

# REVISION

Scrum Master

Servant Leader

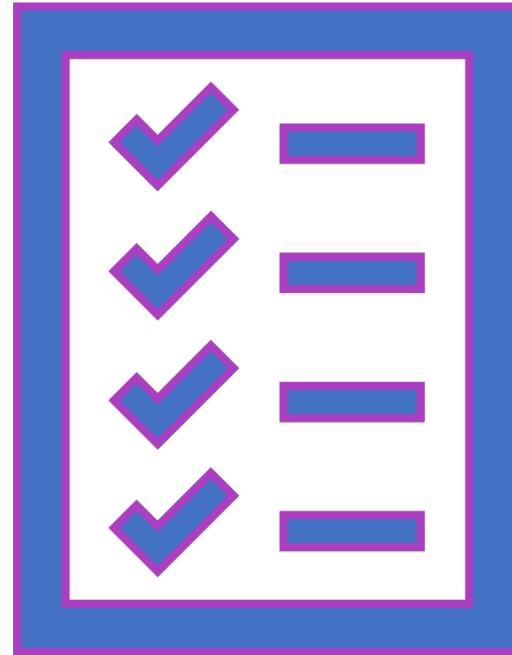
Empathy

Conceptualization

Long range benefits

# PRODUCT BACKLOG

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# WHAT WILL WE STUDY?



What is Product Backlog?



Why is it so important in Scrum



Practical Examples



How to Manage Product Backlog?



What is BackLog Grooming?



Techniques to Groom the Backlog



ARTIFACT



## ARTIFACT

- Derived from Archaeology.
- Latin word | arte-factum
- Form of Art
- Made by human
- Which Inspires us, helps us

# WHAT IS PRODUCT BACKLOG?

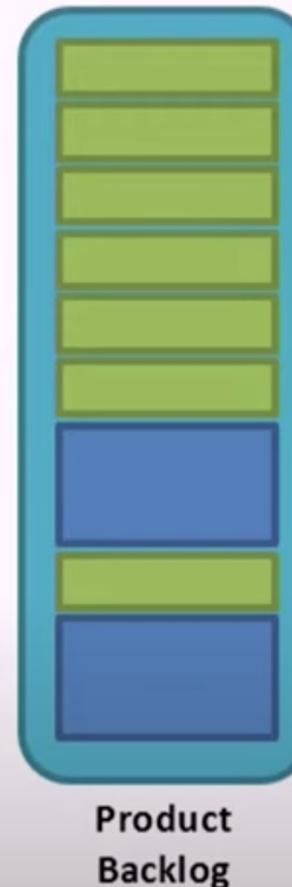
Backlog is a prioritized list of ToDo Items.

The product backlog is beautifully simple.

A prioritized list of the outstanding work necessary  
to bring the product to life.

# What Is the Product Backlog?

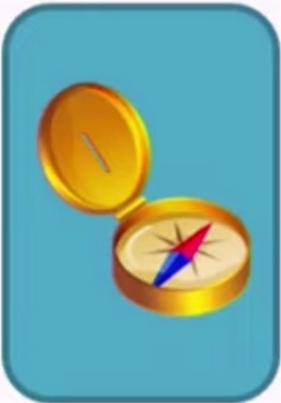
“The Product Backlog is an ordered list of **everything that might be needed in the product** and is the **single source of requirements** for any changes to be made to the product.”



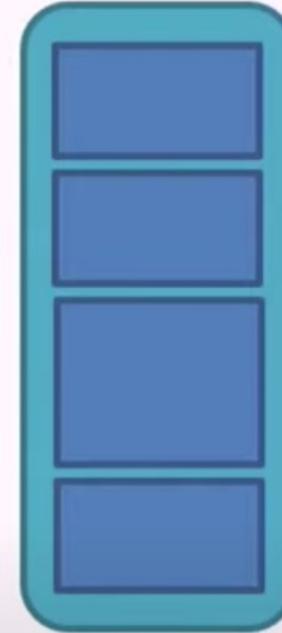
# What Goes in the Product Backlog?



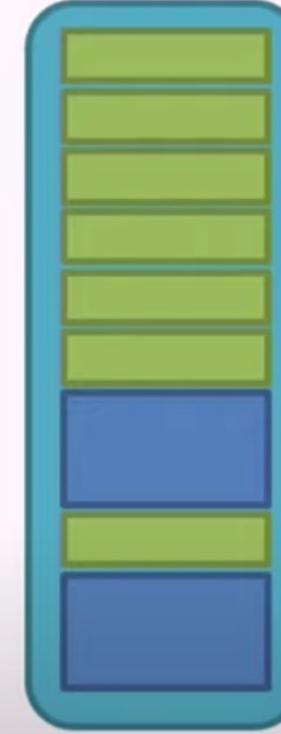
Product  
Idea



Product  
Vision



Epics



Product  
Backlog

# WHAT GOES IN PRODUCT BACKLOG?

- Basically everything that has to be in the Final Product should be part of Product BackLog.
- User Stories
- Bugs
- **Technical Debt**

# TECHNICAL DEBT

Technical debt is when development teams take actions to expedite the delivery of a piece of functionality which later needs to be refactored.

