**CS250 - Final Project**

**Sprint Review and Retrospective**

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### **Sprint Review and Retrospective**

#### **Applying Roles**

Throughout the SNHU Travel project, the various roles within the Scrum-Agile team contributed significantly to the project’s success. The **Scrum Master** facilitated meetings and ensured the team adhered to Agile principles, promoting collaboration and removing obstacles. For instance, during Sprint Planning, the Scrum Master ensured user stories were properly defined and prioritized. The **Product Owner** acted as the client representative, ensuring the backlog reflected the customer’s needs and priorities. For example, their input led to the reprioritization of features that better aligned with SNHU Travel’s goals. The **Development Team**, with its cross functional expertise, worked iteratively to deliver shippable increments, such as creating a responsive user interface for the application.

#### **Completing User Stories**

The iterative nature of Scrum Agile allowed for efficient completion of user stories. For example, one user story focused on developing a feature that allowed customers to search for travel packages based on budget and destination. By breaking this into smaller tasks such as designing the UI, implementing the backend logic, and integrating APIs, the team delivered incremental updates and gathered feedback throughout the sprint. The Sprint Review provided a platform to showcase progress and make adjustments based on stakeholder input, ensuring the user story met expectations.

#### **Handling Interruptions**

Interruptions during the project were successfully managed through Agile flexibility. For instance, midway through a sprint, the client requested an additional feature to integrate reviews for travel packages. Instead of derailing progress, the team adapted by reprioritizing the backlog and adding the feature to the next sprint. Daily Scrum meetings allowed the team to discuss and plan around this change without significant delays to other tasks.

#### **Communication**

Effective communication was a cornerstone of the team’s success. Daily Scrums provided a structured environment for team members to share updates, identify blockers, and align efforts. For example, a team member flagged a delay in implementing a payment gateway integration due to unforeseen API issues. This prompted a collaborative discussion on redistributing tasks to maintain sprint goals. The open and transparent communication helped build trust and encouraged problem solving, ensuring the team worked cohesively.

#### **Organizational Tools**

Organizational tools, such as a digital Scrum board and burndown charts, played a critical role in maintaining the project’s momentum. The Scrum board tracked the status of tasks, allowing the team to visualize progress and identify bottlenecks. For example, when several tasks remained in the “In Progress” column late in the sprint, it triggered a discussion on resource allocation. The burndown chart provided insight into the sprint’s pace, enabling the team to adjust efforts proactively. Additionally, Scrum events like Sprint Retrospectives allowed the team to reflect on what worked well and identify areas for improvement.

#### **Evaluating Agile Process**

The Scrum Agile approach had both advantages and challenges during the SNHU Travel project. **Pros** included the ability to adapt to changes, deliver incremental value, and build collaboration among team members. For example, incorporating client feedback mid sprint improved the application’s user experience. However, some challenges arose, such as the initial learning curve for team members unfamiliar with Agile principles. Despite these challenges, the Agile methodology proved to be a better fit for the SNHU Travel project compared to the Waterfall approach, as it supported continuous improvement and client engagement.