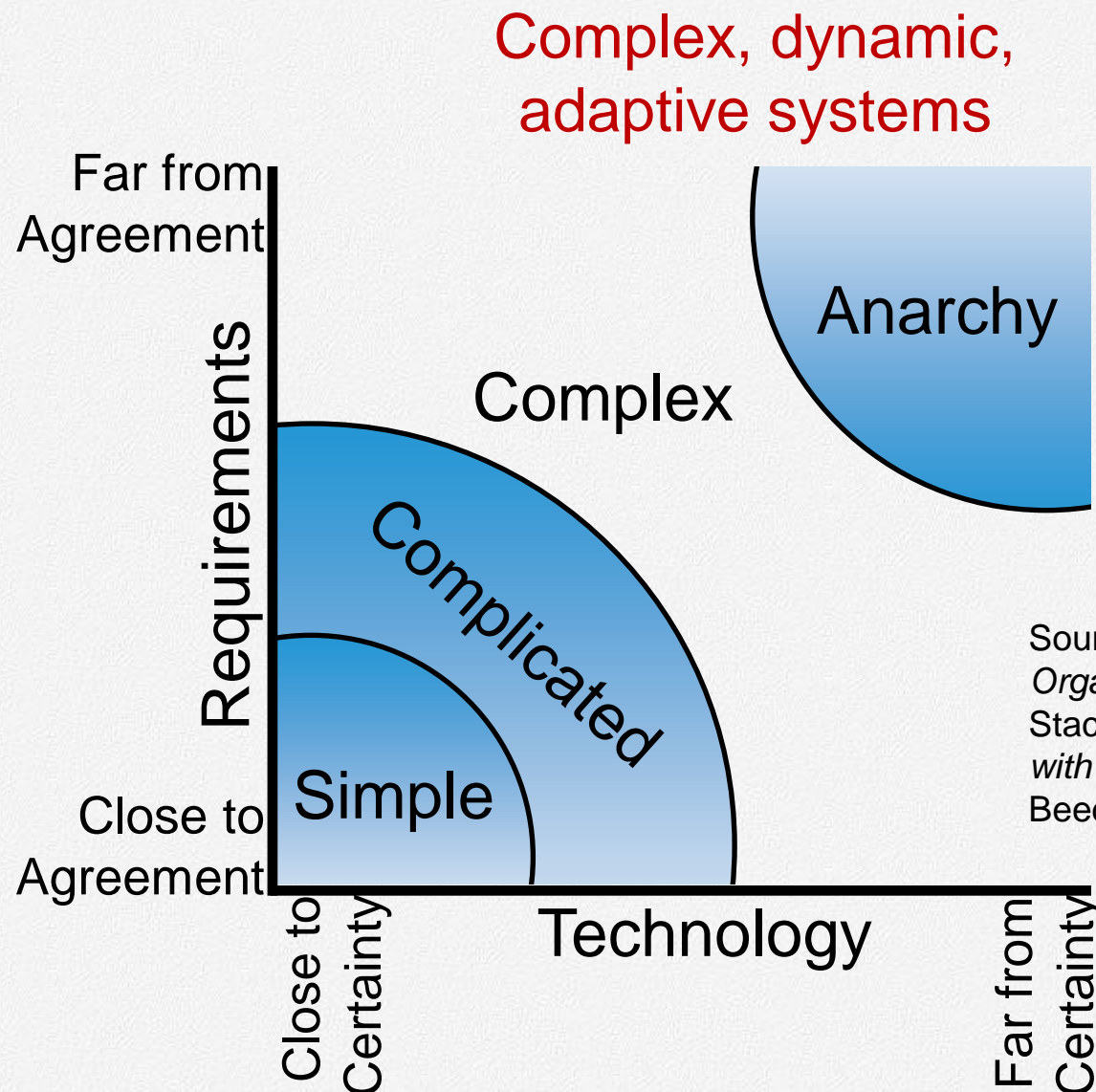


# An Introduction to Scrum

Premek Brada, Lukas Holy  
<http://esecc.zcu.cz/>  
2013-2018

# Project noise level



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

# Following a Defined Process?

In today's fast-paced, fiercely competitive world of commercial new product development, speed and flexibility are essential. Companies are increasingly realizing that the old, sequential approach to developing new products simply won't get the job done. Instead, companies in Japan and the United States are using a holistic method—as in rugby, the ball gets passed within the team as it moves as a unit up the field.

This holistic approach has six characteristics: built-in instability, self-organizing project teams, overlapping development phases, “multilearning,” subtle control, and organizational transfer of learning. The six pieces fit together like a jigsaw puzzle, forming a fast flexible process for new product development. Just as important, the new approach can act as a change agent: it is a

Takeuchi, Nonaka: The New New Product Development Game.  
Harvard Business Review, 1986

# Following a Defined Process?

One can argue that current methodologies are better than nothing. Each improves on the other. The Spiral and Iterative approaches implant formal risk control mechanisms for dealing with unpredictable results. A framework for development is provided.

However, each rests on the fallacy that the development processes are defined, predictable processes. But unpredictable results occur throughout the projects. The rigor implied in the development processes stifles the flexibility needed to cope with the unpredictable results and respond to a complex environment.

Sutherland, Jeffrey Victor; Schwaber, Ken (1995). Business object design and implementation: OOPSLA '95 workshop proceedings. The University of Michigan. p. 118. ISBN 3-540-76096-2.

# Core Idea of Scrum

- Attempts to impose a detailed methodology model on the development process [fail] because the development process is not completely defined.
- An approach is needed that enables development teams to operate adaptively within a complex environment using imprecise processes.
- 1993 first deliberate use (Sutherland)

# OVERVIEW OF SCRUM

# Scrum framework

## Roles

- Product owner
- ScrumMaster
- Team

## Ceremonies

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

## Artifacts

- Product backlog
- Sprint backlog
- Burndown charts



# DETAILS ON PROCESS PARTS



## Roles

- Team
- Product owner
- ScrumMaster

## Ceremonies

- Sprint planning
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## Artifacts

