

Agile Foundation

Auction.com



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- Agile & Lean Consultant and Coach
- Over 15 years experience across spectrum of industries including IT, financial, travel, data marketing, gaming, publishing and manufacturing
- Participated in a variety of roles from developer to Project/Program/Product to Director
- Expertise in applying Agile & Lean approaches since 2004
- Focus in helping companies achieve organizational agility beyond development teams



Objective

- To learn about Agile
- To provide you with the context to start or continue your journey
- **ONLY EXPERIENCE, CONTINUOUS LEARNING, COLLABORATION, SHARING AND PERSISTENCE WILL PROVIDE YOU WHAT YOU NEED**



Not just how, but why



Organizing Tools

- Parking Lot
- How about some Ground Rules:
 - Be on time; we will start and end on time
 - One conversation at a time
 - Electronics used only by exception
 - Regular breaks
 - Others? What will improve your workshop experience?



Introductions



- Name
- Any Scrum and/or Agile Experience
- Role on your Team
- One learning objective YOU have for the workshop
- Something unique or interesting about you



Focus Areas

- Values and Principles of Agile
- User Stories
- Overview
- Velocity
- Roles
- Agile Estimating
- Product Backlog
- Tracking and Tools
- Sprint Planning
- Sprint Execution
- Review & Retrospective

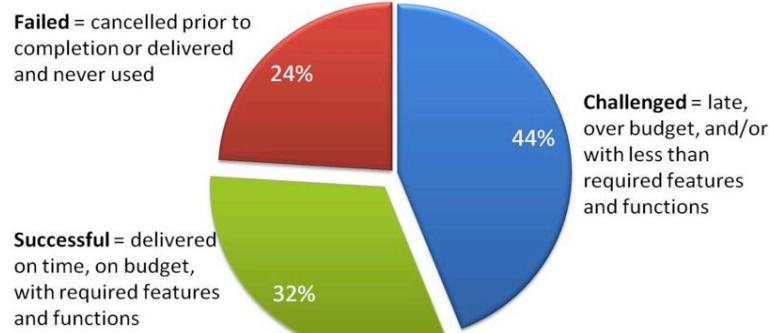


Why Agile?



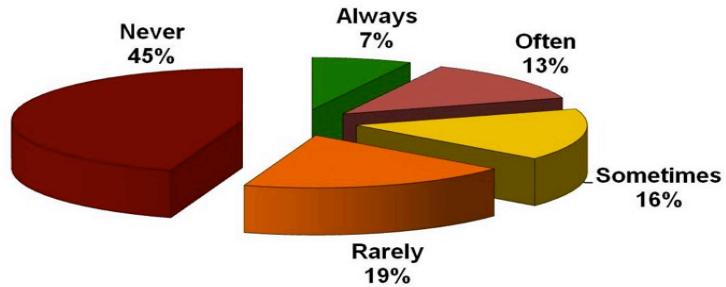
Projects have history of not being successful

% of Projects Surveyed



Features are built that aren't used

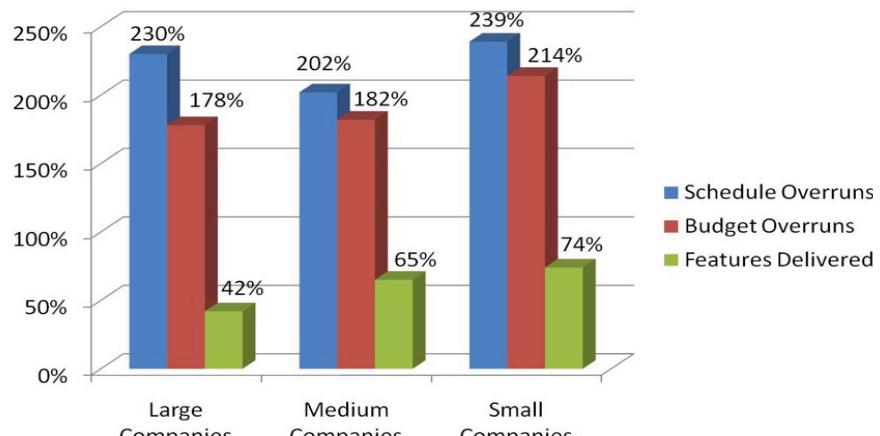
Frequency Used (% of Functions)



Source: Standish Group Study Reported in 2009 Chaos Report.



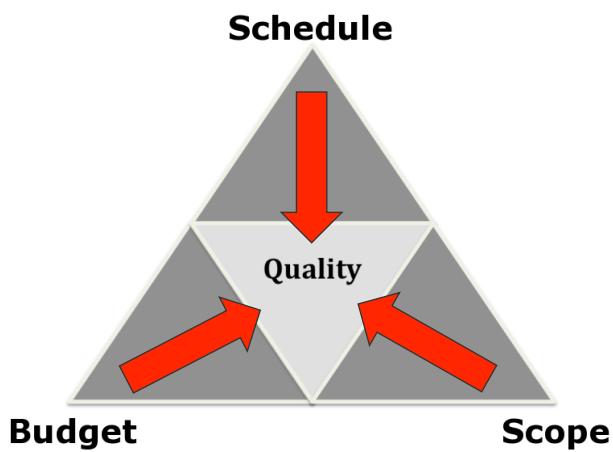
Over commit and under deliver



Source: 2009 Standish Group Survey



Constraints squeeze out quality



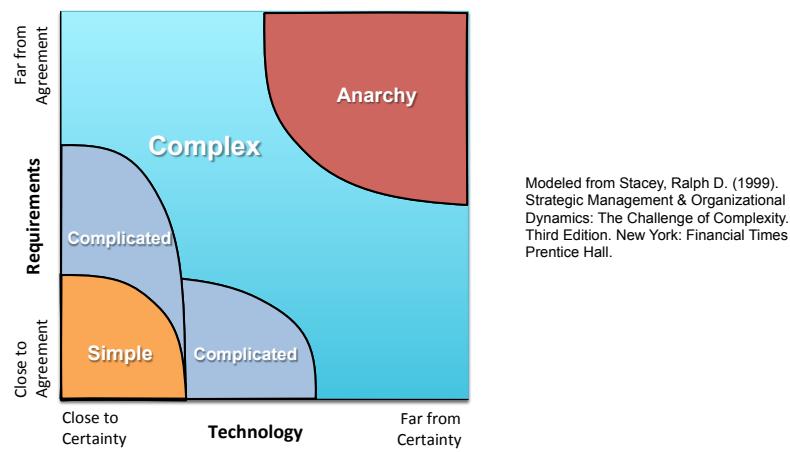
Some contributing factors

- Project team members working on several different projects or have activities that compete for their time
- Highly skilled people (architects, DBA's, UX) are often unable to fully support projects
- Makes it harder to follow practices needed for sustainability
- Squeezes out time for creativity, innovation or improvements



IT Projects have become more complex

Categorization of agreement versus certainty



Exercise: Discussion Questions

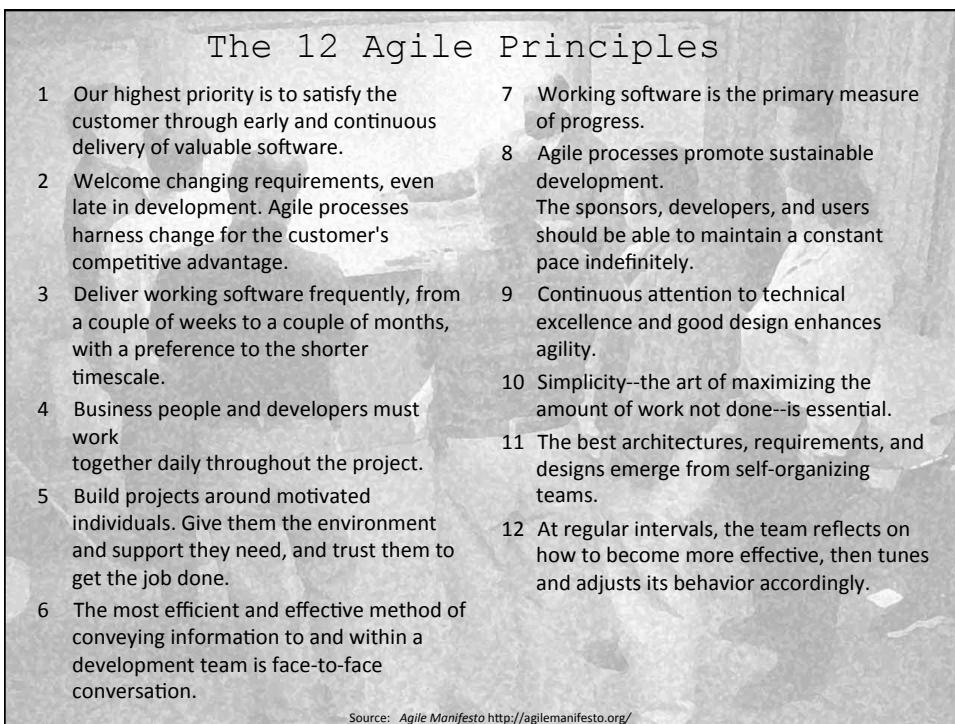
How has software delivery become more complex in the last decade?

What competitive pressures have made software delivery more challenging?



Agile Values & Principles

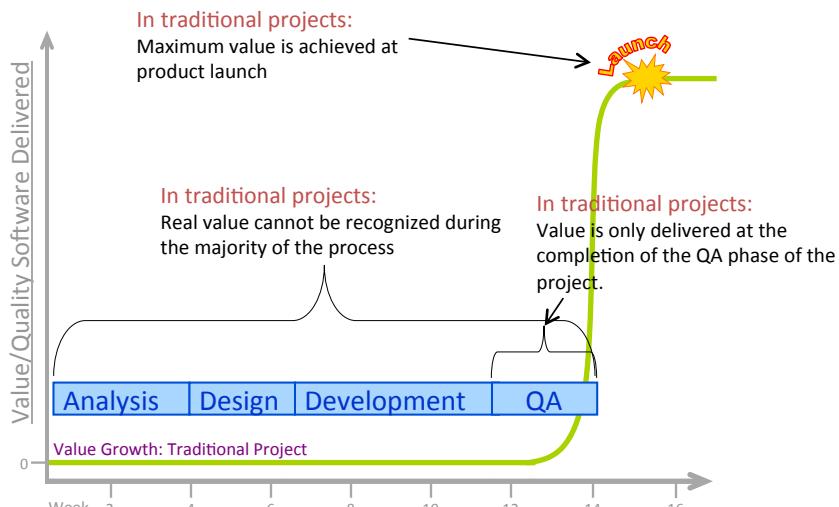




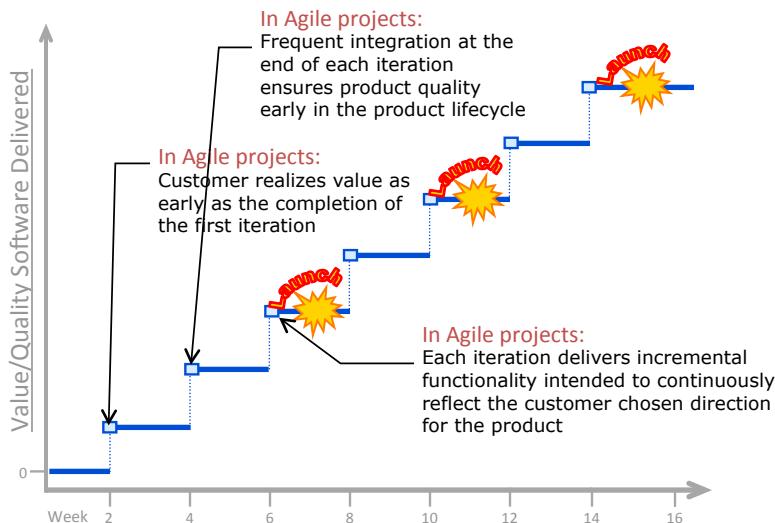
Pocket Sized Principles

- In your groups, read and discuss the 12 agile principles. Then on a flip chart paper, write the numbers 1 through 12.
- In a 20 minute time-box, come up with **three words maximum** that effectively capture each of the twelve principles.
- Also as a team pick the three principle you feel are most valuable if you could only keep three.
- Share with the class some of your discussions and outstanding questions about the principles

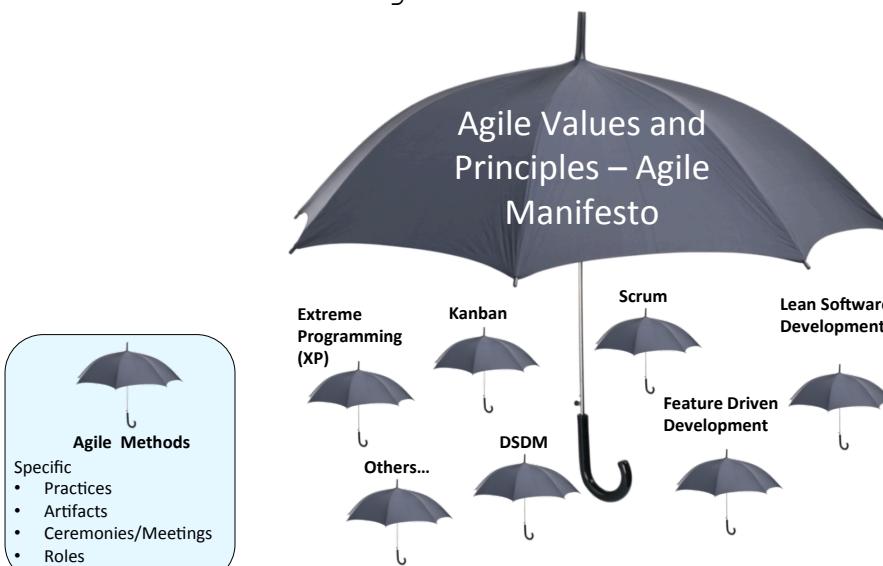
Traditional Approach



Agile approach – incremental releases



The Agile Umbrella



Exercise: Discussion Questions

Contrast the feedback loops in traditional software development methodologies (i.e. *waterfall*) with that of an iterative development approach (i.e. *Scrum*) in the following areas:

- Quality
- Project Status
- Customer Satisfaction

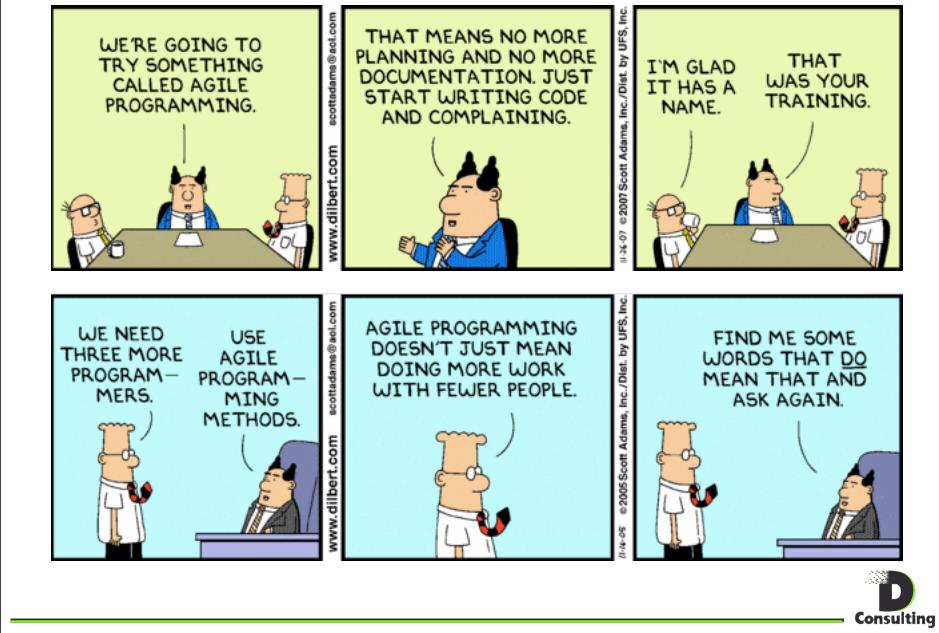
How do you see Agile providing more empirical (measurable) feedback loops in software delivery?



