

Agile Process Model: Scrum

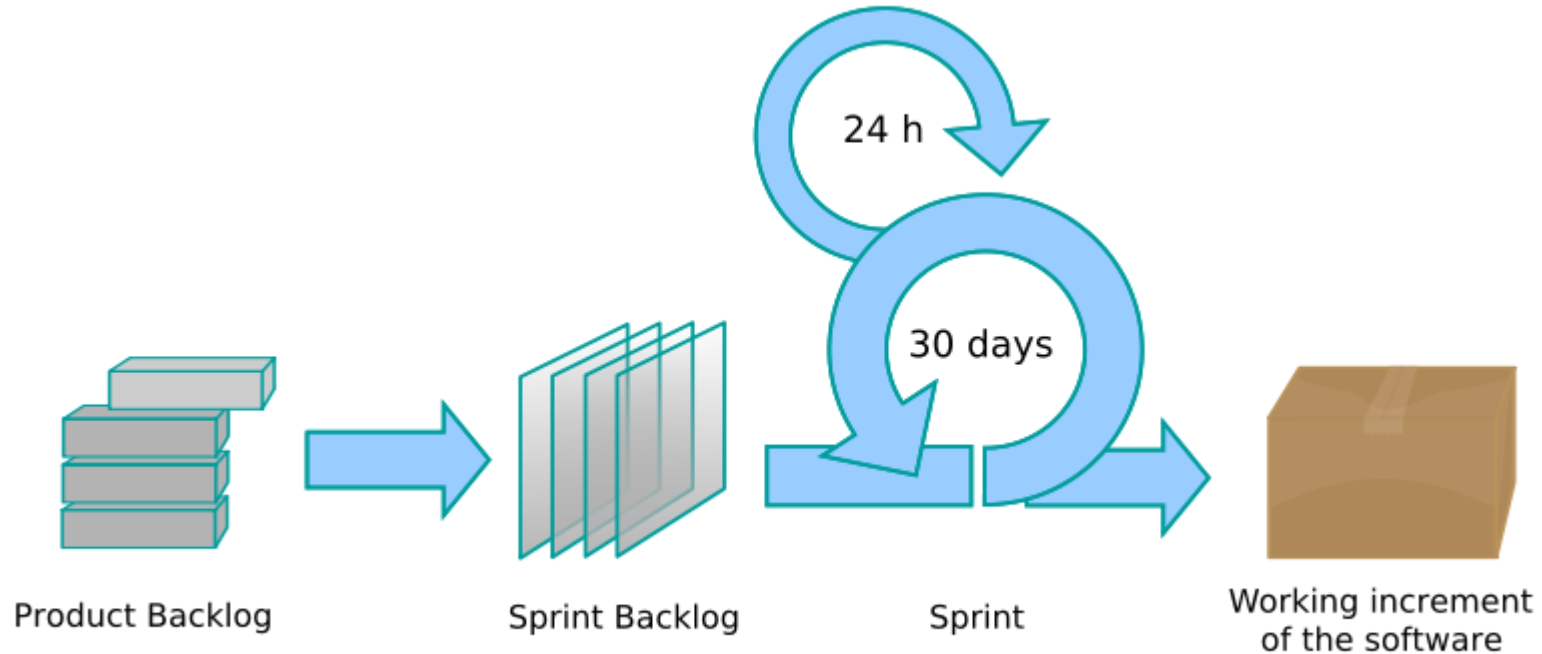
Agile Process

- An “Agile” process focuses on rapid, incremental delivery of software
- Agile manifesto:
 - Individuals and interactions over processes and tools
 - Working software over comprehensive documentation
 - Customer collaboration over contract negotiation
 - Responding to change over following a plan

What is Scrum?

- Scrum [Jeff Sutherland, 1993]
 - An **iterative incremental process** commonly used with agile software development
 - A set of practices and predefined roles.
- The main roles in Scrum:
 - ***Scrum Master*** maintains the processes and works similar to a project manager,
 - ***Product Owner*** represents the stakeholders (clients, end users)
 - ***Team*** includes the developers.

