



## Benjamin Day

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BDC Benjamin Day Consulting



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Azure DevOps Services Fundamentals

Azure DevOps Server 2020  
Fundamentals

Scrum Master Skills



On with the show.

## Assumptions

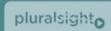
- You're technical. I'm technical.
- For today, we're talking about a fairly technical Scrum Master
  - (Don't forget the needs of the business though.)
- This talk =  
Scrum Mastering + “Getting your project started right”

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“What does the Scrum Master *do* anyway?”

pluralsight

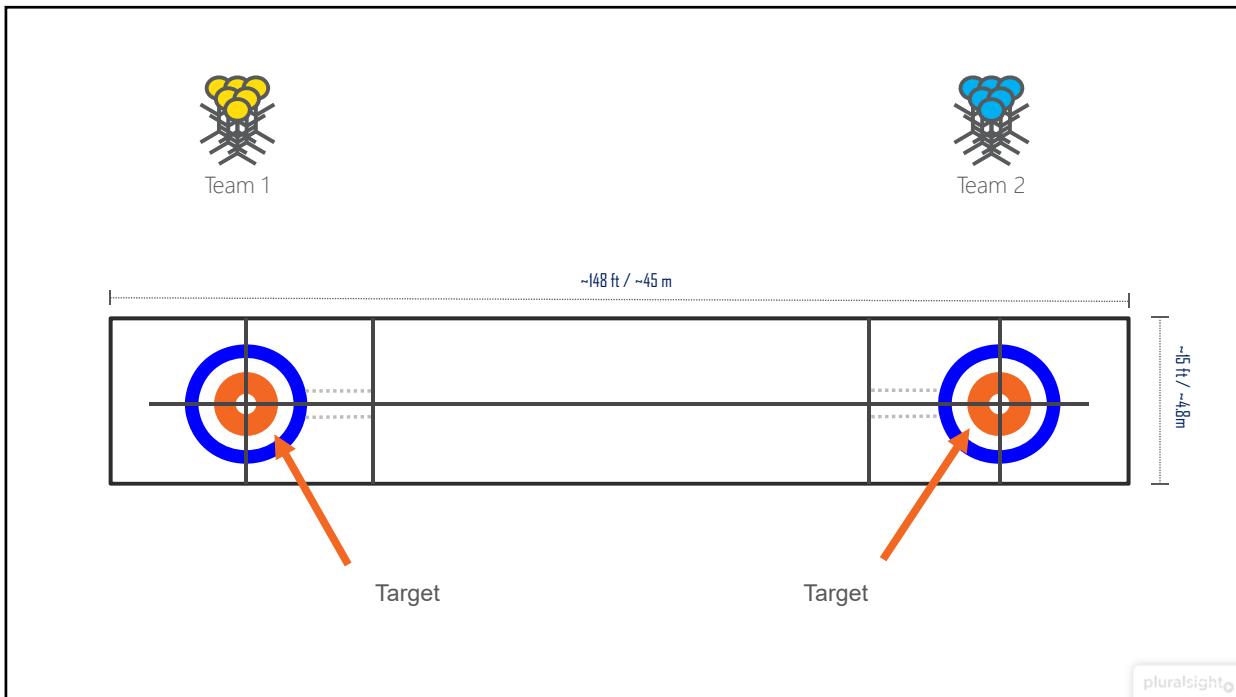
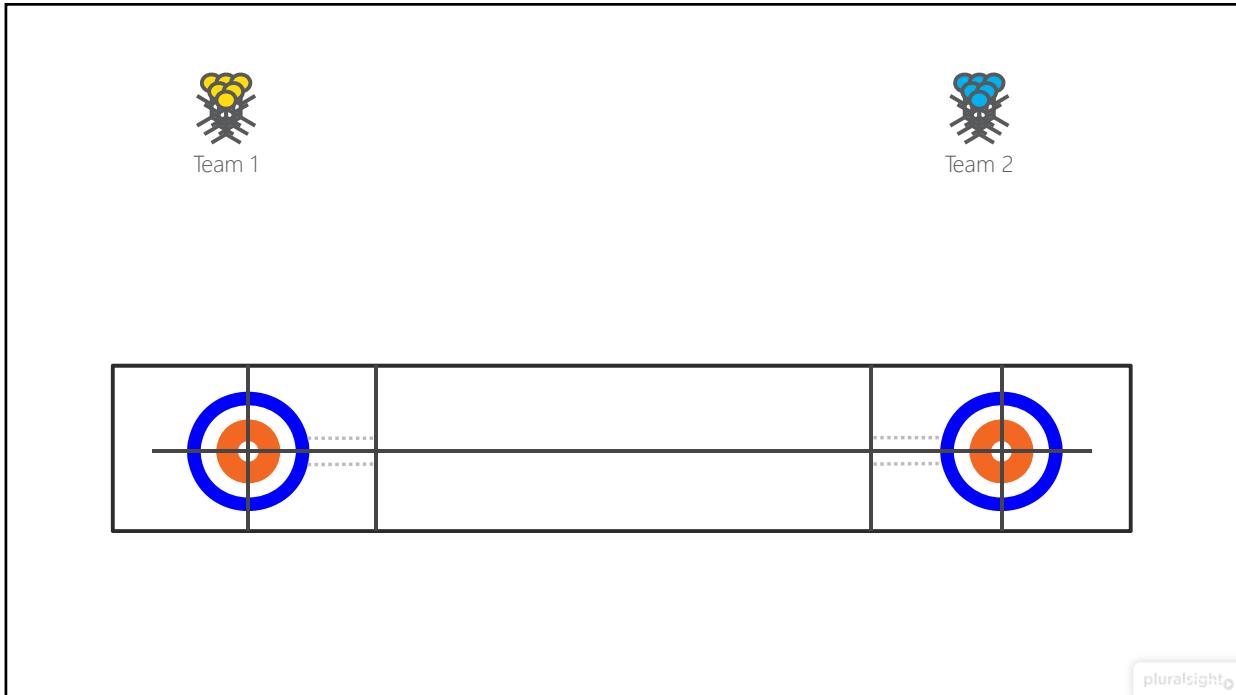
Curling.

