

# An Introduction to Scrum



# We're losing the relay race

“The... ‘relay race’ approach to product development...may conflict with the goals of maximum speed and flexibility. Instead a holistic or ‘rugby’ approach—where a team tries to go the distance as a unit, passing the ball back and forth—may better serve today’s competitive requirements.”

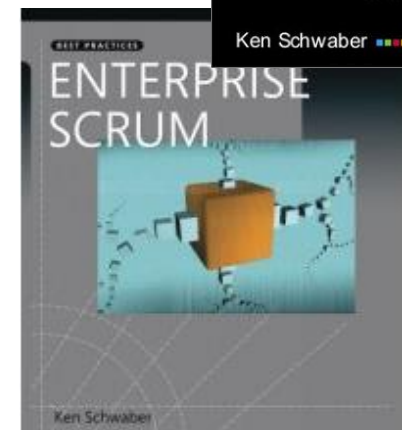
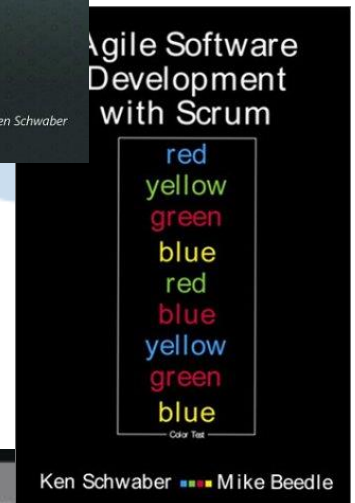
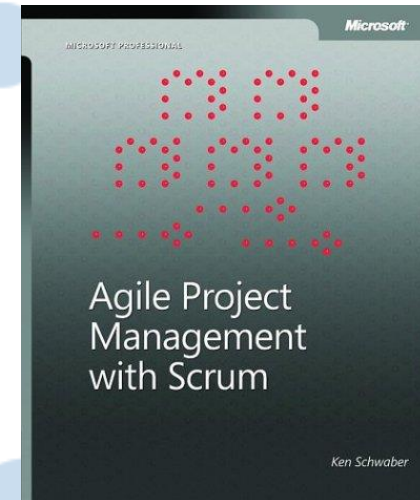
Hiroataka Takeuchi and Ikujiro Nonaka, “The New New Product Development Game”, *Harvard Business Review*, January 1986.

## Scrum in 100 words

- Scrum is an agile process that allows us to focus on delivering the highest business value in the shortest time.
- It allows us to rapidly and repeatedly inspect actual working software (every two weeks to one month).
- The business sets the priorities. Teams self-organize to determine the best way to deliver the highest priority features.
- Every two weeks to a month anyone can see real working software and decide to release it as is or continue to enhance it for another sprint.

# Scrum origins

- Jeff Sutherland
  - Initial scrums at Easel Corp in 1993
  - IDX and 500+ people doing Scrum
- Ken Schwaber
  - ADM
  - Scrum presented at OOPSLA 96 with Sutherland
  - Author of three books on Scrum
- Mike Beedle
  - Scrum patterns in PLOPD4
- Ken Schwaber and Mike Cohn
  - Co-founded Scrum Alliance in 2002, initially within the Agile Alliance



# Scrum has been used by:

- Microsoft
- Yahoo
- Google
- Electronic Arts
- High Moon Studios
- Lockheed Martin
- Philips
- Siemens
- Nokia
- Capital One
- BBC
- Intuit
- Intuit
- Nielsen Media
- First American Real Estate
- BMC Software
- Ipswitch
- John Deere
- Lexis Nexis
- Sabre
- Salesforce.com
- Time Warner
- Turner Broadcasting
- Oce

# Scrum has been used for:

- Commercial software
- In-house development
- Contract development
- Fixed-price projects
- Financial applications
- ISO 9001-certified applications
- Embedded systems
- 24x7 systems with 99.999% uptime requirements
- the Joint Strike Fighter
- Video game development
- FDA-approved, life-critical systems
- Satellite-control software
- Websites
- Handheld software
- Mobile phones
- Network switching applications
- ISV applications
- Some of the largest applications in use

# Characteristics

- Self-organizing teams
- Product progresses in a series of month-long “sprints”
- Requirements are captured as items in a list of “product backlog”
- No specific engineering practices prescribed
- Uses generative rules to create an agile environment for delivering projects
- One of the “agile processes”