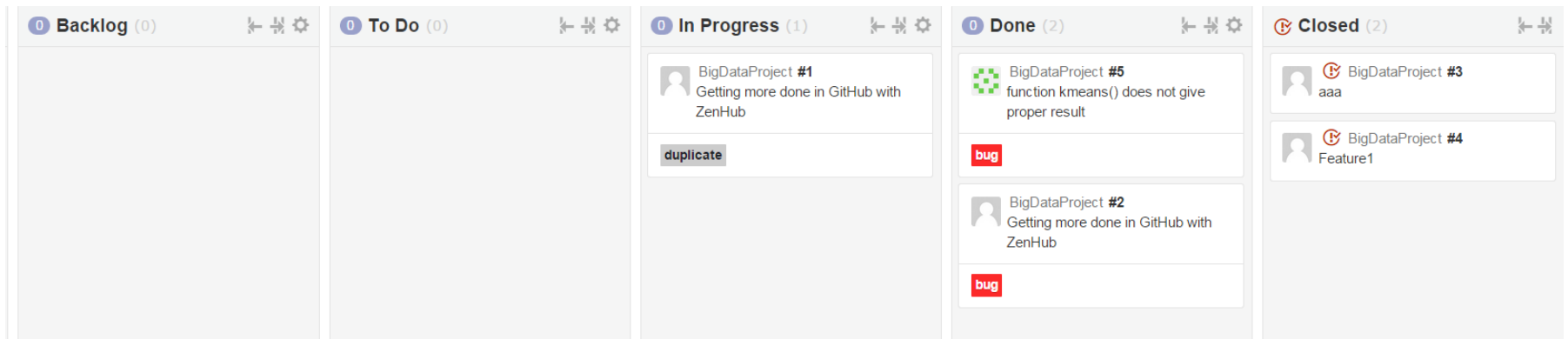
Scrum Process Flow



Starting Scrum

- Create Product Backlog
- Write Use Cases (or acquire stories)
- Initial estimate of effort

Example: ZenHub: Scrum Process



Scrum Process Flow

1. Planning

Product owner and team decide which stories are actually feasible to be moved from the Product backlog to the Sprint backlog.

2. Sprint (“increment”)

- The team is left alone to perform the user stories which it has committed itself in the planning meeting.
- The product owner may attend the “daily scrums” if a granular status update is desired.

3. Review

The team presents its work and verifies what it has done indeed satisfies the utmost desires of the product owner.

Daily Scrum

- Short (~15 minute) meeting each day
- Everyone on team attends
- Everyone remains standing
- Each member reports exactly 3 things:
 - What they got done since last meeting
 - What they are planning to finish by next meeting
 - Any blocks or impediments

User Stories - Structure

- **Who (user role)** – is this a customer, employee, system administrator?
- **What (goal)** – What is the specific functionality that is to be achieved or developed?
- **Why (reason)** – Helps the developer to understand the broader scope of the story and eliminate any ambiguities that may arise.
- Putting it all together:

As a [user role], I want to [goal], so I can [reason].

E.g., “As a registered user, I want to log in, so I can access subscriber content.”

Example: ZenHub: Issue (Story)

Shenfeichen / BigDataProject

Unwatch 1

Star 0

Fork 0

Code

Issues 3

Pull requests 0

Boards

Burndown

Wiki

Pulse

Graphs

Settings



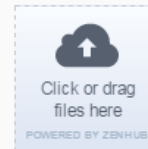
function kmeans() does not give proper result

Write

Preview

Styling with Markdown is supported

We are expecting 5 clusters but only 1 cluster has been generated. Will look into and do debug



Attach files by dragging & dropping, [selecting them](#), or pasting from the clipboard.

Labels

bug

Milestone

No milestone

Assignee

Assign someone to this issue

Filter people

Submit



Shenfeichen Feichen

User Stories – I.N.V.E.S.T.

- **Independent** - For some systems, it's near impossible to make each feature completely independent. User Stories should be as independent as possible.
- **Negotiable** - User Stories are not a contract. They are reminders of features for the team to discuss and collaborate to clarify the details near the time of development.
- **Valuable** - User Stories should be valuable to the user (or owner) of the solution. They should be written in user language. They should be features, not tasks.
- **Estimatable** - User Stories need to be possible to estimate -- enough information to estimate, without being too detailed.
- **Small** - User Stories should be small. Not too small. But not too big.
- **Testable** - User Stories need to be worded in a way that is testable, i.e. not too subjective and to provide clear details of how the User Story will be tested.

Effort Estimation (1)

Points as a *measure of effort*:

- Effort refers to amount of work
- Units are time-based, e.g., person-days
- Usual definition is
 - 1 point = 8 hours (perfect person-day)
- Velocity is based on number of hours available. Rule of thumb is about 75%, so ~6 hours of an 8 hour day.

Effort Estimation (2)

Points as a *measure of complexity*:

- No standard means to define complexity
- Use a relative scale, sometimes compared to t-shirt sizes etc.
- Velocity is based on team history

Scrum Artifacts

- Product Vision
- Product Backlog
- Release Plan
- Sprint Backlog
- Sprint Burndown
- Sprint Report (story, design, list of implementation and test cases, obstacles)

A **sprint** is a get-together of people involved in a project to give a focused development on the project. Sprints are typically two to seven days long.