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# SCRUM FRAMEWORK

# The team

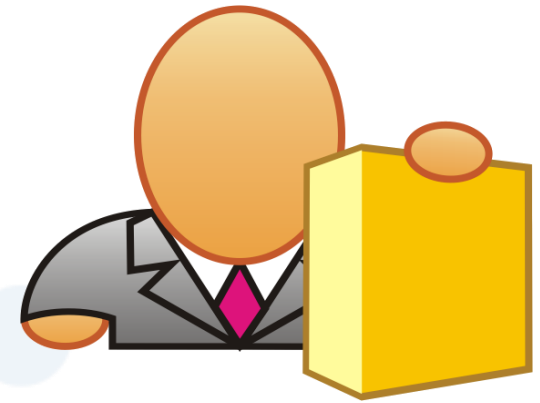
- Cross-functional
  - Programmers, testers, UX designers, etc.
  - Ideally “no titles”
- Self-organizing
- Empowered + responsible
- Ideally full-time members
  - Strive for long-lived teams



# The Team



# Product Owner (PO)



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



# Product Owner



# The ScrumMaster



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



# Scrum Master





## Roles

- Product owner
- ScrumMaster
- Team

## Ceremonies

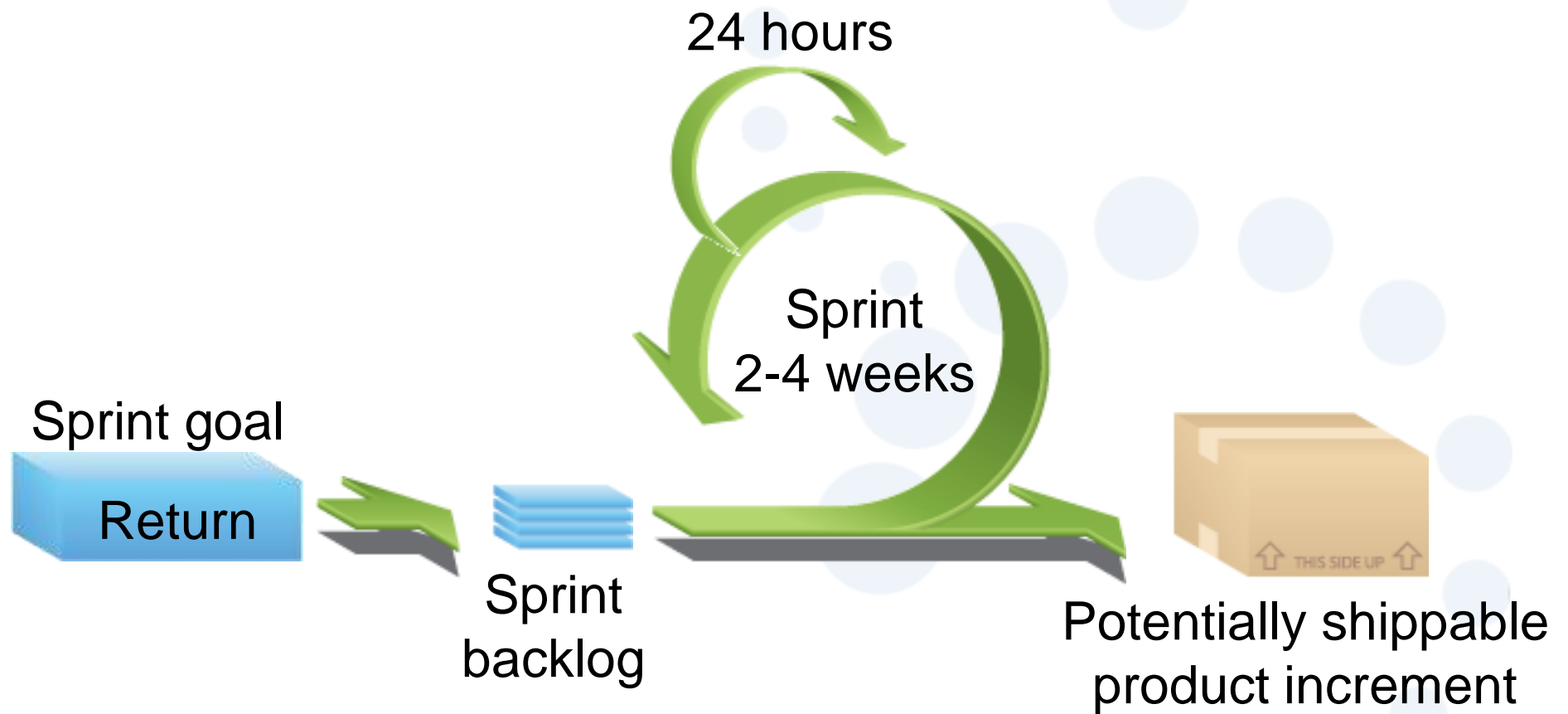
- Sprint planning
- Sprint review
- Sprint retrospective
- Daily scrum meeting

## Artifacts

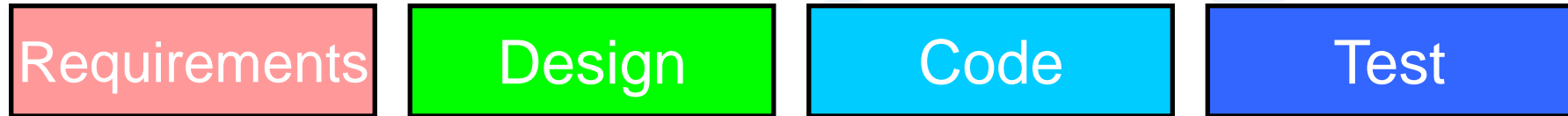
- Product backlog
- Sprint backlog
- Burndown charts

# SCRUM FRAMEWORK

# Sprints

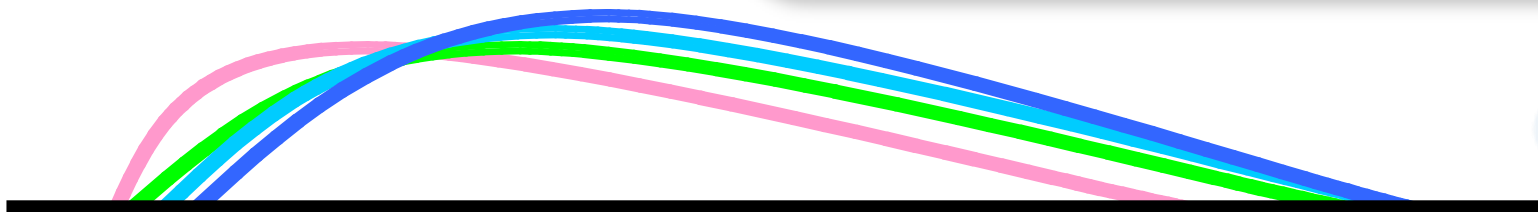


# Sequential vs. overlapping development



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.

