Introduction to Agile and Scrum

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COMS 309 - Software Development Practices

Purpose

- Intro to Agile and Scrum

- Prepare you for the industry

- Questions and answers

Overview

- Intro to Agile
- Waterfall vs. Agile
- Intro to Scrum
- Scrum Team
- Scrum Events
- Scrum Artifacts
- Q & A

About Me

- Independent software consultant
- 14 years of professional experience
- Data-driven desktop, server, and web apps
  - Web-based GIS data warehouse
  - Energy data ETL application
  - Global data management system
  - Intelligent lighting control systems

Education

- BS in Computer Science
- BA in Philosophy
    - Minor in Economics
    - Focus on Artificial Intelligence and Machine Learning
- AS in MIS
- AS in Business Administration

IOWA STATE UNIVERSITY
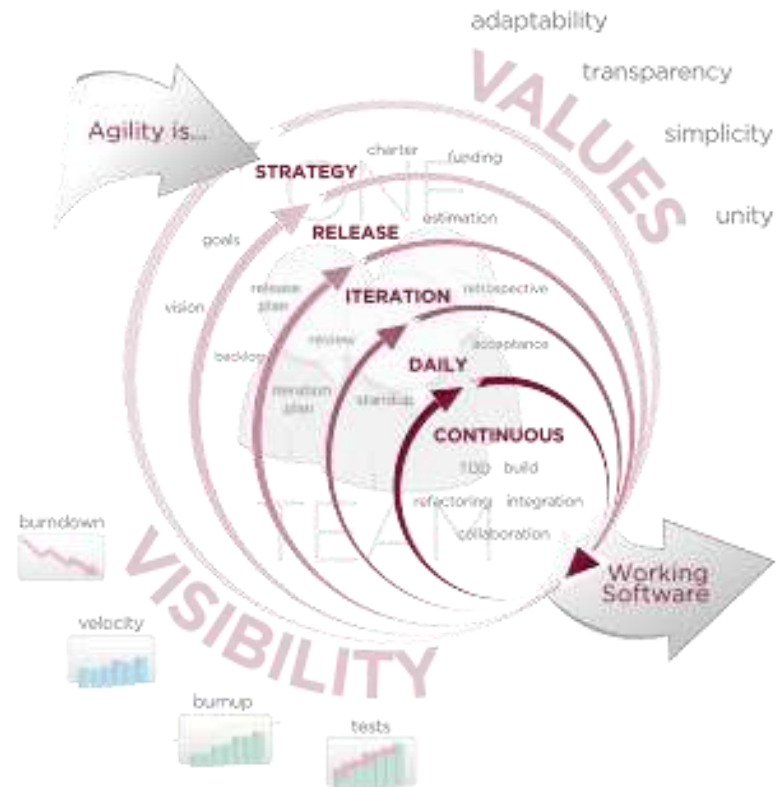
DMACC
DES MOINES AREA
COMMUNITY COLLEGE

About Me

- Agile coaching and mentoring
- Regular public speaking
- Open-source software

Introduction to Agile

What is Agile?

- Started with the Agile Manifesto
  - 4 value propositions
  - 12 principles
- Common set of practices across several methodologies

Source: Wikipedia

What is Agile?

Agile is *not*:

- A software development methodology itself

- A silver bullet for all your software woes

Source: http://www.best-story.net/userfiles/silver-bullets.jpg

Agile Values

- Individuals and interactions
  - over processes and tools
- Working software
  - over comprehensive documentation
- Customer collaboration
  - over contract negotiation
- Responding to change
  - over following a plan

Source: http://agilemanifesto.org/
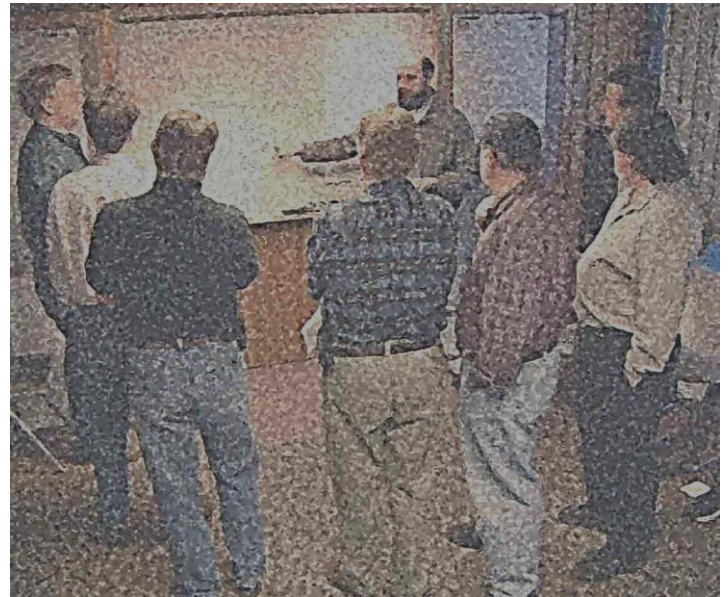
12 Principles of Agile

1. Continuous delivery of value
2. Embrace changing requirements
3. Frequent deployment
4. Customer collaboration
5. Motivated individuals
6. Face-to-face conversation

12 Principles of Agile

7. Working software as measure of progress

8. Sustainable development

9. Technical excellence

10. Simplicity

11. Self-organization

12. Continuous improvement

Agile Methodologies

- Scrum
- XP
- Kanban
- Lean
- And many more...