Product Vision

- Ensure that you have a good understanding of client's goals
- Product vision is included in your requirements document (“proposal”)
- Brief client and product description is also included in “proposal” and “plan report”

Product Backlog

	Item #	Description	Est	By
Very High				
	1	Finish database versioning	16	KH
	2	Get rid of unneeded shared Java in database	8	KH
		- Add licensing	-	-
	3	Concurrent user licensing	16	TG
	4	Demo / Eval licensing	16	TG
		Analysis Manager		
	5	File formats we support are out of date	160	TG
	6	Round-trip Analyses	250	MC
High				
		- Enforce unique names	-	-
	7	In main application	24	KH
	8	In import	24	AM
		- Admin Program	-	-
	9	Delete users	4	JM
		- Analysis Manager	-	-
		When items are removed from an analysis, they should show up again in the pick list in lower 1/2 of the analysis tab	8	TG
		- Query	-	-
	11	Support for wildcards when searching	16	T&A
	12	Sorting of number attributes to handle negative numbers	16	T&A
	13	Horizontal scrolling	12	T&A
		- Population Genetics	-	-
	14	Frequency Manager	400	T&M
	15	Query Tool	400	T&M
	16	Additional Editors (which ones)	240	T&M
	17	Study Variable Manager	240	T&M
	18	Haplotypes	320	T&M
	19	Add icons for v1.1 or 2.0	-	-
		- Pedigree Manager	-	-
	20	Validate Derived kindred	4	KH
Medium				
		- Explorer	-	-
		Launch tab synchronization (only show queries/analyses for logged in users)	8	T&A
	22	Delete settings (?)	4	T&A

Should include:

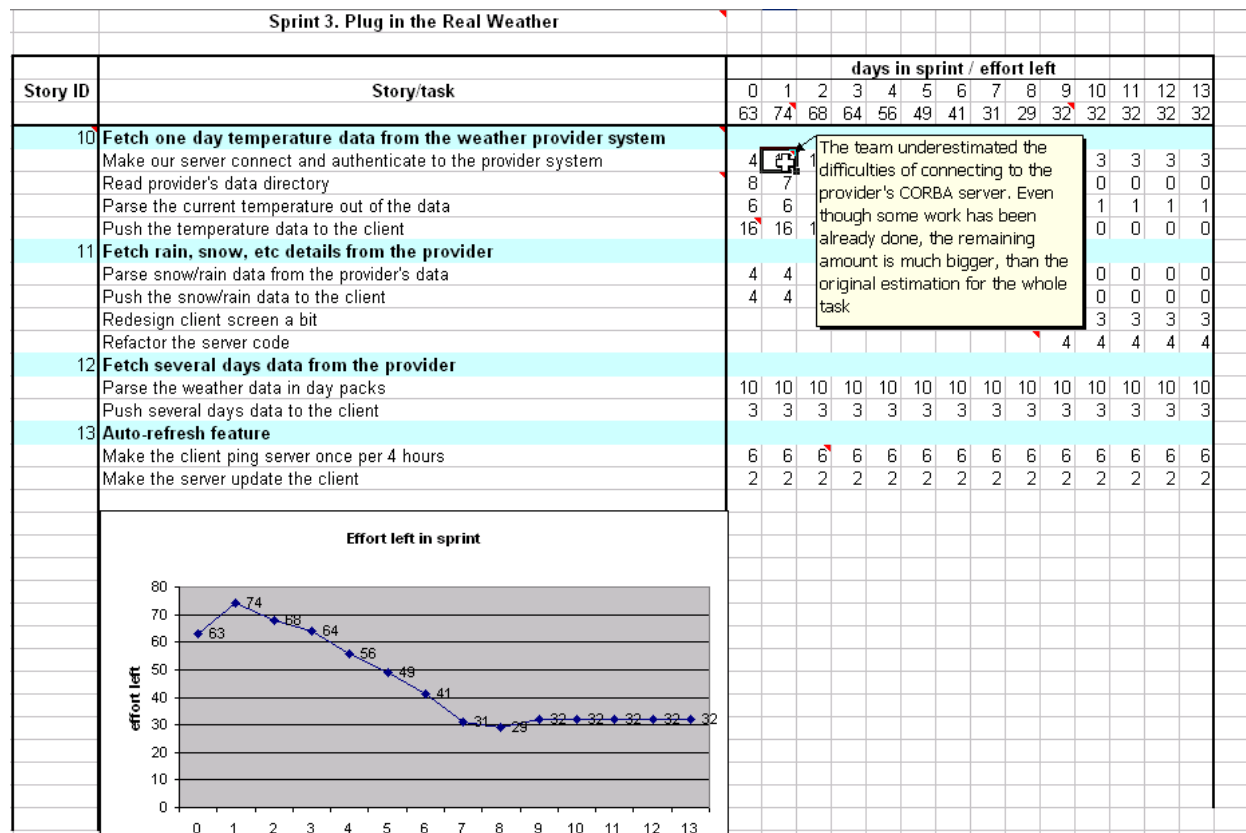
- Item description
- Priority
- Point estimate
- Name of use case or story

