

Scrum for Developers

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Agenda

Day One :

- Myth and Facts about Scrum
- Agile values and Principles
- The five Scrum Values
- Scrum
- The Team
- Day Retrospective

Agenda

Day Two

- The Inception Deck
- Product Backlog
- User Stories
- Estimating
- Scrum Simulation
- Day Retrospective

Agenda

Day Three

- eXtreme Programming
- Unit Testing
- Clean Code, Smell & Refactoring
- Day Restrospective

Agenda

Day Four

- Test Driven Development
- Continuous Integration
- Day Retrospective

Agenda

Day Five

- 3 Iterations Micro Project
- Course Retrospective

Practical Stuff



Myth and Facts about Scrum

On the post-its in front of you, write 3 facts you already know and 3 myths you've heard about agile and/or Scrum. Write only one fact or myth per note, and don't indicate whether any particular note is a fact or a myth. Don't share them yet.

- 10 minutes to write
- Someone from each table gather post--its from your team and pass to the next table
- As a team, take the post--its from the other team and post on your flip chart as fact or myth (if you are not sure – put in the middle) – 10 minutes

Agile Manifesto

We are uncovering better ways of developing software by doing it and helping others do it.

Through this work we have come to value:

Individuals and interactions over processes and tools

Working software over comprehensive documentation

Customer collaboration over contract negotiation

Responding to change over following a plan

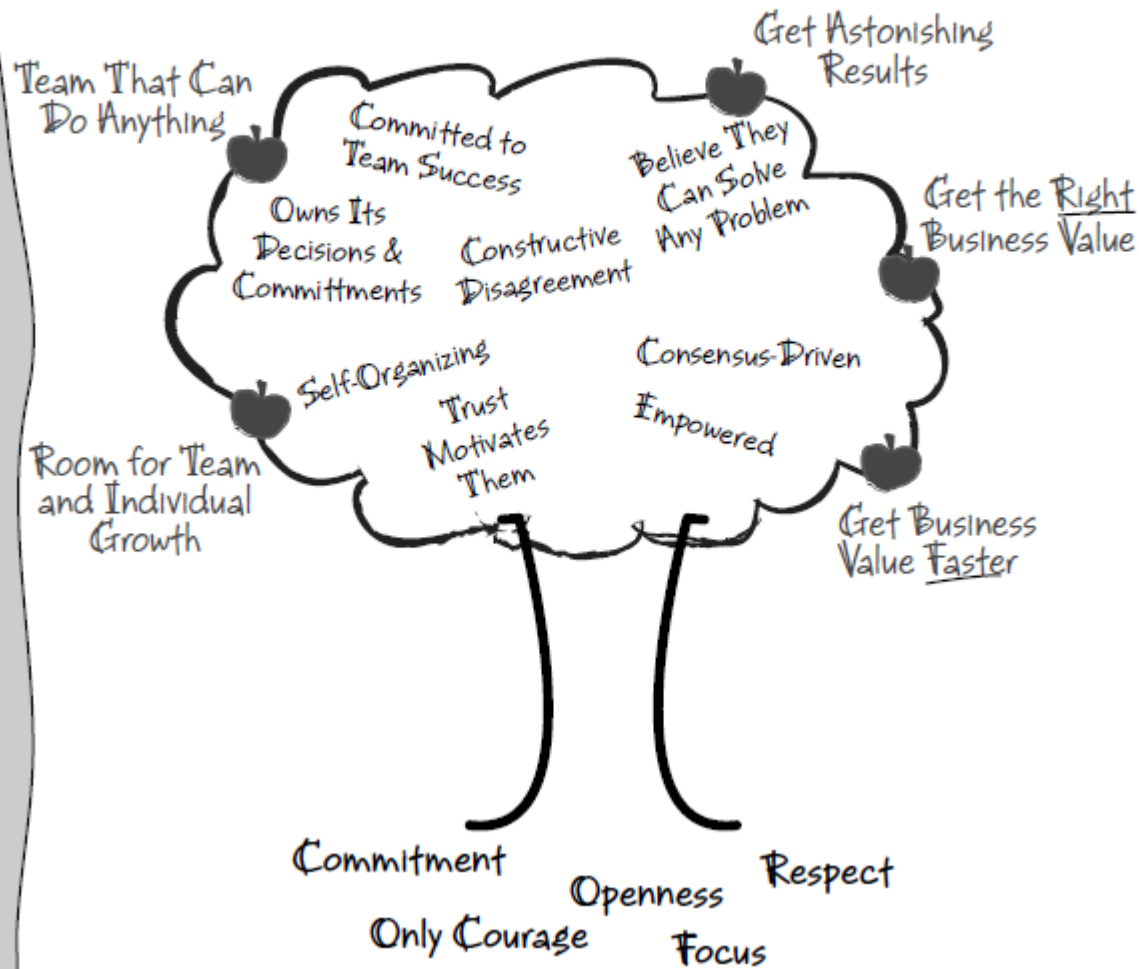
That is, while there is value in the items on the right, we value the items on the left more.