# The Agile Manifesto—a statement of values

Individuals and  
interactions

over

Process and tools

Working software

over

Comprehensive  
documentation

Customer collaboration

over

Contract negotiation

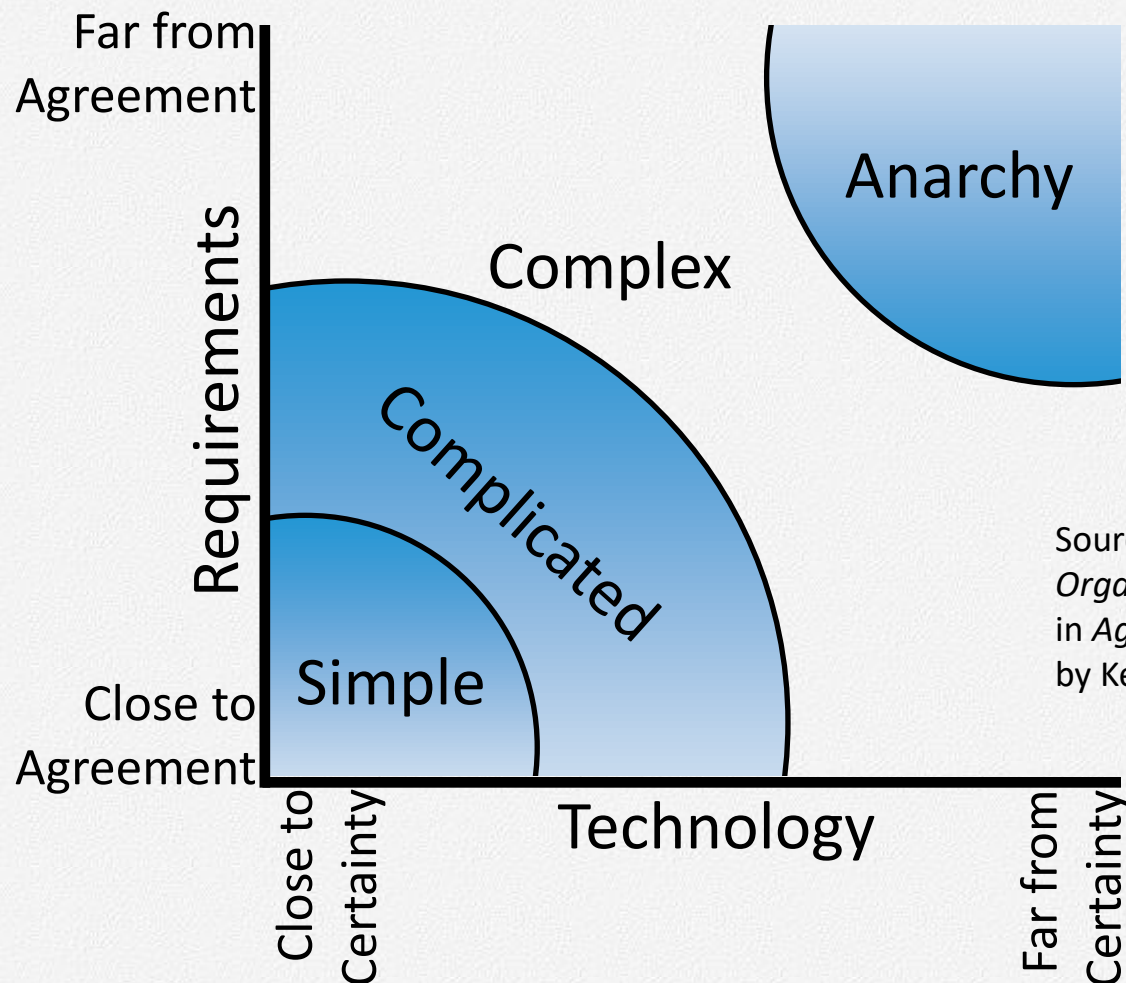
Responding to change

over

Following a plan

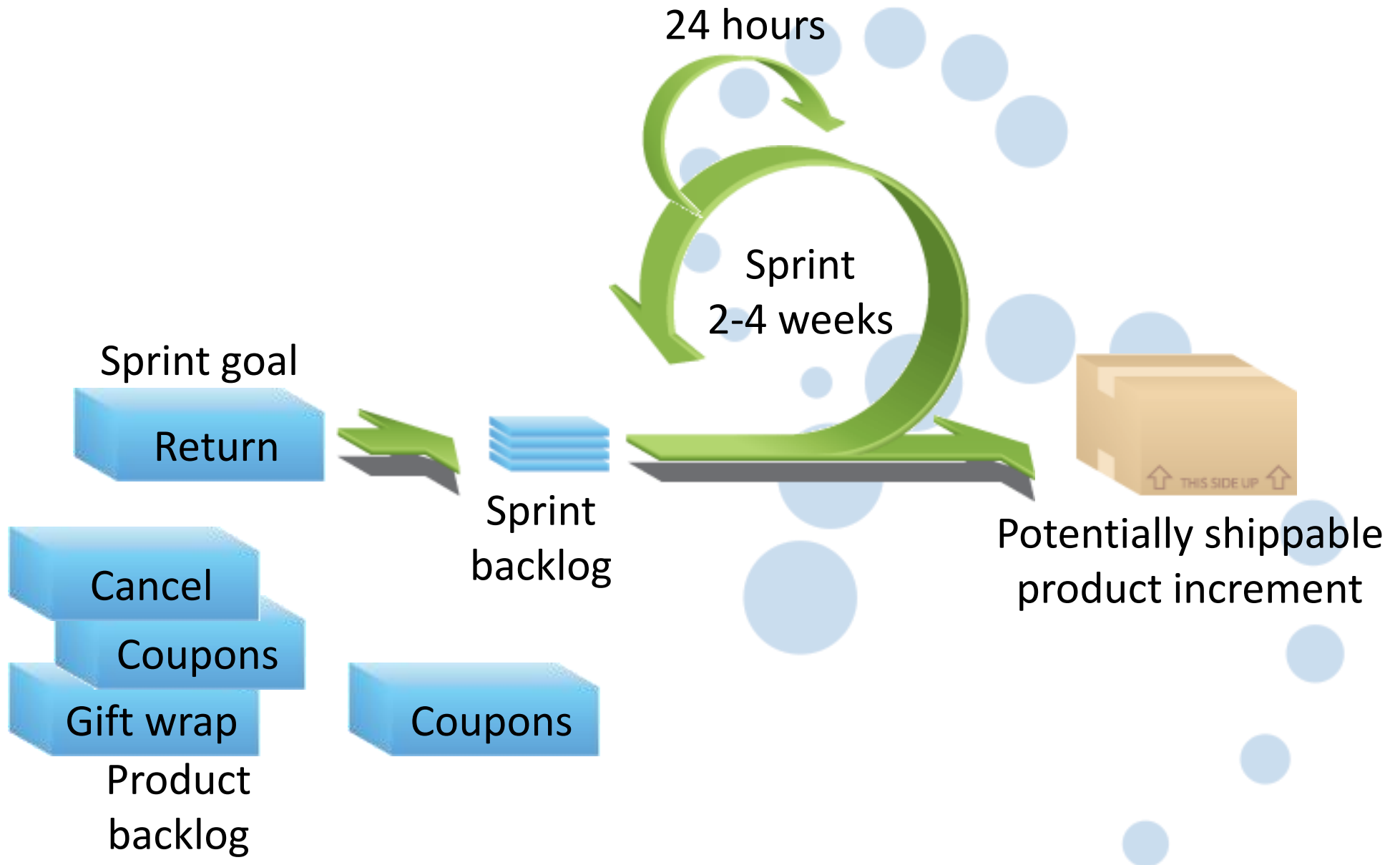


