Software Engineering Essentials

Scrum

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Learning goals

1) Understand the difference between defined and empirical process control

2) Explain the concepts of Scrum

Defined vs empirical process control

Defined process

Planned

Follows strict rules

Avoids deviations

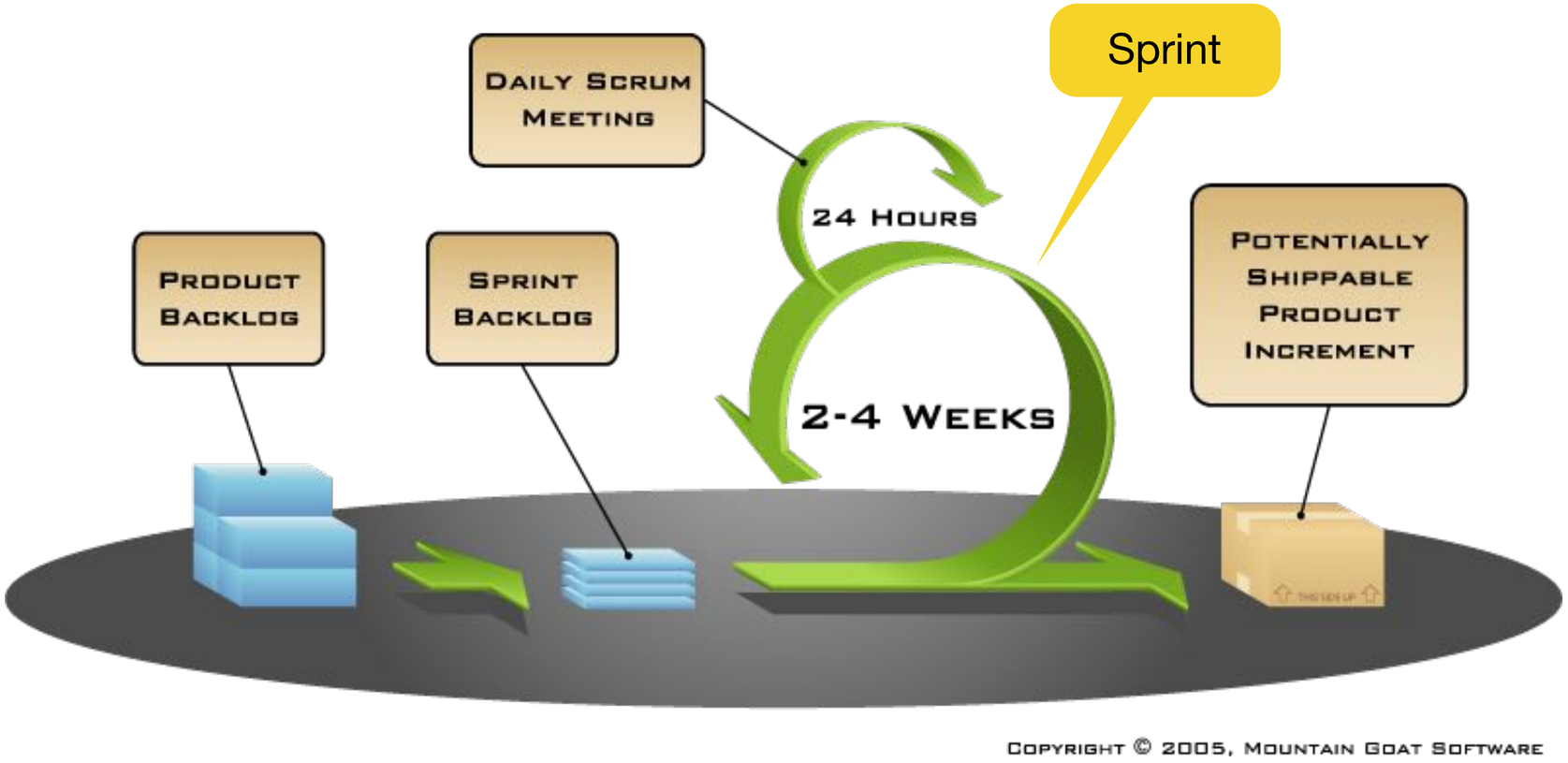
Empirical process

Not entirely planned

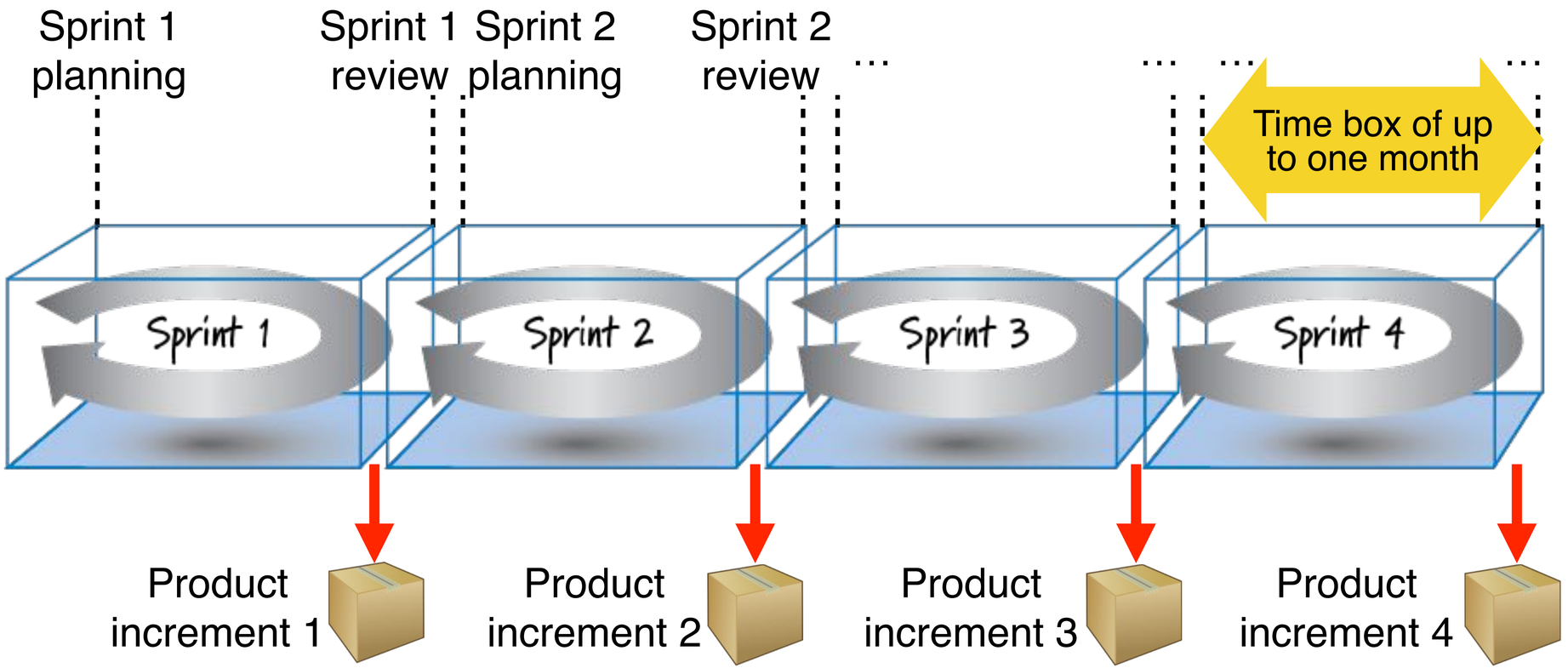
inspect and adapt

Scrum: example of an empirical process

Most popular agile method