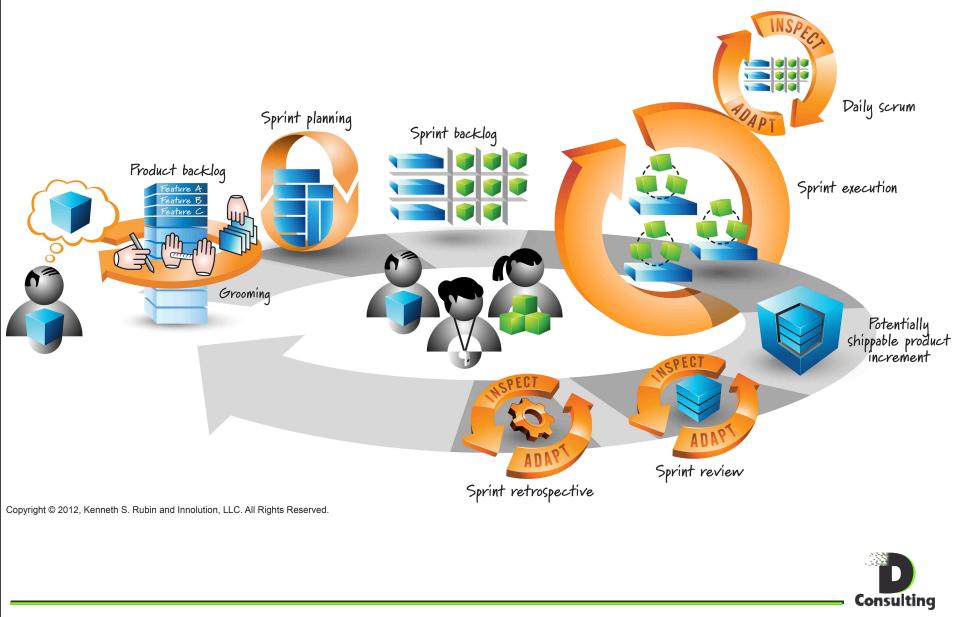
Introduction to Scrum



Agile Dilbert...?



Scrum Framework Overview



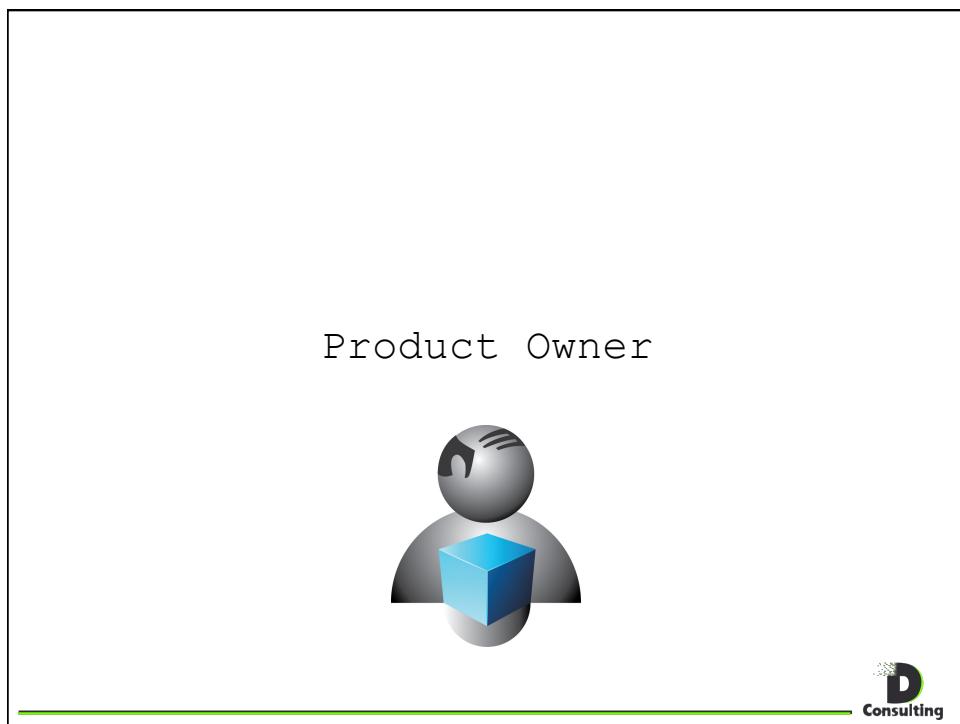
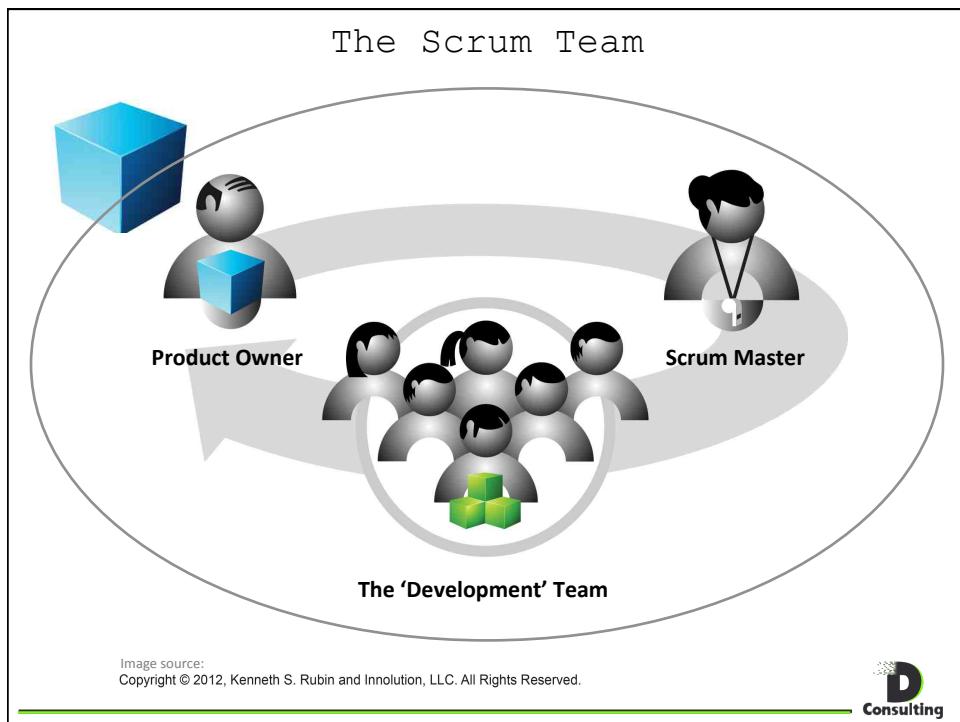
Scrum Influence: Time Box Everything

- ✓ Sprint length – one to four weeks
- ✓ Time to implement product backlog items (PBIs / User Stories)
 - within the sprint
- ✓ Sprint Backlog Tasks – hours
- ✓ Scrum meetings (ceremonies)
 - ✓ Sprint Planning – 2 hours per week of sprint duration
 - ✓ Daily Scrum (Daily stand-up) – 15 minutes or less
 - ✓ Sprint Review (Demo) – 30 mins per week of sprint duration
 - ✓ Sprint Retrospective – 1 hour per week of sprint duration
 - ✓ Product Backlog Refinement – time box it accordingly
- ✓ Anything else? Research? Time-box it

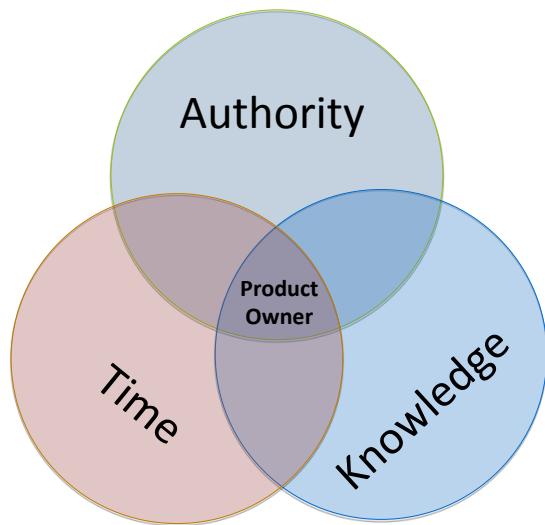


Roles on a Scrum Team





Essential Attributes of the Product Owner



Product Owner

- Defines overall product vision and goals
- Member of the Agile Team
- Represents the users need or “business side” of the product
 - OWNS the Product Backlog
- Provides “one” voice to the team
- Grooms the Product Backlog to support the next level of planning
 - Release and Sprint planning
- Manages the economics and value outcomes
- Defines acceptance, accepts or rejects work results of the Sprint

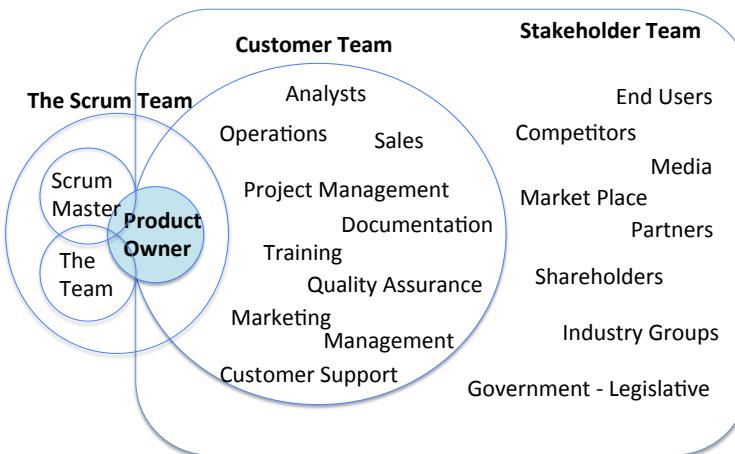


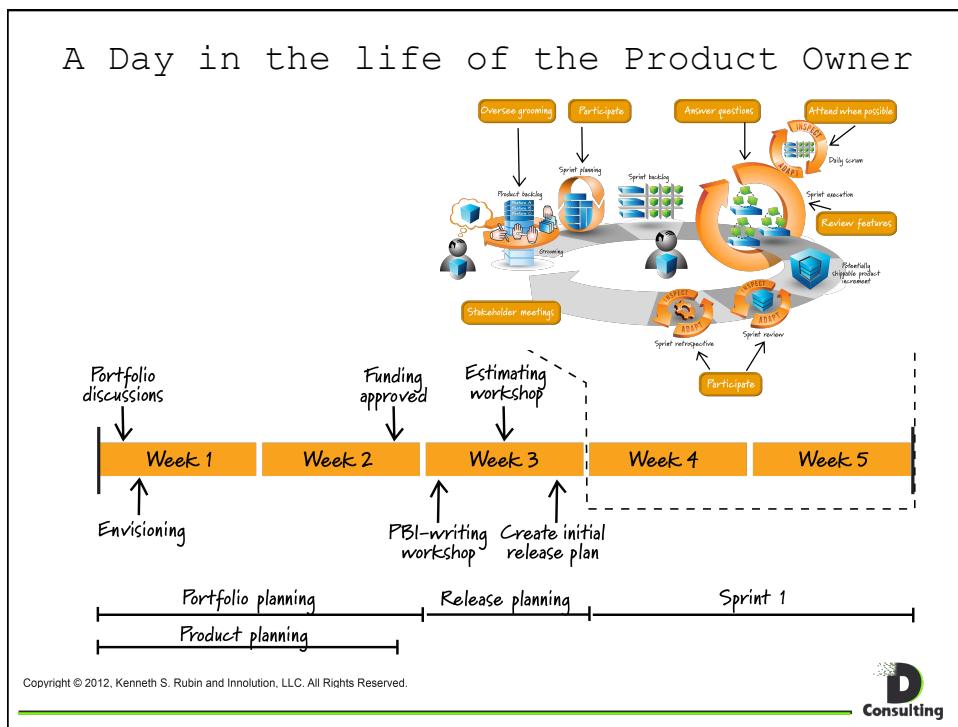
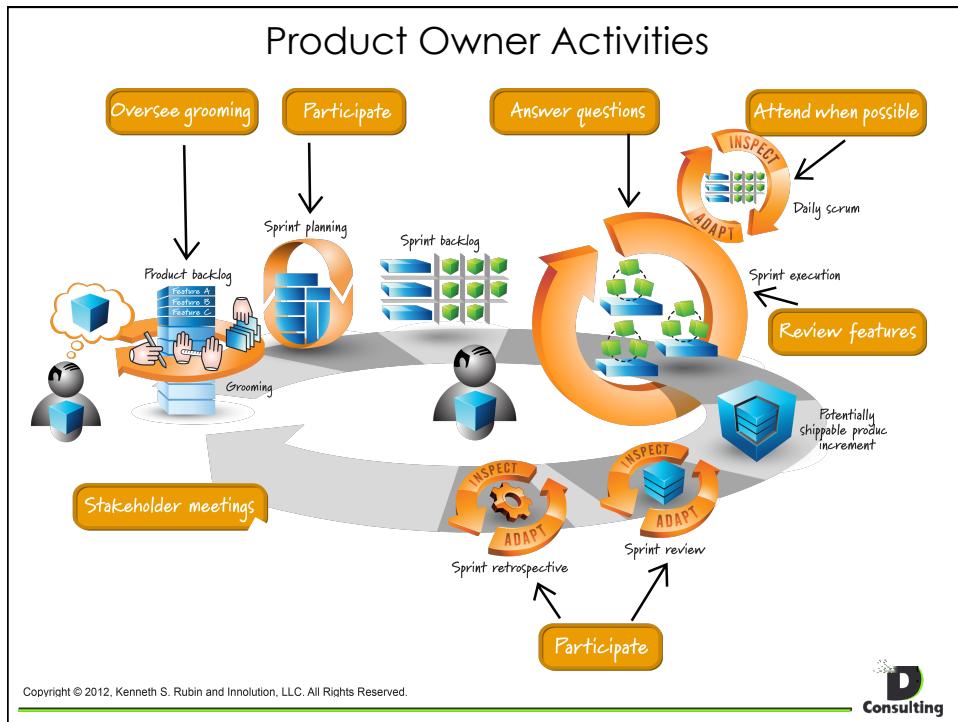
The Product Owner - the Stakeholder Funnel



A Product Owner's view that is often not seen

A challenging balance between inward and outward focus





Product Owner Highlights

- Responsible for drawing out the most valuable possible product by the desired date
- Maintains the product backlog and ensures that everyone knows what is on it and what the priorities are
- Is not solely responsible for everything - the whole Agile Team is responsible for;
 - Being as productive as possible
 - Improving their practices
 - Asking the right questions
 - Helping the Product Owner
- The Product Owner is typically the individuals closest to the "business side" of the project



Exercise: Discussion Questions

What are the challenges to enabling the Product Owner?

