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# Introduction to Scrum

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<http://bit.ly/1eL0t4C>



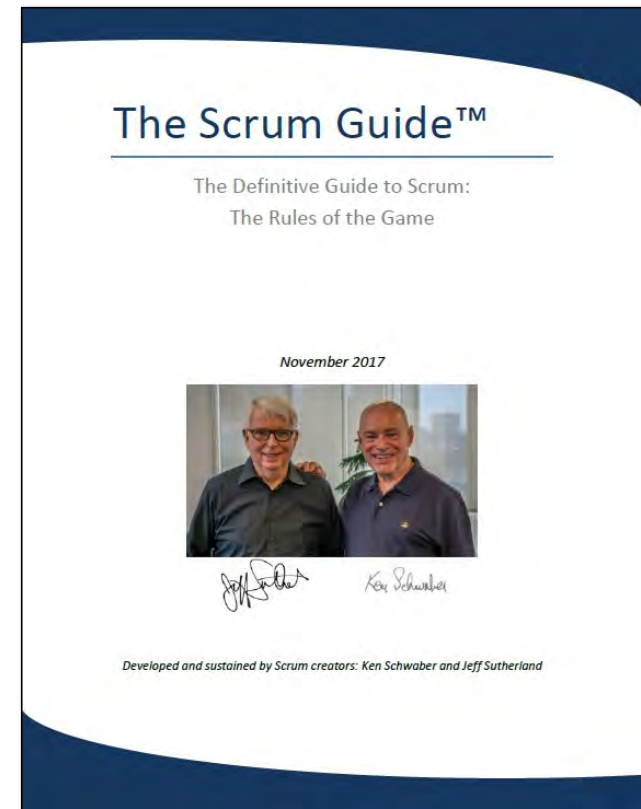
# Team Formation



- Identify yourself by competency:
  - ★ Knows QA/testing
  - ★ Knows architecture/design
  - ★ Knows database development
  - ★ Knows programming
  - ★ Knows Scrum/Agile
- Form into cross-functional teams
- Co-locate your team
- Pick a team mascot (real or fictitious animal)

# The Scrum Guide

- Documents the Scrum framework
  - Official rules of Scrum
- Maintained by Ken Schwaber and Jeff Sutherland
- <http://www.scrumguides.org>



# The Agile Manifesto Says it All ...

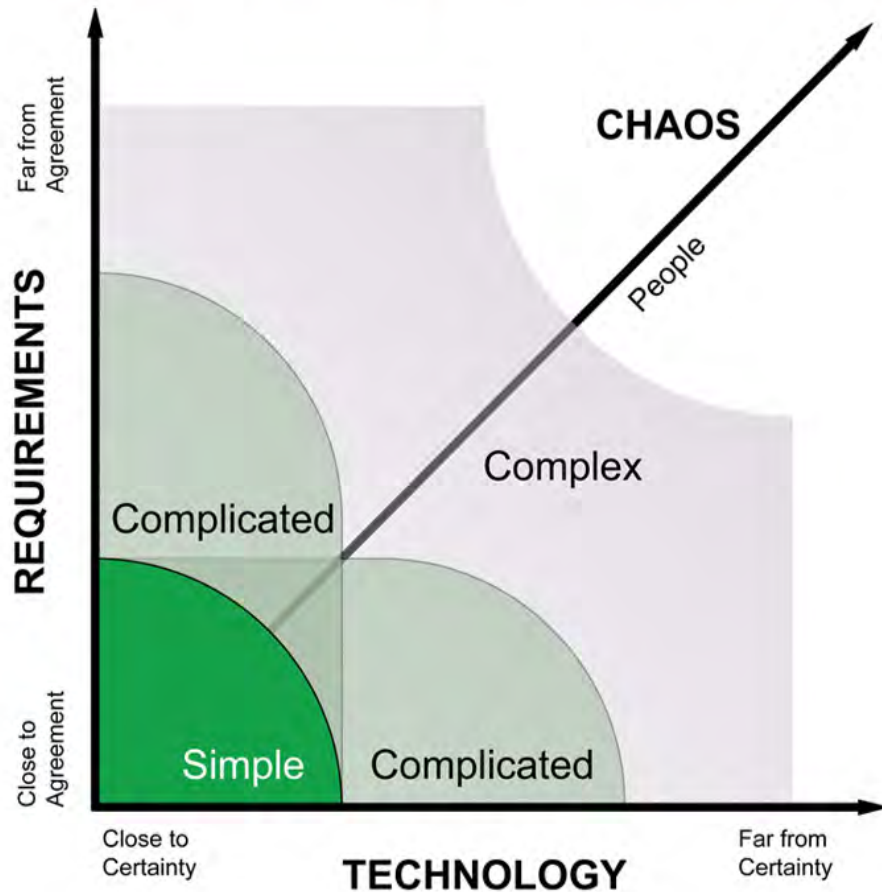
- Successful Scrum teams embrace the Agile values upon which Scrum is based:
  - Individuals and interactions over processes and tools
  - Working software over comprehensive documentation
  - Customer collaboration over contract negotiation
  - Responding to change over following a plan

