# Scrum and AMOS

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### AMOS B02

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### **Reminder on Commits to Repository**

Don't forget to sign-off and declare your co-authors, if any [1]

```
dirk@host$ git commit -a -m "Fixed problem
> Co-authored-by: Stefan Buchner <<u>stefan.buchner@fau.de</u>>"
> --signoff
```

### **Agenda**

- 1. The AMOS process
- 2. The team meeting
  - Meeting preparation
  - Sprint review
  - Sprint release
  - Sprint retrospective
  - Sprint planning
- 3. Software bill of materials
- 4. Software architecture

1. The AMOS Process

### **Scrum in Student Projects**

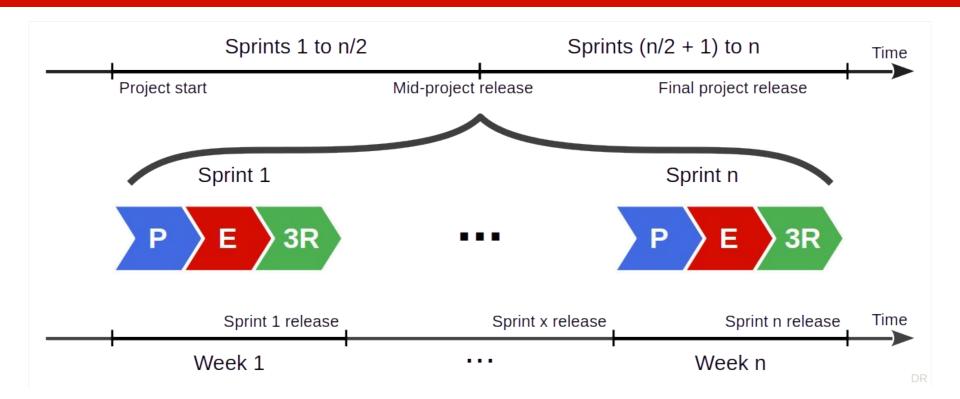
### Challenges

- Widely differing abilities and experiences
- Not 100% on project, but in multiple courses
- Transient rather than persistent teams
- Not available at same place, not at same time
- Sometimes extrinsically motivated (grades)

#### **Solutions**

- Context-aware instantiation of framework
- Supporting teaching team, coaching

### **Overall AMOS Project Timeline**



### **Time-boxed Sequence of Releases**

#### A release is

A named identifiable, consistent, and useful snapshot of the software

#### A sprint release is

A release used to gather feedback from the industry partner to steer the project

#### A project release is

• A release that is deployed to production where it is supposed to perform its job

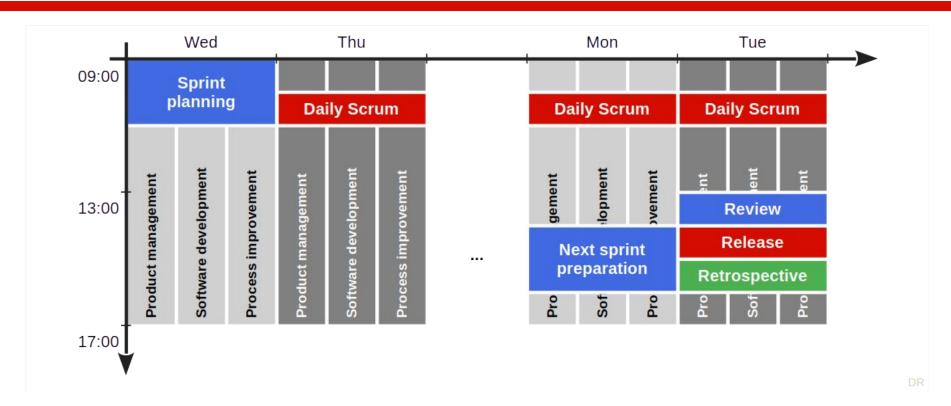
In the AMOS Project there are two releases (mid-project and final release)