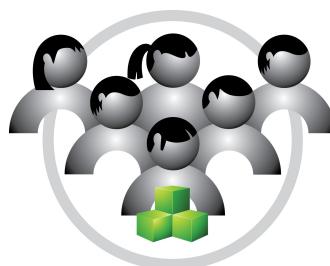
Can the Product Owner be a part of the Development Team?

Can the Product Owner be a committee?

What are possible challenges for the Product Owner? How can she/he overcome them?



The Team



The Team

- Manageable size (5-9 people)
 - Includes anyone needed to deliver the committed Sprint goal to their definition of done
- Works with the Product Owner to determine the next highest priority product backlog items to work on (what) and then specifies the work details (how)
- Commits to delivering the sprint backlog
- Organizes itself and its work within the boundaries of the product
- Collectively responsible for product quality
- “Demos” working product increments to the Product Owner
- Reflects on how to improve



Self Organizing

- Skills that contribute to the success of self-organizing teams:
 - Leadership
 - Communication
 - Process improvement
 - Team dynamics
 - Project management
 - Conflict management
 - Consensus decision making
 - Peer coaching and feedback
 - Group problem solving
 - Interpersonal and diverse



The Team – Highlights

Responsibilities

- Plan the sprint
- Own the “How”
- Execute the sprint
- Inspect and adapt each day
- Groom the product backlog
- Inspect and adapt the product and the process

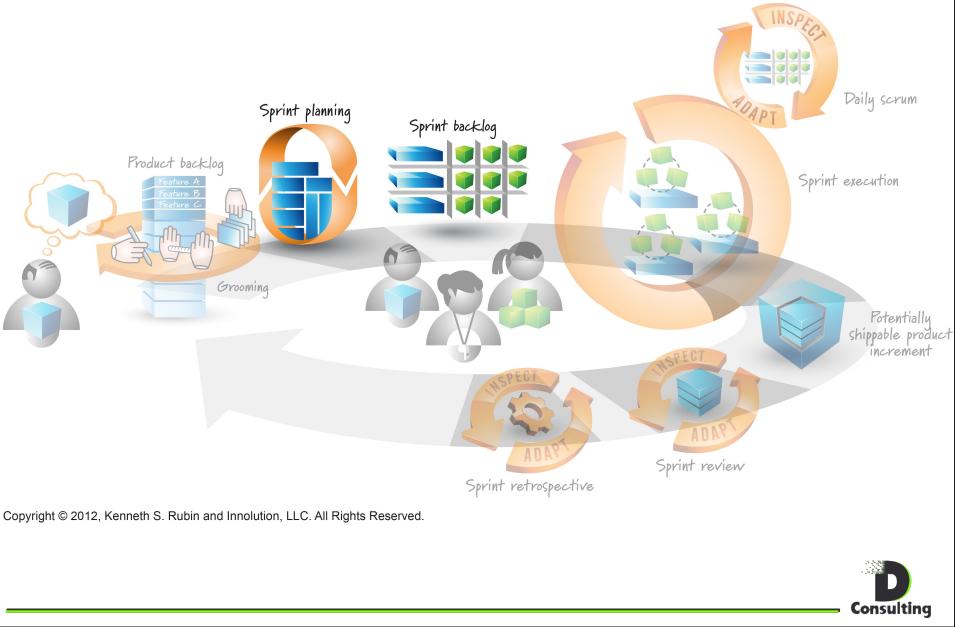
Characteristics

- Self organizing
- Cross functional
- Focused and committed
- Communicative and transparent
- Work at sustainable pace
- Long lived
- T-shaped skills
- Diverse
- Right sized

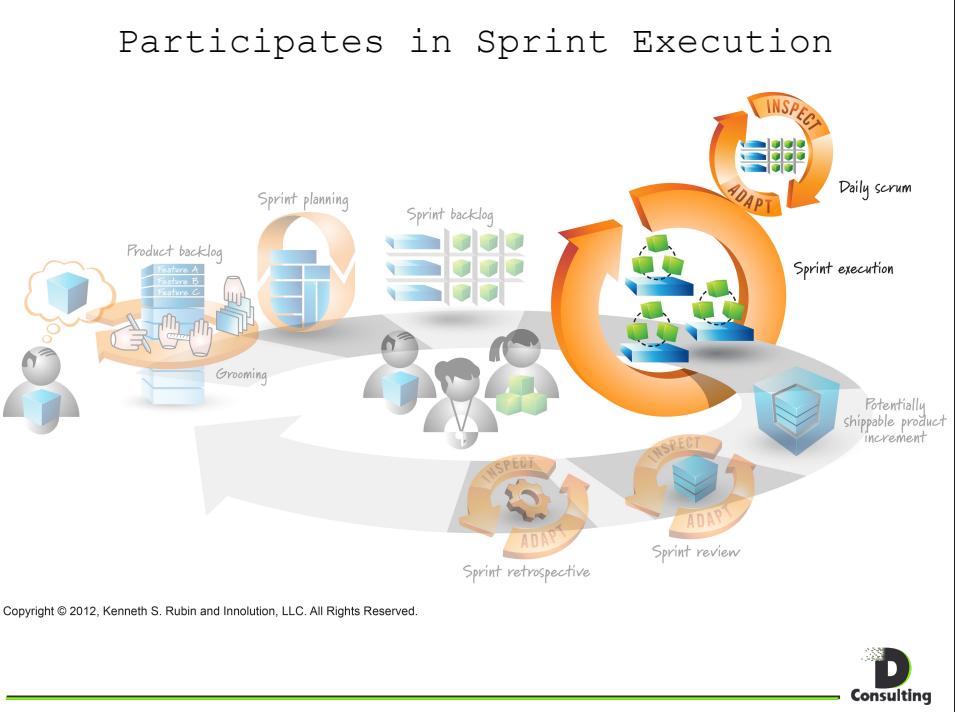
Source; David Guest, 1991 The hunt for the Renaissance Man of computing
Source; Essential Scrum, Kenneth S Rubin



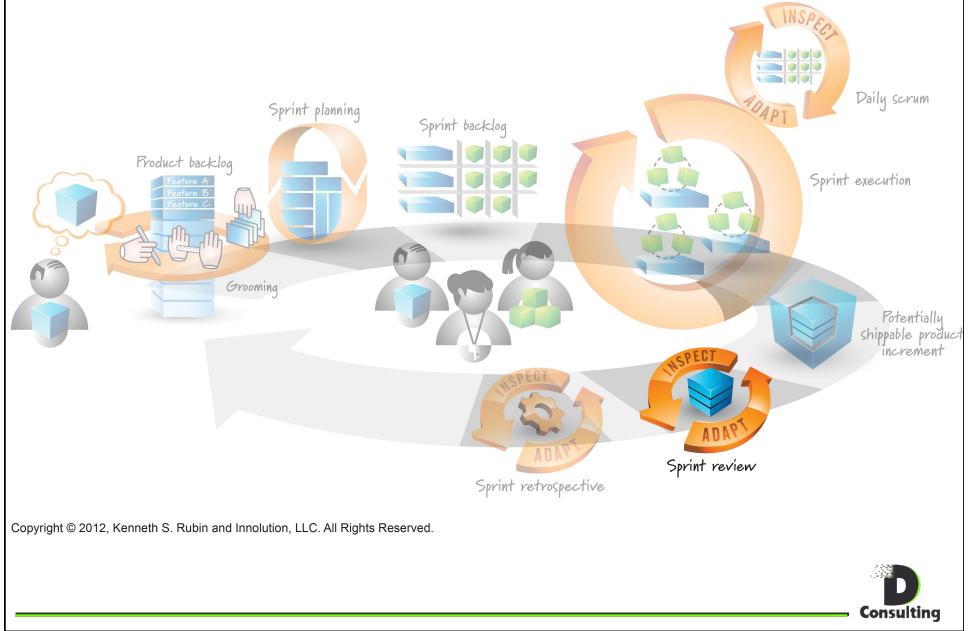
Participates in Sprint Planning



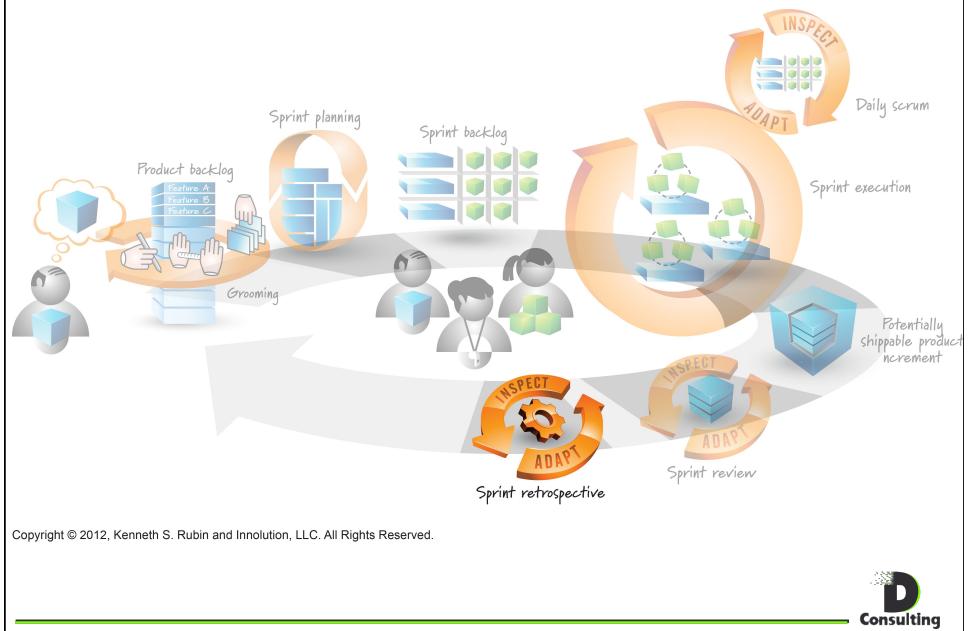
Participates in Sprint Execution



Participates in Sprint Review



Participates in Sprint Retrospective



Exercise: Discussion Questions

What does it mean to enable self-organizing teams?



The Scrum Master



Qualities of a Scrum Master

- **Listening** – “active listening”, not only what is being said but what is not being said
- **Empathy** – the ability to understand what people are feeling
- **Awareness** – general awareness and self-awareness
- **Persuasion** – rely on persuasion rather than “positional authority”
- **Conceptualization** – understanding of the bigger picture
- **Foresight** - intuition
- **Stewardship** – greater good of the whole
- **Commitment to the growth of people**
- **Building community** – creating an atmosphere of teamwork

Characteristics of Servant-Leaders, Traits (Greenleaf, R.K. 2003)

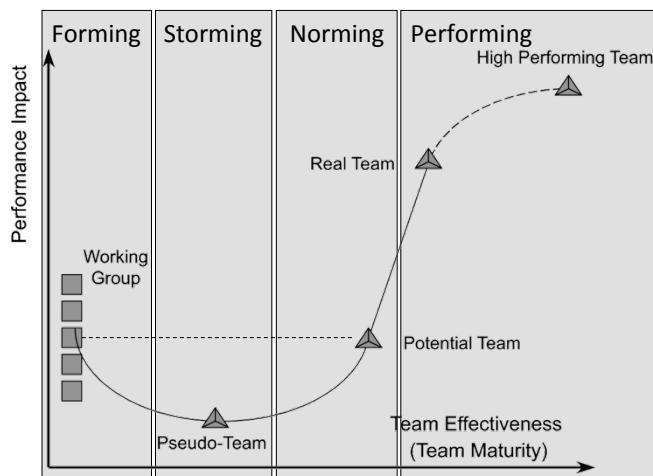


The Scrum Master

- Responsible for knowing the agile “readiness” of the team and the organization
- Coaches the Scrum Team in the agile values, practices, and rules
 - Educates the team and Product Owner on how to utilize the agile framework to build their product
 - Helps the team and the organization adopt agile
 - Educate others outside the team on the agile framework
- Helps the team become fully functional and productive
- Helps the agile team understand and use self-organization and cross-functionality
 - The Scrum Master does not “manage” the team; the agile team is self-organizing
- Helps the team remove impediments