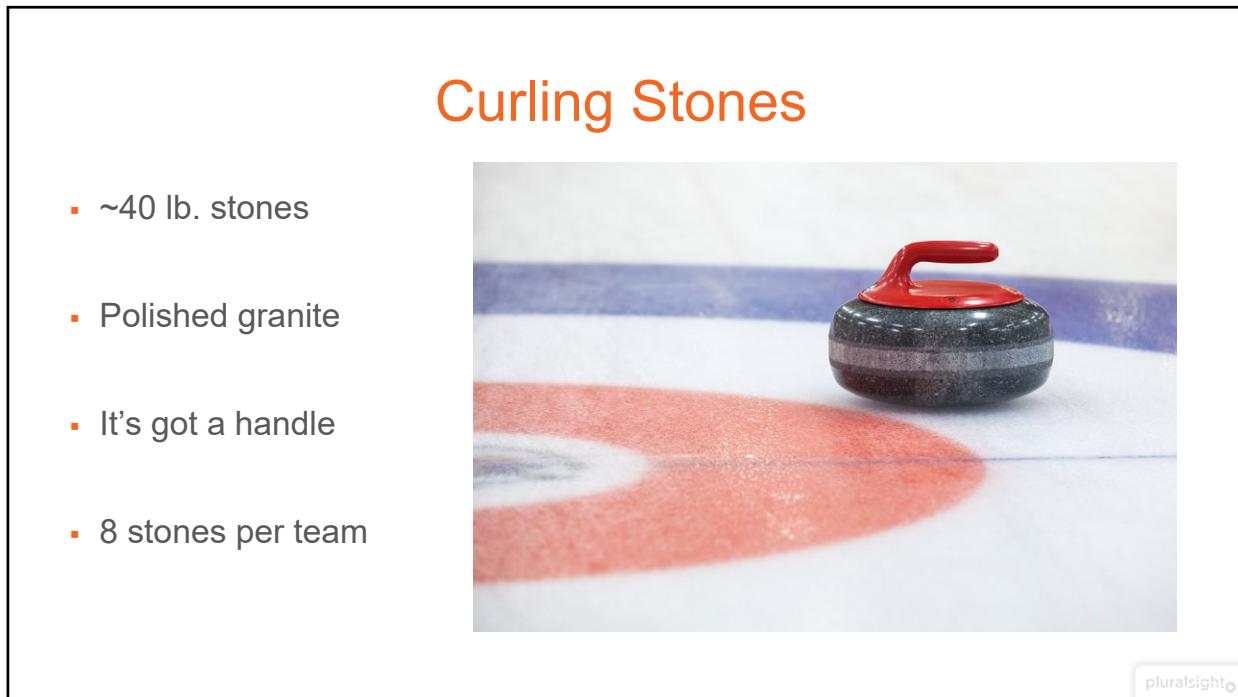
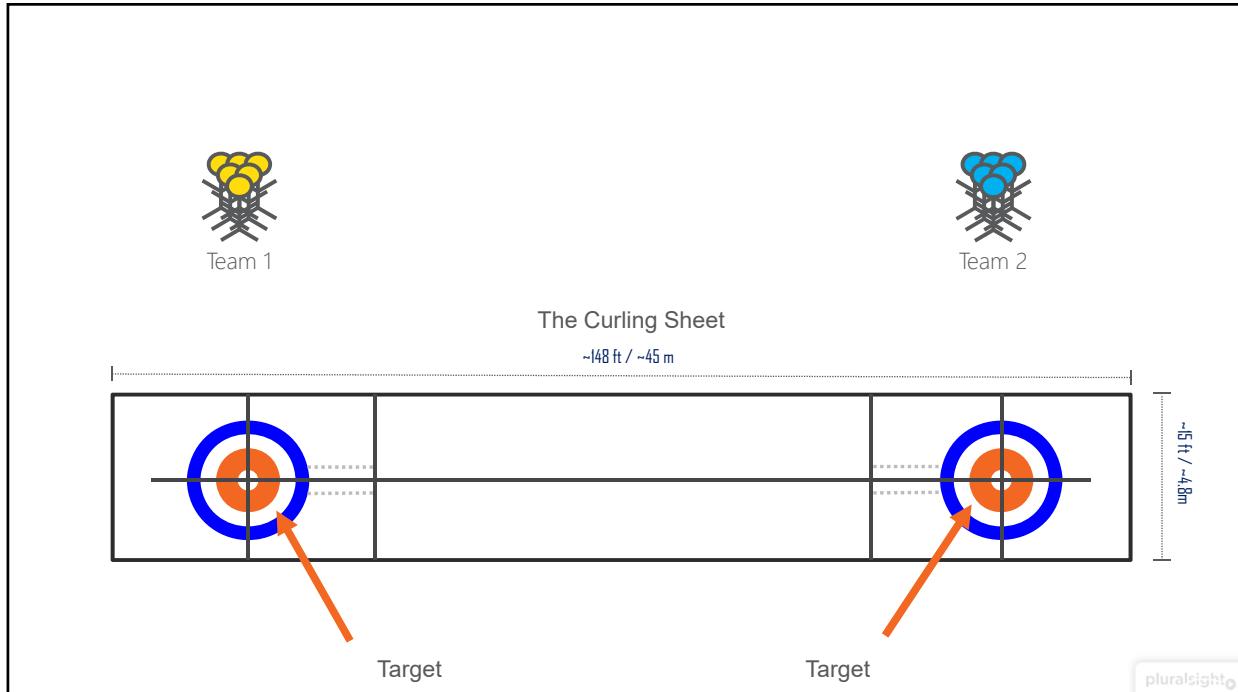