Scrum

- Small teams
- Three roles
- Product backlog
- Sprints
- Daily stand-up

Source: http://blogs.independent.co.uk/wp-content/
uploads/2011/09/scrum1.jpg
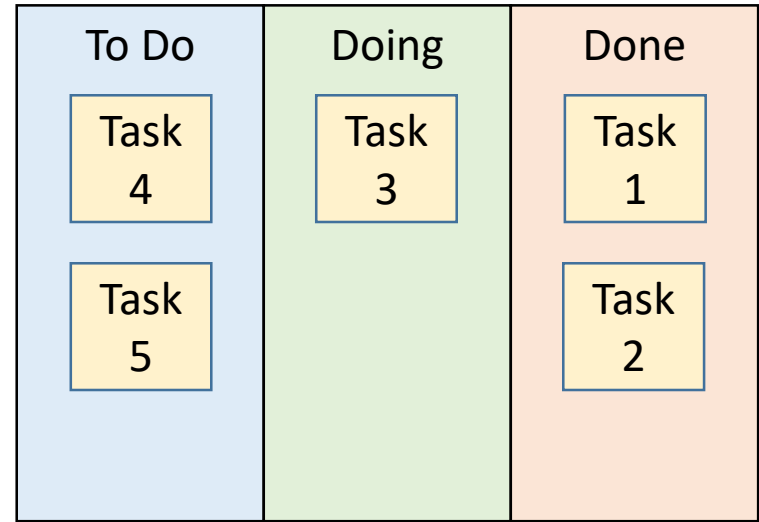
Extreme Programming (XP)

- Small teams
- Customer representative
- Iterative development
- User stories
- Many practices
  - Pair programming
  - Test-driven development
  - Continuous Refactoring

Source: http://static.caloriecount.about.com/images/
medium/doritos-extreme-tortilla-chips-29310.jpg

Kanban

- Visualize the workflow
- Limit work-in-progress
- Manage flow
- Feedback loops

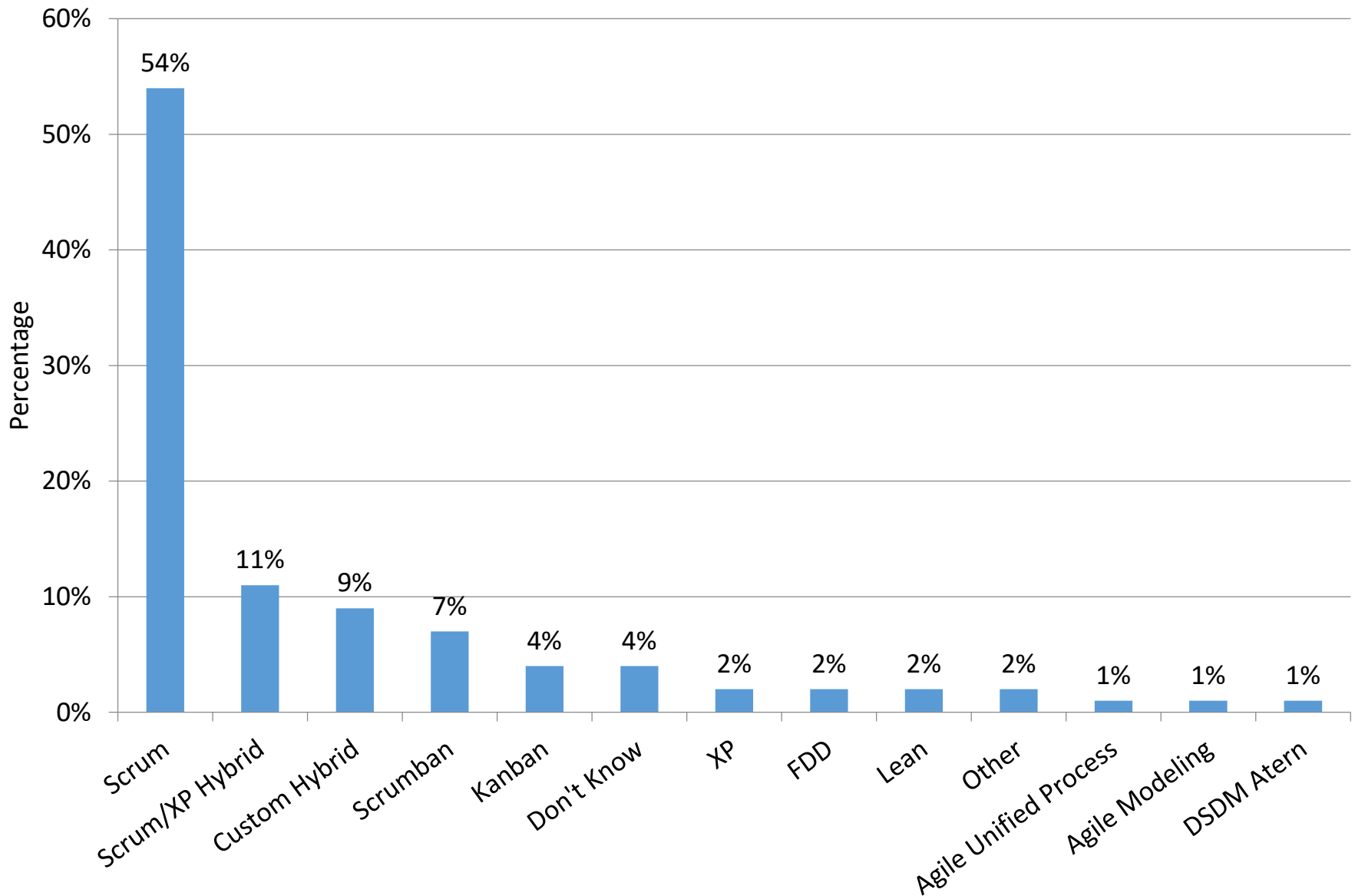| To Do	Doing	Done
Task 4	Task 3	Task 1
Task 5		Task 2