Many varieties, this one from:

http://epf.eclipse.org/wikis/scrum/Scrum/workproducts/product_backlog_68345C16.html

Release Plan/Sprint Backlog

- Subset of the Product Backlog in current release
- Includes additional detail about tasks

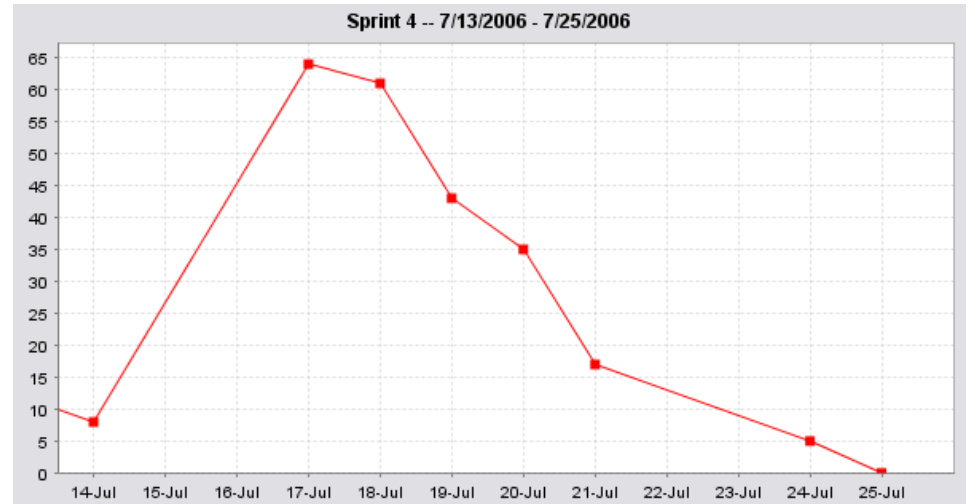
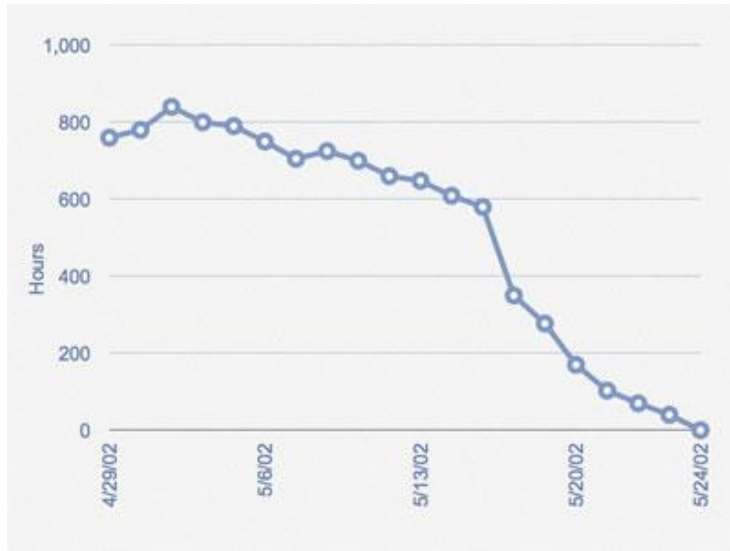


Sprint Backlog – another example

User Story	Tasks	Day 1	Day 2	Day 3	Day 4	Day 5	...
As a member, I can read profiles of other members so that I can find someone to date.	Code the ...	8	4	8	0		
	Design the ...	16	12	10	4		
	Meet with Mary about ...	8	16	16	11		
	Design the UI	12	6	0	0		
	Automate tests ...	4	4	1	0		
	Code the other ...	8	8	8	8		
As a member, I can update my billing information.	Update security tests	6	6	4	0		
	Design a solution to ...	12	6	0	0		
	Write test plan	8	8	4	0		
	Automate tests ...	12	12	10	6		
	Code the ...	8	8	8	4		

