

Definition of Scrum

Scrum (n): A framework within which people can address complex adaptive problems, while productively and creatively delivering products of the highest possible value.

Scrum is simple to understand, but difficult to master.

- The **Product Owner** owns the Product Backlog as he/she has to maximize Return of Investment.
- The Product Owner is responsible for expressing backlog items and prioritizing them.
- The Product Owner discusses and agrees with Stakeholders what to do, why and when to release.
- Collaborates with the Development Team on the details of the Product Backlog during the Sprint.



- The **Development Team** is a cross-functional team with an optimal size between 3 and 9 members.
- The Development Team delivers a Potentially Shippable Increment at the end of each Sprint.
- They are self-organizing. No one (not even the Scrum Master) tells the Development Team how to turn the Product Backlog into Increments of potentially releasable functionality.
- Scrum recognizes no titles for Development Team members other than Developer, regardless of the work being performed by each person.



- 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, supporting the Product Owner with managing the Product Backlog and coaches the team in self-organization and cross-functional collaboration.
- Helps with removing impediments to the Development Team's progress.
- The Scrum Master leads and coaches the organization in its adoption of Scrum.



- The **Scrum Team** consists of a **Product Owner**, the **Development Team**, and a **Scrum Master**.
- The team model in Scrum is designed to optimize flexibility, creativity, and productivity.

Scrum Values

Openness: Being open drives continuous improvement.

Focus: Teams focus to deliver customer value incrementally.

Commitment: Teams commit to goals and improvement.

Respect: Accept & respect the strengths of different people.

Courage: Be brave. Be honest. Embrace failure.

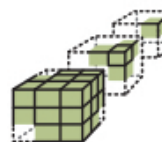
- The **Product Backlog** is an ordered list of Product Backlog Items (PBI's).
- Product Backlog Items are requirements for changes to the product (e.g: user stories...).
- The Product Backlog is ordered by priority, the highest items need to be more detailed.
- The team needs to be able to estimate and test all of the Product Backlog Items.
- The list of items is constantly evolving, changing and updating, the Product Owner is responsible for reflecting the changes in the Product Backlog.

PBI 1	_____
PBI 2	_____
PBI 3	_____
PBI 4	_____
PBI 5	_____
PBI 6	_____

- The **Sprint Backlog** is list of Product Backlog Items selected by the Development Team for delivery in the sprint, plus a plan to deliver the increment.
- Only the Development Team can change its Sprint Backlog during a Sprint. This happens throughout the Sprint and in particular in the Daily Scrum when necessary changes are understood.
- The Development Team tracks total work remaining in every Daily Scrum to forecast the likelihood of achieving the Sprint Goal.

PBI	TASK TO DO	
1	1a	1b
2	2a	2b
3	3a	3b

- The **Increment** is the sum of all the Product Backlog items completed during a Sprint and the value of the increments of all previous Sprints.
- An Increment must meet the Scrum Team's Definition of "Done".
- It must be in useable condition regardless of whether the Product Owner decides to actually release it.



- Artifact Transparency** is crucial in Scrum. Decisions to optimize value and control risk are made based on the perceived state of the artifacts.
- The Scrum Master must work with the Scrum Team, and other involved parties to make sure the artifacts are transparent and understood.

- The heart of Scrum is a **Sprint**, a time-box of one month or less during which a "Done", useable, and potentially releasable product Increment is created.
- No changes are made during the Sprint that would endanger the Sprint Goal.
- The Scope may be clarified and re-negotiated between the Product Owner and Development Team.

- Sprint Planning** is a two part meeting time-boxed to a maximum 8 hours for a 1 month Sprint.
- Part 1: The Development Team creates a forecast of the items that will be developed in the Sprint.
- The Scrum Team crafts a Sprint Goal for the Sprint through the implementation of the Product Backlog.
- Part 2: The items in the Sprint Backlog are broken down into units of work of one day or less by the Development Team.



- The **Daily Scrum** is a daily 15-minute time-boxed event for the Development Team to synchronize activities and create a plan for the next 24 hours.
- This is done by inspecting the work since the last Daily Scrum and forecasting the work that could be done before the next one.



- The **Sprint Review** is held at the end of the Sprint to inspect the product increment.
- During the Sprint Review, the Scrum Team and stakeholders review what was done in the Sprint.
- The result of the Sprint Review is a revised Product Backlog that defines the probable Product Backlog items for the next Sprint.



- The **Sprint Retrospective** occurs after the Sprint Review and prior to the next Sprint Planning.
- The purpose is to inspect the process of the last Sprint and identify potential improvements.
- The Scrum Team creates a plan to incorporate these improvements into the way they do their work.

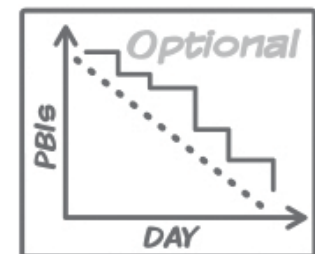


- The Scrum Team regularly does **Product Backlog Refinement** together with the stakeholders to add detail, estimates, and order to items in the Product Backlog.
- The Scrum Team decides how and when refinement is done.
- Product Backlog Refinement usually consumes no more than 10% of the capacity of the Development Team.

Sprint Planning



Visible Progress



Scrum Master

Potentially shippable

DeFinition of Done