Lean

- Eliminate waste

- Focus on value

- Reduce inventory and cycle times

- Continuous process improvement

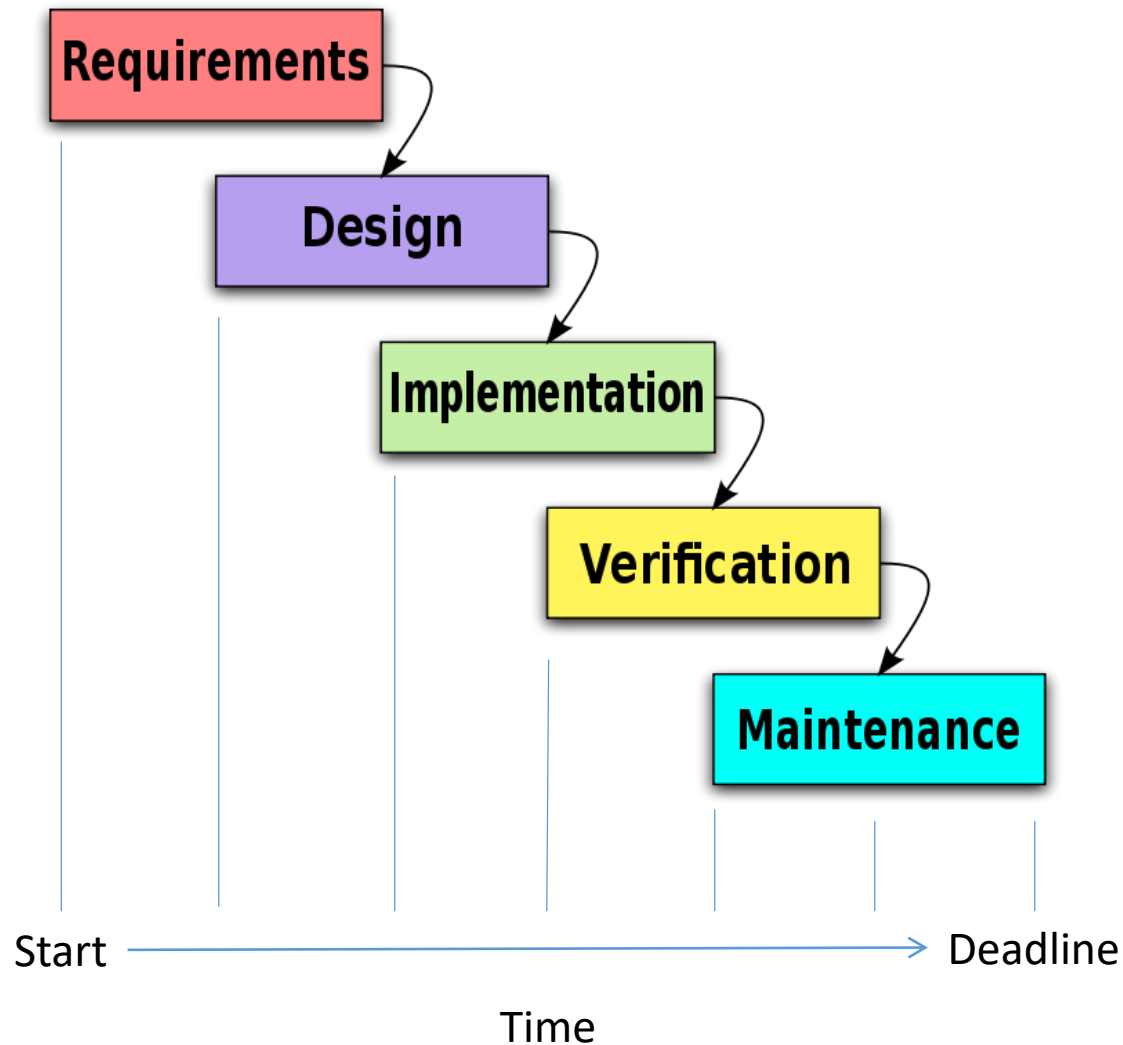Source: http://www.optinest.com/optiblog/wp-content/uploads/2011/09/optimation_eliminate_waste.jpg

Agile Methods Used

Method	Percentage
Scrum	54%
Scrum/XP Hybrid	11%
Custom Hybrid	9%
Scrumban	7%
Kanban	4%
Don't Know	4%
XP	2%
FDD	2%
Lean	2%
Other	2%
Agile Unified Process	1%
Agile Modeling	1%
DSDM Atern	1%