# Project noise level



Source: *Strategic Management and Organizational Dynamics* by Ralph Stacey  
in *Agile Software Development with Scrum*  
by Ken Schwaber and Mike Beedle.

# Scrum



# Putting it all together

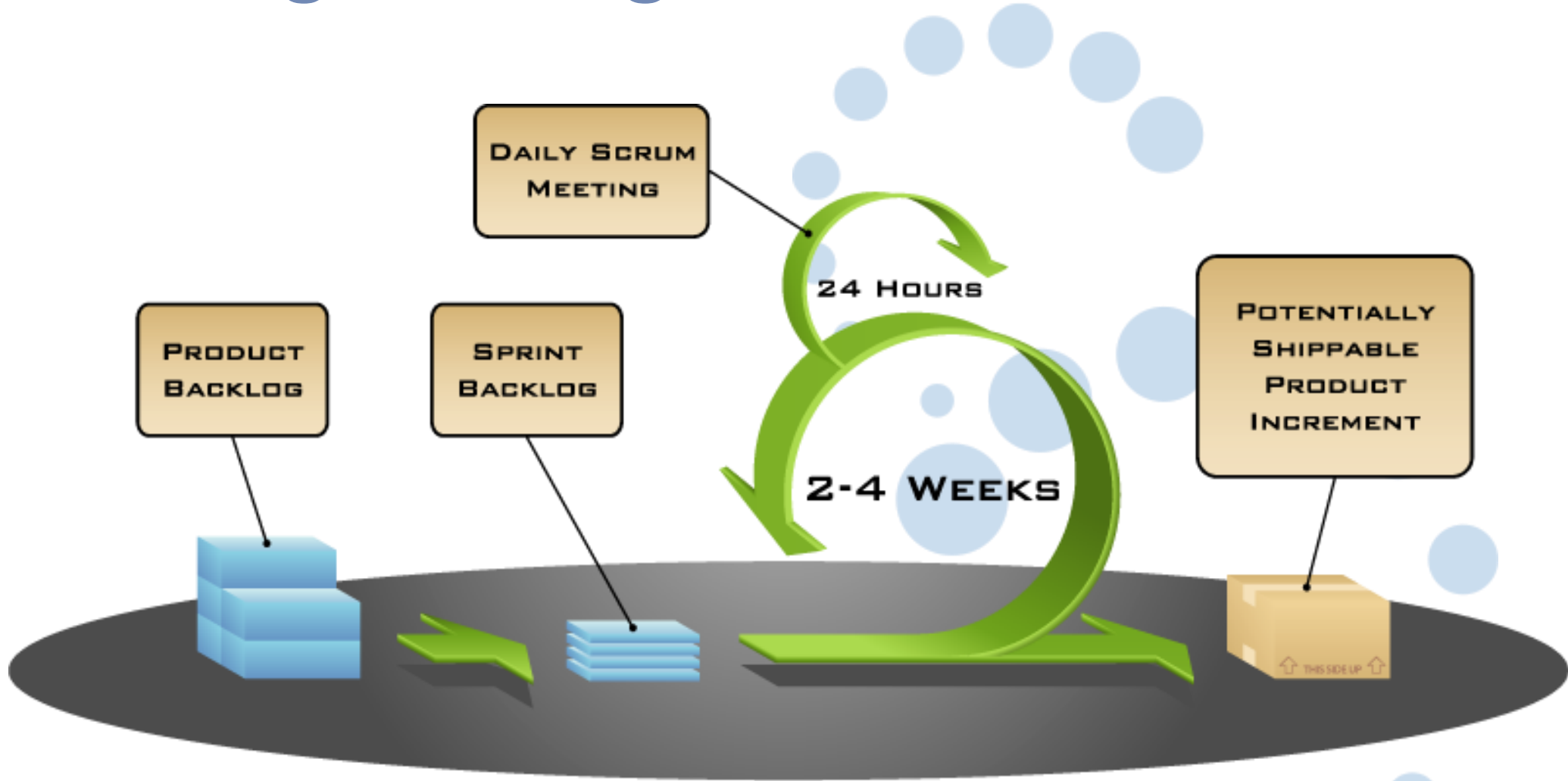


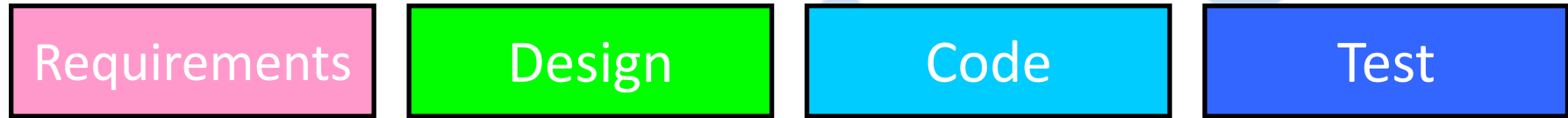
Image available at  
[www.mountaingoatsoftware.com/scrum](http://www.mountaingoatsoftware.com/scrum)

