**Agile With Atlassian JIRA**

**Agile Approach:**

Agile is an approach to managing and working on projects that combines project management and product development.

It is a simple approach to managing complexity and is seen as an alternative to complex project management and heavy upfront planning.

Agile can be applied to any type of project, but it is most commonly used in software development.

Agile techniques can also be used in various departments within a company, such as human resources and marketing.

**Characteristics of Agile Projects:**

Agile projects are built incrementally, meaning that small valuable increments of the product are planned and released successively.

They are iterative, allowing for continuous feedback, learning, and improvement of both the product and the process.

Agile projects relentlessly focus on value, always working on the highest value parts of the project based on feedback.

They have an empowered team where members make decisions collectively and have the most current knowledge to make informed choices.

**Benefits of Agile Projects:**

From the customer's perspective, Agile projects deliver a desirable product by consistently incorporating customer feedback and delivering high-priority features early.

Agile projects lead to higher quality by continuously addressing mistakes and issues as they arise.

They foster higher job satisfaction among team members by empowering them to make decisions and utilize their skills and creativity.

Agile projects encourage innovation by allowing for experimentation and quick testing of ideas with real users.

They result in lower costs by focusing on value and avoiding wasteful activities, as well as resolving problems promptly.

Agile projects are safer as they continuously receive feedback, reducing the risk of building low-value features.

They offer predictable deliveries by ensuring shippable increments, even if the number of features may vary.

**The Scientific Method and Agile:**

Agile projects are based on the scientific method, which involves formulating hypotheses, conducting experiments, observing results, and learning from them.

Agile projects apply this iterative learning loop not only for discovery but also for accomplishing the work of a project.

The scientific method serves as a formalized description of problem-solving, which is an integral part of project work.

Various concepts and processes, such as "plan, do, check, act" or "think, build, ship, tweak," are derivatives of the scientific method and are used in Agile projects.

**Comparing Agile to the Waterfall Approach:**

The traditional waterfall approach manages projects by developing the entire product in distinct phases without looping or iterations.

The waterfall approach is similar to traditional mass production and relies on large batch sizes and economies of scale.

Waterfall projects face several downsides, including the upfront plan often being wrong, building unnecessary features, underestimated time and complexity, inability to adapt to market changes, difficulty and costliness of change, creation of obsolete documents, delayed feedback, and limited flexibility.

**Usage of Waterfall Approach:**

The waterfall approach is still used in certain situations where setup costs for each phase are high or when the work is relatively predictable.

For example, in the past, setting up computers and running tests required significant time and expense, leading to batching of testing in waterfall projects.

However, as the setup costs for project phases decrease and the work becomes less predictable, Agile approaches become more favorable and the waterfall approach becomes outdated.

**Introdução ao Jira:**

O Jira é um software usado para ajudar a gerenciar, desenvolver e comunicar projetos.

Pode ser usado em projetos individuais ou em equipe, sejam eles complexos ou simples.

O Jira é flexível e pode ser adaptado aos processos ágeis ou ao modelo cascata de gerenciamento de projetos.

**Hierarquia do Jira:**

Níveis de hierarquia: aplicação, projeto e problema (issue).

A aplicação Jira contém vários projetos.

Um projeto contém um ou mais problemas relacionados ao trabalho.

Um problema é uma tarefa ou trabalho a ser realizado no projeto.

**Navegação no Jira:**

Os projetos podem ser visualizados no menu suspenso "Projects" na barra de navegação superior.

Também é possível acessar projetos recentes ou problemas recentes por meio da opção "Your work".

Dentro de um projeto, há uma barra lateral com links específicos para o projeto atual.

**Tipos de projetos:**

O Jira oferece dois tipos de projetos: classic e next-gen.

Projetos classic são mais tradicionais, com mais funcionalidades e configurações compartilhadas.

Projetos next-gen são mais recentes, oferecendo maior facilidade de criação e configuração por membros da equipe do projeto.

**Administração no Jira:**

Há diferentes níveis de administração: site, Jira e projeto.

Um administrador de site tem acesso a toda a plataforma.

Um administrador do Jira pode controlar a criação de projetos e configurações que se aplicam a vários projetos.

Um administrador de projeto pode configurar especificamente um projeto em particular.

**Configurações e personalização:**

O Jira é altamente configurável e possui diferentes opções de personalização.

As configurações podem ser acessadas por meio do ícone de engrenagem na barra de navegação superior.

Existem configurações gerais do Jira, configurações de projeto e configurações pessoais.

**Conta e configurações pessoais:**

Cada conta do Atlassian Cloud tem configurações pessoais que podem ser personalizadas.

As configurações pessoais se aplicam a todos os sites associados à conta.

As configurações relacionadas a um site específico do Jira podem ser acessadas por meio das configurações pessoais.

**Recursos adicionais e aprendizado contínuo:**

Existem muitos recursos disponíveis para aprender mais sobre o Jira.

Links para a página inicial do Jira, documentação, fóruns de discussão, treinamentos e canal do YouTube do Atlassian são fornecidos.

Pesquisas na web também podem fornecer informações úteis sobre tópicos específicos do Jira.

**Principles of Visualizing Work**

Visualizing work is an important principle of Agile.

A to-do list is a simple tool that visually reminds you of the work that needs to be done and helps you focus.

Prioritizing work items on a to-do list is a way to manage and organize tasks.

Tracking progress by checking off completed work items is rewarding and provides a sense of accomplishment.

Visualizing work using tools like boards helps in organizing, focusing, and managing the work of a team.

Boards can be physical (e.g., whiteboard with sticky notes) or digital (e.g., software-based like JIRA).

Boards allow everyone to see the current state of the project, making it transparent to both the project team and stakeholders.

Visualizing work helps identify problems or bottlenecks in the process, facilitating continuous improvement.

Visualizing work can be applied to personal projects to increase productivity and effectiveness.

**Boards and Workflows**

Boards are Agile tools used to visualize and manage the work of a team.

Boards can be task boards, project boards, kanban boards, or scrum boards, depending on the context.

Boards can be physical or software-based, with examples like a whiteboard or JIRA.

Boards consist of columns that represent different stages or statuses of work items.

Work items (issues) are moved across columns as the team progresses through the project.

Boards provide a two-dimensional representation of work, allowing work items to go through multiple steps before completion.

Workflows are used to model the processes involved in a project, breaking down work into a series of steps.

Workflows and boards are closely related, with the board visualizing the workflow.

Boards and workflows can be customized and configured to match the team's needs and changing workflow over time.

**Configuring Boards and Workflows in JIRA**

JIRA automatically creates boards when projects are created using Kanban or Scrum templates.

Multiple boards can be created for a project, and a board can contain issues from multiple projects.

Workflows are associated with JIRA projects and define the available statuses for issues.

Changing an issue's status on a board involves moving it between columns, which represents a transition.

Boards can be configured to match the team's workflow by adding, removing, renaming, or modifying columns.

Column categories (to-do, in progress, done) help identify the status of an issue in its life cycle.

JIRA's simplified workflow is the default, but customized workflows can be managed to enforce step-by-step movement of issues.

Board cards display a small number of field values for an issue, such as type, priority, assignee, and additional custom fields.

Card layout and colors can be configured in JIRA to display relevant information and improve visual representation.