Helps the Team Form, Storm, Norm and Perform



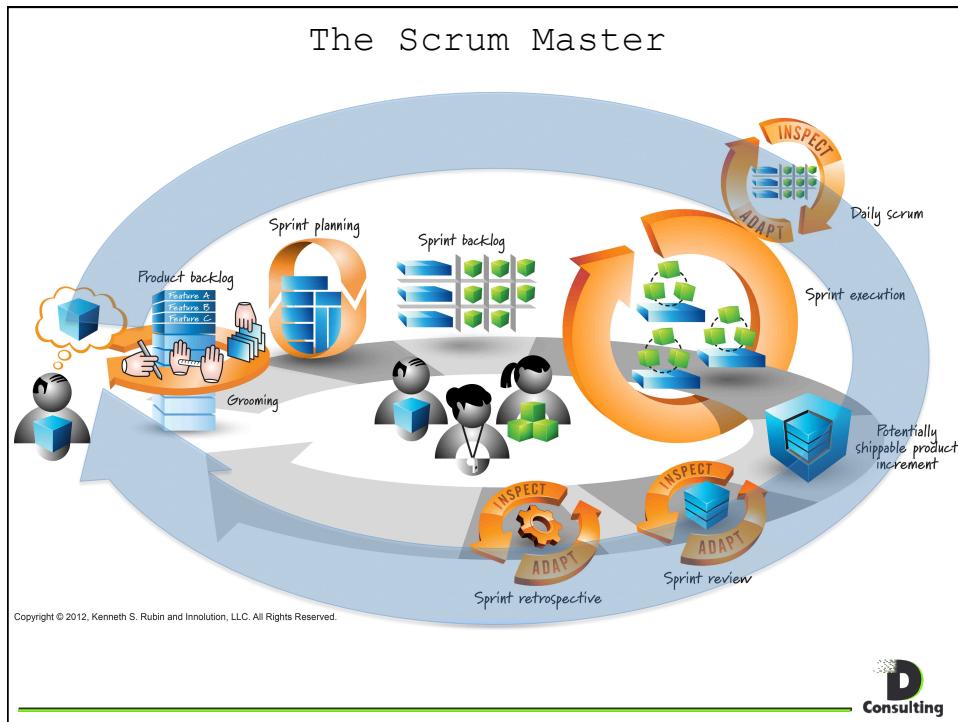
Source: *The Wisdom of Teams: Creating the High-Performance Organization* by Jon R. Katzenbach and Douglas K. Smith



Forming - Helps the team get started

- Training on the Scrum Framework
 - Not only the framework but the underlying values and principles
 - Optimizing meetings
 - Value of the feedback / learning loops e.g. retrospective
- Team working agreements (examples)
 - Conflict
 - Decisions
 - Office hours
 - Team norms (be on time, help when needed, focus, courage, openness, commitment, respect, etc)
 - Time and location of Daily Scrum
 - Testing strategy
 - Development and engineering strategy
 - Product backlog refinement strategy
 - Definition of Done





Exercise: Discussion Questions

How does the role of Scrum Master differ from that of a Project Manager?

What are the challenges within in fulfilling the role of Scrum Master?

Why it is important understand what stage your team is in towards their quest to become a team?



The Product Backlog



The Product Backlog

- A list of features, issues, analysis, non functional items, etc. that are required to deliver value outcome
- The appropriate level of detail should be included in the description of each item
- Highest priority items are at the top
- Emergent, prioritized and sized



Prioritized & Estimated

The diagram illustrates the Product Backlog and the Agile process flow. It shows a 'Product backlog' at the top left, which is 'Groomed' (represented by a person icon). This leads to 'Sprint planning' (represented by a building icon), which then leads to 'Sprint backlog' (represented by a stack of cards). The process then moves through 'Sprint execution' (represented by a tree icon) and 'Sprint review' (represented by a bar chart icon). Following this, there is a 'Sprint retrospective' (represented by a person icon) and a 'Daily scrum' (represented by a person icon). A large orange arrow labeled 'INSPECT & ADAPT' loops back from the retrospective to the planning phase. The final outcome is a 'Potentially shippable product increment' (represented by a stack of cards). A legend at the bottom right defines the icons: a person for grooming, a building for planning, a stack of cards for backlog, a tree for execution, a bar chart for review, and a person for retrospective.

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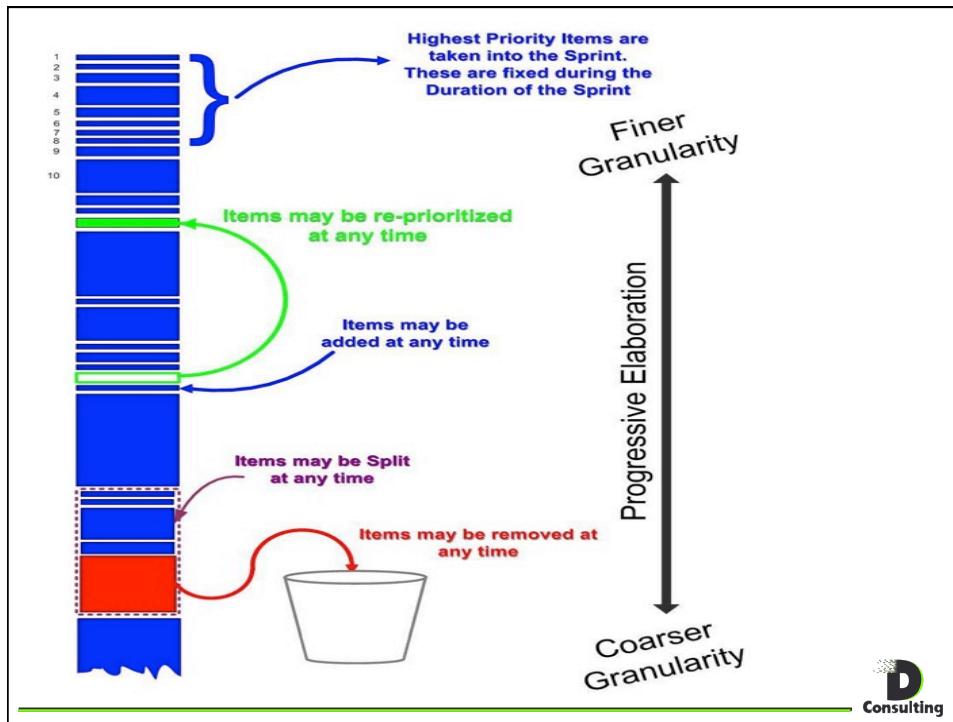
This is a Prioritized Product Backlog	
As a user, I want to A	3
As a user, I want to B	5
As a user, I want to C	2
As a user, I want to D	5
As a user, I want to E	3

 Consulting

What are Product Backlog Items?

- Each PBI should be described in just enough detail that the team can complete it in one sprint
 - May attach things like:
 - User interface designs
 - Interface contracts
 - Business process workflow
 - Tests
- Remember, product backlog items (PBI) that are further into the future can be larger
- Strive to describe items as briefly as possible
 - User Stories are a good way to do this

 Consulting



A good backlog is **DEEP**

Detailed appropriately
Estimated
Emergent
Prioritized

- More detail is known about the items that will be implemented sooner
- Some form of estimate has been given for each product backlog item
- Not everything is known upfront, we acknowledge that change will happen
- The backlog is prioritized and priorities are adjusted as we learn more

Source: Mike Cohn



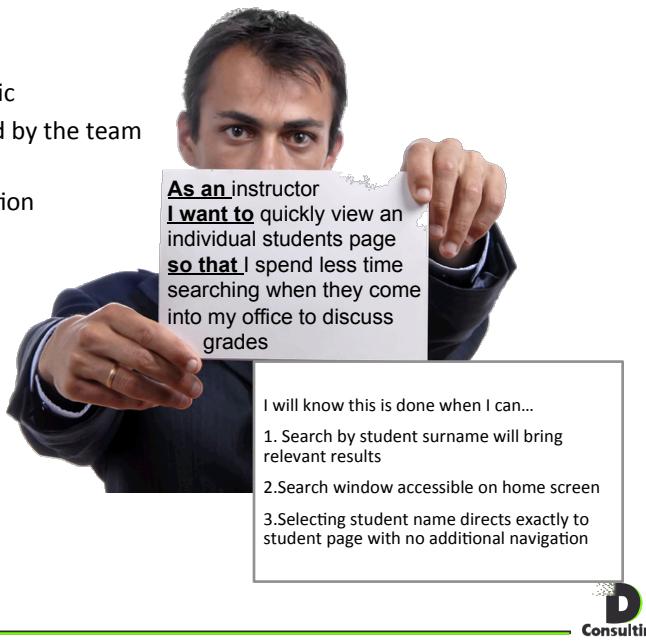
The User Story: The Fundamental Unit of Work in Agile

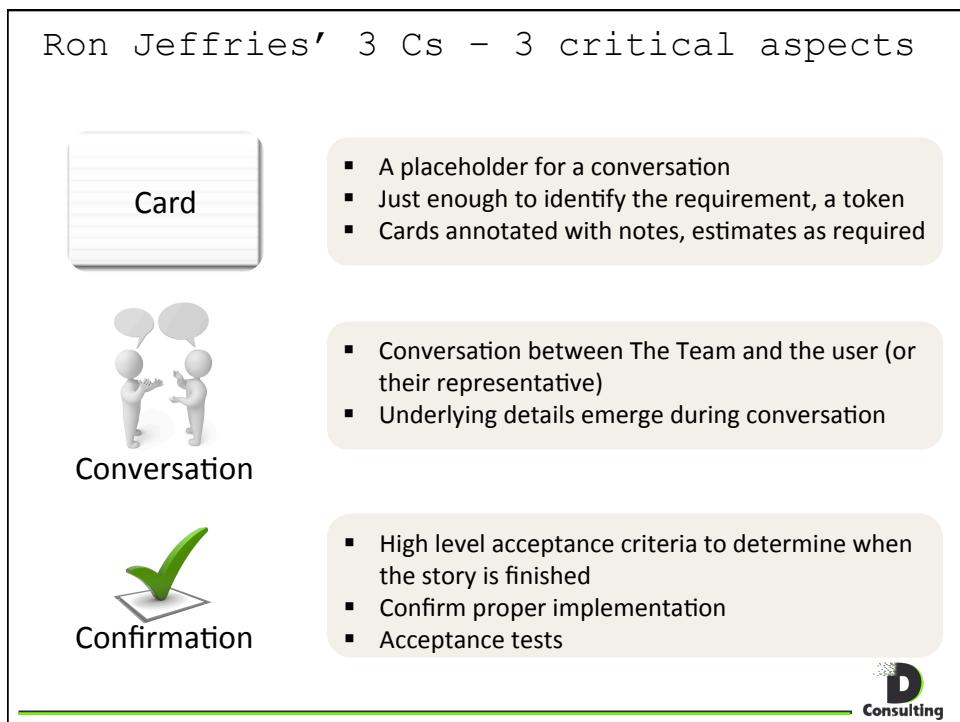
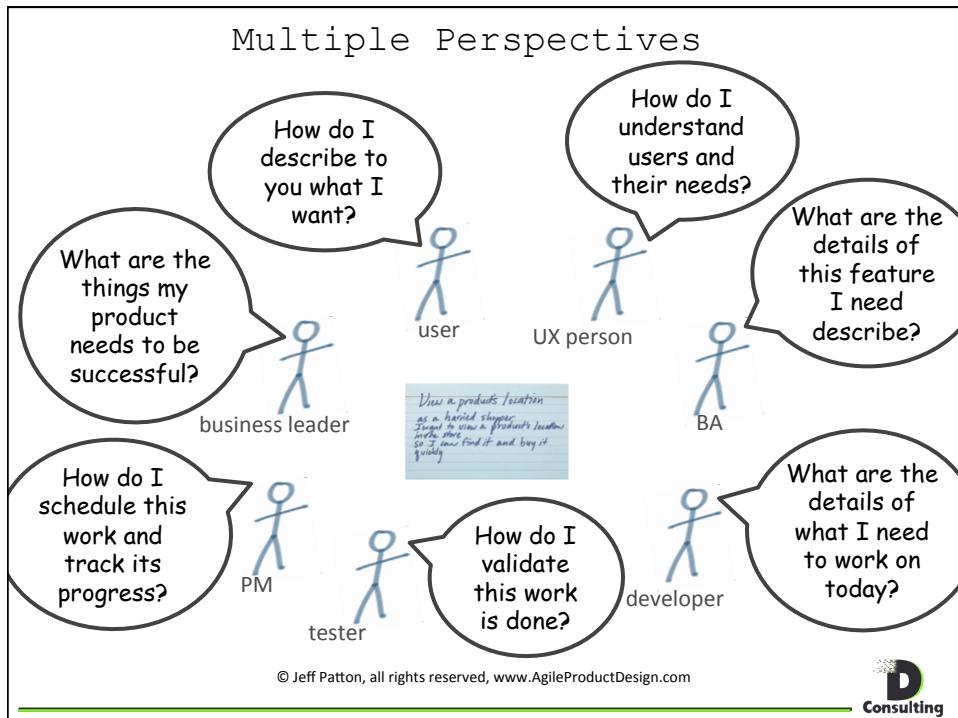


Anatomy of a user story

Best Practices:

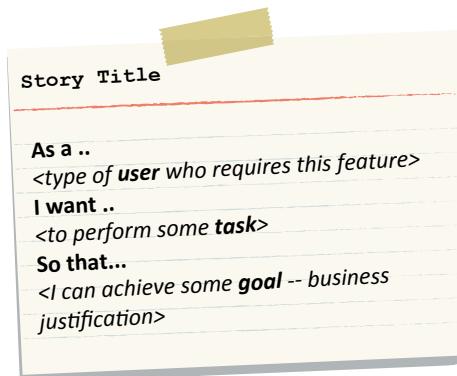
- Technically agnostic
- Can be understood by the team and the customer
- Contain a justification



