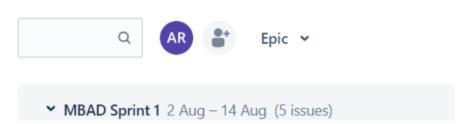
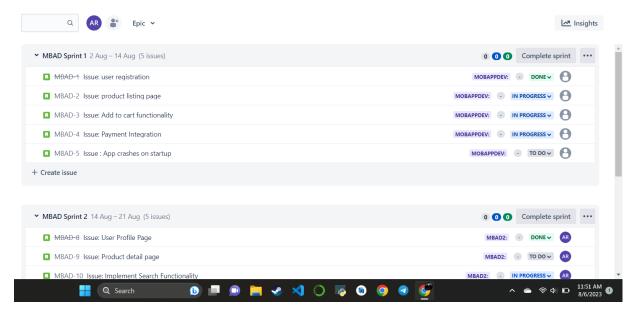
Experiment 2:

Implementing a project using the scrum method on the JIRA tool in software engineering.

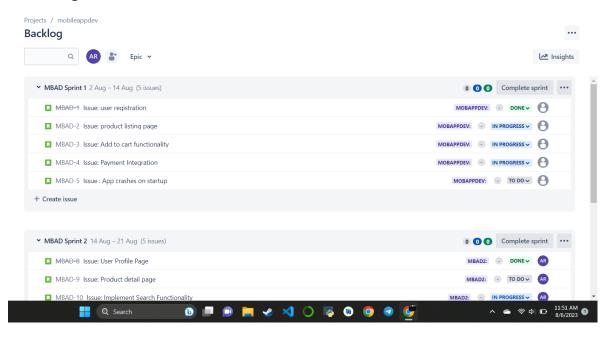
1. Users:



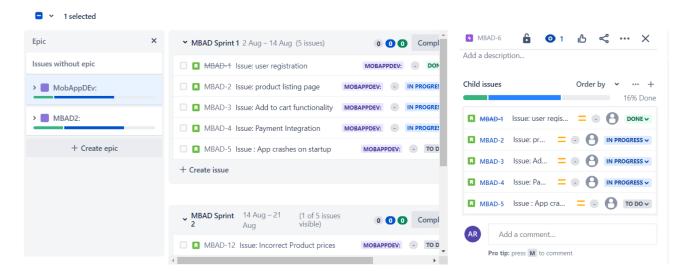
2. Issues:



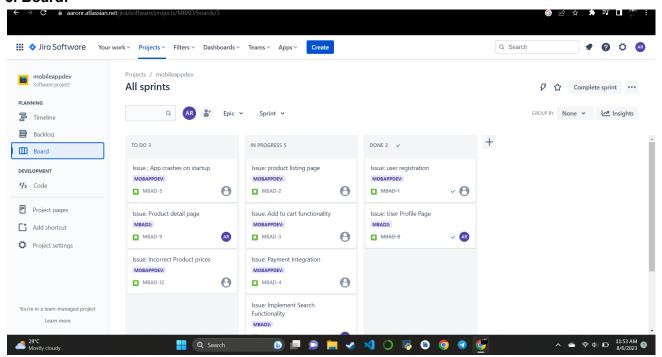
3. Backlog:



4.Epic:



5. Board:



Postlab:

Q1) Scrum's widespread adoption in software development stems from its flexibility, incremental delivery, and customer collaboration. It allows teams to adapt to changing requirements, deliver software in small increments, and involve customers throughout the project. Empowering development teams to self-organize boosts productivity and addresses risks early. Transparent communication is achieved through Scrum ceremonies like Daily Standups and Sprint Reviews. However, for larger and more complex projects with strict requirements, traditional methodologies may offer better predictability and control. Scrum's iterative and customer-centric approach has proven highly effective, especially in dynamic environments where requirements evolve rapidly.

- Q2) Unbalanced Workload: Check for workload disparities among team members.
 - Overdue Tasks: Identify tasks past their due dates to address delays.
 - Blocked Tasks: Attend to issues marked as blocked or waiting on dependencies.
 - Scope Creep: Monitor additions to the sprint that were not part of the original scope.
 - Low Sprint Velocity: Analyze team productivity compared to previous sprints.

Q3) The Scrum Master plays a critical role in facilitating communication, conflict resolution, and removing impediments within the development team. They coach, mentor, and protect the team, ensuring a smooth project flow and guiding Scrum events. By promoting continuous improvement and embodying servant leadership, the Scrum Master helps the team achieve their goals and deliver successful sprints.