SCRUM-Based Software Development Optimization Model

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Introduction

This document formulates a mathematical optimization model using the previously defined domain model (Entities.csv, Relationships.csv) and the generated artifacts (Goals.csv, Conditions.csv, DecisionVariables.csv). It captures sets (entities), indices, objectives, conditions (constraints), and decision variables relevant to planning and operating a SCRUM-driven software development organization. Entity attributes are exposed as parameters; e.g., team size(t) refers to the Team.team_size attribute for team $t \in T$.

1 1. Sets (Entities)

- ▶ P: Set of Projects (Project; attributes: id, name, project_start, project_end, description, budget, status, target_audience, priority).
- ▶ T: Set of Teams (Team; attributes: id, name, team_size, team_start, team_status, location, team_type).
- ▶ W: Set of Workers (Worker; attributes: id, name, first_name, email, start_date, status, availability).
- ▶ F: Set of Features (Feature; attributes: id, title, description, status, priority, estimated_effort).
- ▷ S: Set of Skills (Skill; attributes: id, label, description, level, certified, category).
- ▷ R: Set of Roles (Role; attributes: id, role_name, description, area_of_responsibility).
- ▷ PO: Set of Product Owners (ProductOwner; attributes: id, name, email, availability).
- ▷ SM: Set of Scrum Masters (ScrumMaster; attributes: id, name, email, experience).
- ▶ PB: Set of Product Backlogs (ProductBacklog; attributes: id, created_on, last_updated, number_of_entries, status).
- ▷ SP: Set of Sprints (Sprint; attributes: id, sprint_number, start_date, end_date, status, achievement_of_goal).
- ▶ SPP: Set of Sprint Plannings (SprintPlanning; attributes: id, date, duration_(min), moderation, outcome_documentation).
- ▷ DS: Set of Daily Scrums (DailyScrum; attributes: id, date, time, duration, moderation).
- ▷ SR: Set of Sprint Reviews (SprintReview; attributes: id, date, duration, feedback_documentation attendees_count).
- ▷ SRE: Set of Sprint Retrospectives (SprintRetrospective; attributes: id, date, duration, improvement_actions, team_satisfaction, moderation).
- ▷ SBL: Set of Sprint Backlogs (SprintBacklog; attributes: id, number_of_tasks, last_updated, status, total_effort).
- ▷ SG: Set of Sprint Goals (SprintGoal; attributes: id, objective_description, achievement_status, benefit).
- ▷ EPC: Set of Epics (Epic; attributes: id, title, description, priority, status, estimated_effort).

- ▶ US: Set of User Stories (UserStory; attributes: id, title, description, acceptance_criteria, priority, story_points, status).
- ▷ TSK: Set of Tasks (Task; attributes: id, title, description, status, effort, type).
- ▷ DEV: Set of Development Snapshots (DevelopmentSnapshot; attributes: id, version_number, creation_date, test_status, deployment_target, documentation).
- ▷ BL: Set of Blockers (Blocker; attributes: id, title, description, severity, status, detected_on, resolved_on).
- ▷ SH: Set of Stakeholders (Stakeholder; attributes: id, name, organization, role, email, area_of_interest, influence_level, relevance_to_feature).
- ▶ VEL: Set of Velocities (Velocity; attributes: id, number_of_sprints_used, avg._story_points, max_velocity, min_velocity, trend).
- ▶ REP: Set of Release Plans (ReleasePlan; attributes: id, version, planned_date, included_features, status).
- ▶ RM: Set of Roadmaps (Roadmap; attributes: id, start_date, end_date, milestones, objectives, versions).
- ▶ SCB: Set of Scrum Boards (ScrumBoard; attributes: id, board_type, columns, number_of_cards, last_updated).
- ▶ FED: Set of Feature Documentations (FeatureDocumentation; attributes: id, title, description, creation_date, change_log, linked_requirements, author).

2 2. Indices

 $\begin{array}{l} \rhd \ p \in P, \ t \in T, \ w \in W, \ f \in F, \ s \in S, \ r \in R, \ po \in PO, \ sm \in SM, \ pb \in PB, \ sp \in SP, \\ spp \in SPP, \ ds \in DS, \ sr \in SR, \ sre \in SRE, \ sbl \in SBL, \ sg \in SG, \ e \in EPC, \ us \in US, \\ tsk \in TSK, \ dev \in DEV, \ bl \in BL, \ sh \in SH, \ v \in VEL, \ rep \in REP, \ rm \in RM, \\ scb \in SCB, \ fed \in FED. \end{array}$

Selected Parameters (from attributes and relationships). All attributes are available as parameters named by their attribute; e.g., team_size(t), number_of_entries(pb), story_points(us), effort(tsk), max_velocity(v), min_velocity(v), severity(bl), achievement_of_goal(sp), estimated_effort(f), priority(e), sprint_number(sp), attendees_count(sr), budget(p), etc. We also use indicator parameters derived from statuses or text fields: activeTeam(t), available(w), readyStory(us), blocked(tsk), recentPB(pb), goalDefined(sp), eligibleRelease(f), roadmapAligned(f), docExists(f), velocityBaselineOK(v), actionableEpic(e), each in $\{0,1\}$. Let $c_{\text{effort}} > 0$ denote cost per effort unit (used where needed).