## **Project Schedule**

Please see <a href="https://uni1.de/amos/schedule">https://uni1.de/amos/schedule</a>

2. The Team Meeting

### **Logical Structure of a Scrum Sprint**



### The AMOS Team Meeting



### The AMOS Feature Board (Recap)



### 1a. Meeting Preparation

### Product owner #1 [1]

- Refines backlog [2] in a next sprint preparation meeting
  - Should include at least one developer (may want to plan this out)
- Ensures that the product backlog is ready for sprint planning
  - There are enough high-quality entries at least for the upcoming sprint
    - High-quality = meets INVEST criteria, explained later
  - Product backlog entries may be
    - New features, bug fixes, and refactorings



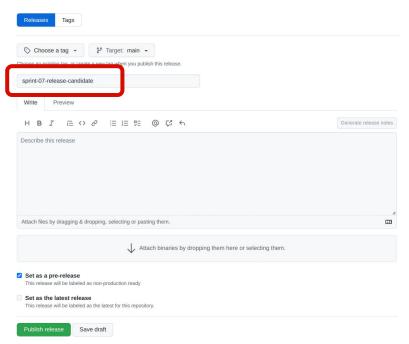
### 1b. Meeting Preparation

#### Release manager

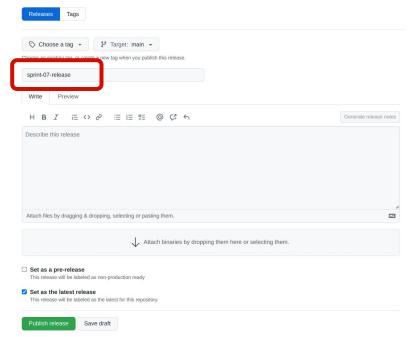
- Ensures that a working demo system will be available
- Tags release candidate with sprint-xx-release-candidate
  - Where xx is your sprint number (see deliverables through project schedule)

### **Tagging Release Candidates and Releases**

#### Release candidate



### Release [1]



### 2a. Sprint Review

#### Release manager

- Checks-out fresh code base using release candidate tag
- Compiles, builds, and runs tests for release candidate
- Deploys release candidate to test environment

The release manager does not run the review



### **How Backlog Items Move During Sprint Review**



### 2b. Sprint Review

#### **Product owner #2 [1]**

- Walks through "Awaiting review" column item by item
  - Asks developer to demo item under review
    - Insists that developer shows, not just tells
  - Checks fulfillment of acceptance criteria
  - Checks fulfillment of definition of done, if required
  - Checks other criteria incl. logging output for problems
  - If successfully implemented
    - Moves item to feature archive
    - Asks developers about real size, add it to the item
  - If not successfully implemented
    - Moves item back to product backlog

### 2c. Sprint Review

#### Software developer (individually)

- Is called upon by product owner for backlog item
  - Demos backlog item as requested by product owner
  - Answers questions about item design and implementation
  - Provides real size as determined after implementation

#### Only talking, not showing, is not acceptable

- The product manager needs to insist on showing not just talking
- If a developer only talks, product owner and developer failed

### 3a. Sprint Release

#### **Product owner #2**

- Decides whether release candidate should be released
  - Only in case of significant regression should you not release
  - Later in the course you will use a definition of done
  - Specifics depend on type of release
- Consults with software developers if necessary



### **3b. Sprint Release**

#### Release manager

- If the release candidate is to be released
  - Tags release with sprint-xx-release where xx is your sprint number
  - Deploys sprint release to production environment
- If there is a change log (optional)
  - Updates change log with release information

### 4a. Sprint Retrospective

#### **Scrum Master**

- Reviews this sprint's impediments and improvements
  - Reports on progress
  - Reviews remaining problems
- Performs roll call, asks everyone individually
  - What has gone well?
  - What hasn't gone well?
  - What can we do better?
- Puts new impediments and improvements into imp-squared backlog



