

College of Western Idaho

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# Introduction to Scrum

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# Team Formation



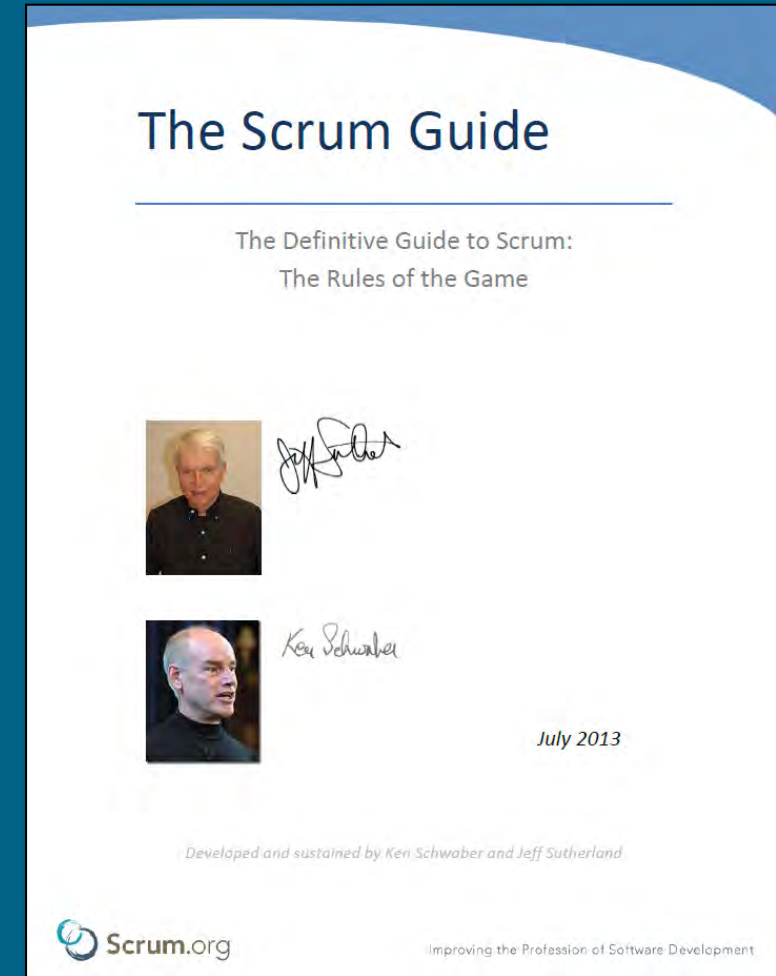
- Identify yourself by competency:
  - ★ Knows QA/testing
  - ★ Knows architecture/design
  - ★ Knows database development
  - ★ Knows programming
  - ★ Knows Scrum/Agile
- Form into cross-functional teams
- Co-locate your team
- Name your team

# Prerequisites

- Familiar with software development lifecycle
- Familiar with team based development
  - Product Owner, Scrum Master, or member of the Development Team
- Familiar with the Scrum framework
- Familiar with distributed application design

# The Scrum Guide

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



# Professional Scrum at Scrum.org

Professional  
Scrum  
Product Owner

Product Owners  
Executives

Professional  
Scrum Master

Scrum Masters

Professional  
Scrum  
Developer  
.NET or Java

Architects  
Business Analysts  
DB Specialists  
Designers  
Developers  
Testers

Professional Scrum Foundations

Everyone

# 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 ...

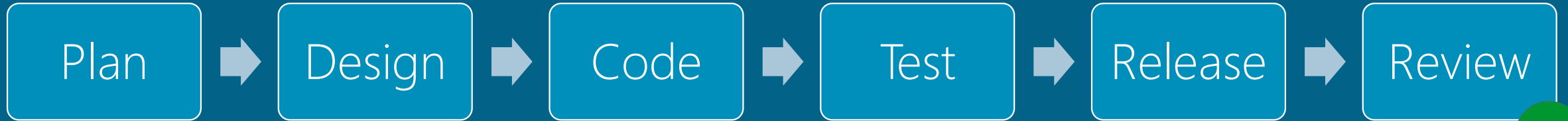
- A framework for developing and sustaining complex products
  - Example: software development
- Lightweight
- Simple to understand
- Extremely difficult to master