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# Sprints

- Scrum projects make progress in a series of “sprints”
  - Analogous to Extreme Programming iterations
- Typical duration is 2–4 weeks or a calendar month at most
- A constant duration leads to a better rhythm
- Product is designed, coded, and tested during the sprint

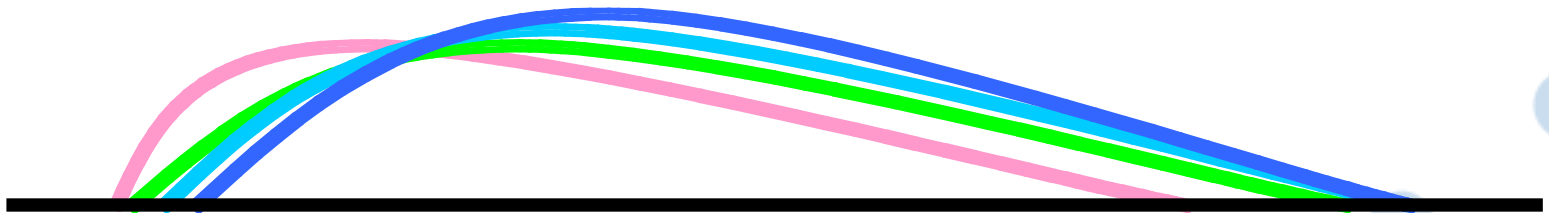
# Sequential vs. overlapping development



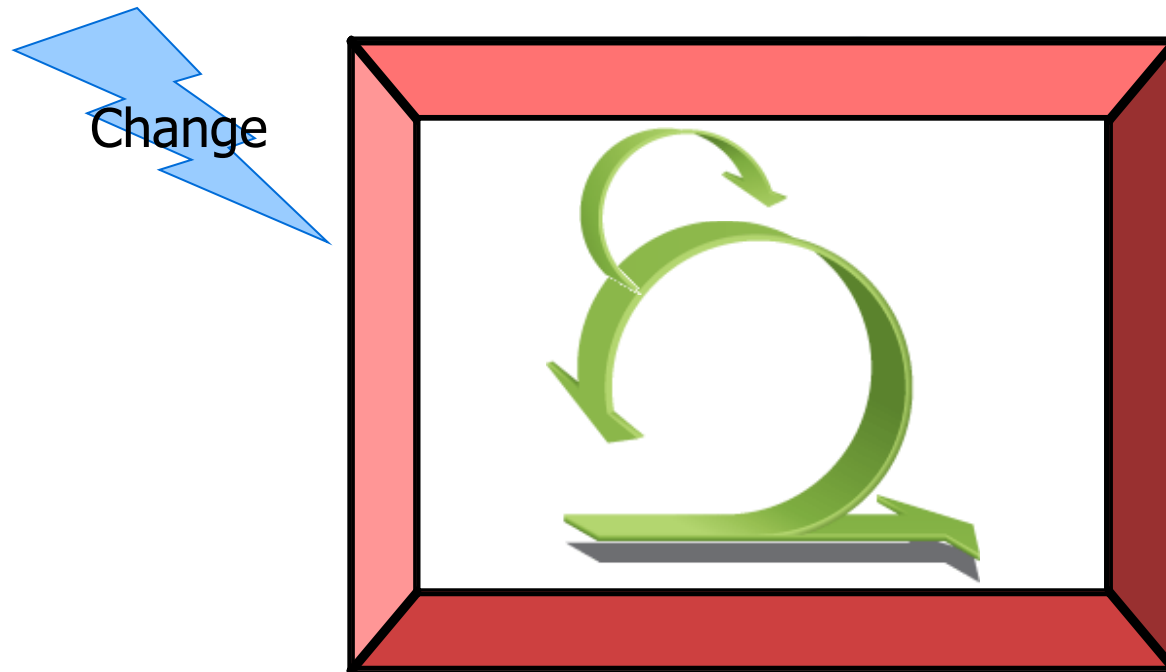
Rather than doing all of one thing at a time...

...Scrum teams do a little of everything all the time

Source: "The New New Product Development Game" by Takeuchi and Nonaka. *Harvard Business Review*, January 1986.



# No changes during a sprint



- Plan sprint durations around how long you can commit to keeping change out of the sprint

# Scrum framework

## Roles

- Product owner
- ScrumMaster
- Team

## Ceremonies

- Sprint planning
- Sprint review
- Sprint retrospective
- Daily scrum meeting

## Artifacts

- Product backlog
- Sprint backlog
- Burndown charts

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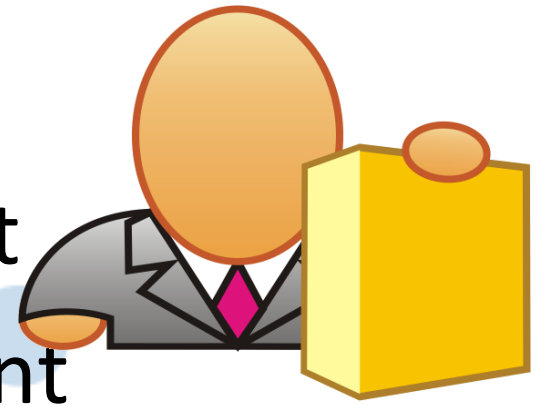
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# Product owner

- Define the features of the product
- Decide on release date and content
- Be responsible for the profitability of the product (ROI)
- Prioritize features according to market value
- Adjust features and priority every iteration, as needed
- Accept or reject work results