# Sprint Planning

- PO explains product backlog items + Team discusses (**collaboratively** => “Planning game”)
- Sprint goal and backlog is created
  - Items from the product backlog which **Team can commit to** completing
  - **Tasks** are identified, each is estimated (1-16 hours)
- High-level design is considered
- Definition of DONE is needed

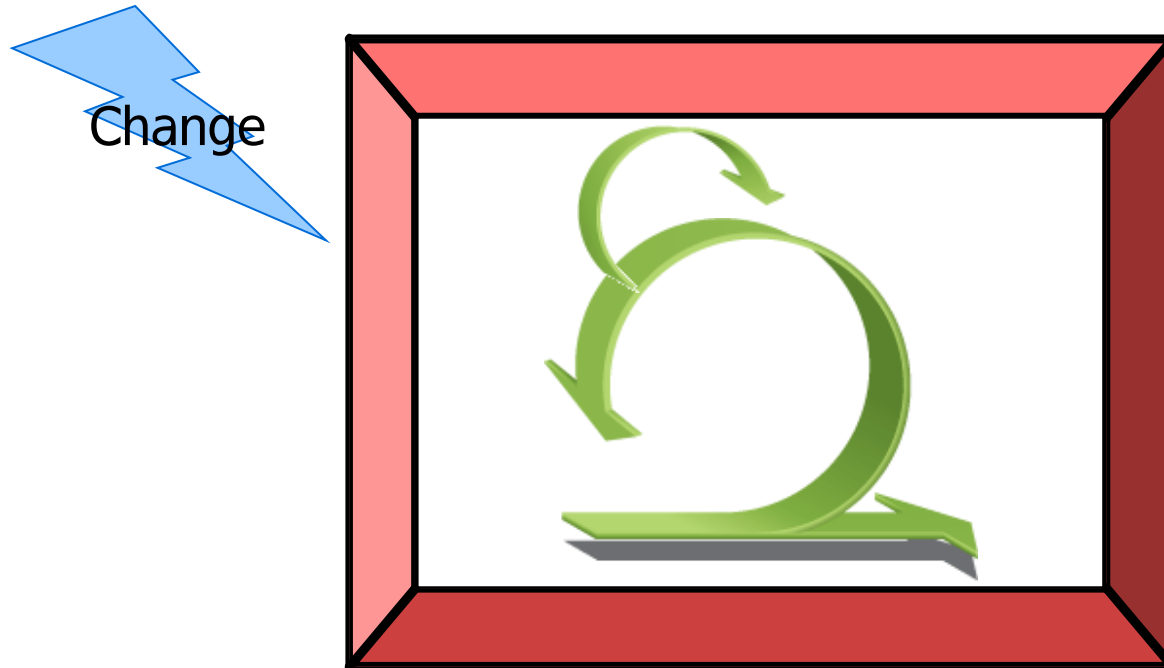
As a vacation planner, I want to see photos of the hotels.

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

# Planning Meeting



# No changes during a sprint



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

# The Daily Scrum

- Parameters

- Daily, 15-minutes
- Stand-up

1 What did you do yesterday?

2 What will you do today?

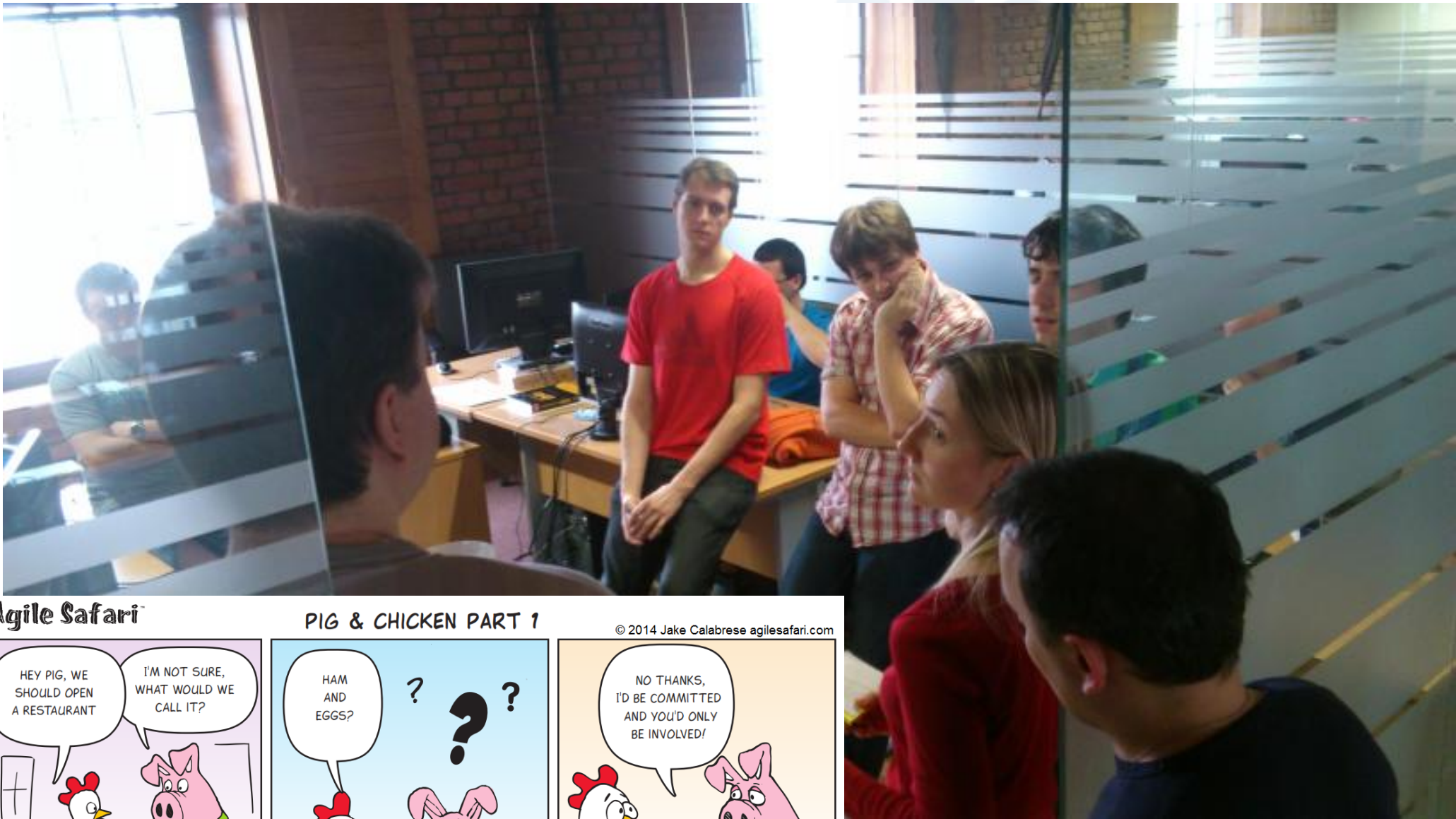
3 Is anything in your way?