## 4b. Sprint Retrospective

### **Everyone**

Answers to happiness index

### **5a. Sprint Planning**

#### **Product owner #1**

- Reprioritizes product backlog items, if necessary, on-the-fly
- Works through top-prioritized backlog items one-by-one
  - For each product backlog item,
    - explains it,
    - asks developers to estimate and commit
  - You are finished, if the team does not want to take on more backlog items



### **5b. Sprint Planning**

### Software developers (as team)

- Estimate size of each backlog item using planning poker
- After planning, commit to backlog items in sprint backlog

### **Story Points**

#### **Story points**

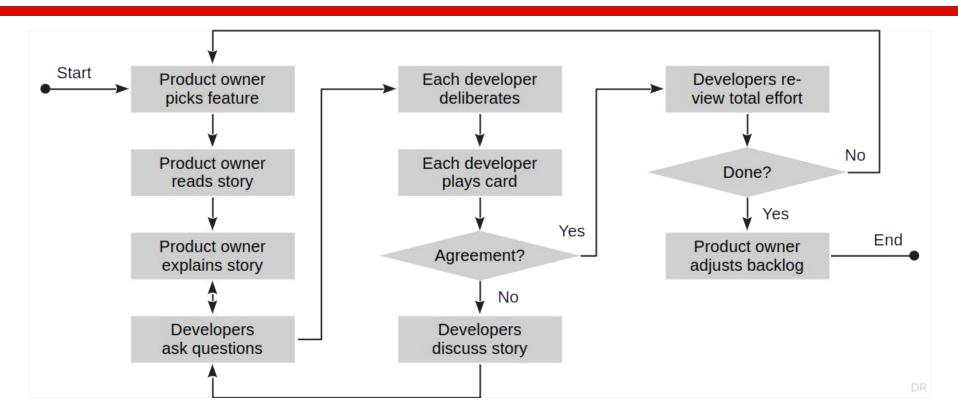
 Is an arbitrary numeric measure of size of a given backlog item

#### **Properties**

- Is a measure of size, not of effort or duration
- Measured in non-linear increments, forcing choice
- Is socially agreed upon, depends on team estimation history
- Is independent of a particular person (and their skills)
- Is mapped to time using the team's velocity (development speed)

Points	Meaning
0	No size
1	Trivial size
2	Small size
3	Medium size
5	Large size
8	Very large size
13	Too large (size)

### **Sprint Planning with Planning Poker**



### 6a. Meeting After-work

#### **Product owner #2**

- Updates planning document to consistent state
  - Cleans up product and sprint backlog
  - Ensures feature archive is current



### **6b. Meeting After-work**

### Software developer (as team)

- Plan programming tasks (1 feature = 1+ tasks)
  - Agree on which developer(s) work(s) on which tasks
  - If pair programming, ensure you document the pair

### **6c. Meeting After-work**

#### **Scrum Master**

- Works on impediments and improvements during sprint
- Documents resolutions in imp-squared backlog

## An Efficient Team Meeting Takes 90 Min. (or Less)

#	Section	Duration
1	Meeting preparation	-
2	Sprint review	~35%
3	Sprint release	~5%
4	Sprint retrospective	~20%
5	Sprint planning	~40%
6	Meeting after-work	-

3. Software Bill of Materials

### **Bill of Materials [1]**

A bill of materials (of some artifact) is

• A linear list of materials (the parts) constituting the artifact (the whole)

A bill of materials can contain any kind of material

Not just software

If purely software, the bill of materials is also called the

Software bill of materials (SBOM)

## **Software Bill of Materials (SBOM)**

For each dependency, provide this (recommended, not required) information

Field	Name	Example
1	Context	com.google.code.gson
2	Name	gson
3	Version	2.3.1
4	License	Apache-2.0
5	Comment (optional)	Pulled from Maven Central

