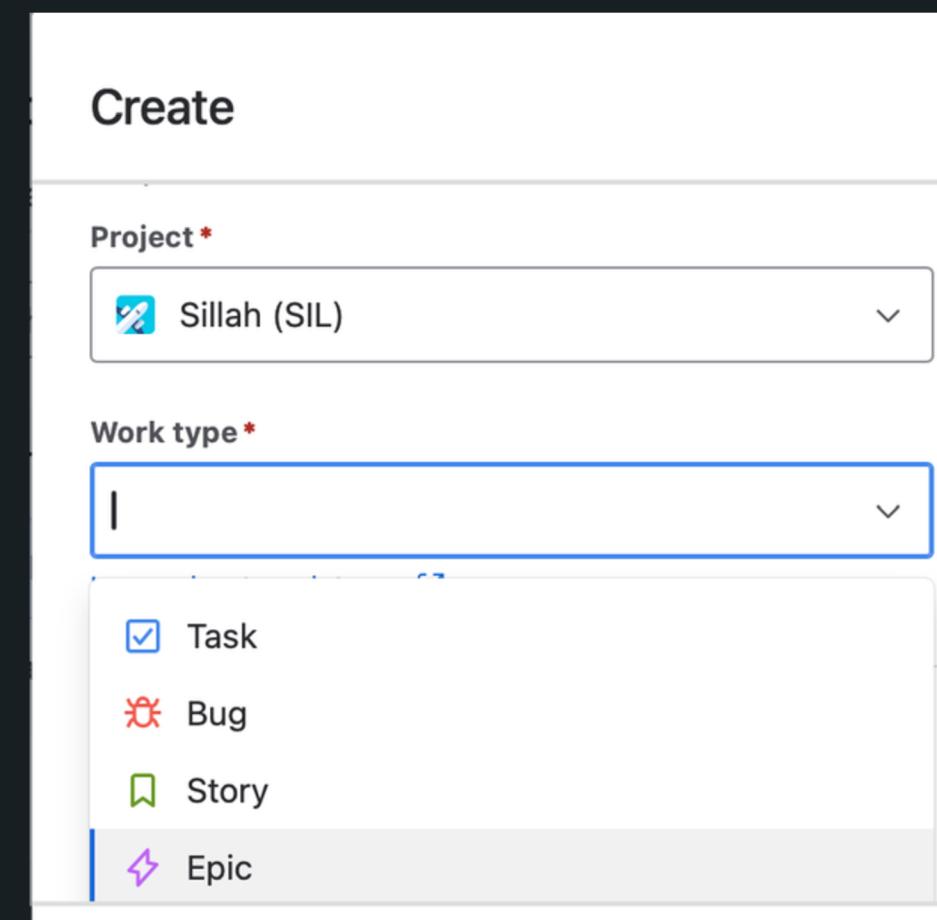
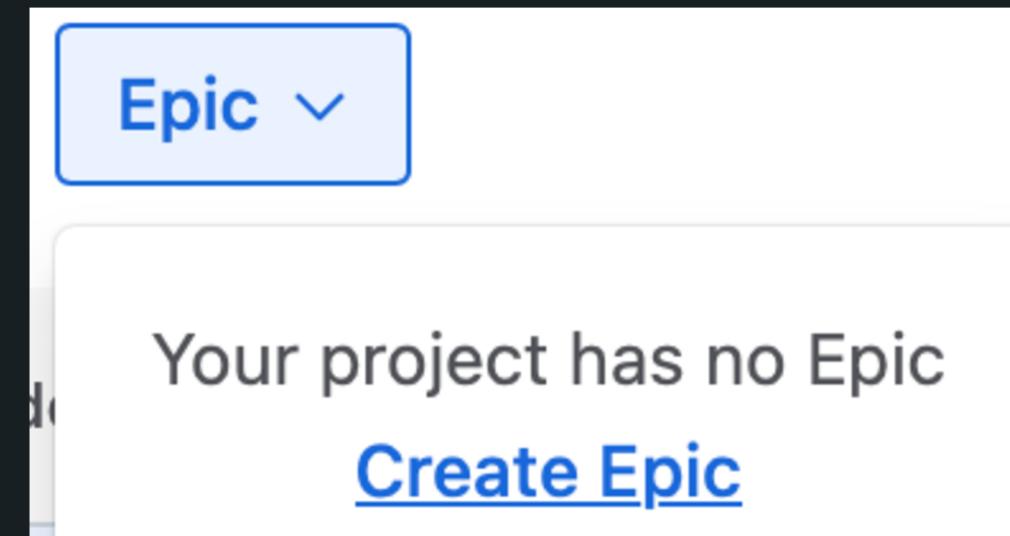
4. Smart Section (Agile-Specific Fields)

- Sprint: This dropdown is used to assign the story to a specific, active, or future sprint during planning.
- Story Point Estimate: The field for entering the effort estimate for this story (e.g., 5 points).
- Reporter: Automatically set to the person who created the issue.

CREATING EPICS FOR BACKLOG ORGANIZATION

We created Epics to group related user stories under major features (e.g., "Family Health Tree," "Risk Engine"). This provides high-level project structure, improves progress tracking per feature, and clarifies how individual stories contribute to broader goals.

To create them, we used the "**Create**" button in the Backlog, selected "**Epic**", and named each one. We then linked relevant stories to their corresponding Epic using the "**Parent**" field.



Add family members and health history



Description

As a citizen, I want to add my family members (parents, siblings, children) and their health conditions so that the system can build our complete medical history for risk assessment.

Acceptance Criteria:

- Can add basic family member info (name, relationship, age)
- Can input health conditions from a predefined list
- Can specify age of diagnosis for conditions
- Family tree structure is maintained

Subtasks

Add subtask

Related work items

Add related work item

Confluence content

...

+

[Example] Family Health History Co... TRY TEMPLATE

To Do 1

Improve work item

Details

Assignee: Shoug Fawaz Alomran

Labels: None

Parent: SIL-2 Family Health Tree

Due date: None

Team: SE201 Project

Start date: None

Sprint: SIL Sprint 1

Story point estimate: None

Development: 0

Projects Sillah ...

Summary Timeline Backlog Board Calendar List Forms Goals All work Development Code Archived work items More ...

Search backlog SA Epic

Epic

No epic

> Family Health Tree

> Risk Alert System

> Awareness Hub

> Clinic Locator & Booking

> User Management & Dashboard

+ Create epic

+ Create

SIL Sprint 1 (10 work items)

SIL-7 Add family members and health history

SIL-8 View and edit family health tree

SIL-9 View hereditary risk report

SIL-10 Receive smart risk alerts

SIL-11 Access educational resources

SIL-12 View preventive checklist

SIL-13 Search for certified clinics

SIL-14 Book clinic appointment

SIL-15 User registration and login

SIL-16 Personal dashboard

FAMILY HEALTH TREE TO DO SA

RISK ALERT SYSTEM TO DO AA

AWARENESS HUB TO DO AA

CLINIC LOCATOR & B... TO DO AA

USER MANAGEMENT... TO DO SA

10 work items | Estimate: 0

FINAL BACKLOG STRUCTURE

The image shows our finalized Jira backlog, structured for sprint execution. The left panel contains “**Sprint 1**” with committed user stories ready for development. The right panel displays the **Product Backlog**, where all remaining stories are organized under their parent Epics like “Family Health Tree” and “Risk Assessment Engine.” This clear hierarchy allows us to easily drag stories into future sprints during planning sessions while maintaining visibility into how each task contributes to larger project goals.