# **User Stories**

# **User Story Notes**

#### SWEBOK Ch. 1 section 3.2

- · Elicitation techniques:
  - · Interviewing stakeholders
  - Scenarios provide context to the elicitation of user requirements
  - Prototypes used to clarify ambiguous requirements
  - · Facilitated meetings a group of people can bring more insight into their software requirements than working individually
  - Observation learn about user tasks by immersing yourself in the environment and observing how users perform their tasks
  - User stories refers to short, high level descriptions of required functionality expressed in customer terms. Form "As a <role>, I want <goal/desire> so that <benefit>

#### SWEBOK Ch. 15 section 5.3

- · Prototype initial version of the system while it is still being designed
  - Helps designers determine the feasibility of the design
  - · Physical systems prototype may be the first fully functional version of a system or a model of the system
  - Software engineering prototypes abstract model of part of the software
  - · Good for studying the behavior of a system from a given perspective

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- · Defining stakeholder needs:
  - ConOps describes an organizations assumptions or intent in regards to a particular operation.
  - Identify the stakeholder needs through elicitation
  - · Prioritize needs using the decision management process
  - Define stakeholder needs and rationale goals, mission profile, operational scenarios, operational environment, operational deployment, performance, effectiveness, life cycle, organizational environment, user and operator characteristics

## 5 essential agile techniques to improve your requirements documentation

- · User stories represent customer requirements in a simple written way rather than in a large document
  - Drives conversations within Agile teams for planning and estimation
  - Should add value for the customer, partner, consumer, or stakeholder
- Product backlog made up of several user stories which the whole Agile team is responsible for
- Agile techniques to improve requirements documentation:
  - If user story doesn't have enough detail, attach use cases, traditional requirements, or decision tables
  - Write end to end user stories that include smaller feature sets instead of writing user stories that are split across technical boundaries
  - Use stories should be independent, negotiable, valuable, estimable, small, and testable
  - Conduct user story grooming workshops daily or weekly
  - Build prototypes to bring ideas to reality and encourage discussion.

# User Story Agile Modeling

- User story high-level definition of a requirement, containing just enough information so that developers can produce a reasonable estimate of effort
- · Writing user stories:
  - Project stakeholders write the user stories
  - Often written on index cards
  - Stories can be used to describe a variety of requirement types
  - Indicate the estimated size for each user story
  - · Stakeholders indicate the priority of each user story
  - Include a unique identifier for each user story
- Developers are responsible for estimating the effort required for each user story
- User stories throughout the agile life cycle
  - Inception create a stack of user stories
  - Construction identify new user stories, split up existing user stories if they're to larger to be implemented in a single iteration, reprioritize exiting stories, and remove stories no longer in scope

- · Transition sometimes but not very often new user stories are identified
- Epics large user stories that are too big to implement in a single iteration and need to be broken into smaller user stories. Typically lower priority user stories.
- · Theme collection of related user stories

### User Stories Atlassian

- User story informal, general explanation of a software feature written from the perspective of the end user. Used to articulate how a software feature will provide value to the customer
  - · User stories are a core component of an agile program that provide a user-focused framework for daily work.
  - User stories are an end goal expressed from the users perspective
  - · Used to articulate how a peice of work will deliver value back to the customer
  - In scrum user stories are added to sprints
  - Kanban teams pull user stories into their backlog and run them through their workflow
  - Stories keep the focus on the user, enable collaboration, drive creative soltuions, and create momentum
- · Writing a user story
  - Story is "done" when user can complete outlined task
  - · Decide which steps need to be completed and who is responsible for them
  - Create user personas
  - · Order steps write a story for each step
  - Listen to feedback from users
- Template for user story: "As a [persona], I [want to], [so that]."
  - · As a [persona] who are we building this for
  - "Wants to" describing their intent
  - "So that" how does their desire to do something fit into their bigger picture

#### Issues Tutorial Atlassian

- Teams use issues in Jira to track individual pieces of work that must be completed
- Sub-tasks issues can have sub-tasks to split an issue into smaller chunks, allow various aspects of an issue to be assigned to different people, or to create a to-do for an issue
- · Estimating issues use estimates to work out how long it will take to deliver portions of the backlog
- Story points measure the complexity of one issue relative to others
- · Ranking issues in priority order allows the team to see which issues they'll be working on next
- Flagging an issue if you're working on a task and realize you can't finish it you can flag it so that another team member can help

## **User Stories**

An informal and general explanation of a software feature written from the perspective of the end user. They are used to articulate how a software feature will provide value to the customer. General format of a user stories is "As a <role>, I want <goal/desire> so that <benefit>."

Deceription

Key	Summary	Description	Т	Р
AA-27	As a scheduling agent, I want to be able to add data to a blank trip so it can be assigned to someone			*
AA-26	As a flight attendant, I want to be able to post my trip so that another flight attendant can pick it up			=
AA-25	As a pilot, I want to be able to post my trip so that another pilot can pick it up			~
AA-24	As a flight attendant, I want to be able to pick up a trip from another flight attendant so that I can work more hours			~
AA-23	As a pilot, I want to be able to pick up a trip from another pilot so that I can work more hours			~
AA-22	As a flight attendant, I want to trade a trip with another flight attendant so that I can have flexibility in my schedule			~
AA-21	As a flight attendant, I want to request to have a trip added to my schedule so that I can pick which trip I want			=
AA-20	As a flight attendant, I want to request vacation time so that I will have set dates off of work			~
AA-19	As a pilot, I want to request vacation time so that I will have set dates off of work			~
AA-18	As a scheduling agent, I want to be able to log in to the scheduling software so that I can add, remove, or edit a trip			*
AA-17	As a pilot, I want to be able to trade a trip with another pilot so that I can have flexibility in my schedule			~

AA-16	As a flight attendant, I want to log in to the schedule portal so that I can see my schedule	^
AA-15	As a pilot, I want to log in to the schedule portal so that I can see my schedule	^
AA-14	As a scheduling agent, I want to create a new trip so that it can be assigned to an employee	*
AA-13	As a scheduling agent, I want to be able to asign a trip to an employee so that I can create their schedule	*
AA-12	As a scheduling agent, I want to remove a trip from an employee so that I can edit their schedule	^
AA-11	As a pilot, I want to request to have a trip added to my schedule so that I can pick which trip I want.	=
AA-2	Document business rules	=

18 issues