Agile Principles

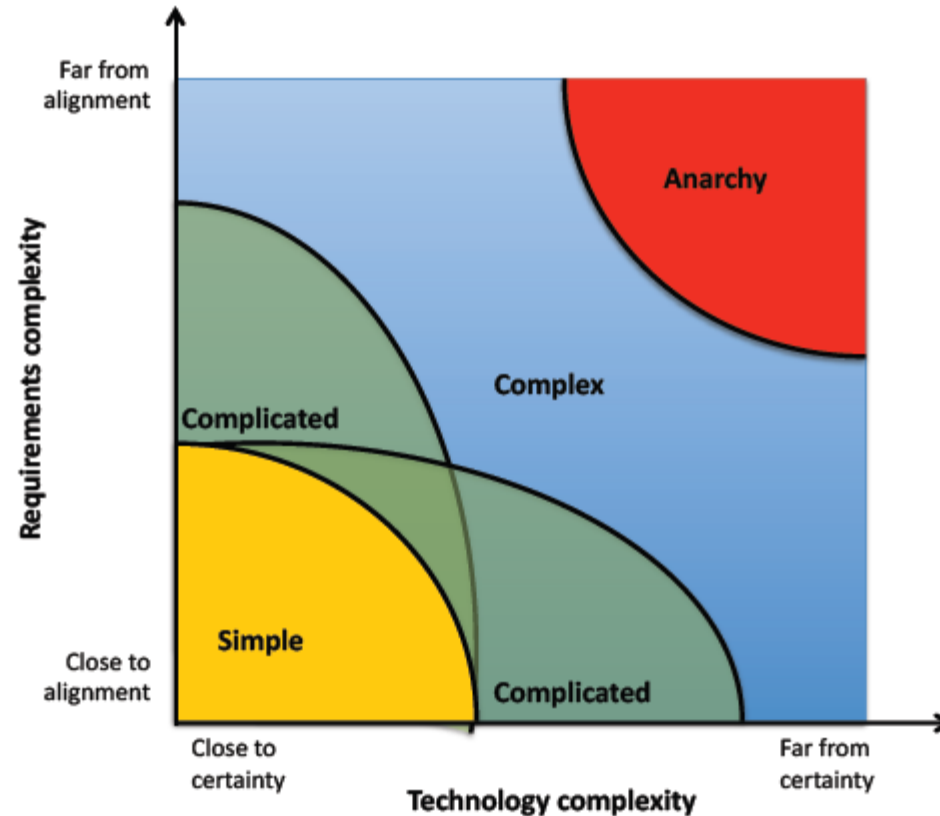
1. Our highest priority is to satisfy the customer through early and continuous delivery of valuable software.
2. Welcome changing requirements, even late in development. Agile processes harness change for the customer's competitive advantage.
3. Deliver working software frequently, from a couple of weeks to a couple of months, with a preference to the shorter timescale.
4. Business people and developers must work together daily throughout the project.
5. Build projects around motivated individuals. Give them the environment and support they need, and trust them to get the job done.
6. The most efficient and effective method of conveying information to and within a development team is face-to-face conversation.
7. Working software is the primary measure of progress.
8. Agile processes promote sustainable development. The sponsors, developers, and users should be able to maintain a constant pace indefinitely.
9. Continuous attention to technical excellence and good design enhances agility.
10. Simplicity--the art of maximizing the amount of work not done--is essential.
11. The best architectures, requirements, and designs emerge from self-organizing teams.
12. At regular intervals, the team reflects on how to become more effective, then tunes and adjusts its behavior accordingly.