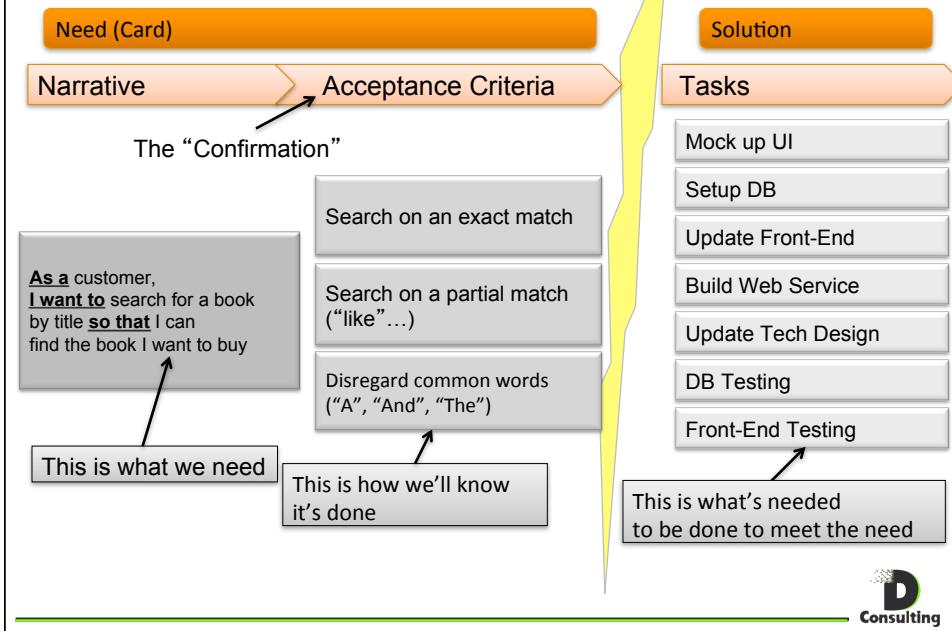


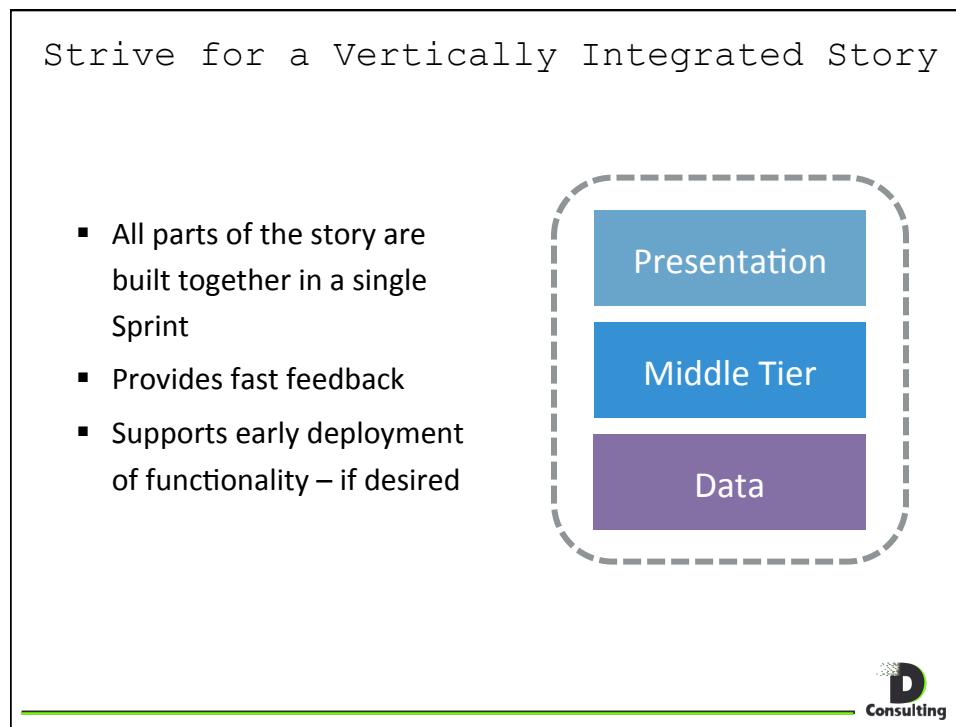
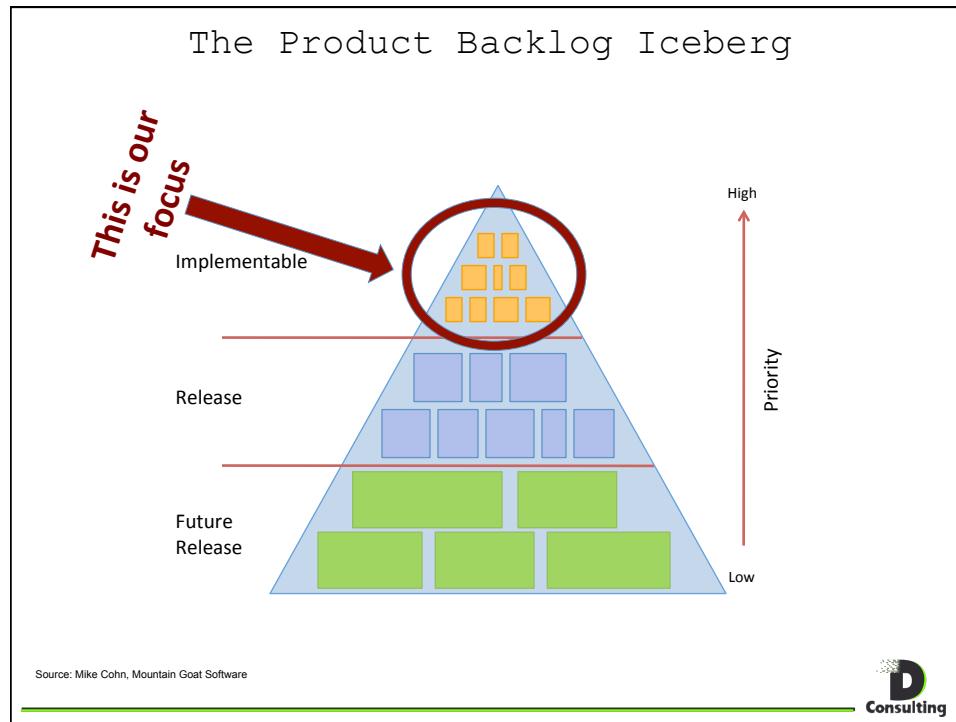
A Template for User Stories

Written from a user/business perspective to emphasize user goals, not system attributes. Usually expressed as follows:

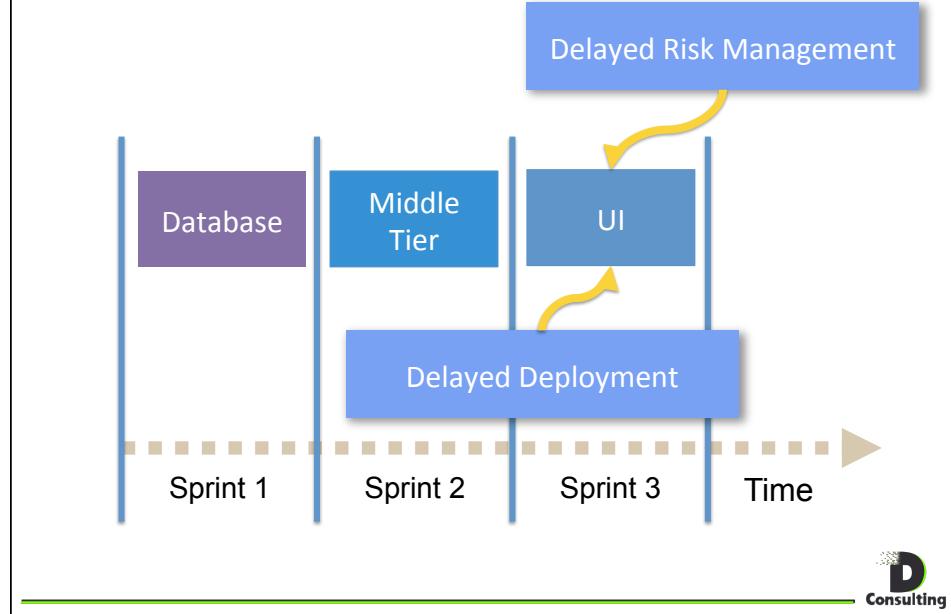


What level of story detail do we need?





The Challenge of a Horizontal Approach



What makes for a good story?

Follow the I.N.V.E.S.T. principle



Exercise: Discussion Questions

How does a User Story differ from a Use Case?

How are the details in a User Story conveyed to the Team?



Velocity



Velocity – rate of work completion

The amount of work the team completes in a Sprint

- Typically measured in story points

Potential factors that can impact velocity:

- Team stability (retention)
- Single versus multi-tasking (shared team members)
- Team skills (technical and domain expertise)
- Proximity to the Product Owner
- Co-located versus distributed teams
- Overall team size
- Working as individuals instead of as a team
- “Gold plating”

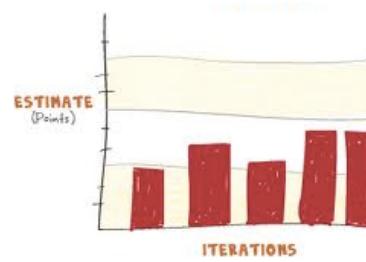


Initial Velocity

Three ways to determine velocity:

- Use historical averages
- Wait until you run at least one sprint
- Forecast it

Express velocity in a range that matches your uncertainty in it



Express Velocity as a range

- Forecasted velocity will unlikely be the actual velocity
- Put a range around your estimate

Known team and known domain	+5% -10%
	+10% -25%
Unknown team or unknown domain	+25% -50%

For example:

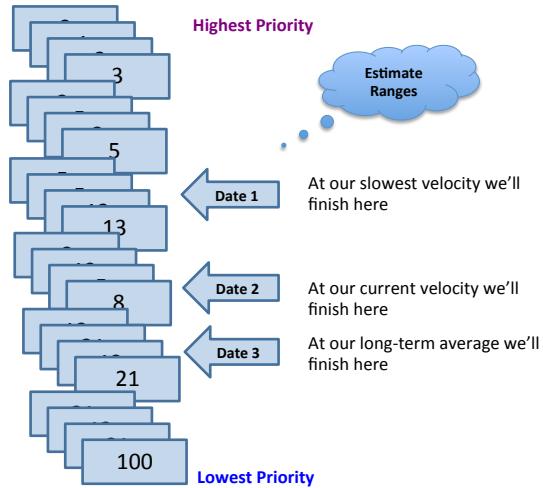
*"Right now, before we start this project, our estimated velocity is 18.
Our best estimate is that it will take between 10-15 sprints."*

Numbers based on PMI advice on progressive accuracy of estimates



Separate Estimating from Committing

- Problem: Misconception that estimates and commitments are equivalent
- Good organizations learn to separate estimating from committing
- In order to make a good estimate, we need:
 - The size of the work to be performed
 - The team's expected rate of progress through their work



Agile Estimating



Absolute Estimating (Sizing)



How many floors does each building have?



How much does each person weigh?



How far away is each tree?



Relative Estimating (Sizing)



Which building is taller?



Which person weighs more?

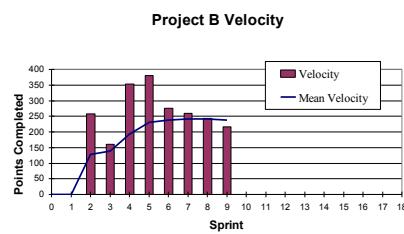


Which tree is closer to us?



Estimating using Relative Sizing methods

- People are naturally equipped to compare things. It is easy to assert, "Implementing this item will be a bigger effort than that one."
- ---ESTIMATE SIZE, DERIVE DURATION---
- Derive Duration using Velocity
- Velocity is a measure of the Product Backlog Items completed in a Sprint
- Combining Size and Velocity allows for Schedule planning. Even better, it eases re-planning.



Story Points

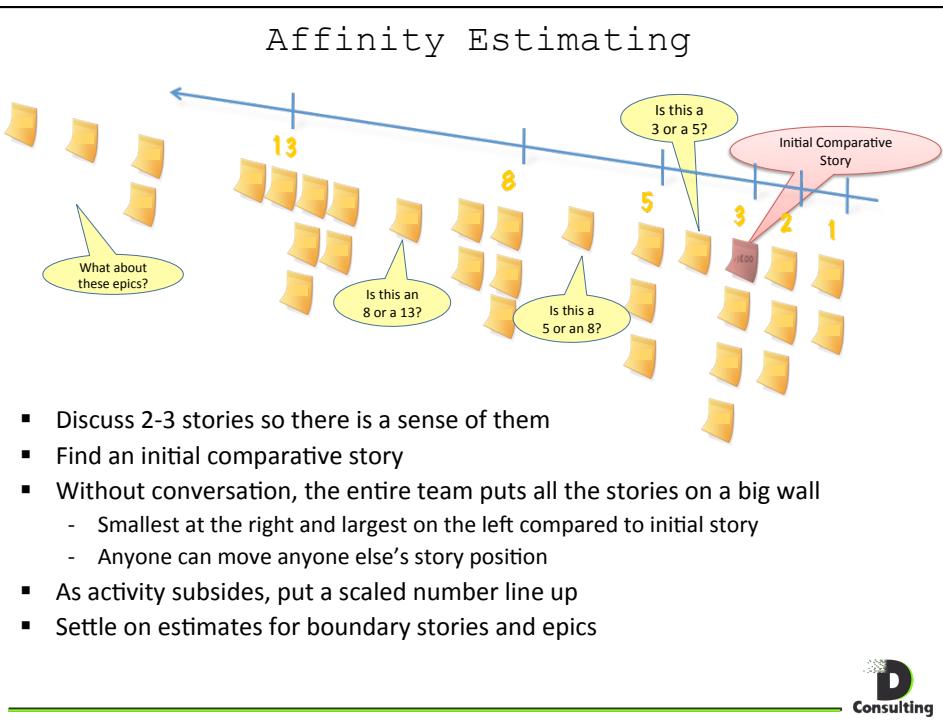
- Sizing Sequence needs to be a geometric series: (e.g. 1,2,4,8,16,32...)
- Mike Cohn suggests the modified Fibonacci sequence (1,2,3,5,8,13,20,40,100)
- Advantages: Accuracy is less important than consistency, Numerical, Additive
- Disadvantage: Requires teams to educate others, Natural desire to apply duration to points (e.g. 1 point = 4 hours)
- The “bigness” of a task; influenced by
 - How hard it is
 - How much there is
- Relative values are what is important:
 - A login screen is a 2
 - A search feature is an 8



Estimate by Analogy

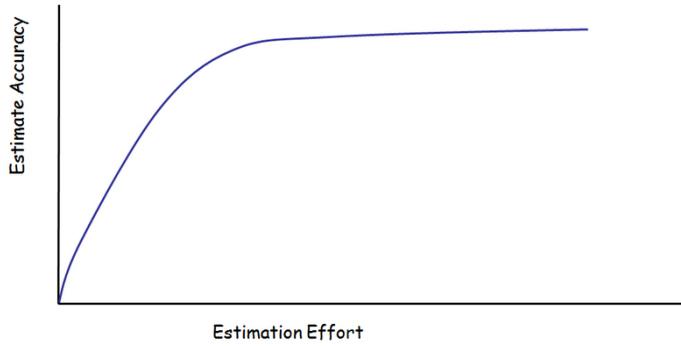
- Comparing an un-sized story to previously sized stories
 - “This story is like Story ‘x’, so it should have the same number of points”
- Triangulate
 - Compare the story to multiple previously sizes stories – not just one
 - “This story is the same size as Story A and Story B. Both A and B are 5 points, so this story is also 5 points”
 - Start with just columns and add numbers later if that is easier for the team





How much time should we spend on estimating?