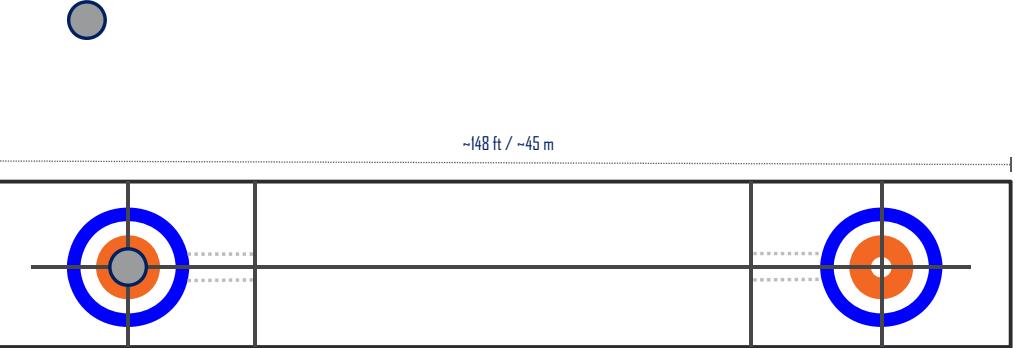
Olympic sport. Played on ice.



## Visual Studio Live! Austin 2022







The diagram illustrates a curling rink. A blue stone is shown at the top left, with a dashed line indicating its path across the ice towards two targets. The rink is marked with a grid. The distance from the stone's starting point to the first target is labeled as approximately 148 ft / 45 m. The width of the rink is labeled as approximately 15 ft / 4.8 m. The targets are circular with concentric rings, divided into four quadrants by a horizontal and vertical line.

- Get your stones as close as possible to the center of the target
- Each team takes turns
- Team with the most stones closest to the center of the target wins

Note: that stone's not to scale

pluralsight

## Throwing

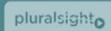
- 3 team members per throw
- Thrower
  - Stone in hand
  - Pushes off with legs
- Starts glide towards target
- Thrower has to release stone



The first photograph shows a close-up of a person's lower body in a crouched position, pushing off with their legs to glide a blue stone across the ice. The second photograph shows a wider view of a person in a black and orange jacket and pants, crouching and pushing a yellow stone across the ice towards a target. A red line on the ice indicates the path of the stone.

pluralsight

The thrower might put some spin on it...



...but once released,  
nothing can touch the stone.



After the release,  
the Sweepers take over.

pluralsight

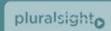
## Sweepers

- Two sweepers stay with the stone
- Guide the stone to the target



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Just to be 100% clear,  
the sweepers don't touch the stone.



“So, the brushing moves the stone?”



The brushing doesn't move the stone.  
It's already moving.



The brushing subtly adjusts the ice  
in front of it...



...and that can change the speed and direction of the stone significantly.



The sweepers – without touching it – are helping to coax and guide the stone so it lands correctly at the target.



“...and this has *what* to do with scrum mastering?



## Scrum Master is a Coach

- Scrum Master is not a management role
- Team members don't report to the Scrum Master
- Scrum Master isn't the boss



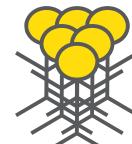
## Three Roles in Scrum



Product  
Owner



Scrum  
Master



Development  
Team

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## Three Roles in Scrum



Product  
Owner

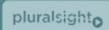
- Product Owner is as close to “a boss” as you’ll get
- Provides the vision & goal

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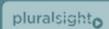
Considering the inherent bossless-ness,  
Scrum expects and relies on the team  
to self-organize.



To be successful,  
the team needs to use their creativity to deliver  
done, working software.



The team takes the Product Owner's goal  
and self-organizes to figure out how to  
deliver done, working software  
at the end of the Sprint.



The basic idea:  
Give the team their goal and  
then get out of the way.



The Scrum Master helps the team to be creative and productive.



You can't command someone to be creative.



“1...2...3...**BE CREATIVE!!!!**”



You can't tell people exactly what to do  
and also expect them to figure it out for themselves  
at the same time.



And now back to curling...



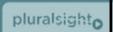
Just like the sweepers can't touch the stone...



...a successful Scrum Master doesn't command the team.



The Scrum Master guides the team and helps the team without actually giving any instructions.



- The team is the stone
- The Product Owner is the thrower
- The Scrum Master is a sweeper, guiding the team towards the goal



pluralsight

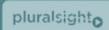
“What does the Scrum Master *do* anyway?”

pluralsight

The Scrum Master helps the team to be productive and to use their creativity in order to deliver done, working software.



