Caltech | Center for Technology & Management Education

Full Stack Java Developer

Agile

Scrum Terms and Artifacts

Learning Objectives

By the end of this lesson, you will be able to:

◉ Understand the user stories

◉ Create an informal and short description of the users

◉ List the steps to create compelling user stories

◉ Prioritize the product and sprint backlogs

Learning Objectives

By the end of this lesson, you will be able to:

◉ Create working agreements that help to set short rules

◉ Identify the components of working agreements

◉ Understand the concept of DoD and the checklist

A Day in the Life of a Full Stack Developer

As an Agile Scrum Master in your organization, you are given a new project of application development. You have the product manager and the development team with you. You are supposed to plan the project release and do the sprint planning for the same. The application has multiple modules which are of different levels of complexity.

However, since the team is new to Agile, they are not sure of how to calculate the complexity value. You need to explain to them the concept of user stories and how the planning works so that they can understand and decide on the story points.

You also need to guide them on how the sprint review, product backlog, and other review meeting work and how are they supposed to plan for it. To do so, you will go through all such concepts in this lesson.

User Stories

User Stories

In Agile, user stories are informal, short descriptions.

It specifies how the users use a product to meet their requirements.

User Stories

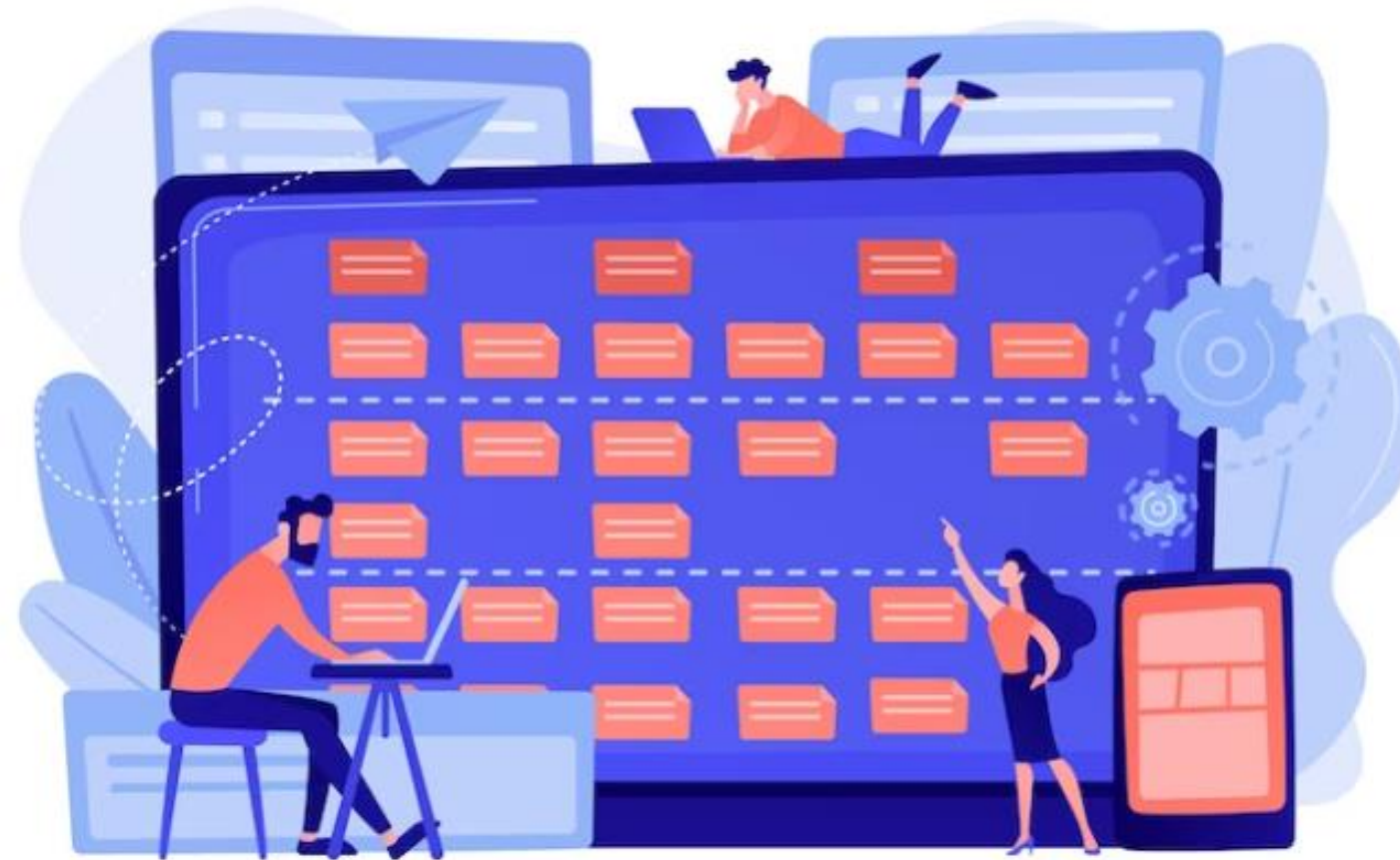User stories follow the role-feature-benefit pattern that is:

As a [type of user]

I want [an action]

User Stories

User stories are a handy tool, providing incremental development in Agile's smallest work unit.
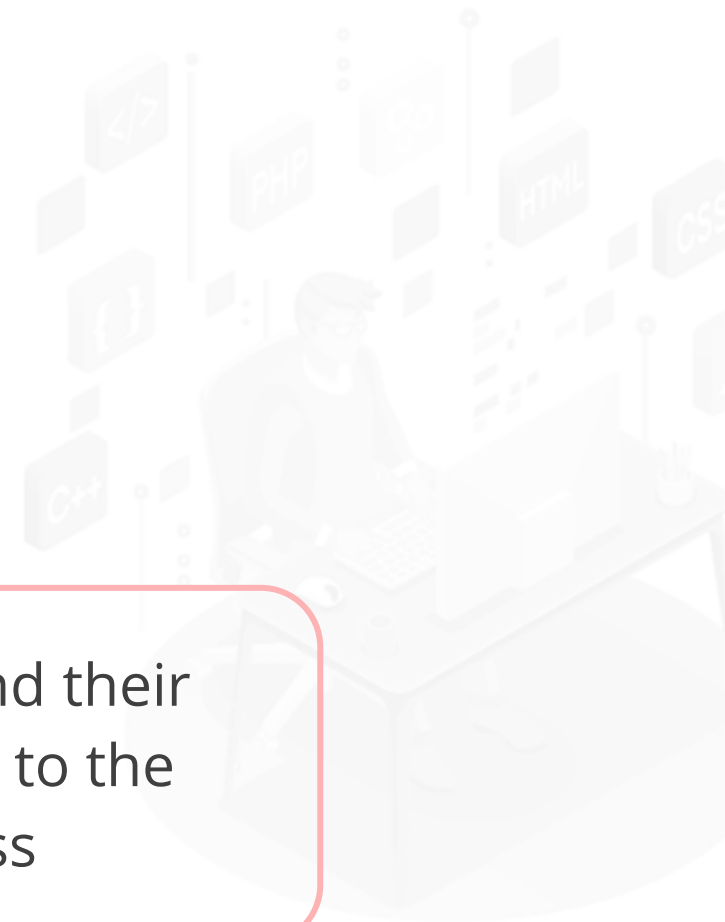
Benefits of User Stories

User stories helps:

To provide input to the team about the creation of product

To put users at the centre of the conversation

To understand their contribution to the business

Characteristics of User Stories

Characteristics of user stories are:

Independent entities — 1

Negotiable — 2

3 — Valuable to the customer

5 — Testable

4 — Smaller

Creating User Stories

Problem Statement:

Create user stories for your project

Assisted Practice: Guidelines

Steps to create user stories are:

1. Navigate to Jira
2. Create user stories

Writing User Stories
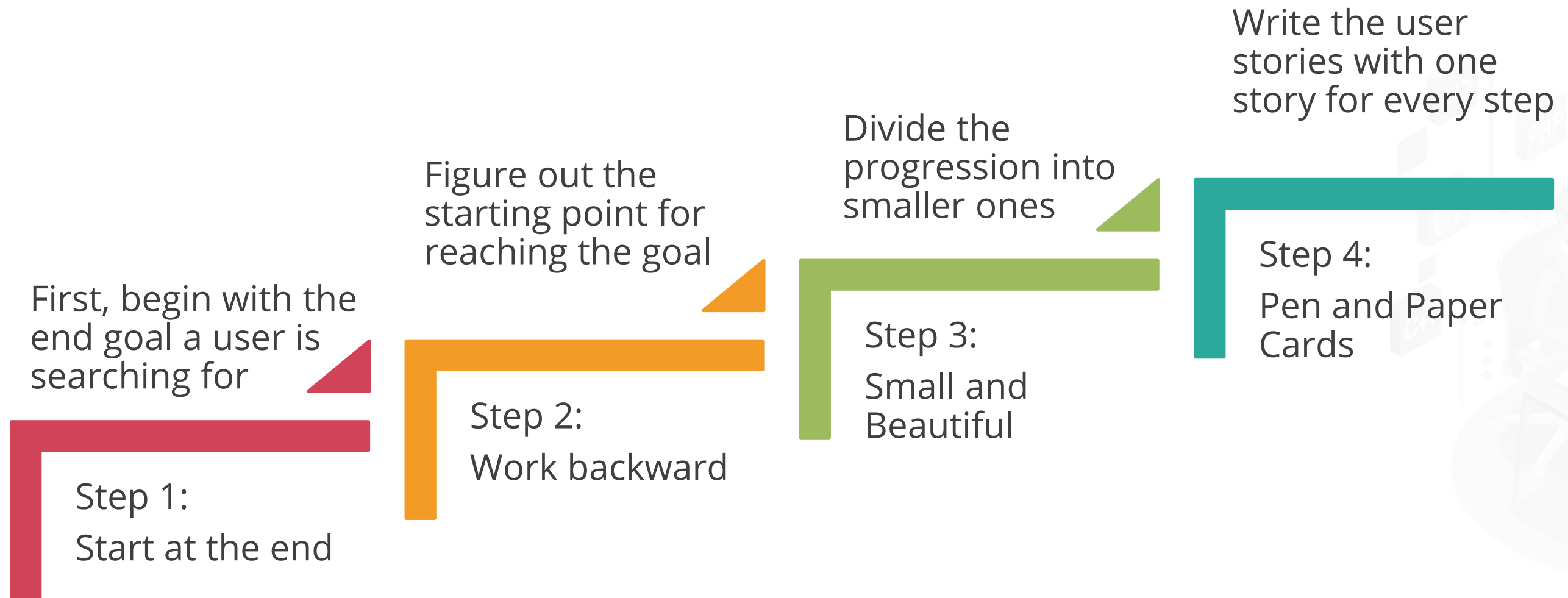
Writing User Stories

Steps to write user stories are:

Write the user stories with one story for every step

Divide the progression into smaller ones

Figure out the starting point for reaching the goal

Step 4:
Pen and Paper Cards

First, begin with the end goal a user is searching for

Step 3:
Small and Beautiful

Step 2:
Work backward

Step 1:
Start at the end

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Product Backlog and Sprint Backlog

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Product Backlog and Sprint Backlog

The Product Backlog is not an essential assignment list.

A successful product build-up separates complex things into a progression of steps.

Product Backlog and Sprint Backlog

The span of time helps the team to realize when to begin and complete an errand.

Product Backlog and Sprint Backlog

Adaptability is critical.

The product backlog is not settled forever.

The undertaking curves or breaks.

Product Backlog and Sprint Backlog

After completing the assignment, old things are eliminated, and new ones are added.

Product Backlog and Sprint Backlog

Sprint backlog is a subset of the product excess tasks.

Product Backlog

Sprint backlog

Product Backlog and Sprint Backlog

The product backlog contains those things that can be finished during each light-footed run.

The piecemeal method is employed to work on many errands on the product excess.

Product Backlog and Sprint Backlog

Sprint accumulation fills in the intricacy and length of a perplexing undertaking.

Incomplete tasks are added to the product accumulation and picked up in the next Sprint.