# TECHNICAL DEBT



Process of Prioritizing speedy delivery over Perfect Code



Remember its not the Broken code, but a code that might not be following best practices.



Technical Debt is a Tradeoff

# OWNING THE PRODUCT BACKLOG?

- Product Owner is Responsible to manage the Product Backlog
- Product owner is the owner of the Product BackLog.
- Scrum Master, Team members and Stake holders Contribute to it.
- Business Analyst can help you, other people can help you but ownership will be with you as a Product Owner !

# TRAITS OF A BACKLOG

- CLEARLY VISIBLE
- SEQUENTIALLY ORDERED
- GROOMED
- WELL CATEGORIZED
  - BUGS
  - STORY
  - EPICS
  - DEBT
  - TASK



THE PRODUCT  
BACKLOG IS  
DEEP



PRODUCT  
BACK LOG IS  
DEEP

Detailed Appropriately

Estimated

Emergent

Prioritized



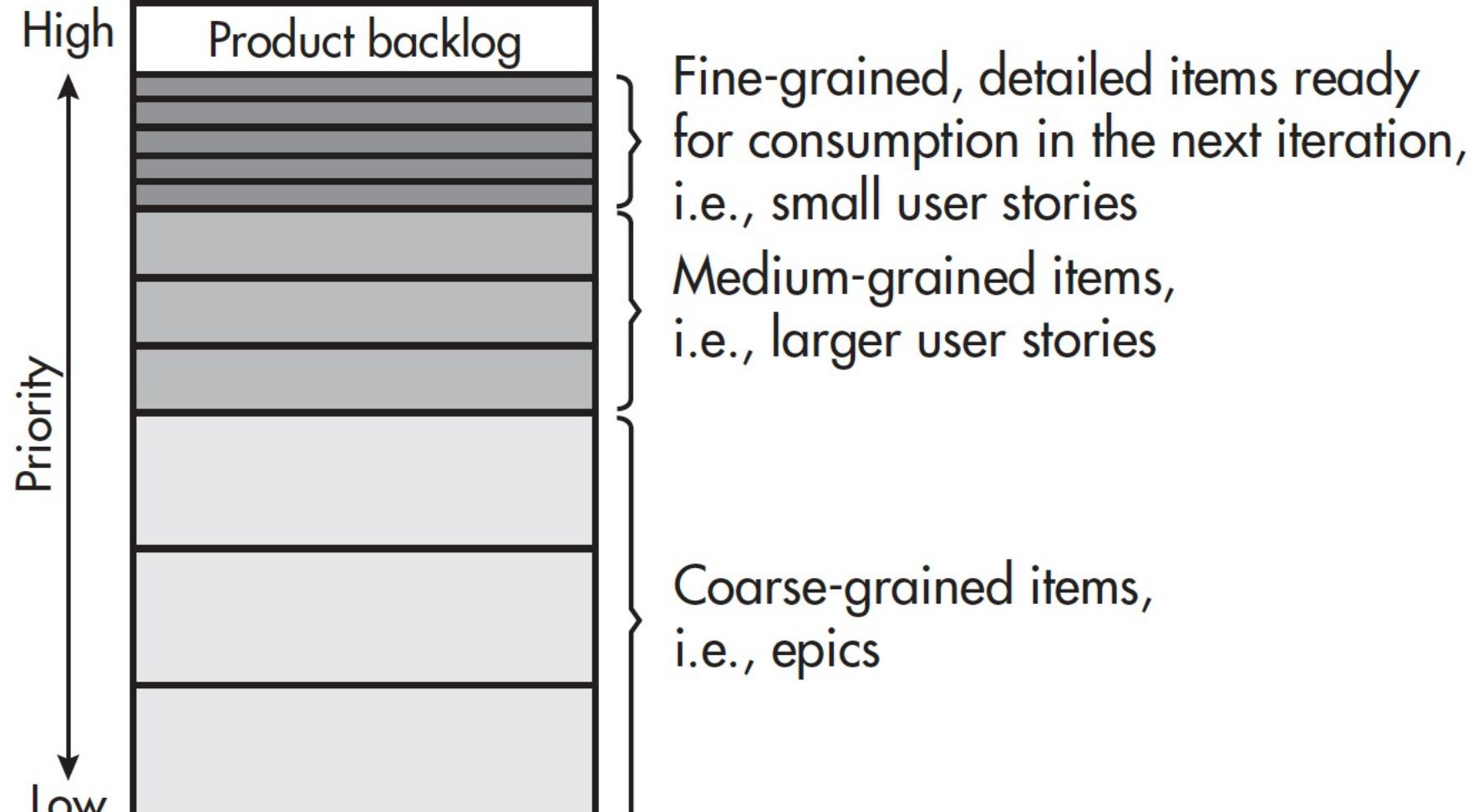
DEEP

DETAILED APPROPRIATELY



## DETAILED APPROPRIATELY

- Higher Priority items are defined in more details than lower priority items.
- The lower the priority the lesser the details