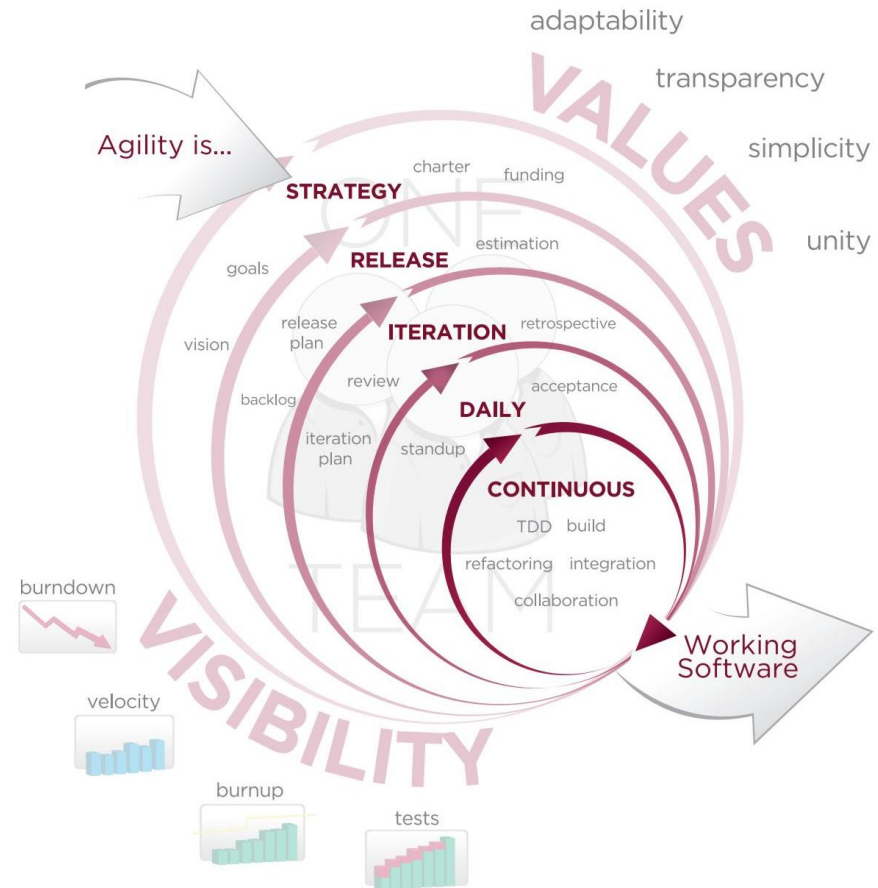Original Source: Version One - State of Agile Survey 2012

Waterfall vs. Agile

The Waterfall Method

The Agile Method

- Frequently deliver small incremental units of functionality

- Define, build, test and evaluate cycles

- Maximize speed of feedback loop


Source: Wikipedia

Waterfall Assumptions

- All requirements for a project can be defined given enough time

- Changes to requirements will be small and manageable

- Architecture and planning can create predictable system integration outcome

- Software unknowns can be eliminated on a predictable schedule

Agile Assumptions

- Requirements are just assumptions until they are validated

- Requirements can and will changes over time

- We need continuous integration of all of the pieces to avoid late-integration issues