<http://agilemanifesto.org>

# Scrum is ...

- A framework for developing and sustaining complex products
  - Example: software development
- Lightweight
- Simple to understand
- Extremely difficult to master

# The Complexity Of Software Development



Simple

Everything is known

Complicated

More is known than unknown

Complex

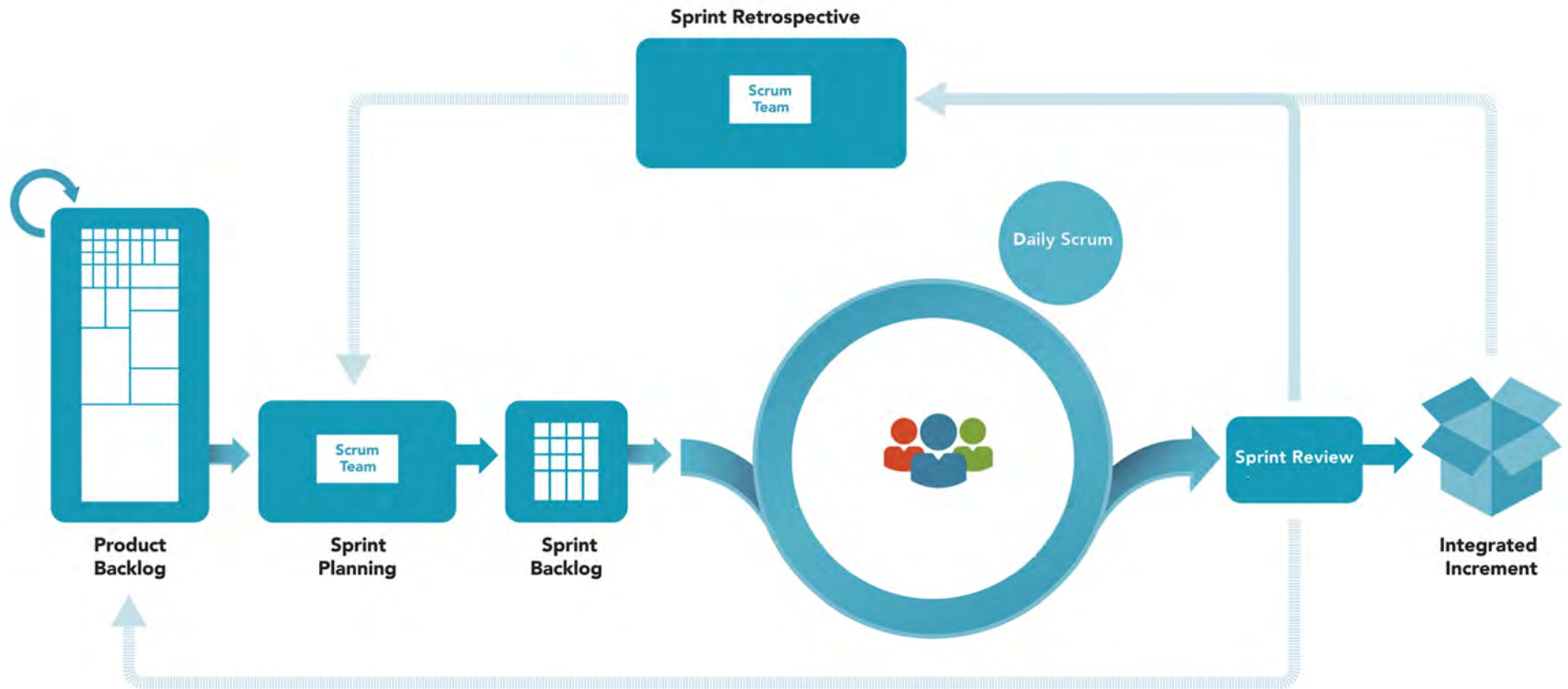
More is unknown than known

Chaotic

Very little is known

Source: Ralph Stacey, University of Hertfordshire

# The Scrum Process





# Scrum Master

Role

- The Scrum Master is responsible for ensuring Scrum is understood and enacted
  - Scrum Masters do this by ensuring that the Scrum Team adheres to Scrum theory, practices, and rules
  - The Scrum Master is a servant-leader for the Scrum Team

# Select Your Scrum Master



Select someone on your team  
to play the role of Scrum Master

# Development Team

Role

- The Development Team consists of professionals who do the work of delivering a potentially releasable Increment of “Done” product at the end of each Sprint
- Only members of the Development Team create the Increment.