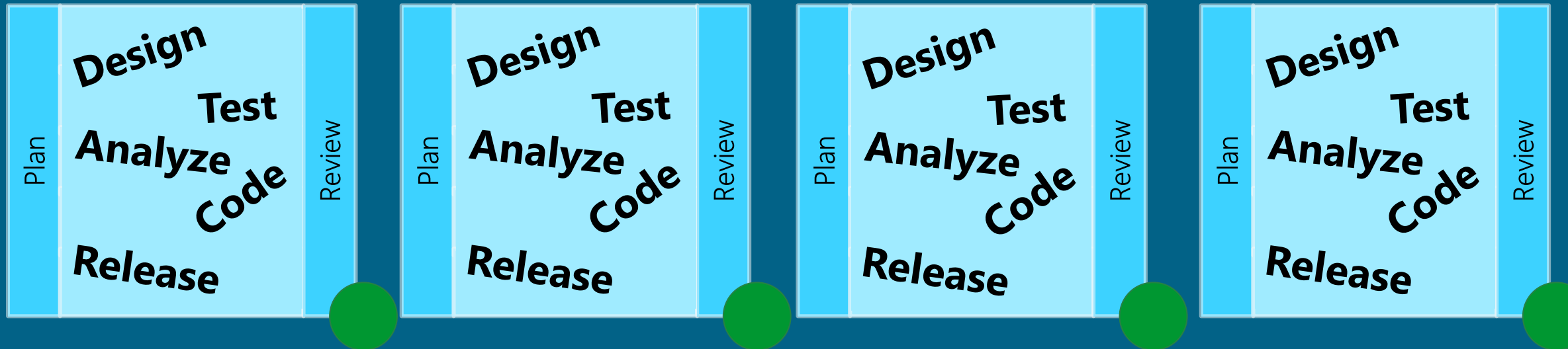
# Scrum vs. Waterfall

Working software is available.