The Big Lesson:  
The Scrum Master leads through influence not by command.



## What does the Scrum Master do?

- Keeper of the process
- Help the team deliver
- Argue for and defend the team
- Help the Product Owner

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## Top 10 Ways: Things to Think About

- What can you do to help your team?
- What can you do to help your product owner?
- What can you do to help yourself?
- What can you do to help your organization?
- Change your Daily Scrum

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## Here are all the things I wanted to put in this talk.

- What can you do to help your team?
  - Written Dev
  - Encourage self-organization
  - Try to help minimize the work in progress.
  - Remind them to keep talking. One major downside of Tfs is that people can sometimes think of it as an excuse to not talk.
  - Remind them about how much and how creatively you can decompose a PB
  - Emergent Architecture.
  - Remind them they don't report to you
- What can you do to help your product owner?
  - Product owner checklist <http://teamfoundationchecklist.com> by Lare Lekman
  - Remind them that they need to stay engaged and that their engagement is critical for the success of the team and the effort.
  - Remind them to plan ahead a bit and share their vision
  - Help with credibility by planning 2 to 3 sprints out
- What can you do to help yourself?
  - You can't fix everything.
  - Watch for burnout
  - Do whatever it takes to get you to believe in self-organization
- What can you do to help your organization?
  - Get them cozy with the fact that change will be coming.
  - Change of plans is a "feature" not a "bug".
  - Inoculate them so that they won't panic when change inevitably happens.
  - Question how product aligns with the faster teams. Bring work to the teams rather than bringing Teams to the work. Let the Teams stay together and focused on a single goal.
  - Help them think about sprint lengths. Sprints help scope risk. Sprints force you to pause from time to time to see where you actually are. It helps keep them from getting "overextended" or "overextended anything". Why and why not?
  - Practice explaining Story Points
  - Explain that Scrum doesn't replace the existing org structure. It is a layer on top of the existing org structure. While it probably won't change anyone's job, it might change how they perform their job.
  - Think like a data scientist <http://www.scrum.org/11-things-to-start-thinking-like-a-data-scientist/>
  - Watch out for fear. Fear is "everywhere".
- Address the QA problems.
  - What does QA do at the front side of the sprint?
    - Answer collaborate with fellow team members to ensure that everyone knows how stuff is going to be tested.
    - Basically, front-load your quality focus.
- Change your daily standup
  - Consider dumping "3 questions"
  - Consider switching who "runs" the standup
  - Watch for people being bored and/or tuning out
    - Bored people implies doing too much work and/or a wobbly sprint goal
    - Bored people implies multiple teams of 1 rather than a team of X. You have people who sit near each other rather than actual functional team.
- What is your Velocity?
  - If you don't have estimates, you can't have a velocity.
  - If you don't have a DoD, velocity is problematic.
  - If you're wobbly on DoD, your velocity is suspect.
  - Be firm on DoD. No partial credit.
- Better Retrospectives
  - Write them down. Review the results.
  - Try to walk through the sprint day by day and ask people how they felt, what was going on on this day, why is the burndown going up or down? This helps them to "remember" what was happening.
- Common Objections to Scrum
- Leading vs Coaching
- Coaching organizations
- Coaching teams
- Common objections

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## Top 10 Ways

1. What is your DoD?
2. People Skills
3. Credibility
4. What is your Sprint Goal?
5. Do less.
6. Emergent Architecture
7. Good programming & testing practices
8. "Kick it over the wall to QA"
9. Teams : Products
10. Retrospective

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## Top 10 Ways

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Definition of Done (DoD) =  
Everything it takes to say something is  
completely done.

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## What is your DoD?

- Closest thing to a “silver bullet” in Scrum
- Technical Debt will ruin you.
- Write it down.
- Review and discuss it regularly.