Working Agreements

Working Agreements

Help set up reasonable, acceptable conduct and correspondence between all stakeholders

A short set of rules made by the team and for the team

Involve numerous singular arrangements for every subject or issue

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Working Agreements

Qualities of effective work agreements are:

01	Public and visible
02	Collaborative
03	Not imposed by anyone

04	Small and easy to remember
05	Updated frequently
06	Consequential

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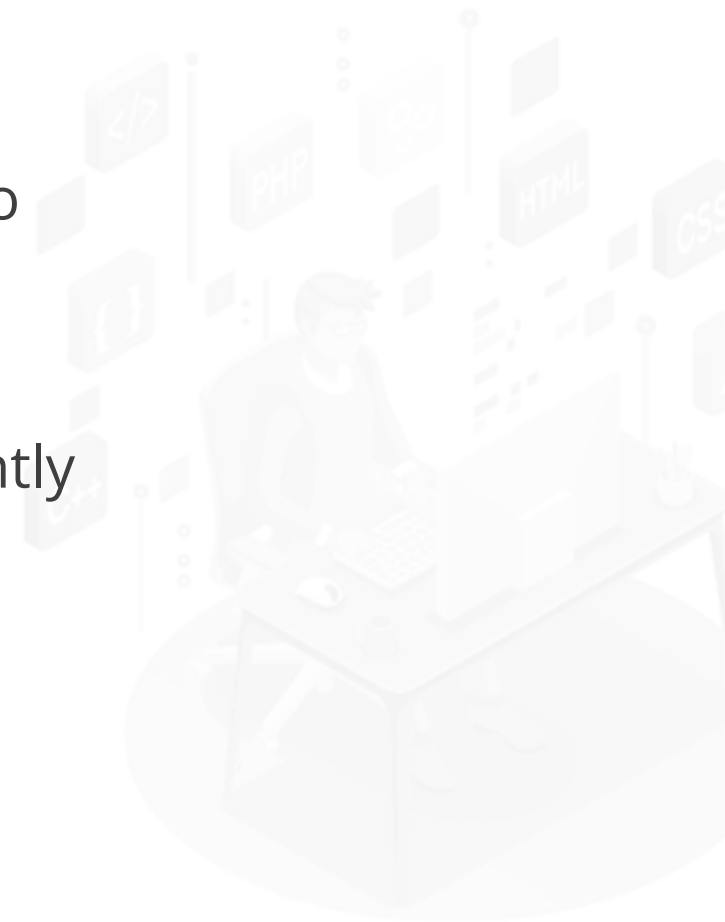
TECHNOLOGY

Done and Ready

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Done and Ready

DoD helps the team to acknowledge that the project is of prime importance.
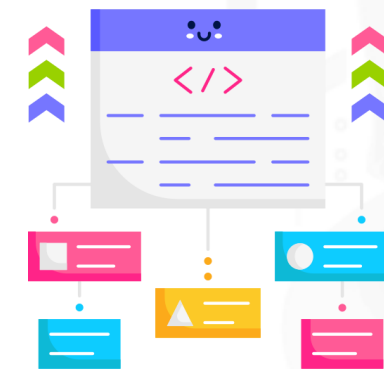
Parameters for planning list are based on the teams:

History

Capabilities

Framework

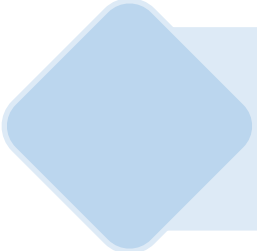# Done and Ready

Examples of DoD are:

Writing and passing unit tests

Updating project documentation

Building perfect and error-free projects

Reviewing features shared by the product owner

Deploying the project for testing

Testing the feature against acceptance criteria

Performing Q&A sessions and resolving the problems

Done and Ready

DOR refers to a criterion that is crucial for any project.

Example: Writing performance criteria for a task is crucial.

Done and Ready

Ready is just a checklist of criteria.

The team and the client should fulfil these criteria to complete the project successfully.

Done and Ready

Examples of ready include:

1 Having defined, feasible, testable, and straightforward user stories

2 Recognizing the dependencies of a user story

3 Writing the acceptance criteria of a user story

4 Estimating the performance and efforts of the team

5 Defining at least one acceptance criterion for every user story

Done

Problem Statement:

You are required to setup a project in Jira.

Assisted Practice: Guidelines

Steps to work with Jira are:

1. Login to Jira
2. Create a project

Key Takeaways

◉ In Agile, user stories are informal, short descriptions.

◉ Sprint backlog is a subset of the product excess tasks.

◉ DoD helps the team to acknowledge that the project is of prime importance.

◉ DOR refers to a criterion that is crucial for any project.

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Thank You