- There is a high degree of uncertainty when creating new software projects

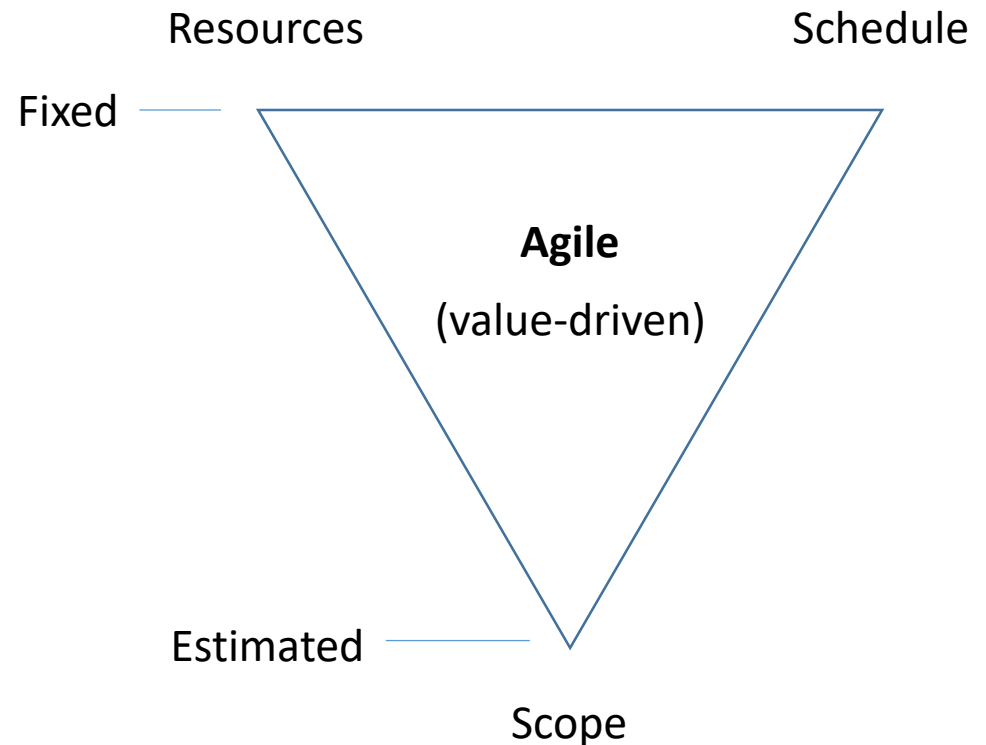# Waterfall Constraints
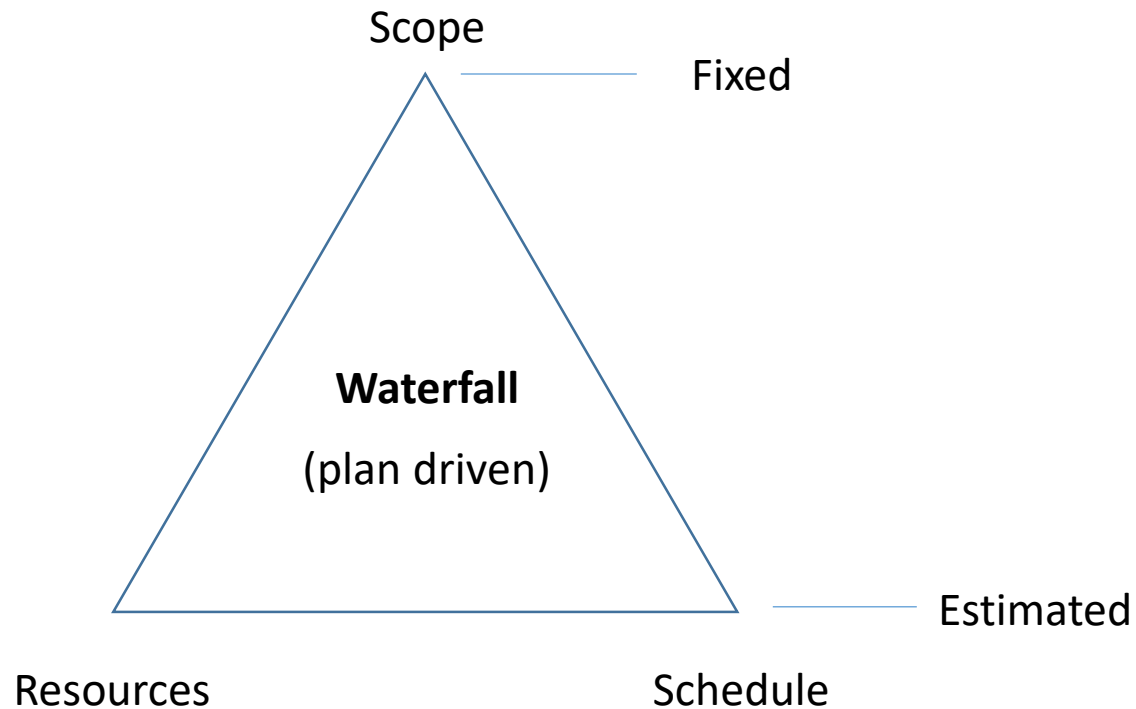
Agile Constraints
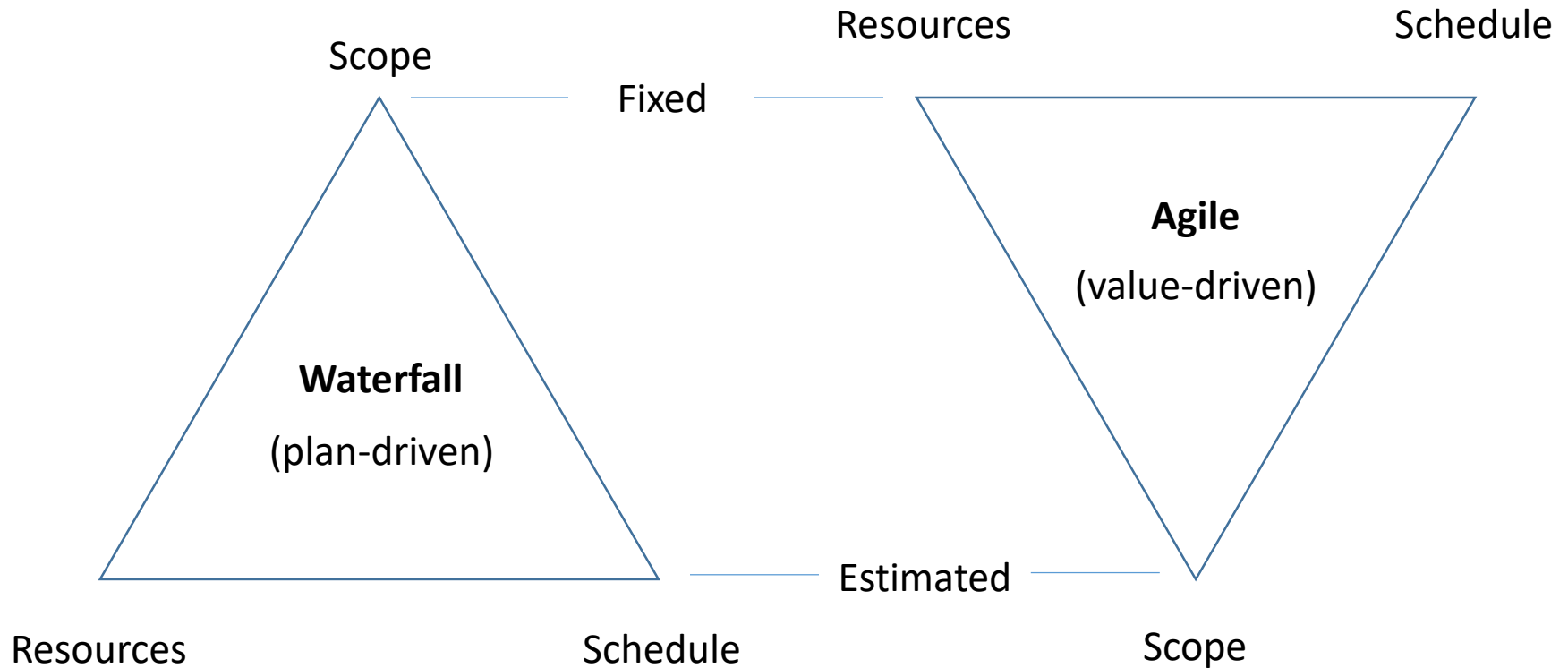
Agile Constraints