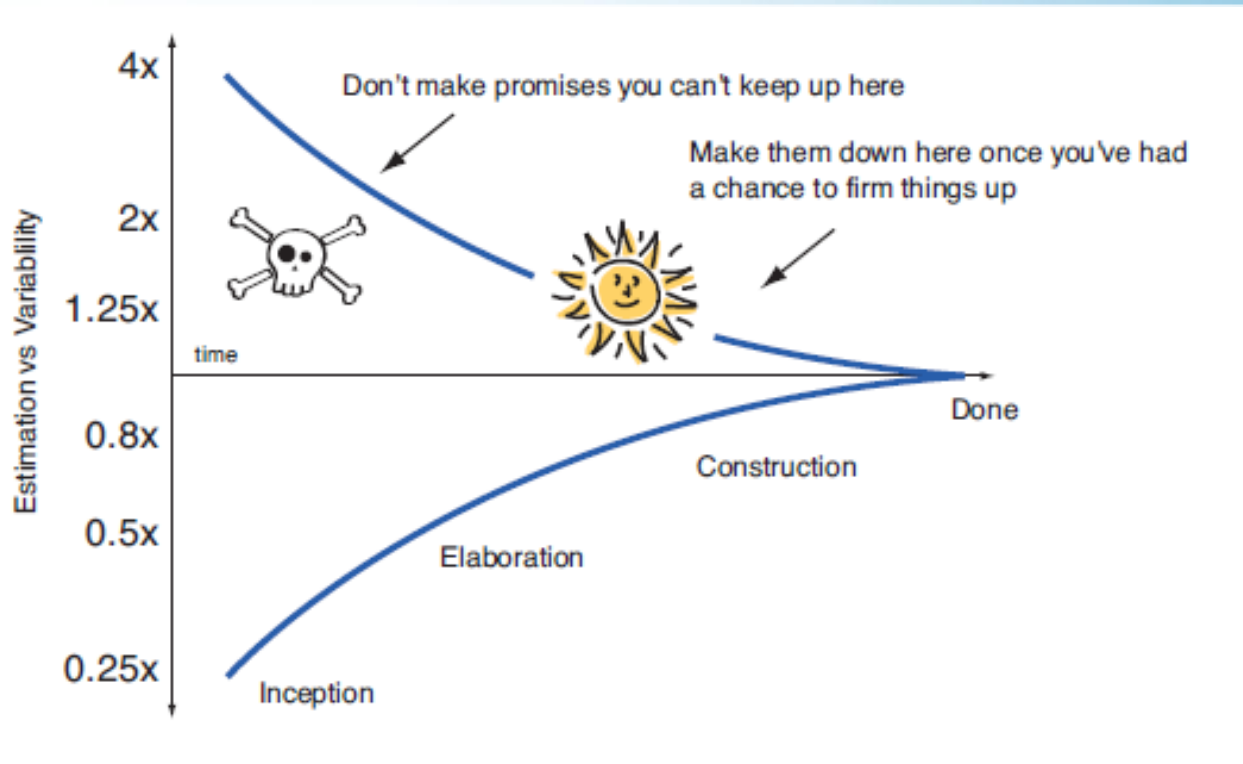
Agiles Principles exercises

- Pocket Sized Principles
- In your groups on a flip chart paper, write the numbers 1 through 12.
- In a 15 minutes 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 3
- Report back to the class – 10 minutes



Complexity in Development





Learning Framework

SCRUM



**Scrum
Master**



**Product
Owner**



Team

How they work together!