3 3. Goals

Each goal (ID, Name) is shown with its mathematical form. We combine (as a weighted multi-objective) via scalarization:

$$\max \sum_{g \in \mathcal{G}_{\max}} \omega_g \, Z_g - \sum_{h \in \mathcal{G}_{\min}} \omega_h \, Z_h,$$

where Z_{\bullet} are the expressions below and weights ω_{\bullet} are taken from Goals.csv.

▶ G0 maximize team capacity (IsSum=True, GoalType=max):

$$Z_{G0} = \sum_{t \in T} \text{team_size}(t).$$

▷ G1 minimize product backlog size (IsSum=True, GoalType=min):

$$Z_{G1} = \sum_{pb \in PB} \text{number_of_entries}(pb).$$

ightharpoonup G2 minimize user story effort (IsSum=True, GoalType=min):

$$Z_{G2} = \sum_{us \in US} \text{story_points}(us).$$

▶ **G3 minimize** task effort (IsSum=True, GoalType=min):

$$Z_{G3} = \sum_{tsk \in TSK} \text{effort}(tsk).$$

▶ **G4 maximize** velocity (IsSum=True, GoalType=max):

$$Z_{G4} = \sum_{v \in VEL} \max_{v \in$$

▶ G5 minimize_velocity_variance (IsSum=False, GoalType=min):

$$Z_{G5} = \sum_{v \in VEL} (\max_{v \in VEL} (\max_{v \in VEL} (v) - \min_{v \in VEL} (v)) \cdot \text{velocityBaselineOK}(v).$$

▶ **G6 minimize** blocker severity (IsSum=True, GoalType=min):

$$Z_{G6} = \sum_{bl \in BL} \text{severity}(bl).$$

▶ G7 maximize sprint goal achievement (IsSum=False, GoalType=max):

$$Z_{G7} = \sum_{sp \in SP} \text{achievement_of_goal}(sp) \cdot \text{goalDefined}(sp).$$

▶ G8 minimize feature effort (IsSum=True, GoalType=min):

$$Z_{G8} = \sum_{f \in F} \text{estimated_effort}(f).$$

▶ **G9 maximize** epic priority (IsSum=True, GoalType=max):

$$Z_{G9} = \sum_{e \in EPC} \text{priority}(e) \cdot \text{actionableEpic}(e).$$

▷ G10 minimize cycle count (IsSum=True, GoalType=min):

$$Z_{G10} = \sum_{sp \in SP} \operatorname{sprint_number}(sp).$$

▶ G11 maximize review participation (IsSum=True, GoalType=max):

$$Z_{G11} = \sum_{sr \in SR} \text{attendees_count}(sr).$$

4 4. Conditions

Each condition (ID, Name) is shown with its logical intent and mathematical form. Criteria Type = 2 denotes Must-Match (hard constraints), = 1 May-Match (soft, modeled via penalties/rewards), = 0 Cannot-Match (exclusions). We use λ_C to denote the weight of a soft condition from Conditions.csv.

 \triangleright C0 status must be active (Must-Match):

$$\forall t \in T : \text{activeTeam}(t) = 1.$$

(Data filter; only active teams considered in planning.)

 ${\color{red} \triangleright \ C1 \ project_within_budget} \ ({\color{blue} \mathrm{Must-Match}}){:}$

$$\sum_{sbl \in SBL(p)} \text{total_effort}_{sbl} \cdot c_{\text{effort}} \leq \text{budget}(p), \quad \forall p \in P,$$

where SBL(p) are sprint backlogs contributing to project p.

▷ C2 worker must be available (Must-Match):

$$a_{w,t} \leq \text{available}(w), \quad \forall w \in W, t \in T.$$

▷ C3 user story must be ready (Must-Match for inclusion in a sprint):

$$x_{us,sp} \leq \text{readyStory}(us), \quad \forall us \in US, sp \in SP.$$

▶ C4 feature priority threshold (May-Match; encourage high priority):

Penalty_{C4} =
$$\lambda_{C4} \sum_{f \in F} (\pi_{\min} - \operatorname{priority}(f))_{+}$$
,

where $(z)_{+} = \max\{0, z\}$ and π_{\min} is a chosen threshold. This penalty is subtracted in the objective.

▷ C5 task cannot be blocked (Cannot-Match):

$$h_{tsk} \leq M \cdot (1 - \text{blocked}(tsk)), \quad \forall tsk \in TSK,$$

with a large constant M (e.g., M = 80) and also $h_{tsk} = 0$ if blocked(tsk) = 1.

▶ C6 backlog_recently_updated (May-Match; prefer recent backlogs):

Reward_{C6} =
$$\lambda_{C6} \sum_{pb \in PB} \text{recentPB}(pb)$$
,

added to the objective.