Scrum sprint



Scrum team

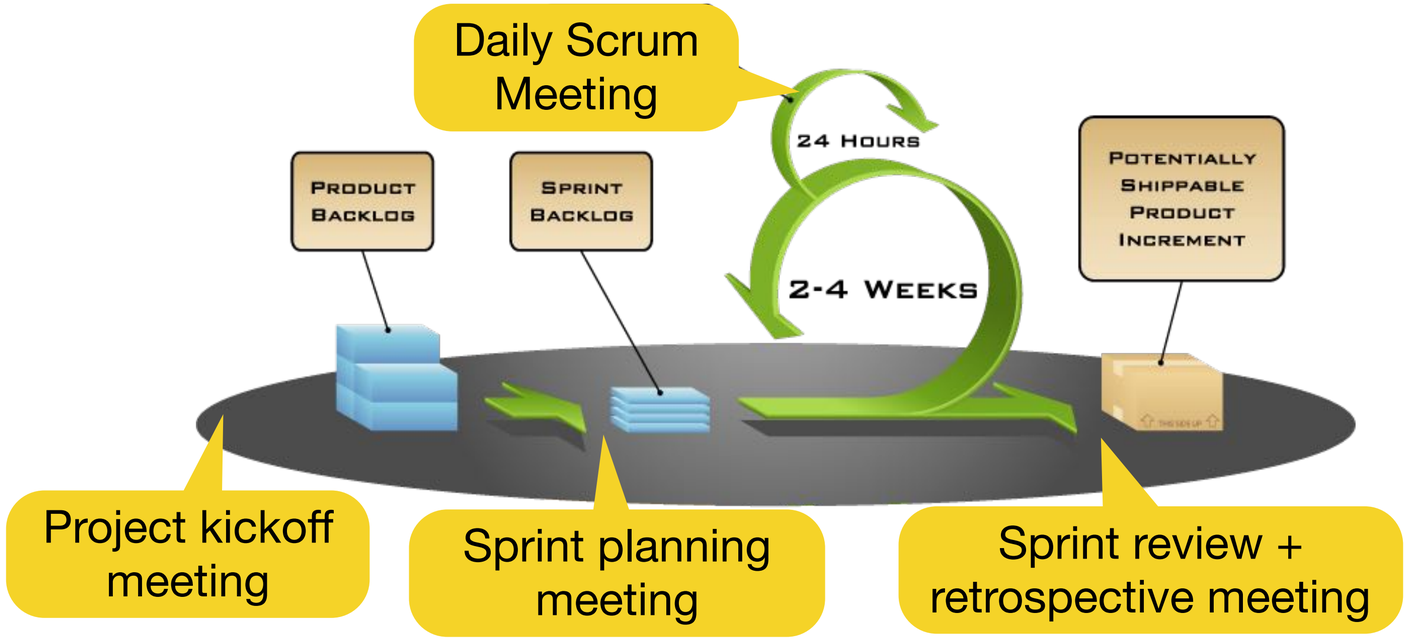
Development team
Self-organizing and cross-functional
Realizes the product increment

Product owner
Defines the product
Responsible for results

Scrum master
Resolves impediments
Responsible for the process

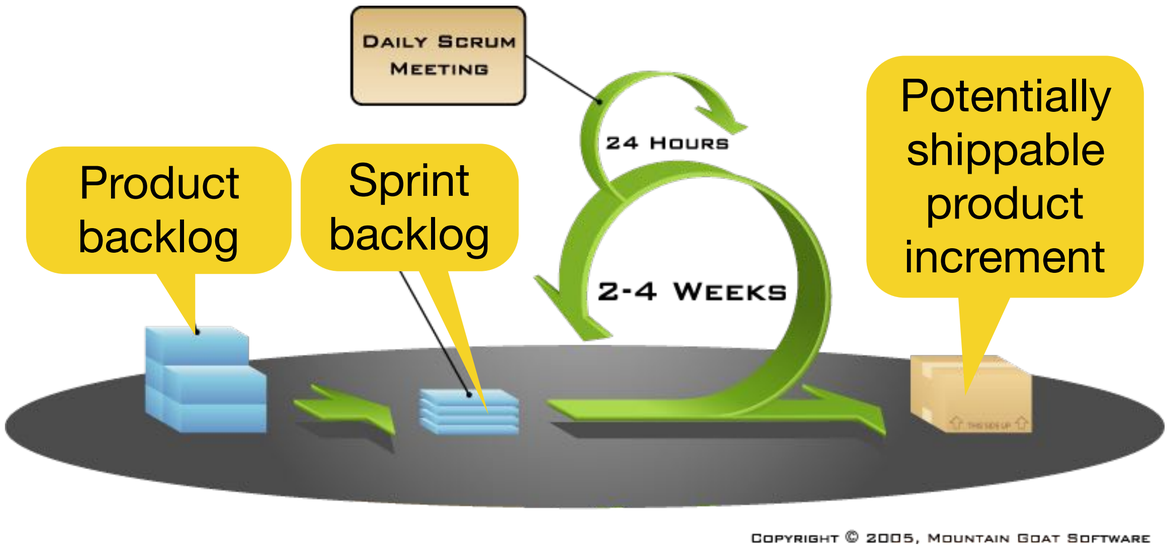
Scrum meetings

1) **Project kickoff meeting:** create and prioritize product backlog
2) **Sprint planning meeting:** create sprint backlog
3) **Daily scrum meeting:** 15 min standup meeting to share status, impediments and promises
4) **Sprint review meeting:** demonstration of realized backlog items to the product owner
5) **Sprint retrospective:** inspect the sprint and find improvements for the next sprint



Scrum artifacts

1) **Product backlog:** list of requirements for the whole product
2) **Sprint backlog:** list of requirements and tasks for one iteration (sprint)
3) **Potentially shippable product increment:** release to the product owner



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