Diminishing Returns



Source: Agile Estimating and Planning by Mike Cohn

Exercise: Animal Points

Use “Animal Points” to size the following animals:

Lion
Kangaroo
Rhinoceros
Bear
Giraffe
Gorilla
Hippopotamus
Tiger

Suggestion

- Find 1 to use as your base and assign it a value based on your scale
- Estimate size of others by comparison/analogy

15 minutes and then share with class



Estimating – Planning Poker®

- The Product Owner presents each story and answers questions
- Each participant (team members) selects a card to present their estimate
- Cards are turned over at the same time for all to see
- Differences are discussed
- Re-estimate until convergence is reached

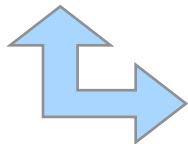


<http://www.planningpoker.com>



Planning Poker – an example:

As a user, I want to be able to have some but not all items in my cart gift wrapped



	Round 1	Round 2
Jill	3	5
Bob	8	5
Yang	2	5
Ann	5	8
Todd	5	5

Result: Story Size = 5 Points



Why Planning Poker Works?

- Emphasizes relative estimating
- Focuses most estimates with an approximate one order or magnitude
- Everyone's opinion is heard
- Estimators are required to justify sizes
- It's quick
- It's fun

Source: Mike Cohn, Agile Estimation and Planning



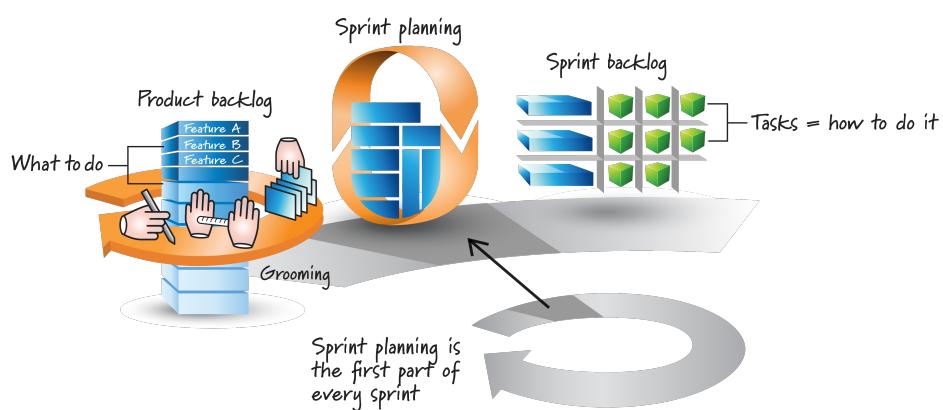
Sprint Planning



Sprint Planning

Purpose

Create the Sprint Backlog: aka 'the plan' for this sprint



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Sprint Backlog

Guidelines

- Take the highest priority story from the Release Backlog
- Identify all tasks for that story to be implemented
- Estimate hours for each task
- Team decides if it can take on the story
- Repeat for the next story



Sprint Planning

Guidelines, cont.

- Whole team participates
- Estimate tasks collaboratively in hours
- Team decisions, team ownership
- Team forecasts how much they can complete
- Product Backlog Items plus tasks = The Plan
- Plan will be continually monitored and updated if necessary during the course of the sprint
- Business commits to leaving priorities alone during sprint

PBI	Todo	In Progress	Done
Yellow box	Grey box	Grey box	Grey boxes
Yellow box	Grey boxes		
Yellow box	Grey box	Grey box	Grey box
Yellow box	Grey boxes	Grey box	

The Plan



Sprint Planning: Capacity vs. Velocity

Capacity

- Consider any time needed for meetings, planned time off for any Team members, etc.

Velocity

- Amount of work that the Team is historically capable of producing based on data
- It is important for the Sprint length to remain consistent for the Team to establish a cadence and to be able to establish Velocity



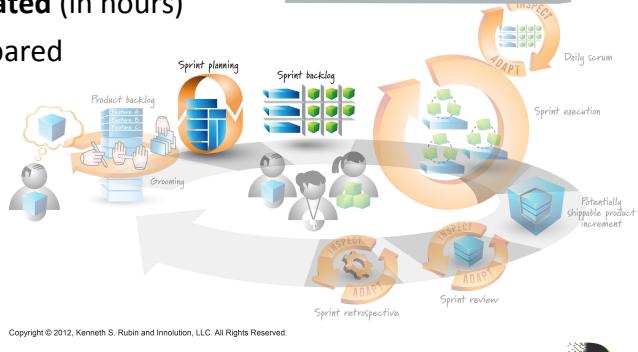
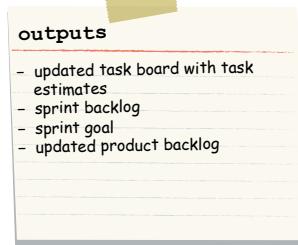
Group Discussion: Capacity

- Sprint Length
- Daily Scrum, Planning Meeting, Sprint Review and Retrospective
- Paid Time Off
- Other things that you can think of?



Sprint Planning - Review

- Determine **capacity**
- Select **stories** (PBIs)
- Refine sprint **goal**
- Stories are decomposed into **tasks**
- Tasks are **estimated** (in hours)
- **Task board** prepared



Group Discussion: Sprint Planning

Sprint planning is taking a long time and there are many disagreements, not only about the scope of the product backlog items but how to implement them.

What could be some reasons for this?

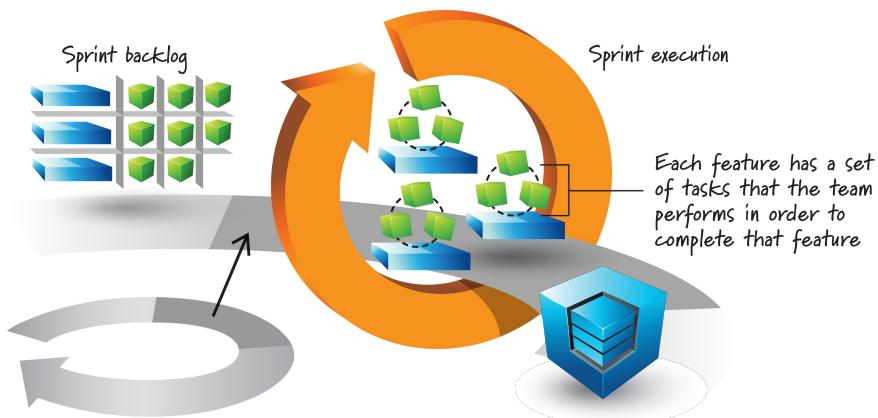


The Sprint



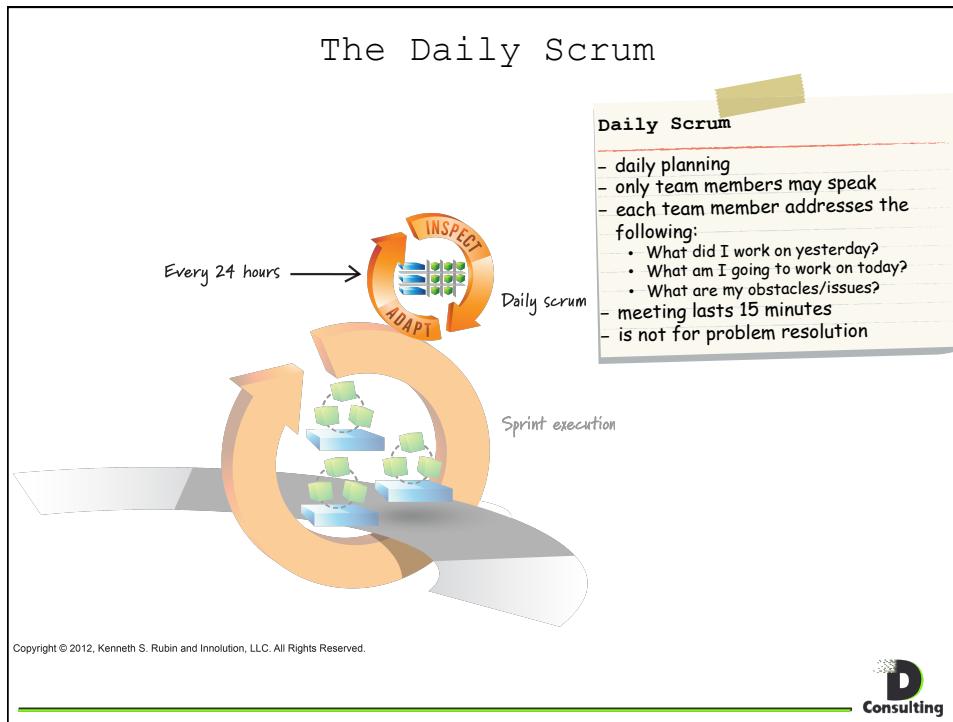
Sprint Execution

Sprint execution takes the majority of time spent in each Sprint



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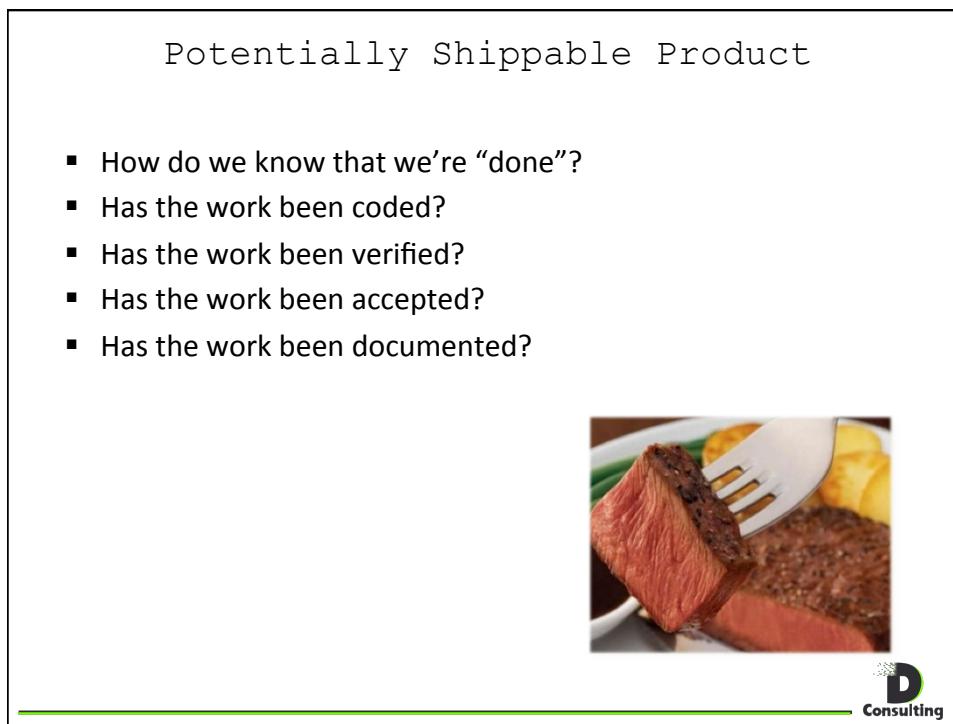
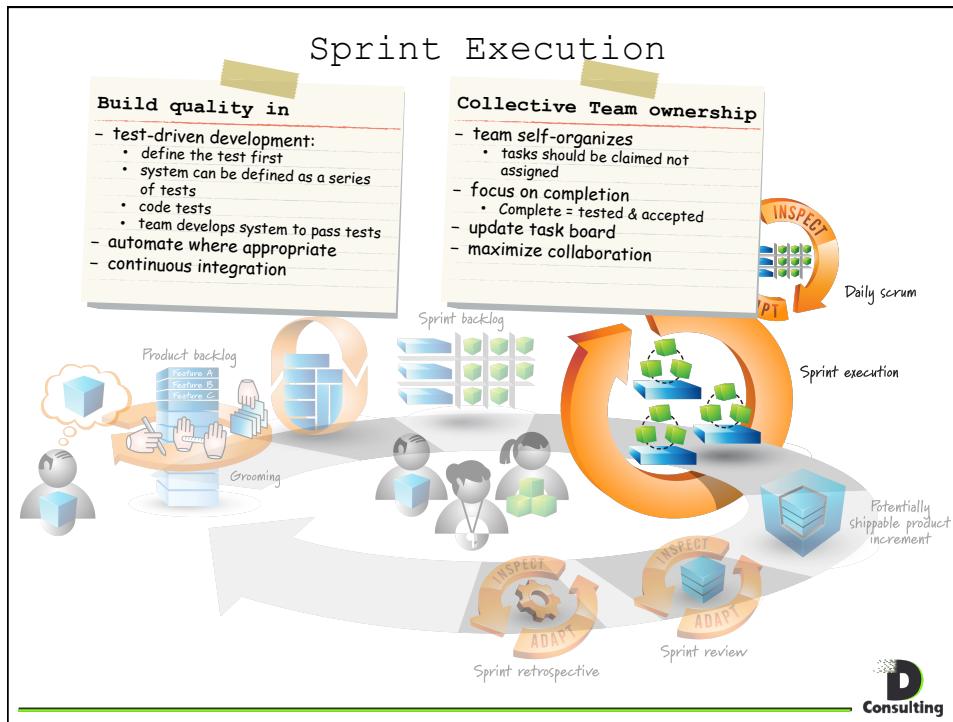