- Not reports to SM

- Synchronization info for peers
- Commitment in front of peers
- Whole world is invited BUT only Team members (plus ScrumMaster, Product Owner) can talk
- Not for problem solving



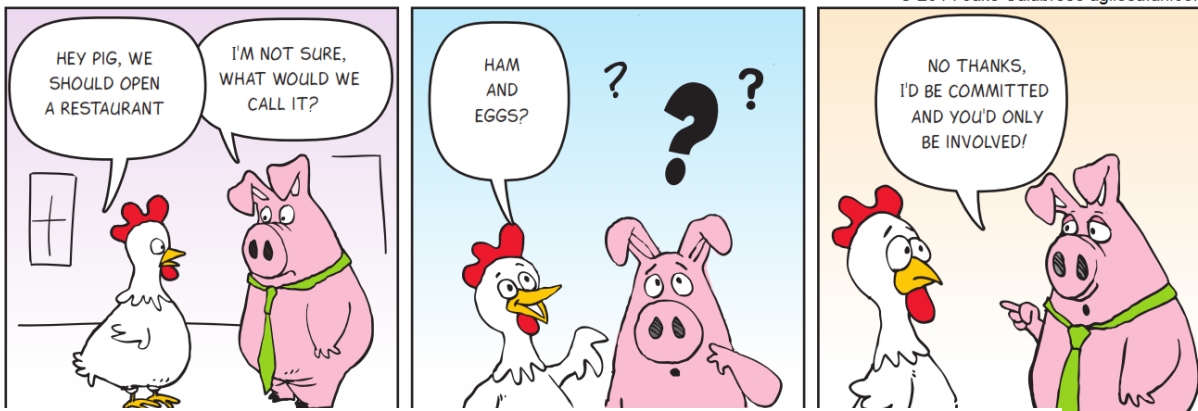
# The Daily Scrum



Agile Safari

## PIG & CHICKEN PART 1

© 2014 Jake Calabrese agilesafari.com



FORMATIKY  
Í TECHNIKY



# The Sprint Review

- **Team presents** what it accomplished during the sprint (demo of new features)
- **PO accepts** – Definition of Done, Sprint Goal
- Informal
  - 2-hour prep time rule, No slides
- Whole team participates
- Invite the world

# Sprint Review



# Sprint Retrospective

- Periodically take a look back at **what is and is not working**
- After every sprint
- Whole team
  - ScrumMaster
  - Team
  - + Product owner
  - + Possibly customers and others

Start doing

Stop doing

Continue doing

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



# Retrospective

**DIDN'T WORK**

**AO:** — change not dissemination

- working with documentation — Word as first traceability to dev progress,  
• • → sales, marketing etc don't know how (and why) to use Jira + Confluence  
e.g. icons
- planning meetings for DEV redundant — flow of work clear, cycles of (re)work handled regularly in the Flow (even on closed tasks, needed on box/wallet/asset level)
- • → closing tasks looks needless at first sight → real issue = traceability to reqs  
(note: each change request on reqs level should generate 2hr tasks)  
+ assign them to all affected reqs + reopen these + some form of regression testing
- vertical slicing & modular development don't work too a large part due to front-end framework (AMP) + SDC & box incompatibilities
- • • people sync/planning issues ⇒ e.g. complicated reviews  
(exacerbated by multiple projects running in parallel)  
→ plan ahead according to schedule  
→ detailed reqs (GHS mockups)  
→ ?? many app owner
- • • • estimates not used and verified — no upper mgt/sales
- • • → originally expected that deadline will be given and achieved  
easy start + finish

app layers too interrelated ⇒ very large change impact ⇒ how to handle  
- planning  
- testing  
- work parallel

W → P → M → W

## Roles

- Product owner
- ScrumMaster
- Team

## Ceremonies

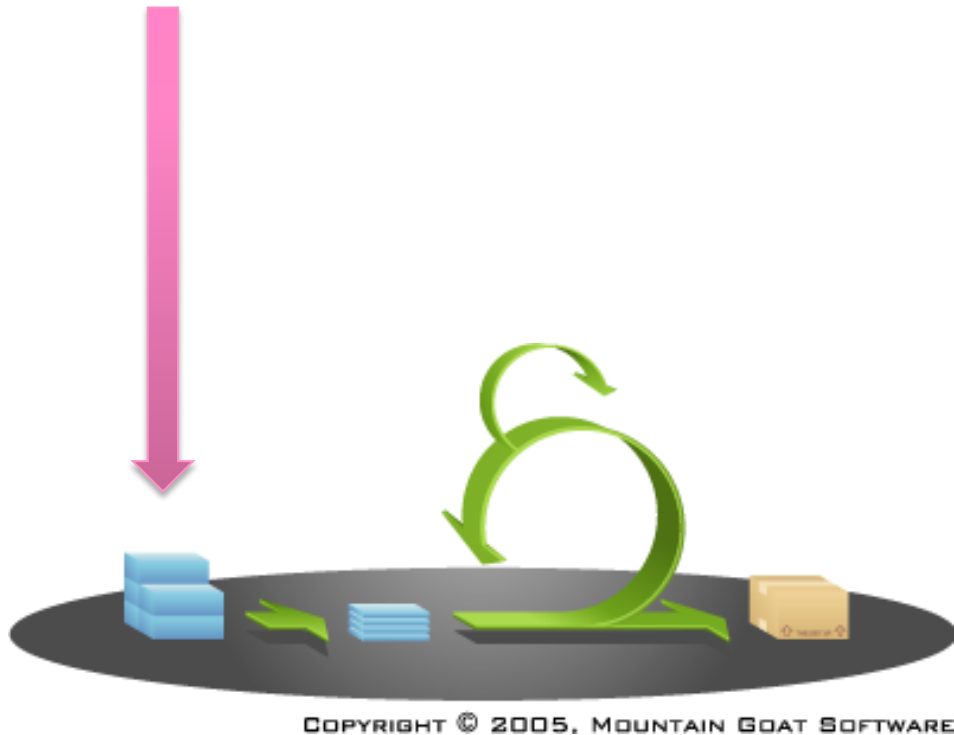
- Sprint planning
- Sprint review
- Sprint retrospective
- Daily scrum meeting