SCRUM ROLES



Users



Customer



Manager

Scrum Roles Exercise (1)

- Form groups
- On Post-It's write responsibilities and tasks that a project manager traditionally had
- Discuss where either each of the notes now belongs to the ScrumMaster, the Product Owner or the team.
- Put the notes on the board accordingly
- 20 minutes timebox

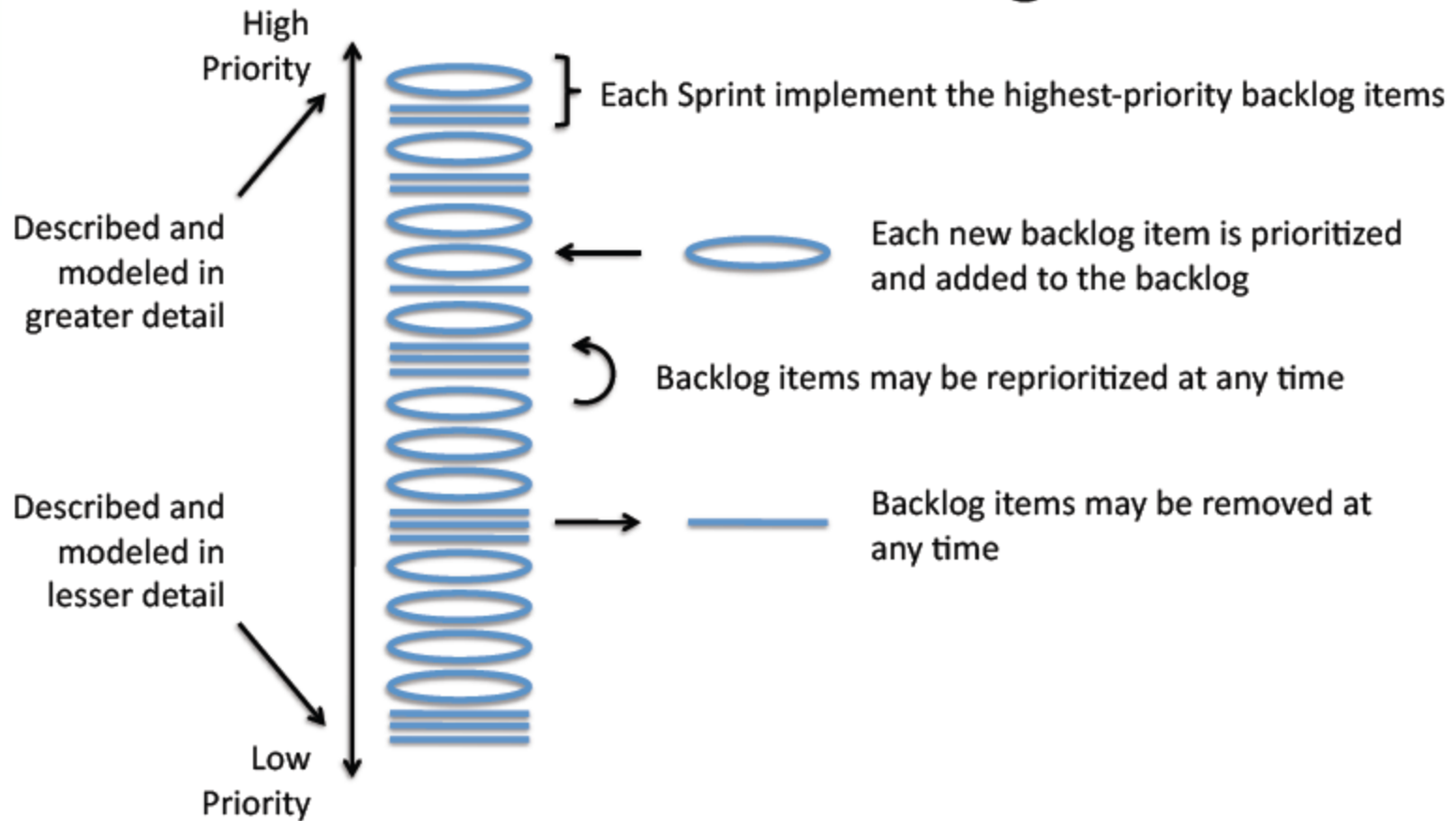
Scrum Roles Exercises Revisited (2)