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“Done vs. Done Done”

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## Sample Definition of Done (DoD)

### Development / Coder

- Code is written with unit tests
- Unit tests have a minimum of 75% code coverage
- Code has been merged to Main
- Code compiles and unit tests pass when run as part of an automated build
- Database schema objects are under source control
- Database upgrade script is under control
- Code reviewed by someone other than the original author

### Testing, Deployment, Ops

- Written QA test plan
- Tested with QA test plan by someone other than the original author
- Deployed and tested in Staging environment
- Automated UI tests are written and pass
- No Severity 1 or 2 bugs
- Reviewed by Product Owner
- Passes acceptance criteria for the PBI
- Known deployment & rollback plan
- Deployment plan reviewed by Ops
- Database changes reviewed by DBAs
- Load tested
- Deployed to Production

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Do not relax your DoD.

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No partial credit...ever.

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Partial credit usually means  
Technical Debt.

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Partial Credit & Technical Debt →  
“Wobbly” Velocity

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99% of the time,  
it's a people problem.

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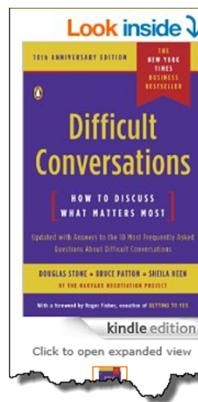
Watch for interpersonal problems.

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Here's a trick:  
“Trust your gut.”

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Consider reading  
this book.



**Difficult Conversations: How to Discuss What Matters Most** [Kindle Edition]

Douglas Stone (Author), Bruce Patton (Author), Sheila Heen (Author), Roger Fisher (Foreword)

★★★★★ (88 customer reviews)

Print List Price: \$17.00  
Kindle Price: **\$8.85**  
You Save: **\$8.15 (48%)**  
Sold by: Penguin Group (USA) LLC

- Length: 352 pages
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Formats	Amazon Price	New from	Used from
Kindle Edition	<b>\$8.85</b>	--	--
Paperback	\$17.00	\$12.92	\$7.81
		132	5943

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Want to be a super hero?  
Go see a therapist.  
(I'm not kidding.)

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## Top 10 Ways

1. What is your DoD?
2. People Skills
3. **Credibility**
4. What is your Sprint Goal?
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## 2 to 3 Sprints of Product Backlog

- Helps give the PO “room”
- Helps everyone to know what’s going on.
- Be ready to answer where a PBI (aka. “feature”) is on the backlog.
  - How many sprints out?
- Discuss your \*written\* DoD with the PO, executives, and stakeholders
  - Why is it in their best interest?

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## Fit for purpose.

- Remember that not everything is, needs to be, or should be a work of art.
- Balance “Time to Market” with “Long-term Maintenance”
- Communicate with the business in terms they understand
  - (Hint: this is probably money and resources.)

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Train everyone  
to say  
“forecast”  
rather than  
“commitment”



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## Top 10 Ways

1. What is your DoD?
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4. **What is your Sprint Goal?**
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Do you have a Sprint Goal?

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Is it easily understood and stated?

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Hint:

Your sprint goal should not be

**select \* from SprintBacklog**

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Review your Sprint Goal  
in the Daily Scrum.

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And while we're talking about  
the Daily Scrum...

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...consider dumping the  
“3 questions” format.

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Remind your team that they  
don't report to you.

BDC

Consider switching up who  
“leads” that meeting.

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Watch for people being bored  
and/or tuning out.

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Bored implies a lack of focus.

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Bored implies that people  
aren't on the same team.

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## Top 10 Ways

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Minimize work in progress.

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Put another way...  
don't try to do everything at once.

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If everyone on your team is working on  
separate PBIs,  
is the team really a team?

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Finish one thing. Then do the next thing.

- Try to craft the work so that multiple people are working on related things
- Complete that thing. Move on to the next thing.
- Try to drive stuff to DoD early.
- This ensures that you're delivering *something* in the sprint.

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Anti-pattern:  
2 days from the end of the sprint  
and nothing's DoD yet.

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## Top 10 Ways

- 1. What is your DoD?
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- 4. What is your Sprint Goal?
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- 6. ***Emergent Architecture***
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Avoid BDUF.  
(Big design up-front.)

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YAGNI.  
(You ain't gunna need it.)