## Artifacts

- Product backlog
- Sprint backlog
- Burndown charts

# SCRUM FRAMEWORK

# 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













































# Product Backlog

## Backlog

82 issues

Create Sprint

		SWEE-12891	SDK - SIS Booking - DAG API	2 Versions	2d
		SWEE-9189	[Server / Web] Check for record changes before action (validation) - part 2	Rel-4.0	2w 1d
		SWEE-12885	SDK - SIS Booking - Business Service API	2 Versions	1w
		SWEE-11243	[MWB - Web] - Use server function for counting of deposit price for some article	Rel-4.0	1w
		SWEE-11052	Web: Result set restrictions in overview functions	Rel-4.0	2w 4d
		SWEE-12825	[MM] - ...	Rel-4.0	
		SWEE-10696	Portal - ...	Rel-4.0	
		SWEE-12786	[Server - Report Items without stock] items must be loaded based on ...	Rel-4.0	
		SWEE-10816	Server - configurable prefixes for ...	Rel-4.0	4d 4h
		SWEE-2104	Support Main Currency in all Processes and S...		
		SWEE-6085	Web: Configurable UI - layout 2/2 - Concept		
		SWEE-11732	...		
		SWEE-7228	International Master Data on one system - Co		
		SWEE-6539	[Portal] Validation Property (NullQuantityAllow		
		SWEE-12760	[MWB] Support Sybase Database (ASE)		
		SWEE-10744	[SIS] Properties in ...		
		SWEE-10746	[SIS] ...		
		SWEE-10606	SDK - API JavaDoc description improvement	Rel-4.0	7w 1d
		SWEE-11772	[Server/Web/Mobile ] Support of Storage Locations - new function Stock Transfer	Rel-4.0	4w
		SWEE-10778	Inventory - Additive registration by scan in quantity field	Rel-4.0	1w
		SWEE-6192	GUI Portal Tables improvement - Details Viewer (item + supplier)	Rel-4.0	2w

## Product backlog

▼ Filters

☒ Status

any ▼

☒ Tracker

is ▼

Enhancement ▼

► Options

☒ Apply

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	#	Tracker	Status	Priority ▼	Subject
-------------------------------------	---	---------	--------	------------	---------

# The Sprint Goal

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

## Life Sciences

Support features necessary for population genetics studies.

## Database Application

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

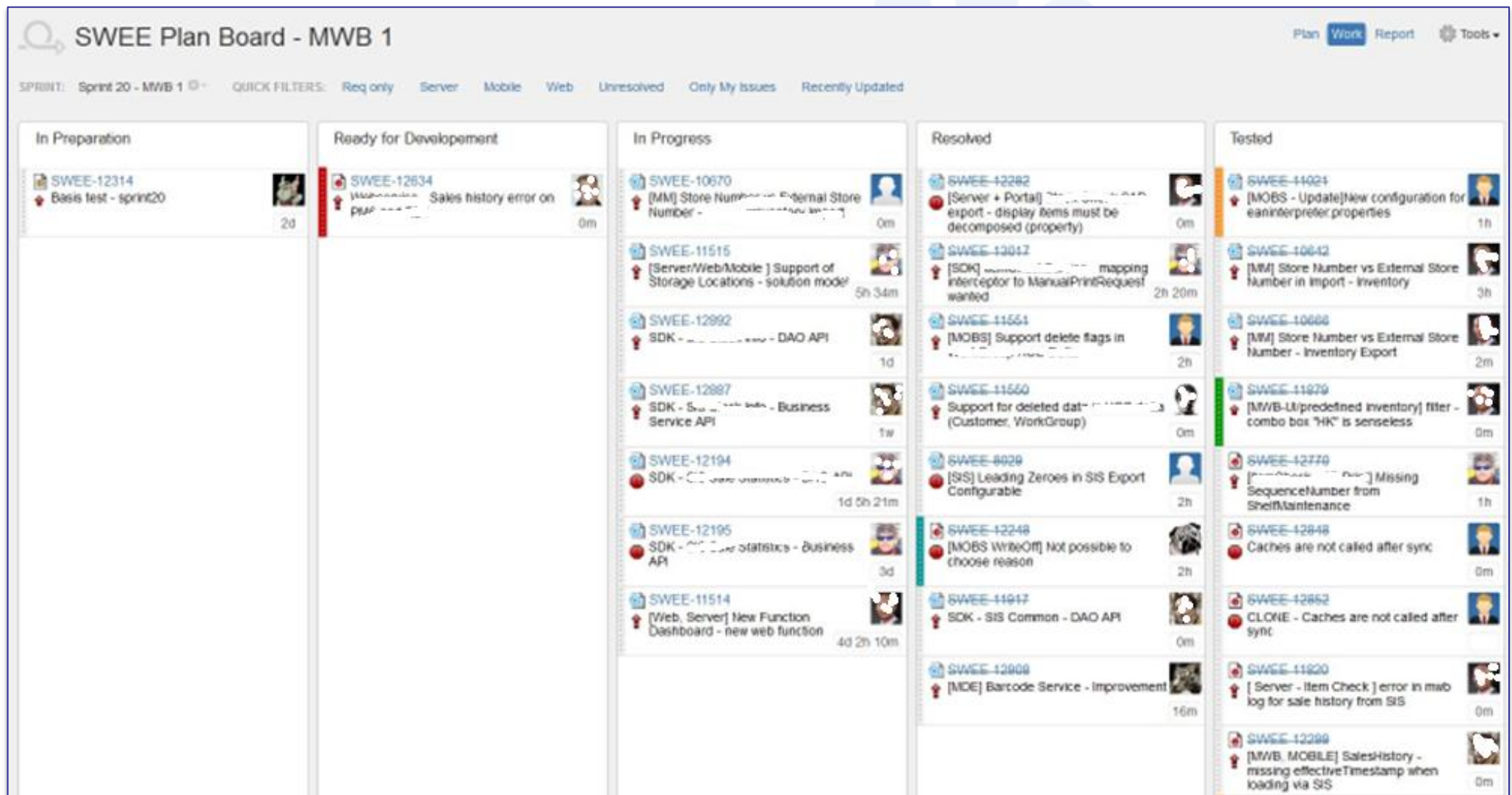
## Financial services

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

# The Sprint Backlog

- **Plan of the work** to be finished during sprint (result of sprint planning)
- **Sprint Backlog management**
  - Individuals sign up for work of their own
  - Estimated work remaining is updated daily
  - New tasks can emerge
  - If work is unclear, create large item and update (split) along the way