- Asses the notes on the board again
- Are there any you like to relocate ?
- Are there any you would like to add ?
- 10 min timebox

Scrum Flow



Product Backlog



Sprint Planning

- A one day session (on monthly sprints)
- First half (time boxed up to 4 hours): The team and the product owner are selecting user stories from the product backlog and defines goals for the sprint
- Second half (time boxed up to 4 hours): The team are making the detailed plan by defining tasks and note those down in the sprint planning
- Anyone can participate but it's primary a dialogue between the team and product owner

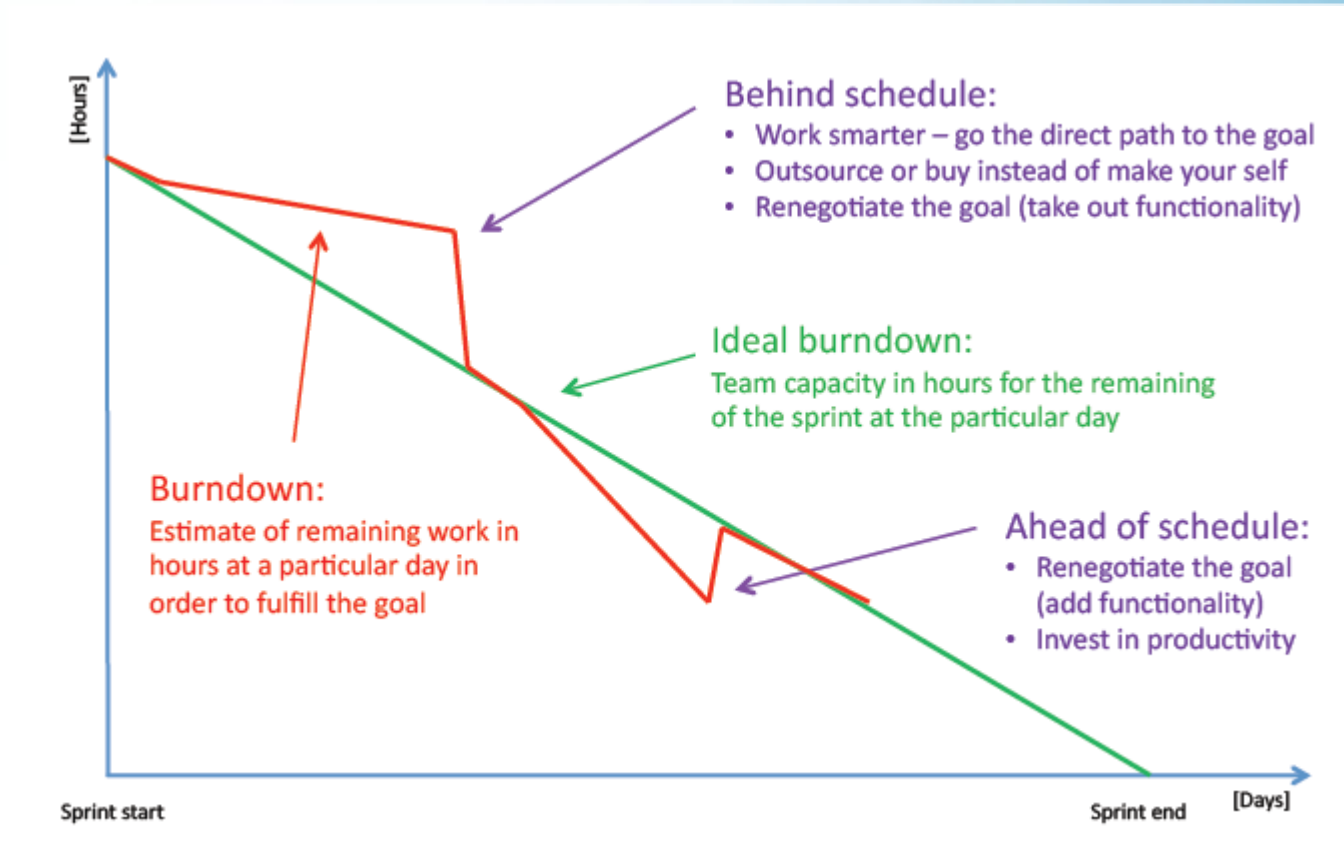
Daily Scrum

- One daily 15 minute status meeting
- Same time and place every day
- The team is gathered standing around the task board
- Only pigs are allowed to talk – chickens may listen in
- Every team member is answering three questions
 - What have I done since last meeting?
 - What will I do until next meeting?
 - Are there anything in my way?
- The Scrum Master is responsible for removing impediments
- The team are making consensus decisions on which tasks to start