**FIGURE 3.1** Product backlog prioritization determines the level of detail



EMERGENT



EMERGENT

Product Backlog is  
consistently being evolved

It contents changes

New Items are being  
discovered

Existing ones might be  
changed

# EMERGENT

01

Existing ones  
might be  
updated

02

Existing one  
might be  
redefined

03

Customer  
feedback will  
be incorporated

04

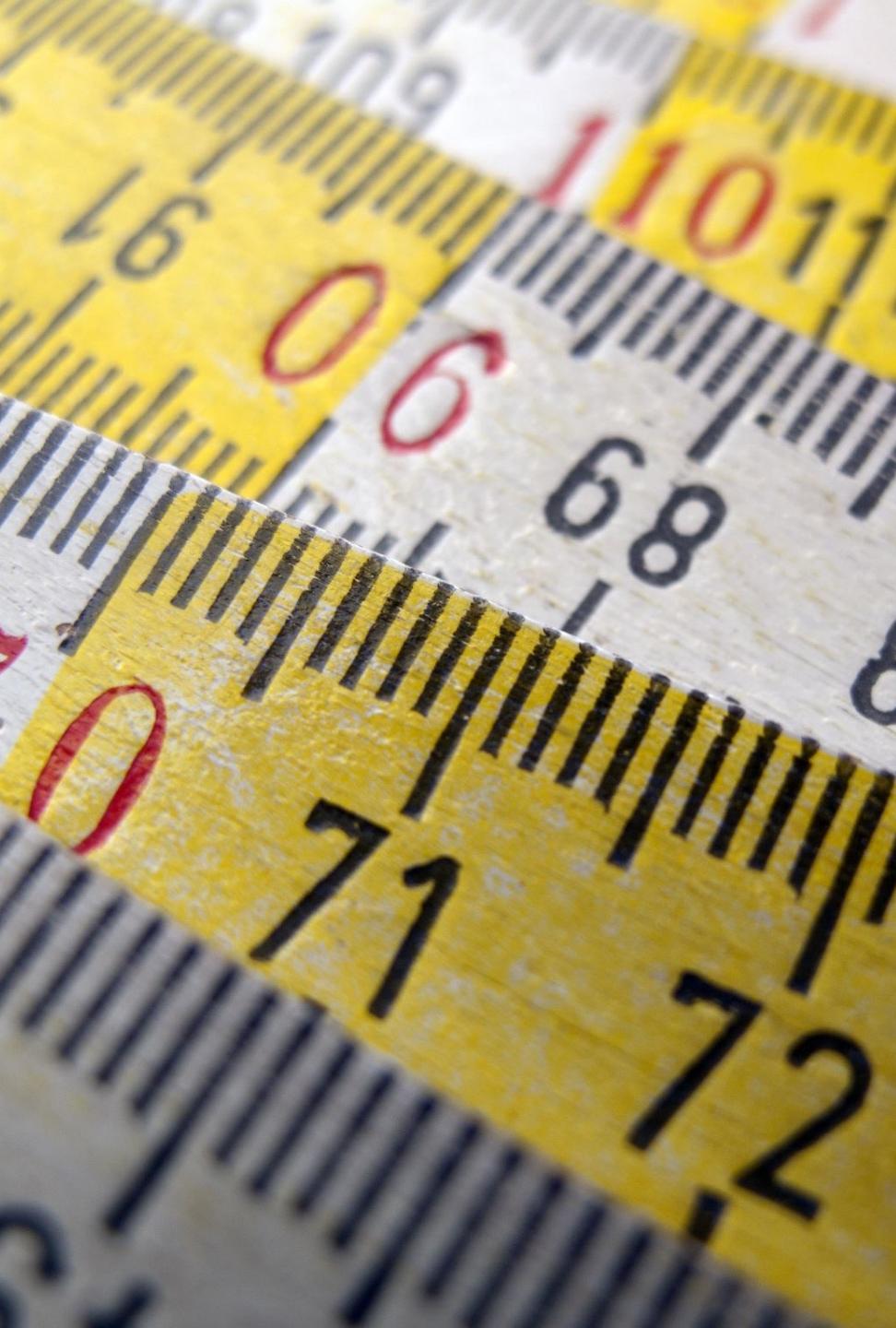
Existing items  
might be  
removed

05

Existing Items  
might  
Reprioritized



**ESTIMATED**



# ESTIMATION

Determining the Size of the tasks

Determining the Size of the User Stories

Estimation has different techniques

Done using Storing Points or Ideal Days



## PRIORITIZE

Most important  
tasks to be done  
first

Tasks to be done  
first which are in  
MVP

Tasks that deliver  
value

Once an item is  
done its removed  
from backlog

# PRIORITIZATION TECHNIQUES



There are numerous techniques for Prioritzation.



One of them is MoSCoW



MOSCOW

MUST HAVE

SHOULD HAVE

COULD HAVE

WONT HAVE

# MOSCOW

- “must have” means the requirement is fundamental to the success of the solution.
- “should have” defines the requirement as important, but project success does not rely on it.
- “could have” means the requirement can be eliminated without impacting the project.
- “won't have” means the requirement will not be delivered during the current release or iteration.