**Applying Roles**

The Scrum-Agile approach that I used for the SNHU Travel project demonstrated the importance of each team role. The Product Owner’s role helped guide the vision of the product by prioritizing features in the backlog and clarifying requirements when changes are introduced. An example would be like when new images and updated descriptions were required for the slideshow, the Product Owner kept the backlog up to date with what was most important. The Scrum Master role was to aid sprint events and maintained the team focused by making sure blockers were identified and removed. The Developer role, which I acted as during several modules and the discussion post, was critical to implementing code updates, such as when I adjusted the SlideShow.java to display new images with captions. Finally, the Tester confirmed that changes worked as intended and that acceptance criteria were satisfied. Together, all these roles create a cohesive system where collaboration directly supports delivery of the product. (Cobb, 2015, Ch. 5).

**Completing User Stories**

The Scrum-Agile framework allows user stories to be broken down into small, manageable increments. This approach keeps the project moving forward despite changes in requirements happening. For example, when the story had a requirement like, “As a user, I want to view updated slideshow images with descriptions so that I understand travel destinations”, it moved through backlog refinement, sprint planning, development, and testing in a structured manner. Each phase of the SDLC was applied in small steps to confirm the story met the acceptance criteria before delivery. By handling development in this iterative approach helped avoid the rigidity and late discovery of issues seen in the waterfall model (Cobb, 2015, Ch. 6).

**Handling Interruptions**

Interruptions and mid-sprint changes were expected during development. When the Product Owner requested updates to the images and text captions, this represented a shift in priorities. Scrum enabled the team to reprioritize the backlog and adapt with derailing the sprint. Time boxing ensured the scope was realistic and that higher priority items were addressed first. This demonstrated how Scrum thrives in uncertain or shifting environments. If the team had been using the waterfall model, these interactions would have delayed delivery significantly, since requirements would have been fixed early in the process (Cobb, 2015, Ch 6).

**Communication**

Communication was essential to make sure everyone was kept aligned. Daily stand-ups, sprint reviews, and retrospectives created transparency and kept stakeholders engaged. Written communication was also effective. For instance, I drafted an email to the Product Owner and Tester to confirm which new images and captions were needed and to clarify the acceptance criteria. This eliminated ambiguity and accelerated testing. These communication practices created openness and transparency, allowing team members to respond quickly to changes and align on priorities (Cobb, 2025, Ch. 10).

**Sample Email to Product Owner and Tester**

Subject: Clarification of New Slide Show Images

Hello {Product Owner} and {Tester},

Could you please confirm which updated images should replace the placeholders in slide 2-5 and provide the finalized caption for each? I want to make sure the new requirements are fully implemented and tested within this sprint. Once confirmed, I will then move forward with development and coordinate testing. Thank you for clarifying so we can stay aligned.

Best regards,

Oziel Aldana, Developer

**Organizational Tools**

Agile organizational tools such as backlog boards and burn-down charts helped keep the project visible to all stakeholders. In a professional environment, platforms like JIRA or Azure Boards would track backlog items, sprints, and dependencies. These tools also function as “information radiators,” a concept emphasized in Agile literature, making team progress visible and fostering accountability (Cobb, 2015, CH. 10). Paired with Scrum events like sprint reviews and retrospectives, these tools ensured that organizational clarity was always present.

**Evaluating the Agile Process**

The Scrum Agile approach proved highly effective for the SNHU Travel project.

* **Pros:** Flexibility, incremental progress, rapid feedback, improved collaboration, and stakeholder engagement.
* **Cons:** Less predictability in timeline/cost, reliance on strong communication, and potential confusion for teams new to Agile.

Overall, Agle is clearly the best choice. The frequent changes to requirements would have caused significant delays under a waterfall approach. Instead, Agile allowed for quick adaptation while still delivering functional increments of value (Cobb, 2015, CH. 19).

**Conclusion**

Through the SNHU Travel project, the Scrum-Agile methodology demonstrated its strength in handling changing requirements, allows better communication, and ensures stakeholder alignment. The roles, tools, and processes reinforced that Agile is not just a method for faster delivery but a cultural shift towards transparency, adaptability, and continuous improvement.

# References

Cobb, C. G. (2015). *The Project Manager's Guide to Mastering Agile: Principles and Practices for an Adaptive Approach.* Hoboken, New Jersey: John Wiley & Sons, Inc.