- Fixed team size
- Fixed releases
- Estimated features
- Team controls quality

Resources   Schedule

Fixed ——

Agile
(value-driven)

Estimated ——

Scope

Waterfall vs. Agile Processes

Process	Waterfall	Agile
Measure of Success	Execution of the plan	Working code
Management Culture	Command and control	Self-organization
Requirements and Design	Big and upfront	Just-in-time
Coding / Implementation	Code first and test later	Code and test together
Testing and QA	Big, planned, and test last	Continuous and test early
Planning and Scheduling	Large detailed plan	Short, iterative increments

Context is Important

- Neither Agile nor Waterfall is better than the other

- Context is critical

- Examples:
  - Novel web app => Agile
  - Space shuttle control software => Waterfall
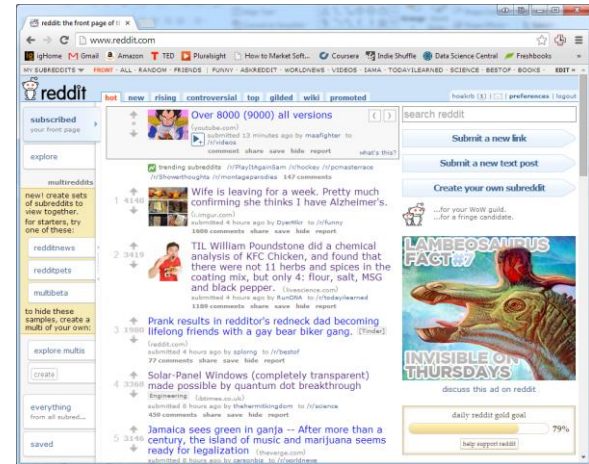
Intro to Scrum

What is Scrum?

- Rugby term
- Process framework
- Agile methodology
- Empirical Process Control vs. Command and Control

Source: http://blogs.independent.co.uk/wp-content/uploads/2011/09/scrum1.jpg

What is Scrum?

- Iterative / incremental
- Frequent delivery
- Working software
- Continuous feedback
- Dev-team oriented
- Consists of:
  - Team
  - Events
  - Artifacts

Source: http://www.telegraph.co.uk

Three Pillars of Scrum

- Transparency
- Inspection
- Adaptation

Transparency

- Visibility into the project
- Information radiators
- End-of-sprint demos
- Common definition of "Done"

Inspection

- Frequent inspection of progress
- Detection of undesirable variance
- Not frequent enough to cause interference
- Requires the right people doing the inspection

Adaptation

- Adjustments are made to correct undesired variances

- Adjusting earlier minimizes further deviations

- Inspection and adaptation occurs during scrum events
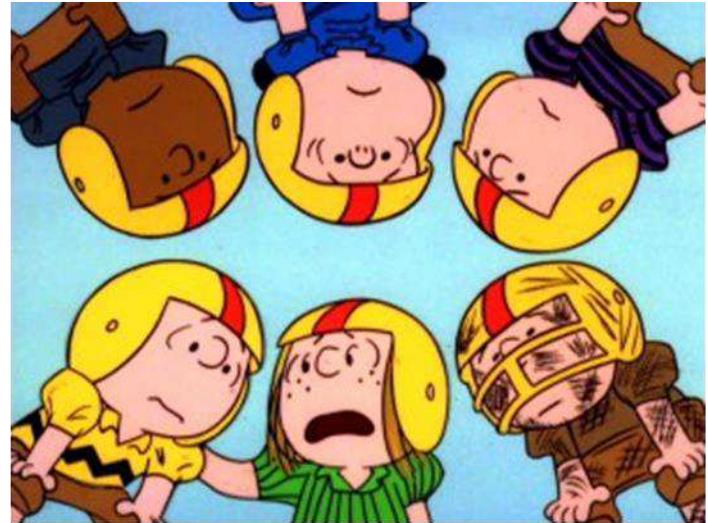
- Purpose is continuous improvement

Scrum Team

Scrum Team Roles

- Development Team

- Product Owner

- Scrum Master

Development Team

- Does work and creates value
- Small teams (7 ± 2)
- Self-organizing
- Cross-functional
- No titles (preferably)

Source: http://www.dvdizzy.com/peanuts-1970s-vol2.html

Product Owner

- Responsible for ROI of project

- Represents users and stakeholders

- One person, not a committee

- Manages product backlog

Source: Wikipedia

Scrum Master

- Responsible for scrum process
- Facilitates ceremonies
- Coaches the team
- Removes impediments
- Is *not* a project manager

Source: http://www.cbssports.com/

Scrum Events

Scrum Events

- Sprint
- Sprint Planning
- Daily Stand-up Meeting
- Sprint Review
- Sprint Retrospective

Sprint

- Time box of iteration
- Fixed interval
- 1-4 weeks
- Team works on items in sprint backlog
- Ends with potentially shippable software