## Waterfall

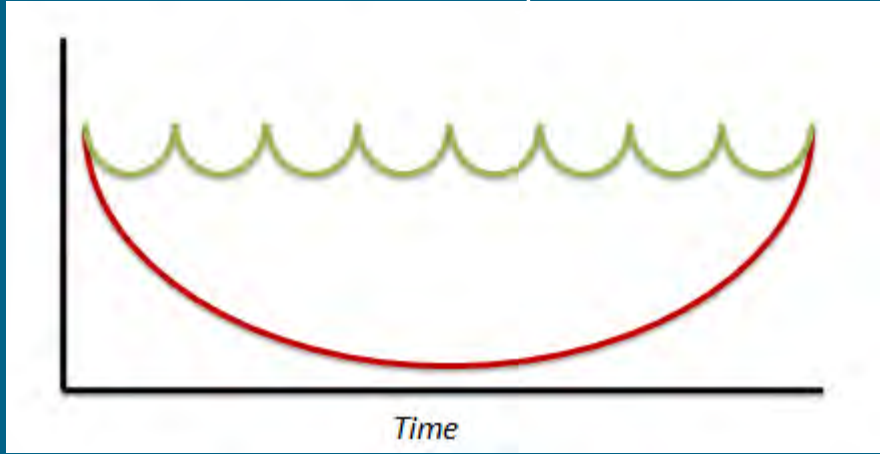


## Scrum

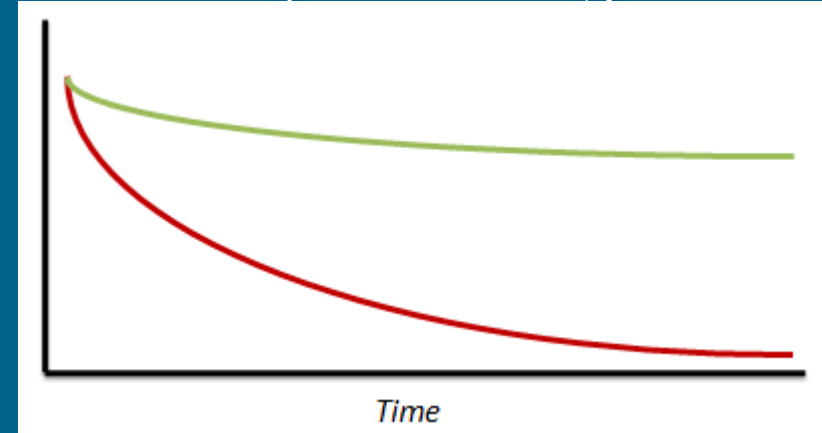


# Comparing Scrum And Plan-Driven

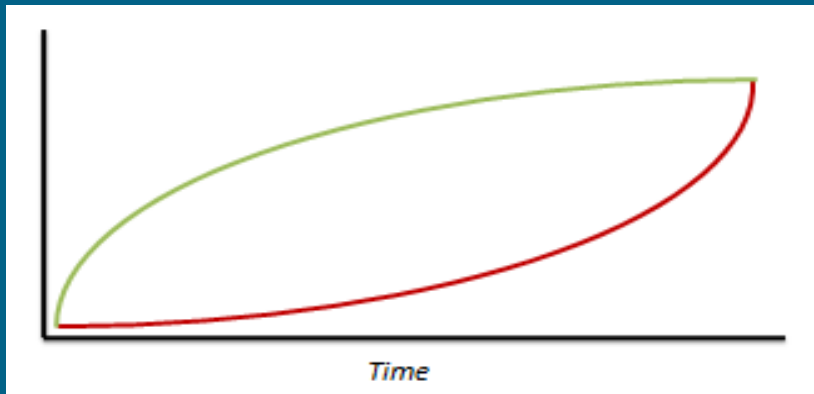
Visibility



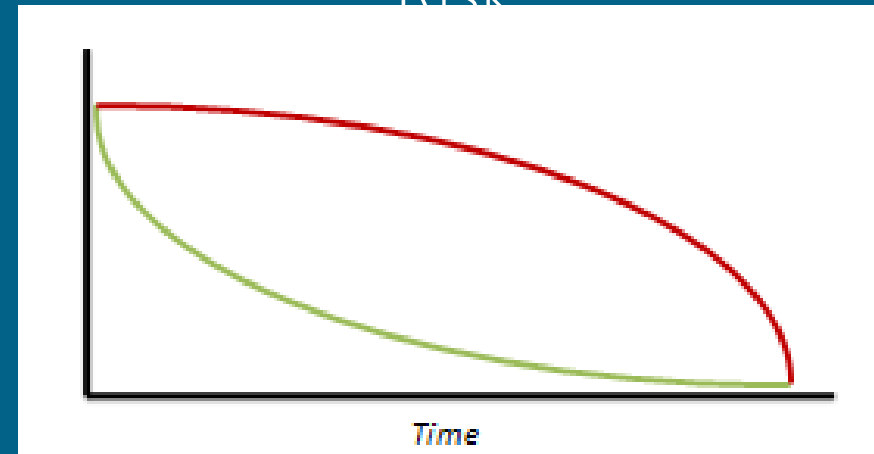
Ability to Change



Business Value



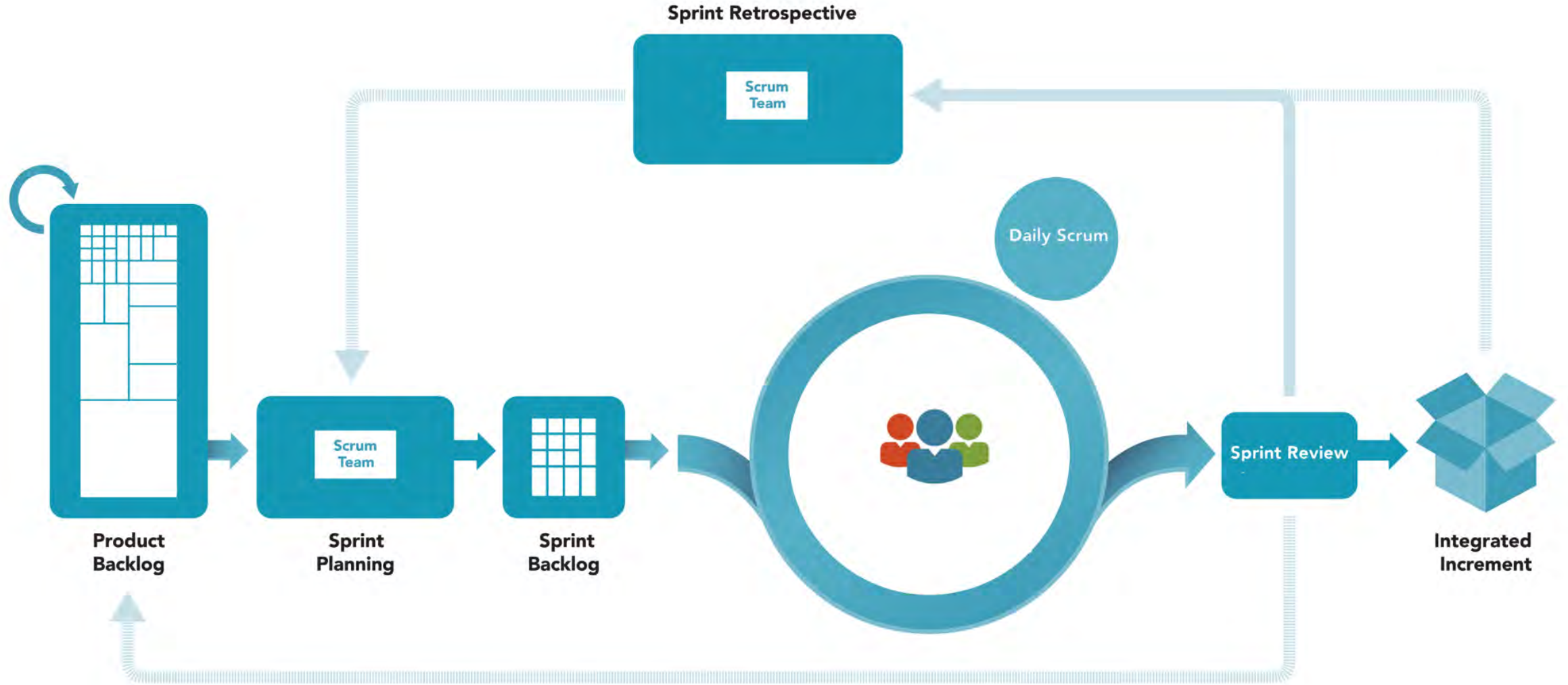
Risk



















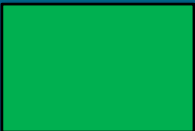





Waterfall

Scrum

# The Scrum Process



# Sample Task Board

PBI	To-Do	In-Progress	Done
			   
	 	 	 
	  		
	    		

# Create a Task Board



- Use a nearby whiteboard or sheet of paper to create a simple task board
  - Make a column for the PBIs
  - Make columns for associated tasks in at least three states (to-do, in-progress, and done)
  - Make sure the task board is large and visible

# The Product Owner is Key

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



# 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



# Use User Story Format ...

- A formal way to writing 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

# INVEST in Good PBIs

<b>I</b> ndependent	One PBI should be independent of another
<b>N</b> egotiable	A PBI is negotiable; a title and short description up front and more details during conversation
<b>V</b> aluable	Each PBI has to be of value to the customer
<b>E</b> stimate-able	The team needs to be able to estimate a PBI to enable prioritization and planning
<b>S</b> mall	A PBI should be small in effort, achievable in one Sprint
<b>T</b> estable	A PBI needs to be testable for the acceptance to occur

# Example Product Backlog

ID	Title	Description	Area	Value	Effort	Priority
1	Customer Login	As a returning ...	Admin	45	8	2
2	Product return	As an unhappy ...	Products	75	13	4
3	Twitter feed	As a visitor to ...	Marketing	25	5	3
4	Wrong sales tax	As a purchaser ...	Orders	90	3	1
...						

# Create a Product Backlog



Given a variety of “desirements” identify and order the PBIs into a meaningful product backlog

- Elect a Product Owner
- Go through the provided list of desirements
- Determine which should be PBIs
- Record those PBIs on sticky notes
  - Identify area: admin, marketing, products, orders, etc.
  - Product owner should provide a business value and order to the PBIs
    - and be ready to defend these decisions
- Post the sticky notes on your task board

# Backlog Creation is Hard

- Creating an effective Product Backlog can take a long time
  - This can be very difficult
  - This can become political
- But once you have it, you'll wonder how you ever got by without one!

