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Sprint Review and Retrospective

Various roles on my Scrum-Agile Team specifically contributed to the success of a project, which included the Product Owner, Scrum Master, and the Development Team. The Product Owner plays a critical role in prioritizing the product backlog, for example during the SNHU Travel project, the Product Owner identified the need for a booking system and prioritized it as a top feature. This made sure that the highest priorities were developed first. Secondly, the Scrum Master had organized daily stand-ups and sprint planning meetings. Whenever the team had faced any issues, the Scrum Master had planned with the other teams to keep the project on track. Lastly, the Development Team was to deliver the product, with increments. For example, when the team had implemented the updated slideshow for the new topic of travel packages that had been changed during.

Each sprint focused on completing specific user stories. For example, in one sprint, the team completed user stories related to the function and the user interface of the filter, and menus. The clear sprint goals helped keep the team on track. And the user story for integrating the top 5 list was prioritized, having this user story fully functional, and tested at the end of the sprint.

During the SNHU Travel project, there had been a major change with the topic of the travel packages. As everything is done in sprints, we were able to re-prioritize the backlog without redoing the entire project. The regular sprint reviews provided opportunities to adjust the priorities based on any new information or obstacles. This ensured that the project remained aligned with any changing requirements and the stakeholders’ needs.

Daily stand-up meetings helped the team members by discussing progress, challenges, and the next steps. For example, when one asked if the product owner was to attend all the meetings, as usually they had gone, but that time they had not attended, as they had a question for them. The Scrum Master had then explained during the stand-up they would bring it up later as it was getting off topic. Sprint reviews allowed the stakeholders to provide any feedback on the completed work by the development team. The retrospectives helped the team reflect on what had gone well and what could have been improved for future projects/developments.

The Scrum board helped visualize the progress and manage the tasks effectively. The board also allowed the team members to see the status of user stories and tasks, keeping everyone updated and on the same page. The burndown charts tracked progress towards sprint goals. This tool was effective in tracking the remaining work and prediction of meeting sprint deadlines. Then JIRA was used for managing the product backlog, sprint planning, and tracking issues.

The pros of using the Scrum-Agile approach include flexibility, transparency, and continuous improvement. Flexibility had allowed us to adapt to any changes by feedback, and or obstacles. Transparency provided us with regular updates and reviews, ensuring all stakeholders are informed. Continuous improvement included frequent retrospectives that had promoted refinement of the processes and practices. Now the cons of using the Scrum-Agile approach include frequent changes to the backlog which could lead to a larger project than originally planned.

The Scrum-Agile approach was perfect for the SNHU Travel project. The iteratives allowed us to make incremental steps of the travel packages, allowing us to adapt to any changes efficiently. Also, having the ability to respond to user feedback and installing those new features effectively in a timely manner made Scrum-Agile a good choice for this project.