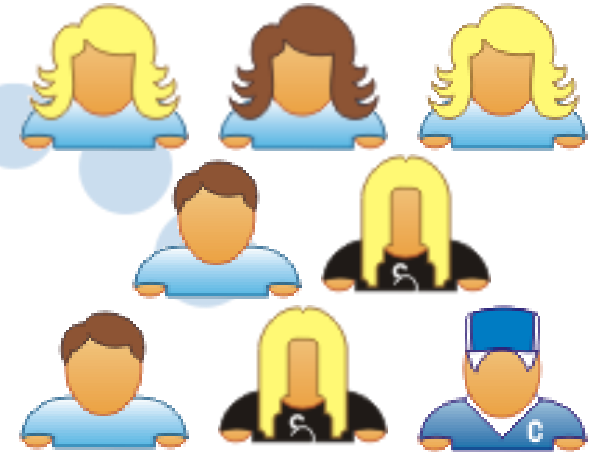
# The ScrumMaster

- Represents management to the project
- Responsible for enacting Scrum values and practices
- Removes impediments
- Ensure that the team is fully functional and productive
- Enable close cooperation across all roles and functions
- Shield the team from external interferences



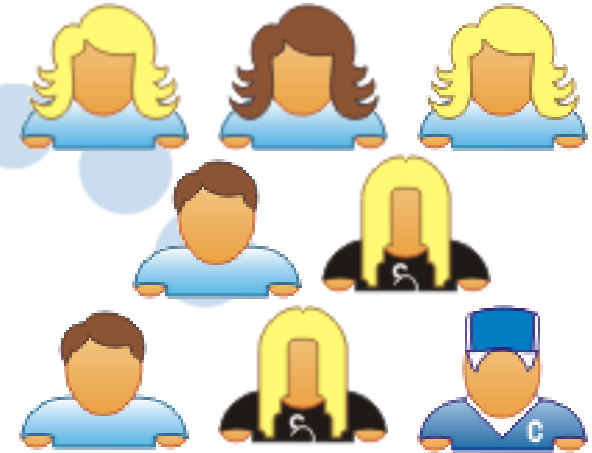
# The team

- Typically 5-9 people
- Cross-functional:
  - Programmers, testers, user experience designers, etc.
- Members should be full-time
  - May be exceptions (e.g., database administrator)



# The team

- Teams are self-organizing
  - Ideally, no titles but rarely a possibility
- Membership should change only between sprints



# Scrum framework

## Roles

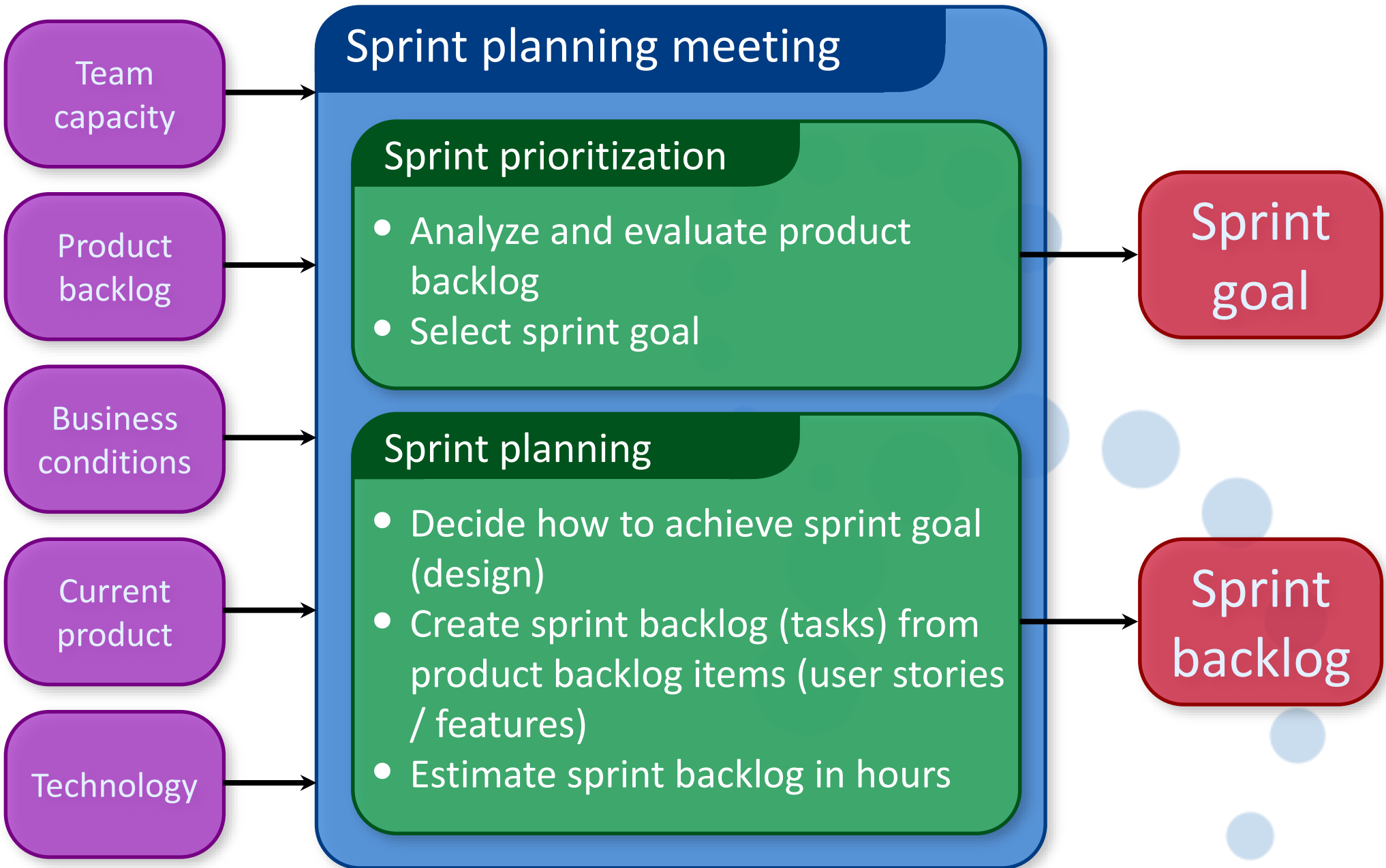
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# Sprint planning

- Team selects items from the product backlog they can commit to completing
- Sprint backlog is created
  - Tasks are identified and each is estimated (1-16 hours)
  - Collaboratively, not done alone by the ScrumMaster
- High-level design is considered

As a vacation planner, I want to see photos of the hotels.

