**Sprint Review and Retrospective**

**Applying Roles** In the SNHU Travel project, each role on the Scrum-Agile team played a crucial part in the project's success:

* **Product Owner** ensured that the backlog was prioritized and aligned with business needs. For instance, they worked closely with stakeholders to define the most valuable features.
* **Scrum Master** facilitated daily stand-ups, resolved blockers, and ensured adherence to Agile principles. An example of this was resolving integration issues between modules by coordinating between developers and testers.
* **Development Team** implemented features, fixed bugs, and performed continuous integration. For example, they developed the user interface for the travel booking system in incremental sprints.
* **Stakeholders** provided regular feedback during Sprint Reviews, which helped refine features like filtering options for travel destinations.

**Completing User Stories** The Scrum-Agile approach ensured that user stories were completed iteratively and with feedback:

* User stories were broken down into manageable tasks, allowing incremental progress.
* Continuous testing and feedback ensured that requirements were met before moving forward.
* Example: A user story for "Filtering Travel Destinations by Price" was refined after the first sprint based on stakeholder feedback, improving the UX.

**Handling Interruptions** The project faced interruptions and changes, which were handled effectively through Agile principles:

* Midway through development, a new requirement emerged to add cruise booking options. Instead of disrupting the workflow, this was added to the backlog and prioritized for a future sprint.
* By maintaining a flexible backlog, the team could adapt without compromising existing progress.
* Example: When a critical bug in the payment gateway was discovered, the team immediately addressed it in a sprint, preventing delays in future releases.

**Communication** Effective communication was key to collaboration:

* **Daily stand-ups** allowed the team to discuss blockers and progress.
* **Sprint Reviews** facilitated feedback loops with stakeholders.
* **Example:** In a Slack discussion, a developer raised a concern about API limitations, which led to a real-time brainstorming session, ultimately refining the implementation strategy.

**Organizational Tools** Several tools and Scrum events contributed to the team’s success:

* **JIRA/Trello** was used to manage the backlog and sprint progress effectively.
* **Burndown charts** helped track sprint completion rates.
* **Sprint Planning & Retrospectives** ensured continuous improvement.
* Example: The retrospective revealed that testing needed to be more integrated into sprints, leading to the adoption of automated unit tests.

**Evaluating Agile Process** The Scrum-Agile approach had its advantages and challenges:

* **Pros:** Faster feedback loops, improved adaptability, and stakeholder involvement.
* **Cons:** Initial adjustment period for the team and managing scope creep.
* The iterative nature allowed the team to refine the product incrementally, making Agile a suitable choice.
* Given the evolving nature of travel industry requirements, Agile proved to be the best approach for SNHU Travel, enabling flexibility and continuous user-driven enhancements.