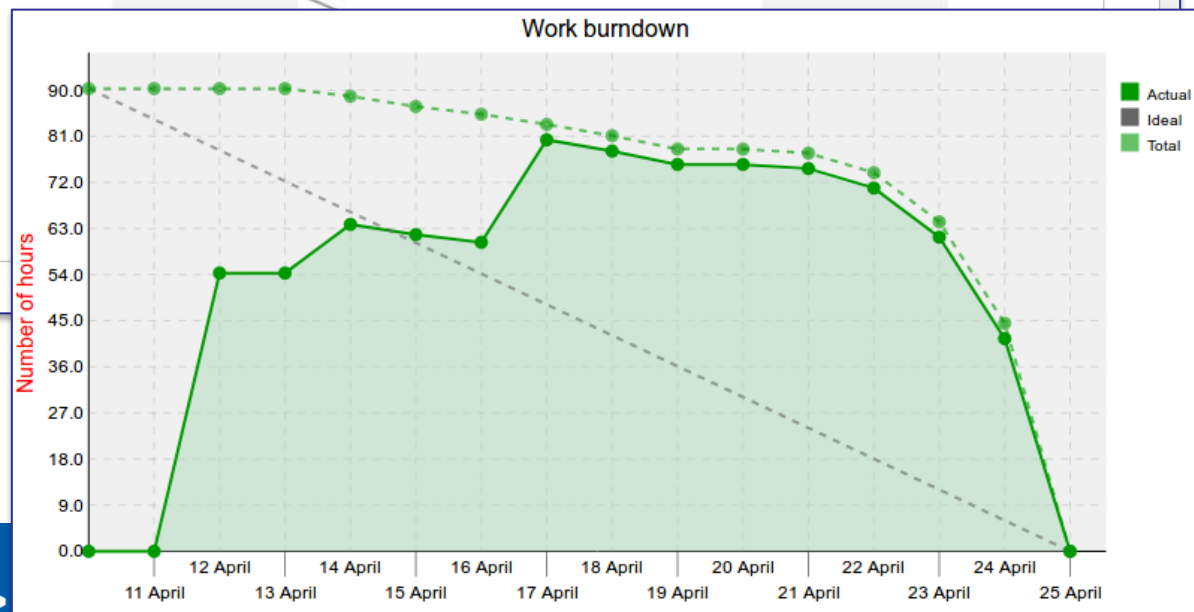
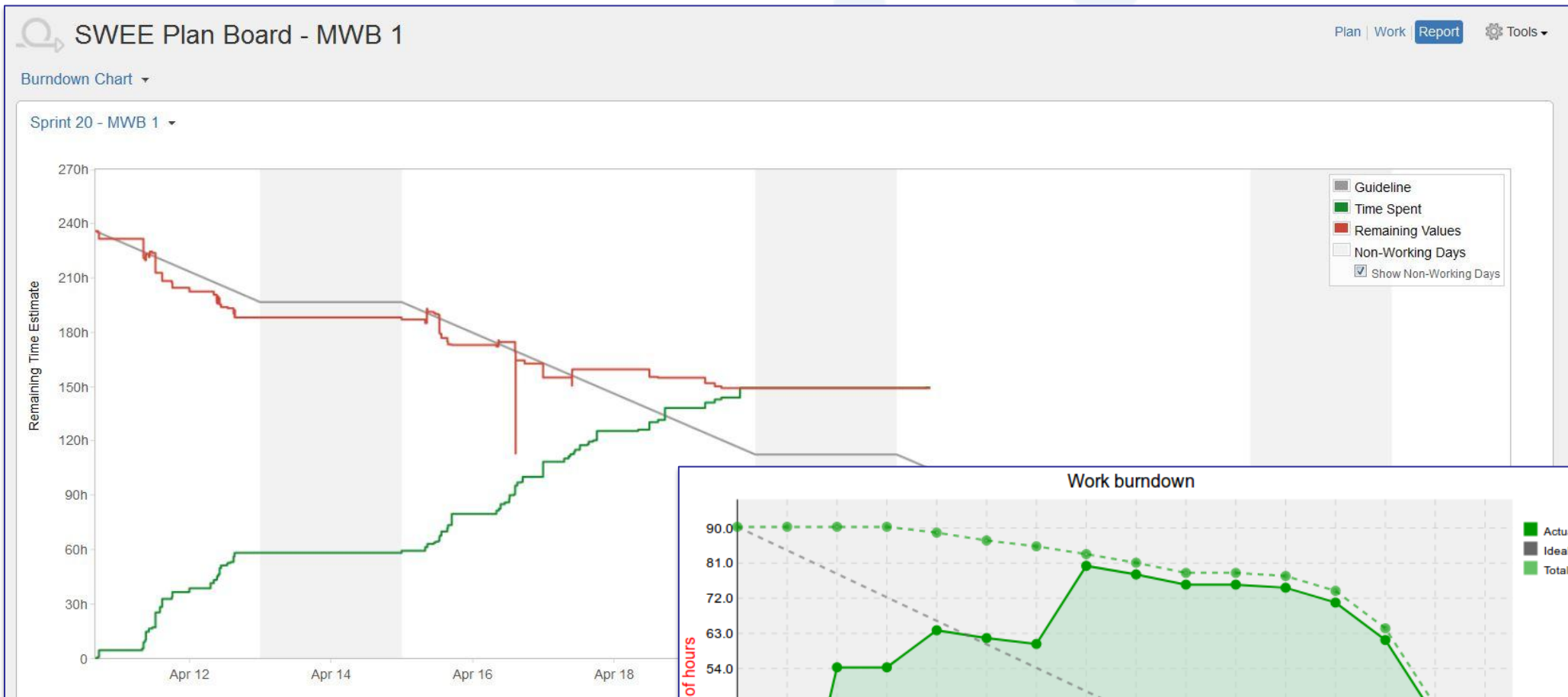
# Sprint Backlog