### Regular Deliverable: Software Bill of Materials

Please initialize your software bill of materials and keep it up-to-date

You can limit this to your first-level dependencies

You can use a tool, e.g. a build tool plugin to generate the SBOM

Please update every time you change your dependencies

4. Software Architecture

### **Agile Architecture?!**

Agile methods eschew detailed planning

The proof of the software is in the feedback of the customer

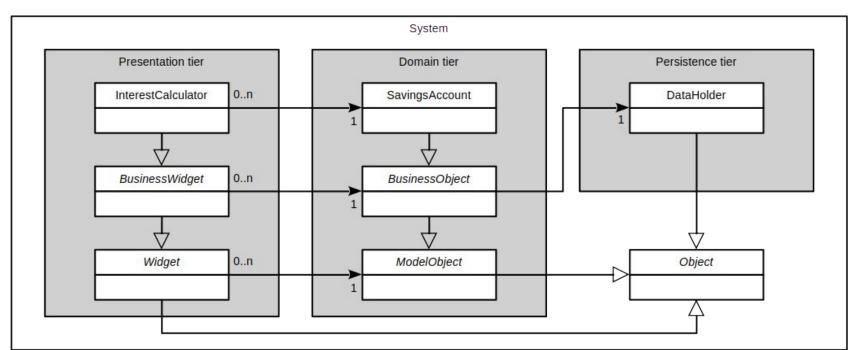
Software architecture is the overall design of a system

- Including static (structural) and dynamic aspects
- Covering everything of wide impact to the system
- Ignoring everything with limited (localized) impact

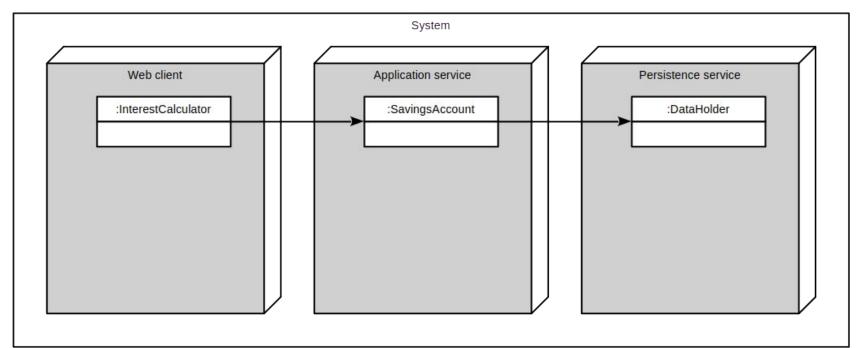
Agile software architecture is software architecture that

- Emerges from risk-adjusted planning / visibility
- Delays architectural investment to the last minute

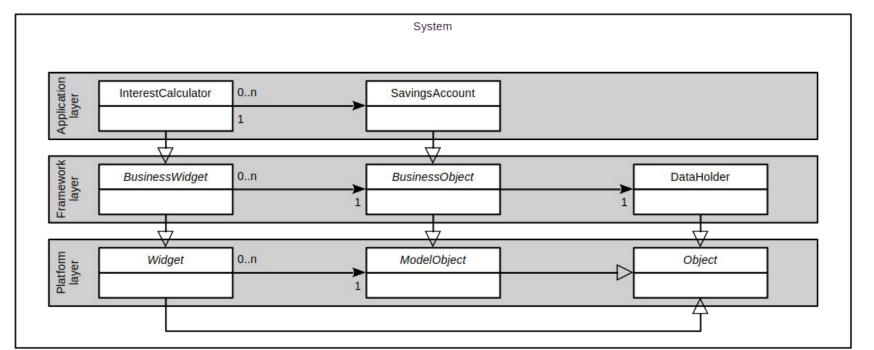
### **Runtime Architecture**



## **Objects at Runtime**



## **Code Organization**



### **One-time Deliverable: Architecture Description**

Provide a description of the initial planned architecture including (at a minimum)

- 1. The runtime architecture
- 2. The (static) code organization
- 3. The tech stack you are building on

Feel free at the end of the project to review planning with reality

### **Summary**

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# Thank you! Any questions?

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