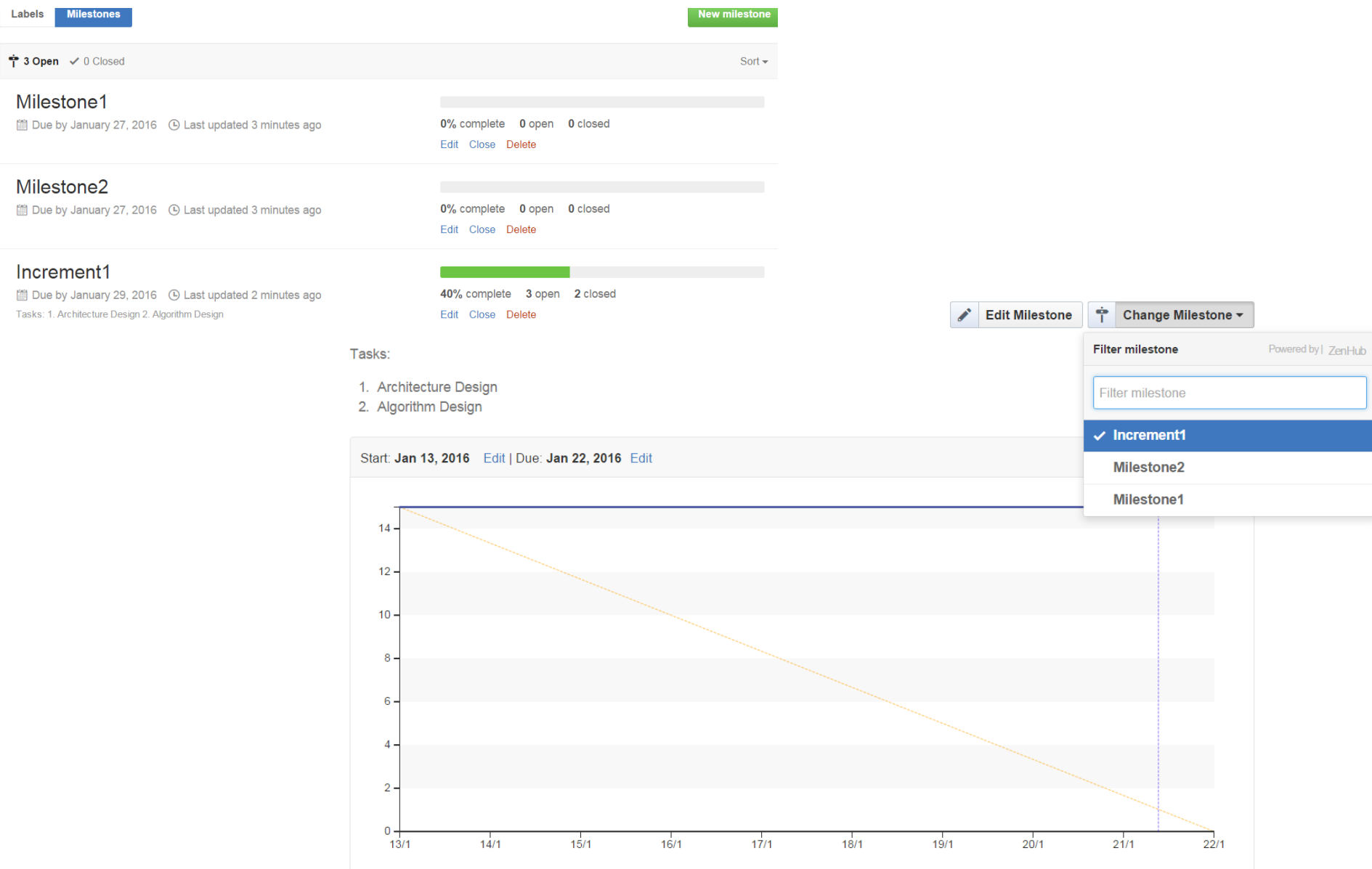
<http://www.mountangoatsoftware.com/scrum/sprint-backlog>

Sprint Burndown



A **burn down chart** is a graphical representation of work left to do versus time. It is useful for predicting when all of the work will be completed.
(measurable progress over time)

ZenHub: Milestone & Burndown Chart



Additional References

- Schwaber, Ken and Mike Beedle. *Agile software Development with Scrum*. Prentice Hall, 2002.
- Sutherland, Jeff. “Inventing and Reinventing Scrum in five companies”, 21 September 2001
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- www.objectmentor.com
- agilealliance.com/articles/articles/InventingScrum.pdf
- <http://scrum.jeffsutherland.com/>