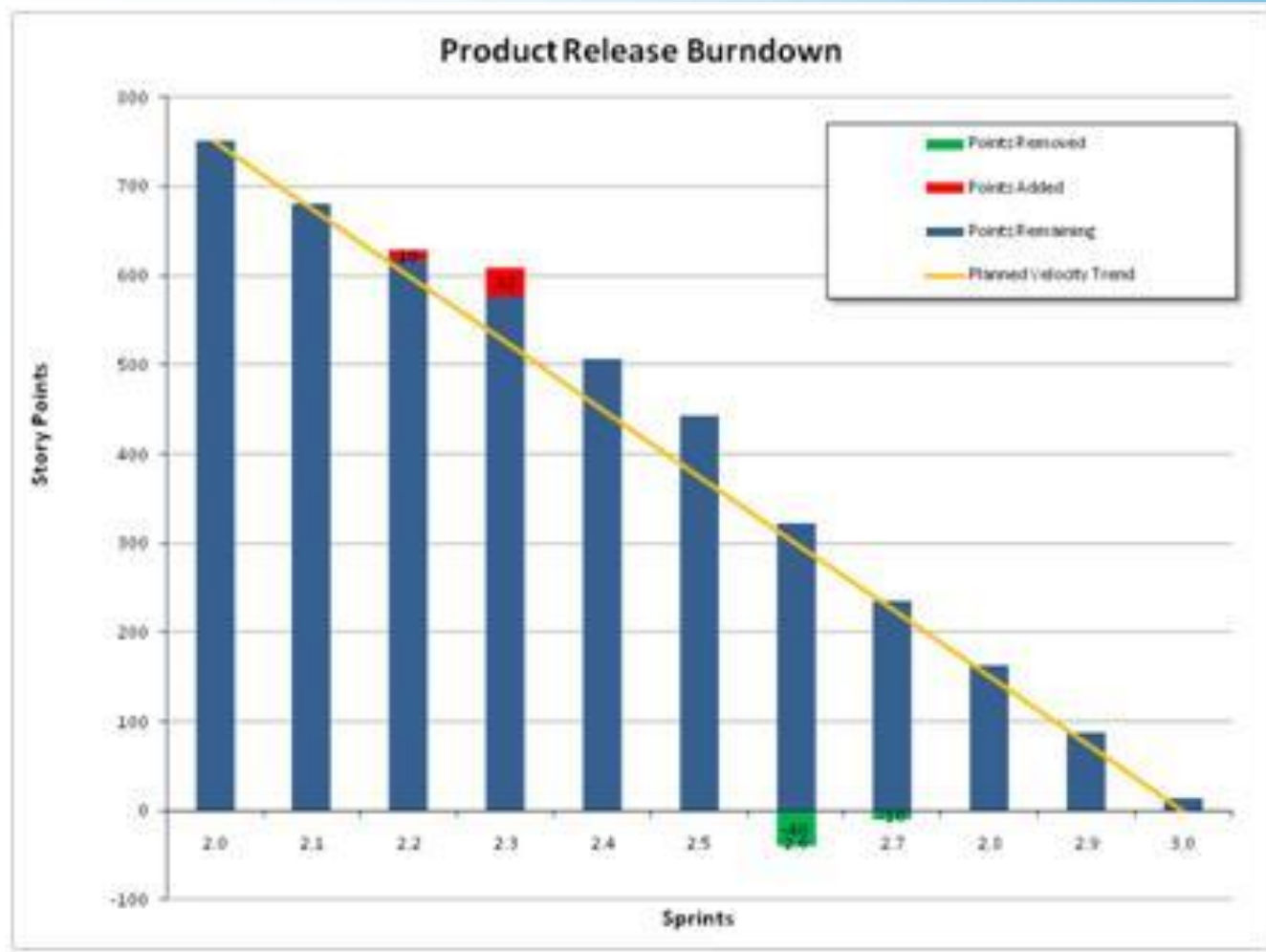
Task Board

To Do	In Progress	Done
High		
Med		
Low		
Parking Lot		

Sprint Planning



Product Burdown



Sprint Review

Purpose:

- The team demonstrate DONE functionality for the product owner and other stakeholders
- Partly done functionality can't be demonstrated

Process:

- The team spend not more than one hour to prepare the presentation
- The meeting is time boxed to maximum four hours (when doing monthly sprints)
- The meeting is no formal ceremony:
 - No power Points for impressing managers is made
 - People are to roll up their sleeves, see what accomplished, play with the product and figure out what is the most clever thing to do from here
- The functionality is demonstrated on developer workstations

Sprint Retrospective

- An reflection on the latest sprint
- Time for the team to take pride in the accomplished results
- Learn form the process and decide on improvements
- Facilitated by the Scrum Master
- The following is to be addressed:
 - What went well?
 - What can be improved?
- The team is to prioritize the most important issues, decide on specific actions and define tasks for the coming sprint

Exercise: The Product Owner

- In your teams – make a list of what the Product Owner is responsible for based on what you know, what you have heard, what we told you in the Scrum overview, etc
- 10 minutes
- Share with the class

Exercise: The Scrum Master

- In your teams – make a list of what the Scrum Master is responsible for based on what you know, what you have heard, what we told you in the Scrum overview, etc
- 10 minutes
- Share with the class

Exercise: The Development Team

- In your teams – make a list of what the Development Team is responsible for based on what you know, what you have heard, what we told you in the Scrum overview, etc
- 10 minutes
- Share with the class

Scrum Master



**Scrum
Master**

He protects the team from all disturbances. He is not part of the team. He improves the productivity of the Scrum-Team and controls the “inspect and adapt” cycles of Scrum. He makes sure that the agile ideals are understood and that they are respected by all stakeholders. He is not responsible for the delivery of the product.

Scrum Master



**Scrum
Master**

- Protect your Scrum-Team
- Remove Impediments
- Run the Process
- Work with Product Owner
- Work with the Organization

Product Owner



**Product
Owner**

She drives the Product Owner from the business point of view. She communicates a clear vision of the product and she defines its main characteristics. She also accepts the product at the end of a Sprint. She makes sure that the team only works

on the most valuable Backlog Items. She has the same goal as the team. She is responsible for the return on investment.

Product Owner



**Product
Owner**

- Return on Investment
- Build and Communicate Vision
- Maintain product Backlog
- Acceptance of Delivery
- Establish and maintain Release plan

The Team



Team

They deliver the product and they are responsible for the quality. They work with End User, PO and Customers to understand the business requirements. The Teams performs its commitment voluntarily. They work continuously with the PO to define the strategic direction of the project.

The Team



Team

- Deliver
- Quality
- Estimate
- Commit
- Self-Organized

The Customer



Customer

She requests the product. She contracts the organization for developing products. Typically these are executive managers who by software development from external software development companies. In an internal product development organization this is the person who is responsible for approving the budget for product development.

The Customer



Customer

- Orders the product
- Pays the Product development
- Give feedback on reviews

The Manager



Manager

Management is essential in Scrum Organizations. It enables the Team to work by building the right work environment for Scrum Teams. Managers create structure and stability. He also works with the ScrumMaster to re-factor the structures of the organization and guidelines when necessary.

The Manager



Manager

- Makes sure a organizations will survive in case of failures
- Establish Rules and Guidelines

The User



Users

*Can be played by lot of people.
The End-User is the one who
knows the requirements and with
this knowledge he defines the
product by telling the team what
he needs from its functionality.*

The User



Users

- Knows what he needs and want
- Gives Feedback in Reviews
- Participate in Sprint Planning 1

Day one Retrospective

- What went well
- What the two thing you will change for the day 2