▶ C7 sprint with defined goal (Must-Match for any planned capacity):

$$\sum_{t \in T} \operatorname{cap}_{t, sp} \leq M \cdot \operatorname{goalDefined}(sp), \quad \forall sp \in SP.$$

 ${\color{red}\triangleright}\ \mathbf{C8}\ \mathbf{release}\ \mathbf{must}\ \mathbf{be}\ \mathbf{planned}\ (\mathbf{Must-Match}){:}$

$$y_f \leq \text{eligibleRelease}(f), \quad \forall f \in F.$$

▷ C9 roadmap alignment preferred (May-Match):

$$Reward_{C9} = \lambda_{C9} \sum_{f \in F} roadmapAligned(f),$$

added to the objective.

▷ C10 documentation required (May-Match; prefer documented features for release):

Penalty_{C10} =
$$\lambda_{C10} \sum_{f \in F} y_f \cdot (1 - \text{docExists}(f)),$$

subtracted in the objective.

- ▷ C11 velocity_baseline_sprints (Must-Match for velocity use):
 - velocityBaselineOK(v) = 1 $\Rightarrow v$ is used in Z_{G4}, Z_{G5} ; otherwise excluded.
- ightharpoonup C12 epic status open or in progress (Must-Match):

actionableEpic(
$$e$$
) = 1, $\forall e \in EPC$.

5 5. DecisionVariables

The following variables (from DecisionVariables.csv) define the optimization decisions; bounds reflect the CSV domains.

- ▷ **DV0 assign_user_story_to_sprint**: $x_{us,sp} \in \{0,1\}$ whether user story us is scheduled in sprint sp.
- ▷ DV1 allocate_worker_to_team: $a_{w,t} \in \{0,1\}$ whether worker w is allocated to team t.
- \triangleright **DV2 select_feature_for_release**: $y_f \in \{0,1\}$ whether feature f is included in a release.
- \triangleright **DV3 task_hours**: $h_{tsk} \in \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}$, $0 \leq h_{tsk} \leq 80$ hours assigned to task tsk.
- \triangleright **DV4 set** story points: $spAdj_{us} \in \mathbb{Z}$, $1 \le spAdj_{us} \le 21$ planned points for story us.
- ightharpoonup **DV5 team_capacity**: $\operatorname{cap}_{t,sp} \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}, \ 0 \leq \operatorname{cap}_{t,sp} \leq 200$ capacity (points) of team t in sprint sp.
- \triangleright **DV6 deploy** increment: $d_{dev} \in \{0,1\}$ whether snapshot dev is deployed.
- $\quad \triangleright \ \mathbf{DV7} \ \mathbf{prioritize_epic_rank} : \ r_e^E \in \mathbb{Z}, \ 1 \le r_e^E \le 100 \ \text{— rank of epic } e.$
- $\qquad \qquad \mathbf{DV8} \ \ \mathbf{feature_priority_rank} : \ r_f^F \in \mathbb{Z}, \ 1 \le r_f^F \le 500 \ -- \ \mathrm{rank} \ \mathrm{of} \ \mathrm{feature} \ f.$
- ▷ **DV9 activate_blocker_resolution**: $z_{bl} \in \{0, 1\}$ whether to trigger blocker resolution for blocker bl.
- ▷ **DV10 set_review_attendees**: att_{sr} ∈ $\mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$, $0 \leq \operatorname{att}_{sr} \leq 50$ target attendees for sprint review sr.
- ▷ DV11 set_number_of_tasks: ntasks_{sbl} $\in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$, $0 \leq \text{ntasks}_{sbl} \leq 500$ tasks planned for sprint backlog sbl.
- ▷ DV12 set_total_effort: total_effort_{sbl} ∈ $\mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}$, 0 ≤ total_effort_{sbl} ≤ 1000 total planned effort for sprint backlog sbl.

Typical Coupling/Flow Constraints (illustrative). These align decisions with entities/relationships:

(Story effort fits capacity)
$$\sum_{us \in US} spAdj_{us} \cdot x_{us,sp} \leq \sum_{t \in T} cap_{t,sp}, \quad \forall sp \in SP.$$

$$(\text{Team capacity upper bound by size}) \quad \text{cap}_{t,sp} \ \leq \ \alpha \cdot \text{team_size}(t), \qquad \qquad \forall t \in T, \, sp \in SP, \, \, \alpha > 0.$$

$$(\text{Rank uniqueness examples}) \quad \sum_{e \in EPC} \mathbb{1}\{r_e^E = k\} \leq 1, \quad \sum_{f \in F} \mathbb{1}\{r_f^F = k\} \leq 1, \quad \forall k.$$

Final Composite Objective. Combine goals (Section 3) and soft-condition rewards/penalties (Section 4):

$$\max \sum_{g \in \{G0, G4, G7, G9, G11\}} \omega_g Z_g - \sum_{h \in \{G1, G2, G3, G5, G6, G8, G10\}} \omega_h Z_h + \sum_{C \in \{C6, C9\}} \operatorname{Reward}_C - \sum_{C \in \{C4, C10\}} \operatorname{Penalty}_C.$$