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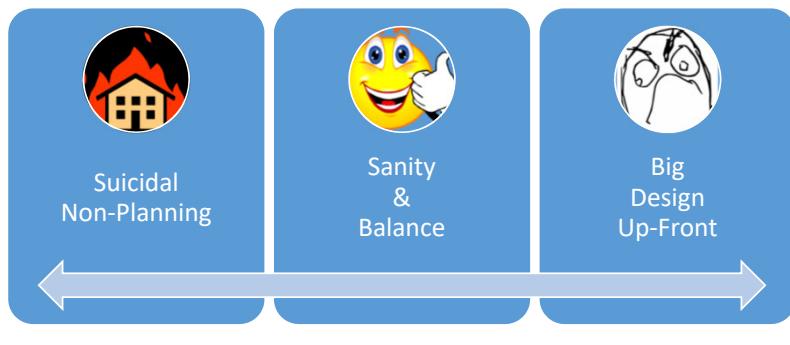
## Emergent Architecture.

- Build what you need.
- It's a spectrum.



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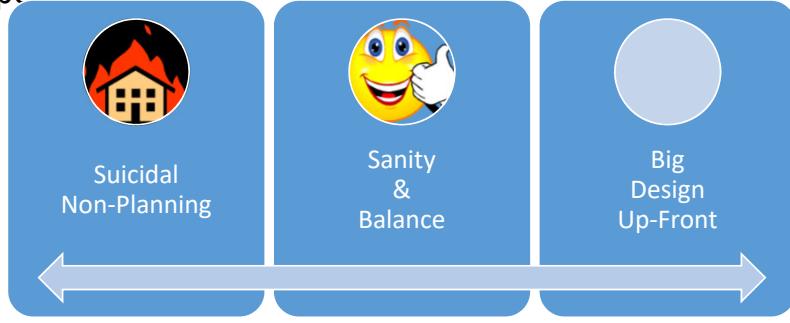
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## Emergent Architecture.

- Build what you need.
- It's a spectrum



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7. *Good programming & testing practices*
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It's a metaphysical \*certainty\*  
that you'll have to change stuff.

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You \*won't\* get your  
“requirements” right.

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Your customers  
\*will\*  
change their minds.

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Accept that  
you'll have to change.

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The Goal:  
Make refactoring painless.

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## Loose coupling.

- Code to interfaces.
- Use the Dependency Injection Pattern
  - (Pass dependencies in on the constructor.)
  - Consider an IoC Framework
- Use the Repository Pattern
- Remember Single Responsibility Principle

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## Build for Testability

- Unit test, unit test, unit test
- Unit test != Integration Test
- Test one layer at a time in isolation
- No database connections from a unit test
- Integration tests in a separate project
  - Keep yourself honest

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For the love of all things  
precious & beautiful...

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...DON'T USE A SHARED DEVELOPMENT  
DATABASE!!!!!!!



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## Visual Studio Live! Austin 2022

The screenshot shows a blog post from Benjamin Day Consulting. The header includes the logo 'BDC Benjamin Day Consulting' and the tagline 'SCRUM, TEAM FOUNDATION SERVER, AND VISUAL STUDIO BEST PRACTICES'. The navigation menu has links for HOME, BLOG (which is highlighted), TRAINING, NEWS & MEDIA, EVENTS, ABOUT, and CONTACT. A sidebar on the right features an 'MVP Microsoft Most Valuable Professional' badge and a 'RECENT' section with links to other posts. The main content discusses the dangers of shared development databases.

<http://tinyurl.com/bqextsa>

Eliminate the "works on my box" problem **\*early\***.

- Set up automated builds from the very beginning.
- If you're using TFS, use Gated Check-in builds
- Deploy your database as part of your builds.
- Run your unit tests from the builds



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8. ***“Kick it over the wall to QA”***
9. Teams : Products
10. Retrospective

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Never say  
“Kick it over the wall to QA” again.

- Us vs. Them
- QA is part of the team
- QA's work should be part of the DoD

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What does QA do at the start of a sprint?

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## Top 10 Ways

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10. Retrospective

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## How do Teams align to Products / Projects?