Code the middle tier (8 hours)  
Code the user interface (4)  
Write test fixtures (4)  
Code the foo class (6)  
Update performance tests (4)

# The daily scrum

- Parameters
  - Daily
  - 15-minutes
  - Stand-up
- Not for problem solving
  - Whole world is invited
  - Only team members, ScrumMaster, product owner, can talk
- Helps avoid other unnecessary meetings





# Everyone answers 3 questions

1

What did you do yesterday?

2

What will you do today?

3

Is anything in your way?

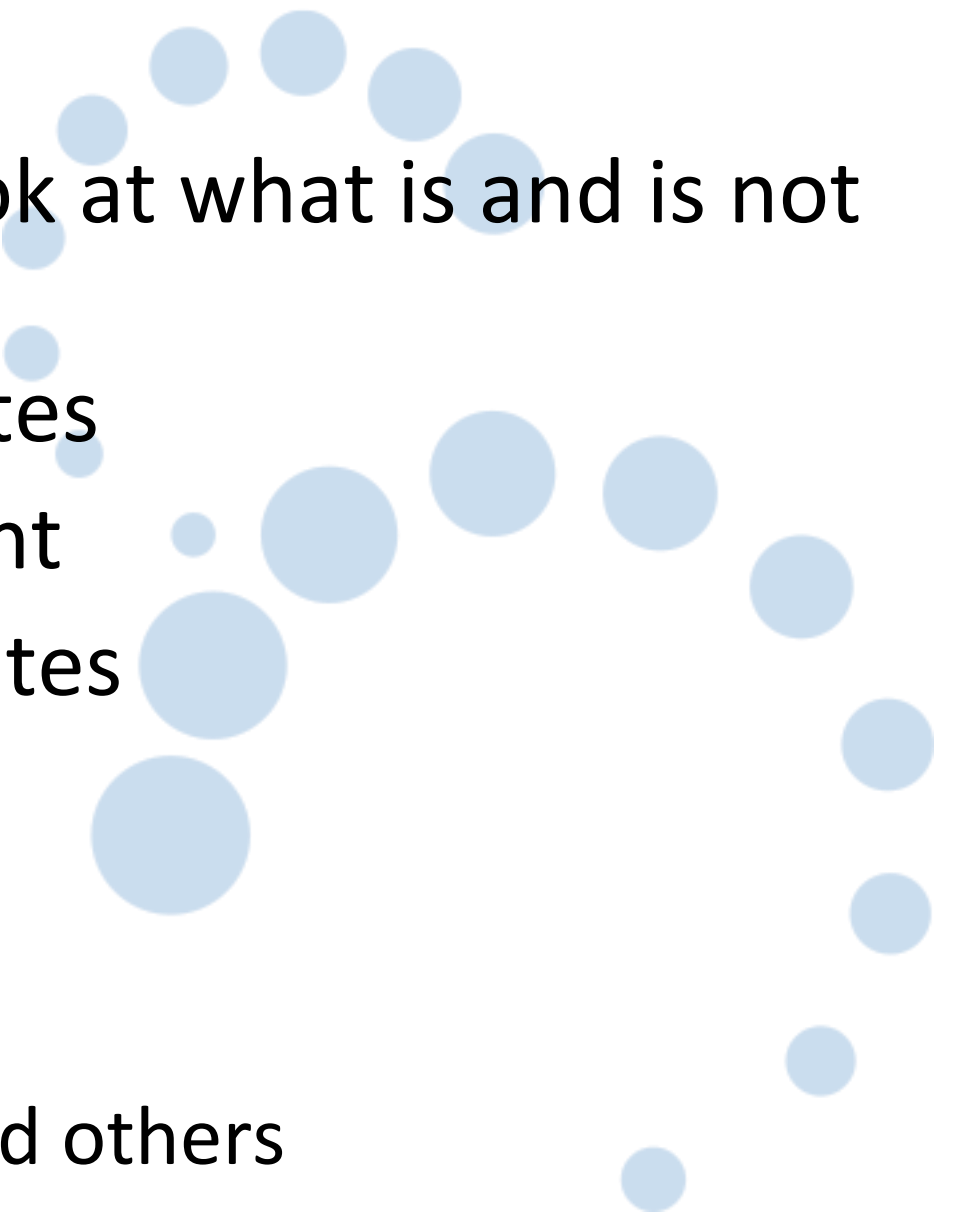
- These are *not* status for the ScrumMaster
- They are commitments in front of peers

# The sprint review

- Team presents what it accomplished during the sprint
- Typically takes the form of a demo of new features or underlying architecture
- Informal
  - 2-hour prep time rule
  - No slides
- Whole team participates
- Invite the world



# Sprint retrospective

- Periodically take a look at what is and is not working
  - Typically 15–30 minutes
  - Done after every sprint
  - Whole team participates
    - ScrumMaster
    - Product owner
    - Team
    - Possibly customers and others
- 

# Start / Stop / Continue

- Whole team gathers and discusses what they'd like to:

Start doing

Stop doing

This is just one  
of many ways to  
do a sprint  
retrospective.

