

STORIES APPLIED FOR AGILE SOFTWARE DEVELOPMENT ADDISON WESLEY SIGNATURE

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What are the stories in agile software development? A user story is the smallest unit of work in an agile framework. It's an end goal, not a feature, expressed from the software user's perspective. A user story is an informal, general explanation of a software feature written from the perspective of the end user or customer.

Who write stories in agile? Everyone involved in the software development process, from business stakeholders to agile team members, can write user stories. However, many stories are written during the backlog refinement session by the members of the development team, such as programmers, testers, and the analyst, as well as the product owner.

Who is the source of agile user stories? It's the product owner's responsibility to make sure a product backlog of agile user stories exists, but that doesn't mean that the product owner is the one who writes them. Over the course of a good agile project, you should expect to have user stories written by each team member.

What is the story card in agile? An agile story card is a tool used in agile marketing to plan and manage work. It's a simple, concise description of a feature or task from the customer's perspective. The card typically includes the type of user, what they want and why they want it.

What is 5 story points in agile? Story points are units of measure for expressing an estimate of the overall effort required to fully implement a product backlog item or any other piece of work. Teams assign story points relative to work complexity, the

amount of work, and risk or uncertainty.

What is an example of a user story in agile? As a smart home owner, I want to control all of my smart devices from a single app, so I can easily manage my home's technology. As a restaurant owner, I want to update my menu items in real-time on my website, so that my customers have accurate information.

Who accepts stories in agile? While anyone can write stories, approving them into the team backlog and accepting them into the system baseline are the Product Owner's responsibility. Of course, stickies don't scale well across the Enterprise, so stories often move quickly into Agile Lifecycle Management (ALM) tooling.

Who is story owner in agile? A Team Member (or SME) who represents the Stakeholder's interests in the Story to the rest of the Team during Planning and Development.

Why is it called a story in agile? They're called user stories because everyone who has a stake in the software development project is going to write one at some point. At the beginning, the client or product owner writes most of the stories and even keeps an agile record of the cards.

Who assigns user stories in agile? A product owner assigns specific user stories to specific team members.

Who writes epics in agile? A product owner is responsible for writing Agile epics. They will liaise with key stakeholders, such as clients and investors, to ensure it satisfies the required needs. Unlike a user story, an epic cannot be completed in one Agile iteration.

Who estimates user stories in agile? Together, the product owner and the team discuss the story's complexity and break it down into smaller, more manageable user stories. By collaborating closely with the product owner, the team gains a better understanding of the requirements and can provide more accurate story point estimates.

What makes a good user story? User stories should be written as small, independently, testable increments of the business need, and prioritized by the Product Owner.

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How to write a user story card?

Why use agile story points? Story points in Agile benefit development teams and product owners alike. For development teams: The team gets a better grasp of what's required of them, making it easier to develop a sound implementation strategy. The team won't over plan, so they have a better chance of finishing an increment.

What are technical stories in agile? A technical user story focuses on the non-functional support of a system, such as implementing back-end functionality, DB tables supporting a new function, or extending an existing service layer. Sometimes they focus on classic non-functional security, performance, or scalability stories.

What are stories and features in agile? Features are distinct elements of functionality that offer value to the business and user. Stories are small parts of a feature that allow teams to put context to their actions. Each completed user story iteratively builds the feature.

What is the story structure in agile? Stories are short descriptions of a small piece of desired functionality written from the user's perspective. Agile Teams implement stories as small, vertical slices of system functionality that can be completed in a few days or less. Stories are the primary artifact used to define system behavior in Agile.

How many user stories are there in agile? 5 to 15 user stories per sprint is about right. Four stories in a sprint may be okay on the low end from time to time. Twenty is an upper limit for me if we're talking about a Web team with lots of small changes to do.

How do you make the implicit explicit?

What is an example of explicit to implicit? Explicit information is information that is directly stated to the audience or reader, such as "Miles does not like dogs." Implicit information is information which is suggested, but never directly stated. Implicit information is implied to the reader, for example, "Miles moved away from the dog."

What is explicit and implicit literacy? An explicit instructional strategy is similar to a direct instruction approach where students anticipate a goal to focus on while reading. Implicit instructional strategies use more of an organic approach to highlight comprehension skills as they naturally come up in reading.

The Science of Conservation: A Q&A on Care, Preservation, and Management

Q: What is conservation science?

A: Conservation science is a multidisciplinary field that combines scientific techniques and principles with the study of cultural heritage materials. It involves the investigation of the physical and chemical properties of artifacts, as well as the development of methods for their preservation and management.

Q: What are the goals of conservation science?

A: The primary goals of conservation science are to:

- Preserve the integrity and authenticity of cultural heritage materials
- Prevent or minimize deterioration
- Restore or enhance the visual and structural properties of artifacts
- Facilitate the study and enjoyment of historical artifacts

Q: What are some common techniques used in conservation science?

A: Conservation scientists use a wide range of techniques, including:

- Analytical tools to identify the composition and structure of materials
- Non-destructive testing methods to assess the condition of artifacts
- Conservation treatments to stabilize and repair damaged objects
- Preventive conservation measures to protect artifacts from environmental factors

Q: How does conservation science contribute to the preservation of cultural heritage?

A: Conservation science provides the knowledge and tools necessary to ensure the long-term preservation of cultural heritage artifacts. By understanding the materials and processes involved in their creation, conservation scientists can develop appropriate strategies for their care and management. This helps to protect artifacts for future generations and preserve our collective cultural heritage.

Q: What are some examples of how conservation science has been used to preserve cultural heritage?

A: Conservation scientists have played a crucial role in preserving iconic artifacts such as the Mona Lisa, the Rosetta Stone, and the Dead Sea Scrolls. They have also developed innovative techniques for the conservation of underwater archaeological sites, ancient textiles, and historic buildings.

Strategic Communication in Business and the Professions: A Q&A Guide

1. What is strategic communication? Strategic communication involves conveying messages and information in a manner that aligns with an organization's overall strategic goals. This involves understanding the target audience, developing a clear and compelling message, identifying the most appropriate channels, and measuring the impact of the communication efforts.

2. Why is strategic communication important? Strategic communication is crucial for businesses and professionals because it:

- Builds brand awareness and reputation
- Strengthens relationships with stakeholders
- Facilitates organizational change
- Drives business results
- Positions professionals as industry leaders

3. What are the key elements of a strategic communication plan? A comprehensive strategic communication plan typically includes:

- Defining the communication goals and objectives
- Conducting a stakeholder analysis

- Identifying key messages
- Choosing communication channels
- Developing a communication calendar
- Establishing a budget
- Evaluating the effectiveness of the communication efforts

4. What are some common challenges in strategic communication? Some of the challenges in strategic communication include:

- Managing multiple stakeholders with diverse interests
- Keeping up with rapidly changing technologies
- Measuring the ROI of communication efforts
- Communicating complex messages effectively
- Maintaining a consistent brand identity across all channels

5. How can professionals enhance their strategic communication skills? To improve their strategic communication skills, professionals can:

- Develop strong interpersonal and presentation skills
- Study communication theory and best practices
- Seek feedback and constructive criticism
- Practice active listening
- Use analytical tools to measure and evaluate communication efforts

[the secret of literacy making the implicit explicit, the science conservators series care preservation management, strategic communication in business and the professions 7th edition](#)

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