# Product Owner

Role

- The Product Owner is responsible for maximizing the value of the product and the work of the Development Team
- How this is done may vary widely across organizations, Scrum Teams, and individuals
- The Product Owner is the sole person responsible for managing the Product Backlog

# Select Your Product Owner



Select someone on your team  
to play the role of Product Owner

# The Product Owner is Key

- The Product Owner role
  - Has the most responsibility
  - Is the hardest role to fill
  - Is the most demanding role



# Select Your Product Owner



Select someone on your team  
to play the role of Product Owner

# The Product Owner Ensures the Product Backlog ...

- Contains clearly expressed items
- Lists the business value of each item
- Contains the “what” and not the “how”
- Is ordered to best achieve goals/missions
- Shows what the team will work on next
- Is visible, transparent, and clear to all



# It's a List of "Desirements"

- The Product Backlog contains many things
  - Features
  - Enhancements
  - Behaviors
  - User stories
  - Bugs/defects
  - Use cases
  - Scenarios
- Be careful: Some desirements are actually acceptance criteria or tasks



Review the items in  
your Product Backlog

# The *User Story* Format ...

- A descriptive way to write user stories:
  - As a (role) I want (something) so that (benefit)
- Examples:
  - As a visitor to the Tailspin Toys website,  
I want to see a list of recent tweets,  
So that I know that Tailspin and it's products are alive and well
- Note: The user story format will work for most PBIs, but not all

# Acceptance Criteria

- Acceptance Criteria *are* the requirements
  - They enumerate what the Product Owner expects and what the Development Team needs to accomplish

## You'll Want to Avoid ...

- Too much up-front documentation/design
- Specifying “how” the PBI should be implemented
- Specifying a plan, tasks, test cases, etc.
  - You should wait until the Sprint where you forecasted implementing the PBI

# Traditional Estimation

- Each item in the Product Backlog is unique
  - It's difficult to estimate something that is being built for the first time
  - Traditional estimation approaches won't work

# Agile Estimation

- To be more accurate, be less precise
  - Estimate smaller things (tasks) in hours
  - Estimate larger things (PBIs/Bugs) in something less precise
- You should use an abstract unit of measure
  - T-shirt sizes (S, M, L, XL)
  - Fibonacci, story points, acorns, kazoobies, Vicodin

# Agile Estimation – Who Estimates?

- The whole development team participates
  - The Product Owner and Scrum Master do not (unless they are also Development Team members)



# Agile Estimation – When to Estimate?

- Estimate as late as is responsible
  - Early estimates are less accurate than later ones
- Scrum offers two formal opportunities for estimation: Sprint Planning and Product Backlog refinement
  - Tip: It's better to do the bulk of your estimation during Product Backlog refining so that Sprint Planning can focus on forecasting and building a plan to implement the work

# Agile Estimation – What to Estimate?

- Estimating undesirable PBIs is waste
  - Wait until larger (Epic) Product Backlog Items are decomposed
  - Wait until the Product Owner orders (prioritizes) the Product Backlog
  - Note: sometimes the Product Owner needs a rough estimate to help make the prioritization decision

# Estimation is Not a Silver Bullet

- Agile estimation techniques won't remove uncertainty from early estimates
  - They will improve your accuracy as the project proceeds
  - This is because Agile estimation methods take actual work into account as Sprints are completed

# Refining the Product Backlog

- Refining is the act of adding detail, estimates, and order to items in the Product Backlog
  - This is an ongoing process in which the Product Owner and the Development Team collaborate on the details of Product Backlog items
- The Scrum Guide says refining can (should) take up to 10% of the length of Sprint
  - Budget the time, schedule the meeting, and attend



Refine the items in  
your Product Backlog



**KEEP  
CALM  
AND  
PROFESSIONAL  
SCRUM  
ON**

# Done ( ) ;

(thank you)

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<https://github.com/rhundhausen>