# Tracking progress: Burndown

- Simple visual information on progress
  - Work remaining vs time available
- „Information radiator“
- Burnup chart: work (time spent) already finished

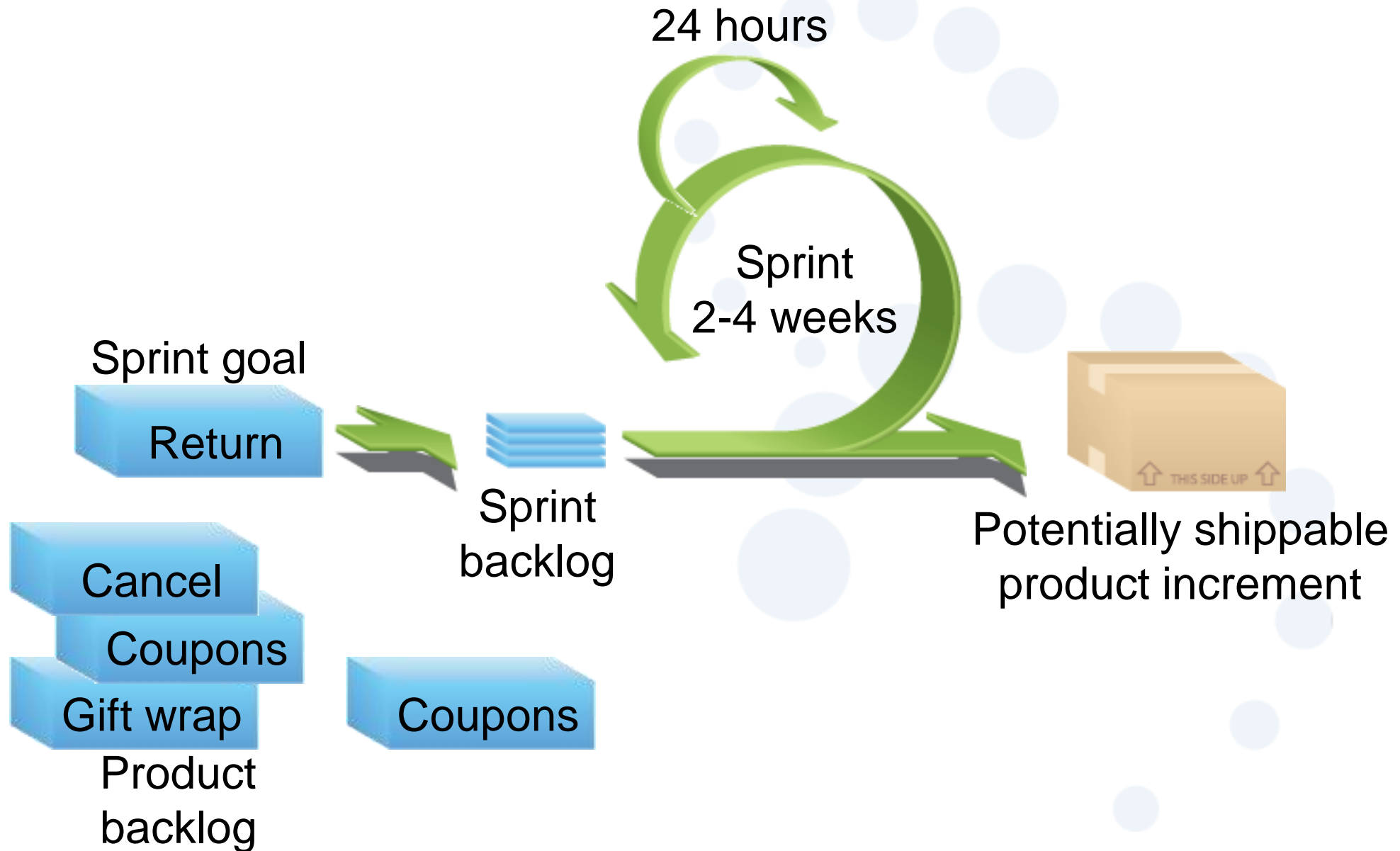
# Burndown Chart



# SUMMARY



# Scrum in a Nutshell



# Applicability of Scrum

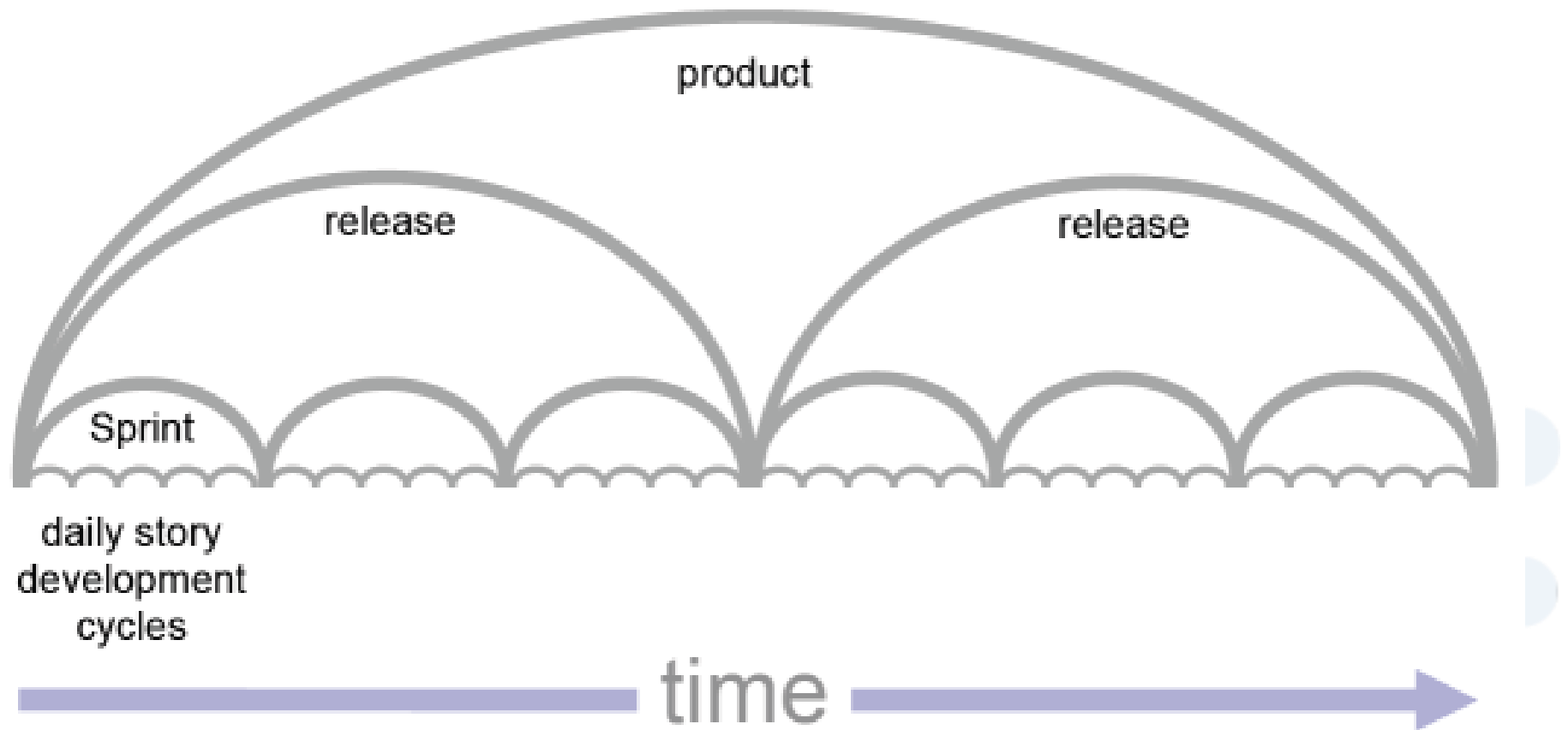
- SCRUM is a management, enhancement and maintenance methodology for an existing system or production prototype. It assumes existing design and code (...).
- “It may not apply to breakthrough projects that require a revolutionary innovation.
- “It may not apply to mammoth projects like those in the aerospace business, where the sheer project scale limits extensive face-to-face discussions.
- “It may not apply to organizations where product development is masterminded by a genius who makes the invention and hands down a well-defined set of specifications for people below to follow.” [Nonaka1986]