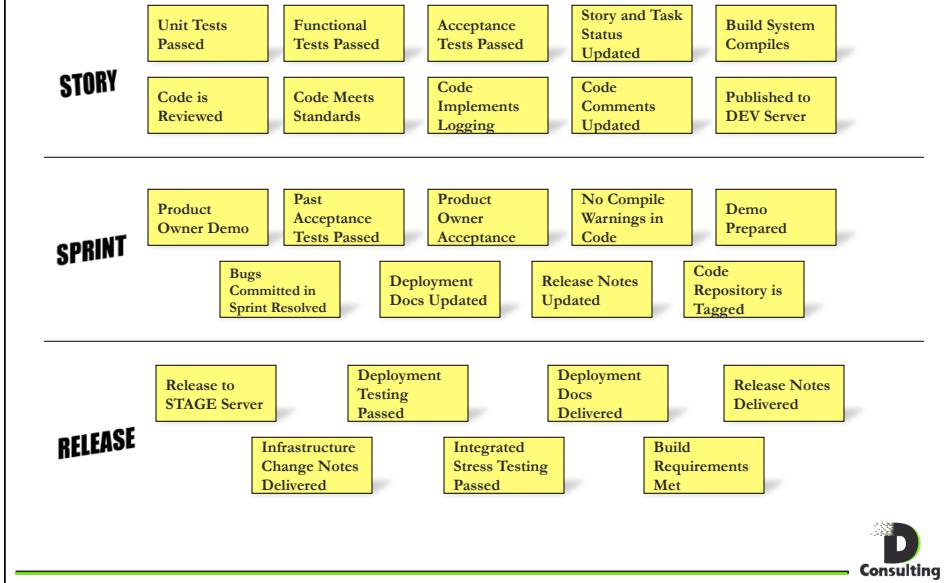
Daily Scrum – Good Habits

- Have the meeting at the same time every day – determined by the team
- Stand up!
- Always start on time
- **NO PROBLEM SOLVING**
 - Capture items in a parking lot to address after the standup. Invite all that are interested or will be key participants
- Everyone is responsible for keeping to the agenda and time-box
 - Up to the team to point out problem solving and distractions
- Address one another, the focus should not be on the Scrum Master and Product Owner – this meeting is for **YOUR** benefit
- Focus on the task board, the burndown, and the teams Sprint commitment

D Consulting

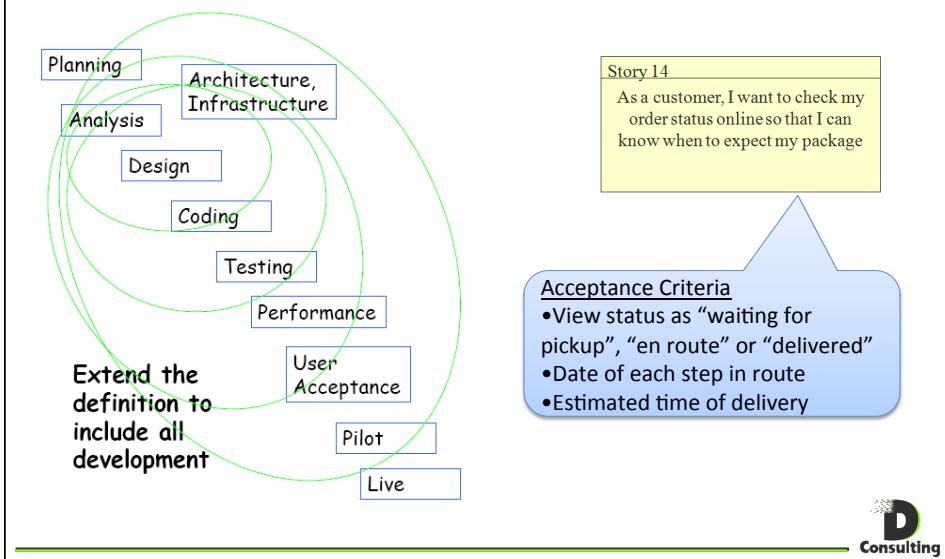


Sample Definition of Done



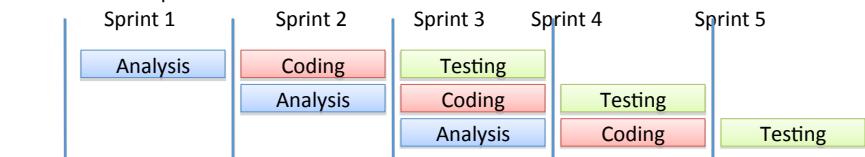
Comparing What is Done

- Definition of Done: Helps us build the thing right (deliverables)
- Acceptance Criteria: Helps us build the right thing (functionality)

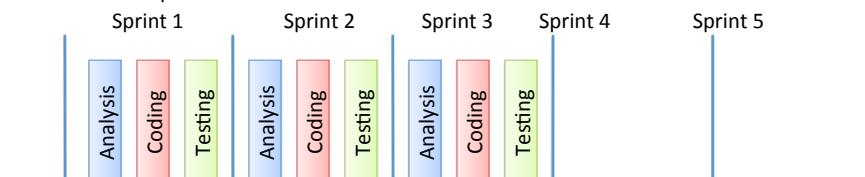


Sprint Execution: Don't Waterfall Sprints

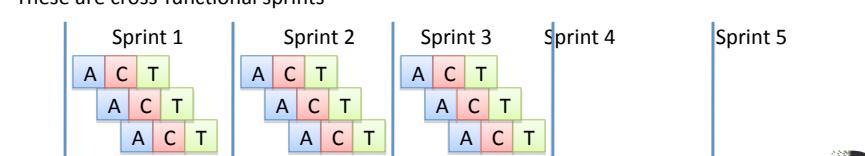
This is an inter-sprint waterfall



This is an intra-sprint waterfall



These are cross-functional sprints



Exercise: Discussion Questions

Is there a place for specialized Sprints within Agile (i.e. testing sprints or hardening sprints)?



Task Boards and Tracking Progress



The Task Board

Story	Not Started	In Progress	Complete
Story: 18 As a customer, I want to... see the latest stock price of a specific stock (8)	Integrate with Stock Exchange HTML Template 16 hrs Build Cache 32 hrs Execute Tests Modify Schema 24 hrs		
Story: 35 As a customer, I want to... see the list of stocks that I own (13)	Finalize Calculations Define Web Template Develop JSP 1 24 hrs Modify Schema Visu 16 hrs 8 hr Stored Procedure 32 hrs		
Story: 27 As a customer, I want to... see the how much the price of a stock has changed since I bought it (5)	Develop Commerce Platform Develop JSP 12 hrs Execute Tests 8 hrs Object Oriented 16 hrs		
Story: 12 As a prospective customer, I want to... see the list of products and services that are offered (3)	Develop JSP 4 hrs Configure Role & Permissions 4 hrs Create Offering Define Tests 1 hrs Execute Tests 2 hrs		



Task Board Updated

Story	Not Started	In Progress	Complete
Story: 18 As a customer, I want to... see the latest stock price of a specific stock (8)	<div style="background-color: #ffffcc; padding: 5px;">Integrate with Stock Ticker Service</div> <div style="background-color: #ffffcc; padding: 5px;">1 Develop JSP 24 hrs</div> <div style="background-color: #ffffcc; padding: 5px;">Build Cache 32 hrs</div> <div style="background-color: #ffffcc; padding: 5px;">Execute Tests 16 hrs</div>	<div style="background-color: #ffffcc; padding: 5px;">Modify Controller 24 hrs</div> <div style="background-color: #ffffcc; padding: 5px;">Develop Stock Object 16 hrs</div> <div style="background-color: #ffffcc; padding: 5px;">HTML Template 16 hrs</div> <div style="background-color: #ffffcc; padding: 5px;">Visual Design 8 hrs</div>	<div style="background-color: #ffffcc; padding: 5px;">Define Web-Service Interface 4 hrs</div> <div style="background-color: #ffffcc; padding: 5px;">Finalize Requirements 8 hrs</div> <div style="background-color: #ffffcc; padding: 5px;">Define Tests 8 hrs</div>
Story: 35 As a customer, I want to... see the list of stocks that I own (13)	<div style="background-color: #ffffcc; padding: 5px;">Call Stored Procedure 24 hrs</div> <div style="background-color: #ffffcc; padding: 5px;">Modify Controller 24 hrs</div> <div style="background-color: #ffffcc; padding: 5px;">Execute Tests 16 hrs</div> <div style="background-color: #ffffcc; padding: 5px;">Stored Procedure 32 hrs</div>	<div style="background-color: #ffffcc; padding: 5px;">Develop JSP 24 hrs</div> <div style="background-color: #ffffcc; padding: 5px;">HTML Template 16 hrs</div> <div style="background-color: #ffffcc; padding: 5px;">Develop Portfolio Object 16 hrs</div>	<div style="background-color: #ffffcc; padding: 5px;">Visual Design 8 hrs</div> <div style="background-color: #ffffcc; padding: 5px;">Define Tests 12 hrs</div> <div style="background-color: #ffffcc; padding: 5px;">Define Web-Service Interface 4 hrs</div> <div style="background-color: #ffffcc; padding: 5px;">Finalize Requirements 8 hrs</div>
Story: 27 As a customer, I want to... see the how much the price of a stock has changed since I bought it (5)	<div style="background-color: #ffffcc; padding: 5px;">Visual Design 2 hrs</div> <div style="background-color: #ffffcc; padding: 5px;">Develop JSP 8 hrs</div> <div style="background-color: #ffffcc; padding: 5px;">Execute Tests 8 hrs</div> <div style="background-color: #ffffcc; padding: 5px;">Stored Procedure 16 hrs</div>	<div style="background-color: #ffffcc; padding: 5px;">Develop Compare Function 8 hrs</div> <div style="background-color: #ffffcc; padding: 5px;">Finalized Requirements 16 hrs</div>	
Story: 12 As a prospective customer, I want to... See the list of products and services that are offered (3)	<div style="background-color: #ffffcc; padding: 5px;">Develop JSP 4 hrs</div> <div style="background-color: #ffffcc; padding: 5px;">Configure Role & Permissions 4 hrs</div>	<div style="background-color: #ffffcc; padding: 5px;">Define Controller 1 hrs</div> <div style="background-color: #ffffcc; padding: 5px;">Execute Tests 2 hrs</div>	

D Consulting

Task List Updated

Story	Task	Status	hrs		
			Day 1	Day 2	Day 3
Story 18: See latest stock price	Finalize requirements	Complete	8	2	0
	Define tests	Complete	8	2	0
	Define Web Services Interface	In Progress	4	2	2
	Develop Stock Object	In Progress	16	8	8
	Integrate with Stock Ticker Service	Not Started	16	16	16
	Visual Design	In Progress	8	2	1
	Create HTML Template	In Progress	16	12	8
	Modify Controller	Not Started	24	24	24
	Develop JSP Page	Not Started	24	24	24
	Build Cache	Not Started	32	32	32
	Execute Tests	Not Started	16	16	16
Story 35: Owned Stock List	Finalize requirements	Complete	8	1	0
	Define Tests	Complete	12	2	0
	Define Web Services Interface	Complete	4	2	0
	Develop Portfolio Object	In Progress	16	8	4
	Call Stored Procedure	Not Started	16	16	16
	Visual Design	Complete	8	0	0
	Create HTML Template	In Progress	16	12	10
	Modify Controller	Not Started	24	24	24
	Develop JSP Page	Not Started	24	24	24
	Develop Stored Procedure	Not Started	32	32	32
	Modify Schema	In Progress	16	8	8
	Execute Tests	Not Started	16	16	16
Story 27: Stock Price Change	Finalize requirements	Not Started	4	4	4
	Develop JSP	Not Started	12	12	12
	Execute Tests	Not Started	8	8	8
TOTAL:			493	420	400

Sprint Burn-down

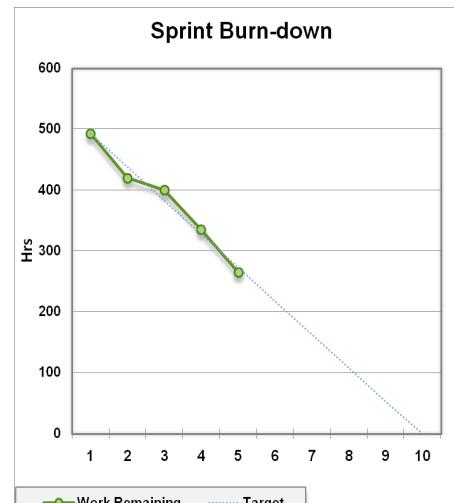
Day	Work Remaining (Actual)	Target
1	500	500
2	420	420
3	400	400
4	380	380
5	350	350
6	300	300
7	250	250
8	200	200
9	150	150
10	0	0

D Consulting

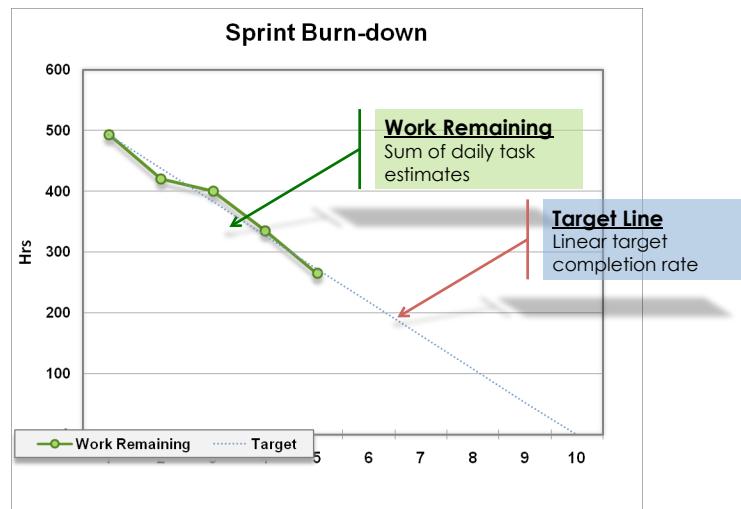
Sprint Burn-down

Sprint Progress Reporting

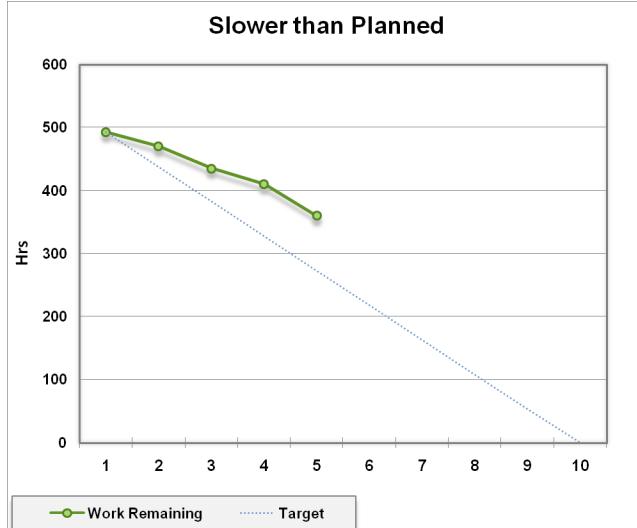
- The team updates their estimated number of hours required to complete their tasks
 - Daily sum of “hours remaining”
 - Is the team on-track to complete planned sprint work?
 - Which stories are at risk of not being completed?
 - Do I need to add or remove stories from the sprint?



