### **User Stories**

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## **Agenda**

- → Review of our agile process
- → What is a User Story?
- → Why User Stories?
- → Creating User Stories in Pivotal Tracker.
- → User Story workshop.

# What is a user story?

- → It describes functionality that will be valuable to user of software.
- → Moreover, a feature request from a user's point of view.
- → It is **not** a bug report or a functional specification.
- → It is **not** a technical design document.

### Role-Action-Context

As a <type of user> I <want/need/can> <goal> so that <reason>

# **Examples**

### BigMoneyJobs.com

- → As a recruiter I can post new jobs so that applicants can find those jobs via search
- → As a job seeker I can limit who sees my resume so that I have privacy

### $\rightarrow$ Card

A written description of the story used for planning and estimation.

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#### → Confirmation

Tests that confirms a story's completion.

### **Anti-stories**

- → The software is written in C++
- → The database will have a connection pool

Why are these anti-stories?

"As a user I can search for jobs"

- "As a user I can search and apply for jobs"
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- → Does the user have to logged in?

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This is known as an 'epic'

"As a user I can view a job's salary range"

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- → Too granular.
- → A little underwhelming to from the user's point of view

### Independent

Each User Story should represent a distinct and independent set of business value such that, were it released on its own, it would deliver incremental value over the previous state.

### **Negotiable**

While the end-goal may be clearly described, the methods by which that goal is achieved should be negotiable - between the Product Owner and the Development Team, the Product Owner and the Customer, or any other involved stakeholders - so as to prevent unrealistic constraints on the feature or functionality.

### **Valuable**

The business value of any User Story should be readily recognizable by reading the story, and each story should represent some sort of value to a specific user type.

### **Estimable**

We must have enough information that we can properly size a story so that we may properly plan and commit to our work. (But no more!)

### **Small**

User Stories should be small enough that they are able to be completed within a sprint.

### **Testable**

All members of the team need a clear and precise way to verify whether or not a User Story has been completed.

- → In waterfall, workload capacity is determined in terms of time.
- → Very difficult to do.
- → After 13 years as a software engineer I am totally unable to do this.
- → You don't know enough until you are done.

- → A User Story is assigned 'Story Points'.
- → A measure of size and complexity \*relative to other stories in the backlog\*
- → Takes some practice as a team

- → In Sprint Planning meeting, team estimates effort for the stories in the backlog.
- → Product Owner needs these estimates, so they can prioritize the backlog.

### Common pointing schemes

- → T-shirt sizes (XS, S, M, L, XL, XXL, XXXL)
- → Fibonacci sequence (1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13, 21, ...)

A story at 4 points is 2x a story at 2 points

# Tasks & Acceptance Criteria

### Tasks are the implementation steps

- "As a job seeker I can limit who sees my resume so that I have privacy"
- → Add new column in resumes table for the visibility of a resume
- → Add a drop down to the UI that allows the user to select the visibility
- → Add authorization check in search results

# Tasks & Acceptance Criteria

### **Acceptance Criteria are the tests**

"As a job seeker I can limit who sees my resume so that I have privacy"

- → Search for a private resume yields no results
- → Search for a public resume shows the resume

## Are these good User Stories?

- As a system, I will use Log4J to log all error messages so that the system can be debugged easily.
- As a user, I want to be prompted to save every 15 minutes while editing my resume so that I don't lose any work.
- As a user, I want to be able to message job seekers
- As a visiting user I can search for jobs by location, salary and title.

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- → They are the right style for iterative development.

# <u>User Story Lifecycle</u>

- → Usually backlog is populated during a Story Writing Workshop
- → At Sprint Planning, the backlog is reviewed and points are assigned.
- → During and after Sprint Planning 'tasks' and 'acceptance criteria' are created.
- → Stories are completed during Sprint and marked as 'Resolved'.