Chada Tech Sprint Review and Retrospective

SNHU Travel Project

**Various Roles of a Scrum-Agile Team**

During my CS-250 Software Development Lifecycle course, I have learned the various roles that constitute a Scrum-Agile development team. ChadaTech, a software development company, transitioned from the traditional Waterfall methodology to Agile methodology. During this transition, my team was assigned a project for SNHU Travel, a travel agency looking to update its website and tools to attract more clients. I took on multiple roles within the Scrum-Agile team, including Product Owner, Scrum Master, Developer, and Tester, gaining a comprehensive understanding of each.

As the Product Owner, I was responsible for ensuring that the team understood and prioritized the product backlog, maximized quality, received feedback from clients, and made key project decisions. My primary task was to distinguish between stakeholder wants and needs, prioritizing the latter to create a structured product backlog. For example, I created user stories that outlined client requirements, which were then organized based on priority to facilitate the team’s workflow.

In the role of Scrum Master, I ensured that the team adhered to the Scrum framework, facilitated daily Scrum meetings, and assisted both team members and the Product Owner. The daily Scrum meetings were crucial for maintaining project momentum. Each team member discussed what they accomplished the previous day, their goals for the current day, and any obstacles they faced.

For instance, if a developer mentioned difficulties with the API integration, which we can collectively resolved by allocating additional resources.

The development team consisted of developers who worked on producing potentially releasable increments of the product. As a developer, my job was to deliver working code for review. I frequently communicated with testers and the Product Owner to clarify requirements and ensure alignment. For instance, I sent an email to the testers and the Product Owner regarding changes in the project requirements, which facilitated a productive discussion and helped clarify the changes.

As a tester, I collaborated with the team to create test cases that clarified the requirements of each backlog item. I was responsible for testing the increments and providing feedback. For instance, after receiving a new feature, I tested it for quality and functionality, ensuring it met the acceptance criteria before marking it as complete.

**SDLC and User Stories**

The Scrum-Agile approach significantly facilitated the completion of user stories. User stories, written in the format “As a <role>, I want <to be able to do something> so that <benefit>,” helped break down the project into manageable pieces. This format clarified who the requirement was aimed at, what they wanted to achieve, and why it was important. By following this format, I learned to write clear and concise user stories that outlined the priority level, importance, and acceptance criteria. This structure ensured that every team member understood the specific needs

and goals associated with each task, allowing us to efficiently allocate resources and prioritize our efforts to meet the project’s objectives.

**Project Completion and Changes in Requirements**

The Agile methodology’s adaptive approach are invaluable when project requirements changed. According to the Agile Manifesto, Agile prioritizes responding to change over following a plan. During the SNHU Travel project, the initial requirement for the “Top Five Destinations List” was to have a clickable link leading to a scrollable list of destinations. However, the requirements changed to a slideshow format. Thanks to Scrum-Agile principles, can update the test cases, user stories, and priorities accordingly, seamlessly integrating the changes into the project.

**Effective Communication**

Effective communication is crucial for the success of our Scrum-Agile team. We can utilized daily Scrum meetings and emails to maintain clear communication. For example, when the project requirements changed, I wrote an email to Christy and Brian, the Product Owner and Tester, requesting a meeting to discuss the changes. This email outlined my questions, provided potential meeting times, and ensured that they were prepared for the discussion.

**Organizational Tools and Scrum-Agile Principles**

Organizational tools and Scrum-Agile principles played a significant role in our project’s success. We used JIRA as an online information radiator, which provided constant transparency through the Scrum Board and other tools. This allowed the team to stay updated and aligned with project goals. Communication and continuous feedback were key Scrum-Agile principles that helped us ensure customer satisfaction and team success.

Scrum-Agile Approach

The Scrum-Agile approach had both pros and cons for the SNHU Travel project. One of the cons was the difficulty in estimating the project’s length due to potential changes in requirements, which could extend the project scope and affect deadlines. However, the

pros outweighed the cons. The Agile methodology’s flexibility allowed us to adapt to changes efficiently. Working closely with the team facilitated better communication and feedback, leading to higher quality work and quicker completion. The ability to incorporate changes in requirements ensured that we delivered a product that met the client’s needs.

Overall, the Scrum-Agile approach was the best choice for this project. The collaboration, feedback, and clear roles allowed team to complete the project efficiently and effectively. While different projects may require different approaches, the Scrum-Agile methodology proved to be highly effective for the SNHU Travel project, demonstrating the potential benefits of transitioning all development teams at ChadaTech to a Scrum-Agile approach.