# Everyone Can Contribute ...

- While the Product Owner is the sole person responsible for managing the Product Backlog, he or she doesn't have to do the actual work of creating/managing it
  - The Product Owner remains accountable though

# Acceptance Criteria

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

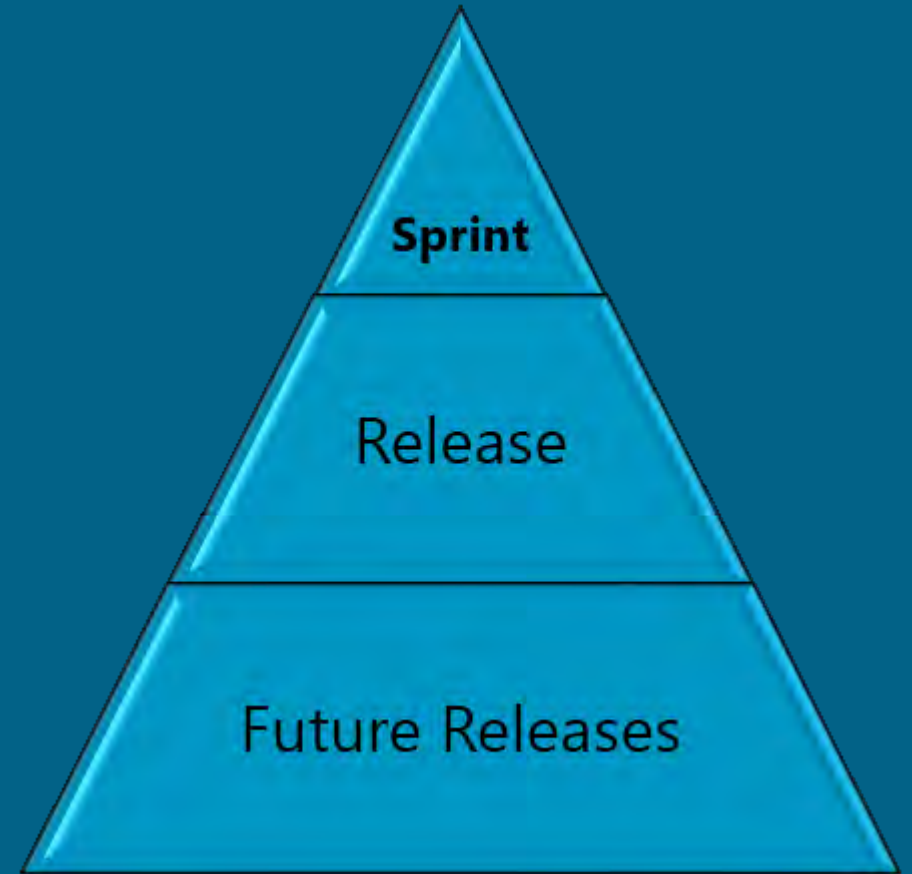
# Create PBIs Incrementally

- Initially, the item can just have a title
- Later, a detailed description can be added
  - User story format is a good choice here
- Later, acceptance criteria can be added
- Later, it can be sized (estimated) and ordered by the Product Owner



# The Product Backlog Iceberg

- Items at the top of the Product Backlog should be crystal clear, estimated, and ready to be worked on in the next Sprint
- Items below those should be generally understood and estimated so that a release plan can be assessed
- Items at the bottom may not have any details or chance of making it in the product



# 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

# Traditional (Absolute) Estimation



As a team, estimate how many hours it will take to implement each of these Product Backlog Items:

- Accept Discover credit cards
- Reports must be downloadable as PDF files
- Convert the Web site to a slick, Metro-style UI

Be as accurate as possible!

# 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, kazooobies, 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



# Relative Estimation



Assuming Spain is a 3, estimate the land area of the following countries relative to Spain:

- Luxembourg
- Denmark
- Belize
- Spain (3)
- South Africa
- China

Use Fibonacci sequence: 0, 1, 3, 5, 8, 13, 21, 34, 56, ...

# 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