Source: Wikipedia

Sprint Planning

- Start of sprint

- Goals defined

- Tasks identified

- Timeboxed (2hr / wk)

- PO presents prioritized backlog items

- Team pulls items into sprint backlog

Source: http://www.selfishprogramming.com/wp-content/uploads/2009/09/1-bvg-1.jpg

Daily Stand-up Meeting

- Occurs each day
- Short daily meeting
- Synchronize the team
- Timebox 15 min / day
- Same place and time
- It is *not* a status update meeting

Source: Wikipedia

Daily Stand-up

Three questions:

1. What have you done since the last stand-up?

2. What do plan to do today?

3. Do you have any impediments / blockers?

Sprint Review

- End of sprint
- Opportunity to inspect
- Timebox (1 hr/wk)
- PO identifies what has been completed
- Dev team demos completed functionality
- Stakeholders observe and provide feedback

Source: http://pic.twitter.com/gfzYl0XG8c

Sprint Retrospective

- End of sprint

- Inspection and adaptation

- Timebox (3 hr / 4 wk)

- Two questions:
  - What went well in the past sprint?
  - What could be improved for the next sprint?

- Continuous improvement

Source: http://spin.atomicobject.com/ 2014/04/07/improve-retrospective/

Scrum Artifacts

Scrum Artifacts

- Product Backlog

- Sprint Backlog

- User Stories

- Scrum Board

Product Backlog

- List of features
for product

- Ordered by business value
or ROI

- Highest priority on top

- Create and deliver
features in order

- Owned by product owner

	Product Backlog
High	
	Feature 1
	Feature 2
	Feature 3
Priority	…
	…
	…
	…
	…
Low	Feature n
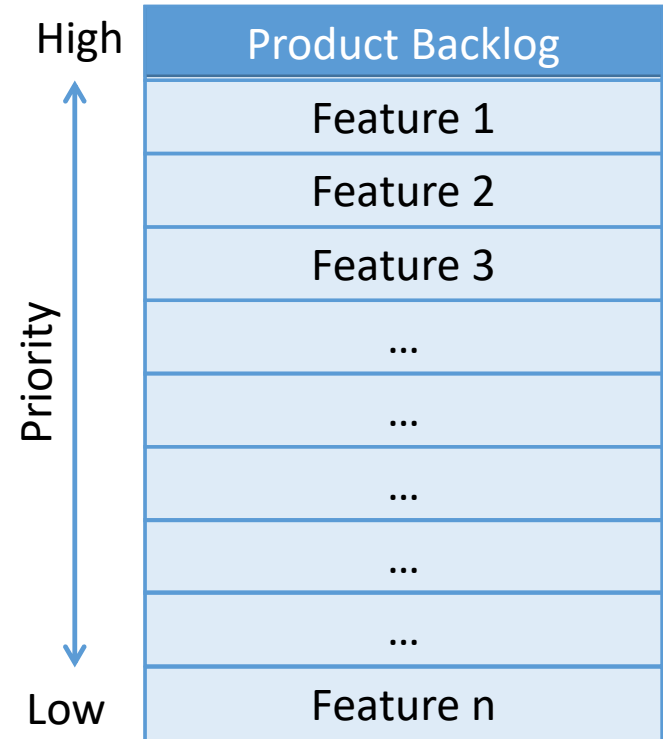
Sprint Backlog

- List of features to be completed during sprint

- Owned by the development team

- No work can be added without team's approval

- Highly visible to everyone

Sprint Backlog
Feature 1
Feature 2
Feature 3
…
Feature n

Backlog Items

- User Stories
- Bugs / Defects
- Architecture / Infrastructure
- Technical Debt
- Research (aka. Spikes)

User Story

- Short description of functionality that will provide value to a user

- Contains:
  - Title
  - Description
  - Acceptance Criteria

- Placeholder for a conversation to occur

Enter PIN Number

As an ATM user

I want to enter my PIN

So that I can withdraw cash

User Story Example

Title: Enter Personal Identification Number (PIN)

Description:

As an ATM user

I want to enter my PIN

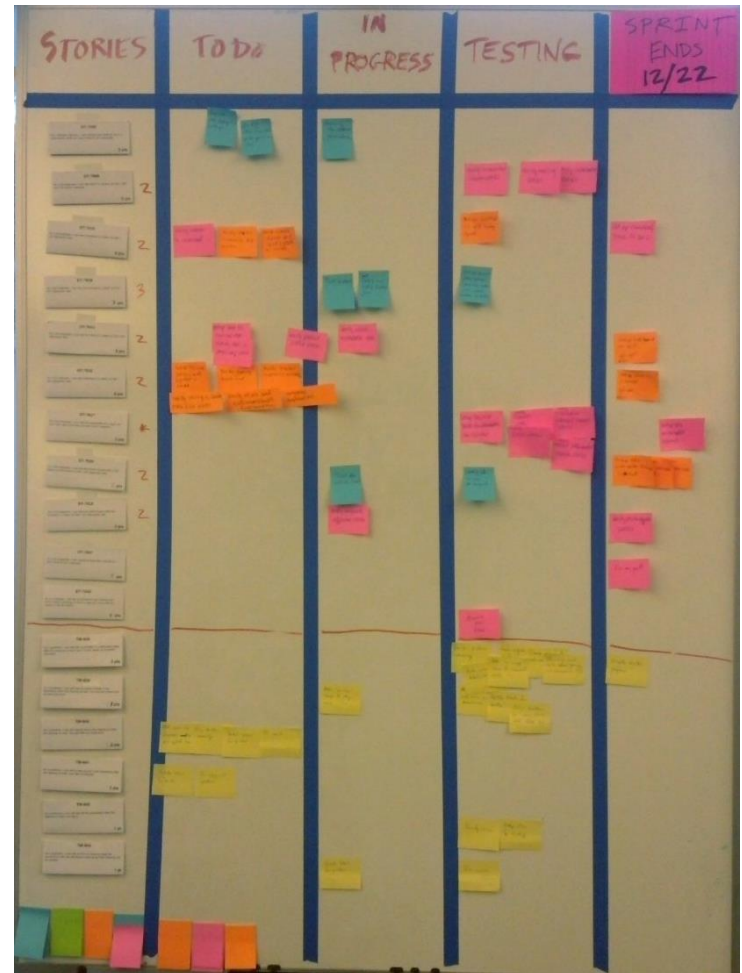So that I can withdraw cash

Acceptance Criteria:

PIN must be four digits long

PIN must not allow alpha or special characters

PIN must be entered within 30 seconds
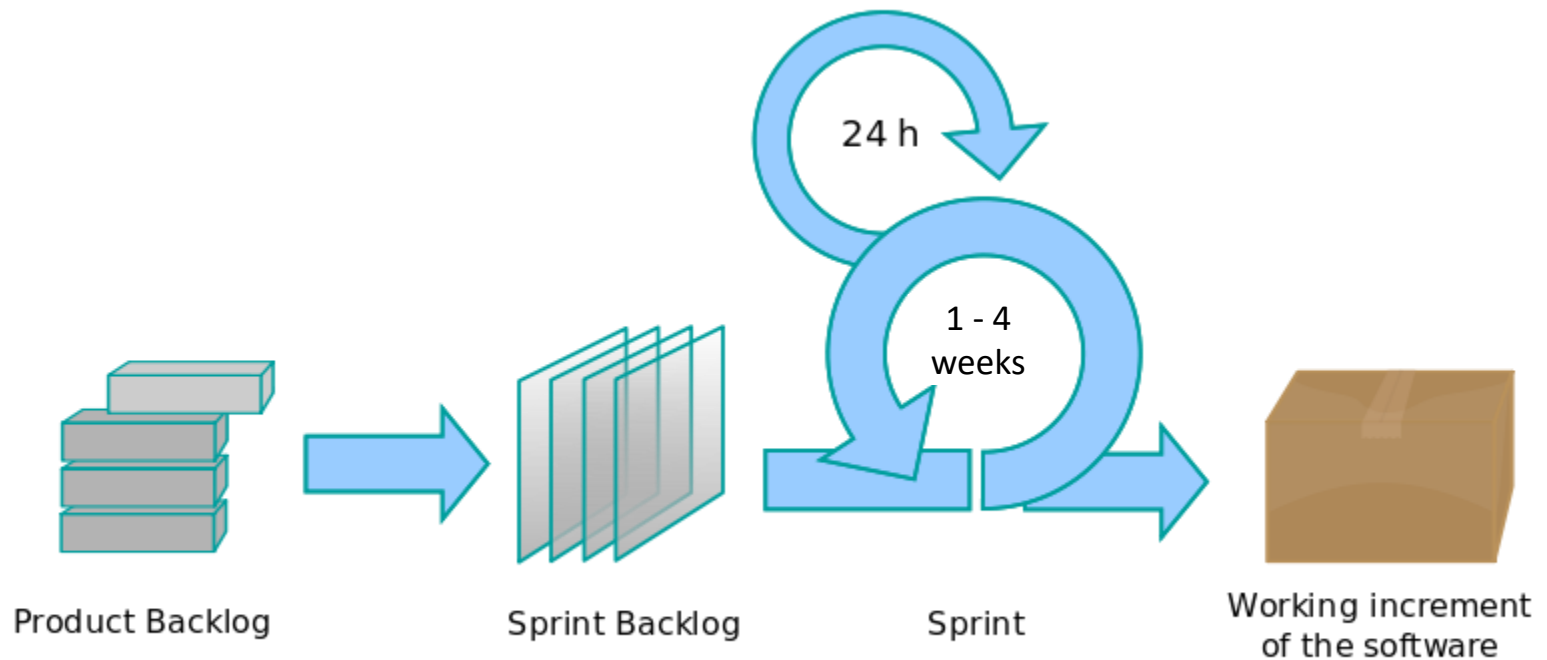or the transaction will be canceled

Scrum Board

- Tool to visualize progress within sprint
- User stories and tasks written on post-it notes
- Tasks moved from:
  - To do
  - In progress
  - Done

Source: Wikipedia

The Whole Process

24 h

1 - 4 weeks

Product Backlog

Sprint Backlog

Sprint

Working increment of the software

Source: Wikipedia

Conclusion

Agile is:

Individuals and interactions
> over processes and tools

Working software
> over comprehensive documentation

Customer collaboration
> over contract negotiation

Responding to change
> over following a plan

Scrum is:

3 Roles

- Development Team
- Product Owner
- Scrum Master

Scrum is:

4 Events

- Sprint Planning
- Daily Stand-up Meeting
- Sprint Review
- Sprint Retrospective

Scrum is:

4 Artifacts

- Product Backlog
- Sprint Backlog
- User Stories
- Scrum Board

Questions / Feedback

- What was one thing you thought was valuable?

- What is one thing you would change?

Contact Info

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www.renzeconsulting.com