- Watch out for partial allocations
- Do team members have more than one Daily Scrum?
- Rather than 1 team per 1 product,  
try 1 team that supports multiple products

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## Teams to Products

- Bad
  - Billing System has a Billing Team
  - Accounting System has an Accounting Team
  - CRM system has a CRM Team
  - Website has a Website team
  - People are 50% allocated to multiple teams.

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## Teams to Products

- Better
  - Team A
    - Billing
    - Accounting
  - Team B
    - CRM
    - Website

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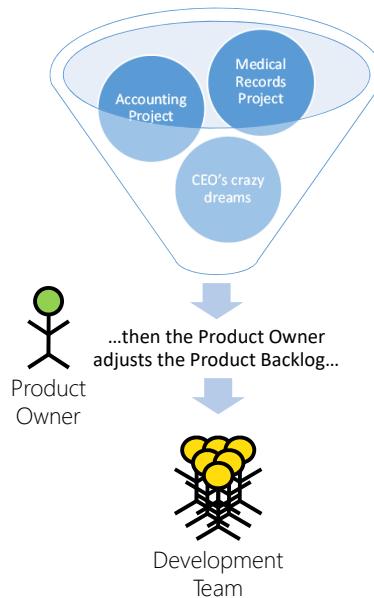
## Teams to Products

- Best
  - Team A and Team B are cross-functional
  - Either team can do tasks from Billing, Accounting, CRM, or Website

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## The Product Owner as a work funnel.

- Product Owner has to decide priority for the team
- The team can't do everything at once
- There has to be priorities
- The team isn't qualified to balance these priorities



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*Entonnoir?*

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- 10. Retrospective**

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Retrospectives are the curer of all ills.

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Retrospectives help keep problems contained to  
(hopefully) a single Sprint.

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Tip:  
Watch for unscheduled work.

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Tip:  
Get people REALLY thinking by  
trying to recreate what happened  
day by day.

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Tip:

If it gets heated, learn to say  
“Ok...and what else?”

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Tip:

Record the findings from the Retrospective

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Tip:  
Review the notes from  
previous Retrospectives.

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What can you do to help yourself?

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Watch for burnout.

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You can't fix everything.

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Do whatever it takes to get yourself  
to believe in self-organization.

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But don't let your team walk all over you.

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Some teams will use  
self-organization against you.

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“...but let’s remember here.  
This isn’t a \*&^%\$# democracy.”  
-David Starr

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How do you help the  
Product Owner?

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Remind them of how important they  
are to the success of the project.

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Remind them that they need  
to stay engaged.

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# LARElekman

Ketterän kehityksen kouluttaja ja valmentaja

## Product Owner Checklist – November 2013

**T**his brief checklist helps you remember the most important things to become a good Product Owner.

As the Product Owner you are responsible for maximizing the value of the product and the work of the Development Team. Your way of doing this may vary across organizations, Scrum Teams, and individuals. This checklist is therefore only an example.



<http://productownerchecklist.org>

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### An Example Checklist for Product Owners

Lare Lekman | Revised in November 2013 | [productownerchecklist.org](http://productownerchecklist.org)

**Product Vision**

- I have a product vision (created with customers, end users, and investors, when possible)
- I can answer to questions about the product vision and business model in a concise and meaningful way
- I have a short tagline for the product vision, for example "1,000 songs in your pocket" (so people can quickly understand what the product is about and why it's valuable)

**Stakeholders**

- I understand the needs of my stakeholders (for example customers, end users, and investors)
- I communicate regularly with my stakeholders to understand their needs and to manage expectations
- I can answer to questions about how each product backlog item will generate value for the stakeholders
- I am motivated to work as a Product Owner, and make sure I have the stakeholders' motivation
- My forecasts to stakeholders are based on development team's measured velocity or the team's capacity

**Product Backlog**

- I have a product backlog
- I have a mandate to make decisions about the product backlog
- I update the product backlog at least before each sprint planning meeting
- The product backlog items are ordered (based on value, risk, work estimates, dependencies, etc.)
- The product backlog items are clearly expressed and more detailed towards the top
- The product backlog is accessible to all scrum team members

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Any last questions?

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Thanks.

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