# Common Issues

- Pre-game, Post-game
- Architecture vs Scrum
- Reacting to Disturbances
- “ScrumBut”

# FURTHER TOPICS

# Product Planning and Scrum





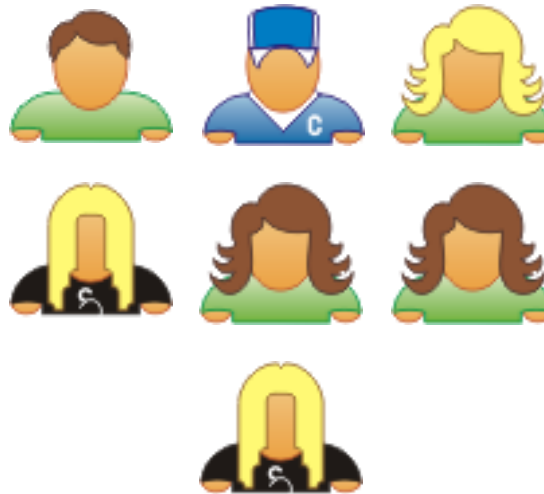
# Distributed Teams

- Not ideal
- But possible
- Backlog in online tools
- Meetings via voice/video conference
- Communicate a lot (include “small talk”)
- Document more

# Scalability

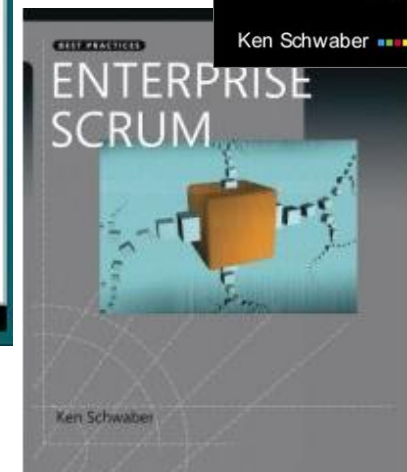
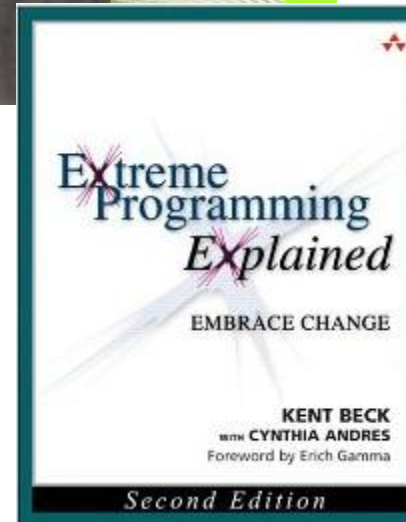
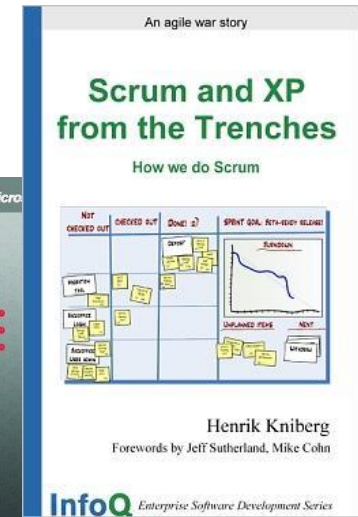
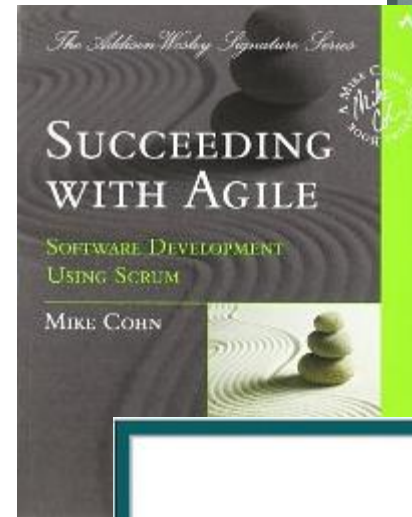
- Typical individual team is  $7 \pm 2$  people
  - Scalability comes from **teams of teams**
- Factors in scaling
  - Type of application
  - Team size
  - Team dispersion
  - Project duration
- Scrum has been used on multiple 500+ person projects

# Scaling through the Scrum of scrums



# Names and Books

- Jeff Sutherland
- Ken Schwaber
- Mike Cohn
- Craig Larman
- Henrik Kniberg



# Thank You

Presentation by:

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Premek Brada <brada@kiv.zcu.cz>