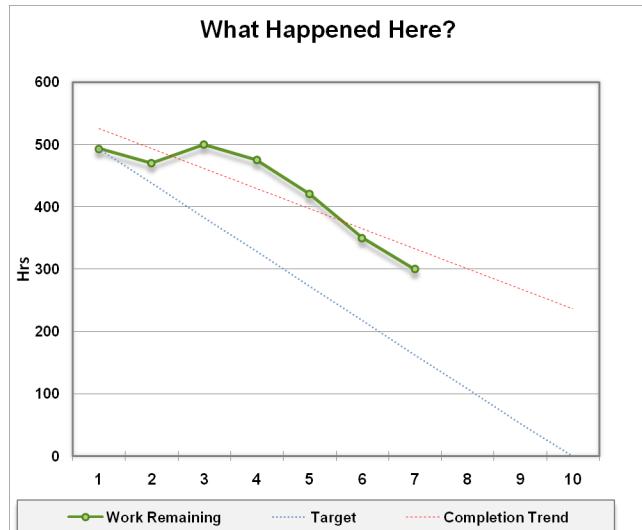
Sprint Burn-down



Basic Sprint Burn-down Analysis



Basic Sprint Burn-down Analysis



Sample Task Board



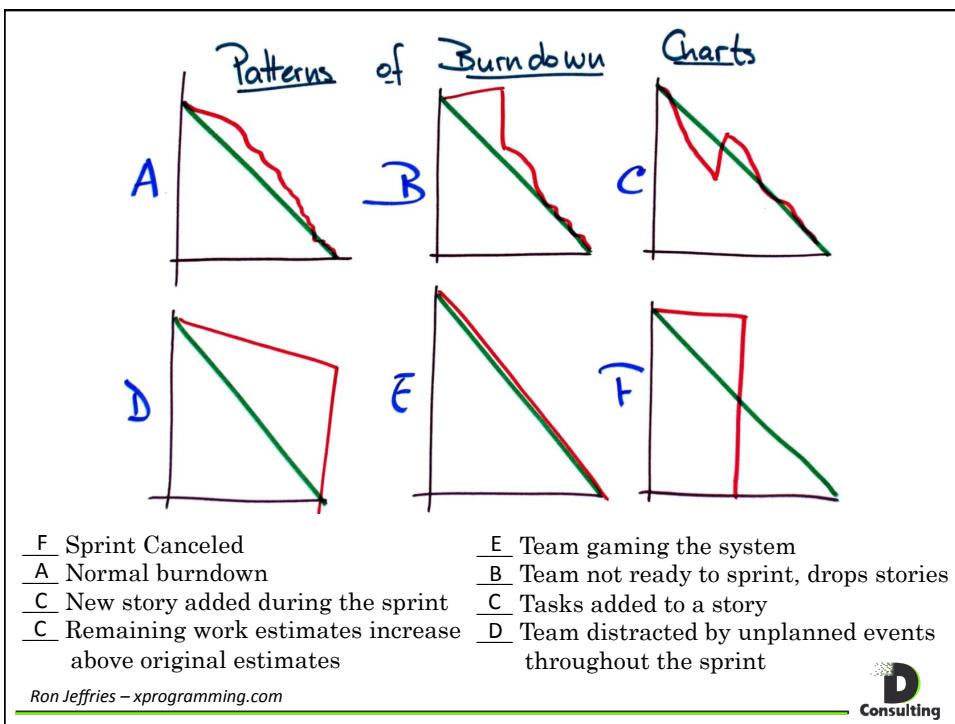
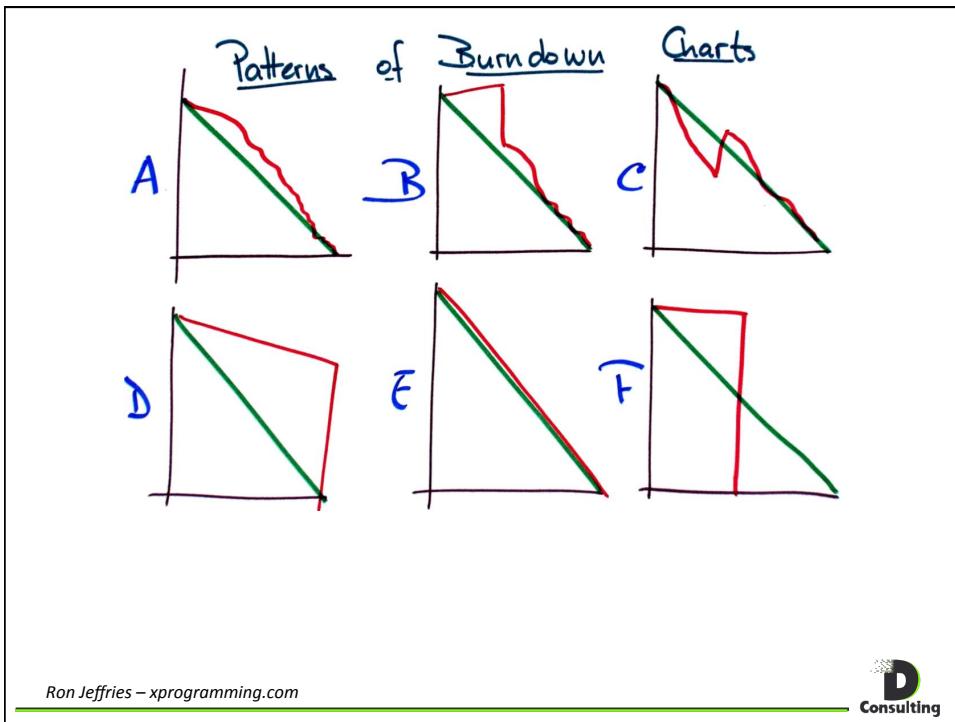
A Sample Electronic Task Board

Screenshot of a digital task board interface:

- Header:** Test Project | Iteration 1 | Owner: [redacted] | Filter tasks for the following user: No Filter | Import Stories | Card Sizes: smaller | small | medium | large | YOUR ACCOUNT | LOGOUT | Connected to Server | Welcome GMo | Projects | Share | Refresh
- Columns:** Story, Not Started, In Progress, Validating, Blocked, Completed.
- Tasks:**
 - Initial Story:** 5 pts. This is the first story. Add a Task. 56 hrs. Status: Not Started. Sub-tasks: Design the UI (07), GMo (14).
 - Get the real UI:** 3 pts. Story number five goes here. Add a Task. 7 hrs. Status: Not Started. Sub-tasks: Define Tasks (03), Task description (03), Design Mod UI (01).
 - 001:** 19 pts. Story description. Henry... Add a Task. 29 hrs. Status: Not Started. Sub-tasks: Describing (15), Task (03), Interaction Polish (10).
 - my work:** 22 pts. Story description. 5 hrs. Sub-tasks: 05.
 - 2:** 0 pts. Sub-task: 0.

Source: <https://www.seenowdo.com>





Exercise: Discussion Questions

Assume that it's the second to the last day of the Sprint. There is one story remaining in the sprint backlog that hasn't started yet.

What should the team do?

The team is seeing a pattern in their sprints that there are several stories still in QA towards the end of the sprint.

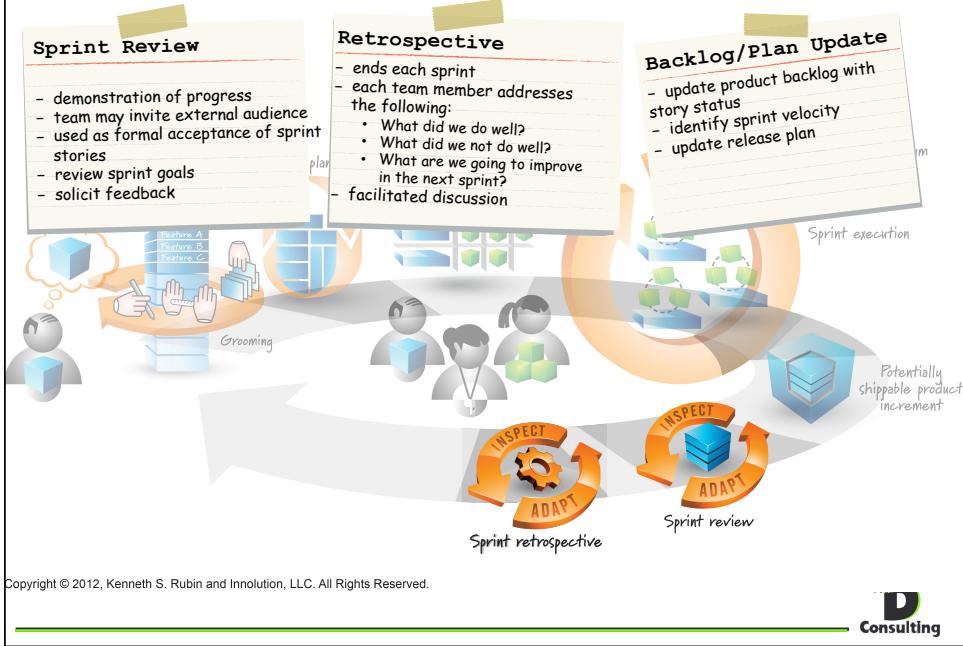
Why is this risky and what would you recommend for them to try next sprint?



The Sprint Review & Retrospective



The Sprint Review & Retrospective



Your sprint review agenda

- What does the Product Owner want to see?
- Will the Product Owner invite stakeholders?
- How and where will you demonstrate working software?
- Who from the team will demonstrate the completed stories?
- What else do we want to review during the Sprint Review? Major events, highlights, metrics, budget, etc?

TIP: Allow time to prepare



The Sprint Retrospective

“At regular intervals, the Development Team reflects on how to become more effective, then tunes and adjusts its behavior accordingly.”

(One of the Principles of the Agile Manifesto)



Retrospectives

- Inspect and adapt mechanism for the Team to make adjustments to the process for the next Sprint
- Celebrate successes in addition to examining what did not go so well
- Team decides which items from brainstormed list to put into action for the next Sprint
- ScrumMaster facilitates



Retrospectives Guide

- Open
 - Establish Trust, Honesty, Openness
- Gather Data
- Generate Insights
- Decide What to Do
- Close
- Debrief



The Prime Directive...

“Regardless of what we discover, we understand and truly believe that everyone did the best job they could, given what they knew at the time, their skills and abilities, the resources available, and the situation at hand”

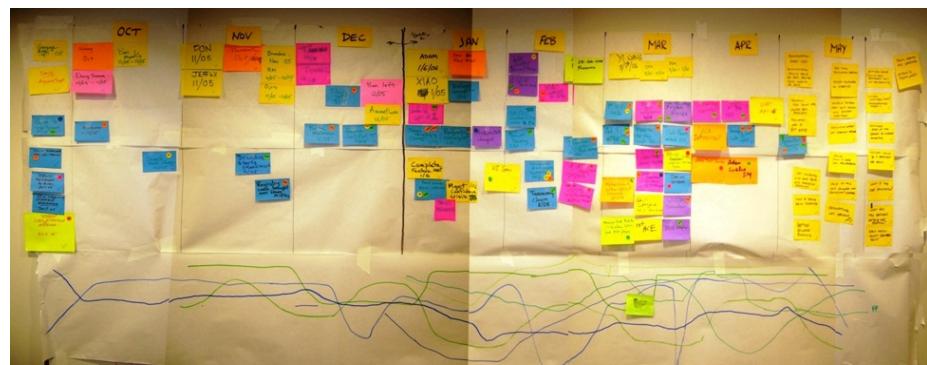
(from Norman Kerth, author of “Project Retrospectives: a handbook for team reviews”)



A Sample Retrospective



Larger Retrospective



Group Discussion: Retrospectives

The Sprint Retrospective is getting routine and the Team is not finding value any more.

What could be some reasons for this?



A Scrum Can Expose Mess



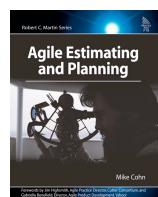
Closing Activities

- Parking lot
- Recommended reading list and discussion groups



Recommended Reading

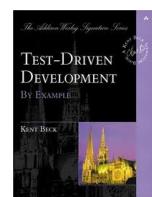
Agile Estimating and Planning
By Mike Cohn



Scrum and XP from the Trenches
By Henrik Kniberg



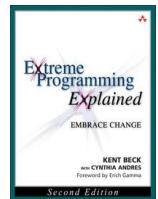
Test-Driven Development By Example
By Kent Beck



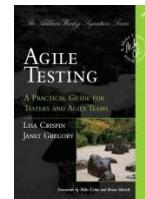
User Stories Applied
By Mike Cohn



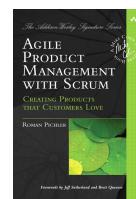
Extreme Programming Explained
By Kent Beck



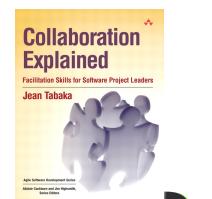
Agile Testing
By Crispin Gregory



Agile Product Management with Scrum
By Roman Pilcher



Collaboration Explained
By Jean Tabaka



Other Notable Books

- *Essential Scrum*, Kenneth Rubin, Addison Wesley, 2012.
- *Joy, Inc.* Richard Sheridan, Portfolio Hardcover, 2013.
- *Fearless Change: Patterns for Introducing New Ideas*, Linda Rising, 2004.
- *Innovation Games*, Luke Hohmann, 2007.
- *Lean Software Development*, Poppendieck and Poppdieck, Addison Wesley, 2003.
- *Agile Project Management with Scrum*, Ken Schwaber, Microsoft Press, 2004.
- *Agile Retrospectives: Making Good Teams Great*, Esther Derby and Diana Larsen, Pragmatic Bookshelf, 2006.
- *Agile Software Development with Scrum*, Ken Schwaber and Mike Beedle, Prentice Hall, 2002.
- *Project Retrospectives*, Norman Kerth, Dorset House, 2001.
- *The Enterprise and Scrum*, Ken Schwaber, Microsoft Press, 2007.



Other Resources

- Scrum Gatherings – see Scrum Alliance
- Agile Conference – see Agile Alliance
- Find Agile Meetups at <http://www.meetup.com/>
- Scrum Guide <http://www.Scrum.org>
- Scrum Alliance <http://www.scrumalliance.org>
- Agile Alliance <http://www.agilealliance.org>
- Agile Manifesto <http://www.agilemanifesto.org>
- Mike Cohn <http://www.mountaingoatsoftware.com>
- Jeff Patton <http://www.agileproductdesign.com>
- Jeff Sutherland <http://www.JeffSutherland.com>



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<http://innolution.com/resources/val-home-page>

