

1. Scaled Agile framework is different from other agile practices.

→ It's publicly available and free to use

→ Available in a highly approachable and usable form

→ It constantly / regularly modifies / maintains most commonly used agile practices.

→ offers useful extensions to common agile practices.

→ Grounds agile practices to common agile practices

→ offers complete picture of software development

→ Visibility or transparency is more on all the levels.

→ Continues or regular feedback on quality and improvement.

3. kanban

- kanban is a visual system for managing work.
- It visualizes both the process and the actual work passing through that process
- kanban is a workflow management method designed to help us to visualize your work, maximize efficiency.
- The goal of kanban is to identify potential bottlenecks in your process and fix them, so work can flow through it cost-efficiently, at an optimal speed or throughput.

kanban principles & practices

The four foundational practices

- start with what you are doing now
- Agree to pursue incremental, evolutionary change
- Initially, respect current roles, responsibilities and job-titles.
- Encourage acts of leadership at all levels.

6 Core practices of kanban method

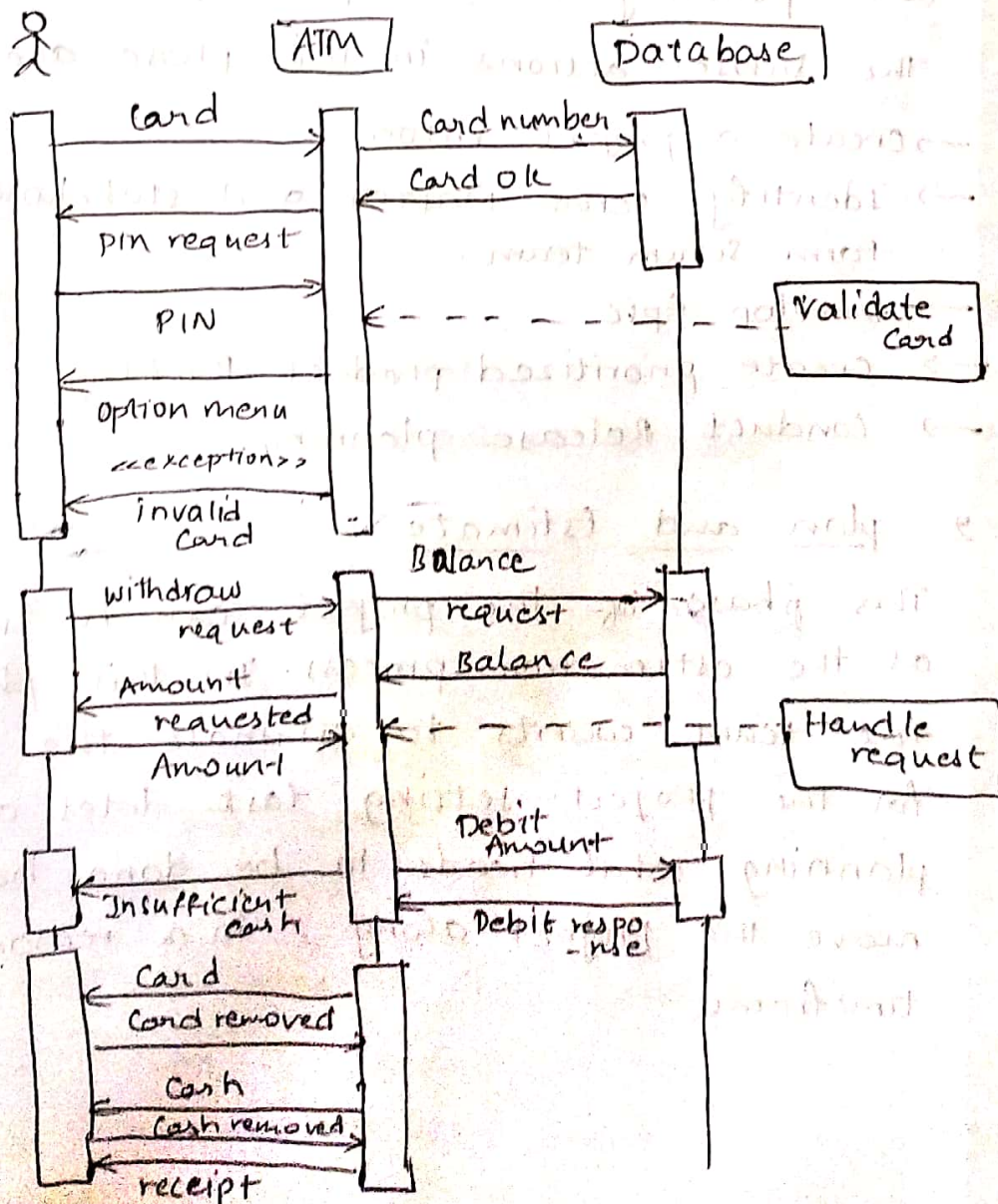
- Visualize the flow of work.
- Limit WIP (work in progress)
- Manage Flow
- Make process policies Explicit
- Implement feedback loops

→ Improve collaboratively, Evolve experimentally

positive side of kanban

- Everyone is on the same page
- Kanban reveals bottlenecks in your workflow
- Kanban brings flexibility
- Your team gets more responsive
- You focus on finishing work to boost collaboration and productivity.

5b Sequence diagram of ATM withdrawal



5a. Scrum product Methodology is a managing software development delivery, which falls in the category of agile project management

There are five phases for the Scrum project methodology and there is 19 subset in total under the five phases.

1. Initiate

During this process, the overall project plans, goals, vision, development, and basically, the overall OBJECTIVE is laid out.

Stakeholders, investment, team development and planning are the priority in this phase

The subset actions in this phase are:

- Create a project vision
- Identify scrum Master and stakeholder
Form Scrum team.
- Develop Epic
- Create prioritized product Backlog
- Conduct Release planning

2. plan and estimate

This phase of the project can be viewed as the estimation process. In this phase, the team wants to estimate the timeframe for the project. Setting task dates and planning what needs to be done helps to move the project along; in a reasonable timeframe

The subset actions in the phase are

1. create user stories
2. Approve, estimate and commit user stories.
3. Create Tasks
4. Estimate tasks.
5. Create sprint Backlog

3. Implement

This phase, as the title suggests, is all about TAKING ACTION. The overall accomplishment of this phase is to execute, execute and execute.

The subset actions in this phase are

- create Deliverables^v
- Conduct daily standup^x
- Groom prioritized product Backlog.

4. Review and Retrospect

After the project has been designed, the next thing^{that} is required is to review before it's release[^]. It is during this phase of project that one wants to find what to IMPROVE UPON or FIX.

The subset actions in this phase are

- Convene Scrum of scrums
- Demonstrate and validate sprint
- Retrospect sprint