Continue doing

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# Product backlog



This is the  
product backlog

- The requirements
- A list of all desired work on the project
- Ideally expressed such that each item has value to the users or customers of the product
- Prioritized by the product owner
- Reprioritized at the start of each sprint

# A sample product backlog

Backlog item	Estimate
Allow a guest to make a reservation	3
As a guest, I want to cancel a reservation.	5
As a guest, I want to change the dates of a reservation.	3
As a hotel employee, I can run RevPAR reports (revenue-per-available-room)	8
Improve exception handling	8
...	30
...	50

# The sprint goal

- A short statement of what the work will be focused on during the sprint

## Database Application

Make the application run on SQL Server in addition to Oracle.

## Life Sciences

Support features necessary for population genetics studies.

## Financial services

Support more technical indicators than company ABC with real-time, streaming data.



# Managing the sprint backlog

- Individuals sign up for work of their own choosing
  - Work is never assigned
- Estimated work remaining is updated daily

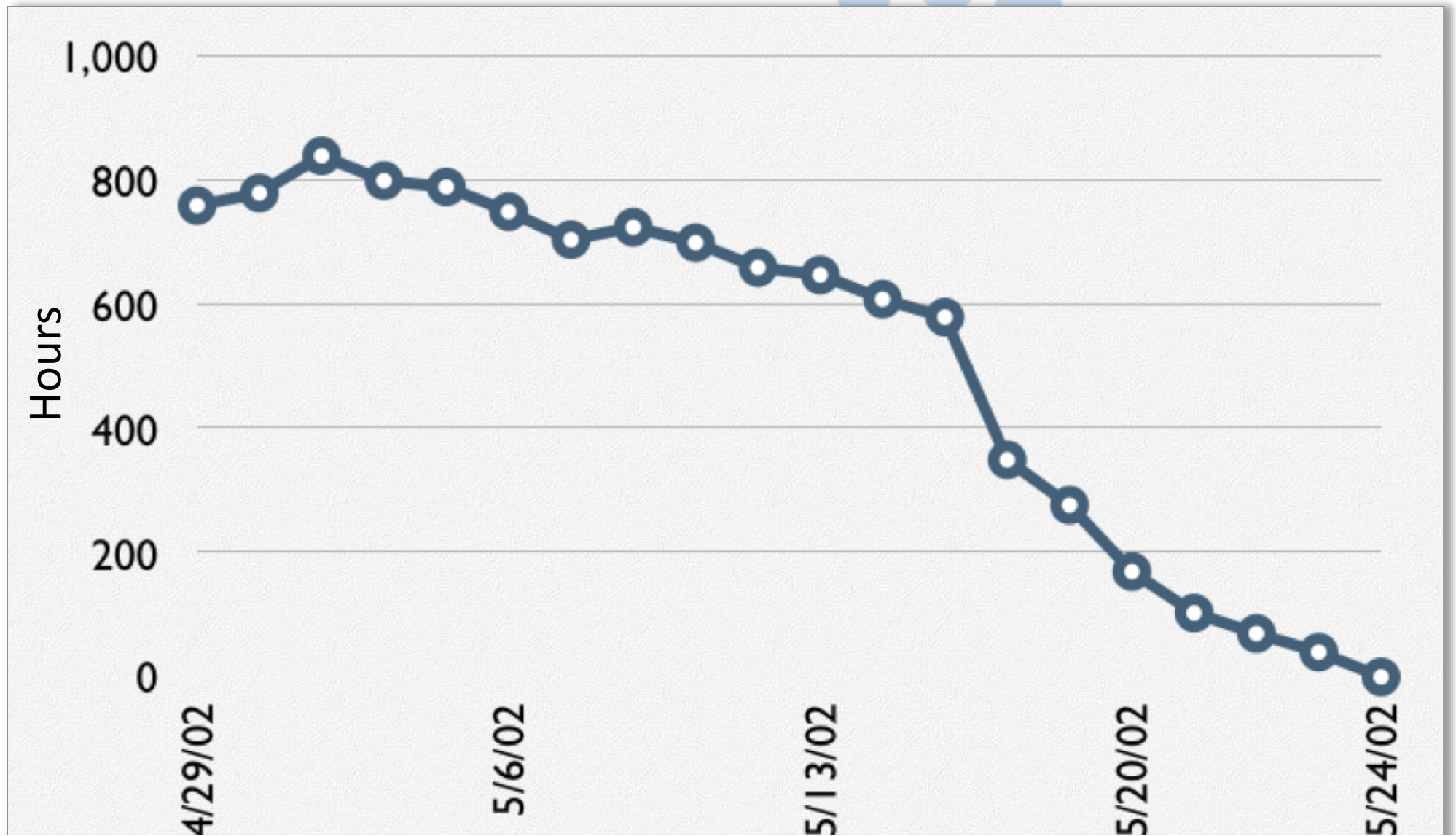
# Managing the sprint backlog

- Any team member can add, delete or change the sprint backlog
- Work for the sprint emerges
- If work is unclear, define a sprint backlog item with a larger amount of time and break it down later
- Update work remaining as more becomes known

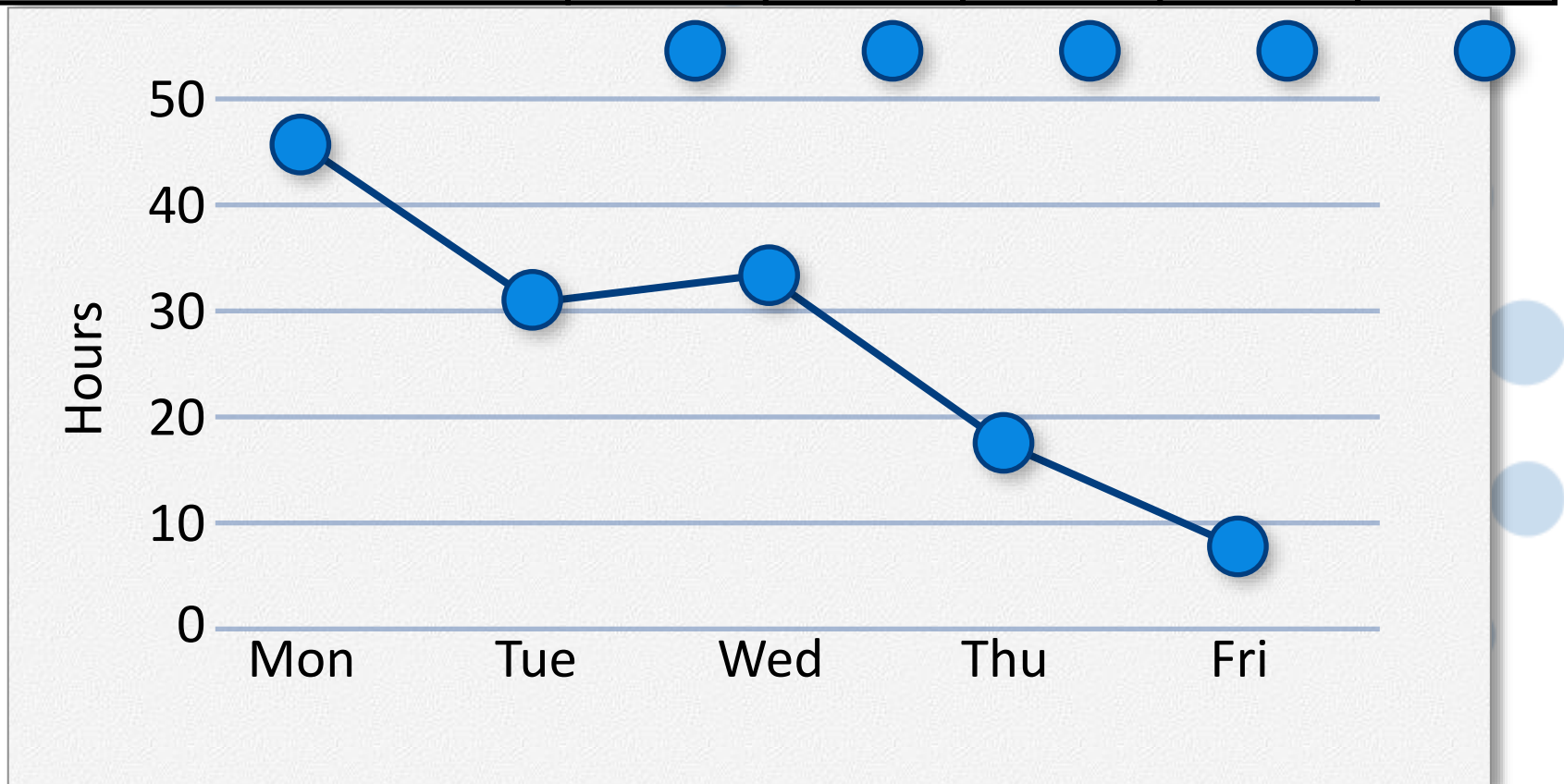
# A sprint backlog

Tasks	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thur	Fri
Code the user interface	8	4	8		
Code the middle tier	16	12	10	4	
Test the middle tier	8	16	16	11	8
Write online help	12				
Write the foo class	8	8	8	8	8
Add error logging			8	4	

# A sprint burndown chart



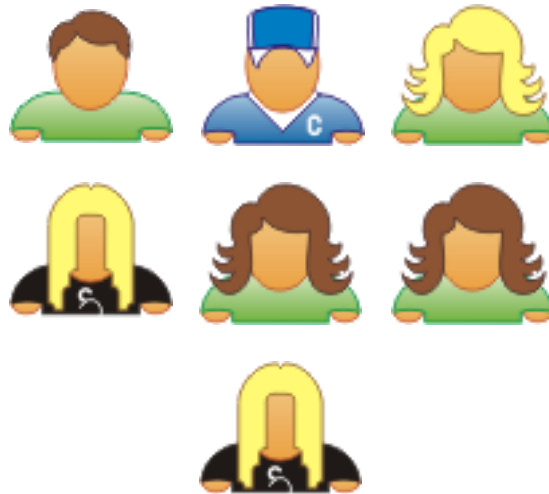
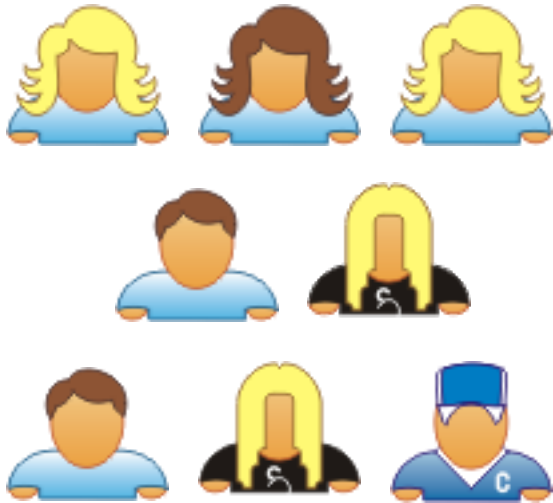
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Write online help	12				



# Scalability

- Typical individual team is  $7 \pm 2$  people
  - Scalability comes from teams of teams
- Factors in scaling
  - Type of application
  - Team size
  - Team dispersion
  - Project duration
- Scrum has been used on multiple 500+ person projects

# Scaling through the Scrum of scrums



# Scrum of scrums of scrums

